

**[Report 1958] / Medical Officer of Health, Camborne-Redruth U.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Camborne-Redruth (England). Urban District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1958

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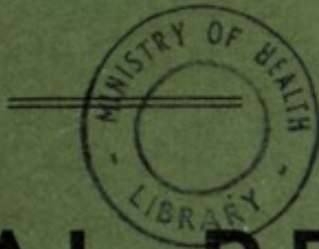
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CAMBORNE - REDRUTH  
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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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TOGETHER WITH THE

## ANNUAL REPORT

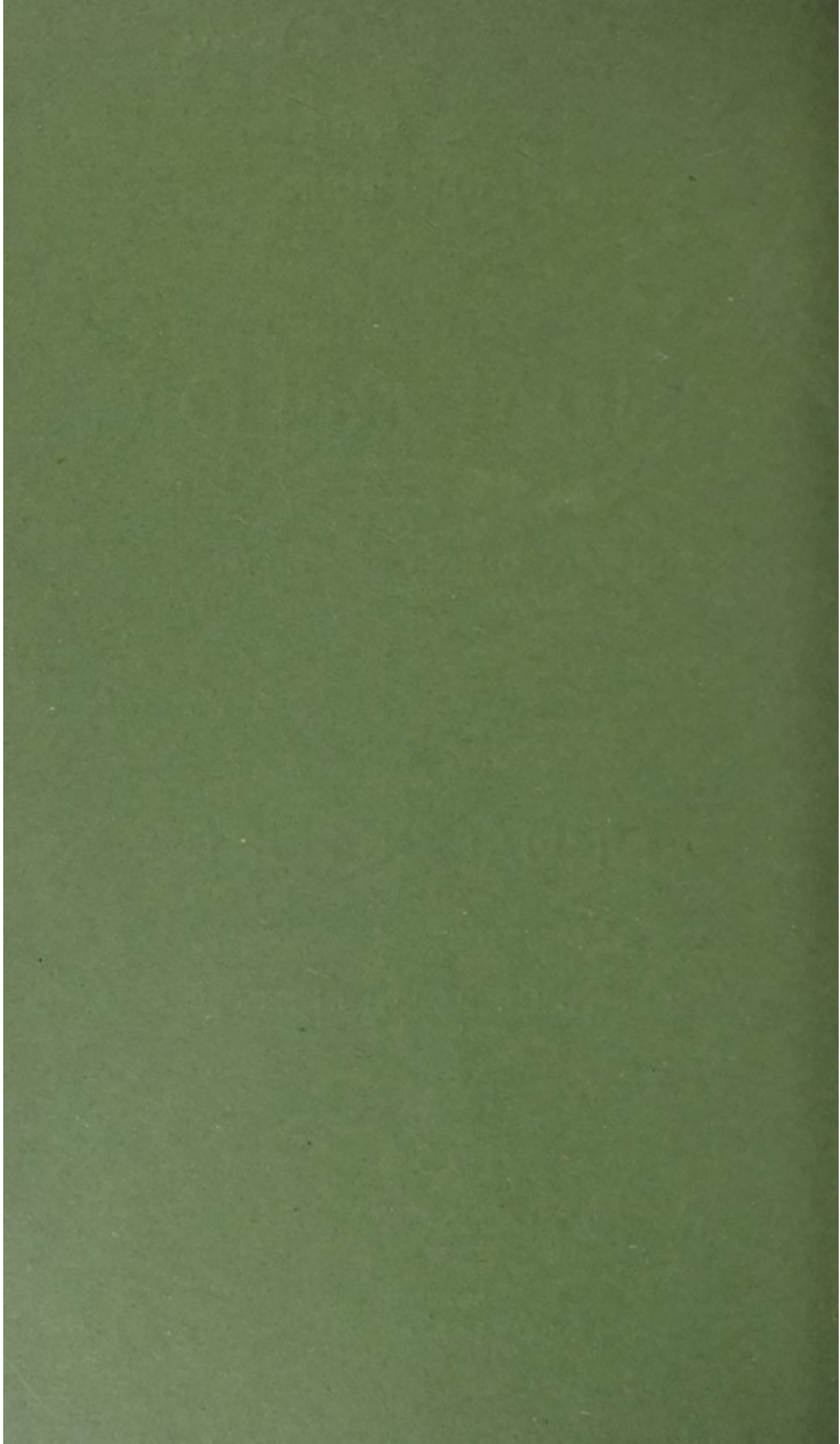
OF THE  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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1958

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REDRUTH  
EARLE & CO., PRINTERS



CAMBORNE - REDRUTH  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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## SECTION A.

### VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1958

Area .....	22,411 acres
Estimated mid-year population .....	35,120
Average number of persons per acre .....	1.56
Average number of inhabited houses .....	12,045
Average number of inhabited houses per acre ...	0.53
Average number of persons per house .....	2.9
Rateable value .....	£284,667
Product of a penny rate .....	£1,122

#### 1. Population.

Year	Registrar General's mid-year estimate	Births	Deaths	Natural increase i.e. excess births over deaths
1939/42 ... (average)	35,000	—	—	—
1943 ...	34,670	646	510	+ 136
1944 ...	34,670	587	510	+ 77
1945 ...	33,850	514	481	+ 33
1946 ...	34,330	636	502	+ 134
1947 ...	34,830	715	536	+ 179
1948 ...	35,500	611	514	+ 97
1949 ...	35,650	571	520	+ 51
1950 ...	35,800	517	500	+ 17
1951 ...	35,230	523	525	- 2
1952 ...	35,260	521	480	+ 41
1953 ...	35,380	498	565	- 67
1954 ...	35,450	506	457	+ 49
1955 ...	35,410	487	487	0
1956 ...	35,270	498	522	- 24
1957 ...	35,170	518	458	+ 60
1958 ...	35,120	533	512	+ 21

During the past twenty years, the population of Camborne-Redruth has altered very little. The slight decrease in the later years of the war, was made good in the few years immediately following the cessation of hostilities. The number of births showed the expected increase in 1946 and 1947 with the return of fathers from abroad, and then settled down to more or less pre-war levels.

With the exception of one or two years, there has been an excess of births over deaths, although with the exception of 1946 and 1947, this has not been marked.

The general impression is one of a fairly static population.

## 2. Live Births.

There were 533 live births in Camborne-Redruth in 1958, an increase of 15 over the previous year, and the highest number since 1949, when there were 571. The illegitimate births were 4.5% of the total live births.

	Males	Females	Total	1957	1956	1955	1954
Legitimate ...	277	232	509	499	471	459	482
Illegitimate ...	17	7	24	19	27	28	24
% of Total ...	—	—	4.5%	3.8%	4.4%	6.1%	4.9%

### Birth Rate.

The live birth rate for 1958 was 15.17 per 1,000 population. The following table shows the comparison with previous years :—

Year	Crude Birth Rate
1949 ...	16.01
1950 ...	14.44
1951 ...	14.84
1952 ...	14.69
1953 ...	14.04
1954 ...	14.30
1955 ...	13.75
1956 ...	14.12
1957 ...	14.73
1958 ...	15.17

Thus, up to 1955 the birth rate has tended to decrease, but the past three years shows signs of an increase.

