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COCKERMOUTH

Urban District Council

ANNUAL

REPORT


OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

CHARLES A. MASON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR 1945.

Together with the Summary of Work
of the Sanitary Inspector.



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1946

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 551

LECTURE NOTES

1962-63

Cockermouth Urban District Council

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

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1945, 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, 1946.

Happily, the year under review saw the end of the war but its official ending actuated the need for much thought and arrangements of a post-war nature to which the Council in common with other Authorities devoted its attention.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES A. MASON,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres), 2,062.	
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population (mid 1945)	4,745
(see page 5)	
Number of inhabited houses (end 1945) according to Rate	Books, 1,690
Rateable value	£24,544
Sum represented by Penny Rate (approx.)	£96.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	50	24	26	} Birth Rate (R.G.) 12'0
	Illegitimate	7	3	4	
Still Births	...	1	0	1	

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 17.2.

		Total	M	F.	
Deaths	...	59	31	28	Crude Death Rate
(R.G.) 12.4 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.					

Maternal Mortality:—

Deaths from puerperal causes (childbirth):—		Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis		Nil	Nil
Other Puerperal Causes		Nil	Nil
Total		Nil	Nil

Infantile Mortality:—

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age 2

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	35 (Approx).
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	40 (Approx).
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	11

Cockermouth Urban District.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

for the year 1945.

The area of the district in statute acres (land and inland water) is 2,062.

RAINFALL.

Records,* taken at South Lodge, Cockermouth, 242 feet above sea level:—

1945	inches of rain	Days with .01in. or more	Days with .04in. or more	Wettest days and amount
January	3.15	17	10	17th .88 in.
February	4.07	21	17	2nd .81
March	3.24	12	9	31st .71
April	2.16	11	9	1st 1.17
May	6.26	20	17	16th 1.94
June	3.18	19	15	5th .46
July	3.01	16	12	9th .83
August	2.59	9	6	23rd 1.07
September	3.71	15	11	12th .82
October	4.66	13	12	24th 1.09
November	.27	7	3	7th .11
December	2.35	17	15	17th .61
Total	38.65	177	136	

Snow fell on seven days.

Barometer—M.S.L.

Highest—Mar. 9th 30.86 in.

Lowest—Dec. 18th 29.48

*Kindly given by John Armstrong, Esq., South Lodge. His average for eight years ending and including 1945 was 41.60 inches.

POPULATION.

For 1945 the figure given for the resident population of the district by the Registrar General is 4,748, 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 1944 was 4,894).

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

In the Cocker-mouth Urban District, which is included in the Mid-Cumberland Guardians' Area, the number of persons in receipt of outdoor relief was 80, giving a proportion of (approximately) 1 in 59 of the population, as compared with 1 in 60 in 1944, 1 in 84 in 1943, 1 in 77 in 1942, 1 in 57 in 1941, 1 in 36 in 1940, 1 in 26 in 1939, and 1 in 23 in 1938.

8 persons were admitted to Public Assistance Hospital from this district during the year, giving a proportion of 1 in 593 of the population.—1944—9 persons, and 1 in 544 of population.

Comparisons with 1944:—

	Out-door Relief.		Indoor Relief.
Cocker-mouth U.D.	1945	80	8
	1944	81	9

Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

Live Births.—There were 57 Live Births (27 male and 30 females) registered as belonging to the district; of these 7 (3 males and 4 females) were illegitimate.

The net live birth rate was accordingly 12.0 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 15.9 for the previous year.

Comparisons may be given as follows:—

Birth Rates, 1945—Cumberland	...	17.4
Rural Districts of Cumberland	...	17.5
Urban Districts of Cumberland	...	17.2
England and Wales	...	16.1
Cocker-mouth Rural District	...	16.2
Cocker-mouth Urban District		12.0

The percentage of illegitimate live births was 12.2 as compared with 15.3 in 1944.

Still Births.—There was only 1 still birth registered, so that the still birth rate per 1,000 of the population was .21, as compared with 1.22 for 1944. (The rate for all England and Wales was 0.46).

