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Contributors

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COCKERMOUTH
Rural District Council

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

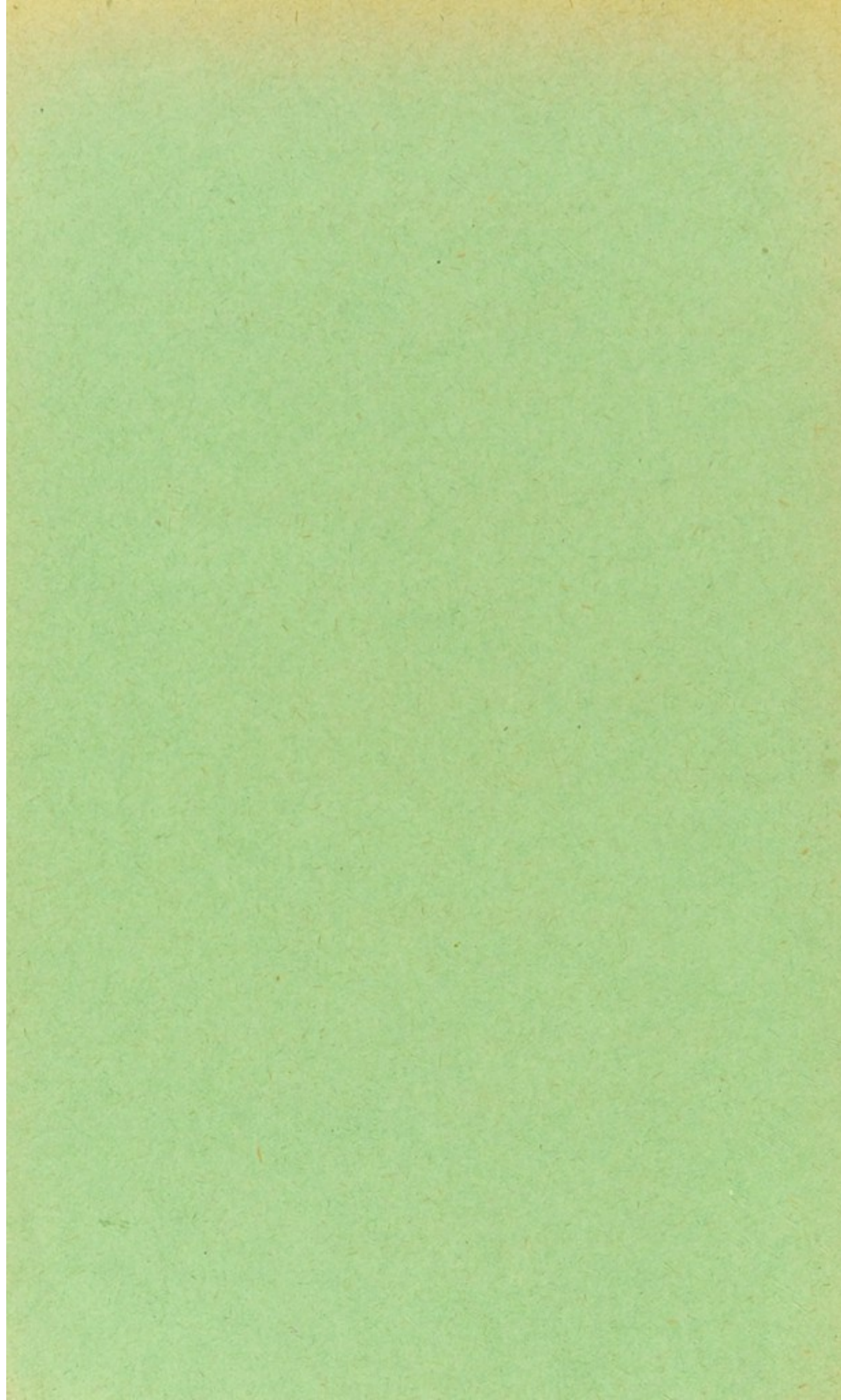
Charles A. Mason, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR 1941

Together with the Summary of work
of the Sanitary Inspectors.

Cockermouth :
'Times' Printing Works, South Street.

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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 1941, which has been drawn up in accordance with Circular 1961 of the Ministry of Health, dated 16th February, 1940, and the Registrar General's Memorandum SD/54 received July, 1942. Under instructions, considerable curtailment has again been effected.

During the year under review the Government has continued to call upon local authorities to undertake varied additional emergency duties.

From the commencement of the war Cockermouth Rural District has been well served in this respect by the Chairman, Members and Officials of the Council together with the splendid body of Voluntary Workers throughout the district whose loyalty to duties deserves the highest commendation.

My thanks are due to those Observers of Rainfall in the district, shown on page 5, for their courtesy in supplying their records.

