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BOROUGH OF WORKINGTON



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1961

BY

J. L. HUNTER

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

Medical Officer of Health

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Alderman Mrs. M. A. SMITH.

THE MAYOR (Councillor A. Young).

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.. T. MITCHELL.

.. Mrs. E. MORTON.

.. Mrs. A. B. THOMAS.

.. D. VICKERS.

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.

TOWN HALL,

WORKINGTON.

June, 1962.

TO THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR,
THE ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
BOROUGH OF WORKINGTON.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report as your Medical Officer for the year 1961. It is prepared in accordance with Circular 1/62 of the Ministry of Health. The circular calls for special mention of water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal and inspection of common lodging houses. These are dealt with in the body of the report.

The vital statistics were generally good. It is pleasing to note that deaths of infants under one year of age fell from 20 in 1960 to 9 in 1961. The corresponding Infantile Death Rates were 38.1 and 18.1. The birth rate was 16.8 as compared to 17.4 in 1960. The death rate was slightly lower—14.0 as compared to 15.1 in 1960. Deaths from cancer, including lung cancer, were less; the total from this cause being 56 compared to 67 in 1960. There were two deaths from leukaemia. Only one death from tuberculosis was recorded: two other deaths in notified cases of the disease were due to old age and cardiac degeneration. Deaths from accidents and suicide decreased from 22 in 1960 to 15—4 motor vehicle accidents, 6 other accidents and 5 cases of suicide (all of these last being by coal-gas poisoning).

The general incidence of infectious diseases was low. As the borough contains a hospital for admission of cases from all over West Cumberland, and as the place of diagnosis is the place of notification, the table shown on page 21 is artificially inflated by three cases of poliomyelitis and eight cases of puerperal pyrexia of cases not resident in the town. Nine cases of respiratory tuberculosis and three non-respiratory were notified during the year as compared to 25 cases in 1960 (including 2 non-respiratory cases). No child under 15 years of age was notified, four cases fell between the ages of 15 and 44 and five between the ages of 45 and 64.

Much work was done in the inspection of sub-standard properties during the year. Practically the whole of the Low Harrington Area remaining after piece-meal representation over the last ten years was represented in eight clearance areas. These were all confirmed by the Minister by the end of January, 1962. Approximately one hundred dwelling houses and other properties were inspected in the Church Street Area in the centre of the town in a special survey.

The problem of finding more waste-land for refuse tipping now arises as the two tipping areas at Oldside and Harrington are filling up. A small pilot scheme in the use of paper-bags was successful enough to justify extending the method to a bigger area and provision for this has been made in the estimates for coming years.

The Council agreed to take part in the National Survey of Atmospheric Pollution. Two sites, one commercial and one residential, were selected in consultation with the Warren Spring Laboratory, the former being in operation before the end of the year.

I especially wish to thank the Public Health Staff for their loyalty and hard work during the year; for the Committee for support and encouragement; and my colleagues in general practice and in hospital for their help in supplying me with information outside statutory necessity.

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

1.—General

- (a) There was a recession in the staple industry of the town—that of iron and steel.

- (b) Town Statistics.

Area in acres	5,644
Population (Registrar-General's Estimate of Residents—mid-year, 1961)	29,490
Number of inhabited houses according to the rate-books at the end of 1961	9,174
Rateable Value	£384,381
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,529.6

2.—Vital Statistics

Births.

Live Births.

Number: 512.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate Births	243	245	488
Illegitimate Births	11	13	24
Total	254	258	512

Rate per 1,000 population 17.4 (adjusted—16.8)

Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total
live births 4.7

Still Births.

Number: 7.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate still-births	5	2	7
Illegitimate still-births	—	—	—
Total	5	2	7

Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births ... 13.5

Total live and still-births 519

Infant deaths 9

Infant Mortality Rates:

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births 17.6

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000
live births 18.4

Illegitimate death rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	17.6
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births) ...	7.8
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (total still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and still-births)	21.2
Maternal Mortality (including abortion): There were no maternal deaths.	

Deaths.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Deaths (all ages)	181	168	349
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population			11.9
Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 population			14.0
Total Deaths from certain causes:			
Tuberculosis			1
Other infective diseases			1
Cancer			56
Influenza			3
Motor vehicle accidents			4
Other accidents			5
Misadventure			1
Suicide			5

3.—Notes and Comparisons on Vital Statistics.

Births.