The still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births was 17.2, as compared with 71.4 for 1944.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered as belonging to Cocker-mouth was 59. This gives a crude death rate of 12.4 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 10.4 for the previous year.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1945.

Causes of Death	All Causes	Males		Females	
		...	31	...	28
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	...	0	0	0	0
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	0	0	0	0
3. Scarlet Fever	...	0	0	0	0
4. Whooping-cough	...	0	0	1	1
5. Diphtheria	...	0	0	0	0
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	0	0	4	4
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	0	0	0	0
8. Syphilitic diseases	...	0	0	0	0
9. Influenza	...	1	1	0	0
10. Measles	...	0	0	0	0
11. Ac: Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis	...	0	0	0	0
12. Ac: inf: encephalitis	...	0	0	0	0
13. Cancer of b: cav: and oesoph: (M.) Uterus (F.)	...	0	0	0	0
14. „ stomach and duodenum	...	0	0	3	3
15. „ breast	...	0	0	1	1
16. „ all other sites	...	7	7	0	0
17. Diabetes	...	0	0	0	0
18. Intra-cran: vasc: lesions	...	5	5	3	3
19. Heart Dis:	...	2	2	7	7
20. Other Dis: of circulatory system	...	0	0	2	2
21. Bronchitis	...	3	3	1	1
22. Pneumonia (all forms)	...	2	2	1	1
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	...	1	1	1	1
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	0	0	0	0
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years	...	0	0	0	0
26. Appendicitis	...	1	1	0	0
27. Other Digestive Diseases	...	3	3	1	1
28. Nephritis	...	0	0	0	0
29. Puerperal and post-abort: sepsis	...	0	0	0	0
30. Other Maternal Causes	...	0	0	0	0
31. Premature Birth	...	0	0	0	0
32. Congen: malform: birth inj: infant dis.	...	0	0	0	0
33. Suicide	...	0	0	0	0
34. Road Traffic acc:	...	0	0	0	0
35. Other violent causes	...	0	0	0	0
36. All other causes	...	6	6	3	3
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age—Total	...	2	2	—	—
Legitimate	...	2	2	—	—
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—	—
		M	M	F	F
LIVE BIRTHS	} Total	...	27	30	30
	Legitimate	...	24	26	26
	Illegitimate	...	3	4	4
STILL BIRTHS	} Total	...	—	1	1
	Legitimate	...	—	1	1
	Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
POPULATION (for Births and Deaths), 1945—R.G.—(see p. 5)				4,748	4,748

An adjusting or Area Comparability Factor has not been provided by the Registrar General for 1945, so the adjusted death rate cannot be given.

Comparisons of crude death rates are shewn below:—

Death Rates, 1945—	Crude
Cumberland ...	12.7
Rural Districts of Cumberland	12.0
Urban Districts of Cumberland	13.8
England and Wales ...	11.4
Cockermouth Rural District ...	11.3
Cockermouth Urban District	12.4

For Causes of death during the year see table on page 7

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 2 deaths (both legitimate) among infants under one year of age giving an Infantile Mortality Rate of 35.0 per 1,000 births as compared with 4 deaths with a rate of 51.2 for 1944.

No death occurring among illegitimate infants, the Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate for 1945 was therefore nil per 1,000 illegitimate births, as compared with the Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate of 40.0 per 1,000 legitimate births. These latter rates were respectively nil and 60.6 for the previous year.

Comparisons may be given as follows:—

Infantile Mortality Rates, 1945:—

Cumberland ...	48
Rural Districts of Cumberland	43
Urban Districts of Cumberland	56
England and Wales ...	46
Cockermouth Rural District	48
Cockermouth Urban District	35

Net Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age:—

Cause of Death	Total							Total under 1 yr.
	under 1 wk.	1—2 weeks	under 4 wks	1—3 mths.	3—6 mths.	6—9 mths.	9—12 mths.	
Acute Gastritis				1				1
Intussusception						1		1

SENILE DEATH RATE.

39 persons had attained the age of 65 years or upwards. This number represents a Senile death rate of 66.1 per cent. of the total deaths, as compared with 62.7 for 1944.