The comparability factor for births, provided by the Registrar General for 1958 is 1.00. In comparing the birth rate in Camborne-Redruth with that of the country as a whole, the local figure must be multiplied by this factor, before any valid comparison can be made, as this allows for differences in population structure.

The following is a comparison of birth rates in Camborne-Redruth with those for England and Wales :—

Year	Camborne-Redruth	England & Wales
1952 ...	14.55	15.3
1953 ...	13.90	15.5
1954 ...	14.45	15.2
1955 ...	13.89	15.0
1956 ...	14.26	15.6
1957 ...	14.73	16.1
1958 ...	15.17	16.4

From this one can see that the trend of birth rates in Camborne-Redruth is similar to that in the country as a whole, but the local birth rate is lower than the national average.



### 3. Stillbirths.

There were 21 stillbirths during 1958, which gives a stillbirth rate of 37.90 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate .....	9	8	17
Illegitimate .....	2	2	4
Totals .....	11	10	21

Of the total, 17 were delivered in Hospital and four were domiciliary confinements. Seven of the 21 were premature.

### 4. Infant Mortality.

#### Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate .....	10	1	11
Illegitimate .....	2	—	2
Totals .....	12	1	13

#### Causes of Infant Deaths

	Males	Females	Total
Congenital malformations ....	4	—	4
Conditions affecting lungs ....	3	—	3
Prematurity .....	2	—	2
Asphyxia .....	1	1	2
Birth injury .....	1	—	1
Operation .....	1	—	1
Totals .....	12	1	13

The Infant Mortality Rate for 1958 (i.e. the number of deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 registered live births) was 24.39.

The following table gives the Infant Mortality Rate for Camborne-Redruth with that for England and Wales.

Year	Camborne-Redruth	England & Wales
1949 ...	38.52	32.4
1950 ...	38.68	29.6
1951 ...	36.31	29.7
1952 ...	27.02	27.6
1953 ...	22.1	26.8
1954 ...	23.71	25.4
1955 ...	30.81	24.9
1956 ...	22.09	23.7
1957 ...	34.75	23.1
1958 ...	24.39	22.6

In general the trend is towards a reduction in the infant mortality rate although that for Camborne-Redruth is rather more erratic in its course than for the country as a whole.

## 5. Neo-Natal Mortality.

### Deaths of Infants under four weeks old

The first four weeks are the most dangerous in a child's life. Of the 13 children under one year who died in 1958, nine were under four weeks.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate .....	7	1	8
Illegitimate .....	1	—	1
Totals .....	8	1	9

This gives a neo-natal death rate of 16.88 per 1,000 live births.

The neo-natal death rate in Camborne-Redruth over the last 10 years was :—

1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
18.0	24.5	32.50	19.11	18.1	9.95	28.74	20.08	25.1	16.88

## 6. Maternal Mortality.

There was one maternal death during 1958. The cause of death was pulmonary embolism, the mother being delivered of a still born, premature infant 14 days previously. This gives a Maternal Mortality Rate of 1.80 per 1,000 Live and Still Births.

## 7. Deaths.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Camborne-Redruth during 1958 was 512, an increase of 54 over the previous year :—

	Males	Females	Total
Total deaths all Causes .....	229	283	512

## 8. Deaths from all Causes.

	Males	Females	1958 Total	1957 Total	1956 Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory —.....	6	—	6	11	10
Tuberculosis, non-respiratory .....	1	—	1	1	1
Syphilitic disease .....	—	1	1	—	—
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough .....	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal infection .....	—	—	—	2	—
Acute poliomyelitis .....	—	—	—	1	—
Acute encephalitis .....	—	1	1	—	—
Measles .....	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	2	2
Cancer of stomach .....	5	12	17	18	13
Cancer of lung and bronchus .....	6	1	7	9	9
Cancer of Breast .....	—	7	7	12	14
Cancer of uterus .....	—	6	6	7	7

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES (*continued*)—

Other cancers .....	19	29	48	53	36
Leukaemia .....	—	2	2	—	4
Diabetes .....	5	6	11	3	7
Cerebral haemorrhage and diseases affecting the blood vessels of the nervous system .....	26	52	78	60	72
Coronary disease, angina .....	53	26	79	74	70
Hypertension with heart disease .....	—	5	5	10	13
Other heart disease .....	27	49	76	72	99
Other circulatory disease .....	5	16	21	9	29
Influenza .....	—	2	2	7	3
Pneumonia .....	5	7	12	7	23
Bronchitis .....	11	4	15	9	15
Other diseases of respiratory system.	15	3	18	13	12
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	2	1	3	5	5
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .....	—	1	1	1	4
Nephritis and nephrosis .....	4	—	4	5	6
(kidney conditions)					
Enlarged prostate .....	2	—	2	9	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .....	—	1	1	—	2
Congenital malformations .....	7	2	9	5	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	21	39	60	33	49
Motor vehicle accidents .....	3	1	4	4	5
All other accidents .....	3	7	10	15	5
Suicide .....	3	2	5	1	—
Homicide and operations of war.....	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	229	283	512	458	522

This gives a crude death rate for 1958 of 14.57 per 1,000 estimated population.

The following shows the death rates in Camborne-Redruth over the past ten years :—

1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
14.5	13.96	14.90	13.61	15.97	12.92	13.75	14.80	13.02	14.57

While the change in rate has been noticeable from year to year on a few occasions, as for example 1953 and 1954, in general the death rate has tended to remain steady over the period.

The area comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General for deaths for 1958 is 0.90. In general, death rates among males are higher than among females at all ages and the very young and the old die more readily than those in their prime. The death rate of a

locality therefore depends not only upon the healthiness of its environment but also upon the age and sex composition of its population. For comparison of death rates of one locality with another it is therefore necessary to eliminate the age and sex element and this is done by multiplying the crude death rate by a comparability factor. The Camborne-Redruth comparability factor is 0.90, being less than one, indicates that the sex and age composition of the population in itself tends to produce a high crude death rate.

So that while the crude death rate for 1958 is 14.57, the adjusted rate, for comparison with the country as a whole, is 13.11.

The following shows the comparison between local death rates and those for England and Wales :—

#### Death Rates

Year		Camborne-Redruth	England & Wales
1949	...	14.5	11.7
1950	...	12.28	11.6
1951	...	12.96	12.5
1952	...	11.8	11.3
1953	...	13.89	11.4
1954	...	11.24	11.3
1955	...	11.96	11.7
1956	...	13.01	11.7
1957	...	12.24	11.5
1958	...	13.11	11.7

Diseases of the heart and blood vessels are by far the commonest cause of death, 259 such deaths occurring in 1958.