Live Birth Rates:—

	1961	1960
Workington M.B. (crude)	17.4	17.9
Workington M.B. (adjusted) ...	16.8	17.4
Urban Districts of Cumberland	17.8	18.5
Rural Districts of Cumberland	17.5	17.6
County of Cumberland	17.6	18.0
England and Wales	17.4	17.1

Deaths.

Death Rates:—

	1961	1960
Workington M.B. (crude)	11.9	12.8
Workington M.B. (adjusted) ...	14.0	15.1

Urban Districts of Cumberland	12.6	12.1
Rural Districts of Cumberland	12.1	12.0
County of Cumberland	12.3	12.0
England and Wales	12.0	11.5

No special observation presents itself in the year under review.

The Age at Death of Workington residents and the Registrar General's Table of numbers of death by cause are given in Tables 1 and 2 below.

TABLE 1

The Age at Death of Workington Residents—1961

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	75 & Over	Total
Males	4						2				5	18	42	49	61	181
Females	5							1			2	12	24	52	72	168
Total	9						2	1			7	30	66	101	133	349

TABLE 2

Registrar-General's Table of Deaths.

Workington M.B.—1961

<i>Cause of death.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
All causes	181	168	349
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	1	—	1
Other infective and parastic diseases	—	1	1
Cancer, stomach	6	1	7
Cancer, lung	6	—	6
Cancer, breast	—	6	6
Cancer, uterus	—	5	5
Cancer, other sites	17	15	32
Leukaemia	1	1	2

Diabetes	—	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	23	39	62
Coronary disease, angina ...	50	25	75
Hypertension with heart disease	3	3	6
Other heart disease	15	23	38
Other circulatory disease ...	7	8	15
Influenza	1	2	3
Pneumonia	7	5	12
Bronchitis	16	4	20
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	—	1
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	1	—	1
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	1	—	1
Congenital malformations ...	3	2	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	19	28
Motor vehicle accidents	4	—	4
All other accidents	4	2	6
Suicide	2	3	5

4.—Infantile Mortality.

There were nine deaths of infants under the age of one year during 1961 as compared to 20 in 1960. This was a most pleasing fall in mortality, but the year before had a much higher rate than the average over the last five years. All the deaths took place within the first four weeks after birth (see table (b) below which gives Infantile Deaths by age and cause of death). The number of still births fell from 12 in 1960 to 7 in 1961. Table (a) below gives the figures of Infantile Mortality in quinquennial periods from 1911 to 1961 with a comparison with the figures for England and Wales over the same period.

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

Period.	Infantile Mortality. Workington	Peri-natal Mortality.	
	M.B.	England and Wales.	Workington M.B.
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	
1951-1955	29	27	
1956-1960	30	23	46.8
1961	17.6	21.4	21.2

**(b) Infantile Deaths—Workington M.B.—1961
shown by Age and Cause of Death**

Cause of Death.	Age in Weeks				Age in Months						Total
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
Acute Lobar Pneumonia	1				1						1
Meningococcal Infection	1	1			2						2
Congenital Defect		1	2		3						3
Prematurity	2				2						2
Emphysema	1				1						1
Total	5	2	2		9						9

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(a) Staff.

There were no changes in staff during the year. Staff and members of the Public Health Committee are listed at the front of this report. The Medical Officer of Health is

also Port Medical Officer and Senior Assistant County Medical Officer in West Cumberland.

(b) Laboratory Services.

Water samples, bacteriological samples and queries on food samples are dealt faithfully with by the Public Health Laboratory, Carlisle. At the beginning of the year, for example, specimens for isolating the Influenza Virus then prevalent were collected by one of our general practitioners and arrangements for typing were made by Dr. D. G. Davies. Thanks are due to both for their kind co-operation.

(c) Local Health Authority Services.

Dr. J. Leiper, the County Medical Officer, has kindly agreed to factual information appearing here on items of the local health authority's activities in relation to the borough. These are concerned with the welfare services to people of all ages and the school health services and ambulance service.

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 sub-normality 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.

Chiropody. A chiropody service was introduced by the Cumberland County Council in 1960 for the special benefit of elderly people. A full-time chiropodist is employed in West Cumberland. Cases are referred by the family doctor and district nurse and are treated by appointment in various clinics, and in special cases in the home.

(d) National Assistance Acts.

No proceedings were taken under these acts but a number of old people were visited and kept under observation during the year.