9 (5m 4f)	occurred among persons between the ages of 65 and 70 years
10 (8m 2f)	70 and 75 years
11 (1m 10f)	75 and 80 years
3 (2m. 1f)	80 and 85 years
2 (f)	85 and 90 years
4 (f)	at ages 90, 91, 92 and 93 years, respectively.

INQUESTS, UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND VIOLENCE.

In respect of deaths belonging to the district during the year there was 1 inquest (held within the district).

No Coroner's certificate was received in respect of any case where post-mortem examination has been made but no inquest held.

Five deaths were uncertified.

Violence.—The death rate due to Violence (All Forms) was nil per 1000 of the population in the Cockermouth Urban District. Below will be seen the number of deaths from Suicide, Road Traffic Accident, 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 1,000 of the population in comparison with 1944 :—

	Suicide		Road Traffic Accident		Other Violence exc'g Road Traffic Acc.		Total Violence	
	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944
Deaths	nil	1	nil	nil	nil	1	nil	2
% of all causes	nil	1.95	nil	nil	nil	1.95	nil	3.92
D.R. per 1000 popln.	nil	.20	nil	nil	nil	.20	nil	.40

CANCER.

Cancer proved fatal in 11 cases, as follows :—

System	Primary Organ	Males	Females	Years old	
Alimentary	Stomach		3	38	65
	Colon	2		63	65
	Rectum	2		32	58
Glandular	Breast		1		66
	Prostate	1			73
Urinary	Bladder	1			67
Chest Wound (Maligt. Melanoma)		1			48

This number corresponds to a cancer death rate of 2.3 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 1.43 in 1944.

Approximately out of every 5 deaths of persons in this district 1 was attributed to cancer. (1944—1 in 7).

TUBERCULOSIS.

Vide also pages 17 and 18.

There were four deaths due to Tuberculosis :—

	Males.	Female.
Respiratory System	0	4
Non-Pulmonary	0	0

The tuberculosis (all forms) death rate, therefore, was .84 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with no deaths and a nil rate for 1944.

The "Consumption" (i.e. Pulmonary Tuberculosis) Death rate was also .84 per 1,000 of the population also, as compared with last year's nil figure.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Part-time Medical Officer of Health.

Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Wm. Nicholls, M.I.M. and C.E., A.R. San. I., who is also the Surveyor and Water Engineer.

Mr. Kenneth Fawcett was Clerk in the Surveyor's office until the end of October, when he joined H.M. Forces.

Mr. James Ellwood was appointed in his place in November.

LABORATORY WORK.

The following table shows the amount of work done in connection with investigations of certain cases of illness during the year 1945:—

Material	Test applied for—	Result :	
		Pos.	Neg.
Throat or nose swabs ...	Diphtheria	0	2
... ..	Haemolytic Streptococci	2	1
Sputum ...	Tuberculosis	1	6

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

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

WATER SUPPLY.

The amount of Crummock Water used by Cockermonth Urban District during the year under review was 107,200,000 gallons. (This, of course, includes the quantity used for trade purposes).

The consumption of water per head of the population using the water worked out as approximately 53 gallons a day.

The water is obtained from Workington Corporation in bulk and is considered to be of high quality. (Analyses are carried out as a general rule by the Workington Corporation).

All the houses in the Urban District are supplied with water from the public water mains with the exception of the following:— Two houses at Tarn Close, Lorton Road, having wells. and St. Helen's Private School and Lodge, Strawberry Howe Farm, Annfield Farm, Park House and Park House Farm, which have private piped supplies. 259 houses have to obtain their water from common taps either in the yard or wash-house supplied from the public mains.

There were no extensions of water mains during the year.

The Reservoir on the Moor was cleaned out in March and October.

The Secondary School reservoir was cleaned out in May.

During the year 200 yards of 3in. main was scraped (from reflux valve in Lorton Road to 'Booster pumps' near the Cemetery gates).

There continue to be complaints of water shortage in the higher parts of the town as in the past.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The sewage effluent from the Outfall Works remained satisfactory. Dried sludge was removed to the refuse tip by the Council. None was applied for by market gardeners.

Sewer Extensions.—Nil during 1945.