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-1941)
(see Page 6) 19,990.

Number of inhabited houses (end 1941) according to Rate
Book, 4,977.

Rateable Value £83,260.

Sum represented by Penny Rate:—Gross, £347.

Estimated produce of a Penny Rate, £327.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		Total	M.	F.	
Live	Legitimate	268	132	136	Birth Rate (R.G.)
Births	Illegitimate	17	7	10	14.2
Still Births	...	16	13	3	Rate per 1,000
					Total (live and still) births 53.1.

		Total	M.	F.	
Deaths	...	208	104	104	Crude Death Rate
					(R.G.) 10.4 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Maternal Mortality:—

Deaths from puerperal causes (childbirth):—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis ...	4	Nil
Other puerperal causes	0	Nil
Total ...	0	Nil

Infantile Mortality:—

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age 10

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births (approximately)	34
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	33
Illegitimate „ „ Illegitimate „ „	59

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)		1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)		1
Deaths from Cancer		28

Table showing RAINFALL in inches, in 1941, compiled
from observers in various parts of the district.

Observation Station ...	Dean School	Winscales House	At Crosthwaite Keswick, about 440 yards from the Cockermouth Rural District boundary	Spring Bank, Braithwaite	Higham	Dale Head Hall, Thirlmere
Observer ...	H. Irwin, Esq.	Miss E. W. Trench.	T. Wilson, Esq.	J. Smith Hill, Esq.	Miss Fisher.	J. P. Hallam Esq., Engineer to Manchester Corporation Water Works
Diameter of Rain Gauge Funnel	5 inches	5 in.	5 in.	8 in.	5 in.	5 in.
Height of gauge above ground	11 in.	1 ft. 6 in.	1 ft.	1 ft.	9 in.	1 ft.
Height of gauge above sea level	365 ft.	440 ft.	254 ft.	280 ft.	500 ft.	620 ft.
1941.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
January	81	75	1'67	0'71	1'26	3'69
February	3'85	3'71	6'33	6'21	4'05	10'52
March	2'17	2'46	3'35	3'29	2'31	4'75
April	2'51	2'03	2'38	2'80	1'74	4'06
May	3'83	3'18	3'99	4'57	3'56	5'41
June	'99	'81	'70	0'65	'49	'73
July	2'43	2'43	1'76	1'86	1'92	2'02
August	6'82	5'57	8'26	8'82	5'45	11'91
September	2'09	2'06	1'83	2'32	1'07	2'37
October	6'97	6'19	7'16	7'53	5'67	8'19
November	3'37	2'75	4'76	4'84	2'47	8'03
December	2'11	1'51	3'65	4'15	2'24	6'08
Totals	37'95	33'50	45'84	47'75	32'23	67'76
Average prev. 5 yrs 1936-40 (incl)	45'24	38'13	56'80	66'63 (Av. 9 yrs — 62'10)	44'90	89'57 (Av. 65 yrs. 81'35)

Cockermouth Rural District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, for the year 1941.

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

POPULATION.

For 1941 the figure given for the resident population of the district by the Registrar General is 19,990, on which the birth and death rates and the incidence of notifiable diseases are based.

N.B.—Figures relating to non-civilians are excluded.
(The figure for 1940 was 19,060).

Special figures are given for the calculation of Infant and Maternal Mortality rates—(see page 8).

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 557, giving a proportion of (approximately) 1 in 36 of the population, as compared with 1 in 28 for 1940.

Twenty-two persons were admitted to Public Assistance Hospital from this district during the year, giving a proportion of approximately 1 in 909 of the population. 1940—18 persons, and 1 in 1,059 of population.

The numbers for 1941 are detailed as follows:—

Registration Sub-district	Out-door Relief		Indoor
	Ordinary	Unemployed	
Cockermouth	52	55	6
Maryport	77	128	3
Workington	40	74	8
Keswick	15	—	—
Aspatria	41	75	5
	225	332	22

I am indebted to Mr. J. T. Gill, Clerk to the Guardians Committee, for the above figures.

Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

Live Births.—The total number of live births registered in and belonging to the district in 1941 was 285 (139 males and 146 females). Of these 17 (7 males and 10 females) were illegitimate. The net live birth rate is accordingly 14.2 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 14.3 for the previous year:—

Comparisons may be given as follows:—

Birth Rates, 1941—Cumberland	16.0
Rural District of Cumberland	15.8
Urban Districts of Cumberland	16.3
England and Wales	14.2
Cockermouth Rural District	14.2

The percentage of illegitimate live births is approximately 5.9 as compared with 4.3 in 1940.

