[Report 1937] / Medical Officer of Health, Cockermouth R.D.C.

Contributors

Cockermouth (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1937

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COCKERMOUTH

Rural District Council

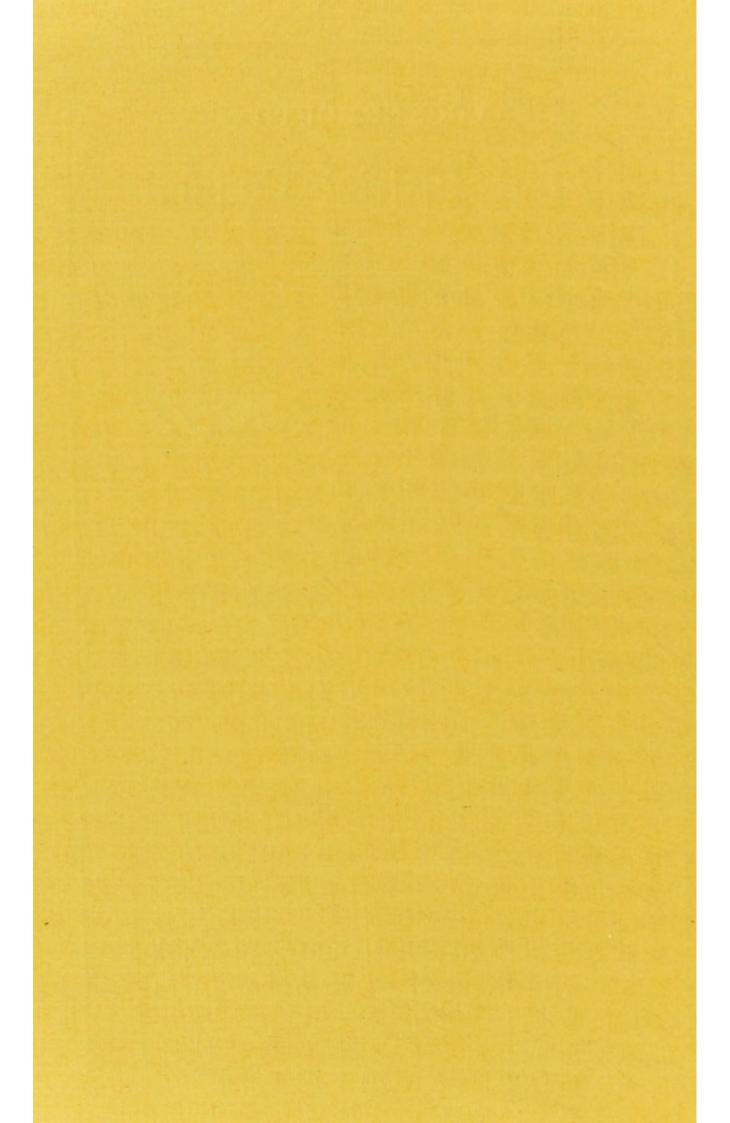
Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,
Charles A. Mason, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR 1937.

Together with the Summary of Work of the Sanitary Inspectors.



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Cockermouth Rural District Council.

To the Chairman and Members of the Cockermouth Rural District Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1937. To comply with the request of the Ministry of Health, this is drawn up in accordance with Circular 1650, dated 4th October, 1937, and the Registrar General's Memorandum SD/54 received May 4th, 1938.

My thanks are due to Misses Fisher, Higham; E. W. Trench, Winscales; Messrs. H. Irwin, Dean; T. H. Stokoe. of The West Cumberland By-Products Co. Ltd.; T. Wilson, Crosthwaite; J. Smith Hill, Braithwaite; and W. F. H. Creber, Engineer to Manchester Corporation Waterworks; for their courtesy in supplying records of Rainfall.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

Charles A. Mason,

Medical Officer of Health.

General Statistics.

Area (acres), 161,312 (inclusive of area covered by water).

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, (mid-1937)
17,790.

Number of inhabited houses (end 1937) according to Rate
Books, 4790.

Rateable Value ... £77,150.

Sum represented by Penny Rate:—
Gross, £321.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Estimated product of a Penny Rate, £300.

Extracts iro	,	ai otat	130103	01 0110 1	
Live Legitimate Births Illegitimate		M 125 11		Birth Rate	e (R.G.) 15.2.
Still Births	5	3 total	2 (live a	Rate per and still) bi	
Deaths	Total 246	M 125		Crude Dea	
(R G.) 13.8 per 1	L,000 of	estimat	ted resi	dent popul	ation.
Deaths from puerperal	causes	(childb	irth) :-	- Marian	
The Manual Constitution of the Constitution of	De M		Death		er 1,000 total
Puerperal Sep	osis		0		nil
Other puerpe	ral caus	es	1		3.61
Total			1		3.61
Death Rate of Infants	under 1	vear o	fage :-		
All infants per 1,0			0		66
Legitimate infants			imate l	live births	68
Illegitimate	"		timate	,,	48
Deaths from Measles (a	all ages)			0	
" Whooping	Cough	(all age	s)	2	
" Diarrhœa			74	3	
,, Cancer				31	

Table showing RAINFALL in inches, in 1937, compiled from observers in various parts of the district. W.F. H. Creber Esq., Engineer to Manchester (Av. 61 yrs. Corporation Water Works 81.04) Dale Hoad 00.06 Thirlmere 76.24 620 ft. 5.40 3.19 3.63 7.78 6.44 11.04 2.92 Hall. 5 in. 1 ft. T Stokoe, Esq. Bye-Product Works, Flimby, Cockermouth R.D. Boundary about a mile 3.838 1.520 2.848 3.250 4.505 1.384 3.680 5.192 38.840 4 ft. 6in. 50 ft. 9.413 in. from Ins. 2.75 Miss Fisher. Higham 500 ft. 5.40 6.44 1.46 2.38 2.98 2.98 3.21 65 44.15 36.81 Ė Ė 6 J. Smith Hill, Esq. (Av. 1933— Braithwaite Bank, Spring 290 ft. 5 in. 1 ft. 3.10 3.36 3.73 6.20 53.34 40.01 8.65 4.63 41.1 5.19 about 440 yards 55'85 (Av. 35 yrs. At Crosthwaite Cockermouth Rural District -56.49Wilson, from the Keswick, boundary 254 ft. 3.04 1.92 2.12 3.16 3.35 5 in. 80.5 44.51 £ E. Winscales Miss E. W. Trench. House ft. 6 in. 440 ft. 5 in. 3.91 1.21 2.79 3.61 1.20 34.03 34.12 Dean School 5 inohes H. Irwin, 44.48 365 fc. 11 in. 5.34 3.27 3.49 2.12 5.50 39.13 August 1932-36 (incl Rain Gauge gauge above gauge above November prev. 5 yrs December Observation Diameter of Height of Height of Average February Totals Funnel ground sea level October lanuary Station 1937. March Observer April une May uly

Cockermouth Rural District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

for the year 1937.

The area of the district in statute acres is 161,312 (approximately 4,700 of which are covered by inland water).

POPULATION.

The Registrar General's figure for the resident population of the district estimated to the middle of 1937 is 17,790, on which the birth and death rates, etc., are based.

(The figure for 1936 was 18,140)

(The yearly estimates of population provided by the Registrar General are based on the adjusted last Census figures after allowance for births, deaths, and migration.)

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

In the Cockermouth Rural District, which is included in the Mid-Cumberland Guardians' Area, the number of persons in receipt of out-door relief was 1000, giving a proportion of (approximately) 1 in 18 of the population, as compared with 1 in 14 for 1936, 1 in 17 for 1935, 1 in 13 for 1934, 1 in 14 for 1933, 1 in 15 for 1932, and 1 in 17 for 1931.

this district during the year, giving a proportion of approximately i in 1617 of the population.

The numbers for 1937 are detailed as follows :-

Registration Sub-district.	Out-door Ordinary	Relief Unemployed.	Indoor
Cockermouth	 89	49	3
Maryport	 329	296	3 7
Workington	 80	132	0
Keswick	 20	5	I
	518	482	11

I am informed by the Clerk to the Guardians' Committee, Mr. J. T. Gill, to whom I am indebted for the above figures, that the decrease in the number of unemployed persons in receipt of Outrelief for 1937, as compared with 1936, is accounted for by the transfer of cases to the Unemployment Assistance Board in consequence of the operation of the Unemployment Assistance Act.

Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

LIVE BIRTHS.—The total number of live births registered in and belonging to the district in 1937 was 272 (136 males and 136 females). Of these 21 (11 males and 10 females) were illegitimate. The net live birth rate is accordingly 15.2 per 1000 of the population, as compared with 15.4 for the previous year. The rate exceeds that for all England and Wales by 3 and is less than that for the Rural districts of the County by 1.

Comparisons may be given as follows:—

Birth Rates, 1937—Cumberland ... 16.0
Rural Districts of Cumberland ... 15.3
Urban Districts of Cumberland ... 16.9
England and Wales ... 14.9
Cockermouth Rural District ... 15.2

The Live Birth Rates for the past 10 years in the Cockermouth Rural District were:—

Year— 1937 1936 1935 1934 1933 1932 1931 1930 1929 1928 Rate— 15.2 15.4 15.2 15.08 14.09 17.2 16.04 16.2 19.02 17.04 The percentage of illegitimate live births is approximately 7.7 as compared with 5.0 in 1936.

Percentages of illegitimate live births for the past ten years were:—
Year—1937 1936 1935 1934 1933 1932 1931 1930 1929 1928
% — 7.7 5.0 9.3 6.5 7.0 6.0 6.4 7.8 8.5 8.2

STILL BIRTHS.—5 still births (all legitimate) were also registered giving a still birth rate of 0.28 per 1000 of the population as compared with 0.49 for 1936. (The rate for all England and Wales was 0.60).

Still birth rates per 1000 population for past ten years :-

Year —1937 1936 1935 1934 1933 1932 1931 1930 1929 1928 Rate —.28 .49 .16 .72 .65 .56 .80 .82 .54 .70

The still birth rate per 1000 total live and still births was 18.05, as compared with 31.14 for 1936.

Still birth rates per 1000 total live and still births for past ten years:—
Year—1937 1936 1935 1934 1933 1932 1931 1930 1929 1928:—
Rate—18.05 31.14 10.71 45.7 44.5 31.7 47.6 48.2 34.2 38.4

DEATHS.

The number of deaths, registered as belonging to the district was 246* (125 males and 121 females) i.e. after correcting for non-residents dying within the district and for those persons whose usual residence was within the district dying outside the district. This gives a crude death rate of 13.8 per 1000 of the population as compared with 11.3 for the previous year.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1937.

	1	,
CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males	Females
ALL CAUSES	125	121
LA tre destrict of the	21	1
. Typheid and Paratypheid Feyer		
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever		ı
3 Scarlet fever		
4 Whooping-cough		2
5 Diphtheria		I
7 Encephalitis Lethargica		8
8 Cerebro-Spinal Fever	200	12 8
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System 10 Other tuberculous diseases		5
11 Syphilis	. 2	1
12 General Paralysis of the Insane,	100	THE PERSON NAMED IN
tabes dorsalis		1
13 Cancer, malignant disease	-	16
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	No. of Contract of	3
16 Heart Disease	. 25	31
17 Aneurism		I
to Bronchitie		5
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	-	4 5
21 Other Respiratory diseases		1
22 Peptic Ulcer		1
24 Appendicitis	15 2 17	1
25 Cirrhosis of liver	1 2	50.00
26 Other diseases of liver, etc		3
27 Other digestive diseases 28 Acute and Chronic Nephritis	1	B I H
29 Puerperal sepsis		4
30 Other puerperal causes		1
31 Congenital Debility, Premature		1 01
Birth, Malformations, etc	6	2
33 Suicide	1	2
34 Other Violence	7	3
35 Other defined diseases 36 Causes ill-defined or unknown		6
30 Causes in-defined of unknown	3	2
Special Causes (included in No.35 above)		- 1
Small-pox	100	
Poliomyelitis	11 - 11	189
Polioencephantis		
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	A OF	Shire
Total	12	6
Legitimate	1I	0
TOTAL Lacitimete	136	136
LIVE BIRTHS { Legitimate Illegitimate	125	126
(Total	3	2
STILL BIRTHS Legitimate	3	2
(Illegitimate	A Control	19
POPULATION (for Births & Deaths)	17,79	0
1937—R.G	-/1/9	
		Control of the last

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality in the year 1937.

	Birth-		1	Annua	Annual Death rate	h rate	per 1	per 1000 population	pulat	ion			Rate per 1000 Births
	per 1000 total population	ation	All	Causes	II-pox	d Fevers	ng Cough	asles	et Fever	theria	Influ-	Vio-	Total Deaths
	Live Births	Still	Crude D.R.	Adjusted D.R.	sm2		Whoopi	Me	Scarle	Diph	enza	lence	I year
England & Wales Cumberland Urban Districts	14.9	09.0	12.4 14.4 13.8	13.8	0.00	00.0	0.00 0.00 0.04 0.02 0.01 0.07	0.05	0.01	20.0	0.45	0.54	58 61 59
Cockermouth Rural Dist.	15.2	0.58	13.8	13.2	0.00 0.05 0.11	0.05		0.00 0.00 0.02	00.0		0.84	99.0	99

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1937.

Net Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under I Week	r-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	Jotal under	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-13 Months	Total Deaths under One Year
Whooping Cough			1	1	1	τ	1			2
Bronchitis						1				I
Broncho-pneumonia	***					1			1	2
Maramus and Convulsions			1		1					1
Gastro-Enteritis and Convulsions			1		1	1		1		3
Premature Birth		3	1	1	1	5				5
Intra-uterine haemorrhage of cord		1				1				1
Cerebral haemorrhage		1				1				1
Spina bifida		1				1				1
Congenital Cystic Kidney Disease		1					-		1000	1
1 5 5 5 6							1			
All Causes (certified)		7	3	1	1	1 4	1	1	1	18

It will be noticed that, at any rate, 7 of the infants died before reaching the age of one week.

By multiplying the crude death rate figure by an adjusting factor ("The Population Handicap") supplied by the Registrar General the Adjusted Death Rate is arrived at, i.e. the crude death rate adjusted, in so far as sex and age group components of the population are concerned, so as to make it comparable from a mortality point of view with the crude death rate of the country as a whole or with the mortality of any other local area similarly modified. The adjusting factor, or Areal Comparability Factor, was 0.96. The adjusted death rate for Cockermouth Rural District was therefore 13.2 as compared with 10.8 for 1936.

Comparisons of crude and adjusted death rates are shewn below:—

	Crude	Adjusted
Death Rates, 1937—Cumberland	14.4	13.8
Rural Districts of Cumberland	14.6	13.3
Urban Districts of Cumberland	13.8	13.9
England and Wales	12.4	_
Cockermouth Rural District	13.8	13.2

The Crude Death Rates for the past 10 years in the Cockermouth Rural District were:—

Year — 1937 1936 1935 1934 1931 1928 1933 1932 1930 1929 Rate - 13.8 11.3 12.5 13.49 12.3 12.8 11.4 12.09 11.2 10.3

(For causes of death during the year see table on page 8.)
(For comparisons table of birth rates, death rates and analysis of mortality see page 9.)

*Deaths of persons serving with H.M. Forces are allocated to their area of residence in the same manner as civilian deaths (R.G.)

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 18* deaths of infants under one year of age, which give an Infantile Mortality Rate of approximately 66 per 1000 births as compared with 50 for the preceding year.

*This figure includes inward transfers but not outward transfers, of course.

Comparisons may be given as follows:-

Infantile Mortality Rates, 1937 :-

Cumberland ... 61
Rural Districts of Cumberland ... 63
Urban Districts of Cumberland ... 59
England and Wales ... 58
Cockermouth Rural District ... 66

One death occurred among illegitimate infants, so that the Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate is approximately 48 per 1000 illegitimate births, as compared with the Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate of approximately 68 per 1000 legitimate births. These rates were respectively 143 and 45 for the previous year.

The Infantile Mortality Rates for the past 10 years in the Cockermouth Rural District were:

Year—1937 1936 1935 1934 1933 1932 1931 1930 1929 1928 Rate— 66 50 43 58 77 77 70 51 71 66 (For Infant Mortality Table see page 10)

SENILE DEATH RATE.

years or upwards. This number represents a Senile death rate of 46.3 per cent. of the total deaths, as compared with 52.9 for 1936.

