

[Report 1951] / Medical Officer of Health, Workington Borough.

Contributors

Workington (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1951

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/gfjgt2mw>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Unable to display this page



BOROUGH OF WORKINGTON



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH


For the Year 1951

BY

J. L. HUNTER

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30293455>

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

JAMES L. HUNTER,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

R. E. FLETCHER,
M.B., Ch.B.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

§*RICHARD JAMES Chief Sanitary Inspector.

§*PATRICK ELDON Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

*CHARLES E. PEARSON ... Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

Mrs. M. ROBINSON ... Chief Clerk.
(Resigned May, 1951).

Miss E. NICHOLSON ... Chief Clerk.
(Appointed July, 1951).

Miss E. PRICE Junior Clerk.
(Appointed January, 1951).

* Certificate of R.S.I. and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board.

§ Certificate of Meat and Other Foods (R.S.I.).

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :

ALDERMAN S. WALKER.

THE MAYOR (Councillor W. G. Taylor).

Councillor J. ASKEW.

„ E. BARRACLOUGH.

„ T. T. GRAHAM.

„ J. LANCASTER.

„ Mrs. B. O. McKEATING.

„ H. H. McMANUS.

„ J. McD. MOORE.

„ Mrs. M. A. SMITH.

„ Mrs. A. B. THOMAS.

„ Mr. D. VICKERS.

„ A. YOUNG.

TOWN HALL,
WORKINGTON,
6th June, 1952.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR,
THE ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
BOROUGH OF WORKINGTON.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report as your Medical Officer, for the year 1951.

The form of the report and the general contents, statistics and observations, retain much the same outline as the report for the previous year.

The vital statistics given in Section A of the body of the report show some changes from last year. Live Births have fallen in number by seventy-one and the Birth Rate has dropped by over two points to 15.4—the lowest rate since 1936 when the figure was 15.2. The total number of Deaths was 369 (exactly the same as for 1950) giving a Death Rate per 1,000 Population of 12.9.

Infantile Deaths showed a further drop to 14 in number as compared to 19 in 1950, giving a rate this year of 31.7 as against 37.1 last year. Since 1910 there has been only one year (1948) in which the rate was lower : the figure that year was 26.6.

The rate from the other main causes of Death do not require special note except that for Tuberculosis. The Death Rate from this Disease was twice that of the year before despite increasing provision in the detection and treatment of the Disease. Tuberculosis has a relatively low infectivity to man but once established has a high capacity of resistance to treatment in the human body, and in its chronic course imposes greater social and economic strains than perhaps any other disease.

Apart from a sharp outbreak of measles (720 cases) which ran concurrently with mild Chickenpox (352 cases) the year was a quiet one in relation to Notifiable Disease. Only one case of Anterior Poliomyelitis occurred and there was no case of Puerperal Pyrexia.

A slight increase in the percentage (about 2%) of children inoculated against Diphtheria in the Borough is pleasing to report but we are still a long way short of the percentage needed to ensure safety against the disease.

The number of one hundred and fifty-two houses built during the year makes better reading than the number of sixty for 1950 but the number built and in-hand falls lamentably short of the number required.

The function of Refuse Collection and Disposal was taken over by the Department in April and a fair amount of progress had been made by the end of the year. The main changes were seen on the Disposal side. The tips soon assumed a much better aspect when the refuse was laid in covered layers. Fires, smell and rats diminished very rapidly.

The Collection side lagged behind the Disposal part because of many delaying factors — the need for replacement of vehicles, the change-over from horse-drawn to mechanical vehicles and the difficulties in connection with the diversity and inadequacy of Household Dustbins.

I should like here to record my appreciation of the good work done by the Staff during the year, and in particular thank the Sanitary Staff who have been so helpful and eager in dealing with the many dozen details of Refuse Collection and Controlled Tipping.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. HUNTER,

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION A.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1.—*General.*

Area in Acres	5,641
Population (Registrar-General's Estimate of Residents—mid-year 1951)	28,620
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books at the end of 1951	8,120
Rateable Value	£149,173
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£556

The main industries of the town are the same as given in the report for 1950. There was no significant figure of unemployment during the year.

2.—*Vital Statistics.*

Population	28,620
------------------	--------

This is a decrease of 430 on the figure for 1950 : the provisional 1951 Census figure given in preliminary report was 28,263.

