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BOROUGH OF WORKINGTON



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1959

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health

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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 Public Health Inspector.

* CHARLES E. PEARSON ... Assistant Public Health Inspector.

† J. HODGSON ... General Assistant.

Mrs. E. D. BRAYTON ... Chief Clerk.

Miss N. Menhams ... Junior Clerk.

- * Certificate of R.S.I. and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board.
- § Certificate of Meat and Other Foods (R.S.I.).
- † City and Guilds Finalist. Registered Plumber.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Alderman Mrs. M. A. SMITH.

THE MAYOR (Councillor H. H. McManus).

Councillor J. ASKEW.

- .. E. BARRACLOUGH.
- " Mrs. E. C. CLARKE.
- ,, T. J. GLENDINNING.
- " J. MAGUIRE.
- " Mrs. B. O. McKeating.
- " T. MITCHELL.
- " Mrs. E. Morton.
- " Mrs. A. B. Thomas.
- ., D. VICKERS.
- ,, A. Young.

Town Hall,
Workington.
14th July, 1960.

TO THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR,

THE ALDERMAN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE

BOROUGH OF WORKINGTON.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health for the year 1959. The report is prepared and presented in accordance with Circular 1/60 of the Ministry of Health. Two items relating to the deaths of infants have been added which would appear to be designed to give a better picture of deaths in infants around the time of birth. I have produced one of these figures (relating to peri-natal mortality) back to the year 1955 so as to provide some comparison with the current figure.

The vital statistics for the year were generally satisfactory and showed little variation from the previous year. It is pleasing to note that the infantile mortality rate fell to 24.2 from 34.9 in the previous year: the rate for England and Wales for 1959 was 22.0. It is also gratifying to record that no death was ascribed to tuberculosis during the year probably for the first time in this town since records were kept of the disease. The great advances in chemo-therapy appear to be cutting down the incidence of the disease resulting in a lesser pool of infection, particularly to the The scheme for B.C.G. vaccination in schoolchildren should further add to the protection of young people and show an effect in the not too distant future. Deaths from cancer also showed a fall but coronary disease of the heart and other heart disease claimed a third of the deaths in 1959.

There was no striking incidence of infectious disease during the year. Scarlet Fever grumbled gently (50 widespread cases) with no pointer towards a particular source. Measles produced over 700 cases, this being an expected increase after a quiet year. The single case of typhoid fever

notified from the Infirmary came from another district. No case of poliomyelitis was notified during the year and the incidence in England and Wales was low. The work in vaccination mounted during the year: in the school ages 83 per cent. of the children had received at least two inoculations against poliomyelitis and all had had the chance of being protected. In the age groups above and below 5-14 years the response was not so good although here again the facilities are readily available from the family doctor or the clinic. At the time of writing booster diphtheria immunisation has again been taken up in the schools but this will not be reflected in the figures until the end of 1960.

Building of houses for rehousing of 50 families from slum properties was begun in 1959 but no houses were available by the end of the year. The work in inspection of houses by the Public Health Inspectors increases with every new Act. The recent Rent Act, 1957, and the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, has added considerably to the scope of necessary inspections. It is unfortunate that recruitment of inspectors is at a disadvantage in West Cumberland and the new regulations governing training and entry to the profession still prevent the possibility of local qualification in this important field of work of local district authorities.

The function of refuse collection and disposal still further eats into the available time of public health inspectors. This mechanical job produces daily many problems particularly on the disposal side because of the mounting volume of paper, tins and bottles and the decreasing quantity of good ash and readily available covering material. The sources of old banks of ashes are now practically used up within the town.

Indiscriminate tipping by tradesmen and householders—small lots of building refuse, mattresses, etc.—on private land or open ground cause the Council much concern. It is the duty of every citizen to help to keep the town clean and tidy.

I am much indebted to the Public Health Committee for their consideration and support during the year, to my colleagues in other departments for advice and help, to the County Medical Officer for various figures relating to immunisation, to family doctors for information beyond statutory notification, and to the staff of the Public Health Department for their good work during the year.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. HUNTER,
Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

SOCIAL AND STATISTICAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

OF THE AREA	
1.—General	
(a) The heavy industry in steel appears to covered from the recession reported in 1958.	have re-
(b) Town Statistics.	
Area in acres	5,644
of Residents—mid-year, 1959) Number of inhabited houses according	29,260
to the rate-books at the end of	
1959	
Rateable Value	
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,461
2.—Vital Statistics.	
Births. Live Births.	
Number: 495.	
Males. Female	
Legitimate Births 235 239 Illegitimate Births 12 9	
Total 247 248	495
Rate per 1,000 population 16.9 (adju Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of tota	
live births	
Still Births. Number: 12.	
Males. Female	
Legitimate still-births 6 3 Illegitimate still-births 2 1	3
Total 8 4	12
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births:	23.6
(England and Wales 20.7).	
Total live and still-births	507
Infants deaths (deaths under 1 year) Infant Mortality Rates:	12
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total	
live hirths	24.2

