MARYPORT

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

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

For the year 1925.

TOGETHER WITH THE SUMMARY

OF WORK OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR,

J. MOORE, C.R.S.I.

MARYPORT URBAN DISTRICT.

To the Chairman and Members of the

Maryport Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1925. In accordance with Circular 648 of the Ministry of Health, dated 10th. December, 1925, this constitutes a Survey Report, the full and detailed character of which includes the measure of progress and the extent and nature of changes made in the area during the last five years in Public Health Administration.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES A. MASON,

Medical Officer of Health.

METRICS:-

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres) - 1528.

Population - 1925 - (R.G. Estimated) 11,230.
1921 - Census 10,906.

Number of inhabited houses (1925) - 2,616.
1921 - Census 2,452.
Rateable Value - £31,364.

Sum represented by a 1d. rate - £130.

2. VITAL STATISTICS.

		Total.	M.	F.	
Births.	(Legitimate	246	120	126	Birth Rate (R.G.)
	(Illegitimate	7	4	3	26.2

	Total	M.	F.	
Deaths.	142	73	69.	Death Rate (R.G.) 12.6

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of Childbirth: 0.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births:-
Legitimate - 96 Illegitimate - 571
TOTAL 109.7

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

MARYPORT URBAN DISTRICT

COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health,

for 1925.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The area of the Urban District of Maryport is 1515 acres.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General's figure for the population of the district estimated to the middle of 1925 is 11,230 on which the birth and death rates are based. This figure is 30 more than that for 1924. (The yearly estimates of population provided by the Registrar General are based on the adjusted last Census figures after allowance for births, deaths, and migration.)

It is worthy of note that the figures similarly given (early in 1922) for 1921 were 11,100 and the Census returns for 1921 (published in 1923) give 10,906, and though in the period 1921-1925 (both years included) there was a preponderance of 652 births over deaths, the Census figures and the Registrar General's succeeding estimates - which must be accepted - show an increase of only 324.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The Town stands on undulating ground boulder clay and drift sand on a substratum of new red sandstone, the situation of the greater part of the town allowing a good fall for free drainage.

CLIMATE.

The climate on the whole may be considered mild though in Winter gales are frequently experienced. The prevailing winds are from the South West. There are unfortunately no means, official or otherwise of measuring the rainfall or other meteorological conditions in Maryport but through the courtesy of W. Irwin Esq., I give the rainfall records taken by him at the West Cumberland By-Products Works at Flimby, which are not much more than a mile distant from the Urban District boundary.

Flimby: 1925.	Inches of Rain.
January	2.64
February	3.30
March	1.09
April	2.89
May	4.38
June	.24
July	1.15
August	2.91
September	3.83
October	5.47
November) December)	6.28
TOTAL	34.18

The average for the previous 5 years 39.14 in.

CHIEF OCCUPATION OF INHABITANTS.

The chief occupation of the population is in connection with the coal mines and the manufacture of coke and bye-products in the neighbourhood. A considerable number of men used to be employed at the Ironworks at Grasslot and in connection with shipping but for some years past the Ironworks have been closed and the docks have been quiet.

PAUPERISM.

In the Maryport Urban District, which is included in the Cockermouth Union, the number of persons in receipt of out-door relief was 451 giving a proportion of approximately 1 in 25 of the population, as compared with 1 in 22 for 1924, 1 in 14 for 1923, and 1 in 44 for 1922.

62 paupers were inmates of the Cockermouth Union Institution, giving a proportion of approximately 1 in 183 of the population, as compared with 1 in 204 for 1924, 1 in 162 for 1923, and 1 in 175 for 1922.

