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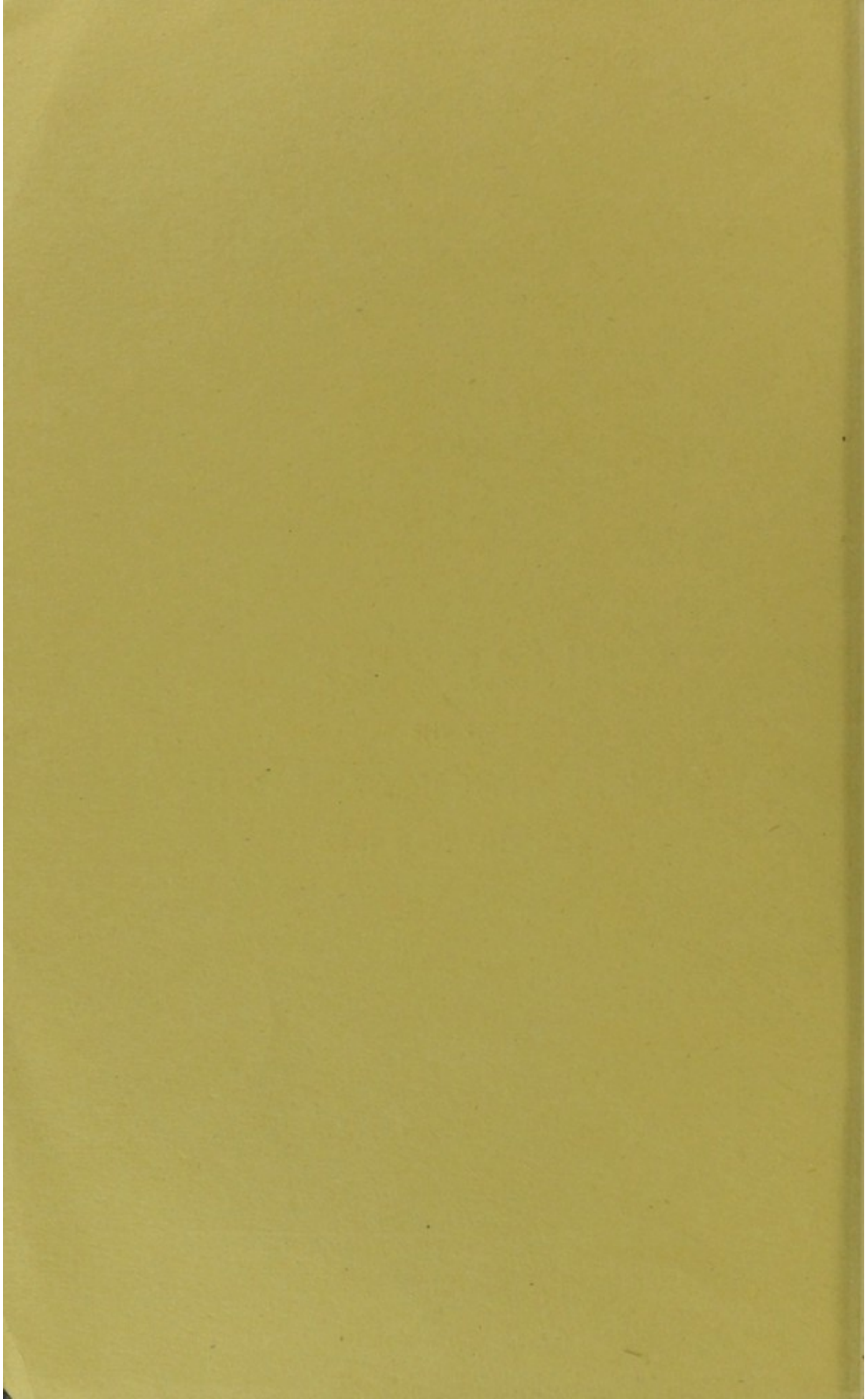
Cornwall County Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1942.



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FOR THE YEAR 1902

To the Chairman and Members of the Cornwall County Council.

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health of the County of Cornwall during the year 1942.

The publication of this Report has unfortunately been delayed not only by pressure of work but also by illness, and the circumstances of the war have continued to make it impossible to publish anything more than a brief summary of the activities of the Health Department. There is therefore no reference in the body of the Report to the Ministry of Health's Emergency Hospital Scheme or Emergency Medical Services, or to the Casualty Services run as part of the County's Civil Defence arrangements; nor indeed is there any opportunity to review at large the health of the County or to include discussions on the Public Health policy which would be a feature of an Annual Report of this kind in more normal times.