Deaths from cancer totalled 85 during the year, with respiratory disease accounting for 47, accidents 14 and tuberculosis 7.

In the past ten years, the principal killing diseases have caused the following deaths :—

Year		Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels	Cancer	Respiratory Disease (Pneumonia Bronchitis, etc.)	Accidents	Tuberculosis
1949	...	266	62	58	8	23
1950	...	248	73	46	14	21
1951	...	283	77	30	12	12
1952	...	265	71	26	6	14
1953	...	327	89	46	11	10
1954	...	267	66	25	5	13
1955	...	253	90	24	8	11
1956	...	283	79	41	10	11
1957	...	225	99	23	19	12
1958	...	259	85	47	14	7

## **SECTION B.**

### **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES**

#### **1. Care of Mothers and Young Children.**

The County Council continues to provide for the care of the expectant and nursing mothers and for children under school age under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. In addition the care of the expectant mother is undertaken by the family doctor and the maternity unit at Redruth Hospital. Patients who have booked hospital beds for their confinements attend the hospital ante-natal clinic, and patients can also be referred to these clinics by their own doctors for Consultant's opinion.

Women who intend to have their babies at home are cared for during pregnancy by their own Medical Practitioners and District Nurse/Midwives. Emphasis is placed on the vital importance of adequate and continuous ante-natal care throughout pregnancy.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held by the Midwife and Health Visitor at Camborne Community Centre and Redruth Health Area Office. These are mainly educational, and instruction is given in the course of labour, use of gas and air analgesia, relaxation exercises and mothercraft.

The infant and mother are looked after by the Midwife after delivery and when she retires from the case, the Health Visitor takes over. Infant Welfare Clinics are held at Camborne, Redruth and Illogan and it is hoped to revive the clinic formerly held in St. Day. Advice is given by the Health Visitor on infant feeding and general upbringing of the child. Vaccination and immunisation are recommended at the appropriate ages and these may be carried out by the family doctor or the clinic Medical Officer. Opportunity is also taken by the Health Visitor at these clinics to give short health talks on a wide variety of subjects.

On reaching school age, the supervision of the child's health passes to the care of the School Health Service, also administered by the County Council.

#### **2. Home Help Service.**

This most valuable service is administered by the County Council. It provides material needs for many patients in their own

homes, especially maternity cases, aged and infirm persons and also in cases of general illness, including tuberculosis. Without this service, many patients would find it necessary to go into hospital, as adequate care would not be provided in their own homes.

### **3. Home Nursing Service.**

In households where illness occurs, the Home Nursing Service plays its part. This service again renders it unnecessary for many patients to be treated in hospital and it also permits of earlier discharge of patients from hospital to the care of the General Practitioners and District Nurses.

### **4. National Assistance Act, 1948.**

During the year, one elderly patient was admitted to Barncoose Hospital under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act.

## SECTION C.

### GENERAL EPIDEMIOLOGY

#### 1. Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1958.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Typhoid Fever....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	6
Whooping Cough .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	5	—	10
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .....	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Smallpox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .....	12	6	7	6	5	56	116	161	35	111	194	79	788
Pneumonia .....	3	2	9	3	6	9	2	6	4	2	7	4	57
Poliomyelitis Paralytic .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Food Poisoning.	2	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	13	10	5	6	1	5	6	10	2	8	14	5	85
Tuberculosis Pulmonary ...	2	5	2	3	2	1	1	2	3	2	4	1	28
Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	4
Dysentery .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Acute Encephalitis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## 2. Comparative Figures for previous years.

Disease	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Typhoid .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Scarlet Fever .....	22	31	56	82	31	26	34	7	4	6
Whooping Cough .....	21	11	104	7	199	56	11	6	220	10
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .....	6	12	10	5	4	8	9	8	4	4
Smallpox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .....	497	12	280	117	1117	4	274	98	31	788
Pneumonia .....	19	22	37	35	35	35	35	33	34	57
Poliomyelitis .....	25	6	5	—	2	1	—	—	2	3
Food Poisoning .....	—	—	3	3	1	33	11	13	1	6
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	59	42	30	100	106	126	116	138	136	85
Dysentery .....	—	1	19	1	10	21	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—
Tuberculosis (all forms)...	57	36	49	44	56	6	41	47	41	32
Pulmonary .....	44	34	31	37	50	3	37	40	37	28
Non-Pulmonary .....	13	2	18	7	6	3	4	7	4	4

## 3. Measles.

During the year, 788 cases of measles were notified. It will be seen from Table 2, that with the exception of 1953 when 1,117 notifications were received, this figure of 788 is the highest in the past 10 years. The years 1956 and 1957 were comparatively mild years as far as measles was concerned, 98 and 31 cases being notified respectively. This undoubtedly resulted in a comparatively large number of children in the community in 1958 who had never had the illness and were therefore non-immune, and this must have been an important factor in determining the large number of cases.

It will be noted from Table 1 that the outbreak commenced in June, only a few cases being notified in each of the previous months. This is rather earlier than expected, the usual pattern of the disease being that epidemics occur during the Winter and Spring of the year. The weather during the Summer of 1958 was bad, with a good deal of rain in June and July and this may have had some bearing on the early commencement of the outbreak.



### Measles — Age Distribution

Month	0—1 yr.	1—3 yrs.	3—5 yrs.	5—10 yrs.	Over 10 yrs.	Total
January ...	2	2	3	5	—	12
February ...	2	1	1	2	—	6
March ...	—	—	1	6	—	7
April ...	—	2	2	2	—	6
May ...	—	1	—	3	1	5
June ...	—	6	7	40	3	56
July ...	4	13	28	70	1	116
August ...	3	29	31	88	10	161
September ...	—	3	12	17	3	35
October ...	1	7	15	82	6	111
November ...	4	23	40	123	4	194
December ...	2	16	13	44	4	79

The incidence of measles in the over five year old children was high with comparatively few in the under five year group. This is a usual feature of the illness at the onset of an outbreak, the incidence in the under fives being greater towards the end of an outbreak. There was thus every indication that the epidemic would continue into 1959 spreading to the younger children.

Despite the high incidence of measles in 1958, no deaths were attributed to this disease, which I think speaks highly for the treatment provided by the family doctors and the care which the children received in their own homes, since the vast majority of cases were looked after at home.

#### 4. Poliomyelitis.

Three cases were notified during the year, two were of the paralytic type and one non-paralytic.

The first case, a girl of 19 years, occurred in February. This was a mild paralytic case. The other two cases were two brothers, aged one year eleven months and two years ten months respectively. They lived with their parents and a baby of six months, in a caravan, on a caravan site. Both these cases occurred in November. The elder boy was the first to become ill with a rise of temperature and some stiffness in his legs. On admission to hospital, no evidence of muscle weakness or paralysis was detectable and the boy made a good recovery.