The numbers are detailed in the following table:-

	Out-door Relief.		In-door.
	Ordinary.	Unemployed.	
Ellenborough & Henrigg	48	46	5
Netherhall	192	165	57
TOTALS	240	211	62

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

246 Births, 120 males and 126 females, were registered as belonging to the district,(i.e. after including inward transfers and excluding outward transfers), of these 7 (4 males and 3 females) were illegitimate. The nett birth rate is accordingly 21.9 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 26.2 for the previous year. The following comparisons may be given:-

Birth Rates, 1925,	Cumberland	18. 9
	Urban Districts of Cumberland	19. 7
	England and Wales	18. 3
	Maryport Urban District	21. 9

The percentage of illegitimate births is approximately 2.8 as compared with 6.4 in 1924, 3.4 in 1923, 5.6 in 1922, and 6.6 in 1921.

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered as belonging to the district was 142 (i.e. after correcting for non-residents dying in the district and for those persons whose usual residence was in the district dying outside the district). This gives a death rate of 12.6 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 13.1 for the previous year. Comparisons:-

Cumberland	13.4
Urban Districts of Cumberland	14.3
England and Wales	12.2
Maryport Urban District	12.6
Do. after correcting for age and sex distribution.	11.8

The Comparative Mortality figure for this district is approximately 9.67; this implies that, after making allowance for age and sex distribution of the population, the number of living persons that in England and Wales in 1925 furnished 1000 deaths, in Maryport Urban District actually furnished 967.

(For causes of Death during the year see table on page 3.)
(For comparison Table of Birth Rates, Death Rates, and Analysis of Mortality see page 4.)

Infantile Mortality.

There were 27 deaths of infants under 1 year of age which gives a rate of 109.7 per 1,000 births, as compared with 81.6 for 1924, 80.8 for 1923, and 90 for 1922.

Comparisons may be given as follows:-

Infantile Mortality Rates 1925.

Cumberland.	85
Urban Districts of Cumberland.	95
England and Wales.	75
Maryport Urban District.	109. 7

Four deaths occurred among illegitimate infants, so that the illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate for 1925 was 571 per 1000 illegitimate births, as compared with the Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate of 96 per 1,000 legitimate births.
The latter rates were respectively nil and 87 for 1924, 125 and 79 for 1923.

(For causes of Infant Deaths during the year see page 5.)

CAUSES OF DEATH IN YEAR 1925.

Causes of death.	M.	F.
All causes.	73	69
1. Enteric Fever		
2. Small-pox		
3. Measles		
4. Scarlet Fever		
5. Whooping Cough		1
6. Diphtheria	2	3
7. Influenza	1	2
8. Encephalitis lethargica		
9. Meningococcal meningitis		
10. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	2	4
11. Other Tuberculosis diseases	1	
12. Cancer, malignant disease	10	7
13. Rheumatic Fever		
14. Diabetes		
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage &c.	3	4
16. Heart Disease	9.	11
17. Arterio-sclerosis	1	3
18. Bronchitis	7	6
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	5	4
20. Other respiratory diseases	2	1
21. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum		
22. Diarrhoea &c. (under 2 years)	1	1
23. Appendicitis and typhlitis	1	
24. Cirrhosis of liver		
25. Acute and chronic nephritis	1	2
26. Puerperal sepsis		
27. Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition.		
28. Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth.	8	1
29. Suicide		1
30. Other deaths from violence	3	2
31. Other defined diseases	16	15
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown		1
Special Causes (included above)		
Poliomyelitis	-	-
Poliocencephalitis	-	-
Deaths of Infants under 1 year (Total	18	9
(Illegitimate	4	
Total Births	120	126
Legitimate	116	123
Illegitimate	4	3
Population	11,230	

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1925.

	Birth-rate per 1000 total population.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.							Rate per 1,000 Births.	Percentage of Total Deaths.		
		All Causes.	Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Cancer.	Tuberculosis (all forms).	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Influenza.	Violence.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.	Causes of Death certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Uncertified causes of Death.
England & Wales.	18.3	12.2					0.32	0.47	75	92.1	6.9	1.0
Cumberland	18.9	13.4	0.6	1.4	0.9	0.6			85			
Urban Districts	19.7	14.3	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.7			95			
Rural "	17.8	12.4	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.6			71			
MARYPORT URBAN DISTRICT.	21.9	12.6	0.7	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	109	93.9	4.2	2.8

[illegible] DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one 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 1 Year.
Whooping Cough						1				1
Bronchitis				1	1	1	3	1		6
Broncho pneumonia									1	1
Gastritis and Gastro Enteritis			1		1	5	1			7
Premature Birth	3	1			4					4
Injury at Birth	1				1					1
Congenital Malformation				1	1					1
Debility	1				1	2				3
Other causes	1	1			2		1			3
All Causes	6	2	1	2	11	9	5	1	1	27

[illegible] ADULTS [illegible] 1939.