SCAVENGING AND REMOVAL OF REFUSE.

The method of scavenging and removal of refuse proceeds as formerly; collection is bi-weekly.

The new motor refuse-collecting vehicle was first put into use at the beginning of the year and has proved to be a definite advantage over the horse-drawn vehicular method.

In the Goat area night soil is still removed by the Council from a few houses (all but one condemned).

Salvage of Waste Paper.—During the year 36 tons were baled and despatched to Paper Mills (1944—51 tons).

The refuse tip at Tarn Close continues in use with controlled tipping.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The Sanitary Inspection of the district is undertaken by Mr. W. Nicholls, Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor to the Council. His friendly and ever willing co-operation is much appreciated, and I here record my indebtedness to him for his assistance in the making of this report at the end of which will be found his Summary of Work done—in accordance with Article 10 of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The following table shows the position in Cockermouth Urban District at the end of 1945. No serious defects were noted by the Sanitary Inspector who made 66 visits in all:

Premises.	Number	Inspec- tions.	Defects Found	Written Notices.	Defects Remedied	Prose- cutions
Factories with mechanical power	19	29	2	1	2	—
Factories without do	49*	37	0	0	0	—
Other Premises under Act						
Totals	68	66	2	1	2	—

*14 of these relate to bakehouses

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—The firm of Blood Driers whose licence expired on 1st May, 1945, again applied to the Council for a renewal and this was granted for another twelve months.

There is still the Knacker and Fellmonger establishment in Waste Lane and visits of inspection continue to be made to it, as heretofore.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

No special action under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, was taken.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

The Sanitary Inspector co-operates with officials ("Rodent Officers") of the County War Agricultural Executive Committee, who, under contract, carry out rat disinfection of the refuse tip by poison.

Poison is available at the Health Department Offices at the Town Hall free of charge.

There continued a steady demand for rat poison.

Sewer manholes in certain sections of the town were dosed with Rodine at different times with satisfactory results.

Housing.

The Housing shortage continues to be acute.

Condemned houses allowed to become temporarily occupied were as follows:—

- (a) 3 houses by agricultural workers as in the previous year.
- (b) 3 licences issued for temporary use of houses subject to demolition or Clearance Order.

2 tenants allowed to transfer from condemned houses to other more suitable condemned houses.

Note.—In addition one condemned house which was occupied without permission in 1943 was still in occupation. Another condemned house was occupied without permission in 1945 and a Court Order was obtained for possession.

No new houses were built in Cockermouth in 1945.

Post-War Housing.—In pursuance of their policy to extend the Windmill Lane and Moor Housing Estates the Council arranged with the North-Eastern Housing Association to build 86 houses on the Windmill Lane site (on land previously purchased for housing) and plans were in preparation for 28 houses on the Moor.

A commencement was made with the Windmill Lane houses on 23rd April, 1945.

Housing Appendix

STATISTICS.

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts ...	80
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	105

No action under Statutory Powers (including Overcrowding) has been taken during the year.

Owing to shortage of labour and materials, high costs, and various restrictions, the position regarding house repair work remains difficult.

FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

There were 7 registered milksellers whose premises were within the Urban District, including 4 producers and retailers, 2 producer wholesalers, and 1 retail purveyor only. Inspections are made periodically and endeavour is made to get improvements carried out to dairy premises where necessary.

A large quantity of the town's milk supply is retailed by producers and retailers whose premises are situated in the surrounding Rural District. There were 9 of such producers and retailers during 1945.

The following table gives the result of 13 samples of milk retailed in the town and taken by the Sanitary Inspector, and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Cumberland Pathological Laboratory, Carlisle.

Of the above 13 samples, 7 were satisfactory and 6 unsatisfactory in relation to dirt contamination, as follows:—

	Satisfactory according to Accredited Standard.	Unsatisfactory according to Accredited Standard.	Total
Samples produced in Urban District	3	2	5
" " outside "	4	4	8
	7	6	13

The 6 unsatisfactory samples comprised:—

3 failing the Methylene Blue Reduction test only.