Still Births.—16 still births (13 legitimate and 3 illegitimate) were also registered, giving a still birth rate of 0.80 per 1000 of the population as compared with 0.47 for 1940. (The rate for all England and Wales was 0.51).

The still birth rate per 1000 total live and still births was 53.1 as compared with 31.8 for 1940.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths (civilian, only) registered as belonging to the district was 208 (104 males and 104 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 10.4 per 1000 of the population as compared with 12.4 for the previous year.

The adjustment factor, or Areal Comparability Factor, has not been provided by the Registrar General for 1941, so the adjusted death rate cannot be given.

Comparisons of crude death rates are shewn below:—

	Crude
Death Rates, 1941—Cumberland	12.6
Rural Districts of Cumberland	12.5
Urban Districts of Cumberland	12.6
England and Wales	12.9
Cockermouth Rural District	10.4

(For causes of death during the year see table on page 8.)

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were only 10 deaths of infants under one year of age, which give an Infantile Mortality Rate of approximately 34 per 1000 births as compared with 72 for the preceding year.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1941

Causes of Death.				Males	Females
All Causes				104	104
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	0	0		
2.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	0		
3.	Scarlet Fever	0	0		
4.	Whooping-cough	0	1		
5.	Diphtheria	1	0		
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	2	5		
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	1		
8.	Syphilitic diseases	0	0		
9.	Influenza	1	1		
10.	Measles.	0	0		
11.	Ac: Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis	0	0		
12.	Ac: inf: encephalitis	0	0		
13.	Cancer of b: cav: and oesoph: (M.) Uterus (F.)	1	0		
14.	„ stomach and duodenum	1	4		
15.	„ breast	0	2		
16.	„ all other sites	7	13		
17.	Diabetes	1	1		
18.	Intra-cran: vasc: lesions	12	16		
19.	Heart Dis:	32	22		
20.	Other Dis: of circulatory system	3	1		
21.	Bronchitis	1	3		
22.	Pneumonia (all forms)	10	6		
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases	1	1		
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	1	2		
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years	0	1		
26.	Appendicitis	1	1		
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	1	1		
28.	Nephritis	4	3		
29.	Puerperal and post-abortion: sepsis	0	0		
30.	Other Maternal Causes	0	0		
31.	Premature Birth	1	1		
32.	Congen: malform: birth inj: infant dis.	3	0		
33.	Suicide	0	0		
34.	Road Traffic acc:	3	2		
35.	Other violent causes	3	2		
36.	All other causes	12	14		
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age—Total				6	4
Legitimate				6	3
Illegitimate				—	1
				For	For
				I.M. etc.	B. Rate
				M F	M F
LIVE BIRTHS	}	Total	143 148	139 146	
		Legitimate	136 138	132 136	
		Illegitimate	7 10	7 10	
STILL BIRTHS	}	Total	13 3	13 3	
		Legitimate	10 3	10 3	
		Illegitimate	3	3	
POPULATION (for Births and Deaths), 1941—R.G.—(see p 6)					
(a) for B.R.					
(b) for D.R.'s and incidence of notifiable diseases					
19,990					

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1941.

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

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year
Bronchitis			1		1					1
Broncho-pneumonia ..						1	1			2
Whooping Cough								1		1
Premature Birth	2				2					2
Gastro-enteritis									1	1
Inanition (difficult labour) ...	1				1					1
Congenital Malformation ...						2				2
All Causes (certified) ..	3		1		4	3	1	1	1	10

Two out of the three deaths in the first column above died
in 24 hours

Comparisons may be given as follows:—

Infantile Mortality Rates, 1941—

Cumberland	...	56
Rural Districts of Cumberland	...	57
Urban Districts of Cumberland	...	54
England and Wales	...	59
Cockermouth Rural District	...	34

One death occurred among illegitimate infants, so that the Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate is approximately 59 per 1000 illegitimate births, as compared with the Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate of approximately 33 per 1000 legitimate births. These rates were respectively nil and 75 for the previous year.

(For Infant Mortality Table see page 9.)

SENILE DEATH RATE.

122 persons (57 males and 65 females) had attained the age of 65 years or upwards. This number represents a Senile death rate of 58.9 per cent. of the total deaths.

(N.B.—The figure given in my 1940 report should read 52.5 per cent).

23 (17m 6f)	persons died between the ages of	65 and 70 years
35 (14m 21f)	"	70 and 75 years
29 (12m 17f)	"	75 and 80 years
21 (8m 13f)	"	80 and 85 years
10 (4m 6f)	"	85 and 90 years
4 (2m 2f)	,, died at ages of 91, 91 (m) and 90, 92 (f) years	

INQUESTS, UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND VIOLENCE.

In respect of deaths belonging to the district during the year there were 10 inquests (5 of which were held outside the district). No Coroner's Certificates were received of cases where postmortem examination had been made but no inquest held.

