

[Report 1961] / Medical Officer of Health, Cockermouth R.D.C.

Contributors

Cockermouth (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1961

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**Rural District Council of
Cockermouth**



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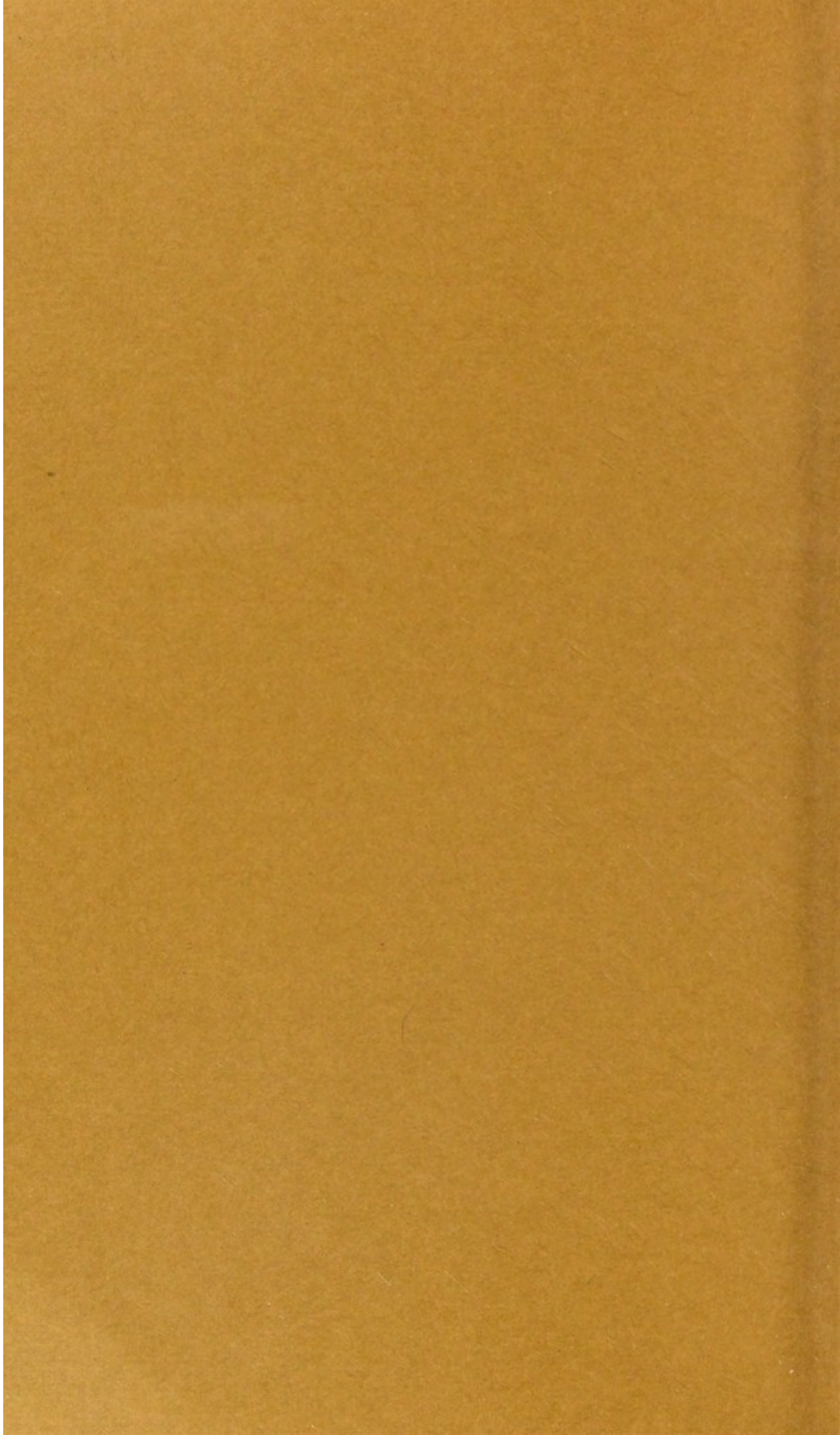
Medical Officer of Health

and the

Public Health Inspector

for the year

1961



**Rural District Council of
Cockermouth**

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1961

To the Chairman and Members of the
Cockermouth Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you my eighth annual report as medical officer to this Rural District.

The major vital statistics show no significant changes — the birth rate slowly increases and the death rate slightly falls, following a general trend.

This report contains reports of two outbreaks of infectious disease which were investigated by the department. In this connection I would express my sincere thanks to Dr. Davies and his staff of the Public Health Laboratory Service for their valuable co-operation and interest.

My thanks are due to the observers of rainfall, for allowing me to use their figures, and I would particularly mention Mr. Bell, the Holmewood caretaker, who has attended to the Holmewood raingauge over the weekends when the office was closed.

I appreciate the help and co-operation given by the staff of the Health Department and would express my thanks to the Members of the Council for their consideration at all times.

I am.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN PATTERSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

J. PATTERSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector :

R. E. DUNN, C.R.S.I.

(Certificates held :

Royal Sanitary Institute as

(a) Public Health Inspector,

(b) Inspector of Meats and other Foods).

Additional Public Health Inspector :

G. J. SIMPSON, C.R.S.I.

(Certificates held :

Royal Sanitary Institute as

(a) Public Health Inspector,

(b) Inspector of Meats and other Foods.

City & Guilds 1st Class Certificate in Plumbing)

Clerk and Assistant :

J. D. HINDE

DESCRIPTION OF AREA

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population (mid-1960) ..	20,150
Number of inhabited houses according to rate book	6,633
Rateable value at 31st December, 1961	£183,576
Product of a Penny Rate (1.4.61—31.3.62)	£748-1-0

The Cockermouth Rural District covers an area of 161,312 acres or approximately 250 square miles. 4,700 acres of the district are covered by inland water.

The Rural Area covers the north west portion of the Lake District of Cumberland and is bounded on the north by Wigton Rural District, on the east by Penrith Rural District, on the south west by Ennerdale Rural District and touches the County boundary at Dunmail Raise to the south.

The Borough of Workington adjoins the west and the Urban Districts of Maryport, Cockermouth and Keswick are surrounded by the Rural Area.

There are 32 parishes.

Generally speaking the eastern part of the district is mountainous and forms part of the Lake District National Park. Sheep farming is predominant and catering for holidaymakers forms a large local industry.

In the west of the district lies a coal mining area, part of the West Cumberland coalfield, and the villages there are more industrial in character. Various industries near the coast also give employment to people in these villages. There is also a considerable amount of dairy farming and much good arable land forms the edge of the Solway Plain in the Crosby and Oughterside areas.

There are two short lengths of coastline between Workington and Maryport and between Maryport and the boundary of Wigton Rural District, the latter stretch being much used in summer by holidaymakers.

STATISTICS

The tables of vital statistics are set out on the pages following, showing birth rates, death rates, and rates for maternal and infantile mortality.

Crude birth and death rates are corrected by means of an Area Comparability Factor supplied each year by the Registrar General. They allow for the varying age and sex distribution in each district and enable comparisons to be made with figures for other areas.

This year the factor for births is .99 and for deaths 1.08.

The total of live births was 327 compared with 302 in 1960, giving a birth-rate of 15.2 (15.1 corrected) compared with 14.8 in 1960. Eight of the births were illegitimate.

There were 4 still births (which represents a rate of 12 per thousand live and still births), compared with 9 in 1960, 4 in 1959, 12 in 1958, 4 in 1957, 1 in 1956, and 5 in 1955.

The number of deaths at all ages was 216, which gives a death rate of 10.05 (10.85 corrected) compared with 12.0 (13.0 corrected) in 1960.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

There were 4 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, the same as last year.

Cancer deaths fell from 37 in 1960 to 29 in 1961. 1 death only was due to cancer of the lung and bronchus. These numbers are too small to be statistically significant.