(e) Port Health.

There was no case of infectious disease notified during the year from the port.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

A detailed report on sanitary matters is furnished by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. R. James, under Section D below. The following are general notes of items of interest or specially indicated in terms of Circular 1/62 of the Ministry of Health. I am indebted to Mr. N. Murray, Borough Surveyor, for information on house-building and sewerage.

1. Housing.

Forty-four houses were completed by the Corporation during the year and 72 were built privately.

A relatively large number of houses and other premises

were inspected during the year with a view to individual representation or representation as Slum Clearance Areas. The greater part of the Low Harrington Area, which had so far been dealt with by individual representation, was finally scheduled in eight Clearance Areas involving 76 dwelling houses or other properties. Compulsory Purchase Orders in respect of these eight areas had all been confirmed by the Minister at the time of writing this report.

The Church Street Area in the central town was inspected (82 premises) with a view to official representation under Part III of the Housing Act but the conditions obtaining did not satisfy the provisions laid down in the Act. A smaller area of eight houses in Griffin Street was completed by the confirmation of a Compulsory Purchase Order.

During the year 70 houses were represented individually, 15 were confirmed, undertakings to remedy were accepted in two cases and one house was taken off the list having become a dangerous structure.

1a. Common Lodging Houses.

There are none in the Borough.

2. Water Supply.

The first Waterworks provided for Workington were laid down in 1859-60 by a private company, the source being the River Derwent at a point above Seaton Mill. The first reservoir was at Stainburn with a holding capacity of 213,000 gallons. The local board acquired the company's works in 1865 but by 1879 the river water was being looked upon "with grave suspicion". In this year the Workington Water Act, 1878 was implemented and water was supplied from Crummock Lake, which upland surface has supplied the town and parts of other districts since.

Various extensions of reservoir capacity at a high level on or near the original Stainburn site in recent years has greatly improved the available volume of water and also allowed the cutting-off of a small unsatisfactory source supplying Harrington.

In April, 1961 the undertaking passed from the local district authority to the West Cumberland Water Board which was constituted under the Water Act of 1945.

The supply is from a sparsely inhabited upland surface. The water is soft and potentially plumbo-solvent, but is

treated by the addition of lime and chlorine near to the source before distribution.

Samples for bacteriological and chemical examination were taken during the year—43 in all. All were satisfactory from the bacteriological point of view except two in October from two different points in the town: both were again satisfactory on repeating samples ten days later.

The result of a chemical analysis of a sample taken in April was as follows:—

Chemical.

General Appearance	Clear and colourless
pH	approximately 7.5
	parts per million.
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	less than 0.02
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.02
O absorbed in 15 minutes	0.08
₂	
O absorbed in 4 hours	0.12
₂	
Total Solids	26
Hardness—Total	7
Non-Carbonate	7
Carbonate	—
Chlorides	7
Heavy Metals—	
Copper: Less than 1.	Iron: less than 0.3
Lead: 0.0.	Zinc: less than 2.

Opinion: "Chemically satisfactory".

Bacteriological results in samples taken from the swimming baths were also satisfactory, except for one at the shallow end. A repeat sample here was found to be satisfactory.

3. Sewerage

Sewage disposal is by gravity fall to outfalls below low water tide levels. Two outfalls on the north side of the town are to be reconstructed in the near future. The Borough Surveyor reports that the arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal are in the main adequate.

4. Refuse Collection and Disposal.

There has been no problem on the collection side of this function during the year. A small pilot scheme of

collection by paper-bags was sufficiently successful to encourage an extension to a larger area.

On the disposal side the main concern is the finding of new sites to replace old. Both Harrington Tip and Oldside Tip have only a short life. The logical solution would be an extension of the present tipping area at Oldside. It is the most remote from large centres of population and is reasonably near to available covering material.

The total weight of refuse disposed of, calculated by test weighings, was 9,486 tons of which 7,767 tons were household collection. In addition many hundreds of loads of various weights, from builders, shops, etc., were accepted and disposed of during the year. The net cost per ton was 60/-d. (45/-d. in 1960) which includes rising labour costs, more miles run per ton, extra allocation to the vehicle fund, a new mechanical baler and the pilot paper-bag scheme.