The onset in the younger boy was four days after his brother, with rise of temperature, vomiting and weakness of his left arm. This weakness of muscles persisted for some time after admission to

hospital, but after prolonged treatment in hospital and later as an out-patient, the boy made a good recovery with full use of the affected arm.

Type 3 virus was isolated from the stools of the younger child.

Neither boy had previously been immunised against poliomyelitis. School contacts were excluded for a fortnight and immunisation of contacts with poliomyelitis vaccine was carried out after this fortnight had elapsed. No further cases occurred.

### **Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.**

The year 1958 saw a continuation of the scheme for immunisation against poliomyelitis, which commenced in 1956, and which catered for children up to 15 years, together with expectant mothers, doctors and ambulance staff and their families.

Towards the end of 1958, the Ministry of Health decided to extend the scheme to include a new age-group — those born in the years 1933-1942, so that all persons up to the age of 25 years were now eligible. In addition, a third booster injection was advised for all those who had already received two injections, the third to be given at least seven months after the second.

During 1958, the following number were vaccinated against poliomyelitis in the Camborne-Redruth Urban District :—

	2 Injections		Total	
	Under 15 yrs.	Over 15 yrs.	2 inj.	3rd inj.
County Council Clinics ...	1799	211	2010	520
General Practitioners .....	1644	107	1751	308
Totals for 1958 .....	3443	318	3761	828

Total immunised against poliomyelitis in Camborne-Redruth since the beginning of the scheme in 1956 :—

2 Injections		Total 2 inj.	3rd inj.
Under 15 yrs.	Over 15 yrs.		
3983	328	4311	828

The figures for 1958 show a good response on the part of the general public and a ready willingness on the part of the family doctors to participate in the scheme.

During the year, there was still a good deal of doubt in many parents' minds, as to whether they should choose Salk or British vaccine for their children. Supplies of British vaccine were small, whereas Salk vaccine was fairly plentiful. The considerable amount of publicity given to this matter by the National Press served only to further confuse the issue for many. Towards the end of the year, doubts about safety of the Salk vaccine were tending to recede, and in fact all doubts proved unfounded, since no untoward reactions occurred although a considerable number of children received Salk vaccine.

## 5. Diphtheria.

There were no cases of diphtheria notified during the year. The last recorded notifications were in 1947, with two cases, one being fatal. Prior to that, 40 cases were notified at the end of 1945, with four fatal cases.

The fact that no cases of diphtheria have occurred since 1947, should not lull us into a false sense of security. The price of freedom must be that parents regard immunisation against diphtheria as a mile-stone in the lives of their children. The great proportion of the population must be immune to this disease to prevent an outbreak occurring. To allow immunisation to drop below safety level, sets the stage for another outbreak of diphtheria and it requires eternal vigilance on the part of all concerned to ensure that this does not happen.

### Diphtheria Immunisation.

The number of children immunised against diphtheria in 1958 was :—

	Primary	Booster
0—5 years .....	287	3
5—15 years .....	16	323
Totals ...	303	326

Of these, the great majority of primary immunisations were carried out with the Triple Antigen against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus and the majority of booster doses were with diphtheria-tetanus prophylactic, or against diphtheria alone.

It is reckoned that about 65% of the children under five years have been immunised against this disease in the community. Although this is fairly good, it cannot be regarded as satisfactory and I should prefer to see this figure over the 70% mark.

## 6. Smallpox.

No cases occurred during the year. The following vaccinations against smallpox were carried out in 1958 :—

	Primary	Re-vaccination
0—5 years .....	155	2
5—15 years .....	5	10
Over 15 years ...	19	31
Totals ...	179	43

Vaccination against smallpox which was first introduced by Jenner in 1798, was later provided free for all who wished to avail of it. In 1853, vaccination for all infants under three months was made compulsory. Public vaccinators were appointed and in 1898, the age of compulsory vaccination was raised to six months. An Act in 1898 contained the first clauses providing for exemption from vaccination for conscientious objectors, and the peculiar situation developed that vaccination was then compulsory only for those who desired it.

The National Health Service Act of 1946 abolished the Vaccination Acts and protection against smallpox is now on the same voluntary footing as protection against diphtheria and other infectious conditions.

At present, only approximately 30% of parents have their children vaccinated, but this figure is slightly in excess of the percentage vaccinated immediately prior to the abolition of the Vaccination Acts.

## 7. Tuberculosis.

During 1958, there were 44 new cases of tuberculosis notified to the Department, 39 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary. 14 deaths were attributed to tuberculosis.

### Age Distribution of New Cases and Mortality during 1958

Ages	NEW CASES						DEATHS					
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
0—1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 ...	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
15—45 ...	14	5	19	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
45—65 ...	11	2	13	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—
65 & over.	3	1	4	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—
Totals...	30	9	39	3	2	5	14	—	14	—	—	—

During the year 29 persons were classed as recovered from tuberculosis and were removed from the Tuberculosis Register. 13 persons suffering from tuberculosis transferred to other areas and 17 were transferred into the Urban District.

The number of cases on the Notification Register at 31st December, 1958, was as follows :—

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Males .....	154	14	168
Females .....	105	16	121
Totals .....	259	30	289

The following table shows the position over the past ten years :-

Year	New Notifications	Total Cases on Register	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 population	Case Mortality per 1,000 Cases
1949	57	196	23	0.64	117
1950	36	223	21	0.58	94
1951	49	242	12	0.34	49
1952	54	263	14	0.39	53
1953	56	301	10	0.28	33
1954	39	296	12	0.34	40
1955	48	288	12	0.34	42
1956	44	304	12	0.34	39
1957	53	295	13	0.37	44
1958	44	289	14	0.40	48

### B.C.G. Vaccination.

#### HOUSEHOLD CONTACTS.

During 1958, 100 household contacts and 61 more remote contacts of cases of tuberculosis were given protection with B.C.G. vaccine.

#### Protection of Adolescents by B.C.G.

Skin Tests	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
No. of children skin tested .....	336	268	327	572	336
No. giving positive reaction ....	91	65	67	145	69
No. giving negative reaction ...	245	203	249	419	266
Absent for inspection .....	—	—	11	8	1
No. given B.C.G. vaccine .....	243	203	245	419	266

Out of 336 children skin tested, 69 or 20.5% showed evidence of having come in contact with a tuberculosis infection.

### 8. Scarlet Fever.

The low incidence of this fever continues, six cases being notified in 1958. The illness continues in a mild form and causes very little anxiety.

### 9. Erysipelas.

This acute skin infection is a manifestation of the same type of organism which causes scarlet fever, and like that illness, the notified incidence remains low, only four cases being reported during the year.

### 10. Puerperal Pyrexia.

There was a drop in the number of cases of puerperal pyrexia notified during 1958 compared with previous years (85 in 1958, as against 136 in 1957 and 138 in 1956).

The apparent high incidence of puerperal pyrexia in the Urban District is due to the concentration of maternity beds in the Redruth Hospital which accepts patients from all over the county. Even though the patient's domicile may be outside the Urban District, the notification is received and recorded in the Redruth area.

# CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

For the Year ended 31st December, 1958.

*Public Health Department,  
Veor,  
Camborne.*

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

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM NORMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my report for the year ending 31st December, 1958.

It will be seen that meat inspection was the major work undertaken by the health inspectors during the year. Although meat inspection was given first priority, over 14% of the carcasses of animals slaughtered, left the area uninspected. Practically the whole of these uninspected carcasses resulted from week-end slaughtering, i.e. Saturday afternoons and Sundays. I would suggest that the problem of Sunday slaughtering is one which can only be tackled on a national level. Efforts to solve this problem at local levels have proved most unsuccessful.

I am indebted to the following officers for information and data which are included under the Sections "Water," "Housing" and "Food" in my report: Mr. N. Barrett, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E., A.M.I.W.E., Engineer, Surveyor and Water Engineer, Mr. J. Lenten, Housing Officer, Mr. H. A. Rundle, Weights and Measures Department, Cornwall County Council and Mr. L. V. Ockford, Water Engineer, Camborne Water Company.

I am, Madam, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

C. F. BAXTER,  
*Chief Public Health Inspector.*

## SECTION D.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### 1. Water.

##### REDRUTH AREA.

1. The quality of the mains supply has again been satisfactory throughout the year.

The quantity of water has been sufficient to maintain supplies without imposing serious restrictions.

The chutes and wells were as usual indifferent as to quality.

Approximately two-thirds of a mile of new 4" main has been laid in Buller Hill, Redruth.

The number of new connections to the main during the year was 62.

2. All raw water to mains was tested regularly and found to be satisfactory. The results are as follows :—

#### MAIN WATER SUPPLY SOURCES.

Penstruthal Intake	...	Feb. — Satisfactory	Aug. — Satisfactory
		Mar. — Satisfactory	Sept. — Satisfactory
		Apr. — Satisfactory	14th Oct. Suspicious
		May — Satisfactory	20th Oct. Satisfactory
		June — Satisfactory	21st Oct. Satisfactory
		July — Satisfactory	22nd Oct. Satisfactory
			Dec. — Satisfactory
Filtrick Intake	...	11th Feb. Suspicious	24th Oct. Satisfactory
		17th Feb. Satisfactory	28th Oct. Satisfactory
		Mar. — Satisfactory	29th Oct. Suspicious
		Apr. — Satisfactory	30th Oct. Satisfactory
		May — Satisfactory	5th Nov. Satisfactory
		June — Satisfactory	12th Nov. Unsatisfactory
		July — Satisfactory	13th Nov. Satisfactory
		Aug. — Satisfactory	18th Nov. Satisfactory
		Sept. — Satisfactory	19th Nov. Satisfactory
		14th Oct. Unsatisfactory	20th Nov. Satisfactory
		20th Oct. Satisfactory	24th Nov. Satisfactory
		21st Oct. Satisfactory	26th Nov. Satisfactory
		22nd Oct. Satisfactory	Dec. — Satisfactory
Penventon Intake	...	Jan. — Satisfactory	Sept. — Satisfactory
		11th Feb. Unsatisfactory	14th Oct. Unsatisfactory
		17th Feb. Satisfactory	20th Oct. Satisfactory
		Mar. — Satisfactory	21st Oct. Satisfactory
		Apr. — Satisfactory	22nd Oct. Satisfactory
		May — Satisfactory	Nov. — Satisfactory
		June — Satisfactory	9th Dec. Unsatisfactory
		July — Satisfactory	16th Dec. Satisfactory
		Aug. — Satisfactory	17th Dec. Satisfactory

MAIN WATER SUPPLY SOURCES (*continued*) —

Distribution Mains	...	Jan.	— Satisfactory	July	— Satisfactory
		Feb.	— Satisfactory	Aug.	— Satisfactory
		Mar.	— Satisfactory	Sept.	— Satisfactory
		Apr.	— Satisfactory	Oct.	— Satisfactory
		May	— Satisfactory	Nov.	— Satisfactory
		June	— Satisfactory	Dec.	— Satisfactory
Cathedral Shaft	...	Feb.	— Satisfactory	July	— Satisfactory
		Mar.	— Satisfactory	Aug.	— Satisfactory
		Apr.	— Satisfactory	Sept.	— Satisfactory
		May	— Satisfactory	Oct.	— Satisfactory
		June	— Satisfactory	Nov.	— Satisfactory
				Dec.	— Satisfactory
South Francis	...	May	— Satisfactory	July	— Satisfactory
		June	— Satisfactory	Aug.	— Satisfactory
Sandy Lane	...	June	— Satisfactory	July	— Satisfactory
		July	— Satisfactory	Aug.	— Satisfactory

WELLS AND CHUTES.

Tolskithy Chute	...	Jan.	— Unsatisfactory	Sept.	— Unsatisfactory
Watergate Chute	...	Jan.	— Unsatisfactory	Sept.	— Satisfactory
Cambrose Well	...	Jan.	— Unsatisfactory	Aug.	— Unsatisfactory
Nancekuke Chute	...	Jan.	— Unsatisfactory	Aug.	— Unsatisfactory
Five Chutes	...	Jan.	— Satisfactory	Sept.	— Satisfactory
Trevethan Well	...	Jan.	— Satisfactory	Sept.	— Satisfactory
Pennance Well	...	Feb.	— Satisfactory	Oct.	— Satisfactory
Gordon Adit	...	Feb.	— Satisfactory	Oct.	— Satisfactory
Carnmarth Quarry	...	Feb.	— Unsatisfactory	Oct.	— Satisfactory
Lanner Stand Tap	...	Mar.	— Satisfactory	Oct.	— Satisfactory
Carnmarth Chute	...	Mar.	— Satisfactory	Oct.	— Satisfactory
Manorwidden Spring	...	Mar.	— Satisfactory		
Reskadinnick Chute	...	Apr.	— Satisfactory	Nov.	— Satisfactory
Menadarva	...	Apr.	— Satisfactory	Nov.	— Satisfactory
Roseworthy Chute	...	Apr.	— Satisfactory	Nov.	— Satisfactory
Roscroggan Well	...	May	— Satisfactory	Dec.	— Satisfactory
Stennack Chute	...	May	— Satisfactory	Dec.	— Satisfactory
Croft Michael	...	May	— Satisfactory	Nov.	— Satisfactory
Bolenowe Chute	...	May	— Satisfactory	Dec.	— Unsatisfactory
Bolenowe Moor	...	June	— Satisfactory	Dec.	— Satisfactory
Chycarne Moor	...	June	— Satisfactory		
Betty Adit	...	July	— Satisfactory		
Redruth Coombe	...	July	— Satisfactory		
Bosleake Well	...	July	— Satisfactory		
Penhalurric Chute	...	Aug.	— Unsatisfactory		

3. Notices advising boiling are placed at all wells and chutes when unsatisfactory results are obtained.



## CAMBORNE-ILLOGAN AREA.

This area is supplied by the Camborne Water Company. The rainfall registered at our Boswyn station was 57.26 inches. This amount was well above average, and because of this, supplies were maintained without difficulty and no restrictions were imposed.