Nil failing B. Coli test only (i.e. showing B. Coli in 2 or 3 tubes out of 3, and

3 failing Combined tests.

Results of all samples of milk examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli were reported negative.

Where results are unsatisfactory as to cleanliness endeavour is made to secure improvement. On a sample of milk being reported as tubercular, investigation is made by officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. I am indebted to Mr. John Reid, Divisional Inspector of that Authority, for the "Nil" return of particulars of animals slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, from premises registered in the Cockermouth Urban District during the year 1945:—

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

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

The production and retailing of milk under "Special Designation" in the Cockermouth Urban District in 1945 was as follows:—

- Tuberculin Tested.—W. Cook, Annfield—Producer and Retailer.
John Cook, Fitz Road—Retailer.
- Accredited.—Isaac Cook, Strawberry Howe—Producer and Retailer.
J. Wright, Croft House, Brigham—Producer and Retailer.
J. Christopherson, Sneckyeat—Producer and Retailer.
T. Taylor, Waterloo Farm—Producer (milk retailed by J. Cook).

In respect of the three last-named the premises for producing are in the Cockermouth Rural District.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Slaughter-Houses.—The 2 Private Slaughter-Houses (both registered), and the Council's Public Abattoir have not been used as such since the Ministry of Food on January 14th, 1940, suspended all slaughtering other than in regional abattoirs—the Maryport abattoir serves this district under the scheme.

The Sanitary Inspector informs me that the following were condemned in the town during 1945:—21 tins meat, 5 tins soups, 15 tins beans, 87 tins fish, 3 tins peas, 32 tins milk, 4 tins beetroot, 1 tin jam, all voluntarily surrendered. A considerable quantity of food of various kinds was examined (including 82lbs. butter) and found unsuitable for sale owing to damage and was returned to the suppliers through trade channels.

Bakehouses.—These are occasionally inspected. There are still 14 altogether, of which 5 are considered domestic in type. No serious defects are reported.

Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious Diseases.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The total number of Infectious Diseases notified among civilians during 1945 in the Cokermouth Urban District, including Pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis, was 32. Excluding Measles and Whooping Cough (vide post) the number was 31—the figure for 1944 was 16.

Four of these were notifications of Tuberculosis.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1945.

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases notified 1945 admitted to hospital	Deaths of notified cases
Scarlet Fever ... (Ages—2-3 yrs, 2; 3-4 yrs, 1; 5-10 yrs, 7; 10-15 yrs, 9; 15-20 yrs, 3; 20-35 yrs, 3; 35-45 yrs, 2.)	27	19	0
Diphtheria ...	0	0	0
Whooping Cough ...	0	0	0
Measles	1	0	0
Tuberculosis:—			
Pulmonary	{ Males 1 { Females 3	0 (San.) 1 "	0 2
Non-Pulmonary	{ Males 0 { Females 0	0 (Hosp) 0 "	0 0

Table showing monthly incidence of notifiable diseases, 1945:

Disease	Jan	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever		1	3	7	10	3	1						27
Measles			1										1
Tuberculosis—													
Pulmonary	1						1	1		1			4
Other Forms													0

From notifications received it is deduced that one in every 153 persons in this district contracted a disease notifiable under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act and the Tuberculosis Regulations (Measles, Whooping Cough, and Chickenpox excluded). Last year's figures: 1 in 306.

Twenty-seven cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, 23 of which occurred in four months, March to June. Four cases were of adults aged 26, 30, 42 and 43 years. Seven were of scholars attending Cockermouth Secondary School. Nineteen were removed to hospital. Recovery ensued in each case. The exact source of origin was found difficult to trace in the majority of cases, the disease appearing epidemically (several districts in the County were more or less similarly affected about the same time).

The case rate per 1,000 of the population was, therefore, 5.6 and the death rate nil as compared with 1.2 (six cases) and nil in 1944. The corresponding rates for all England and Wales (1945) were 1.89 and .00.

There were no Diphtheria notifications, so that the case and death rates per 1,000 of the population were both nil, as compared with .61 and nil in 1944. The corresponding rates for all England and Wales (1945) were 0.46 and .02.