Six deaths were uncertified (1940—13).

Violence.—The death rate due to Violence (all forms) was 0.50 per 1000 of the population in the Cockermouth Rural District. Below will be seen the number of deaths from Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents, 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:—

	Suicide		Road Traffic Accidents		Other Violence excl'g Road Traffic Acc.		Total Violence	
	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940
Deaths	nil	nil	5	4	5	7	10	11
% of all causes	nil	nil	2.41	1.68	2.41	2.94	4.83	4.62
D.R. per 1000 popln.	nil	nil	.25	.209	.25	.49	.50	.57

The deaths from Violence in 1941 include 1 from occupational accident (pit), 2 drowning, 5 road accidents and 2 other conditions (including 1 murder).

CANCER.

Cancer proved fatal in 28 cases, as follows:—

System	Primary Organ	Males	Females
Alimentary	Stomach	1	3
	Bowel	4	4
	Oesophagus		1
Glandular	Breast		2
	Prostate	2	
	Liver		2
Other	Ovaries		2
	General		1
	Mouth	1	1
	Spine		1
Reproductive	Bladder	1	1
	Vulva		2

2 of the deaths (f)	occurred among persons between	40 and 50 years of age
6 " (2m 4f)	" "	50 and 60 "
9 " (5m 4f)	" "	60 and 70 "
10 " (2m 8f)	" "	70 and 80 "
1 " (1 f)	" "	80 and 90 "

The 28 deaths correspond to a death rate of 1.4 per 1000 of the population as compared with 22 deaths and a death rate of 1.15 in 1940. Approximately out of every 7 deaths of persons in this district 1 was due to cancer.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Vide also page 23

There were 9 deaths due to Tuberculosis:—

	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory System ...	2	5	7
Other Forms ...	1	1	2
	—	—	—
All cases	3	6	9

All of the deaths were of previously notified cases in this district.

The total gives a tuberculosis (all forms) death rate of .45 per 1000 of the population, as compared with .41 for 1940.

The "Consumption" (i.e. Pulmonary Tuberculosis) Death Rate was .35 per 1000 of the population, as compared with last year's figure of .26.

.....

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

1. 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.
 - (ii.) Additional S.I.—Mr. Edgar Dixon, who holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and the Sanitary Inspector's Examination Joint Board, and a Building Construction Certificate of the Northern Counties Technical Examination Council.
3. Mr. Denys Hinde, clerk and assistant, in training was called to H.M. Forces towards the end of the year and a temporary female clerk was employed.

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.

LABORATORY WORK.

The following table shows the amount of work done in connection with investigations of certain cases of illness during the year, 1941:—

Material	Test applied for—	Result	
		Pos.	Neg.
Throat or Nose swabs	Diphtheria	1	11
Sputum	Tuberculosis	2	16
Blood	Typhoid & para-typhoid	1	
Blood	Wasserman		1
Fæces and Urine	Typhoid & para-typhoid		4

Other particulars under Provision of Health services remain as detailed in my 1930 and subsequent reports.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

WATER SUPPLY.

General speaking, with few exceptions, this district is well covered with public and private water mains.

Crummock Scheme.—With reference to previous reports and to my special statement and comments in my 1938 Report (q.v.) regarding shortage of water in the Crummock Scheme complaints have continued during the year under review both of shortage in parts of the district and of discolouration.

Extensions of Water Mains during the year:—

At Broughton Moor.—To the North Eastern Housing Association Site—112 lin. yds. of 3in. "Everite" pipes.

At Seaton.—To the North Eastern Housing Association Site.—20 lin. yds. of 3in. "Everite" pipes.

Renewal of Water Mains:—

120 lin. yds. of galvanised service pipes to Nelson Pit Cottages, Broughton Moor.

Scraping of Water Mains:—

490 lin. yds. of 2in. main between 6in. main and The Gillhead Colliery.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

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

Extensions of Main Sewers.—The following extensions were carried out during 1941:—

To T. Jackson's pair of Semi-detached Houses at Portinscale—37 lin. yds. of 6in. sewer.

To Orchard Houses, Dearham—30 lin. yds. of 6in. sewer.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

In the villages where there are public sewers the drainage of 14 houses has been connected and 14 privies have been converted to the Water-Carriage system during the year.

In several villages or hamlets there is a number of instances where provision of water closets and proper private drainage is still outstanding. Facilities have been provided by way of public sewers and outfall works in order that insanitary conditions may be remedied and modern drainage and sanitary conveniences installed. Unfortunately, owing to the war, workmen and material are difficult to obtain, but as soon as these difficulties are removed compulsory measures should be taken where necessary in the interests of the general health and well-being of the community. In the meantime wherever workmen and material are available persuasive measures continue to be made to get the necessary work carried out and the insanitary conditions abolished,

SCAVENGING AND REMOVAL OF REFUSE.