Births.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Live Births:—			
Legitimate	212	215	427
Illegitimate	8	6	14
	—	—	—
Total ...	220	221	441
	—	—	—

Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	15.4
---------------------------------------	------

Still Births.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	8	5	13
Illegitimate	—	1	1
	—	—	—
Total ...	8	6	14
	—	—	—

Rate per 1,000 Births	31.7
-----------------------------	------

Deaths.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths (all ages)	195	174	369
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population			12.9
Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 Population			13.9
Death from Puerperal Causes			Nil
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:—			
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births			31.7
Legitimate Infants per 1,000			
Legitimate Live Births			30.4
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000			
Illegitimate Live Births			71.4
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			46
Measles			Nil
Whooping Cough			Nil

3.—*Notes and Comparisons on Vital Statistics.**Births.*

Live Birth Rate:—

Workington	15.4
County of Cumberland	17.1
England and Wales	15.5
126 Great Towns	17.3
148 Smaller Towns	16.7
(Population 25,000—51,000)	
London Administrative County	17.8

Workington showed a total decrease in the **number** of Births compared to 1950 of 71 and a fall of 2.2 in the Birth Rate.

Death Rate:—

Workington	12.9
County of Cumberland	13.2
England and Wales	12.5
126 Great Towns	13.4
148 Smaller Towns	12.5
London Administrative County	13.1

The total number of Deaths in Workington was exactly the same as last year, i.e., 369. This, in a slightly **smaller** Population, gives a slightly **greater** Death Rate.

The chief causes of death were:—Diseases of the Heart and Circulation, 159; Cancer, 44; Bronchitis and Pneumonia, 35; and Tuberculosis, 21.

The two tables which follow show the age of death of all cases and the cause of death:—

Age Groups	Under 1 yr.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	Over 75	Total
Males	7	2	1		1					4	2	23	41	57	57	195
Females	7	1			1		5	3	5	8	14	31	38	61		174
Total	14	3	1		2		5	3	9	10	37	72	95	118		369

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S TABLE OF DEATHS IN WORKINGTON
BOROUGH FOR THE YEAR 1951.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	7	10	17
Tuberculosis, other forms	2	2	4
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasms, stomach	8	3	11
do. lung, bronchus	3	—	3
do. breast	—	9	9
do. uterus	—	3	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	15	5	20
Leukaemia	—	—	—
Diabetes	3	4	7
Vascular diseases of nervous system	26	18	44
Coronary disease, angina	29	19	48
Hypertension with heart diseases	5	3	8
Other heart diseases	30	32	62
Other circulatory disease	2	7	9
Influenza	6	6	12
Pneumonia	4	7	11
Bronchitis	15	9	24
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	2	—	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	3	5
Nephritis and nephrosis	4	5	9
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
Congenital malformations	1	—	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	21	26	47
Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	1
All other accidents	3	4	7
Suicide	1	1	2
All Causes ...	194	176	370

Maternal Mortality.

No deaths were ascribed to pregnancy or childbirth during the year and there was no notified cases of Puerperal Pyrexia.

Infantile Deaths.

Death Rate:—

Workington	31.7
County of Cumberland	34.0
England and Wales	29.6
126 Great Towns	33.9
148 Smaller Towns	27.6
London Administrative County	26.4

The number of deaths of children under one year of age in Workington in 1951 was 14 as compared to 19 in 1950; the Death Rate of 31.7 compares with the figure 37.1 in 1950. The figure for 1951 is the second lowest on record; in 1948 the figure was 26.6. Too much should not be read into these figures as the Population concerned is a relatively small one and there may be widely fluctuating figures in consecutive years. However, the tendency to a gradually reducing figure for Infantile Mortality remains and is clearly shown when the average Death Rates of five yearly periods are tabulated as follows:—

AVERAGE ANNUAL INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE
PER 1,000 REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS.

Period.	Workington M.B.	England and Wales.
1911—1915	135	110
1916—1920	113	90
1921—1925	102	76
1926—1930	76	68
1931—1935	70	62
1936—1940	63	55
1941—1945	52	50
1946—1950	41	36
1951	31.7	29.6

The following table shows Infantile Deaths by Ages and Causes of Death:—

INFANTILE DEATHS SHOWN BY AGES AND
CAUSES OF DEATH, 1951.