The total amount of water supplied was 322,000,000 gallons which is an increase of 19,000,000 gallons over the previous year. Although the year generally was very wet this annual rise in consumption was the highest yet recorded. The quantity of water pumped at our Penponds station was 58,000,000 gallons an amount considerably less than the previous year.

The average daily consumption was 883,000 gallons giving an average per head of population of 38 gallons.

During the year 98 samples of water were taken from various points of the distribution system for bacteriological examination and all but two proved satisfactory. Check samples were immediately taken from these two points and these proved to be satisfactory.

The raw water in this area is acid in reaction and therefore the Boswyn and Penponds supplies are treated with lime and the Cargenwyn supply with silicate of soda. Further methods of treatment are filtration, micro-screening and chlorination.

The Company has continued its main laying programme and during the year an additional 5" main has been laid from Paynters Lane End to the Illogan housing site and the 3" main at Dolcoath Road has been replaced with a 4".

The approximate number of houses in the area supplied by the Company are 7,035 and the estimated number of persons residing in these houses is 22,000. All these properties are connected to the mains and in addition five houses are supplied by standpipe.

New services installed during the year numbered 67.

### 2. Complaints.

The following complaints were received and dealt with during the year :—

Choked sewers and drains	...	...	...	593
Unsatisfactory housing conditions	...	...	...	135
Unsatisfactory sanitation and drainage	...	...	...	30
Overcrowding	...	...	...	58
Water supply	...	...	...	1
Rats and mice	...	...	...	214
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	61
				<hr/>
				1,092
				<hr/>

### 3. Nuisances Abated, Defects Remedied, etc.

The following works were carried out under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors during the period under review :—

Premises connected to the sewer	...	...	66
Choked drains cleared	...	...	593
New water closets installed	...	...	68
Water closets repaired or renewed	...	...	16
Pail or pit closets abolished	...	...	7
Pail or pit closets repaired or renewed	...	...	1
New cesspools provided	...	...	20
Private disposal plants provided	...	...	1
Cesspools abolished	...	...	1
Defective roofs repaired	...	...	34
Eavesgutters and downpipes repaired or renewed	...	...	25
Dampness remedied	...	...	13
Walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	19
Floors repaired	...	...	9
Window frames and sash cords repaired or renewed	...	...	9
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	5
Water supply improved	...	...	2
Fireplaces, chimneys, flues repaired	...	...	8
External walls repaired	...	...	7
Other nuisances abated	...	...	21

### 4. Verminous Premises.

Nine premises were treated during the year for flea infestation by spraying and fumigation.

### 5. Infectious Diseases.

Thirty-four visits were made following the notification of infectious diseases and four houses were disinfected as a result of such visits.

### 6. Salvage.

The following quantities of salvage were disposed of during the year :—

		TONS	CWTS.	QRS.	LBS.
Mixed Waste Paper	...	390	18	1	—
Container Waste	...	160	1	3	—
Rags	...	13	3	—	—
Metals	...	14	18	1	—
		579	1	1	—
Bottles	...	560	dozen		

We continued throughout the year to work on a restricted output at the request of the mills. This has meant that quantities of waste paper have been disposed of at the Council's Tip. During September the segregation and sale of tins had to be terminated as an outlet for this material could no longer be found. In the first nine months of the year, 106 tons of tins were sorted, and sold for £427.

### 7. Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The following quantities of refuse were deposited at the Treskillard Tip during the year :—

Household and Trade Refuse	...	38,178 cubic yards.
Tip Covering	... ..	5,062 cubic yards.
Rubbish and Highway Sweepings	...	3,526 cubic yards.
		46,766 cubic yards.

The segregation of tins and light metal finally stopped during September. This is most unfortunate as apart from the loss of revenue I feel that the maintenance of the Controlled Tip in a satisfactory condition will present a much more difficult problem. It is definite that the subsidence difficulties will be increased considerably. I can see no hope that the reclamation of light metals will be recommenced in the near future. The disposal of refuse was again concentrated at one tip situated at Treskillard.

### 8. Sewerage.

The pumping stations at Portreath and Penponds continued normal operations during the year, and the following quantities of sewage were pumped :—

Portreath	...	48,485,000 gallons.
Penponds	...	17,080,000 gallons.

No major sewerage improvements were carried out during the year, although the completion of sewerage works at Four Lanes was agreed to be carried out, and this work should be completed during 1959.

### 9. Cesspool Gully Emptyings.

The number of gully emptyings effected during the twelve months was 7,084 and 322 cesspools were emptied during this period.

The policy was continued of emptying all cesspools free of charge once per year, all subsequent emptyings are charged for at the rate of £1 per cesspool per emptying.

The number of cesspool emptyings continue to increase year by year, it is hoped, however, when the St. Day and Lanner Sewage Scheme is completed a number of cesspools will be taken out of use

## 10. Rats and Mice.

### SEWER INFESTATION.

The annual test baiting of sewers was carried out in the Spring followed by a maintenance treatment. Sewers known to be infested were not included in the test bait but were included in the treatment which followed. Manholes showing good takes of bait during the first treatment were again treated in the Autumn.

<b>Test Bait.</b>			Manholes baited	No. of takes recorded
Camborne	...	...	64	9
Illogan and Portreath	...	...	53	2
Redruth	...	...	30	15

<b>Spring Treatment.</b>			Manholes baited	Poison baits taken
Camborne	...	...	46	30
Illogan and Portreath	...	...	18	7
Redruth	...	...	52	31

<b>Autumn Treatment.</b>				
Camborne	...	...	39	21
Illogan and Portreath	...	...	15	3
Redruth	...	...	44	26

### SURFACE INFESTATIONS.

All domestic property in the area continues to be treated for infestation of rats and mice free of charge, whilst charges are made for work at business premises. Contracts made in previous years with business premises, hospitals and slaughterhouses were renewed and all appear to be satisfied with the service.

The following table shows the extent of the work carried out during the year.

	Type of Property				Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	Business, etc.	
No. of premises inspected as a result of :—					
(a) Notification ...	5	136	2	60	203
(b) Survey ...	2	325	—	17	344
(c) Primarily for some other purpose ...	25	583	10	420	1,038
No. of properties found to be infested by :—	5				
(a) Rats ...	—	219	2	42	268
(b) Mice ...		35	—	16	51
No. of infested properties treated by Local Authority ...	5	254	2	58	319

### 11. Factories Act, 1937.

1. During the year a determined effort was made to deal with the issue of Fire Certificates to the larger factories situated in the area. Additional staff was employed for the work and detailed plans of all the premises were prepared. Notices were served for various works required under Section 34 of the Act and 15 Fire Certificates were issued. At the majority of the premises work was in hand but not completed by the end of the year.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority...	20	23	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	97	169	1	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	10	16	2	—
Total ...	127	208	3	—

## OUTWORKERS.

Notifications of two outworkers said to be engaged in the making of wearing apparel were received by the Council during the year. Both premises were found to be satisfactory upon inspection.