26 (9 m 17f)	persons di	ed between	the ages of	65	and	70 years
31 (20 m 11f)	"	,,	**			75 years
24 (14 m 10f)	"	"	"			80 years
22 (8 m 14f)	,,,	"	"			85 years
7 (1 m 6f)	"	,,	33			90 years
3 (1 m 2f)	" " "	2 , 31	2 "	90	and	95 years
1 (m)	person die	d at age of 9	b years			

The Senile death rates for the past 10 years were :-Year-1937 1936 1935 1934 1933 1932 1931 1930 1929 1928 Rate-46'3 52.9 49.5 56.3 48.7 47.3 46.3 47.3 50.0 41.8

INQUESTS, UNCERTIFIED DEATHS & VIOLENCE.

In respect of deaths belonging to the district during the year there were 11 inquests (5 of which were held outside the district). An inquest within the district was also held in respect of 1 non-resident. No Coroner's Certificates were received of cases where post mortem examinations had been made but no inquest held.

Eleven deaths were uncertified (1936-8).

Inquests for past 10 years:—
Year—1937 1936 1935 1934 1933 1932 1931 1930 1929 1928
Inquests - 11 7 9 12 17 12 11 19 12 14

VIOLENCE.—With reference to the Violence death-rate of 0.56 for Cockermouth Rural District, as compared 0.54 for all England and Wales (see table page 9) I give below a table showing the number of deaths from Suicide, Other Violence and the Total Violence deaths, together with the percentages of the total deaths from all causes, and the death rates of each per 1000 of the population for the past ten years:

Suicide— Years 1937 1936 1935 1934 1933 1932 1931 1930 1929 Deaths 1 1 nil 1 3 2 1 4 3	1928
	2
Deaths 1 1 nil 1 3 2 1 4 3	
% all causes40 .46 nil .38 1.14 .73 .41 1.51 1.21	1.32
Death-rate 05 . 05 nil . 05 . 14 . 09 . 04 . 18 . 13	.13
OTHER VIOLENCE—	
Deaths 9 5 7 13 10 8 9 15 8	13
% all causes- 3.65 242 307 4.98 3.80 2.93 3.70 5.68 3.25	5.72
Death-rate50 .27 .38 .67 .46 .37 .42 .68 .36	.59
Total Violence—	-
Deaths 10 6 7 14 13 10 10 19 11	16
% all causes- 4.06 2.91 3.07 5.36 4.94 3.66 4.11 7.19 4.47	7.04
Death-rate56 .33 .38 .72 .61 .47 .47 .87 .50	.72

The 10 violence deaths in 1937 included 5 from occupational accidents (3 coal pit, 1 quarry, and 1 building repair), 2 from road accidents, 2 drowning and 1 poisoning (lysol-suicide).

CANCER.

Cancer proved fatal in 31 cases, as follows :-

System	Primary Organ		Males	Females
Alimentary	Stomach		8	3
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Oesophagus			I
	Bowel		I	3
	Rectum		I	3
Glandular	Breast			3
	Inguinal Glands			I
	Pancreas			1
	Prostate		1 .	7
Hepatic	Liver		1	1
Reproductory	Uterus			2
	Ovary	el		1
Skin	Nose		1	
Other	Tongue		1	
0	Mouth		. 1	
	PINE PINE	170		_
			15	16

2 of	the deaths	(m)		were of persons	between	30 and 40 y	ears of age
1 7	***	(m)	001	,,	"	40 and 50	"
-	- 11	(5m.	2f.)	"	"	50 and 60	
8	"	(lm.	7f.) 6f.)	",	,,	60 and 70 70 and 80	1)
2	"	(5m. (1m.	0.00	"	"	80 and 90	,,
-	"	(rm.	11./	,,	",	oo and so	"

The 31 deaths correspond to a death rate of 1.74 per 1000 of the population as compared with 20 deaths and a death rate of 1.10 in 1936. Approximately out of every 8 deaths of persons in this district 1 was due to cancer.

The cancer deaths and death rates for the past ten years were:

Year-1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Deaths-31	20	28	26	39	26	41	29	33	21
Rate -1.74	1.10	1.53	1.34	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.5	.95

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The Zymotic Death Rate, or the death rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases for 1937 is .39 per 1000 of the population as compared with .11 for 1936.

The following figures show the number of deaths from each disease:

Zymotic Disease.	No. of Deaths.
Smallpox	
Measles	-
Whooping Cough	2
Diphtheria	1
Scarlet Fever	No and the terms
Fever :-Typhus	-
Typhoid	-
Para-typhoid	1
Diarrhoea	3
	Total 7
	Total 7

Table showing Zymotic Death Rates for past ten years:-

Year	- 1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Rate	39	.11	.38	.31	.14	.09	.37	.2	.2	.13

TUBERCULOSIS.

(Vide also page 35).

There were 10 deaths due to Tuberculosis:-

		Males	Females
Respiratory System		2	5
Non-Pulmonary	***	2	I

All but I (a non-pulmonary) of the deaths were of previously notified cases in this district.

The total gives a tuberculosis (all forms) death rate of .56 per 1000 of the population, as compared with .38 for 1936.

The "Consumption" (i.e. Pulmonary Tuberculosis) Death rate was .39 per 1000 of the population, as compared with last year's figure of .33.

The Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rates for the past ten years were:—

Year-1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Rate39	-33	.65	.41	.7	-33	.42	.45	.3	-5

......

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Particulars relating to the following six items (under the above heading) remain as detailed in my 1930 and subsequent reports:-

(i) Hospitals.

(ii) Nursing in the Home.

(iii) Maternity.

- Clinics and Treatment Centres. (iv)
- (v) Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants, and Homeless Children.
- Institutional Provision for the care of Mental Defec-(vi) tives.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The Council's scheme—drawn up in 1936—to provide this social service for the district, came into being early in 1937. An up-todate 20 h.p. Austin Motor Ambulance, bought by the Council, was in commission from the beginning of February.

The scheme includes, inter alia, the following provisions:—

- (a) The ambulance service is rate-provided, and free of charge within the County, to ratepayers in the district.
- (b) Parishes are covered as follows:-
 - (i.) Crosscanonby, Dearham, Broughton Moor—by the Maryport Ambulance.
 - (ii.) St. John's, Castlerigg and Wythburn, Borrowdale, Above Derwent, Underskiddaw and Bassenthwaite —by the Keswick Ambulance.
 - (iii.) Gt. and Lt. Clifton, Winscales and Seaton—by the Workington Ambulance.
 - (iv.) Remaining parishes by the new ambulance at Cockermouth.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

In addition to what is given in my 1930 and subsequent reports :-

SPECIAL ORDERS :-

Public Health Act, 1875—

Section 160 (1) (relating to naming streets and numbering houses) shall be in force in the contributory place of Seaton, 17th May, 1937.

Section 45 (relating to expenses re removal of house refuse) shall be in force in the contributory place of Camerton, 9th

August, 1937.

LABORATORY WORK.

The following table shows the amount of work done in connection with investigations of certain cases of illness during the year, 1937:—

Material	Test applied	R	esult:
	for—	Pos.	Neg.
Throat or nose swabs	 Diphtheria	9	37
Sputum	 Tuberculosis	1	8
Blood	 Typhoid and	Para-Typhoid 4 Doubtful	1 4

The Council still has arrangements with the Clinical Research Association, Ltd., London, for examination and report on throat swabs, specimens of sputum, blood, etc., and the Cumberland Pathological Laboratory at the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle is similarly made use of.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

- I. Part-time Medical Officer of Health.
- 2. Two full-time Sanitary Inspectors:-
 - (i.) Senior S.I.—Mr. George Nelson, who holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and also a special Certificate of the London City Guilds for Sanitation and Plumbing work.
 - (ii.) Additional S.I.—Mr Stanley Grimshaw, who held the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and the Sanitary Inspector's Examination Joint Board, and a Technological Certificate of the London City Guilds. Resigned 30th November (after 20 months service) to take up a similar appointment with the Burnley R.D.C.

The vacant post was advertised and eventually a successor appointed in Mr. Edgar Dixon, who holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and Sanitary Inspector's Examination Joint Board, and a Certificate of the Northern Counties Technical Examination Council for Building Construction.

The work of the Council's Engineering Staff (Sanitary and Water) under Mr A. E. Simpson, A.M.I.C.E., is to some extent connected with this department. Mr S. Feather, A.M.I.C.E., was still engaged as Temporary Assistant to the Engineer for the preparation of plans, etc., for new sewage and water schemes.

Some part-time clerical assistance is provided.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supplies throughout the district remain the same as detailed in my 1925 and subsequent reports.