Causes of Death	Age in Weeks				Age in Months						Total Deaths
	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	Under 1 Month	1-2	2-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
Premature Birth	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Malformation Debility	3	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Bronchitis and Pnuemonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other Causes	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	5
	6	1	—	1	8	—	—	2	3	1	14

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

(a)

The Public Health Committee and the Staff of the Public Health Department are listed at the beginning of this report.

(b)

SERVICES PROVIDED IN THE AREA.

Pathological specimens, e.g., swabs and cultures of micro-organisms, and samples of water and food are dealt with by the Laboratory at the Cumberland Infirmary. The Laboratory is under the direction of Dr. J. Steven Faulds.

THE AMBULANCE, NURSING, HOME HELP AND SCHOOL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

These are the responsibility of the Cumberland County Council. School Clinics are held daily at 9 a.m. with a Medical Officer in attendance each Tuesday, during the School sessions; Child Welfare Clinics are held on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons at 2 p.m. with a Doctor in attendance on Wednesdays. Orthopaedic sessions are held each month—by appointment. These clinical sessions are held in Park Lane Clinic.

The Clinical Chest Service is the responsibility of the Regional Hospitals Board; Chest Clinics are held in the County Clinic at Park Lane.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

The report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. R. James, is given as an appendix at the end of this report.

1.—*Housing.*

During the year 144 houses were completed by the Local Authority, and 8 by private enterprise.

2.—*Water Supply.*

A two million gallon reservoir at Winscales (at 455 feet above sea-level) linked by an 18 in. rising Main to Stainburn Reservoir (180 feet above sea-level) from which the Winscales Reservoir will be maintained by pumping, was nearing completion at the end of the year, as were the distribution pipes of 12 in. and 8 in. from the Winscales Reservoir.

Work continued at the Lorton Chlorination and Scale-prevention Plant.

A further 1,500 yards of 4 in. and 3 in. Mains were laid on the Northside Estate during the year.

The above information on water has been supplied by the Water Engineer, Mr. Handel Kay.

Samples were taken during the year and generally proved to be satisfactory. A typical report is here reproduced:—

“Probable number of coli-aerogenes	
organisms in 100 ml.	Nil
Appearance in a 2ft. tube	
Clear and colourless. p.H.—7.6.	
	parts per 100,000
Free and saline ammonia	0.002
Albuminous ammonia	0.006
Oxygen absorbed in 15 mins.	
at 27 degrees C.	0.008
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at	
27 degrees C.	0.016
Total solids	7.0
Hardness—total	1.4
—permanent	1.4
—temporary	0.0

Chlorine present as chlorides	0.85
Heavy Metals	0.0
	Approx.

Opinion:—

“Bacteriologically and chemically a highly satisfactory water.”

3.—*Drainage and Sewerage.*

“Work on the Main Drainage Scheme commenced in August on the Westfield branch of the Scheme, a length of approximately 1,240 yards. At the end of the year 750 yds. of 39 in. and 45 in. pipe had been laid, including laying under the Main Carlisle-Whitehaven Railway Line.”

4.—*Refuse Collection and Disposal.*

The administrative and executive functions of Refuse Collection and Disposal were taken over by the Health Department in April, 1951, with the aim of carrying out a system of Controlled Tipping to replace the previous method of somewhat indiscriminate dumping. This change-over from a bad old to a better new procedure could of course, only be done at an increased cost—a cost that would be especially heavy in the first year of the new operations as so many internal changes and replacements were needed.

No new sites for tipping were available at the change-over. Of the two existing sites, one—The Cloffocks—had grown from—low salt marsh beside the River Derwent to become an extensive untidy and sprawling area reaching a level almost that of the main Maryport Road. It was necessary to continue tipping at this central site even for the purpose of levelling and covering over that which was already there. It was decided to lay one final 6 foot layer on this tip but to leave at the existing level a broad strip parallel to the main road on which could be planted trees. The second tip at Harrington was ideal for the purpose but the exposed bank of old and new tipping was some thirty feet high. It

was necessary to cut a road down through one side of the tip to get to the bottom of the valley before layered tipping could be commenced. The disadvantage of this site is the long uneconomic approach from the South. Much thought has been given to the possibility of a new road-in from the North end.

The two tips were surrounded on exposed sides by chain-link fencing.

The working personnel were transferred to the Health Department en bloc. Eight men were sent to Bradford for training in Controlled Tipping and from these were selected the number needed for work on the tips.