Data Partial Cases entered during 6t
[illegible] upon [illegible]
Year of [illegible].

Disease of Month	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	6 Years	7 Years	8 Years	9 Years	10 Years	11 Years	12 Years	Total
Phenylketonuria													1
Hemoglobinuria						1		1	3	1			6
Hemolytic anemia											1		1
Hemorrhagic and Septic Arteritis					1			1		3	1		5
Premature Birth				2	1			4					4
Infant at Birth				1				1					1
Congenital Malformation						1		1					1
Debility				1				1		3			5
Other causes				1	1			2			1		4
All Causes		2	1	2	11		9	5	4	1			27

Senile Death Rate.

56 persons had attained the age of 65 years or upwards. This number represents a Senile Death Rate of 39.4 per cent of the total deaths, as compared with 37.4 for 1924, 38.6 for 1923, 36.5 for 1922, and 33.8 for 1921.

15 (7m. 8f.)	persons	died	between	the	ages	of	65	and	70	years.
18 (9m. 9f.)	"	"	"	"	"	"	70	"	75	"
14 (6m. 8f.)	"	"	"	"	"	"	75	"	80	"
3 (1m. 2f.)	"	"	"	"	"	"	80	"	85	"
6 (3m. 3f.)	"	"	"	"	"	"	85	"	90	"

Inquests and Uncertified Deaths.

There were 7 inquests during the year - one of these being in respect of a non-resident. Four deaths were uncertified, (excluding Inquest cases.)

Cancer.

Cancer proved fatal in 17 cases, as compared with 12 in 1924, corresponding to a death rate of 1.5 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 1.07 in 1924, 1.3 in 1923, .38 in 1922, and 1.4 in 1921.

Approximately out of every 8 deaths of persons in this district one was due to cancer.

Zymotic Diseases.

The Zymotic Death Rate, or the death rate from the 7 principal zymotic diseases, for 1925 is .71 per 1,000 of the population as compared with .89 for 1924, 1.5 for 1923, .5 for 1922,

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

Zymotic Disease.	No. of Deaths.
Small-pox	-
Measles	-
Whooping Cough	1
Diphtheria	5
Scarlet Fever	-
Fever (Typhus	-
(Enteric	-
(Continued	-
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	2
TOTAL	8

Tuberculosis.

There were 7 deaths due to Tuberculosis:-

	Males.	Females.
Respiratory System	2	4
Other Forms	1	

The total gives a Tuberculosis (all forms) Death Rate of .6 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with .98 for 1924, .6 for 1923, .97 for 1922, and .7 for 1921.

The "Consumption" (i.e. Pulmonary Tuberculosis) Death Rate is .5 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with .6 for 1924, .4 for 1923, .7 for 1922, and .5 for 1921.

Out of 7 deaths there was one non-notified case. (Pulmonary).

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority.

Tuberculosis.

Suitable cases are admitted either privately or under the County Council's scheme to Blencathra Sanatorium situated (about 25 miles distant) in the Penrith Rural District.

Maternity.

There is no Hospital provision. Where such provision is available it is becoming more and more appreciated and it is a distinct asset to the Community.

Fever.

The Council has a Fever Hospital of 10 beds but declines to open it for cases of infectious disease occurring in the town. This is much to be regretted as in great majority of cases of the ordinary acute infectious diseases such as Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria there is no proper isolation or skilled nursing (vide incidence table post).

Small-pox.

Arrangements are made with the Derwent Joint Hospital Board for the isolation and treatment of cases at their Smallpox Hospital situated between Seaton and Broughton Moor, (i.e. about 3½ miles distant - in the Cockermouth Rural District).