A perusal of these reports will show the tremendous progress made by the Council in recent years in their endeavour to provide this essential commodity to those parts of the district not previously provided with a wholesome and adequate piped public water supply. But for this activity, many parts of the district, including dairy farms, would have been acutely short of water during recent droughts, while the advantage of having a piped supply inside the houses should not be overlooked as it also makes possible more modern sanitary arrangements.

EXTENSIONS OF WATER MAINS.— The following were made during the year:—

Lorton supply—124 lin. yds. of 1in. pipe to Kirkfell House and cottage.

Crummock supply—Seaton—Calva Brow housing sites—

434 lin. yds. of 3in. main and 137 lin. yds. of 2in. main to James Leslie & Sons' housing site, and

383 lin yds. of 3in. main to the site of Thomas Armstrong Ltd.

Above Derwent supply—Portinscale, Birkett & Cloughs' housing site— 93 lin. yds. of 3in. main and 99 lin. yds. of 1in.

Hause Ghyll supply—742 lin. yds. of 3in. main for connection to Plumbland reservoir.

SCRAPING OF WATER MAINS—The following were carried out :-

6,666	in. yds. c	of 6in.	main	from Gt. Broughton to Seaton
2,620	,,	6	,,	Broughton M'r to High Seaton
456	,,	5	,,	at Brigham
960	,,	5	,,	at Greysouthen
2,900	,,	6	"	from Force Crag reservoir to
				Braithwaite

RENEWAL OF WATER MAINS .-

160 lin. yds of 2in. main at Seaton—to Derwent Avenue Council houses.

170 lin. yds. of 2in. main at Braithwaite—from Middle Ruddings to supply the Institute and Braithwaite railway station.

It is worthy of mention that in order to overcome the shortage of water to the houses at Stonethwaite, Borrowdale (private supply), an additional private main has been provided and there is now an ample supply for all purposes.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The systems of Drainage and Sewerage throughout the district remain as detailed in my 1925 and subsequent reports.

Extensions of Main sewers—The following were carried out during 1937:—

Seaton - 90 yds of 9in. sewer-from boundary of James Leslie and Sons' housing site.

Papcastle.—200 yds. of 4in. sewer.

SEWERAGE SCHEMES COMPLETED 1936-

In respect of the new sewerage schemes completed during 1936 viz., at Greysouthen, Deanscales, Bothel and Braithwaite, further progress has been made regarding the connexion of private drains and the provision of water-closets with very beneficial results (see table page 20).

Greysouthen.—Especially would I refer to Greysouthen which for so many years had been adversely reported upon. I am now able to say that by the end of 1937, water-closets had been provided and the drainage connected to the new public sewer in respect of 90 of the 96 houses covered by the scheme, while work with the remainder is in progress at the time of writing.

Deanscales.—In all but four houses (which are either to be renovated or demolished) water-closets have been provided and house and farm drainage connected to the new sewer.

Bothel.—Satisfactory progress has now been made with the provision of water-closets and connecting house and farm drainage to the new sewer, and at the time of writing there are only a few outstanding cases to be dealt with.

Braithwaite.—The provision of modern outfall works, and the extension of the sewer, made possible the abolition of a number of cesspools, especially on "The Terrace." The drainage from these, and several other large houses, has now been joined to the sewer.

SEWERAGE SCHEMES COMPLETED 1937-

Schemes commenced in 1936 were completed in the following villages during 1937:—Eaglesfield, Dearham, Blindcrake and Camerton. Reference to the table on page 20 will show that considerable progress has been made with private drainage work and the provision of water-closets in these villages also.

Portinscale.—In addition to the provision of new Outfall works a branch sewer was laid for the purpose of linking up the drainage from Low Portinscale, which hitherto had discharged into private cesspools with overflows to a land drain, the outlet of which was into Pow Beck. In this area there were also several houses that had pail or midden privies and these privies have now been converted to water-closets.

Brigham.—Modern Outfall Works have been provided and these replace the old system of settling tanks and part land-irrigation.

Crosby Moor and Birkby.—The two separate Outfall Works which were inadequate and out-of-date at these two villages, have been superseded by the provision of joint modern outfall works in a more suitable situation to the West of Birkby.

Public Inquiries were held during 1937, in respect of proposed sewerage schemes for the following villages: Plumbland, Bridekirk, Tallentire, Gilcrux, Lorton, Pardshaw, Rosthwaite and Stonethwaite.

All these schemes were subsequently approved by the Ministry of Health, and at the end of the year those in progress were Plumbland, Bridekirk, Gilcrux and Tallentire, while at the time of writing, a commencement has been made with the remainder.

Among other parts of the Cockermouth Rural District in need of a public sewer and outfall works, particular mention may be made as follows:

Sunderland and Redmain.—Plans were prepared for a scheme for each of these hamlets (and a public inquiry held by the Ministry of Health, 22nd March, 1938).

Underskiddaw.—The need for a comprehensive scheme for this area has been stressed on many occasions and should not require to be further emphasised. Although this matter was left in abeyance (vide Council minute 106, para 13, of 6th July, 1936, referred to in my last Annual Report) the position and circumstances are being reconsidered with a view to some suitable scheme evolving.

Dean, Ullock and Sunnyslack.—The Engineer received instructions to prepare plans for suitable schemes for these places, and, I am informed, this preparatory work is in progress.

Grange.—Although a public sewer and outfall works are required, and for years have been advocated, for this hamlet, it is realised that a pumping scheme may be necessary. It is hoped that in due course electricity may be available for pumping purposes, and due attention should then be given to the sanitary requirements of this somewhat choice portion of the lake district, the population of which is much increased during summer months.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The subject of pollution of the River Ellen (vide Annual Report 1936) by the Cheese Factory and Milk Depot of the Milk Marketing Board, at Aspatria, did not receive any further consideration by the Council. It is understood that a plant was installed at the above factory for the purpose of extracting fats, etc, from the wastes, and also that during the year cheese-making was suspended owing to the increased demand for liquid milk.

As previously stated, the installation of modern sewers and outfall works in various parts of the rural district, is having a beneficial effect in respect of removing pollution from streams.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

In the villages where there are public sewers or suitable private schemes, the drainage of 282 houses has been connected and 204 privies have been converted to the Water-carriage system during the year.

Where new sewerage schemes have been provided steady progress is being made by owners of properties in connection with the provision of private drains and water closets.

The following table gives the description of Sanitary Conveniences in the sewered villages and hamlets which have efficient water supplies:—

Total Heros Supp.		Water	Pail	Midden
Village or H	amlet.	Closets.	Privies	Privies.
Allerby		22	_	1
Oughterside (include	ding Prospect			
and West Mo	or End)	118	_	I
Broughton Moor		124	-	_
Crosby		102	_	2
Crosby Villa		49		-
Seaton		427	T	_
Brigham (incl. Bro	ughtonCross)	139	12	3
Great Clifton		255	3	3 2
Little Clifton		106	2	_
Setmurthy (Dubwa	th)	15	All the same	_
Papcastle		82	-	_
Belle Vue		24	_	
Dovenby (Colony in	icluded)	50	_	_
Braithwaite		110	BUILDING TO ST	
Great Broughton	***	179	101-94-17 0)	Market -
Little Broughton		68	2 *	
Portinscale		158	_	
Bassenthwaite Villa	ige	37	-	_
Greysouthen		95	4	I
Deanscales (incl. B	eehive area.)	19 58	4 8	-
Bothel		58	8	1
Camerton		33	15	_
Blindcrake		14	19	7
Eaglesfield		41	10	110-
Dearham		125	227	14

SCAVENGING AND REMOVAL OF REFUSE.

The Council contract for the removal of ashes and house refuse and the cleansing of privy middens in the following parishes:—

Great Clifton, Little Clifton, Seaton, Broughton Moor, Broughton, Allerby and Oughterside, Dearham, Brigham, Winscales (Furnace Row), Greysouthen, Lorton, Underskiddaw, Above Derwent, Papcastle, Crosscanonby, and Camerton. (The last named was added to the list in 1937.)

Systematic removal of house refuse by private contract is still arranged by householders in Bassenthwaite village.

In the villages above mentioned, where dust, etc. removal is contracted for by the Council, a total of 6,518 loads have been removed at a cost of £863 13s 7d. The cost covers the provision and upkeep of tips, wheeling out, etc. For convenience and greater accuracy these figures and the table below relate to the financial year ending 31st March, 1938.