Outstanding events of the year under consideration were the extension of the County Maternity Services by the provision of Ante-Natal Consulting Clinics throughout the County; figures published in the body of the Report will show how much this Service has been appreciated by the Medical profession, and to what extent the establishment of these Clinics has revealed the need for these Services. It is most gratifying to be able to report that the Maternal Mortality Rate for Cornwall reached a new low level and was, in fact lower than the average for the rest of the country, and that the Infant Mortality Rate also reached the lowest point in the recorded history of Infant Mortality Rates in this County.

Another noteworthy event in the history of the Health Services of the County was the decision to establish a central Isolation Hospital to serve almost the whole of the County. The conference with the Local Authorities concerned was conducted in a very friendly spirit of co-operation on both sides, and the experience gained in running a County Isolation Hospital has fully justified the hopes entertained at the time the decision to centralise the treatment for Infectious Diseases was made. Cornwall therefore becomes one of the very few County Councils in this country which has undertaken this important Medical Service.

I repeat my acknowledgment of the help and consideration I have received from the Chairman and members of my Committee, both collectively and individually, and the loyal assistance I have received from my Staff.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. N. CURNOW,

County Medical Officer.

January 1944.

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CORNWALL COUNTY COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1942.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	864,126 acres.
Population, 1942 (excluding Scilly Isles)	...	...	...	...	...	344,944 (Registrar General's estimate).
Number of inhabited houses (1931 census)	...	...	...	...	...	83,544
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£1,581,550
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£6,207

The chief industries according to the 1931 Census were:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agricultural	22,588	1,204	23,792
Clay, Sand, Gravel, etc. pits	3,883	41	3,924
Tin and Copper Mines	665	12	677
Other Mines	2,556	18	2,574
Stone Quarries, Mines, etc.	2,068	14	2,082
Fishing	2,488	5	2,493

These figures exclude those persons out of employment on Census Day.

Live Births.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	2,427	2,212	4,639
Illegitimate	168	139	307
Total	2,595	2,351	4,946

Birth rate per 1,000 of the population 14.34.

Still Births.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	102	69	171
Illegitimate	3	6	9
Total	105	75	180

Deaths.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
	2,127	2,301	4,428

Death rate per 1,000 of the population, 12.84.

Deaths from Puerperal causes:—

Puerperal Sepsis	2	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	0.39
Other Puerperal causes	8	"	1.56
Total	10	"	1.95

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	46.09
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	45.27
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	58.63
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	644
„ „ Measles (all ages)	1
„ „ Whooping cough (all ages)	6
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	9

Comparative Rates.

Cornwall. England & Wales.

Live births, rate per 1,000 civilian population	14.34	15.8
Stillbirths, rate per 1,000 civilian population	0.52	0.54
Total deaths under 1 year, rate per 1,000 live births	46.09	49.
Diarrhoea, under years, rate per 1,000 live births	1.82	5.2
Deaths from all causes, per 1,000 of the population	12.84	11.6
„ Enteric Fever per 1,000 of the population	0.00	0.00
„ Measles	0.003	0.01
„ Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00
„ Whooping Cough	0.017	0.02
„ Diphtheria	0.069	0.05
„ Influenza	0.119	0.09
Maternal Mortality		
rate per 1,000	Puerperal sepsis ... 0.39	0.42
total births.	Other puerperal causes ... 1.56	1.59
	Total ... 1.95	2.01

Birth Rate.

The birth rate in Cornwall for 1942 was 14.34 as compared with 12.47 for 1941, and 15.8 for England and Wales.

Infant Mortality.

The infant mortality rate was 46.09 per 1,000 live births as compared with 49 for England and Wales. Of the 228 infant deaths, 144 were due to congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.

Infant mortality rates:—

	Cornwall.	England & Wales.
1898	156	160
1900	126	154
1910	85	105
1911	129	130
1920	59	80
1930	51	60
1931	54	66
1932	54	65
1933	52	64
1934	57	59
1935	46	57
1936	51	59
1937	49	58
1938	50	53
1939	59	50
1940	48	55
1941	52	59
1942	46	49

Death Rate.

The death rate for Cornwall (12.84) is higher than that for England and Wales (11.6).

Chief causes of death at all ages:—

Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels	...	1,355
Cancer	...	644
Intracranial Vascular lesions	...	438
Respiratory disease	...	375
Suicide and deaths from violence	...	206
Tuberculosis	...	176
Nephritis	...	163
Congenital Debility, premature birth, etc.	...	144

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, Pathological Department, under the charge of Dr. F. D. M. Hocking.