The vehicles as a whole had become outworn and three were replaced as soon as possible. By the end of the year two of the four horses employed on Collection had been dispensed with. The old system of Contract Collection (by horse and cart) for Harrington was still in being.

A survey of the Collection side of the work was being carried out at the end of the year and much thought given to the best method of ensuring that all the Population are provided with standard bins. When the problem of bins has been solved and once-weekly collection has been instituted for the major part of the town a much more economic, hygienic and satisfactory system will result.

The subsidiary work of Salvage was carried out as far as possible. A separate household collection of papers is made each week and in addition rough sorting of paper, rags and metal is made at the tips. The income from this source had so increased beyond the estimated figure for the year that it was possible to re-introduce a bonus-payment to the men concerned.

It is yet too early to say that the system of Controlled Tipping is running ideally, but it can fairly be claimed that good progress has been made. The appearance of the tips has vastly changed for the better, smoke and fires are now practically unknown, rats are rarely seen, and there is no nuisance by smell.

SECTION D.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :

- | | |
|--|------|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 487 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for this purpose | 1069 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 | Nil |
| (b) Number of inspections made for this purpose ... | Nil |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 18 |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation | 469 |

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 other officers	420
---	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :

- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of Housing Act, 1936:—
- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 5
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :
 - (a) By Owners 5
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... Nil
- (b) Proceeding under Public Health Acts :
- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 26
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :
 - (a) By Owners 25
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners 1
- (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :
- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 18
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 18
- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :
- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil
 - (2) Number of separate tenements or underground room in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or underground room having been rendered fit Nil

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

During the year more than 1,200 inspections were made to premises where food is stored, prepared or sold.

Generally speaking, the Bye-Laws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, with respect to the handling, wrapping and delivery of food and the sale or exposure for sale in the open-air of food intended for human consumption have been complied with.

A "Clean Food" lecture with films was given by Dr. J. Steven Faulds, Pathologist and Bacteriologist. Approximately 250 persons attended.

Notices have been distributed to all food shops requesting customers not to bring dogs into the premises.

Milk Supply.

There are 21 milk producers in the Borough. On five farms Tuberculin Tested Milk is produced, and on two farms Accredited Milk is produced.

During the year 21 samples of milk were submitted to the Cumberland Pathological Laboratory for tubercle bacilli examination, and all were returned negative.

Ice Cream.

There are five manufacturers in the Borough and 68 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream.

Twenty-eight samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination, 21 being placed in Grade I, 5 in Grade II, and 2 in Grade IV.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

During the months of April and May there was a sharp epidemic of **Measles** running concurrently with an epidemic of Chickenpox. There were 720 notifications of Measles and 352 of Chickenpox. Nine cases of Measles were admitted to Hospital because of severity or complications but there were no deaths directly attributed to the disease.

Scarlet Fever.

Nineteen cases were notified as compared to 68 in 1950. Seven were admitted to Hospital because of difficulties of isolation at home. The cases were generally mild.

Diphtheria and Diphtheria Immunisation.

One case was notified during the year but the diagnosis was not confirmed in Hospital.

The great tide of response to the Ministry of Health's campaign in Diphtheria Immunisation of the mid-war period remains at the ebb. Whether for lack of general propaganda or for other reasons Immunisation languishes. It is true that the figures of the Borough have shown a slight increase of those of 1950 but the position basically has little changed in West Cumberland. It is true that there has been no confirmed case of Diphtheria during the year under review but there is no real guarantee that Diphtheria will not again become epidemic in the area. To achieve that aim it is necessary for mothers to bring their one year old infants forward for Inoculation in numbers half as many again as at present.

By permission of the County Medical Officer I again publish comparative figures for Inoculation in West Cumberland:—

PERCENTAGE INOCULATION REACHED BY CHILDREN IN
WEST CUMBERLAND AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1951,
AND CORRESPONDING FIGURE FOR
31ST DECEMBER, 1950.

	Children under 5 years of age.		Children aged 5—14 years.	
	As on 31.12.51	As on 31.12.50	As on 31.12.51	As on 31.12.50
Workington Borough	40	37	84	82
Whitehaven Borough	50	53	100	100
Millom R.D.C.	67	68	88	100
Maryport U.D.C.	38	38	87	88
Ennerdale R.D.C.	58	60	93	95
Cockermouth R.D.C.	47	47	80	83
Cockermouth U.D.C.	70	62	99	89
West Cumberland	51	51	90	92

RESULTS.