The removal of ashes and house refuse and the cleansing of privy middens are contracted for by the Council in the parishes shown in the table below, in which is given the number of houses involved and the contractual cost (including provision and upkeep of tips, wheeling out, etc., and relating to the financial year ending 31st March, 1942).

From the table it will be observed the total number of houses covered by these contracts is approximately 3,800, and the total cost for the year £1,205 19s 10d. (Average cost per house was approximately 6s 4d per annum or about 1½d per week).

Parish (or part)	Approx. No. of Houses.	Total Cost
		£ s d
Allerby & Oughterside	170	49 16 0
Above Derwent	314	166 19 3
Borrowdale	124	82 19 11
Brigham (and Broughton Cross)	197	35 0 7
Broughton	332	55 2 1
Broughton Moor	185	41 18 2
Blinderake	54	41 0 7
Crosscandby	216	46 16 0
Camerton	54	20 10 7
Dearham	480	123 2 0
Eaglesfield	51	22 14 5
Embleton	47	24 9 6
Gileux	80	36 16 6
Greysouthen	131	43 10 0
Great Clifton	284	69 19 6
Little Clifton and Bridgefoot	107	31 10 0
Lorton	89	38 10 6
Papcastle	86	53 0 4
Plumbland	118	51 12 0
Seaton	535	61 5 7
Setmurthy	21	6 1 11
Underskiddaw	91	76 3 8
Winscales (Furnace Row)	18	20 18 10
Wythop	16	6 1 11
	3800	£1205 19 10

A system of house refuse removal by private contract is still arranged by householders in Bassenthwaite Village.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The inclusive summary of work done by the two Sanitary Inspectors, Mr. George Nelson and Mr. Edgar Dixon, in accordance with Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926, will be found at the end of this report (commencing on page 26) and epitomises the vast amount of routine work done during the year, and worthy of particular appreciation considering that there are still the extra duties and responsibilities in connection with the war.

I again record my appreciation of the friendly co-operation of the Council's staff as a whole and, in particular, that of the two Sanitary Inspectors, and I am also indebted to Mr. Nelson, Chief Sanitary Inspector, for his invaluable assistance in compiling this report. (Mr. Nelson is still also the Council's Chief Billeting Officer).

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

There were 36 shops on the register and 42 inspections made.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The following table shows the position in this district at the end of 1941 :—

Premises.	Number	Inspections.	Defects Found	Written Notices.	Defects Remedied	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power	19	23	2	2	2	—
Factories without do	50	49	0	0	0	—
Other Premises under Act						
Totals	69	72	2	2	2	—

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

Work in connection with the above Act has been carried out throughout the year by the Public Health Department in co-operation with the County Council, as usual. 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. Poison is provided by the County Council free of charge and is distributed by the Health Department of the (Rural) Council.

.....

Housing.

PLANS PASSED —

- (a) For new dwelling-houses 218.
- (b) Enlargements or renovations of dwelling-houses 7.
- (c) Other buildings (including 2 dairy cowsheds) 16.

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

- (a) 2 completed by the North-Eastern Housing Association (at Seaton), and
- (b) 17 built by private enterprise.

Housing Appendix.

in accordance with Circular 1961 Ministry of Health, 16th Feb., 1940

STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 54
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 120
 - (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 0
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 0
 - (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 2
 - (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 52
2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 42
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—
 - (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—
 - (1) 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
 - (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:
 - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 21
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—
 - (a) By owners 17
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners 0

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 0 |

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 0 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | 0 |

4. Housing Act, 1936, Part iv., —Overcrowding :—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (a) (i.) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year ... | 65 |
| (ii.) Number of families dwelling therein ... | 70 |
| (iii.) Number of persons dwelling therein ... | 446 |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year | 2 |
| (c) (i.) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during year | 6 |
| (ii.) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... | 43 |
| (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 6 cases (4, (c) (i) above) of overcrowding relieved during the year :— 4 have been rehoused in Council houses, and 2 have found other accommodation, privately.

Food.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are 601 registered dairy premises and of this number the occupiers may be classified as follows: 359 producers and wholesalers of milk, 81 producers and retailers, 6 retail purveyors and 155 producers and butter-makers.

532 inspections were carried out.

15 registered dairy premises were improved under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, these include 2 new dairy cowsheds. There is still a number of dairy premises throughout the district which do not comply, structurally, with the requirements of the Order, and in many instances they lack the provision of a proper separate cooler house, although some progress has recently been made in this respect.