The Redruth Clinical Laboratory under the charge of Dr. C. Rivers.

The Laboratory of the Public Analyst (Dr. H. E. Cox), 11, Billiter Square, London, E.C.3. Specimens of water and food, etc., are sent to this Laboratory by the County Council.

District Councils make their own arrangements with various Laboratories.

Ambulance Facilities.

Motor ambulances are provided and maintained by voluntary organisations, and there is a Joint Committee of representative members of the British Red Cross Society and The Order of St. John, the Cornwall Voluntary Aid Organisation.

The following are the motor ambulances connected with this organisation:—

Station.	Garage.	Officer-in-Charge.
St Austell	South Street. Tel. 202.	Trans. Off. F. L. Jury, 54, South Street.
Bodmin	Head Quarters S.J.A.B. Town Wall.	Supt. W. W. Hearn, S.J.A.B., 14, Clifden Tce. Tel. 42.
Camborne	College Street.	Supt. J. Jory, S.J.A.B., 6, Mid Centenary Row. Tel. 3215.
Camelford	Ambulance Station. The Clease. Tel. 50.	Supt. C. S. Moyse, S.J.A.B., Fore Street. Tel. 50.
Falmouth	Ambulance Hall, Quarry Hill. Tel 83.	Supt. J. Jackman, S.J.A.B., Hazelmere, Albany Road. Tel. 583.
Hayle	Ambulance H.Q. Tel. 3355.	Supt. J. R. Bond, S.J.A.B., 15, Copper Tce., Hayle. Tel. 3355.

Station	Garage.	Officer-in-Charge.
Helston	Wendron Street. Tel. 58.	Supt. J. B. Gilbert, S.J.A.B., 11, Meneage St., Tel. 58.
Illogan	Headquarters, S.J.A.B., Pool, Redruth.	Amb. Off. S. B. Polkinghorne S.J.A.B., Agar Road, Illogan Highway, Redruth. Tel. 417.
St. Ives	Dove Street.	Supt. W. H. Care, S.J.A. Div., Gabriel Street, Tel. 81.
Launceston	Ambulance Station, Westgate Street. Tel. 32.	Supt. W. G. Mooney, S.J.A.B., St. Mary's, Tavistock Road. Tel. 32 & 83.
Liskeard	Ambulance Station, Fair Park. Tel. 23 (Police).	Sergt. H. H. Wenmoth, S.J.A.B.
Pendeen	Hillside, Trewellard, Pendeen. Tel. St. Just 52.	Supt. W. E. Sevier, S.J.A.B., The Bungalow, Pendeen. Tel. St. Just 21
Penzance	Amb. Headquarters.	Supt. T. C. Cooper, S.J.A.B., Alverton Street, Tel. 287.
Redruth	Headquarters, S.J.A. Div., Basset Street. Tel. 159.	Supt. C. C. Pellowe, S.J.A.B., 1, Close Hill, Tel. 159.
Truro	City Road. Tel. 2439.	Supt. W. Bennellick, S.J.A.B., 14, St. George's Villas. Tel. 2233.

In addition to the above, there are also ambulances at Bude, Newquay and Torpoint.

These ambulances are not available for ordinary infectious disease, but are used in connection with the Council's Public Health Services. The County Council make a grant of £10 per ambulance to the Cornwall Voluntary Aid Organisation, to be devoted solely to expenses in connection with road accidents.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

County Councils are not Sanitary Authorities for such purposes as water supply, sewerage, and the arrangements for dealing with infectious disease, but under the Local Government Act, 1929, County Councils may make grants to District Councils in aid of schemes for water supply and sewerage. Grants have been made by the County Council in aid of water supplies for rural areas.

Rivers and Streams. Action to check pollution of rivers or streams may be taken by District Councils or by the County Council.

Schools. The sanitary condition and water supply of the Schools is constantly receiving the attention of the Education Committee, and as opportunity offers Schools are connected with water and drainage schemes.

HOUSING.

Housing Act, 1936, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1938. Grants of £1 per house per year for 40 years have been approved in respect of houses erected for the accommodation of the agricultural population in the following Districts:—

District	No. of houses.
Kerrier Rural	48
St. Germans Rural	9
Truro Rural	14
Wadebridge Rural	18
West Penwith Rural	25

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938. These Orders provide that no person may use a "special designation" for any milk unless there is in force a milk licence authorising the use of that designation in connection with that milk, nor may any description be used in regard to the sale of milk which is calculated falsely to suggest that the cows are free from tuberculosis or that the milk has been graded or tested by any competent person.