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 to illegitimate births	Nil
4 weeks per 1,000 total live bi Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (de	rths) 18.2 eaths
under 1 week per 1,000 total births) Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still-births deaths under 1 week combined 1,000 live and still-births)	18.2 s and l per
Maternal Mortality (include abortion):	e man
Number of Deaths	
Deaths.	
Males. Females	
Deaths (all ages) 181 149	330
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 popular Adjusted Death Rate	13.4
Total deaths from individual causes:	15.4
Infectious diseases	Nil
Tuberculosis	Nil
CancerLeukaemia	50
Motor vehicle accidents Other accidents	
Suicide	4
3.—Notes and Comparisons on Vital Statistic	s.
Births.	
Live Birth Rates:—	59. 1958.
	5.9 18.6
	5.4 18.0
Urban Districts of Cumberland 17	7.9 18.0
	7.6 17.4
	7.8 17.6 5.5 16.4
	10.4
Workington M.B. (crude) 11	1.3 12.0
	3.4 14.3
	2.7 12.6
	1.4 11.8
	1.9 12.1
England and Wales	1.6 11.7

TABLE 1
The Age at Death of Workington Residents—1959.

Age Groups	Under 1 yt.	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	75 & Over	Total
Males	9					2		1	1		4	18	36	55	55	181
Females	3		1				3			1	3	9	26	32	71	149
Total	12		1			2	3	1	1	1	7	27	62	87	126	330

TABLE 2
Registrar-General's Table of Deaths.
Workington M.B.—1959.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cancer, stomach	6	3	9
Cancer, lung		1	9
Cancer, breast	-	4	4
Cancer, uterus		4	4
Cancer, other sites	10	14	24
Leukaemia	1	1	2
Diabetes	17	22	50
Vascular lesions of nervous system		33 19	50 68
Coronary disease, angina	49	19	6
Other heart disease	28	24	52
Other circulatory disease		2	7
Influenza	3	7	10
Pneumonia	5	6	11
Bronchitis	13		13
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	4	1	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	_	1
Congenital malformations	3	-	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases		17	34
Motor vehicle accidents		2	2
All other accidents	3	3	6
Suicide	1	3	4
Homicide	1	1	2
Total	181	149	330

4.-Infantile Deaths.

There were seven deaths less in infants under one year of age in 1959 than in 1958, giving an Infantile Mortality Rate of 24.2 compared to 34.9 in the previous year. Nine of the twelve deaths fell within the first week after birth—five because of prematurity, two due to congenital defect. Pneumonia and renal failure (one case each) accounted for the other two deaths. Of the three who survived longer than one month two died from inhalation of vomit and one because of renal failure. The introduction by the Minister of Health of new statistical items relating to deaths of infants under one week and to still-births reflect the increasing concern about deaths before birth and in the immediate period after birth.

Table (a) below gives the figures of Infantile Mortality in Workington (with those for England and Wales) since 1911, in average quinquennial periods to 1955 and thereafter in single years to date; and the Peri-natal Mortality Rate from the year 1955. Table (b) gives the distribution by age and cause of the twelve deaths which occurred in infants under one year of age in 1959.

(a) Average Annual Infantile Mortality and Peri-Natal Mortality—Workington M.B.

		Mortality. Peri- England	
Period.	· M.B.	and Wales.	M.B.
1911-1915	135	110	1
1916-1920	113	90	
1921-1925	102	76	
.1926-1930	76	68	1000
1931-1935	70	62	eye of
1936-1940	63	55	
1941-1945	52	50	
1946-1950	41	36	
1951-1955	29	27	alebai buga
1955	35.3	25.5	34.6
1956	26.7	23.8	51.7
1957	26.2	23.0	49.4
1958	34.9	22.5	43.3
1959	24.2	22.0	41.4

(b) Infantile Deaths—Workington M.B.—1959 shown by Age and Cause of Death

	A	ge in	Wee	ks	Age in Months						
Cause of Death.	1	1-2	2-3	3-4	1 Month	1-2	2-3	3-6	69	9-12	Total
Prematurity	5				5						5
Congenital Defect	2				2						2
Inhalation of Vomit		H.	96					1		1	2
Pneumonia	1				1		1	100	100	Nile:	2
Renal Failure	1	11/21	1-16		1						1
Total	9				9		1	1	1	1	12

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(a) Staff.