There were no deaths from tuberculosis during 1961.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population of the Rural District, 20,150

CAUSES OF DEATH

	Males	Females
1 Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0	0
2 " Other	0	0
3 Syphilitic disease	0	0
4 Diphtheria	0	0
5 Whooping Cough	0	0
6 Meningo-Coccal infections	0	0
7 Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0
8 Measles	0	0
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	0
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	4
11 " " lung	1	0
12 " " breast	0	3
13 " " Uterus	0	1
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	15	3
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	0
16 Diabetes	0	1
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	21	15
18 Coronary disease, angina	32	20
19 Hypertension with heart disease	1	3
20 Other heart disease	14	18
21 Other circulatory disease	7	4
22 Influenza	1	0
23 Pneumonia	2	7
24 Bronchitis	7	2
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	1	0
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	1
27 Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	2	0
28 Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	0
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	0	0
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0
31 Congenital malformations	1	1
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	10
33 Motor vehicle accidents	1	0
34 All other accidents	2	2
35 Suicide	0	0
36 Homicide and operations of war	0	0
TOTALS	121	95

DEATH RATES

Year	Males	Females	Total	Rate per 1,000 pop. uncorrected	Rate per 1,000 pop. corrected
1961	121	95	216	10.05	10.85
1960	129	116	245	12.0	13.0
1959	128	87	215	10.9	11.8
1958	134	111	245	12.5	13.5
1957	119	128	247	12.6	13.6
1956	124	123	247	12.7	13.7

YEAR	LIVE BIRTHS								
	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Grand Total	Rate per 1,000 population uncorrected	Rate per 1,000 population corrected
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total			
1961	151	168	319	5	3	8	327	15.2	15.1
1960	157	134	291	5	6	11	302	14.8	14.7
1959	158	144	302	2	5	7	309	15.7	15.5
1958	152	138	290	7	4	11	301	15.4	15.2
1957	161	129	290	4	1	5	295	15.3	15.1
1956	167	145	312	3	2	5	317	16.3	16.0

YEAR	Infant Deaths (under 1 year)						Infantile Mortality Rate			Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
	Legitimate			Illegitimate			per 1,000 live births	per 1,000 legit. births	per 1,000 illegit. births	Deaths 0-4 weeks per 1,000 live births
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total				
1961	2	2	4	—	—	—	12.2	12.5	—	12.2
1960	4	—	4	—	—	—	13.3	13.7	—	9.9
1959	4	2	6	—	1	1	22.6	19.9	143	22.6
1958	5	3	8	—	—	—	26.6	27.6	—	20.0
1957	7	4	11	—	—	—	37.3	38.0	—	20.4
1956	7	2	9	—	—	—	28.4	28.8	—	22.0

STILL BIRTHS									
Legitimate			Illegitimate			Grand Total	Rate per 1,000 of population	Rate per 1,000 live and still births	TOTAL BIRTHS
M	F	Total	M	F	Total				
1	3	4	—	—	—	4	0.19	12	331
4	4	8	1	—	1	9	0.48	29	311
2	2	4	—	—	—	4	0.21	13	313
3	8	11	—	1	1	12	0.61	38	313
1	3	4	—	—	—	4	0.21	13	299
1	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.05	3	318

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Illegitimate births as a Percentage of all live births	MATERNAL DEATHS		
			Excluding Abortion	Including Abortion	
Deaths 0-1 wk. per 1,000 live births	Stillbirths plus deaths 0-1 wk. and stillbirths per 1,000 live		Deaths	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total births
9.2	21.2	2.4	—	—	—
6.6	35.4	3.6	2	2	6.4
19.4	31.9	2.3	—	—	—
16.6	54.3	3.7	—	—	—
17.0	30.1	1.7	—	—	—
15.8	18.8	1.6	—	—	—

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 year showing varying causes and ages.

Cause 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 under 1 year
1. Aspiration pneumonia	1				1					1
2. Congenital malformations :										
(a) Pulmonary atelectasis and prematurity	1				1					1
(b) Patent Ductus Arteriosus & Erythroblastosis foetalis	1				1					1
(c) Pulmonary oedema due to Internal Hydrocephalus				1	1					1
TOTAL	3			1	4					4

SENILE DEATH RATE

Age at Death	Males	Females	Total
65—70 	16	12	28
70—75 	19	7	26
75—80 	15	16	31
80—85 	17	14	31
85—90 	14	11	25
90—95 	1	4	5
Totals 	82	64	146
SENILE DEATH RATE 68% of total deaths (1960—70%)			

DEATHS FROM CANCER

Site of Disease						Males	Females
Alimentary :	Mouth					2	0
	Oesophagus					1	2
	Stomach					1	4
	Colon					2	0
	Rectum					4	0
Respiratory :	Bronchus					1	0
Glandular :	Breast					0	3
	Pancreas					2	0
	Prostate					2	0
Reproductive:	Uterus					0	1
Other :	Bladder					1	0
	Melanoma					0	1
	Brain					1	0
Leukaemia						1	0
Totals						18	11

Age at Death		Males	Females	Total
between				
	50 and 60	2	0	2
	60 and 70	8	4	12
	70 and 80	4	3	7
	80 and 90	3	2	5
	90 and 100	1	2	3
Totals		18	11	29
CANCER DEATH RATE		1.4 per 1,000 population		
		(1960 : 1.8 per 1,000 population)		
Approximately 1 death in 7 was due to Cancer				

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE

	Pulmonary T.B. deaths	Other T.B. deaths	Total T.B. deaths	Total T.B. death rate per 1,000 population	Pulmonary T.B. death rate per 1,000 population
1961	0	0	0	—	—
1960	2	0	2	.10	.10
1959	0	0	0	—	—
1958	0	1	1	—	.05
1957	0	0	0	—	—
1956	0	1	1	—	.05

DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE

Cause	No. of Deaths	% of all causes	Rate per 1,000 of population
Accidents at home :			
Fall	2	.8	.10
Burns (House on Fire) ...	1	.5	.05
Industrial accidents :			
Struck by railway wagon ...	1	.5	.05
Road accidents :			
Fall from motor-cycle ...	1	.5	.05
Total	5	2.3	.25

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE RATES (uncorrected)

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
BIRTH RATE :						
England & Wales ...	17.4	17.1	16.5	16.4	16.1	15.7
County of Cumberland ...	17.6	18.0	17.8	17.6	17.9	16.9
Rural Districts of Cumb.	17.5	17.6	17.6	17.4	17.3	16.5
Cockermouth Rural ...	15.2	14.8	15.7	15.4	15.3	16.3
DEATH RATE :						
England & Wales ...	12.0	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.7
County of Cumberland ...	12.3	12.0	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.2
Rural Districts of Cumb.	12.1	12.0	11.4	11.8	12.1	12.1
Cockermouth Rural ...	10.05	12.0	10.9	12.5	12.6	12.7
INFANTILE MORTALITY :						
England & Wales ...	21	22	22	23	23	24
County of Cumberland ...	23	23	21	28	26	30
Rural Districts of Cumb.	23	18	20	23	27	29
Cockermouth Rural ...	12	13	23	27	37	29

IMMUNISATION

DIPHTHERIA

Figures kindly supplied by the Divisional Medical Officer are given in tabular form showing the number of Diphtheria Immunisations carried out, and the position at the end of 1961.

Once again, no case of diphtheria was notified during the year, the last notified case being in 1947.

SMALLPOX

Age when vaccinated or re-vaccinated	Number vaccinated	Number re-vaccinated
Under 1	61	—
1	6	—
2—4	10	—
5—14	6	6
15 or over	19	27
	102	33

Smallpox, whooping cough and tetanus immunisation is now being carried out at child welfare clinics.

B.C.G. (TUBERCULOSIS)

Mantoux testing, Mass Miniature Radiography and B.C.G. vaccination was continued in 1961, the age group being those born in 1947. A table appears on page 18 giving detailed figures.