Parish (or part)	No. of	Loads rem	oved.	Total cos	t (a	pprox).
Brigham (and Broug	hton Cross)	121/mot	or lorry)	35	13	0
Greysouthen		178	The second second			9
Great Clifton				41	13	5
Little Clifton and Br	idenfoot	1050	tou louwil	-	19	4
			tor lorry)	22	4	4
Winscales (Furnace	Row)	96		13	8	5
Seaton		749		50	4	7
Broughton Moor		578		42	II	4
Broughton		405		46	19	1
Dearham		1518		120	8	4
Allerby & Oughtersi	de	235		55	18	4
Lorton		319		37	8	5
Underskiddaw			tor lorry)		19	5
Papcastle	***			49		1000
Above Derwent			tor lorry)	. 52	9	4
		586		161	9	0
Crosscanonby			tor lorry)	41	8	4
Camerton (5 months	s)	56		20	18	2
				£863	13	7

The Buttermere (Rannerdale Knotts) refuse tip.—Further efforts have been made to secure a more suitable site for a refuse tip for Buttermere, but up to the present without success, and at the time of writing the conditions and circumstances remain as reported in my last annual report.

During the year consideration was given by the Council to a joint report by the Engineer and Sanitary Inspector regarding possible comprehensive schemes for the collection of house refuse by motor lorry in the parishes of Above Derwent, Borrowdale and St. Johns-in-the-Vale, including the Quarry Cottages at Threlkeld. As a result, arrangements were made (as from 1st. October, 1937) for an extension of the area already covered by contract in the parish of Above Derwent and this extension includes Newlands Valley, Lingholm and Beck Wythop, minus those houses in the Manesty Park area (to be included in the Borrowdale area of collection).

With regard to Borrowdale, arrangements have been made for refuse tips (one at Grange and one at Rosthwaite) and, at the time of writing, the Engineer has now had instructions to advertise for tenders for refuse removal by motor transport.

The question of the scheme for St. Johns-in-the-Vale is standing in abeyance pending possible arrangements for a suitable refuse tip.

As time goes on it appears to be coming more generally recognised that further extension of the public service of house refuse removal is necessary. Considerable progress has been made in this respect during recent years but the difficulty and expense of providing this service to the more remote and widely scattered parts of the district are not easy of solution.

The matter has been referred to in previous annual reports and the suggestion given that the Council might in due course find it advisable to consider making further use of motor transport and adopt a system of controlled tipping at several centralised tips to cover all or most of the district.

The Council has instructed the officials chiefly concerned with this service to go fully into the matter generally, and report as early as possible, but up to the present, owing to the pressure of other duties, due to the abnormal amount of work in hand by the Council, it has not been possible to make the inspections and prepare data necessary for a report of such character and farreaching consequences.

SCHOOLS.

SANITARY CONDITION AND WATER SUPPLY.

A full list of public elementary schools, together with details of water supplies and sanitary arrangements, was given in my 1930 report and any alterations have been reflected in subsequent annual reports.

Greysouthen.—During 1937 the drainage and water-closets at Greysouthen School have been improved and connected to the new public sewer.

Camerton —The public sewer at Camerton was completed early in the year and the School Correspondent was supplied with details of the new drainage and sanitary arrangements necessary at the school. Up to the present, however, this work has not been commenced with.

Dearham.—The public sewer at Dearham was completed in September and the School Correspondent was communicated with regarding the provision of modern sanitary arrangements. In this case, also, nothing further appears to have been done by the school authority.

Now that facilities are provided for modern sanitation in these villages it is only reasonable to expect that at the seat of learning for the young, sanitary arrangements and hygienic conditions should receive first consideration, and it ought not to be necessary to have to press for the work to be done.

It is to be hoped the school authorities will realise their responsibilities in these matters and will lose no further time in having the necessary work put in hand.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The inclusive summary of work done by the two Sanitary Inspectors, Mr. George Nelson and Mr. Stanley Grimshaw, in accordance with Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926, will be found at the end of this report (commencing page 40) and epitomises the vast amount of work done during the year. With the new sewerage schemes that have been laid down in the last year or two and the ones that are in hand, I am in a position to know what extra work these have entailed in this department in making the very necessary arrangements with owners for privy conversions and drainage connexions—a large number of these arrangements involving schemes of general improvements to properties with the making of plans and following up the work required. Departmental work of this character will continue no doubt for several years and meanwhile it is bound to happen that less attention can be given to other—including routine—work.

The Council might consider, with advantage, full time clerical assistance being provided for the department as this is very much needed at the present time and would be a means of relieving to some extent the extraordinary pressure.

I again gratefully acknowledge the invaluable assistance of Mr. Nelson, Senior Sanitary Inspector, in the making of this report and record my appreciation of his friendly co-operation at all times. The Public Health Department is confronted with many and varied problems, and the willing help he gives is worthy of mention.

Mr. Grimshaw resigned on November 30th. to take up a similar appointment elsewhere. He gave every satisfaction in his work.

(His successor, Mr. E. Dixon, commenced duties at the beginning of February, 1938, and has already proved himself to be a willing, conscientious and capable official.)

SHOPS.

The Shops Act, 1934, made provision for

(a) the regulation of hours for young people employed in or about the business of wholesale or retail shops, also for washing facilities and accommodation for meals where taken on the premises, etc., and

(b) sanitary arrangements, temperature and ventilation, etc.

So far as this area is concerned the former is under the administration of the County Council and the latter the Rural District Council. The officers of the two authorities have worked in co-operation in so far as registration is concerned.

There are 36 shops on the register and 54 inspections have been made. New sanitary arrangements have been provided in three instances.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 68 on the Register. 72 inspections were made mainly by the Sanitary Inspectors—and no serious defects were found.

Premises.	Number	Inspec ² tions	Defects Found	Written Notices.	Defects I Remedied	Prose- cutions
Factories	17	14	_	-	_	-
Workshops	43	51				-
Workplaces (other	2012				
than Out-w	orkers'					
premises)	8	7		-	-	_
Totals	68	72	-		-	-

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

In the Cockermouth Rural District there are no (a) public or (b) privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No complaints have been received and no case has arisen where action was necessary.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919

Work in connection with the above Act has been carried out throughout the year by the Public Health Dept. in co-operation with the County Council. Refuse tips and sewerage works under the Council's control have been periodically dosed with suitable poison, while in addition advice has been given and poison supplied to owners of private premises where the vermin existed.

During National Rat Weeks special posters are exhibited in various parts of the district, drawing attention to the provisions of the Rats and Mice Destruction Act and to the fact that poison for the destruction of the vermin can be obtained free of charge at the health department office of this Council.

Housing.

PLANS PASSED*-

(a) For new dwelling-houses 85,

(b) Enlargements or renovations of dwelling-houses 70.

*Plans passed for other buildings etc, included 6 dairy cowsheds

47 new houses were completed in this district during the year:

- (a) 4 built by the Council at Braithwaite (Slum Clearance); and
- (b) 60 built by private enterprise, including the conversion of stable premises into 2 houses, and a barn into 2 houses at Broughton, and a barn at Tallentire into one house.

Early in the year the North Eastern Housing Association (Headquarters in Newcastle-on-Tyne) obtained powers to take over house-building responsibilities of local authorities in West Cumberland. The Cockermouth Rural District Council arranged with this Association for the erection of a further number of houses, in consequence of the Council's enlarged housing programme.

At the end of the year arrangements were in progress for the erection of new houses—see table below—and at the time of writing work is in hand at Gt. Clifton and Braithwaite.

Village.	Slum	Over- crowding	Total
Gt. Clifton	 12	16	28
Seaton	 14	10	24
Broughton	 10	10	20
Braithwaite	 2	4	6
Dearham	 40		40

As time goes on housing in other villages will need consideration by the Council. Indeed, it can be stated, unsatisfactory conditions at Broughton Moor, for instance, are being reviewed and there is now a prospect of new houses being built in that village.

HOUSING (Rural Workers) ACT, 1926.

As explained in previous reports, the County Council is primarily responsible for the administration of this Act, which was designed to secure a contribution to the improvement of housing conditions for agricultural labourers and those of similar economic standing, by facilitating the reconditioning of existing dwelling houses and the conversion into dwellings of buildings not previously used as such.

The Act is a temporary measure and is due to expire June, 1938, but through a Bill which is at present before Parliament,

further extension of the Act is expected.

Financial assistance can be provided by grants and / or loans to owners who are willing to carry out approved works such as_

(a) Structural alterations.

(b) Additions.

(c) Provision of Water Supply.