2. Cases in which defects were found (if defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	3	2	—	1	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient ...	4	3	—	4	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	2	2	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	28	18	—	—	—
Total ...	38	26	—	8	—

## SECTION E.

### HOUSING

#### 1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

(a) The total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	166
(b) Number of inspections made for the purposes ...	974
Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation... ..	17
Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	106

#### 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 their officers ... ..	60
--	----

#### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 39, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ... ..	Nil
(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 repair ... ..	15
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ... ..	7
(b) By local authority in default of owner ...	1
(c) Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	4

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	5
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	6
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Undertakings were accepted ... ..	2
(d) Proceedings taken under Sections 42, 43 and 44 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses included in Clearance Orders ... ..	6
(2) Number of dwelling-houses included in Clearance Orders confirmed by Minister ... ..	9
(3) Number of dwelling-houses included in Clearance Orders and demolished ... ..	3

Two Clearance Orders involving six houses were made by the Council and submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in 1958. One local enquiry was held during the year and the Order was eventually confirmed with slight modification. One clearance area was demolished during the period under review.

In addition to the above one Clearance Order submitted in 1957 was confirmed by the Minister during 1958.

During the year 15 families were re-housed by the Council from unfit properties which were subject to Demolition or Closing Orders.

#### 4. Rent Act, 1957.

During the first 18 months the Rent Act was in operation, 114 applications were made to the Local Authority for the issue of certificates of disrepair. It appeared that by September the main flow of applications had been received, only seven applications were made during the last three months.

##### Part (A) Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

(1) Number of applications for Certificates ...	65
(2) Number of decisions not to issue Certificates ...	1
(3) Number of decisions to issue Certificates ...	69
(a) in respect of some but not all defects ...	61
(b) in respect of all defects ... ..	8
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ... ..	37
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authorities under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ... ..	Nil
(6) Number of Certificates issued ... ..	45



Part (B) **Application for Cancellation of Certificates.**

(1) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates ... ..	14
(2) Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates	5
(3) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection ... ..	Nil
(4) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority ...	19

**5. Applications for re-housing.**

Number of tenancy applications — January, 1958 ...	563
Number of tenancy applications — December, 1958...	618
Number of Council tenants transferred during 1958 ...	56
Number of families housed during 1958 ... ..	92

**6. New Housing.**

**1. LOCAL AUTHORITY HOUSING.**

**(a) PROGRESS.**

During 1958 new dwellings were erected on the estates at Weeth, Four Lanes, and Illogan, and the following were completed :

- (i) Weeth, Camborne.  
12 Traditional Dwellings.
- (ii) Four Lanes, Redruth.  
12 Traditional Dwellings.
- (iii) Illogan Estate.  
20 Traditional Dwellings.

**(b) PRESENT POSITION.**

At 31st December, 1958 the following numbers of houses had been completed since the war :—

**(a) Traditional Dwellings.**

1. North Close, Redruth ... ..	16
2. Treleigh Estate, Redruth ... ..	95
3. Tresavean Estate, Lanner ... ..	28
4. Treloweth Road, Pool ... ..	28
5. Paynters Lane End, Illogan ... ..	38
6. Pengegon Estate, Camborne... ..	76
7. Crane Road, Camborne ... ..	69
8. Illogan Estate ... ..	111
9. Weeth Estate, Camborne ... ..	133
10. Four Lanes, Estate, Redruth ... ..	12

(b) Permanent Non-Traditional Dwellings.

1. Prefabricated Aluminium Dwellings at Pengegon Estate ... ..	40
2. Cornish Unit Dwellings at Pengegon Estate ...	68
3. Cornish Unit Shops and Flats at Pengegon Estate	4
4. Cornish Unit Dwellings at Treleigh Estate ...	130
5. Cornish Unit Dwellings at Park Bottom Estate ...	38
6. Cornish Unit Dwellings at Illogan Estate ...	36
7. Cornish Unit Dwellings at Weeth, Camborne ...	50

(c) Temporary Dwellings.

1. Prefabricated 'Arcon' Dwellings at Pengegon Estate ... ..	50
2. Prefabricated Aluminium Dwellings at Pengegon Estate ... ..	28
3. Prefabricated Aluminium Dwellings at Strawberry Lane, Redruth ... ..	22
4. Converted Nissen Hut Dwellings at W.A.A.F. Site, Portreath ... ..	18
	<hr/>
	1,090
	<hr/>

(d) FUTURE PROGRAMME.

1. ILLOGAN HOUSING ESTATE.

The completion, by Direct Labour, of 22 Traditional Houses.

2. WEETH HOUSING ESTATE.

The completion, by Direct Labour, of 14 Traditional Houses.

3. TROON HOUSING ESTATE.

The erection, by Direct Labour, of 32 Traditional Houses.

4. CARDREW HOUSING ESTATE, REDRUTH.

The erection, by Direct Labour, of 56 Traditional Houses.

2. PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

During 1958 a further 36 dwellings were completed by Private Enterprise, making a total of 268 dwellings since the war.

**7. Tents, Vans and Sheds.**

Eighteen licences were issued during the year for the siting of individual caravans and five licences were issued in respect of caravan sites.

## SECTION F.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### 1. Milk.

Seventy-two routine samples of milk were taken throughout the year from retailers and of these eight samples failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Test and five samples the Phosphatase Test. One test on a sample was declared void.

Comparative percentages of samples satisfying the Methylene Blue Test are as follows :—

Year	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
% Passed	78.3	95.83	88.41	94.3	94.35	97.22	95.83	88.73

#### 2. Milk Licences.

Milk Licences were issued as follows :—

Dealers' Licences for Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	34
Dealers' Licences for Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	18
Supplementary Dealer's Licence for Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	1
Supplementary Dealer's Licence for Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	1

### 3. Meat Inspection.

TABLE I. CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed ...	3,085	862	15,585	4,942	118,602
Number Inspected..	2,866	813	14,387	4,519	99,770
<b>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS :</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	5	1	24	13	95
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	747	339	57	60	5,672
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis ...	26.24%	41.82%	.56%	1.61%	5.78%
<b>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	11	4	8	—	59
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	153	182	28	—	2,935
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	5.72%	22.9%	.25%	—	3.00%
<b>CYSTICERCUS BOVIS :</b>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	18	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	9	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	Nil	—	—	—	—