Of the 245 consents given, 226 were tested and 62 (24%) found to be positive reactors, i.e., to have been in contact with tuberculosis. The remaining negative reactors were given B.C.G. vaccination which was successful in all cases.

The figure of 24% for positive reactors compares favourably with the average for the county as a whole.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Vaccination against poliomyelitis has continued to be offered to all up to the age of 40 years. The table on page 17 shows the state of immunisation at the end of the year.

Fourth injections were offered to those children between the ages of 5 and 12, who had had their third injection more than 12 months before.

The table shows separately those who have had two injections only and those who have become due for, and have had, a third, and those who have had a fourth. To find the total number immunised in any age group, the three figures should be added together.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of infectious diseases notified in 1961 was 204 (100 in 1960). Of these 161 were measles in the age range 1—14 years.

Of the four cases of tuberculosis notified, two were aged 55 years or over.

CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER :

	Males	Females	Totals
Pulmonary	66	48	114
Non-pulmonary	6	11	17
Totals	<u>72</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>131</u>

POLIOMYELITIS

On Saturday, 7th October, 1961, notification was received from Dr. Platt, Consultant Paediatrician, that a boy aged 6 years had been admitted from Dearham to the Workington Infirmary, and clinically diagnosed as a case of paralytic poliomyelitis. (As the diagnosis was made in Workington, the actual notification was to Workington Borough, so does not show in the statistical return of this authority).

He had been ill for four days, and had even been to school on the first day of his illness, having to come home at dinner time because of cramp in his leg.

Investigations showed that his movements did not connect up with any known area where there was a previous case of poliomyelitis. He lived in a good, very clean, home; an only child, rather delicate in type, prone to illness and who had never been immunised against any disease.

The boy's mother gave the following history :

Twenty-five days previous to the boy's illness beginning, she herself developed a severe headache with stiffness of neck, extreme dizziness and weakness of the right arm. This lasted for one week and was followed by complete recovery.

The boy's contacts were his father, mother, relatives and all the children at school. All these contacts were followed up for the incubation period of $3\frac{1}{2}$ weeks, and those not at school were visited at home. These numbered 23 and their 'illnesses' ranged from 'bad weather' via possible undeveloped poliomyelitis, mumps, streptococcal pharyngitis to bacillary dysentery. In all 15 cases of dysentery were unearthed and treated similarly to another outbreak reported on page 16.

All the secondary schools in the area, where Dearham children attended, as well as the local school, were advised regarding physical activities.

Laboratory investigation showed that the boy and his mother carried Type I poliomyelitis virus, but the father did not.

It is fairly obvious that the boy's mother had abortive paralytic poliomyelitis and recovered without paralysis, but passed on the disease to the child.

No more cases occurred in this district, but three confirmed cases followed in the nearby district of Maryport with a few unconfirmed suspected cases.

This department was involved in the investigation of these as well, in co-operation with the Maryport Health Department, on account of the proximity of cases and possible connection between them.

No actual connection was made between any two cases and apart from the original adult, all were below the age of 6 years.

The cases which developed paralysis had not been immunised against poliomyelitis, and although all finally recovered complete activity, the non-immunised cases took much longer to do so.

There are several conclusions which may be drawn from all this, some definite and probably accurate, some unsubstantiated impressions.

- 1 The original case was infected from a missed abortive case of the disease.
- 2 The incubation period was long, i.e. $3\frac{1}{2}$ weeks.
- 3 Immunisation against the disease appears to prevent or minimise paralysis.
- 4 During an epidemic the actual infection is more widespread in the population than appears, and only becomes apparent in isolated cases. In effect individual immunity is the deciding factor which determines whether a person gets the disease or not.
- 5 The impression received is that this disease has a similarity to bacillary dysentery in that the chief carriers of it are those in the infant age group.

An interesting sidelight on this is that the original mother and her son, although now having an immunity to Type I poliomyelitis virus, through having had the disease itself, have been since immunised against types II and III with oral vaccine.

DYSENTERY

On the first of June, the headmaster of a village school notified this department that seventeen children out of a total of 39 on the roll were absent, all suffering from diarrhoea.

An immediate investigation was made, the school and all absentees being visited. A diagnosis of Sonn  Dysentery was made in all cases, this being confirmed by laboratory examination of faeces samples. All the children affected, and one member of staff, were excluded from school until they had each produced three consecutive negative samples.

This action did not halt the outbreak, and more children became affected, so it was decided that all children who were contacts, i.e., who had brothers, sisters or parents with the disease, should be excluded from school on the same basis as those affected.

No further cases occurred in the school.

During this time a four year old boy whose sister became ill on a Wednesday, himself took ill on Thursday, began treatment on Friday and on Saturday was dead, the death being directly due to this illness. He was a delicate child who had had asthma since early infancy.

On 1st September all cases and contacts were declared clear and fit to return to school.

When investigations were begun at the start of the outbreak the water supply, milk supply and the cook who prepared the school meals were all excluded, by laboratory investigation, as possible sources. However, during a visit to the school to observe the preparation and serving of the school meals, the distribution of the milk was watched. Here the bottles complete with foil tops were handed to the smaller children by a senior boy. The infants could not manage to remove the tops, so the boy helped them by pushing in the top with his finger.

Laboratory investigation showed that the boy had the disease.

This illustrates one of the many ways by which this disease can be so simply spread, and in this case it is not suggested that it was the only, or even the main, cause of spread.

Investigations in the surrounding area showed that the diarrhoea was, and had been for several weeks previous to the school outbreak, present in the three adjoining villages served by the school, amongst adults as well as children.

No one had called in a general practitioner for treatment and so it did not come to light until the headmaster wisely did something about it.

This outbreak and its resultant fatality illustrate the danger of severe diarrhoea which people tend to treat with a certain amount of contempt, forgetting that while they themselves may be willing to put up with the discomfort, and be able eventually to overcome the disease, seeking no treatment, a chance passing of the bacillus to a child in subnormal health can result in death.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that early and persistent treatment and extreme care in personal hygiene are essential to limit such an outbreak.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Year of Birth	Pre-1946	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 Total
Age	over 15	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	under 1
No. who have only completed a primary course of 2 injections at 31/12/61	668	33	27	18	37	43	44	34	45	35	37	42	31	13	53	96	25 1281
% of age group who have completed a primary course of 2 injections	—	10%	7%	5%	10%	13%	15%	13%	16%	13%	15%	14%	11%	4%	18%	32%	—
No. who have completed a course of 3 injections at 31/12/61	1491	200	264	276	113	72	70	67	97	70	90	146	170	187	126	35	— 3474
% of age group who have completed a course of 3 injections	—	63%	70%	74%	29%	21%	23%	25%	35%	27%	36%	47%	60%	64%	42%	12%	—
No. who have completed a full course of 4 injections at 31/12/61	—	—	—	—	129	159	168	149	112	117	110	61	—	—	—	—	— 1005
% of age group who have completed a full course of 4 injections	—	—	—	—	32%	47%	55%	55%	40%	45%	44%	20%	—	—	—	—	—

MANTOUX TESTING AND BCG VACCINATION

(Children born 1947 and a few older ones not previously tested)

School	Total children eligible	No. Mantoux Tested	Positive	Negative	No. given B.C.G. vaccination
Rural Schools ...	32	25	4	21	21
Cockermouth Schools	264	201	58	143	140
Totals ...	296	226	62	164	161

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION UNDERTAKEN DURING 1961

Year of Birth	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Total
Primary Inoculation	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	3	10	15	19	45	136	71	304
Booster ...	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	3	11	—	3	3	—	—	26

INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS, 1961

	Total Cases	Males	Fe- males	Cases per 1,000 pop.	Monthly incident of disease											
					Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Scarlet Fever	3	—	3	.147	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	1	.049	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute { Paralytic. Poliomyelitis { Non- Paralytic.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	161	84	77	7.900	48	59	15	4	6	3	3	17	5	1	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	11	5	6	.540	1	4	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	20	11	9	.980	—	—	—	—	—	12	7	—	1	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute { Infective.. Encephalitis { Post- infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	3	3	—	.147	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	1	—	1	.049	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuber- { Respiratory culosis { Meninges and C.N.S. Other forms	4	4	—	.196	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Totals	204	107	97	10.000	51	64	19	6	8	15	12	17	8	2	1	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS, 1961

	Age distribution											Distribution by Parishes																																	
	Total Cases	Under 1 year	1—2 years	3—4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	15—24 years	25—44 years	45—64 years	Over 65 years	Above Derwent	Allerby &c.	Bassenthwaite	Bewaldeth	Blindcrake	Bothel, &c.	Bridekirk	Broughton	Broughton Moor	Blindbothel	Borrowdale	Brigham	Buttermere	Camerton	Clifton, Gt.	Clifton, Lt.	Crosscanonby	Dearham	Dean	Embleton	Gillerux	Greysouthen	Lorton	Loweswater	Papcastle	Plumbland	Seaton	St. Johns	Setmurthery	Underskiddaw	Winscales	Wythop			
Scarlet Fever	3				3											1											1																		
Whooping Cough	1		1																																1										
Acute Poliomyelitis { Paralytic... Non-Paralytic... }																																													
Measles	161	10	40	36	71	4						11							36	3																									
Diphtheria																																													
Acute Pneumonia	11																																												
Dysentery	20	1	1	3	8	4						3																																	
Smallpox																																													
Acute Encephalitis { Infective... Post-infectious }																																													
Enteric or Typhoid Fever																																													
Erysipelas	3																																												
Meningococcal infection																																													
Puerperal pyrexia																																													
Food poisoning	1																																												
Ophthalmia neonatorum																																													
Tuberculosis { Respiratory... Meninges and C.N.S. Other forms }	4																																												
Totals	204	11	42	39	84	9	1	7	8	3	14					1	2	36	3							15	21	18	34	20	2	9	1	3	3	19	1	1							

Table showing Rainfall in inches, in 1961, compiled from observers in various parts of the district

Observation Station	Dale Head Hall, Thirlmere	Greenways, Braithwaite	Gt. Broughton	Holmewood Cockermouth
Observer	W. K. Lewis, Esq. Engineer to Manchester Corporation Waterworks	Miss I. Allison	J. J. Pattison, Esq. Surveyor to Cockermouth U.D.	Public Health Dept. Cockermouth R.D.C.
Diameter of Rain Gauge Funnel	5 inches	8 inches	5 inches	5 inches
Height of Gauge above ground	1 foot	1 foot	1 foot	Roof of Holmewood
Height of Gauge above sea level	620 feet	400 feet	300 feet	300 feet
1960	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
January ...	10.65	8.97	3.46	4.87
February ...	8.39	5.41	2.49	5.63
March ...	2.54	3.01	1.61	3.77
April ...	7.58	4.60	2.46	4.24
May ...	3.81	2.63	1.53	3.16
June ...	2.78	2.49	2.02	2.70
July ...	8.09	6.72	4.49	6.11
August ...	9.05	7.84	4.58	7.48
September ...	7.99	5.18	2.96	4.23
October ...	14.64	13.06	5.51	9.06
November ...	6.18	5.66	3.34	5.02
December ...	7.04	5.15	2.54	4.30
Totals ...	88.74	70.72	36.99	60.57
Average prev. 5 years 1955-59 (incl.)	88.38 (Av. 84 yrs. 83.37)	58.49	—	—

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1961

To the Chairman and Members of the
Cockermouth Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on environmental health work carried out during my eighth year of office.

In this introduction I should first like to look back to the Medical Officer's section of the report, with particular reference to the outbreak of Sonn  Dysentery described. Lasting from the beginning of June to the beginning of September, the outbreak was partially responsible for the belated appearance of the Annual Report for 1960.

It involved journeys by the Inspectors totalling 424 miles. Some 174 samples were collected and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination at a time when the laboratory staff was at a minimum due to holidays.

This item is selected simply to illustrate the amount of unseen work involved in an incident which reached the Council and the general public as a short report and a newspaper reference.

On the subject of housing I would mention that once again the total of houses privately built has proved a record — 113 being completed.

Finally I am pleased to record the continued happy relationship between this department, the Members of the Council, and the heads and staff of other departments, and my appreciation of the assistance given by my own staff and the production by Mr. J. D. Hinde of the line blocks and much of the statistical information in this report.

I am.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

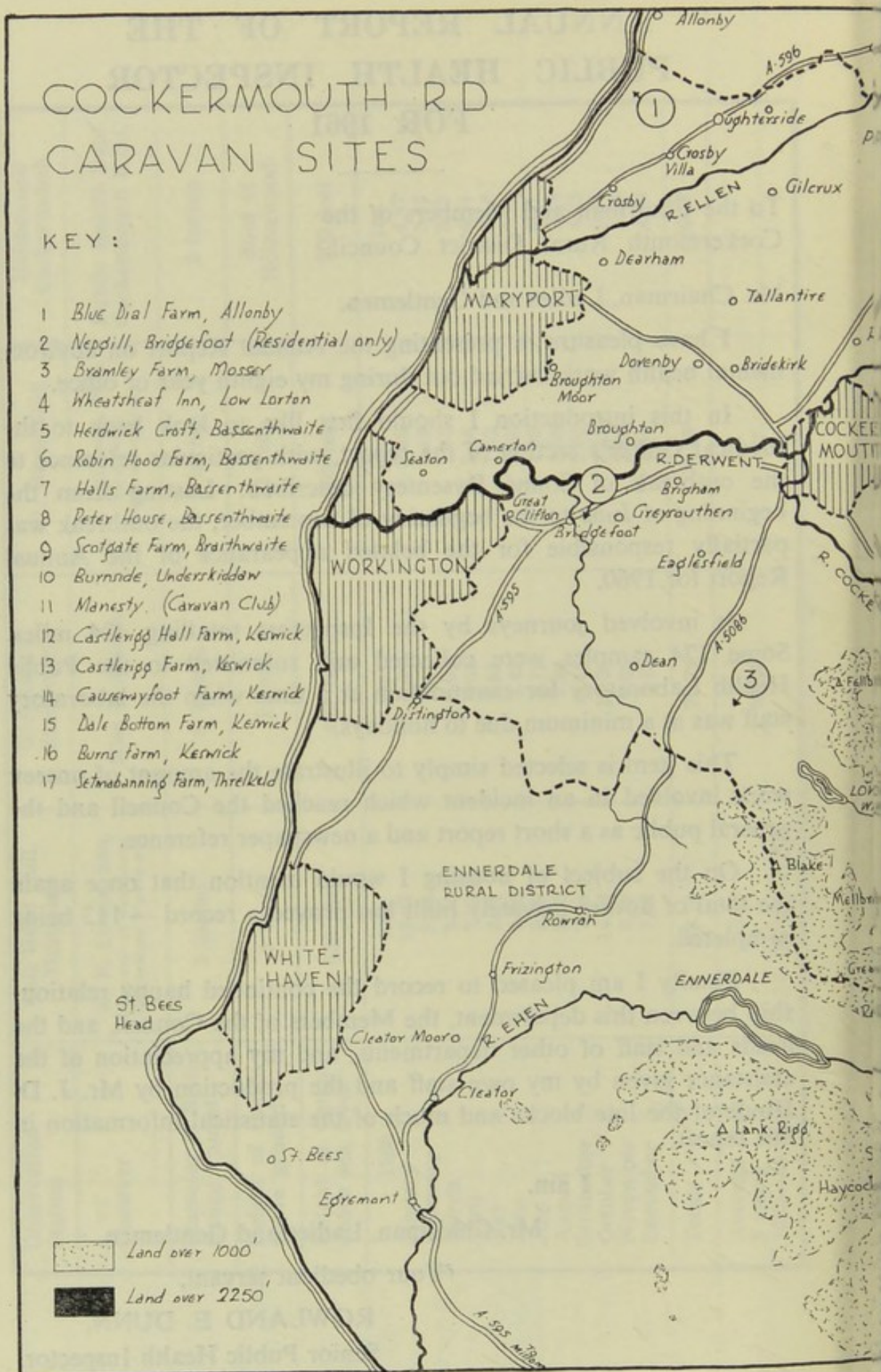
ROWLAND E. DUNN,
Senior Public Health Inspector.