There were no changes in the medical staff during the year. The staff and the members of the Public Health Committee are listed on pages 3 and 4 of this report. Your Medical Officer is also Senior Assistant County Medical Officer in West Cumberland.

(b) Laboratory Services.

The examination of specimens of pathological material and the examination of water samples are carried out by the Carlisle Laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service under the direction of Dr. D. G. Davies. The department is much indebted to him for his ready service. Twenty samples of the town's water supply were submitted for bacteriological and chemical analysis: in addition a number of computations of chlorine content and pH value were carried out for specific industrial purposes,

(c) Local Health Authority Services.

The Cumberland County Council is the authority responsible for the Health Visiting, Midwifery, Home Nursing, Child Welfare and School Services, for the Ambulance and Sitting-case Car Service and for the Home Help Service. The following clinics are held in the town:

Child Welfare: Park Lane on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 2 p.m., with a doctor in attendance on Wednesdays.

St. Mary's Church Hall, Westfield, Thursdays at 2 p.m.

Harrington Church Road on Fridays at 2 p.m.

School Clinic: Park Lane Clinic 9 a.m. each school morning with a doctor in attendance on Tuesdays.

Dental Clinic: At Park Lane Clinic and Stoneleigh by appointment.

Orthopaedic and After-care Orthopaedic Sessions are held each week, by appointment.

Orthoptic Sessions are held each week, by appointment.

Speech Therapy: By appointment on Mondays.

Immunisation or Vaccination against Smallpox,
Diphtheria, Whooping-Cough and Poliomyelitis are
carried out at school and child welfare sessions. A
special open session for poliomyelitis vaccination
for all born in 1920 or later is held each second
Saturday in the month. (These vaccinations are
also carried out by individual family doctors).

B.C.G. vaccination for school-leavers is carried out in schools and clinics. B.C.G. vaccination of contacts is carried out by the Chest Physicians.

The Local Health Authority also provides for the early ascertainment of handicapping conditions—educational subnormality and mental defect, deafness, etc.—and provides for the guidance of parents in these conditions and where necessary, special educational treatment in special schools, in hospitals and in the home.

(d) National Assistance Acts.

One aged person living in insanitary conditions and unable to look after herself was removed to institutional care on a Magistrate's Order.

(e) Services of Regional Hospital Board.

The hospital service is covered by the group of hospitals in West Cumberland. Appointments of a paediatrician and a psychiatrist were in hand by the end of the year. The geriatric wards at the new Homewood Hospital, Whitehaven, were opened during the year.

(f) Port Health.

The Medical Officer of the Borough is also Port Health Officer. No case of infectious disease was notified from the port during the year.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. R. James, presents a detailed report on various matters relating to sanitation and housing, hygiene in relation to food and hygiene in the factories.

1. Housing.

No new houses were erected by the Local Authority during the year but a start was made to building 50 3-bed-room houses for re-housing tenants from slum clearance properties. Sixty-three houses (34 in 1958) were built by private builders. Thirty-four individual representations were made of houses unfit for human habitation: demolition or closing orders were confirmed in 31 cases, and undertakings to do work were accepted in three cases. At the end of the year some eighty houses were under consideration for representation.

A relatively large number of premises were inspected by the Public Health Inspectors under the provisions of the Rent Act, 1957, and the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

2. Water Supply.

The water undertaking (described in the report of last year) was still under the control of the district authority but would appear to be likely to pass to a Water Board (under the Water Act of 1945).

Thirteen samples for bacteriological and seven for chemical analysis were undertaken during the year. The reports were all satisfactory. A typical report on chemical and bacteriological findings is here reproduced:—

Chemical.

General Appearance Clear and colour	less
pH approximately	
part per milli	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (0.02
Albuminoid Nitrogen (0.05
).12
2	
0 absorbed in 4 hours).44
Total Solids	24
Hardness—Total	1.8
	0.8
Non-Carbonate 1	1.0
Chlorides	6
Iron: trace, 0.3. Copper: 0. Lead: 0. Zinc: trace,	1.0
Opinion: "Chemically satisfactory."	

3. Sewerage and Drainage.

The whole volume of the sewage of Workington reaches the sea by seven outfalls below high-tide water mark. The sewage is untreated. Workington is not alone among seaside towns, indeed sea-side resorts, in the respect of lack of treatment of its sewage and no matter what comfort may be derived from the findings of a recent report of the Medical Research Council from the point of view of "safety" from infection by coastal waters containing sewage the situation at the best offends the aesthetic sense.