TABLE II. MEAT INSPECTION — REASONS FOR CONDEMNATION

Description	Number killed	Number inspected	Tuberculosis		Other Conditions													TOTALS									
			Generalised	Localised	Dropsy and	Emaciation	Paemia	Injury and	Bruising	Distomatosis	Parasitic	Tumours and	Abscesses	Pneumonia	Inflammation	Actinomycosis	Cavernous		Angioma	Pleurisy	Fever	Jaundice	Toxaemia	Cysticercus	Bovis	Cirrhosis	Miscellaneous
					Bovines	CALVES	BOVINES	Whole carcasses ...	Part carcasses ...	Lungs ...	Livers ...	Whole carcasses ...	Part carcasses ...	Lungs ...	Livers ...	Whole carcasses ...	Part carcasses ...		Lungs ...	Livers ...							
BOVINES :	3947	3679	15	21	4					7											2			1		22	
Whole carcasses ...				21																						28	
Part carcasses ...				132																						196	
Heads & Tongues				254																						301	
Lungs ...				96																						847	
Livers ...																											
CALVES	15585	14387	8																							32	
Whole carcasses ...																										4	
Part carcasses ...																										44	
Lungs ...				21																						46	
Livers ...				21																							
SHEEP	4942	4519																								13	
Whole carcasses ...																										2	
Part carcasses ...																										2	
Lungs ...																										3	
Livers ...																										45	
PIGS	118602	99770	59																							154	
Whole carcasses ...																										124	
Part carcasses ...				7																						2855	
Heads & Tongues				2855																						4853	
Lungs ...				399																						1	
Livers ...				399																						4802	
TOTALS	143076	122355	82	4205	26	30	105	174	7448	37	65	115	20	4	20	44	263	69									

The total weight of meat condemned during the year was 62 tons 8 cwts.

143,076 animals were slaughtered in the area during 1958 which is an increase of approximately 6,000 over the previous year, the number of animals inspected, however, only increased by a few hundreds.

14.48% of the animals slaughtered in the area were removed from the slaughterhouses without being inspected by a Meat Inspector. Practically all the carcasses which escape inspection pass through the slaughterhouses on Saturday afternoons and Sundays, and are dispatched to the large wholesale centres during Sunday for the early Monday morning market. At one slaughterhouse inspection is commenced at 6.30 a.m. on the Monday morning, and even in this instance, quantities of meat are removed uninspected.

#### 4. Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-1954.

Seventy-four slaughtermen were licensed under the above Acts during the year.

#### 5. Other Foods.

One hundred and six visits were made to shops and premises other than slaughterhouses in connection with the examination and condemnation of food for human consumption.

Fresh Vegetables	...	...	...	12,422 lbs.
Canned Vegetables	...	...	...	262 lbs.
Canned Fruit	...	...	...	661 lbs.
Canned Meat	...	...	...	1,707 lbs.
Canned Milk	...	...	...	122 lbs.
Miscellaneous Canned Foods	...	...	...	169 lbs.
Cereals, etc.	...	...	...	56 lbs.
Dried Fruit	...	...	...	60 lbs.
Meat and Fish	...	...	...	255 lbs.
Miscellaneous Foods	...	...	...	295 lbs.
				16,009 lbs.

Total weight of food condemned :—

7 tons 2 cwts. 3 qrs. 21 lbs.

## 6. Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Details of samples of foodstuffs procured during 1958 within the Urban District of Camborne and Redruth by H. A. Rundle, Divisional Inspector, Weights and Measures Office, Redruth.

Article Sampled	Number taken	Genuine	Sub-standard
Beef Suet ... ..	1	1	—
Apricot Jam ... ..	1	1	—
Butter ... ..	3	3	—
Cognac Chocolate ... ..	1	1	—
Cornish Farm Butter ... ..	1	1	—
Cornish Pasty ... ..	15	12	3
Custard Powder ... ..	1	1	—
Demerera Sugar ... ..	1	1	—
Dripping ... ..	1	1	—
Evaporated Fruit Salad ... ..	1	1	—
Fish Cakes ... ..	2	2	—
Ground Almonds ... ..	1	1	—
Ice Cream ... ..	3	3	—
Lard ... ..	2	2	—
Lemon Curd ... ..	1	1	—
Lemon Squash ... ..	2	2	—
Luncheon Tongue ... ..	1	1	—
Macaroons (Buttered) ... ..	1	—	1
Macaroons (Chocolate) ... ..	1	—	1
Macaroons (Milk Chocolate)... ..	2	—	2
Malt Vinegar ... ..	1	1	—
Marmalade ... ..	1	1	—
Milk ... ..	102	102	—
Orange Squash ... ..	1	1	—
Pork Brawn ... ..	1	1	—
Processed Cheese Spread ... ..	1	1	—
Sausages ... ..	1	1	—
Sausages (Beef) ... ..	2	2	—
Sausages (Pork) ... ..	6	6	—
Strawberry Jam ... ..	1	1	—
Table Jelly ... ..	1	1	—
White Pepper ... ..	3	3	—
Whole Orange Drink ... ..	1	1	—
Totals ...	164	157	7

**Cornish Pasty.** The County Analyst has expressed the opinion that a Cornish Pasty should contain meat to the extent of 10% of the whole article, or 20% of the fill, and the three above failed to reach this requirement. In all cases the manufacturers were cautioned and further samples will be taken during the coming year.

**Macaroon.** The County Analyst reported that these samples showed no almond content and, in his opinion, any macaroon, whether it be made of flour or a sweet, should be made from almonds. He was of the opinion that it was mis-described and the manufacturers were advised accordingly.

Two cases concerning foreign bodies in food were reported to the Council during 1958. In the first case concerning glass in a cake, a successful prosecution was taken, and a fine of £20 with costs was imposed.

In the second case involving a nail in a cake the old lady who purchased the food was medically unable to give evidence. In this instance the Council were unable to do more than issue a strong warning, and the firm immediately installed a metal extractor and fruit washing machine.

## 7. Food Premises.

212 visits were made to food premises during the year.

The food premises register now contains records of premises as follows :—

Grocers ... ..	195
Butchers ... ..	46
Fish and Chip Shops ... ..	30
Restaurants, etc. ... ..	31
Confectioners ... ..	86
Bakehouses ... ..	12
Green Grocers ... ..	40
Licensed Premises ... ..	55
Miscellaneous ... ..	13
Food premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream ... ..	150
Premises registered for the manufacture of sausages	67
Premises registered for the cooking of fish ...	30



1958 saw the completion of a large modern bakery for the West Cornwall Co-operative Society, equipped with automatic bread-making machinery. This is the second of the large automatic bakeries which have been constructed in this area, and a great improvement in the standard of food handling has resulted therefrom.

## 8. Ice Cream.

Nine new premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice cream during 1958. This brings the total of such premises now registered in the area to 150.

Twenty-four samples of ice cream were taken during the year and upon the results of Methylene Blue Tests were graded as follows :—

Provisional Grade I	...	12
Provisional Grade II	...	9
Provisional Grade III	...	3
Provisional Grade IV	...	—

Three of these samples were taken from ice cream produced in the area.