COCKERMOUTH R.D. CARAVAN SITES

KEY:

- 1 Blue Dial Farm, Allonby
- 2 Neppill, Bridgefoot (Residential only)
- 3 Bramley Farm, Mosser
- 4 Wheatshaf Inn, Low Lorton
- 5 Herdwick Croft, Bassenthwaite
- 6 Robin Hood Farm, Bassenthwaite
- 7 Halls Farm, Bassenthwaite
- 8 Peter House, Bassenthwaite
- 9 Scotgate Farm, Braithwaite
- 10 Burnside, Underskiddaw
- 11 Manesty (Caravan Club)
- 12 Castlerigg Hall Farm, Keswick
- 13 Castlerigg Farm, Keswick
- 14 Causemayfoot Farm, Keswick
- 15 Dale Bottom Farm, Keswick
- 16 Burns Farm, Keswick
- 17 Setnabanning Farm, Threlkeld

- Land over 1000'
- Land over 2250'





HOUSES OWNED BY THE COUNCIL

Pre-war	1921	Belle Vue	...	...	...	8		
	1937	Braithwaite (Croft Terrace)	...	...	...	4		
	1926	Broughton (Coldghyll Avenue)	...	...	...	12		
	1927	Great Clifton (Gatehead)	...	...	...	36		
	1936	Great Clifton (Gavels)	...	...	...	12		
	1925	Prospect (Sea View)	...	...	...	12		
	1922	Seaton (Derwent Avenue)	...	...	...	28		
	1922	Seaton (Lowca Lane)	...	...	...	12		
		Total	...	...	...	124	124	
Post-war	1957-58	Broughton Moor (Heatherfields)	...	...	...	66		
	1948	Seaton (Princess Av., Kings Av.)	...	...	...	34		
		Total	...	...	...	100	100	
Old houses bought and improved		Furnace Row, Winscales	...	...	...	11		
		Solway Mount, Crosby	...	...	...	2		
		Total	...	...	...	13	13	
Total houses owned by the Council							237	237

HOUSES BUILT AND OWNED BY THE N.E.H.A.

Pre-war	1938	Braithwaite (Croft Terrace)	6	
	1939	Broughton (Grange Avenue)	20	
	1938	Great Clifton (The Gavels)	36	
	1940	Seaton (Barncroft Avenue)	24	
War-time (flat top)	1943	Broughton Moor (The Avenue)	32	
	1943	Dearham (Croft Crescent) ...	40	
	1944	Great Clifton (Bowflatts)	70	
	1942	Seaton (Barncroft & Kennedy Rd.)	50	
War-time (agricultural)	1944	Crosby (East End) ...	2	
	1944	Pardshaw (The Lea) ...	2	
	1944	Plumblaud (Morningside) ...	2	
		Total ...	284	284
Post-war	1950	Allerby (Green End) ...	2	
	1950	Applethwaite (Raven Lane)	4	
	1948	Bassenthwaite (The Avenue)	6	
	1961	Bassenthwaite (The Green)	5	
	1949	Bassenthwaite (Lilac Cottages)	2	
	1948	Bassenthwaite (The Orchard)	6	
	1949	Blindcrake (The Oaks) ...	4	
	1948	Bothel (The Croft) ...	12	
	1954	Braithwaite (Longcroft) ...	14	
	1952	Bridekirk (New Houses) ...	2	
	1950-53	Brigham (The Hill) ...	32	
	1948-53	Brigham (Hill Crescent) ...	20	
	1949-53	Broughton (Ghyllbank) ...	96	
	1947	Broughton Moor (Moorfields)	32	
	1948	Camerton (Greenend) ...	2	
	1955	Camerton (Kirkland) ...	6	
	1948	Camerton (Meadow Croft)	4	
	1946	Crosby (Suncroft) ...	30	
	1959-61	Crosby (Parkside) ...	30	
	1950	Crosscanonby (The Garth)	2	
	1948	Deanscales (The Hill) ...	6	
	1961	Dearham (Browside Rd. & Greenlands Rd.)	22	
	1953	Dearham (Row Brow) ...	6	
	1947-49	Dearham (Town Croft) ...	78	
	1950	Gilcrux (The Garth)	2	
	1954	Great Clifton (Clifton Lodge)	45	
	1955	Great Clifton (Greengarth)	68	
	1960	Great Clifton (Lowther St.)	4	
	1950	Great Clifton (Stoneycroft)	44	
	1951-58	Greysouthen (Went Meadows)	20	
	1954	Little Clifton (The Garth)	2	
	1947	Little Clifton (Valley View)	32	
	1953	Lorton (Broomcroft)	4	
	1956	Oughterside (Meadow Bank)	18	
	1949	Oughterside (School Terrace)	4	
	1949	Plumblaud (The Muslins)	20	
	1952	Rosthwaite (Middlehow)	12	
	1958	Seaton (Brookside) ...	12	
	1947-61	Seaton (Hunters Drive area)	254	
	1952	Winscales (Meadowvale) ...	2	
		Total ...	966	966
Total houses built & owned by the N.E.H.A. ...			1250	1250
Total houses belonging to the N.E.H.A. & R.D. Council				1489

2 IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Applications for grants were made in even greater numbers than in previous years, though more people decided on the Discretionary Grant, and fewer than last year on the Standard Grant.

The Council continued to be as generous as possible with their financial help, and only two applications were refused out of a total of 76 submitted. In each case the property was being used as a boarding house, and the Council were unable to give grants to improve what were, in fact, business premises.

All who enquired about Discretionary Grants were given advice and the opportunity of meeting the Public Health Inspector on the premises. As a result of such visits, 44 schedules of work were prepared and given to owners together with leaflets showing how to apply for a grant.

It will be some encouragement to the Council to know that many favourable comments are made, not only on this assistance offered, but on the Council's obvious desire to give the maximum help possible to all, rather than a grudging minimum to a few.

These tables show the number of grants approved and completed in each year :

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS :

Year	Schemes	Houses Involved	Schemes	Houses Involved
1950	2	2	—	—
1951	4	5	2	2
1952	6	11	8	8
1953	8	8	5	5
1954	17	20	8	14
1955	31	33	22	23
1956	29	32	33	38
1957	32	32	20	20
1958	41	42	43	45
1959	49	54	41	42
1960	44	44	40	42
1961	62	62	51	51
Totals	325	345	273	290

STANDARD GRANTS :

Year	Schemes Approved	Amenities to be provided					Schemes Completed
		Bath	Wash-basin	Hot Water	W.C.	Larder	
1959	9	7	8	4	9	3	—
1960	18	12	12	10	17	3	14
1961	12	10	10	9	11	7	14
Totals	39	29	30	23	37	13	28

3 SLUM CLEARANCE

Action against sub-standard property incapable of being made fit at reasonable expense has been carried out exclusively under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957.

During the year representations were made in respect of 10 houses, and 5 families were rehoused from them. This is not, of course, the total number of families rehoused from slum clearance property. Including the above, 12 families were rehoused from condemned houses.

Seven houses were demolished, none of them houses represented as unfit this year.

The present day prelude to demolition appears to be vandalism. Human predators appear almost before the fires of the outgoing tenants have died and start a systematic stripping of those materials which can most readily be transported, and ending, particularly in the case of one isolated property, in the removal of every vestige of timber, including the roof.

Indeed, this house was so seriously damaged that it would be almost a mockery to ask the owners to demolish it.