(d) Drainage.

e) Sanitary conveniences and other like works.

(f) Such other work as the County Council may deem to fall within the scope of the Act.

Endeavour continues to be made in making the provisions of the Act known and one would like to see many more owners taking advantage of the assistance offered. In 1937 there were 16 houses renovated—involving 6 owners—including the conversion of an old building into 2 houses, at Broughton Moor.

Housing Appendix.

(in accordance with Circular 1650 Ministry of Health, 4th Oct., 1937)

STATISTICS.

		17 11 1 1 1 1 1	
1.	The state of the s	of Dwelling-houses during the year:-	
	(1)	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for	
		housing defects (under Public Health or Housing	
		(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 3	
	(9)		,0,
	(2)	head (1) above) which were inspected and	
		recorded under the Housing Consolidated	
			16
		(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	16
	(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so	
		dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for	
		human habitation	45
	(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those	
		referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found	
	Service Co.	not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human	
		habitationa	110
2.	Remedy o	of Defects during the year without service of formal	
	Notices :-		
	Number o	of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence	
	of info	ormal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	47
	Ty Wall		
3.	Action un	der Statutory Powers during the year:	
	(a) Proce	eedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing	
	Act,	1936—	
		Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which	
		notices were served requiring repairs	0
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit	
		after service of formal notices:-	
		(a) By owners	0
		(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0
		The state of the s	
	(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which	
	4-1		41
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were	
		remedied after service of formal notices:— (a) By owners	29
		(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	
		(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0
	(c) Proc	eedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing	
		1936:—	
		Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which	
		Demolition Orders were made	30
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance	
		of Demolition Orders	14

(d)	Proceedings	under	Section	12 of	the	Housing	Act,	1936-
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- 4. Housing Act, 1936, Part iv., -Overcrowding :-

(a)	(i.) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year (ii.) Number of families dwelling therein	116
	(iii.) Number of persons dwelling therein	800
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year	2
(c)	(i.) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during year (ii.) Number of persons concerned in such cases	5 37
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken	
	steps for the abatement of overcrowding	nil

(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowded conditions.—

In regard to the 5 cases (4. (c) (i) above) of overcrowding relieved during the year:

3 have been rehoused in Council houses (2 slum clearance); 1 has found other accommodation, privately; and

1 has left the district.

Of the 40 houses to be built specially for the relief of overcrowding (see page 32, Annual Report 1936) I am able to state that at the time of going to press the 4 at Braithwaite have been completed and a commencement has been made with the 16 at Great Clifton.

The Ministry of Health fixed the 1st day of April, 1937, as the "Appointed Day" in the Rural District of Cockermouth, after which any new case of overcrowding (with defined exceptions) would be a punishable offence in accordance with the Act As from that date, it is the duty of owners of working class dwellings to place in the rent books or similar documents a summary of the provisions of the Act relating to offences and also a statement of the number of persons permitted to sleep therein. These particulars have to be obtained from the local authority.

Up to the end of the year particulars had been furnished relating to a total of 2,323 houses. There remained approximately 1000 houses regarding which particulars were still to be issued.

The Council were successful in Court proceedings under section 27 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, in a case where a person erected a wood hut without submitting plans or obtaining permission. The person concerned was convicted and fined £2 and costs. The hut (which was being used for human habitation) was afterwards removed.

Food.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are 623 registered dairy premises and of this number the occupiers may be classified as follows: 229 producers and wholesalers of milk, 112 producers and retailers, 8 retail purveyors and 274 producers and butter-makers.

Approximately 507 inspections were carried out.

As will be seen from the following table, 14 registered dairy premises were improved under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926. (This figure includes 5 new dairy cowsheds). There are still 171 dairy premises (approximately 27.4 per cent.) throughout the district which do not structurally comply with the requirements of the Order.

Work done under the Milk and dairies Order, 1926, with regard to Registered Dairy Premises is shown in the following Progress Table:—

20020	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)				
	Total	Premises improved	Premises which	Premises which do not comply with requirements of the				
	Registered	struct-	comply with	Order owing to				
	Premises	urally	M. & D.	structural or other				
Year			Order.	defects.				
1927	682	113	227	455				
1928	695	102	330	365				
1929	668	41	326	342				
1930	669	57	374	295				
1931	650	50	371	279				
1932	665	17	378	275				
1933	663	19	396	258				
1934	(52	24	405	247				
1935	640	19	438	202				
1936	622	15	444	178				
1937	623	14	452	171				
	PR3.1	P	The second secon	11 1 1 1				

Note—The number of premises improved structurally includes 5 new dairy cowsheds, and the work required in the last column includes light and ventilation, impervious floors, drainage and water supplies, etc.

As will be seen by the above table general progress in structural improvements to dairy premises has been disappointingly slow during the last few years in spite of persistent endeavours on the part of the responsible officials. It is true, high building costs act as a deterrent, but apathy is still also a bar to desired progress.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, laid down the following different grades of designated milk:

Tuberculin Tested Milk is milk from cows which have passed a veterinary examination and a tuberculin test; it is bottled on the farm or elsewhere; and it may be raw or pasteurised. If it is bottled on the farm, it may be described on the bottle caps or cartons as Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised). It must satisfy certain bacteriological tests.

Accredited milk is raw milk from cows which have passed a veterinary examination; it is bottled on the farm or elsewhere. It must satisfy the same bacteriological tests as raw Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Pasteurised milk is milk which has been retained at a temperature of 145 degrees to 150 degrees F. for at least 30 minutes, and does not contain more than 100,000 bacteria per millilitre.

(Note.—It must be understood that milk not covered by this Order, is ungraded and therefore without any guaranteed standard of purity.)

The Order and scheme regarding the production of milk under "Special Designations" have been, and continue to be, potent factors in the efforts towards the production of a cleaner and purer milk supply from more modern and hygienic premises. Although there has been a slight increase in the number of such producers, this number is disappointingly low in such an agricultural area as this.

In this district milk under "Special Designation" was produced in 1937 as follows:—

Designated Milk

Producer.

Tuberculin Tested .-

Jos. Musgrave, Tarnbank, Greysouthen. Storms Farm Dairy Co., Ltd., near Keswick (since ceased production).

W. Allenby, Low Barkhouse, Setmurthy.

W. Scott, Winder Farm, Dearham.

E. Moffit, Hunday Farm, Winscales.

Accredited .-

John Simpson, Dovenby Craggs Farm, near Cockermouth.

Jos. Hird, Rose Farm, Little Broughton.

Wm. Hall, Meadow Lodge Farm, Dearham.

J. Hodgson, Brookside, Dearham.

Robt. Armstrong, Mid Town Farm, Crosby.

Wm. Adair, Bannock Row, Branthwaite.

C. Collister, Hennah Hall, Broughton Moor.

J. Christopherson, Sneck Yeat, Blindbothel. W. Eilbeck, Arkleby House, near Aspatria.

G. Hall, Dearham Hall, Dearham.

D. Jobson, Ormathwaite Hall, near Keswick.

R. Johnston, Outgang Farm, Dearham.

W. Mossop, Wakes Farm, Pardshaw.

J. Moore, Mid Town Farm, Winscales. Messrs Osborne, Oughterside Mill, Oughterside.

W. Rogerson, Craika Farm, Dearham.

- J. S. Reed, Harker Marsh, Broughton Moor.
- J. W. Sandwith, Wilson Farm, Dearham.
- J. Stamper, Town Head Farm, Dearham.
- T. S. Sibson, Woodside Farm, Broughton Moor.
- J. Wright, Croft Farm, Brigham.
- T. E. Williamson, The Croft, Parshaw. Thos. Eilbeck, High Close, Plumbland.
- J. C. Fox, Waterloo Farm, near Cockermouth.
- J. Harker and Sons, Standing Stone, Broughton Moor.
- J. E. Jackson, North Lodge, Tallantire.
- W. J. Lister, Fox House, Broughton Moor.
- T. A. Sewell, Ribton Hall, Camerton.
- W. Baxter, Boon Beck, Lorton.
- F. Roper, East Farm, Birkby.

The following Dealers' Licences were issued during 1937:

- (i) The Aspatria Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd. (Prospect Branch), for the sale of Pasteurised Milk;
- (ii) Storms Farm Dairy Co., Ltd. (near Keswick), for the Sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk.

The Milk Marketing Board, who have a Depot and Cheese Factory at Aspatria, and the Nestlè and Anglo Swiss Condensed Milk Company, who have a Milk Receiving Depot at Carlisle, continue to collect a considerable quantity of milk from this district daily.