5. Atmospheric Pollution

Workington Borough was one of five hundred towns invited to take part in a national survey of atmospheric pollution under the aegis of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

In consultation with the Warren Springs Laboratory two sites, one in a commercial area and one in a residential area of low population density were chosen for the setting up of the observation stations. The former has been in operation for some months and the latter will start as soon as possible when the installation of electric power points and other necessary preliminaries have been effected. The work involves one public health inspector visiting the sites daily and taking the readings of "smoke" collected and the titration of the absorbed sulphur dioxide or equivalent during the preceding 24-hour period.

The average daily figures for the first four full months were:—

Smoke: 93.6 microgrammes per cubic metre.

SO₂ : 101 microgrammes per cubic metre.

An average winter figure for ten other similar areas in Great Britain was Smoke: 205 and SO₂ : 228. More precise figures and better comparisons should be possible after a full year of recording.

SECTION D.

1. Inspections of Dwelling-houses during the Year.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2397
(b)	Number of inspections made for this purpose	3421
(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	88
(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	358

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	312
---	-----

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 notices were served requiring repairs	10
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a)	By Owners	10
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	36

(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices :	
	(a) By Owners	36
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 23 of Housing Act, 1957.	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of Demolition Orders were made	17
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	15
(d)	Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.	
	(1) Number of Closing Orders made	1
	(2) Number of Closing Orders determined, the accommodation having been rendered fit ...	1

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The number of inspections made in connection with the Food Hygiene Regulations was 1,038 as compared with 1,294 in 1960.

The following is a list of food premises in the Borough :

Licensed Premises, Clubs and Temperance Hotels	91
Cafes, Snack Bars and Canteens	56
Butchers	31
Dairies	22
Grocers (Predominant Business)	64
Fruit and Vegetables (Predominant Business) ...	30
Fish	9
Fried Fish and Chips	21
Tripe	1
Bakers and Confectioners	43
Sweets	50
General (shops selling a variety of goods)	64
Brewers and Soft Drink Manufacturers	5
Poultry	2

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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 158:—

Ice Cream	95
Preserved Food	63

There are five manufacturers of ice cream within the Borough, two prepare by the "hot mix" method and three by the "cold mix" method. The majority of ice cream sold by the 95 retailers is pre-wrapped.

There are 22 registered dairies and 29 registered purveyors of milk within the Borough. The grades of milk sold are tuberculin tested, tuberculin tested pasteurised, pasteurised and sterilised. All milk for domestic use is bottled. A number of vending machines are in operation distributing tuberculin tested pasteurised milk in waxed cartons.

There are 6 producer-retailers. On each of these farms tuberculin tested milk is produced, bottled and distributed.

In one dairy tuberculin tested milk (produced on farms outside the Borough) is pasteurised and bottled.

Approximately 1½ 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 247 certificates were issued to various food vendors in respect of food condemned by the Public Health Inspectors.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

1. Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) and Food Poisoning.

The incidence of notifiable disease was again low, the only rise being the usual biennial increase in Measles. Whooping-cough produced only two cases notified perhaps related to the increasing use of combined antigen containing an element of protection against this disease. Streptococcal infections comprised seven cases of Scarlet Fever and three

cases of Erysipelas. The three cases of Poliomyelitis notified came from other districts as did eight cases of Puerperal Pyrexia (all notified from Workington Infirmary, which has the greatest intake of children from West Cumberland and a large share of confinements from the same area).

The table on page 21 gives the full tale of diseases notified during the year.

The non-notifiable disease, Influenza, rose sharply in incidence at the turn of the year (1960-61). Typing of the virus responsible showed that it was the strain A/Eng/18/61.

Poliomyelitis

No case occurred in residents during the year. A total of 1,735 new cases were protected by at least two injections during the year and nearly 2,000 school children between 5 and 12 years were given the additional safeguard of a fourth dose. By the end of the year approximately 36 per cent. of the total population of the town had received at least two injections. The figure for those mainly at risk would obviously be much higher. The actual figures in the authorised groups, and an estimate of the percentage inoculated in the authorised groups were as follows:—

<i>Group.</i>	<i>Received 2 injections.</i>	<i>Received 3 injections.</i>	<i>Received 4 injections.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
1961-1957	404	1,207	11	1,622	62
1956-1947	295	2,089	1,938	4,322	91
1946-1943	177	1,142	—	1,319	69
1942-1933	501	1,521	—	2,022	42
1932-1920	379	874	—	1,253	—
Others	137	84	—	221	—
	<hr/> 1,893	<hr/> 6,917	<hr/> 1,949	<hr/> 10,759	<hr/> —

Diphtheria Immunisation.