4 RENT ACT, 1957

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

1. No. of Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	—
2 No. of decisions to issue Certificates	...	...	—
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	—
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	—
4. No. of Undertakings given by Landlords	...	...	—
5. No. of Undertakings refused	...	...	—
6. No. of Certificates issued	...	...	—

Part II—Applications for Cancellations of Certificates

7. Applications by Landlords for Cancellation	...	...	—
8. Objections by Tenants to Cancellation	...	...	—
9. Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of Tenant's objections	...	...	—
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	—

Housing Appendix

STATISTICS

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	113
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	238
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 and 1932 (Brought up to date)	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	15
(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	86

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	65
---	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 29 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—	
(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	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0
(c) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	7
(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—	
(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

SUMMARY OF SANITARY

PARISH	AREA IN ACRES	TOTAL HOUSES	ESTIMATE OF POPULA- TION	REFUSE
				Houses served by collection
Above Derwent	14756	445	1463	445
Allerby, &c.	2382	185	642	185
Bassenthwaite	6915	136	409	128
Bewaldeth	2631	13	44	13
Blindcrake	6901	101	359	99
Bothel	3390	97	291	94
Bridekirk	4799	138	727	136
Broughton	1360	477	1346	477
Broughton Moor	1736	307	953	304
Blindbothel	4499	54	194	36
Borrowdale	16663	146	511	141
Brigham	1759	266	780	264
Buttermere	11231	44	174	41
Camerton	1402	67	205	67
Clifton, Great	997	502	1455	498
Clifton, Little	1080	158	460	158
Crosscanonby	2398	355	895	352
Dearham	2149	581	1850	581
Dean	8527	229	732	221
Embleton	3951	100	339	88
Gilcrux	2017	104	340	96
Greysouthen	1646	157	500	147
Lorton	5501	103	258	91
Loweswater	9411	66	204	57
Papcastle	1108	101	260	101
Plumbland	2568	157	529	146
Seaton	2040	1151	2960	1151
St. Johns	19481	160	481	139
Setmurthy	3298	44	138	23
Underskiddaw	8711	106	345	106
Winscales	2652	61	235	51
Wythop	3353	22	71	16
TOTALS	161312	6633	20150	6452

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLY		SEWERING			PARISH
Houses supplied from public mains	Estimate of pop. supplied by public mains	Houses connected to public sewer	Houses with private septic tanks	Houses without modern sanitation	
380	1264	270	167	8	Above Derwent
185	612	168	15	2	Allerby, &c.
87	253	65	54	17	Bassenthwaite
9	30	—	12	1	Bewaldeth
88	314	70	21	10	Blindcrake
92	275	86	7	4	Bothel
136	727	99	31	8	Bridekirk
477	1346	426	51	—	Broughton
307	953	268	29	10	Broughton Moor
25	94	—	39	15	Blindbothel
73	261	75	70	1	Borrowdale
265	778	208	57	1	Brigham
—	—	—	42	2	Buttermere
67	205	50	13	4	Camerton
497	1443	494	4	4	Clifton, Great
158	460	157	—	1	Clifton, Little
348	871	338	12	5	Crosscanonby
577	1835	541	25	15	Dearham
221	714	172	37	20	Dean
77	300	47	40	13	Embleton
104	330	79	23	2	Gilcrux
157	478	111	45	1	Greysouthen
74	178	75	19	9	Lorton
10	35	10	41	15	Loweswater
100	256	92	9	—	Papcastle
154	515	136	13	8	Plumbland
1149	2954	1116	30	5	Seaton
3	11	49	96	15	St. Johns
30	110	12	27	5	Setmurthy
74	241	65	33	8	Underskiddaw
57	225	30	23	8	Winscales
9	34	2	17	3	Wythop
5990	18102	5310	1102	221	

WATER SUPPLY

According to readings kept by the Health Department at Holmewood, Cockermouth, supported by figures provided by others in the district, 1961 proved to be one of the wettest years on record (table on page 22).

This was perhaps to the benefit of the newly constituted West Cumberland Water Board which came into operation on the 1st April and did not have drought added to their many other difficulties. A severe frost at the end of the year and the beginning of 1962 did simulate drought conditions when the thaw revealed hundreds of pipe fractures, causing widespread disruption of water supplies.

The Council's Engineering Department has naturally a diminishing interest in the supply of water. Nevertheless, the public supply to Buttermere to serve 5 houses, 3 farms and 12 hotels was completed in November. The Grange supply was extended so as to be available to the Borrowdale and Lodore Hotels, Leathes Head Cottage, Newton Place and a private dwelling in course of construction.

The following schemes for extension of supply were prepared and passed to the Water Board :— Bassenthwaite Vicarage, Scarness, Brackenrigg, Dearham Bridge Station, and Herdwick Croft, Ouse Bridge.

WATER SAMPLES

The following water samples were taken during the year :—

				Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Public Schemes :					
Crummock Supply	...	...	1	—	
Bassenthwaite Supply	...	...	—		1
Holmebeck Supply	...	...	1	—	
Private Schemes :					
Bassenthwaite Vicarage	...	...	—		1
Calva Farm, Dean	...	...	—		2
Fell Garth, Bassenthwaite	...	...	—		1

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Although substantial progress had been made towards completion of the public convenience at Grange-in-Borrowdale by the end of the year, a few weeks' work still remained before it could be brought into use. It was just ready, following intensive activity the week before, for Easter 1962, and the first building of its kind in the Cockermouth Rural District was opened without ceremony or publicity on Good Friday morning.

The conveniences are open day and night, are completely free, and I am happy to report that to date (including Whit and August Bank Holiday) no acts of vandalism have occurred nor has even a name been inscribed on the walls.

Long may it continue !

The Council has given authority for a start to be made on public conveniences at Seatoller, Quayfoot Car Park, High Lodore, Seaton and Saltpans, but the frustrations involved in acquiring sites and obtaining planning permission have been such that almost no positive progress has as yet been made.

SEWERS AND DRAINS

Following the Thornthwaite Sewerage Enquiry in 1960, a revised scheme was drawn up and submitted to the Ministry. It was approved in principle in February, 1962.

Two sewer extensions were made at Dearham : One into the new housing site off Central Road, the other 110 yards of 9" sewer up School Lane.

100 yards of 4" sewer were also laid to the Scout hut site at Seaton.

REFUSE COLLECTION

Preponderance of combustible and soft refuse continues to create difficulties both in collection and disposal of household wastes.

The increasingly bulky nature of dustbin contents requires more frequent visits to tips by collection vehicles and creates a spongy tip, difficult to consolidate, readily ignited, and often creates a danger to the safety of the vehicles. Solid covering material is not readily available and is expensive to lead and spread. On Grange tip alone, some £100 was spent this year on leading and applying slate rubble.

Leading of refuse to the Papcastle tip was further concentrated during the year when the tip at Plumbland was closed. Negotiations were also begun for the use of the tip operated by Keswick U.D.C. so that the Council's tip at Grange could eventually be closed.

The total cost of collecting and disposing of household refuse was £8830/19/11, and the number of houses served 6,452.

This works out at 27/4d. per house per year or 6½d. per week.

SEWERAGE

PARISH	Houses in Parish	Village Sewerage Schemes	Type of Outfall	Houses Sewered
Above Derwent	445	Braithwaite	T	159
		Portinscale	T	111
Allerby and Oughterside	185	Allerby	T	25
		Oughterside	T	135
		West Moor End	T	8
Bassenthwaite	136	Bassenthwaite	T	65
Bewaldeth	13	—	—	—
Blinderake	101	Blinderake	T	45
		Redmain	T	11
		Sunderland	T	14
Bothel	97	Bothel	T	73
		Threapland	T	13
Bridekirk	138	Bridekirk	T	17
		Tallantire	T	43
		Dovenby	T	33
Brigham	266	Brigham	T	173
		Broughton Cross	T	35
Broughton	477	Broughton	T	426
Broughton Moor	307	Broughton Moor	T	247
		Harker Marsh	T	21
Blindbothel	54	—	—	—
Borrowdale	146	Rosthwaite	T	33
		Grange	T	29
		Stonethwaite	T	13
Camerton	67	Camerton	T	50
Great Clifton	502	Great Clifton	T	486
		Crossbarrow	T	8
Little Clifton	158	Little Clifton	T	157
Crosscanonby	355	Crosby Villa	T	56
		Crosscanonby and Crosby	T	236
		Birkby	T	14
		Bullgill	T	8

'S.O.' Outfall untreated to sea.