4. Refuse Collection and Disposal.

No changes occurred in the methods of collection and disposal of refuse, or in the difficulties therein. The receipt of good paper and cardboard far outstrips the take-up in baled paper. Experiments by home-made, or rather tip-made, incinerators for the quick combustion of the excess have not

been really satisfactory so far. Vehicles, even without plates, are not sufficiently heavy to compress effectively the light and bulky cargoes of trade and household refuse that are accepted on the tips. Perhaps the old-fashioned steamroad roller could have a part to play in disposal.

As reported last year all inhabited houses had been issued by area with dustbins according to the scheme introduced six or seven years ago. In actual fact a good number of fair-minded citizens decided to accept a bin after their existing bins had become unserviceable (112 such cases being met during the year).

During the year (to 31-3-60) the following issues were made:—

Individual issues in the area	112
Replacements in non-council houses	172
Replacements in council houses	99
New issues—to houses built privately	58
Total	441

It is too early yet to estimate the average life of a bin in Workington but after 5-6 years a number of the council issues were already being replaced—particularly in the batches of non-galvanised bins which formed the first deliveries.

By test weighing the total weight of refuse collected during the year was 9,940 tons, a decrease of 1,030 tons, on the previous year. The net cost per ton, collection and disposal was 38/10d., a decrease of 1/3d. compared to 1958.

5. Swimming Baths.

There is one public swimming bath in the town. The pool is 25 yards by 10 yards and has a depth of 3 feet at the shallow end and 9 feet at the deep end.

The source of the water is the town's chlorinated supply from Crummock Lake but that used in the baths is subjected to continuous filtration and marginal chlorination by a Bell's Purification Plant. This ensures a complete turn-over three times a day of some 80-90,000 gallons of water. Fresh water is added in the process of back-flushing the filters in quantities of 8,000 gallons of water four times each week.

Samples of water submitted to the laboratory showed presence of free chlorine and a small count of organisms:—

Plate Count—24 hours 37° C.=Less than 10./ml. Probable number of coliform organisms=Nil./100ml. Probable number of faecal coli=Nil./100ml. Classification=Satisfactory.

SECTION D.

 Inspections of Dwelling-houses during the 	Year
---	------

1621	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	l) (a	(1
2871	Number of inspections made for this purpose	(t	
	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Con-	2) (a	(2
Nil	solidated Regulations, 1925		
Nil	Number of inspections made for this purpose	(t	
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as	3)	(3
23	to be unfit for human habitation		
507	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	4)	(4

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices:

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957.

	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	9
		(a) By Owners	9 Nil
(b)		Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	. 411
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	18
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(c)		(a) By Owners	18 Nil
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	23
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	23
(d)		Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.	
	(1)	Number of Closing Orders made	7
	(2)	Number of Closing Orders determined, the accommodation having been rendered fit	Nil
SE	CTI	ON E.	
	IN	SPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.	
	d H	number of inspections made in connection with lygiene Regulations was 1,357, as compared w 1958.	
	The	e following is a list of food premises in the Boroug	gh:
	Caf	ensed Premises, Clubs and Temperance Hotels es, Snack Bars and Canteens	89 53 29
	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	ries	30

Grocers (Predominant Business)	64
Fruit and Vegetables (Predominant Business)	33
Fish	9
Fried Fish and Chips	25
Tripe	1
Bakers and Confectioners	45
Sweets	50
General (shops selling a variety of goods)	66
Brewers and Soft Drink Manufacturers	5
Poultry	2
Thirdence. This was a normal biguist increased reg for the last three years being: 1957 725; 1958	501

Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, requires the registration of all premises where ice cream is manufactured or sold, and where sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food is prepared or manufactured. The number of premises so registered is 161:—

Ice	Cream		96
Pres	served I	Food	65

There are six manufacturers of ice cream within the Borough two prepare by the "hot mix" method and four by the "cold mix" method. The majority of ice cream sold by the 96 retailers is pre-wrapped.

All milk sold is bottled and is either tuberculin tested, pasteurised or sterilised. There are 25 registered dairies and 33 registered purveyors of milk. Tuberculin tested milk is produced at 13 farms within the Borough.

Approximately 5½ tons of foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption. After condemnation, foodstuffs are collected and deposited on the refuse tip at the beginning of each working day so as to ensure complete coverage with refuse.

During the year 307 certificates were issued to various food vendors in respect to food condemned by the Public Health Inspectors.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) and Food Poisoning.