Other.

The Victoria Cottage Hospital (14 beds) supported by voluntary contributions is available for accident cases and non-infectious sick.

Institutional Provision.

There is one "Childrens' Home" in the Town (Park House, 34, North Street) it is under the direction of the Cockermouth Board of Guardians.

Ambulence Facilities.

(a) For infectious cases - wheeled stretcher at the Fever Hospital.

(b) For non-infectious and accident cases:-

1. Wheeled stretcher at the Victoria Cottage Hospital.
2. Hand " " " Police Station.
3. " " " " Railway Station.
4. " " " " Gasworks.
5. " " " " Docks.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Midwives Acts and Maternity and Child welfare are administered by the County Council who provide school clinic, Tuberculosis Dispensary and Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

1. A Medical Officer of Health (part time).
2. A Sanitary Inspector, Mr. J. Moore, who holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and a Special Meat Certificate.

Professional Nursing in the Town.

A District Nurse, who is a certified Midwife, is supplied by the Cumberland Nursing Association; another certificated midwife works privately. The County Council have a Health Visitor who works the School Clinic in Curzon Street.

Laboratory Work.

Arrangements have been made with the Clinical Research Association Ltd., London, for water analysis and the examination of throat swabs for Diphtheria: the number of swabs examined was 68, of which 20 were positive and 48 negative.

Legislation in Force.

Byelaws are in operation:-

	In force after adoption.
Slaughter Houses	14th. November, 1888.
Nuisances	9th. December, 1879.
Common Lodging Houses	9th. February, 1881.
Houses let in Lodgings	14th. September 1881.
Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops	10th. October, 1888.
Drainage of Dwelling Houses	11th. August, 1886.
Pleasure Grounds	23rd. April, 1889.
Public Buildings	11th. April, 1888.
Removal of persons from ship to Hospital.	11th. July, 1894.
Offensive Trades	17th. April, 1905.
Tents, vans, sheds &c.	17th. April, 1905.
Markets & Fairs	17th. April, 1905.
New Streets & Buildings (revised)	15th. December, 1924½

Local Orders and General Adoptive Acts.

Infectious Diseases Notification Act 1889.	1890.
Infectious Diseases Prevention Act 1890.	1894.
Public Health Amendment Act 1890 (Parts 3 & 4).	1894.
Maryport Improvement and Harbour Act.	1866.
Maryport District and Harbour Act.	1868.
Maryport Improvement Act.	1876.
Maryport Order.	1886.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The Maryport water supply is obtained by pumping - at the Goat, Cockermouth - from the mill race taken from the River Derwent. Sand filtration takes place at Mayborough (just outside the town) and at Papcastle (near Cockermouth). Analysis in 1923 and 1924 showed that a little more efficient filtration was advisable; previously, I understand, analysis had always been good. Being a filtered river water the supply is open to suspicion and it behoves the Council to pay strict attention to sources of pollution of the Derwent both at the intake and along the course of the river. I have seen gross pollution of the Derwent from the Keswick Urban District Sewage Works and this was pointed out to the Water Committee at their annual inspection. This pollution still exists. During the year a new sand-washer was purchased and installed at Mayborough and a considerable quantity of sand has been taken out, washed and replaced, which ought to help materially towards a good analysis again. New pumping machinery is being installed at the Papcastle Pumping Station - one new engine with pump was erected during 1925, the 2nd. engine and pump is in course of erection.

Rivers and Streams.

The River Ellen - the only river flowing through the Urban District - is highly polluted and particularly so by effluents from Coal Mines and Bye Product Works.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The whole of the town proper is sewered and drained - one system - with disposal into the sea at low water mark. A number of old fashioned and insanitary bottom outlet gullies are still in use but are being gradually replaced by more modern type. It was decided in 1924 to put six new gullies in the streets yearly and six were put in during that year and six during 1925.

Closet Accommodation.