The County Council is responsible for the granting of licences for the production of Tuberculin Tested milk and Accredited milk.

					Tuberculin Tested.	Accredited.
No. of licences on 31st December, 1936	...	...	...	...	36	232
" " " " 1937	...	...	...	...	36	299
" " " " 1938	...	...	...	...	60	328
" " " " 1939	...	...	...	...	96	400
" " " " 1940	...	...	...	...	100	462
" " " " 1941	...	...	...	...	104	471
" " " " 1942	...	...	...	...	105	486

The following number of samples were taken during the year, with the results shown:—

					Tuberculin Tested.	Accredited.
No of samples taken	...	...	...	...	351	1,414
" " satisfactory	...	...	...	...	225	946
" " unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	126	468
The unsatisfactory samples were made up as follows:—						
Failed Methylene Blue Reductase Test	...	...	...	...	34	91
Excessive bacillus coli content	...	...	...	...	57	244
Failed Methylene Blue Reductase Test and Excessive B.Coli content	...	...	...	...	35	133

Milk Supplied to Schools. The Milk in Schools Scheme continued to be popular and arrangements were made with the various Evacuating Authorities for free milk to be made available for such of their children as needed it.

At the end of the year 19,730 Elementary School pupils were receiving milk, as compared with 26,580 for the previous year, the decrease being due to the rapid fall in the evacuated school population. Only 18 school departments were still without milk.

Early in the year it was decided that the School Milk Scheme be amended so as to provide that only licensed producers of T.T. Accredited or Pasteurised milk be permitted to supply School Milk, except that where supplies from such producers are not available, raw milk reaching the Accredited standard of cleanliness be approved subject to its being boiled.

It was also decided that children boarded out by the Education Committee be provided with free milk.

Meat and other Foods.

The County of Cornwall Act 1929, S.68, when adopted by a District Council provides for the registration of manufacturers, vendors, merchants, dealers, and premises for the manufacture or storage or sale of ice-cream. The majority of the District Councils have adopted this Section of the Act.

S.69 is in operation without adoption and provides for the notification of infectious disease and for dealing with infected ice-cream. It also provides for the inspection of materials, commodities or articles of food on such premises.

Adulteration, etc.

Samples taken during the year under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1938, were as follows:—

Name of Article	Number of Samples taken	Genuine	Adulterated	Remarks
Baking Powder ...	6	5	1	Deficient in Carbon-dioxide
Citrus Products ...	18	12	6	Artificial mixtures.
Cocoa and Cocoa Powder ...	4	2	2	Deficient in fat.
Coffee and Coffee Extract ...	5	5	—	
Custard Powder ...	1	—	1	Prepared wholly from wheat flour.
Drugs ...	11	11	—	
Eggitt ...	1	1	—	
Egg Substitute ...	1	1	—	
Essence of Rennet ...	1	1	—	
Fish Paste and Spread ...	4	4	—	
Flour—Buns and Scone ...	2	2	—	
Flour—Self-raising ...	1	1	—	
Flour—Soya ...	1	1	—	
Flour—Wholewheat ...	1	1	—	
Gelatine ...	1	—	1	Not edible, excess of zinc.
Gravy Salt ...	1	1	—	
Ground Ginger ...	1	1	—	
Jelly Crystals ...	2	—	2	Made from industrial glue and not edible gelatine. False label.
Lemon Substitute ...	1	—	1	
Malted Milk ...	1	1	—	
Meat Extract ...	1	1	—	
Meat Paste ...	1	1	—	
Meat Products ...	3	3	—	
Milk ...	329	287	42	20 added water. 10 deficient in fatty solids. 12 deficient in non-fatty solids.
Onion Extract and Substitute ...	2	1	1	Water containing only a trace of onion.
Orange Essence ...	1	—	1	Diluted orange flavouring.
Pepper ...	1	1	—	
Porridge ...	2	2	—	
Pudding Mixtures ...	10	10	—	
Spices ...	2	2	—	
Stuffing ...	2	1	1	False label.
Sugar Substitute ...	2	1	1	Contained chalk with only 1.8 per cent. Saccharin.
Table Creams ...	3	1	2	Low grade gelatine, excessive zinc.
Vinegar ...	3	2	1	Spirit Vinegar.
Vitacup ...	1	1	—	
Vitamin Food Tonic ...	1	1	—	
TOTALS ...	428	365	63	14.72% adulterated.