Measles alone among the notifiable diseases showed a high incidence. This was a normal biennial increase—the figures for the last three years being: 1957, 726; 1958, 15; and 1959, 774. There were no deaths ascribed to this cause. The number of cases of Scarlatina increased from 8 in 1958 to 50 in 1959. The disease appears to have been generally mild, the cases were spread over the four quarters of the year and there was no heavy incidence by locality.

The single case of Typhoid Fever was notified from the local hospital but domiciled in Cockermouth Rural District Council, in which epidemiological investigation was made. The diagnosis in two cases of Dysentery was not confirmed.

The total incidence shown by notification of the infectious diseases is given in the table below, "Notification of Infectious Diseases, 1959". The Medical Officer is indebted to a number of family doctors for items of information on other non-notifiable infectious conditions. An order made in 1920 for the compulsory notification of chickenpox in Workington was revoked early in the year.

Poliomyelitis.

No case of poliomyelitis has been notified in the Borough since 1956, the year in which there was a sharp outbreak of the disease in West Cumberland (Workington, 3 cases), and in which protection by an inactivated vaccine was first introduced.

By the end of 1958 a total of 5,586 up to the age of 25 years (plus a number in authorised categories over 25 years in age) had received at least two injections. On 31st December, 1959 the figure reached 8,055 (i.e. about

27 per cent. of the whole population). The figures by authorised groups, including an estimate of the percentage covered in certain groups follows:—

	Received	Received		
Group. 2	injections.	3 injections.	Total.	%
1959-1955	563	987	1,550	63
1954-1945	964	2,953	3,917	83
1944-1943	208	404	612	63
1942-1933	1,406	211	1,617	37
1932-1920	225	79	304	
Others	39	16	55	-
Total	3,405	4,650	8,055	

The state of protection against poliomyelitis is therefore good in the school age group but only fair in the ages above and below. The response in the group born between 1942 and 1933 was poor.

Diphtheria and Diphtheria Immunisation.

No case of diphtheria was notified during the year. The continued pressure of work in poliomyelitis inoculation prevented taking up booster injections in school-children. Primary inoculation was, however, reasonably well kept up by the Clinics and by general practitioners. A total of 313 primary courses and five booster injections were carried out during the year.

As regards the state of immunity in the child population in Workington as on 31st December, 1959, 5,044 children had received at least this primary course of inoculation against diphtheria (in fact 64 per cent. of those inoculated had also had booster injections within the last five years). In terms of the whole group of children at risk, however, approximately 7,200 children, only 45 per cent. were adequately protected. The position in this respect for various age groupings is given in the table which follows:—

(c) Immunity Index—Percentage of the Child Population Adequately Protected.

At.	Unde	r 1 yr.	2-4 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	0-15 yrs.
31-12-53		3	49	81	69	64
31-12-54		4	49	71	38	51
31-12-55		3	50	84	49	59
31-12-56		8	48	81	62	61
31-12-57		10	52	67	58	56
31-12-58		10	51	52	56	54
31-12-59		16	51	32	57	45

Smallpox Vaccination.

A total of 189 primary vaccinations were carried out in children of 1 year of age or under and 47 primary or revaccinations in persons over the age of one year.

Whooping Cough.

The vaccine is given without other antigens at the clinics but is generally available combined with protection against diphtheria and tetanus by the family doctor.

A total of 325 children were inoculated during 1959.

Scarlet Fever.

A total of 50 cases were notified throughout the year—from January to December, with the heaviest monthly incidence in June. The maximum incidence by age was in the group aged 5 to 9 years (22 cases). The only month free of notifications was August during which time the schools were closed. In actual fact cases occurred in most infant and junior schools with no concentration of cases in any one. No reports were received to indicate that the infection was anything but mild.

The table which follows gives the number of cases of each notifiable disease for the year,

23

Notification of Infectious Disease, 1959.

1911. (5) 3648	0.	Age Groups.						
Disease	Total No of cases.	1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ 5-9 10-14 15-24 25+ Admitted to Hospital	Died.					
Scarlet Fever	50	1 5 8 10 22 3 1 1						
Whooping Cough	18	1 3 3 2 3 6						
Measles	774	31 87 109 122 104 316 4 1						
		5—14 15—44 45—64 65+						
Acute Pneumonia	4	1 1 2						
Typhoid Fever	1	and the state of the state of						
Erysipelas	2	2						
Tuberculosis Respiratory	28	13 10 5						
Meninges		A POLICE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE						
Other	2	1 1 1						
Puerperal Pyrexia	39	es per permission de la se						
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	Neoplasma Neopla						

2. Tuberculosis.

(a) Prevention.