No case of diphtheria was notified during the year but recent outbreaks in other parts of the country are a strong indication for the need of a high level of community protection. A total of 524 children received complete primary courses and 14 booster injections. At the end of the year 5,111 of the infant and school population were in the position of having had at some time a complete primary course but only about half had had the necessary booster doses at the

appropriate time (within 5 years of primary courses) to maintain adequate protection. This position of *adequacy* in protection is shown in the following table:—

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

<i>At.</i>	<i>Under 1 yr.</i>	<i>2-4 yrs.</i>	<i>5-9 yrs.</i>	<i>10-14 yrs.</i>	<i>0-15 yrs.</i>
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
31-12-60	..... 17	52	39	28	37
31-12-61	..... 28	58	37	17	36

Smallpox Vaccination.

A total of 144 primary vaccinations were carried out in children under 1 year of age and 16 vaccinations or re-vaccinations in persons over 1 year.

Whooping-Cough Vaccination.

The incidence of whooping-cough was very low for the year 1961—only two cases were notified. Protection, mainly in “triple” injections, was given in 522 children under 5 years of age.

Notification of Infectious Disease, 1961.

Disease	Total No of cases.	Age Groups.								Died.
		-1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5-9	10-14	15-24	
Scarlet Fever	7		1			1	4		1	
Whooping Cough	2		1	1						1
Measles	181	7	21	27	24	21	80	1		
Dysentery	5			1	1		2			2
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	3	1				1	2			
		-5	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+				
Acute Pneumonia	36	4	2	5	17	8				
Erysipelas	3									
Tuberculosis Respiratory	9			4	5					
Other	3			2	1					
Puerperal Pyrexia	17									

2. Tuberculosis.

(a) Prevention.

Prevention follows the well-tried lines of investigation of families of cases, Mass X-ray in as wide a section of the community as can be persuaded to attend sessions, and B.C.G. vaccination carried out by the Local Health Authority in children of school-leaving age and by Chest Physicians in selected contacts.

Vaccination of School Children Attending Workington Schools.

Number of children offered B.C.G. vaccination	706
Number of acceptances	478
Number of Mantoux-negative, i.e. requiring vaccination	395
Number actually vaccinated	394

The percentage acceptance (67) of the procedure was 2 points better than in 1960.

The numbers attending Mass X-ray sessions in Workington and results of the survey were:—

Number of miniature films	4,688
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Abnormalities found:—

Active tuberculosis	2
Inactive tuberculosis	19
Bronchiectasis	2
Pneumonconiosis	1
Neoplasms	1
Other conditions	69

(b) Incidence, Notifications and Deaths.

Twelve new cases of tuberculosis were notified in 1961 of which eight were respiratory and four non-respiratory. No case was notified under the age of twenty. The pool of infective cases would appear to be dropping if judged by surveys Mantoux Tests carried out in 5-year-old children. In 1954 the percentage number of Mantoux-positive children at this age was 9.5: in 1961 in a large sample in West Cumberland was 2.2 (Workington 1.9).

There was one death only ascribed to Tuberculosis in the Borough during the year, the death-rate per 1,000 population being 0.03. Two other deaths in old notified cases were due to a cause other than tuberculosis.

The tables below give (a) the number of deaths and the rates per thousand in Workington residents and the rate for England and Wales; (b) notification by age of new cases; (c) treatment in hospital and (d) the position by number of cases on the register at the end of the year.

(a) Tuberculosis—Workington—1961.

Deaths and Death-Rate.

Years	No. of Deaths—Workington			Death Rate per 1,000 Pop.	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total	Workington	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
1956-1960	2.2	0.4	2.6	0.09	0.10
1961	2	—	2	0.03	0.07

**(b) Workington M.B.—1961 Tuberculosis—
Notification and Deaths.**

Age Groups.		Notifications				Deaths			
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-24	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
25-44	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
45-65	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
65 and over	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

**(b) Workington M.B.—1961—
Tuberculosis—Hospital Treatment.**

	In Hos- pital 1st Jan 1961.	Admit- ted 1961.	Dis- charged 1961.	Died 1961.	In Hos- pital 1st Jan 1962.
<i>Respiratory Cases</i>					
Adult Males ...	2	15	12	2	3
Adult Females ...	2	6	7	...	1
Children ...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Non-Respiratory Cases</i>					
Adult Males ...	...	...	...	...	...
Adult Females ...	...	...	...	...	...
Children ...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	4	21	19	2	4

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

On the 31st December, 1961, the number of cases on the register was as follows:—

Respiratory Cases.