During the year a total of 506 children were given primary injections—333 under school age and 173 in the ages 5 to 14 years. The number of “Booster” or reinforcement doses given was 176.

It is repeated that Inoculations are given free of charge either by the family doctor or by the Medical Officer at the School and Child Welfare Clinics.

1.—*Anterior Poliomyelitis.*

One confirmed case of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis was notified during the year. The case proved to be of the abortive type with no resulting Paralysis. One other case notified as Acute Polio-encephalitis died in Hospital but the cause of death was certified as Acute Encephalitis.

The Notifications of other Infectious Diseases were as follows:—

Whooping Cough	66
Acute Pneumonia	6
Dysentery	0
Erysipelas	9
Meningococcal Infection	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	0

2.—*Food-Poisoning.*

Three cases of food-poisoning confined to one family were reported during the year. The cause would appear to have been food contaminated in the house.

The table following gives a summary of all cases notified during the year by age groups and showing numbers admitted to Hospital (where known). The figure of eleven deaths from Pneumonia includes deaths from forms of the disease which are not notifiable:—

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1951.

[illegible]

3.—*Cancer.*

The Registrar-General's tables show that there were 46 deaths from Cancer—26 in Males and 20 in Females. The location of the disease was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cancer of Stomach	8	3	11
Cancer of Lung	3	—	3
Cancer of Breast	—	9	9
Cancer of Uterus	—	3	3
Cancer of all other sites	15	5	20
	<hr/> 26	<hr/> 20	<hr/> 46

The Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population from this disease was 1.6. The range of age at death in Males was from 35 years to 78 years with an average age at death of 63 and in Females the range was 32 years to 87 years, and an average age at death of 56 years.

4.—*Tuberculosis.*

There were fifty-three notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis during the year, of which 46 were pulmonary (or respiratory) cases and 7 other forms. This was a total increase of eight over the number of notifications for 1950, an increase entirely borne by adult male pulmonary cases, of which there were twenty-seven. This increase partly at least reflects earlier diagnosis by means of extensively applied Mass Radiography — ten notified cases having come in this way to be known. Some six thousand persons were X-rayed of which 25 showed radio-logically active Tuberculosis of the lungs. Of these cases some were however, already known and others did not actually live within the Borough.

There were seventeen deaths—7 Male and 10 Female—from respiratory Tuberculosis, and four — 2 Male and 2 Female — from non-respiratory forms of the disease. The Death Rate per 1,000 Population was 0.70 a figure more than twice the Rate of 0.31 for England and Wales and nearly twice as great as the Borough figure for 1950. The following table shows by age-group the number of new cases notified and in like fashion the deaths for 1951:—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1—5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
5—10	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	1
10—15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—20	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
20—25	2	4	1	1	1	3	...	...
25—35	5	6	...	...	1	4	...	...
35—45	5	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
45—55	9	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
55—65	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
65 & over.	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...
Total	27	19	3	4	7	10	2	2

TREATMENT IN SANATORIUM

In contrast to the Death Rate an improvement has taken place in the sphere of treatment. There was a substantial increase in the numbers treated in Hospital — nearly three times the number being admitted as compared to 1950. In addition five cases were admitted for observation. The application of new drugs in treatment at home was extended during the year. The table below gives admissions and discharges, etc., during the year and the position as on the 31st December, 1951:—

	In Sana- toria 1st. Jan. 1951.	Admit- ted	Dis- charged	Died.	In Sana- toria 31st Dec. 1951.
Pulmonary Cases --					
Adult Males ...	8	15	11	...	12
Adult Females ...	5	12	4	4	9
Children ...	...	3	3	...	...
Non-Pulmonary Cases					
Adult Males ...	...	1	...	..	1
Adult Females ...	...	...	..	...	...
Children ...	...	5	4	1	...
Observation Cases—					
Adult Males ...	...	1	1	...	...
Adult Females ...	..	3	2	...	1
TOTAL ..	13	40	25	5	23

At the close of the year the total number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register was 193, as follows:—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
74	50	124	31	38	69