With the exception of 13 outlying houses (including farms) the water-carriage system is universal (The last conversions to water-closets being in 1903). The approximate number of water closets is as follows:-

Joint use 412
Own " 1251

The 13 earth closets are cleansed by the householders.

Scavenging.

Refuse is collected every morning by covered cart. Streets are also scavenged daily by hand labour. Proper refuse, dust or ash bins are not common but there is gradual increase in their numbers yearly. These bins should be of galvanised iron with well-fitting metallic covers; such receptacles have the advantage of being easily moved and carried to the Ash Cart, as well as insuring dryness of the contents, and protection from rain, and of being of non-absorbent material.

Refuse from shops should also be placed in such receptacles. Arrangements for collection are efficient and disposal satisfactory. Refuse, ashes &c., used to be tipped on the shore for removal by the tide.

For a time refuse from the East Ward was deposited on waste ground at the Arches but latterly the whole of the town's refuse has been tipped on to Mill Tofts Field which consists of low-lying waste ground near the Railway Station and when this field is filled up a vast improvement will be effected. With regard to the latter tip a complaint was made by a householder during 1925; this received the attention of the Council and there has been no further complaint.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The summary of the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. J. Moore, will befound at the end of this Report. It is with pleasure I record my appreciation of his valuable help in the framing of this Report, and the diligence and efficiency with which he has attended to his various duties.

Factories and Workshops.

There are 67 on the register. 190 inspections were made and no serious defects found.

Premises.	Number.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries).	61)	176)	---	--
Workshops Do.	)	)		
Workplaces (other than out-workers' premises.	6	14	---	--
Total.	67	190		

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.

Offensive Trades:- 1 Tanner, 3 Tripe Boilers, 1 Common Lodging House.

(The last gut scraping business was closed in 1924, the occupier being prosecuted for committing a nuisance).

Cellar-dwellings:- There are 6 in the Town, the Council insists that these be only occupied by adults; the dwellings comply with Section 72 of the Public Health Act.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk shops, and Milk Purveyors (vide under Milk Supply).

Schools.

The water supply is good in each instance as is also the condition of sanitation with the exception of Ellenboro' C. of E. School where there are insanitary trough closets; it is expected that these will be converted to seperate and more up to-date types during the Summer, 1926.

F O O D.

Milk Supply.

There are 24 registered milk-sellers in the district, of which 10 are Purveyors only, 12 are Producers and Retailers, and 2 are Producers only.

The registered cowsheds may be classed as follows:-
Good 9, Fair 2.

109 Inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspector and 16 formal notices were served.

The fact that milk is such an important article of food and that infants and young children depend chiefly on the same is sufficient reason for the agitation of Health authorities throughout the country for a cleaner and purer milk supply. Much more attention should be given to the cleanliness of the cow, apart from that of the cowshed, milk-untensils, milker's hands etc.

The Council has no arrangements for regular veterinary inspection of milch cows the milk of which is distributed in Maryport. Such inspection at intervals during the year would help towards a purer and tubercle-free milk supply.

The subject of Tuberculosis in Cattle and Tubercular Milk is one which has been receiving the attention of the Ministry of Health for some time and we now have three important additions to the law relating to it.

1. The Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, prohibits the employment in connection with the production, distribution, or storage of milk of a person suffering from Tuberculosis of the respiratory tract.

2. The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, which came into operation 1st. September, 1925, provides inter alia, for the elimination of milch cows affected with Tuberculosis.

3. The Tuberculosis Order of 1925 provides for the destruction of Tubercular cattle with compensation allowance.

No milk under "Special Designation" is produced in this district. The Milk and Cream Regulations and the Food and Drugs Acts are administered in this district by the County Council.

Meat.

All slaughtering is carried out at the Public Slaughter-house. General supervision is excellent. 258 visits of inspection were made by the Sanitary Inspector showing that the duty of inspection of meat for human food is constant.

A total of 3500 lbs. of diseased meat was condemned as being unfit for human consumption, as also were 21 boxes (containing an aggregate of 546 lbs) of fish. All the butchers and fishmongers concerned surrendered the meat and fish voluntarily.