Males	128	
Females	98	
	<hr/>	
Total		226

Non-Respiratory Cases.

Males	33	
Females	50	
	<hr/>	
Total		83

Total on Register ...		309
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3. Cancer.

Fifty-six deaths were attributed to cancer in Workington residents in 1961—eleven fewer than in 1960, including 11 fewer from cancer of the lung. The distribution by site of the 56 cases was as follows:—

<i>Site.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Stomach	6	1	7
Lung	6	—	6
Breast	—	6	6
Uterus	—	5	5
Other Sites	17	15	32
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	29	27	56
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The average age at death in males was 64 years, with an age range from 10 years (tumour of brain) to 88 years: in females the average age at death was 63 years and the range from 43 years to 84 years.

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 statement showing the number and nature of inspections carried out during the year 1961, also the number of notices served and the various items dealt with:—

Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	86
Cinemas, Theatres, Clubs, Hotels	...	...	...	...	...	84
Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	...	1252
Drainage inspections	...	...	...	...	...	251
Dwelling-houses:—						
Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	1036
Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	1361
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	2061
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	117
Rent Act	...	...	...	...	...	53
Dirty and/or Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	199
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	852
Food Premises:—						
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	184
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	147
Fish Frying	...	...	...	...	...	134
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	46
Dairies, Farms	...	...	...	...	...	68
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	374
Markets, Stalls, Carts	...	...	...	...	...	58
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	44
Offensive Trades:—						
Tripe Boiling	...	...	...	...	...	27
Rag and Bone Merchants	...	...	...	...	...	15
Knacker Yard	...	...	...	...	...	48
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	427
Piggeries, Stables, Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	54
Shops Act, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	266
Smoke and Dust Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	131
Refuse Collection and Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	446
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	75
Sampling-Water, Milk, Food, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	74
						<hr/> 9,970 <hr/>

Notices Served.

Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	358
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	46
At the end of the year 47 informal notices remained to be dealt with.						
The attention of the Borough Surveyor and/or Water Engineer was called to the following defects:—						
Choked sewers, street gullies and drains	...	...	...	...	...	58
Waste or poor pressure of water, defective stop taps, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	5
Repairs to Corporation property	...	...	...	...	...	46
Defective pavements, back lanes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dangerous structures	...	...	...	...	...	3
Flooding	...	...	...	...	...	4
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	7

**Summary of Works carried out as a
Result of Notices Served.**

Drainage:—

Drains re-laid	...	...	...	...	...	31
Choked drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	49
Inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gullies renewed	...	...	...	...	...	19
Ventilation pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1

Sanitary Conveniences:—

Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	18
W.C. basins renewed	...	...	...	...	...	19
Cone joints renewed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Additional W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	...	4
Seats renewed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	11
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	19
Floors renewed	...	...	...	...	...	10
Soilpipes renewed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Light and ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	...	4
Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	14
Water pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	57
Insufficient water supply	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cleansed or limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	11

Yards and Outbuildings:—

Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	16
Yard surfaces relaid	...	...	...	...	...	4
Coal houses repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Yards to clean	...	...	...	...	...	15
Yard doors to renew or repair	...	...	...	...	...	7

Exterior of Houses:—

Chimney stacks repaired	21
Roofs repaired	79
Spouting cleansed or renewed	76
Pointing and rendering	18

Interior of Houses:—

Chimney flues repaired	11
Ceilings repaired or renewed	17
Floors repaired or renewed	29
Fireplaces or ovens repaired	21
Doors repaired	42
Wallplaster renewed	27
Windows repaired or renewed	29
Sashcords provided	31
Wastepipes renewed or repaired	12
Accumulations removed	11
Waterpipes renewed or repaired	33
Dampness remedied	47
Staircases repaired	3
Sinks and Baths	11
Water taps	4

Miscellaneous:—

Animals removed	2
Poultry removed	2
Caravans removed	14
Smoke nuisance	2

Verminous Premises.