This Council has continued to co-operate with the County Council in the scheme of the latter for general milk-sampling, including Designated, School, and Ungraded Milk.

The total number of samples taken in this district by tle Council's Sanitary officers was 203, of which 90 (or 44.3 per cent) were unsatisfactory—vide table below. Although these results are not pleasing to have to report, it may be said that many of the unsatisfactory samples were border-line cases.

Result of the Bacteriological Examination of Milk Samples, 1937

		Tuberculin Tested	Accredited	Ungraded	Schools	Totals
Number of samples	taken	6	So	58	59	203
Satisfactory		4	54	22	33	113
Unsatisfactory		2	26	36	26	90

On a sample of milk being reported as Tubercular, a thorough investigation has hitherto been made and suitable action taken by the County Veterinary Officer. From the end of the year—i.e. 1937—this work (including routine inspection of cattle) comes directly under the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Mr. John Cameron, Veterinary Officer of that Authority, has kindly supplied me with the following figures:—

Particulars of Animals Slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925, from premises registered in the Cockermouth Rural District, during the year 1937:

200100	and more rest	inc year ray	
Total Number of Animals Slau			18
Cows in Milk			12
Other Cows or Heifers			5
Other Bovine Animals			1
Types of Disease for	ind at post-n	nortem :-	
Tuberculosis of Udder			5
Tuberculosis with Emaci	ation		4
Tuberculosis with Chron	ic Cough an	d showing	
definite Clinical	signs		9

Tubercle bacilli were reported to have been present in a 'group' sample (i.e. milk from more than one farm—in this instance three farms were involved, only one of which belonged to this district) but the origin was not definitely traced. Repeat samples, however, proved negative.

The co-operation of, and joint inspections with, the County Veterinary Staff continued harmonious and helpful in matters relating to dairy work and milk production.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—There are 20 slaughter-houses in the district—17 licensed and 3 registered.

177 inspections were made.

Approximately 10,200 lbs. of meat (including 13 carcases of beef) were condemned and destroyed as unfit for human consumption, principally owing to tubercular disease. The whole of this meat was voluntarily surrendered.

The general condition as to structure, drainage and water supply of the slaughter-houses in the district may be still considered satisfactory with the exception of a few of the older premises.

Improvements to one slaughter-house are in progress.

The meat Regulations of 1924 continue to be helpful, and butchers generally need have no fear in co-operating with the local Authority and honouring their obligations under the regulations which were rightly designed as a safeguard to the purchasing public.

There are 38 licensed slaughter-men in the Cockermouth Rural District.

ANTHRAX.— II suspected cases of this disease were notified under the Anthrax Order, 1910. One of these proved to be Anthrax and the necessary precautions were taken by the local authority concerned.

Bakehouses.—There are 12 registered bakehouses in the district 6 of which are domestic. There were no serious defects found during the year.

The Food and Drug Acts and the Milk and Cream Regulations are administered in this district by the County Council.

Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious Diseases.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases. The total number of Infectious Diseases notified during 1937, in the Cockermouth Rural District, including Pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis, Pneumonia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Encephalitis Lethargica, Poliomyelitis, and Cerebro-spinal Fever, was 75.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES 1937

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases notified 1937 admitted to hospital	Deaths
Small-pox	0	0	0
Diphtheria	12	10	1
Scarlet Fever	28	27	0
Enteric Fever (including			
Para-Typhoid)	4 -	4	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	I	1	0
Pneumonia (all forms)	11	0	4
Erysipelas	5	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	0	0	0
Tuberculosis :-			
Males	3	o (San.)	0
Pulmonary { Female	s 7	3 "	3
Tot	al 10	3 "	3
Males	2	0 ,,	0
Non-Pulmonary Female	s 2	0 ,,	1
Tota	al 4	0 ,,	1

Information was received of four previously notified cases (2 m. 2 f.) of Pulmonary Tuberculosis having been admitted to Sanatorium in 1937 from this district, and one case (f.) to Public Assistance Hospital.

Table showing monthly incidence of notifiable diseases,

Disease	Jan	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May.	J'ne	July	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. Total
Diphtheria	2		1		1	1	2	2	1	2		-12
Scarlet Fever	I		1	3	1	5	6	1	7	I	2	-28
Pneumonia (all forms	8) 3	7		1		1						-11
Erysipelas	1					2				1		1 - 5
Puerperal Pyrexia						I						— I
Enteric Fever												
(incl. para-typhoid								3			I	- 4
Tuberculosis:								16.				
Pulmonary		2		1	2	1		1	2	1	. 1	-11
Other Forms							1		1	1		— 3

The following table gives the age incidence of each disease notified during the year.

	Cases notified in 1937.												
		Ages.—Years.											
Notifiable Disease.	At all Ages	Under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	15-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & upwards.
Smallpox Diphtheria Scarlet Fever Enteric Fever, including Para-Typhoid Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis Puerperal Pyrexia Ophthalmia Neonatorum Pneumonia Erysipelas Encephalitis Lethargica Poliomyelitis	0 12 28 4 0 1 0 11 5 0		1	1	1 2	1 2	6 9	1		1 1 2 1 2	1 2	1 1 4	1
Tuberculosis— Pulmonary (M Non-Pulmonary (M. F.	3 7 2 2						1 1 1	1	3	2 1		1 1	
				di	ge	s ng	at th	D	eat	th	P. S	1	
Diphtheria Typhoid (icnl Para-T.) Pneumonia Tuberculosis— Pulmonary { M F Non-Pulmonary { M F	1 4		1		1	1	1		2	1	1		

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases was not high. From notifications received it is deduced that I in every 237 persons in this district contracted a disease notifiable under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act (Chickenpox excluded) and Tuberculosis Regulations. (In 1936 the figures were I in 342).

Notified Diphtheria cases totalled 12—the cases being notified in seven parishes—including five occurring in Dearham with one death. All but two were removed to the Workington Corporation Infectious Diseases Hospital at Ellerbeck.

The case rate of Diphtheria per 1000 of the population was 0.67 as compared with 0.38 for 1936. (The corresponding rate for all England and Wales was 1.49.)

The Diphtheria death rate per 1000 of the population was .05 as compared with nil for 1936. (The rate (1937) for England and Wales was .07).

28 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, an increase of 18 in the figure for 1936. The disease occurred in seven parishes—vide table 33—and was mild in type. There were no deaths—19 of the cases were in Dearham (10 being in June and July). One case was of a visitor—in Borrowdale—who in all probability contracted the disease before arrival. 27 cases were removed to the Council's Isolation Hospital at Broughton Moor.

The case rate of Scarlet Fever per 1000 of the population was 1.5, as compared with .55 for 1936. (The corresponding rate for all England and Wales was 2.33 and death rate .01).

Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fever.—There were 4 cases notified, all in Dearham; 3 of them occurred in August, 2 being man and wife in 1 house, and the third being a sister of the latter in the house next door—this third case proved fatal. The origin was untraced, as also in the fourth case, occurring in November, in which there was no evidence of connexion with the other cases. All four cases were removed to the Workington Corporation Infectious Diseases Hospital at Ellerbeck. The Typhoid case rate per 1000 of the population was therefore .22 and death rate .05, the corresponding rates for all England and Wales being .05 and .00.

Eleven cases of Pneumonia were notified, 4 of which died. The deaths from this disease (all forms) numbered 12.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever (C S. Meningitis)—Again no notifications. The same may be said of Poliomyelitis and Encephalitis Lethargica, though two deaths were attributed to the latter disease.

One notification of Puerperal Pyrexia was received. This term now also includes Puerperal Fever. The case was admitted to Fusehill Hospital, Carlisle, but proved fatal.

The case rate for Puerperal Pyrexia is better expressed in relation to the number of births registered rather than to the population. When calculated on this basis the rate is 3 61 per 1000 total births (i.e. live and still births) registered during the year. The corresponding rate for all England and Wales was 13.93.

The above Maternal death was attributed to puerperal causes other than sepsis—corresponding to a maternal mortality (all causes) rate of 3.61 per 1000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 6.92 for 1936. The rate (1937) for England and Wales was 3.11 (all causes).

Again, no notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were received.

Tuberculosis.—Under the Tuberculosis Regulations 10 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (3 males and 7 females) and 4 of other forms of Tuberculosis (2 males and 2 females) were notified. Three pulmonary cases (all females) notified during the year were admitted to Sanatorium, whilst 3 died (all females).