In this district 48 producers held licences for the production of milk under "Special Designations" as follows:—

10 Tuberculin Tested. 38 Accredited.

The Milk Marketing Board, the Express Dairy Co., and the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. continue to collect a considerable quantity of milk daily from this district and more butter-makers are changing over to this method of disposal of their milk.

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 the Council's Sanitary officers was 206, of which 65 (or 31.5 per cent) were unsatisfactory from a cleanliness standpoint—vide table below. This shows some improvement on the previous year. 10 of the unsatisfactory samples were border-line cases.

Result of the Bacteriological examinations of Milk Samples, 1941:—

Designation.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Totals.
T.T.	16	8	24
Accredited	100	35	135
Ungraded	25	22	47
Totals	141	65	206

NOTE.—In the above table are included 42 School Milk samples, 15 of which come in the unsatisfactory group.

Tubercle bacilli were reported in three group samples from milk produced in this area. In one case the affected cow was traced and slaughtered, while in the other two cases the origin was not traced.

Mr. John Cameron, Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, has kindly supplied me with the following figures relating to work done under the Authority:—

Particulars of Animals Slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925, from premises registered in the Cockermouth Rural District, during the year 1941

Total number of Animals Slaughtered	...	16
Cows in Milk	...	13
Other Cows or Heifers	...	3
Other Bovine	...	0
Types of Disease found at Post-mortem—		
Tuberculosis of Udder		4
Tuberculosis with Emaciation	...	3
Tuberculosis with chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs	...	9

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

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Since January, 1940, all slaughtering in private slaughter-houses was suspended by the Ministry of Food as a war-time measure and all slaughtering is being carried on in regional slaughter-houses.

Private slaughter-houses in the district have therefore only been used as meat stores and for making-up purposes, the butchers receiving their supplies of meat from Maryport and Workington abattoirs.

By arrangement with the Maryport Urban District Council regular assistance continues to be rendered in the work of meat inspection at the Maryport Abattoir by the appropriate officials of this (C.R.D.) Council.

In addition 246 inspections have been made of meat stores in the district.

.....

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

.....

Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious Diseases.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.—The total number of Infectious Diseases notified during 1941 in the Cockermouth Rural District, including Pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis, was 78. Excluding Measles and Whooping Cough (vide post) the number=44. (The figure for 1940 was 53).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1941.

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases notified 1941 admitted to hospital	Deaths
Small-pox ...	0	0	0
Diphtheria ...	4	2	1
Scarlet Fever ...	7	6	0
Enteric Fever (including Para-Typhoid)	1 para	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	0	0	0
Pneumonia (all forms)	10	1	1
Erysipelas ...	4	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	0	0
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	0	0	0
Ac. Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0
Measles	11	0	0
Whooping Cough	23	0	1
Tuberculosis:—			
Pulmonary { Males	2	1 (San.)	0
{ Females	8	5 "	4
Non-Pulmonary { Males	3	1 "	1
{ Females	2	1 (Hosp.)	1

Table showing monthly incidence of notifiable diseases, 1941.

Disease	Jan	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May.	J'ne	July	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1			2						2	—7
Diphtheria	2		1			1							—4
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	2			3	1				1	1		—10
Erysipelas		1	3										—4
Para-typhoid									1				—1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum						1					2		—3
Measles				6	1			2		1		1	—11
Whooping Cough			6	1	2	4	3	3		1	3		—23
Tuberculosis :													
Pulmonary	1		1	1	1	1	2		2			1	—10
Other Forms			1	1	2	1							—5

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

Notifiable Disease.		Cases notified in 1941.											
		Ages.—Years.											
		At all Ages	Under 1 year	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65
Diphtheria	...	4			1			1		1			1
Scarlet Fever	...	7				1	2	3	1				
Pneumonia	...	10	1							1	5	1	2
Erysipelas	...	4							1			1	2
Measles	...	11	1	1	1	2		5			1		
Whooping Cough	...												
Para-Typhoid Fever	...	1										1	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	3	3										
Tuberculosis—													
Pulmonary { M.	...	2						1			1	2	1
Pulmonary { F.	...	8								2	3	1	1
Non-Pulmonary { M.	...	3						1	1		1		
Non-Pulmonary { F.	...	2							1	1			
		Ages at Death during the year											
Diphtheria	...	1		1									
Pneumonia	...	2	1										1
Tuberculosis—													
Pulmonary { M.	...	0										1	
Pulmonary { F.	...	4								1		1	1
Non-Pulmonary { M.	...	1						1					
Non-Pulmonary { F.	...	1							1				

From notifications received it is deduced that 1 in every 454 persons in this district contracted a disease notifiable under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act (Chickenpox, Measles and Whooping Cough excluded) and Tuberculosis Regulations. (In 1940 the figures were 1 in 360).