Table showing amount of meat and fish destroyed 1921-25:-

	Lbs. meat.	lbs. fish.
1921	2137	336
1922	4641	434
1923	6510	392
1924	4093	294
1925	3500	546

Bakehouses.

There are 13 registered bakehouses in the district, Two of these were registered during the year. 2 are of the underground type, certificates being given as to suitability in each case. All premises where food is prepared are systematically inspected by the Sanitary Inspector.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of Infectious Diseases notified during 1925 including Pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis. Pneumonia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Chicken-pox was 167, as compared with 98 for 1924, 139 for 1923, 81 for 1922, 131 for 1921.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year:-

Disease.	Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital	Deaths.
Small-pox	----	----	----
Diphtheria	34	----	5
Scarlet Fever	93	----	----
Enteric Fever (including Para-Typhoid)	----	----	----
Puerperal Fever	----	----	----
Pneumonia	7	----	-1
Erysipelas	3	----	----
Chicken-pox	10	----	----

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

	Cases Notified in 1925.												
	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	65 and upwards.
Diphtheria	34			1	3	6	19	4	1				
Scarlet Fever	93	1	3		5	11	30	19	16	7	1		
Enteric Fever including Para Typhoid.													
Puerperal Fever													
Ophthalmia Neonatorum													
Pneumonia	7								1	1	4	1	
Erysipelas	3										1	2	
Chicken-pox	10		1		1	4	3	1					
Small-pox													
Tuberculosis													
A Pulmonary (M.	3								2			1	
(F.	9								4	3	1	1	
Non													
B Pulmonary (M.	3								2		1		
(F.	5				1				2	2			

	Ages at Deat during the year.												
Diphtheria	5				1		4						
Scarlet Fever													
Pneumonia	1											1	
Tuberculosis													
A Pulmonary (M.													
(F.	2								1		1		
B Non-Pulmonary (M.	1								1				
(F.													

The following table gives the monthly incidence of notifications of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Chicken-pox during 1925.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total.
Scarlet Fever	6	3	22	14	17	2	1	1	4	6	9	8	93
Diphtheria	1	1	2	1			1	1	2	3	14	8	34
Chicken-pox					1	1	5	2	1				10
Small-pox													0

Scarlet Fever showed an increase, there being 93 notifications as compared with 40 in 1924, 64 in 1923, 21 in 1922 and 13 in 1921. No death occurred. The case rate per 1,000 persons living for 1925 was 8.2 as compared with those for the four preceding years respectively; 3.5, 5.6, 1.8, and 1.0. The deaths from this disease in those years were respectively nil, 1, 1, nil, nil.

Diphtheria notifications numbered 34 as compared with 7 in 1924, 34 in 1923, 12 in 1922, 3 in 1921, the case rates per 1000 living being, respectively, 3.0, .6, 3.0, 1.15, and .26. The deaths from this disease in those years were respectively 5, nil., 5, 1 and 1.

Diphtheria has always been more or less endemic in Maryport but in the last five years it has reached serious epidemic proportions in 1923 and 1925. Although the Council has an isolation hospital and has always declined to use it for cases of ordinary notifiable acute infectious diseases in the town I strongly recommended that this hospital be opened in the epidemic periods - without result. The cost to be faced was apparently the outstanding reason, though it was also said that the hospital was solely for cases of infectious sick from ships coming to the docks. I am still of opinion that proper isolation and skilled nursing is necessary with cases of the ordinary notifiable infectious diseases such as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid, and that the most satisfactory plan would be (as I have previously suggested) for several Local Authorities to combine to have one common hospital with a motor ambulance service. As it is the Maryport Isolation Hospital of only 10 beds cannot properly treat more than one disease at one time; and ther is only a wheeled stretcher for the conveyance of patients.

In 1925 Diphtheria became epidemic during the fourth Quarter - 3 cases being notified in October, 14 in November, and 9 in December - (decreasing in incidence in 1926 when there were 7 and 2 cases notified in January and February respectively). 5 cases terminated fatally altogether, 4 of which occurred during the fourth Quarter.