The immunisation campaign against Diphtheria was continued as before, entailing a lot of unseen work. Most of the actual inoculations were again given by me at the School Clinic (Harford House, Main Street). Co-operation of local Medical Practitioners and Head Teachers, and, in particular, that of the County Health Visitor, Miss Lawson, is gratefully acknowledged.

During the year under review 43 elementary school children and 58 infants of 1 to 5 years were immunised by me, personally, i.e. officially.

The number of children in the Cockermouth Urban District *officially* immunised, i.e., those who have received the two immunising doses of A.P.T. (alum-precipitated toxoid) as sponsored by the Minister of Health, amount to 1,049 since inoculations were commenced in 1941—split up into age groups as follows:—Infants 1 to 5 years.....386. Children 5 to 15 years.....663. Total 1,049.

Note.—Infants under 12 months are not inoculated.

There were no notifications of Typhoid (including Paratyphoid Fever), Encephalitis Lethargica, Poliomyelitis, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, or Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—No notification received. The case rate for Puerperal Pyrexia (including Puerperal Fever) is better expressed in relation to the number of births registered than to the population. When calculated on this basis the rate is:—Puerperal Pyrexia nil per 1000 total births (i.e. live and still births), the same as in 1944. The corresponding rate (1945) for England and Wales was 15.87.

There was no Maternal death, the Maternal Mortality Rate therefore was nil per 1,000 total (live and still) births, the same as that of 1944.

Pneumonia.—Although no notifications were received it may be mentioned that 3 deaths from Pneumonia (all forms were registered).

Tuberculosis.—Under the Tuberculosis Regulations 4 cases (1 male and 3 females) of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but none of Other Forms of Tuberculosis were notified.

One (pulmonary female) case was admitted to Sanatorium and died there. No non-pulmonary case was removed to hospital.

The following table gives the number of New Cases and Mortality (all cases) during 1945:—

1945	New Cases				Deaths				
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Age									
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
35—45	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65—and upwards	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals	1	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0

A statement regarding the total deaths from Tuberculosis will be found on page 9.

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1945 was as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	8	10	18
Non-pulmonary	1	5	6
All cases	9	15	24

Non-Notifiable Acute Infectious Diseases.—Epidemics usually occur in conjunction with epidemics in the districts adjoining.

Influenza was present to a moderate extent—mainly during the Spring and Winter months. One death was recorded from this disease, making the Influenza death rate .21 per 1,000 of the population as compared with .40 in 1944. The rate (1945) for all England and Wales was .08.

Re Measles and Whooping Cough (which became notifiable as from 1st November, 1939).—There was only one case of Measles (in March) and none of Whooping Cough notified in 1945. One death was attributed to Whooping Cough with Bronchial Pneumonia, but none to Measles. The case rates and death rates were, therefore, per 1,000 of the population—Measles .21 and nil, and Whooping Cough nil and .21.

(England and Wales—Measles 11.67 and 0.02, and Whooping Cough 1.64 and 0.02).

SCHOOL CLOSURES. During 1945 no elementary school in Cockermonth was closed on account of infectious disease.

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

NUISANCES :

Nuisances reported to Council	...	14
Intimatory Notices served after inspection		13
„ Notices complied with	...	11

Detailed Sanitary Work :

Choked Drains, defective I.C.'s and gullies		21
Damp and Defective Roof, etc.	...	18
Additional Water Closets	3

Housing Inspections	140
Factories Inspections	66
Dairies and Cowsheds Inspections	14
Visits to Knackery	4
Visits re Infectious Diseases (incl. Disinfections)		42

Plans approved during 1945 :—

Private Garage, in Towers Lane.

One Pair Semi-Detached Houses on the 'Sunscales' Housing
Estate, for Messrs. J. Twiname, Ltd.

Extension of Offices at Sawmills, South Street, for Messrs.
T. Armstrong, Ltd.

Sectional Building at Derwent Mills for Clapham Park Motors
Ltd.

Detached House, Fitz Road.

Ice Cream Factory for Messrs. Luchini and Co.

WM. NICHOLLS,

M.I.M. and C.E., A.R. San. I.,

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