Vaccination against tuberculosis continued as in recent years—i.e., vaccination of 13-14 year old school children by the local health authority and of contacts of the disease by the Chest Physician of the Regional Hospital Board.

Vaccination of School Children Attending Workington Schools.

No. offered B.C.G. vaccination	505
No. of acceptances	386
No. of Mantoux-negative, i.e. requiring vaccination	300
No. actually vaccinated	299

The above numbers include children from outside the town, attending Workington Schools. In West Cumberland generally the percentage number of Mantoux positive cases has fallen progressively since the inception of the scheme. This reflects better diagnosis and better facilities for treatment rather than the effect of vaccination. Early and more effective treatment means that the teenager is now less exposed to infection than formerly. Protection is, however, still very much needed for the future in this young group because the incidence of the disease has not yet fallen greatly in those around the age of 40.

Precise figures for the Mass X-ray of Workington residents are not available but the figures for the work of the unit in the immediate area for the year 1959 are as follows:—

No. of miniature films	6,582
No. recalled for large films	231
Abnormalities revealed:	
Active tuberculosis	4
Inactive tuberculosis	23
Bronchiectasis	6
Pneumonconiosis	3
Neoplasms	1
Other conditions	96

(b) Incidence, Notifications and Deaths.

Twenty-eight cases of respiratory disease and two of non-respiratory were notified during the year. The heaviest incidence was in the older age groups.

For the first time in the yearly medical records of the borough no death from tuberculosis appears. The death occurring in a notified case was attributed to other causes.

The tables below give (a) the number of deaths and death-rates in Workington and England and Wales since 1911; (b) notifications by age and classification of the disease; (c) treatment in hospital; and (d) the numbers of Workington residents on the Tuberculosis Register as at 31-12-59.

(a) Tuberculosis—Workington—1959.
Deaths and Death-Rate.

	No. of D	eaths—Worki	Death Rate per 1,000 Pop.		
Years	Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary	Total	Werkington	England and Wales
1911-1915	27.3	4.8	42.1	1.69	1.41
1916-1920	21.8	13.4	35.2	1.25	1.48
1921-1925	17.4	6.6	24.0	0.88	1.08
1926-1930	18.2	8.2	26.4	1.01	0.94
1931-1935	22.8	8.0	30.8	1.19	0.81
1936-1940	20.0	5.4	25.4	0.92	0.67
1941-1945	19.7	5.9	25.6	0.86	0.66
1946-1950	17.2	1.8	19.0	0.67	0.48
1951-1955	9.0	0.8	9.8	0.34	0.22
1956	2	_	2	0.06	0.12
1957	.3	_	3	0.10	0.10
1958	4	1	5	0.17	0.10
1959	_	_	-		0.09

(b) Workington M.B.—1959—Tuberculosis— Notification and Deaths.

		The state of	Notifications				Deaths			
Age Groups.		Respiratory		Respiratory Non-		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		
No		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0—1										
1—5										
5—10										
0—15										
5-20		2								
20—25			1	1						
25—35		2	1			S				
35—45		3	4							
15—55		3	1	1						
55—65		6		1						
5 & over		4	1							
S & OVEI		4	1			-:				
Т	otal	20	8	2						

(c) Workington M.B.—1959— Fuberculosis—Hospital Treatment

Tuberculos	spital	Treatment.			
do adecida que do perceso de prio abdomidante escaso d abecida de especialmente de	In Hos- pital 1st Jan 1959.	Admit- ted 1959.	Dis- charged 1959.	Died 1959.	In Hos- pital 1st Jan 1960.
Respiratory Cases Adult Males	5	21	20	1	5
Adult Females	12	4	14	111	2
Children		2	2		
Non-Respiratory Cases Adult Males	1	1	2		
Adult Females	1		1		
Children	222				
Observation Cases Adult Males			***		
Adult Females	···· ,				
Children				111.00	
TOTAL	19	28	39	1	7

(d) Workington M.B.—1959—Tuberculosis Tuberculosis Register.

On the 31st December, 1959, the number of cases on the register was as follows:—

Respiratory Cases.		
Males	192	
Females	139	
Total		331
Non-Respiratory Cases.		
Males	37	
Females	53	
Total		90
Total on Register	-	421

3. Cancer.

There were fifty deaths ascribed to cancer in 1959—seven fewer than in the previous year. Cancer of the stomach (9 cases) and cancer of the lung (9 cases) produced the largest number of deaths by site. The average age at death in males was 72 and the range of age at death was 38 to 84. In females these figures were respectively 66, 41 to 81.