In the majority of instances children of school age were affected. The earlier cases were more or less scattered throughout the Urban District; towards the end of the Quarter the disease confined itself mainly to the Ellenborough area which accounted for 12 of the cases (including one fatal case).

There were no notifications of Typhoid Fever; indeed in the past five years there have only been 5 cases (3 in 1922 and 2 in 1921).

Since the one (fatal) case of Encephalitis Lethargica in 1921 no further case has been notified.

No notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were received

Tuberculosis, 1925.

Under the Tuberculosis Regulations 12 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs (3males and 9 females) were notified, and 8 of other forms of this disease (3 males and 5 females) 3 of the above cases proved fatal (2 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary).

A statement regarding the total number of deaths from Tuberculosis will be found on page 6. No action has been taken under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 regarding the compulsory removal to hospital or institution.

A table showing the incidence of all notifiable infectious diseases is given on page 13.

No further case of Small-pox has been notified in Maryport since the isolated epidemic of 1924.

Acute non-notifiable infectious diseases such as Whooping Cough, Measles, and Influenza were prevalent more or less at different periods during the year. One case of Whooping Cough died.

There is the usual control over Infectious Diseases notified, including visiting of residence of patient and the giving of instructions as to isolation of patient, treatment of infected matter, and precautionary measures regarding contacts. Disinfectant is provided gratuitously by the Council. When the patient is free from infection the sick room is disinfected with formaline by the Sanitary Inspector and a thorough washing and cleansing is carried out by the Householder. Rooms that have been occupied by tubercular persons are treated in the same way with the addition of spraying. A steam disinfector (at the Isolation Hospital) is used for disinfecting bedding &c.

A special leaflet on Diphtheria was distributed among school children during the last quarter, school children were examined by me in the schools, and as carriers were suspected seventeen throat swabs were taken for bacteriological examination all of which proved negative. At my request the general practitioners in the town agreed to take final negative swabs of all cases in their respective practices.

H O U S I N G.

General Housing Conditions.

Shortage of houses still exists in Maryport though the position is not so serious as it was five years ago. In the period 1921-1925 eighty three new houses were built, four of which were built during 1925. There have been no very important changes in population but, on account of unemployment, removals to other industrial areas have been more frequent of late. Overcrowding is still to be found in a number of houses due no doubt to house shortage, and lack of employment with consequent inability to pay even a small rent. In five cases of overcrowding dealt with during 1925 persuasive methods secured abatement.

Fitness of Houses.

The general standard of housing on the whole is fair. There are still, however, over 300 back-to-back houses occupied.

The generaladefects are dampness and its natural consequences, defective floors, ceilings and plaster. Many defects are due to lack of proper management and it is frequently found that owners are unable to carry out reasonable repairs owing to the tenants not paying their weekly rent. In many instances responsibility rests with the tenants and actions on their part such as stick-chopping on living room floors, tearing off doors for firewood purposes etc., the careless breaking of windows, and choking of drains and water closets are surely most unreasonable.

General action taken as regards unfit houses.

Formal notice is served on the owner as a rule under the Public Health Act and frequently interviews with the owners take place. Failing compliance the matter is reported to the Sanitary Committee and a statutory notice is then served. Generally speaking the Housing Acts are only made use of where a house is in a very dilapidated condition.

No complaints have been received or representations made in regard to unhealthy areas.

The existing byelaws relating to houses, houses let in lodgings, and to tents, vans, sheds Etc., are at present sufficient.

General.

The Council has requested that all household refuse be burnt on the kitchen fire by the occupier prior to its removal by ash-cart. Unfortunately little heed is taken of this request and large quantities of refuse so untreated finds its way to the refuse tip.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR
1925.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :-
(a) Total (including numbers given seperately under (b). 4
(b) With state assistance under the Housing Acts
(1) By the Local Authority 0
(2) By other bodies of persons 0

Unfit Dwelling Houses.

1. Inspection:-
(1) Total Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 319.
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925. 72.
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. 0.
(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. 185.