1 Pulmonary, female, of 6 years, was recorded as having died from causes other than Tuberculosis.

A statement regarding the total deaths from Tuberculosis will be found on page 14.

The following table gives the number of New Cases and Mortality (all cases) during 1937:—

		New Cases			Deaths					
		Respiratory I		Respi	Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
Age		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Under 1 year	r	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	
1-5			-	_	-	-	_	-	200	
5-10			1	1	1	-	_	_	_	
10-15		1	_	_	-		_	1	-	
15-20		1	3	-		-	2	_	_	
20-25		-	1	1	-	1	_		-	
25-35		-	1	-	1	_		1	1	
35-45			_	-	-	1	2			
45-55		-	1	100-	-	_	1		-	
55 -65		- 1	_	***	-	-	_	1	_	
65 -and	upwards		-	_	_	-		_	-	
	150		-	_	_	_	_	_	-	
Totals		3	7	2	2	2	5	2	1	
Totals		3	7	2	2	2	5	2	1	

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1937 was as follows:

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	 20	23	43
Non-pulmonary	 13	13	26
	_	_	_
All Cases	 33	36	69

Cases which come within the scope of the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, are visited, and the regulations explained. No infringement has yet occurred, and no further action has been taken.

With reference to the Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62, regarding compulsory removal to hospital or institution, no action has been taken.

Pamphlets relating to certain diseases, e.g. Measles, Scarlet Fever, Influenza, Diphtheria, are distributed when considered

advisable. Printed instructions regarding the common notifiable diseases are given where each case occurs, along with a special warning under section 126 of the Public Health Act, 1875. No immunisation scheme was carried out.

Non-Notifiable Acute Infectious Diseases.—In the early part of the year Influenza was epidemic in most parishes (in conjunction with most of Cumberland at the time). 15 deaths were attributed to this disease—equivalent to a death rate of .84 per 1000 of the population (the rate for England and Wales was 0 45.)

Whooping Cough was epidemic in several parishes (particularly in the first quarter) and two deaths occurred. The death rate, therefore, from this disease was .11 per 1000 of the population. The rate for England and Wales was 0.04).

Whooping Cough deaths for the past 10 years :-

Year—1937 1936 1935 1934 1933 1932 1931 1930 1929 1928 Deaths— 2 nil 1 4 2 1 2 2 1 1

Measles was prevalent in one or two parishes more towards the latter part of the year but there was no death. (The measles death rate for England and Wales was 0 02 per 1000 of the population).

In the past ten years there have only been two deaths from measles, viz. in 1931.

Mumps occurred in epidemic form in several parishes mainly during the second quarter.

Chickenpox was epidemic mainly in Gilcrux and Isel in the fourth quarter of the year.

SCHOOL CLOSURES.

During 1937 thirty-three public elementary schools in the Cockermouth Rural District were closed (for varying periods), on account of epidemics of either Influenza, Whooping Cough, Measles, Mumps or Chickenpox, as follows:—

Influenza — Broughton Moor Infants and Mixed, Seaton Infants and Mixed, Crosby, Dearham Infants and Mixed, Lorton, Newlands, Legburthwaite, Borrowdale, Loweswater, Greysouthen, St. John's-in-the-Vale, Gt. Broughton Infants and Mixed, Bothel, Camerton Blanshard, Gilcrux, Braithwaite, Threlkeld Quarry, Eaglesfield, Dean, Plumbland and Dovenby. (parts of Jan. and Feb.)

Influenza and Whooping Cough—Brigham (parts of Jan. and Feb.)

Whooping Cough—Bassenthwaite (parts of Jan. and Feb.), and Isel (part of March).

Measles-Gt. Clifton Infants (parts of Nov. and Dec.)

Mumps-Braithwaite (part of April), and Dovenby (parts of June and July).

Chickenpox—Isel (part of Sept.), and Gilcrux (part of Dec.)

The following table shows the incidence of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, and Typhoid Fever in the various parishes:—

1937.						Typhoid
D L		Distable		Scarlet	Par	a-typhoid
Parish.		Diphtheria		Fever.		Fever.
Above Derwent		I		2		
Allerby and Oughterside		_		3		_
Bassenthwaite		-		_		_
Bewaldeth, &c				_		_
Blindcrake, incl. Isel Old l	Park					
and Sunderland		_		_		
Bothel and Threapland		1		_		_
Bridekirk (incl. Dovemby						
and	Talla	intire-		-		
Gt. and Lt. Broughton		_		-		-
Broughton Moor		1		_		_
Blindbothel incl. Mosser &	& WI	ninfell		_		_
Borrowdale		_		1		_
Brigham		2				_
Buttermere incl. Brackent		e —		_		_
Camerton, incl. Ribton		-				_
Great Clifton		- 1		1		
Little Clifton		_		/ _		_
Crosscanonby		1		1		_
Dearham		5		19		4
Dean, incl. Eaglesfield &c.				1		
Embloton						_
Floribas	***					
(11)			***			
Communithm		100		-	**	
1					•••	
Lorton Loweswater and Mockerki			***			
			***		•••	
Papcastle	***					
Plumbland, &c		_				
Seaton		-	•••	_	•••	
St John's-in-the-Vale					***	
Setmurthy		_	•••			/ -
Underskiddaw, incl. Skidd	law					
Winscales		-	•••			
Wythop		-		_		-

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SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS

During the year 1937.

Sanitary Inspectors' Summary for the year ending 31st December, 1937

NUISANCES:-	
Complaints received Nuisances detected and reported	7 52
Nuisances abated	15
Water closets and privies repaired	
New drains laid	
New gully traps fixed	
New chambers constructed	2
New sinks fixed	
New water closets built	1.
Prosecution case (successful) under Sec. 27 P.H A.A. Act, 1907	
INFECTIOUS DISEASES:-	
Visits to infectious cases	4
Patients removed to Isolation Hospital	4
Houses disinfected	5
Infected bedding, etc., destroyed and compensation allowed	
WATER SUPPLIES:-	
Houses visited with special reference to water supplies	
Houses provided with supplies from new public mains	
Houses provided with supplies from new private sources Old connections and service pipes renewed	14
Old confidences and service pipes renewed	6.
HOUSING:-	
Houses inspected under the Housing Acts	171
Number of inspections made	210
Houses recorded under Consolidation Regulations	16
Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or in-	
jurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation Houses (not including above) with structural or other defects	45
Houses, defects remedied	47
Representations for closing or demolition	47
Closing Orders served	7
Demolition Orders served	30
Houses demolished	14
Houses inspected under Public Health Acte	4.1
Number of Inspections made	97
Number of houses with defects amounting to nuisances	41
" (nuisances) remedied	20

SEWERING :-

Inspections (including interviews with owners of properties) regarding the provision of new sanitary arrangements	
and drainage connexious	947
Private drains connected to public sewers	282
Privies converted to water carriage system	202
New gully traps fixed	283
New chambers constructed	130
Houses visited and sanitary arrangements inspected in connec-	. 3
tion with proposed new sewerage schemes	366
Public Inquiries attended and evidence prepared for the	
Council	(
DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS:-	
On the Register at the end of the year (Producers and Wholesalers 229, Producers and Retailers 112, Retail Purveyors 8,	
Producers and Butter-makers 274)	623
Visits of inspection	507
Number of registered premises (including 5 new cowsheds) structurally improved	
Registered premises with structural or other defects and not up	14
to the requirements of the M. and D. Order, 1926	171
Samples of Milk taken for Bacteriological Analysis (see table	
page 30)	203
SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION :-	
Number of slaughter-houses on the Register—	
3 registered and 17 licensed	20
Number of licensed Slaughtermen	38
	177
	200
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS:-	
On the Register at the end of the year-	
17 Factories, 43 Workshops and 6 Workplaces)	
Visits of inspection	72
SHOPS' ACT, 1934:-	
Registered premises	36
Visits of inspection	54
New sanitary arrangements provided	3
SCAVENGING:-	
Foul ashpits reported and cleansed (private)	
NOTICES:-	
Under the Public Health Acts (Intimatory)	554
Under the Public Health Acts (Statutory)	3
Under the Housing Acts (Intimatory)	80
Under the Housing Acts (Statutory)	214
Under the Milk & Dairies Order, 1926 (Statutory)	0

GEORGE NELSON, M.S.I.A.
Senior Sanitary and Housing Inspector.

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