During the year 182 houses were disinfested by this Department, viz.:—

	<i>Council Houses.</i>	<i>Other Houses.</i>
Bugs	2	1
Fleas	2	5
Cockroaches	30	22
Ants	15	93
Silverfish	1	2
Woodworm	—	2
Bluebottles	—	1
Earwigs	5	1
	<hr/> 55	<hr/> 127

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

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

One hundred and forty-five complaints were received, and four hundred and twenty-seven visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors. The treatment service was carried out by the Department's handyman, involving five hundred and ninety-four 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 two instances structural work (i.e. proofing) was requested in order to minimise possible infestation.

Factories Act, 1937 to 1959.

There are 337 factories within the Borough and 852 inspections were made during the year. Twenty-nine notices were served for various defects.

Classification of defects, contraventions, etc:—

Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	4
Unreasonable temperature	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inadequate ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	3
Insufficient sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	11
Ineffective drainage of floors	...	...	...	...	...	7
Abstract not displayed	...	...	...	...	...	1

The following is a classified list of trades carried on in the Borough:—

Aerated Waters	...	...	...	...	...	4
Paint Making, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	12
Corn Merchants	...	...	...	...	...	2
Printing, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	4
Gas Undertaking	...	...	...	...	...	3
Laundry	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dyers and Cleaners	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brewery	...	...	...	...	...	1
Quarrying	...	...	...	...	...	1
Weaving	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	5
General Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Building Trades	...	...	...	...	...	39
Wood Cutting and Working	...	...	...	...	...	35
Leather Working, Shoe Repairing, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	20

Monumental Masons	...	...	...	...	...	2
Collieries	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tailoring, Cutting, etc	...	...	...	...	...	17
Fur Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	29
Food preserving premises	...	...	...	...	...	56
Light Engineering, including Motor Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	28
Heavy Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	7
Electrical Undertaking	...	...	...	...	...	2
Plumbers, Gasfitters, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	14
Scale Repairing	...	...	...	...	...	1
Knacker Yard	...	...	...	...	...	1
Electrical and Radio Repair	...	...	...	...	...	15
Cement Industry	...	...	...	...	...	2
Building operations	...	...	...	...	...	20
						<hr/> 337 <hr/>

Herewith are the prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937, as required by Ministry of Health circular 1/61 dated the 8th January, 1961.

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Number of written notices (4)	Number of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by by Local Authorities ...	138	325	15	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	179	507	10	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	20	20	4	—
Total	<hr/> 337 <hr/>	<hr/> 852 <hr/>	<hr/> 29 <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	4	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	1	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	3	3	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	7	7	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	11	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	—	—	—
Total	29	29	—	—	—

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:—

Pork (60 tins).	Pineapple (69 tins).
Minced Beef (11 tins).	Pears (124 tins).
Tongue (17 tins).	Strawberries (20 tins).
Steak (36 tins).	Fruit Salad (10 tins).
Steak & Kidney Pie (5 tins).	Raspberries (8 tins).
Luncheon Meat (36 tins).	Plums (4 tins).
Ham (80 tins).	Greengages (40 tins).
Veal (6 tins).	Oranges (57 tins).
Corned Beef (33 tins).	Orange Juice (5 tins).
Corned Mutton (2 tins).	Tomato Juice (5 tins).
Beef and Vegetable (3 tins).	Cream (2 tins).
Chicken (1 tin).	Milk (60 tins).
Sausage (10 tins).	Rice (8 tins).
Beans (74 tins).	Jelly (3 jars).
Peas (116 tins).	Jam (66 jars).
Tomatoes (107 tins).	Soup (38 tins).
Carrots (14 tins).	Salmon (42 tins).
Beetroot (2 tins).	Salmon Spread (9 jars).
Gooseberries (9 tins).	Pilchards (6 tins).
Peaches (136 tins).	Brisling in Oil (1 tin).
Grapefruit (52 tins).	Lobster (3 tins).

Other Foods:—

Sausage (62 lbs.).	Kippers (40½ lbs.).
Potatoes (143 lbs.).	Mallow Creams (6½ lbs.).
Butter (14½ lbs.).	Coconut Mallows (209 lbs.).
Prawns (1 lb.).	Leeks (12 bundles).
Sole Fillets (3½ lbs.).	Cauliflowers (9 crates).
Haddock (14 lbs.).	Parsnips (2 nets).

The approximate weight of foodstuffs condemned was 1½ tons.

(Signed) RICHARD JAMES,

Chief Public Health Inspector,

Town Hall,
Workington,



CUMBERLAND STAR LTD.