11. Remedy of defects without Service of formal Notices:-
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers. 233.

111. Action under Statutory Powers:-

(a) Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs. 0

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit:-

(a) By owners -

(b) By local authority in default of owners -

(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close-

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. 12

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-:-

(a) By owners 12

(b) By local Authority in default of owners. -

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, 15, of the Housing Act 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders. -

(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made. -

(3) Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit. 1

(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. -

(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders. -

PORT SANITATION.

This does not call for any special comment. The docks have been very quiet for some years past though recently there has been a little more activity owing to the extensive work that is being done to neighbouring docks at Workington.

Ship inspections may be tabulated as follows:-

		No. in which defects reported.	No. of Orders issued.
Foreign Steamers	37	2	2
" Sailing	--	-	-
" Motor	2	-	-
Coastwise Steamers	29	-	-
" Sailing	7	-	-
TOTAL Vessels inspected.			
Foreign and Coastwise. By M.O.H.	4)	2	2
By Sanitary Inspector	75.)		

III. Action made by Statutory Tenants:-

(a) Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1923.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit:-

(a) By owners

(b) By local authority in default of owners

(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of determinations by owners of intention to effect repairs.

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied as a result of formal notices:-

(a) By owners

(b) By local authority in default of owners.

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11, 12, 18, of the Housing Act 1923.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders.

(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made.

(3) Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling house having been rendered fit.

(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made.

(5) Number of the dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.

PART 3. MISCELLANEOUS.

This does not of course exhaust all I could say. The Housing Act is now very quite far more than just the mere activity there has been a little more activity owing to the extension work that is being done to neighbouring districts by Workington

Only have statistics may be tabulated as follows:-

	No. in which defects reported.	No. of Orders issued.
Workington Statutory 27.	3	3
" Public "	-	-
" Motor 3	-	-
Workington Statutory 23	-	-
" Public 7	-	-

Workington and District.			
By S.C.C.	4	3	3
By Public Health Motor 72.)			

1 - Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

Premises.	Number of Inspections.	Written Notices
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	176	7
Workplaces(Other than Outworkers' premises	14	
	190	7

2 - Defects found in Factories, Workshops, & Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects Found.	Remedied.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts. Want of Cleanliness.	7	7

3 - Homework.

Nature of Work.	Lists received from Employers. Sending twice in the year. Lists.	Contractors.	Outworkers. Workmen.	Notices served on occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wearing Apparel-making etc.	4	2	4	2

4 - Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s.131) at the end of the Year.

(1)	No. (2)
Workshops and Workplaces	54
Bakehouses	13
Total number of Workshops on Register.	67

Statement supplied to the Medical Officer of Health in pursuance of Article XLI (12) of the Sanitary Officers Order 1922, in relation to Inspections, Notices &c.

SUMMARY.

Inspections made in the year 1925.

To Yards, premises and sanitary fittings	1792
" Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	109
" Workshops, Workplaces and Bakehouses	190
" Outworkers premises	6
" Vans, Tents, Sheds and similar structures	42
" Common Lodging Houses	38
" Marine Stores	51
" Offensive Trades	34
" Fried Fish and Chip potato premises (2 notices)	72
" Vessels in docks (Foreign going)	39
" " " (Coastwise)	29
" Infectious Diseases	221
" Visits for disinfection of premises	116
" Slaughter House	258
" Picture Houses	13
	2894

Notices Served.

To Informal Notices served to abate nuisances	247
" " " complied with	233
" Statutory " served to abate nuisances	12
" " " complied with	10
" Informal " served under Local Byelaws:-	
" Limewash cowsheds	16
" Notices complied with	16
" Limewash and cleanse common Lodging Houses	2
Notices complied with	2
" Cleanse Waterclosets	4
Notices complied with	4
" Limewash Workshops	2
" Workshops limewashed and cleansed	6
" Cleanse mens quarters in steamers	2
Notices complied with	2

J. MOORE, C.R.S.I.

SANITARY INSPECTOR.