'T' Outfall to Treatment Works.

SCHEMES

PARISH	Houses in Parish	Village Sewerage Schemes	Type of Outfall	Houses Sewered
Dearham	581	Dearham	T	541
Dean	229	Dean	T	26
		Deanscales	T	28
		Eaglesfield	T	52
		Pardshaw	T	16
		Ullock	T	24
		Branthwaite	T	26
Embleton	100	Embleton	T	47
Gilcrux	104	Gilcrux	T	68
		Greengill	T	11
Greysouthen	157	Greysouthen	T	111
Lorton	103	Lorton	T	75
Loweswater	66	Mockerkin	T	10
Papcastle	101	Papcastle	T	67
		Belle Vue	T	25
Plumbland	157	Ellen Villa	T	9
		Plumbland	T	116
		Wardhall	T	11
Seaton	1151	Seaton	S.O.	1116
St. John's	160	Threlkeld Quarry	T	49
Setmurthy	44	Dubwath	T	13
Underskiddaw	106	Millbeck,		
		Appleshwaite and } Thrushwood } Furnace Row and } Winscales Ave. }	T	65
Winscales	65	Wythop Mill (part } of Embleton Scheme)	T	29
Wythop	22		T	2

FOOD

MEAT

The closure, in April, of Maryport U.D.C.'s public abattoir during alteration and improvement, caused a minor crisis among butchers who had habitually had their slaughtering carried out there.

The result was a rush to come to terms with butchers in the Rural District who were operating in their own licensed slaughterhouses.

At Dearham and Gilcrux private slaughterhouses were, between them, producing carcasses for five butchers in addition to the two who normally operate there, and at Bridgefoot a slaughterhouse which, although licensed, had only been used for occasional slaughter of sheep, was brought back into full use.

The summary of inspections on page 41 indicates the extent of the meat inspection required to be carried out. Comparison with figures for the previous years shows an increase of 328 bovines, 1624 sheep and 301 pig carcasses inspected. Nevertheless, the totals still fall a long way short of those which would enable the Council to claim exchequer grants towards the cost of meat inspection.

It is interesting to note that during this busy period the two slaughterhouses involved were subject to considerable alterations, required to comply with regulations, and it is to the credit of all concerned that the work was carried out without undue disturbance to the proper functioning of the premises.

A point on the 'Summary of Inspections' to which I should like to draw attention is the heading 'Cows.' This should really be read as meaning 'females' as the figure includes a high proportion of heifers, as indeed it has done in previous reports.

SUMMARY OF SLAUGHTERING FOR THE YEAR 1961

	Bullocks	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Total number killed	434	753	4	2,808	935
a. All diseases except tuberculosis					
(1) Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	6	—
(2) Part carcase or organs condemned	11	28	—	8	5
(3) Percentage affected with diseases other than T.B.	2.53	3.71	—	0.49	0.53
b. Tuberculosis only					
(1) Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Part carcase or organs condemned	1	—	—	—	18
(3) Percentage affected with T.B.	0.23	—	—	—	1.92

A total of 4,934 carcasses were inspected during the year.

The causes of condemnation were as follows :—

BULLOCKS : 1 head and tongue—tuberculosis.
11 livers—cirrhosis.

COWS AND

HEIFERS : 25 livers—cirrhosis.
1 liver—abscesses.
1 set lungs—abscesses.
1 set lungs and pleura—pneumonic adhesions.

SHEEP : 2 livers—degenerated cysts.
2 livers—cirrhosis.
1 liver—necrosis.
1 liver—multiple milkspot.
2 forequarters—septic pneumonia.
3 whole carcasses—illset, illbled, bruised.
1 whole carcase—illset and oedematous.
1 whole carcase—illset and emaciated.
1 whole carcase—pregnancy toxæmia.

PIGS : 17 heads and tongues—tuberculosis.
1 set lungs—pleurisy.
1 liver—cysts.
1 heart—pericarditis.
1 heart—swine erysipelas.
1 mesenteric fat—tuberculosis.
1 whole skin—urticaria.

ICE CREAM

Under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, thirty-nine premises are registered for the storage and sale of ice cream.

Most of the premises are shops principally devoted to the sale of other foodstuffs and all deal only with prepacked ice cream supplied by well known national manufacturers.

Storage is entirely in modern refrigerated cabinets.

MILK

Visits by the Council's Public Health Inspectors were made to the premises of 23 dealers in Designated Milk. Inspections were made on behalf of Cumberland County Council and in no case was a recommendation made that a licence be refused.

The bulk of these dealers were obtaining some or all of their milk from the large processing concerns such as Border Dairies or the Co-operative Wholesale Society. In this way the dealers are able to avoid one of the more difficult duties of the milk trade, namely the washing and sterilising of bottles and equipment, which in the larger concerns is carried out principally by machine.

No complaints have reached the Health Department this year about dirty milk bottles or foreign objects in bottles, but one anonymous complaint about chipped bottles gave insufficient information about the supply area and could not be pursued.

OTHER FOODS

The following foodstuffs were condemned as unfit :

- 1 3 lb. tin of rolled ox tongue
- 3 sides of bacon (3 qrs. 12 lbs.)
- 1 10 lb. 12 oz. tin of pork shoulder
- 1 11 lb. 6 oz. tin of cooked ham
- 1 10 lb. 9 oz. tin of cooked pork
- 1 14 lb. 12 oz. tin of boiled ham

BAKEHOUSES

There are four registered bakehouses within the district, one being devoted solely to pie-making. Inspection has shown them to be clean, well maintained and complying with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

SHOPS AND CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

The inspection record for shops and catering establishments has again been disappointingly low. It is almost inevitable in a scattered rural area that some duties are subject to greater pressure than others, resulting in smaller activity in other spheres of work. Although the general standard of hygiene and equipment in such premises is satisfactory, visits by the inspectors have at least the beneficial effect of keeping staffs 'on their toes' even when no criticism can be made.

The increased use of refrigerated storage for perishable foods has been gratifying up to a point. It is sometimes overlooked, however, that food exposed for sale by day and left open to contamination, is not purified by placing it in a refrigerator for the night. It can be still dangerous the following day.

CONTROL OF PESTS

The control of pests other than those on Council-owned properties again proved relatively easy. After initial advice, demonstration and supply of material, householders have been able to apply the 'do-it-yourself' principle where rat or mouse infestations were limited to their own premises. This is a time-saving procedure from the viewpoint of the health department, and so far there seems to be no reason to doubt that householders are able to carry out a treatment to equal standards of application and success as would have been carried out by the Council's officers at far greater cost.

Thirty-four dwelling houses were visited and in most cases the occupiers were given the satisfaction of ridding their own premises of rats or mice.

Nineteen of the Council's sewage works and refuse tips were dealt with as well as five other individual lands or premises.

Less common infestations were also met with, including ants, cockroaches, bugs, wasps and rabbits. All were dealt with to the satisfaction of the house occupiers involved. The most unusual incident of all involved a minor infestation of one room by maggots which were found to have originated in the carcase of a pigeon lodged in eaves guttering and which had entered the room by way of a ventilator.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

No action has been required under the National Assistance Act, 1948, or the amending Act of 1951. One old lady, formerly resident at Papcastle and removed to Meadow View, Whitehaven, in 1960, died there in February.

Old people known to be approaching the stage when they are likely to be candidates for places in part III accommodation are kept under periodic observation.