(Vide Post re Measles and Whooping Cough)

There were only 4 cases of Diphtheria (see Distribution Table Page 25). Two were removed to Hospital. There was 1 death (an Infant). None of the cases had been previously inoculated against the disease.

The case rate of Diphtheria per 1000 of the population was therefore .20 as compared with .15 for 1940. (The corresponding rate for all England and Wales was 1.25).

The Diphtheria death rate per 1000 of the population was .2 as compared with nil for 1940. The rate (1941) for England and Wales was .07.

Throughout the country a campaign of immunisation against Diphtheria was initiated by the Minister of Health. In this district by the end of the year 1,777 children under 15 years of age, or approximately 42.7 per cent., received the two immunising doses of A.P.T. (Alum praecipitated toxoid) as sponsored by the Minister of Health.

(N.B.—Infants under 1 year of age are not inoculated).

271 of the above number of children, or approximately 19.2 per cent., were over one but under 5 years of age.

Most of the work was carried out personally by me at the local schools and the Cockermonth School Clinic, but I am grateful for the help of Dr. Munro, of the County Health Staff, the co-operation of local Medical Practitioners, Head Teachers, the various district Nurses, and particularly the County Health Visitor, Miss Lawson, upon whom much extra work has fallen.

Seven cases of Scarlet Fever were notified (1940—14)—vide distribution table page 25—and were mainly mild in type. Six were removed to Hospital. No death occurred, so that the death rate from Scarlet Fever was again nil.

The case rate of Scarlet Fever per 1000 of the population was therefore, .35 as compared with .73 for 1940. (The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 1.47, and death rate .00).

Ten cases of Pneumonia were notified, 1 of which died. The registered deaths from this disease (all forms) numbered 16.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Acute Poliomyelitis and Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—No notifications.

There was one (mild case) of Para-typhoid Fever, which soon recovered, but none of Typhoid Fever. The case rate per 1000 of the population was therefore .05 and death rate nil for the former. (For England and Wales the Typhoid and Para-typhoid case rates were respectively .03 and .09, whilst the combined death rate of these two fevers was 0.00.)

No notification of Puerperal Pyrexia was received. N.B.—This term includes Puerperal Fever).

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 and as no notifications were received, the rate was nil per 1000 total births (i.e. live and still births), the same as in 1940. The corresponding rate for all England and Wales was 11.91.

There were no maternal deaths, so that the Maternal Mortality (all causes) rate was therefore nil per 1000 total (live and still births as compared with 2 deaths and a rate of 7.06 in 1940. The rate (1941) for England and Wales was 2.23 (all causes).

Tuberculosis.—Under the Tuberculosis Regulations 10 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (2 males and 8 females) and 5 of Other Forms of Tuberculosis (3 males and 2 females) were notified. Six pulmonary cases (1 male and 5 females) and one non-pulmonary (male) notified during the year were admitted to Sanatorium, 1 non-pulmonary (male) received hospital treatment, while 6 died (4 females pulmonary and 1 male, 1 female non-pulmonary). One previously notified pulmonary male was re-admitted to Sanatorium.

A statement regarding the total deaths from Tuberculosis will be found on page 11.

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

1941	Age	New Cases				Deaths			
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
10—15	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
15—20	...	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
20—25	...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
25—35	...	1	2	—	—	1	1	...	—
35—45	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
55—65	...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
65—and upwards	...	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Totals	...	2	8	3	2	2	5	1	1

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1941 was as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary ..	20	17	37
Non-pulmonary ..	19	17	36
	—	—	—
All Cases ..	39	34	73

Non-Notifiable Acute Infectious Disease.—Influenza was not markedly prevalent, but two deaths were attributed to this disease—equivalent to an Influenza death rate of .10 per 1000 of the population, as compared with .57 (11 deaths) for 1940. The rate for England and Wales (1941) was 0.19.

.....

Re Measles and Whooping Cough (which became notifiable as from 1st November, 1939).—There were only 11 cases of measles notified in the whole district, whilst whooping cough notifications numbered 23.

The case rates of Measles and Whooping Cough (as per notifications) were, respectively, .55 and 1.15 per 1000 of the population, as compared with 10.33 and 4.39 for all England and Wales.

No death from Measles but 1 from Whooping Cough occurred, the death rate being therefore, respectively, nil and .05, as compared with 0.03 and 0.06 in England and Wales.

.....

Hospital accommodation as provided by the West Cumberland Joint Hospital Board for infectious diseases remains as in the preceding year.

.....

SCHOOL CLOSURES.

During 1941 only two public elementary schools in the Cocker-mouth Rural District were closed for a period as follows:—St. John's-in-the-Vale on account of Measles, 28th April—2nd May; Broughton Moor Infants, for Whooping Cough, 3rd—14th November.