The mortality rate per 1,000 population from cancer in Workington since 1955 has been:—

1955	 2.3
1956	 2.1
1957	 2.2
1958	 1.9
1959	 1.6

The distribution by sex and site in 1959 was as follows:—

Location.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Stomach Lung Breast Uterus	. 8	3 1 4	9 9 4
Other Sites		14	24
	24	26	50
	-		_

APPENDIX.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. Annual Report of Chief Public Health Inspector.

To J. L. Hunter, Esq., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,				
I herewith submit the following	stater	nent	showin	g the
number and nature of inspections can				
1959, also the number of notices				
items dealt with: -				
Caravans				84
Cinemas, Theatres, Clubs, Hotels				66
Complaints investigated				1400
Drainage inspections				157
Dwelling-houses: —				
Public Health Acts	***			1226
Housing Acts				395
Re-inspections				1250
Improvement Grants				63
Rent Act				304
Dirty and/or Verminous Premises				364
Factories				844
Food Premises:—				
Butchers				176
Bakehouses				181
Fish Frying				171
Ice Cream				54
Dairies, Farms				59
Shops				372
Markets, Stalls, Carts				126
Infectious Diseases				103
Offensive Trades:—				
Tripe Boiling				16
Rag and Bone Merchants				14
Knacker Yard				41
Rats and Mice				257
Piggeries, Stables, Poultry				53
Shops Act, 1950				242
Smoke Nuisances				52
Refuse Collection and Disposal				399
Miscellaneous		***		128
Sampling-Water, Milk, Food, etc.				42
n n i denn				
Total Inspections				8639

Notices Served

Informal Notices Statutory Notices			· · · ·	501 21
At the end of the year 58 infor				21
remained to be dealt with.		·otices		
The attention of the Borough Sur	veyor	was ca	lled	
to the following defects:-				
Choked sewers, street gullies and dr				54
Waste or poor pressure of water, def	tective	stop		22
Repairs to Corporation property	***			22 29
Defects in public conveniences				2
Defective pavements, back lanes, etc.				9
Dangerous structures				8
Subsidence				1
Street sweeping				1
Summary of Works carr	ied o	it as		
Result of Notices S	erved			
Drainage:—				
Drains re-laid				17
Choked drains cleared				48
Inspection chambers provided				2
Gullies renewed				37
Ventilation pipes renewed				2
Sanitary Conveniences:				
				20
Flushing cisterns repaired or re W.C. basins renewed		1		29 15
Cone joints renewed				2
Additional W.C.'s provided				1
Seats renewed				9
Doors repaired or renewed				15
Roofs repaired				11
Floors renewed				12
Soilpipes renewed				13
Light and ventilation improved Walls repaired				2 3
Water pipes repaired	***			80
Insufficient water supply				3
Cleansed or limewashed	111		111	6

Yards and Outbuildings:-				
Accumulations removed				16
Yard surfaces relaid				5
Coal houses repaired				3
Yards to clean				5
Yard doors to renew or repair				12
Exterior of Houses:-				
Chimney stacks repaired				9
Roofs repaired				58
Spouting cleansed or renewed			ERIV	41
Pointing and rendering				5
Cities beautiful and Cities and C				15
Interior of Houses.				
Interior of Houses:—				
Chimney flues repaired				11
Ceilings repaired or renewed				15
Floors repaired or renewed				22
Fireplaces or ovens repaired				15
Doors repaired				47
Wallplaster renewed		***		40
Windows repaired or renewed	***			15
Sashcords provided	2.2	***		46
Wastepipes renewed or repaired Accumulations removed	at al	1119 00	***	16 28
Waterpipes renewed or repaired	al. DAM		2111	60
Dampness remedied				52
Staircases repaired				6
Sinks and Baths				9
		Lane e	name in 17	
Missellansaus				
Miscellaneous:—				
Animals removed				7
Poultry removed				3
Caravans removed		200		4

Verminous Premises.

The Department disinfested 198 houses during the year as compared with 168 for the previous year.

Fluids and powders used for disinfestation work contain D.D.T. and pyrethum, and for ant extermination 0.25 per cent. Thallium Sulphate is included.

Post-war years have shewn a most satisfactory decline in bug infestations, but premises infested with ants continue to rise. Houses were treated for the following conditions:—

		Council	Houses.	Other Houses.
Bugs	 	 	2	1
Fleas	 	 	4	1
Cockroaches		 	25	15
Ants	 	 	12	114
Silverfish	 	 	2	_
Wasps	 	 	2	4
Earwigs	 	 	12	2
Woodworm	 	 	1	_
Bluebottles	 	 ***	-	1
			_	
			60	138

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

One hundred and seventy-six complaints were received, and two hundred and fifty-seven visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors. The treatment service was carried out by the Department's handyman, involving seven hundred and fifty-two visits. In addition, the Corporation's sewers and refuse tips have received special attention during the year.