FACTORIES

A total of 38 factories are entered in the Factories Register, 37 of these being equipped with power-driven machinery.

The following is a summary of the various trades or processes carried out :

	Powered	Non-Powered
Joinery and Sawmilling	17	—
Motor Vehicle Repairs	8	—
Blacksmithing	1	—
Baking	3	—
Heavy Engineering	1	—
Railway Waggon Repairs	—	1
Laundry	1	—
Welding	1	—
Slaughtering	3	—
Asphalt	1	—
Brickmaking	1	—

Building sites apart, 11 inspections have been recorded as carried out specifically under the Factories Act, and of these, 2 were inspections of bakehouses.

The following table shows the position under the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, in this district at the end of 1960 :

	No. on register	Inspec- tions	Written notices	Defects found	Defects remedied
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by the local authority	1	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the local authority	37	11	—	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the local authority	9	30	—	—	—
TOTALS	47	41	—	—	—

(Note : Section 1 refers to cleanliness, 2 to overcrowding, 3 to temperature, 4 to ventilation, 6 to drainage of floors, 7 to sanitary conveniences).

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel } Making etc.	2	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving	17	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	19					

CARAVANNING

Operation of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, for a full year has shown that this is a workable piece of legislation welcomed by authorities, caravanners and enlightened site owners.

By December, 1961, licences had been issued for 21 individual sites which would accommodate, in total, 375 caravans. On the major sites the work of providing additional W.C's., showers, wash-basins, etc., had largely been put in hand or completed. Some of the delay has occurred due to the need for site operators to obtain planning permission for the erection of the toilet blocks. Until the licence was issued they were not completely aware of what size of structure would be required. Subsequent production of plans, submission for approval and obtaining contracts has in some cases been unduly slow and it has been necessary to use some discretion in the enforcement of the licensing conditions during the current year. It is apparent that pressure will need to be brought to bear on some deliberate defaulters, but in general the headache formerly caused by the caravan problem has been banished.

A map on the centre page of this report shows the licensed caravan sites.

CAMPING

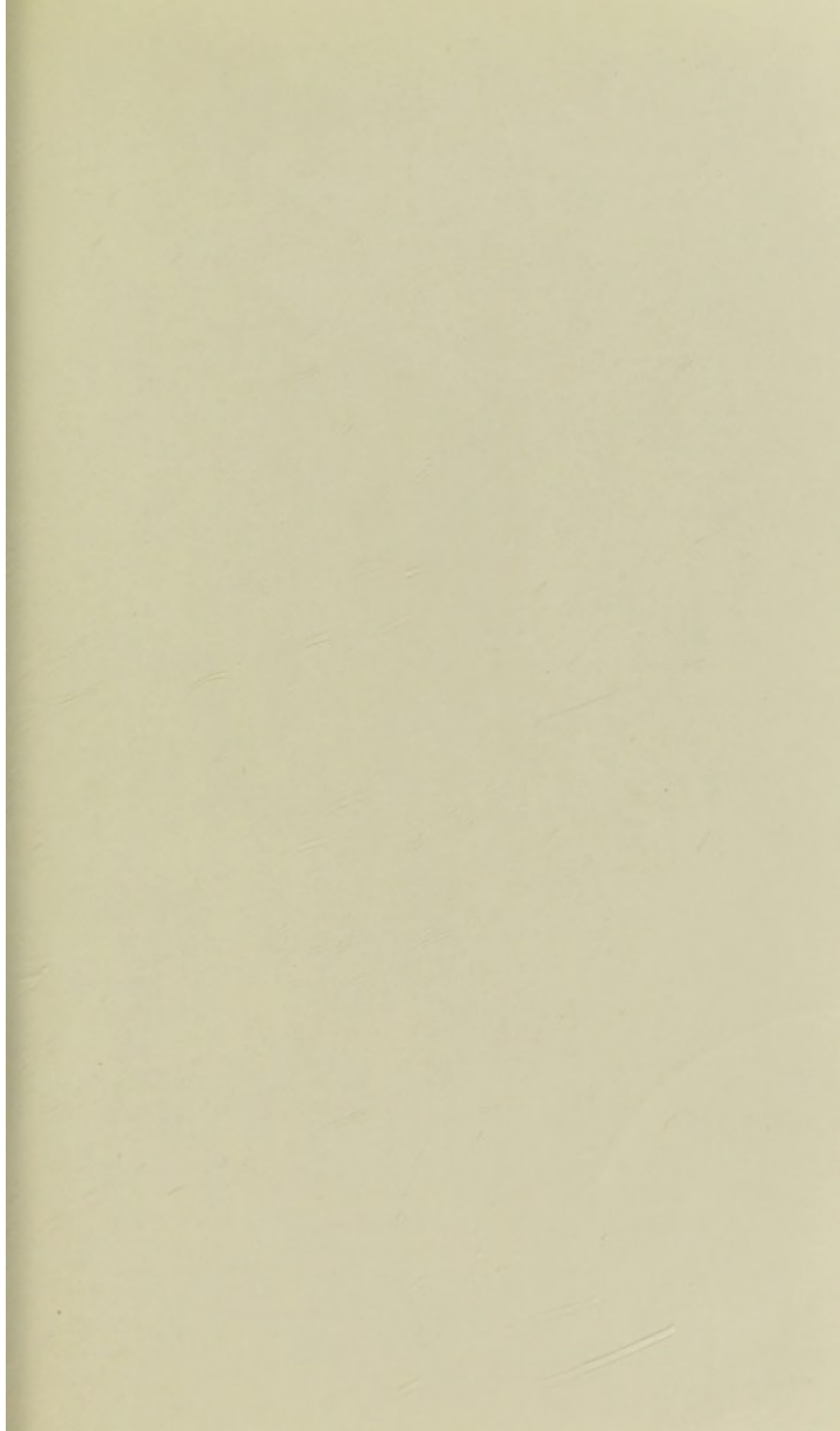
In September the County Planning Officer published a report on camping in the Borrowdale-Keswick area, based on a survey carried out by his department during the peak holiday season. An actual count has shown that, on average, 1100 tents had been scattered over the area and it was proposed to attempt, on a purely voluntary basis, to persuade farmers to enter into a 'Registered Sites' scheme, wherein they would provide basic sanitary amenities according to the capacity of the site. They were to be encouraged in this by the appointment of a warden, who would try to dissuade campers from pitching their tents on conspicuous or unofficial sites and direct them to 'Registered' sites.

While some obvious difficulties were apparent in a scheme relying solely on goodwill all round, the County and District Councils agreed to collaborate in this as a pilot scheme and they were encouraged by the large measure of agreement to co-operate, as revealed by discussions with the farmers involved.

The review, after one season's operation, will decide whether similar, or modified, schemes will be introduced in other popular camping areas in the district.

SUMMARY OF VISITS OF INSPECTION DURING 1961

Ashplace, ashbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Burials	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Caravan and Camping Sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Cesspools, sewage tanks	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Closets : Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pail	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Privy-middens	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Dairies, milkshops, milkstores	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Dangerous structures	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Drains Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Dykes and watercourses	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Flooding	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Food poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food & Drugs Act : Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Butchers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Restaurant kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other foodshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	835
Food inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Mobile Food Vans	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Houses inspected : Defects P.H.A. and H.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
For overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Improvement grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	169
Housing allocations	...	...	...	...	...	...	333
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Infectious diseases, re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Meetings and Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	187
National Assistance Act. Persons in need of care and attention	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Nuisance inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Nuisance re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pests Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Rent Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Samples : Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	212
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Sewage disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Shops Act, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Smoke, dust, fumes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Verminous premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Water supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	14



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Finance

Committee on Agriculture

Committee on Commerce

Committee on

Education

Committee on

Internal Affairs

Committee on

Justice

Committee on

Land and Water

Committee on

War

Committee on

Foreign Affairs

Committee on

Finance

Committee on

Internal Affairs

Committee on

Justice

Committee on

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