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

1941.					Scarlet	Typhoid and	
Parish.			Diphtheria		Fever.	Para-typhoid	
						Fever.	
Above Derwent	...	...	1	...	4	...	—
Allerby and Oughterside	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Bassenthwaite	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Bewaldeth, &c.	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Blinderake, incl. Isel Old Park							
and Sunderland	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Bothel and Threapland	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Bridekirk (incl. Dovenby							
and Tallantire)	1	...	—	...	—	...	—
Gt. and Lt. Broughton	...	...	—	...	1	...	—
Broughton Moor	...	...	—	...	1	...	—
Blindbothel incl. Mosser & Whinfell					—	...	—
Borrowdale	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Brigham	...	...	1	...	—	...	—
Buttermere incl. Brackenthwaite			—	...	—	...	—
Camerton, incl. Ribton	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Great Clifton	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Little Clifton	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Crosscanonby	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Dearham	...	...	1	...	—	...	—
Dean, incl. Eaglesfield &c.	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Embleton	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Gilcrux	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Greysouthen	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Lorton	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Loweswater and Mockerkin			—	...	1	...	—
Papcastle	...	...	—	...	—	...	1
Plumbland, &c.	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Seaton	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
St. John's-in-the-Vale	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Setmurthy	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Underskiddaw, incl. Skiddaw			—	...	—	...	—
Winscales	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Wythop	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Totals..	...	...	4		7		1

Summary supplied by the Sanitary Inspector to the Medical
Officer of Health, in pursuance of Article xix of
the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926.

Sanitary Inspectors' Summary for the year ending December 31st, 1941

NUISANCES:—

Complaints received	56
Nuisances observed	169
Nuisances abated	118
Nuisances unabated or work in hand	51
Sanitary Conveniences repaired	28
Drains tested	15
New drains laid	12
New gully traps fixed	16
New chambers constructed	10
Septic tanks and filters constructed (private) ...	3
New water closets fixed	2
Houses disinfested	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:—

Visits to infectious cases	21
Patients removed to Isolation Hospital	8
Houses disinfected	23

WATER SUPPLIES:—

Houses visited with special reference to water supplies	21
House provided with supplies from new public mains	16
Old connections and service pipes renewed	58
Houses provided with new supplies (private)	4

HOUSING:—

Houses inspected under the Housing Acts	33
Number of inspections made	63
Houses recorded under Consolidation Regulations	0
Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or in- jurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. ...	2
Houses (not including the above) with structural or other defects	31
Houses, defects remedied	25
Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	2
Cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	6
Houses inspected under Public Health Acts	21
No. of Visits made under the Public Health Acts	57
Number of houses with defects	21
„ „ repaired	17

CAMPING:—

Licences issued under P.H.A. 1936 (Section 269), Camping Sites 4. Individual Moveable Dwellings 1	5
Visits of Inspection	14

SEWERING:—

Inspections (including interviews with owners of properties) regarding the provision of new sanitary arrangements and drainage connexions	55
Private drains connected to public sewers	14
Privies converted to water carriage system	14
New water closets built	2
New gully traps fixed	20
New chambers constructed	12

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS:—

On the Register at the end of the year (Producers and Wholesalers 359 Producers and Retailers 81 Retail Purveyors 6, Producers and Butter-makers 155	601
Visits of inspection	582
Number of registered premises (including 2 new cowsheds) structurally improved	15
Samples of Milk taken for Bacteriological Analysis (see table page 18)	206
(65 were unsatisfactory as to cleanliness).	

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION:—

Number of slaughter-houses on the Register—	
Now used as Meat Stores	15
Number of licensed Slaughtermen ..	36
Inspections made (including assistance at Maryport Abattoir)	307
Condemned in private traders' shops or stores:—	
36 tins peaches — blown or damaged	
10 tins prunes ..	
18 tins corned pork ..	
21 tins pork and beans ..	

FACTORIES (including Workshops and Bakehouses).

On the Register at the end of the year	69
Visits of inspection	72

SHOPS' ACT, 1934:—

Registered premises ..	36
Visits of inspection ..	42

SCAVENGING:—

Foul ashpits reported and cleansed (private)	21
Number of houses from which refuse is removed by Council's contractors	3,800

NOTICES:—

Under the Public Health Acts (Intimatory)	96
Under the Public Health Acts (Statutory)	1
Under the Housing Acts (Intimatory)	60
Under the Housing Acts (Statutory)	0
Under the Milk & Dairies Order, 1926 (Intimatory)	260
Under the Milk & Dairies Order, 1926 (Statutory)	0

GEORGE NELSON, M.S.I.A.

Senior Sanitary and Housing Inspector.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS
AND ARCHITECTURE

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