APPENDIX.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

To J. L. Hunter, Esq., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,

I herewith submit the following statement showing the number and nature of inspections, etc. during the year 1951, also the number of notices served and various items dealt with:—

Total number of inspections	...	...	...	...	7463
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	187
Caravans	...	...	...	...	72
Cinemas, Theatres, Clubs, Hotels	...	...	...	...	70
Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	1252
Cowsheds and Dairies	...	...	...	...	121
Drainage inspections	...	...	...	...	179
Dwellinghouses:—					
Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	1598
Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	198
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	1101
Disinfections	...	...	...	...	59
Disinfestations	...	...	...	...	145
Factories	...	...	...	...	505
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	204
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	411
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	92
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	35
Markets, Stalls, Carts	...	...	...	...	47
Offensive Trades, etc.—					
Fish Frying	...	...	...	...	192
Tripe Boiling	...	...	...	...	17
Tanning	...	...	...	...	10
Rag and Bone Merchants	...	...	...	...	53
Knacker Yard	...	...	...	...	67

Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	452
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	369
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	27

NOTICES SERVED.

Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	479
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	31

At the end of the year 84 Informal Notices remained to be dealt with.

The attention of the Borough Surveyor was called to the following defects:—

Dangerous premises	...	...	...	...	...	3
Choked sewers or street gullies	...	...	...	...	...	15
Waste or poor pressure of water, defective stop taps, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	7
Street Sweeping	...	...	...	...	...	10
Repairs to Corporation Propetry	...	...	...	...	...	7

SUMMARY OF WORKS EXECUTED.

DRAINAGE : —

Drains relaid	...	...	...	...	...	14
Drains cleansed from obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	232
Inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	...	...	7
Gullies renewed	...	...	...	...	...	51
Drains connected to sewers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ventilation pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1

SANITARY CONVENIENCES : —

Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	19
W.C. basins renewed	...	...	...	...	...	52
New taps fixed	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cone joints repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Additional W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	...	14
Seats repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	4

Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	11
Roofs repaired or renewed	...	...	...	9
Floors renewed	...	...	...	1
Soilpipes renewed	...	...	...	1
Light and Ventilation improved	...	...	...	5
Walls repaired or renewed	...	...	...	2
Cleansed or lime washed	...	...	...	6
Flushpipe renewed	...	...	...	3
Water pipes repaired	...	...	...	6

YARD AND OUTBUILDINGS :—

Wash-houses repaired	...	...	...	2
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	5
Yard surfaces relaid	...	...	...	1
Coalhouses repaired	...	...	...	2
Yards to Clean	...	...	...	3

EXTERIOR OF HOUSES :—

Chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	...	...	...	8
Roofs repaired or renewed	...	...	...	121
Spoutings cleansed or renewed	...	...	...	55
Pointing and rendering	...	...	...	62

INTERIOR OF HOUSES :—

Chimney flue repaired	...	...	...	7
Ceilings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	21
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	35
Fireplaces or ovens repaired	...	...	...	28
Doors repaired	...	...	...	7
Wallplaster renewed	...	...	...	34
Windows renewed or repaired	...	...	...	51
Sashcords provided	...	...	...	11
Sinks provided	...	...	...	11
Waste pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	25
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	3
Waterpipes renewed	...	...	...	11
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	54
Dirty premises cleansed	...	...	...	20

MISCELLANEOUS :—

Animals removed	...	...	...	...	19
Poultry removed	...	...	...	...	24
Caravans removed	...	...	...	...	19

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

Owing to the presence of vermin, 145 houses were disinfected by this Department. The number of Council houses found infested by bugs was 5, other houses 20.

Fourteen houses were treated for fleas, 49 for cockroaches, 1 for silverfish, 9 for earwigs, 41 for ants, and 6 for woodworm.

All fluids and powders used for disinfestation work have D.D.T. and Pyrethum incorporated, for ant extermination 0.25 per cent. Thallium Sulphate is included.

RATS AND MICE.

No serious infestation occurred during the year. Four hundred and fifty-two visits were made to premises regarding complaints of rats and mice, and all proved of a minor character.

In addition to traps, prebaited used are sausage rusk and bread mash and poisons used are zinc phosphide and red squill.

The sewers in the Borough were treated for rats twice during the year, and with the exception of one small area, the system can be regarded rat free.