No serious infestation has occurred.

Poisons used are warfarin, zinc phosphide and red squill.

All food premises have been automatically inspected for rats and mice, and in four instances structural work (i.e. proofing) was requested in order to minimise possible infestation.

Factories Act, 1937 to 1959

There are 343 factories within the Borough and 844 inspections were made during the year. Eighteen notices were served for various defects.

Classification of defect	s, co	ntravent	tions,	etc.:-	hroneki	
Want of cleanline						12
Inadequate ventila	tion					7
Insufficient sanitar	y cor	ivenienc	es			4
Defective sanitary						12
Ineffective drainage	e of	floors				3
Abstract not displa	ayed					1
Fire escape certific	cates	issued				3
The following is a	class	sified lis	st of t	rades c	arried	on in
the Borough: -						
Aerated Waters						4
Paint Making, etc.						12
Corn Merchants						2
Printing, etc						4
Rayon Manufacture						i
Gas Undertaking						3
Laundry						2
Dyers and Cleaners						2
Brewery				111		1
Quarrying						1
Weaving						2
Dairies						5
Ice Cream						6
General Dealers						3
Building Trades						39
Wood Cutting and Wo	rking	ğ				37
Leather Working, Shoe			etc.			20
Monumental Masons						2
Collieries						2
Fur Manufacture						1
Tailoring, Cutting, etc.						20
Bakehouses						36
Food Preserving Premi						58
Light Engineering, inclu	uding	Motor	Repa	irs		28
Heavy Engineering						7
Electrical Undertaking						2
Plumbers, Gasfitters, et						14
						2
Knacker Yard						1
Electrical and Radio R						14
Cement Industry						.1
Building operations						11

Herewith are the prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937, as required by Ministry of Health circular 1/60 dated the 8th January, 1960.

 Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

	Premises.	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)		Number of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i)	Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by by Local Authorities	128	286	11	Coms) Printin Rayon (22 U
(ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	204	546	7	Dyard Brewal
(iii)	Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	11	12		2 10 G 2 10 G 3 10 G 10 +6
	Total	343	844	18	

2. Cases in which defects were found.

014 0101 011	Number of cases in which					
Particulars	Found Remedied		To H.M.	Referred By H.M. Inspector	prosecutions	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Want of clean- liness (S.1)	12	12	_	_	-	
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	_	
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	_	_	_	_	_	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	7	_	-	_	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	3	3	_	_	_	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (a) Insufficient	4	4	_	_	-	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	12	12		1	7 2	
(c) Not separate for sexes	_	_	_	_	_	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1		_	_	
Total	39	39		1	_	

Food Inspection.

The following foodstuffs were found unfit for human consumption and in all cases Certificates under the Food and Drugs Act were issued to the respective vendors: -

Tinned and Bottled Goods:-

Corned Beef (68 tins). Pork (163 tins). Tongue (22 tins). Steak (51 tins). Ham (70 tins). Luncheon Meat (41 tins). Veal (4 tins). Corned Mutton (3 tins). Steak & Kidney Pie (18 tins). Pineapple (117 tins). Steak and Onion (5 tins). Sausage (2 tins). Mixed Grill (5 tins). Hamburgers (3 tins). Shrimps (9 tins). Salmon (9 tins). Peas (243 tins). Beans (66 tins).

Tomatoes (124 tins). Carrots (32 tins). Soup (29 tins). Fruit Salad (22 tins). Grapefruit (2 tins). Peaches (101 tins). Pears (84 tins). Strawberries (11 tins). Oranges (51 tins). Plums (6 tins). Apricots (5 tins). Cherries (8 tins). Rhubarb (1 tin). Orange Juice (8 tins). Grapefruit Juice (1 tin). Milk (102 tins). Rice (8 tins).

Other Foods: -

Prunes (30-lbs.) Turkeys (37½-lbs.) Bullock Buttock (79-lbs.) Black Puddings (8-lbs.) Pork Chops (6-lbs.) Cooking Chocolate (28-lbs.)

Bacon (23-lbs.) Fish (98-lbs.) Pies (70). Polony (4-lbs.) Sausage (84½-lbs.) Potatoes (8,680-lbs.)

The approximate weight of foodstuffs condemned was $5\frac{1}{4}$ tons.

> (Signed) RICHARD JAMES, Chief Public Health Inspector.

Town Hall. Workington.