The refuse tips have received regular weekly visits. At the Cloffocks Tip very minor infestations were dealt with. The Harrington Tip can be declared free from rats. The introduction of controlled tipping, covering and narrowing of tipping faces has eliminated breeding areas.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Number in register	...	...	...	...	236
Inspections made	...	...	...	...	577
Notices served	...	...	...	...	41
Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	Nil
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	2
Classification of defects:—					
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	8
Inadequate ventilation	...	...	...	...	2
Sanitary Conveniences:—					
Insufficient	...	...	...	...	6
Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	...	21
Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...	1
Other offences against the Act	...	...	...	...	3
Fire escape certificate issued	...	...	...	...	4

The following is a list of Classified Trades carried on in the Borough:—

Tanning	...	...	...	...	1
Aerated Waters	...	...	...	...	3
Paint Making, etc.,	...	...	...	...	5
Enamelling	...	...	...	...	1
Corn Merchants	...	...	...	...	2
Printing, etc.	...	...	...	...	7
Rayon Manufacture	...	...	...	...	1
Gas Undertaking	...	...	...	...	2
Laundry	...	...	...	...	1
Dyers and Cleaners	...	...	...	...	3
Firelighters	...	...	...	...	1
Brewery	...	...	...	...	1
Quarrying	...	...	...	...	1
Weaving	...	...	...	...	4
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	5
General Dealers	...	...	...	...	4
Building Trades	...	...	...	...	19
Wood Cutting and Working	...	...	...	...	31
Leather Working, Shoe Repairing, etc.	...	...	...	...	19

Tailoring, Cutting, etc.	...	...	...	...	16
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	35
Food Preserving Premises	...	...	...	...	31
Light Engineering—including Motor Repairs	...	...	...	...	33
Heavy Engineering	...	...	...	...	9
Electrical Undertaking	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 236 <hr/>

INSPECTION OF PREMISES.

All premises where food is prepared or sold have been regularly inspected. The following foodstuffs were found unfit for human consumption:—

Tinned and Bottled Goods:—

Pork (17 tins).	Soup (101 tins).
Tongue (4 tins).	Salad Cream (112 bottles).
Beef (23 tins).	Meat Paste (7 jars).
Veal (10 tins).	Fruit Salad (28 tins).
Ham (134 tins).	Bilberries (2 tins).
Luncheon Meat (244 tins).	Grapefruit (5 tins).
Veal and Ham (4 tins).	Raspberries (5 tins).
Chicken (9 tins).	Peaches (6 tins).
Turkey (1 tin).	Apples (35 tins).
Kidneys (1 tin).	Pears (66 tins).
Sandwich Spread (3 bottles).	Plums (180 tins).
Cherries (30 tins).	Grapes (7 tins).
Prunes (1 tin).	Apricots (36 tins).
Spaghetti (6 tins).	Strawberries (41 tins).
Pickles (36 bottles).	Jam (117 tins).
Steak Puddings (2 tins).	Milk (412 tins).
Salmon (69 tins).	Tomatoes (69 tins).
Pilchards (5 tins).	Beetroot (1 tin).
Sardines (11 tins).	Carrots (21 tins).
Bristling (1 tin).	Onion (2 bottles).
Peas (94 tins).	Pineapples (23 tins).
Beans (67 tins).	Oranges (10 tins).

Other Foods:—

Bacon (30 lbs.).	Beef ($2\frac{1}{2}$ stones).
Liver ($10\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.).	Pork (7 lbs.).
Cod ($5\frac{1}{2}$ stones).	Jelly (2 stones).
Halibut (12 stones).	Ice Cream (10 stones).
Ground Rice (4 stones).	Cereals ($3\frac{1}{4}$ stones).
Cheese ($10\frac{1}{2}$ stones).	Cake (68 lbs.).
Sweets (22 lbs.).	Flour ($4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.).
Dates ($4\frac{1}{2}$ cwts.).	Custard Power, etc. (59 lbs.).
Onions (9 stones).	Frozen Eggs (53 lbs.).
Tomatoes (12 lbs.).	Biscuits (3 stones).
Ham (8 stones).	

The approximate weight of the foodstuffs condemned was 2 tons.

In all cases Certificates were issued under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, to all respective vendors, and as far as possible Ministry of Food Circular M.F. 3/48 has been followed regarding salvage of unsound foods.

(Signed) RICHARD JAMES,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Town Hall,
Workington



THE WORKINGTON STAR, LTD.