There were also 333 Gerber tests of milk during 1942 all of which were found to be above the standard prescribed by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The entry of very large numbers of official and unofficial evacuees from other parts of the country into Cornwall had, as has been noted in previous reports, a considerable effect on the amount of infectious disease prevalent in the county. In pre-war years, with few exceptions, the amount of notifiable infectious disease in the county was small. The increased incidence which was anticipated at times took epidemic form, and the improvisation of a central Isolation Hospital to deal with this increased demand on isolation accommodation was fully justified by the events. The advance of infection which coincided with the flow of evacuation into the county has fallen away again with its ebb, and its fall in some diseases has been accentuated by specific immunisation measures. It is instructive to review in some detail, in retrospect, the rise and fall of infection in Cornwall during the last few years, and to review the measures taken to deal with it.

Diphtheria. The following figures show the incidence of Diphtheria in the county during the years 1939—1942 inclusive.

	1939	1940	1941	1942
Quarter ending 31st March ...	19	38	188	118
Quarter ending 30th June ...	12	29	131	99
Quarter ending 30th September	10	117	100	107
Quarter ending 31st December	44	207	98	93

From this table it will be seen that the epidemics expected as the result of the major evacuation scheme of May 1940 did in fact occur, rising to a peak at the end of the year and sinking slowly again with seasonal intermissions since.

The increased incidence following the evacuation scheme can readily be understood when it is realised that for the first time in their lives large numbers of Cornish children came up against infections which they had never previously had. The decline in the number of cases subsequently indicates a thinning out of the susceptible population by infection and by acquiring immunity. There is no doubt that a very considerable amount of artificial immunisation against Diphtheria took place in the county at that time and has continued ever since, and its effect was beginning to be felt in many districts during the year under review. Unfortunately there are no complete returns available of the proportion of children immunised from time to time in different parts of the county, but at the time of writing this report there is evidence that the disease has practically disappeared from many districts, and in others the weight of attack is falling to a much greater extent on the unimmunised adults, not on the children.

Undoubtedly the lesson to be learnt from our experience of the past few years is that immunisation against Diphtheria should be pressed with all energy and speed throughout the county.

Scarlet Fever. The following table shows the incidence of Scarlet Fever during the same period.

	1939	1940	1941	1942
Quarter ending 31st March ...	93	48	184	87
Quarter ending 30th June ...	103	55	146	61
Quarter ending 30th September	123	190	90	44
Quarter ending 31st December	80	308	154	48

The same tendencies can be found in this table as in the previous one—the sudden increase in the number of cases, although the differences between the war and pre-war years are not so striking. All the cases of Scarlet Fever have been very mild, and there has been no serious outbreak of infection anywhere in the county.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

	1939	1940	1941	1942
Quarter ending 31st March ...	2	33	44	8
Quarter ending 30th June ...	—	19	33	15
Quarter ending 30th September	—	4	11	10
Quarter ending 31st December	—	12	11	9

The table clearly shows the increased incidence of Cerebro-Spinal Fever since the outbreak of war. Generally speaking the first quarter of the year has been the most heavily affected. Like Diphtheria the chances of recovery improve greatly with the early institution of treatment.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.

	1939	1940	1941	1942
Quarter ending 31st March ...	—	2	4	7
Quarter ending 30th June ...	6	4	1	7
Quarter ending 30th September	8	7	14	9
Quarter ending 31st December	—	7	7	1

In spite of environmental conditions which would surely favour the spread of these infections in many parts of the county, there has, during the year under review, been no substantial outbreak of Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fevers. The risk still remains and it is imperative that each small outbreak of infection shall be rigorously investigated by the Public Health staff of the District Council concerned. The staff of the County Health Department is always very anxious and willing to assist in outbreaks of this nature.

Anterior Poliomyelitis.

	1939	1940	1941	1942
Quarter ending 31st March ...	—	—	—	2
Quarter ending 30th June ...	2	—	—	—
Quarter ending 30th September	2	1	9	1
Quarter ending 31st December	3	2	7	1

This disease, more commonly known as Infantile Paralysis, showed a somewhat disturbing increase in incidence during the last 2 quarters of 1941, but only 4 cases occurred during the whole of the year under review. A ward has been set aside for this treatment at the County Isolation Hospital, where patients are treated during the first 6 weeks of their illness before being transferred to the Orthopaedic Department of the Royal Cornwall Infirmary for further treatment. One case which required nursing in a Nuffield Iron Lung owing to paralysis of the muscles of respiration was very kindly admitted for this purpose by the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, and this emphasised the value of this form of treatment in such cases. Arrangements were therefore immediately made for a Nuffield Iron Lung to be available at the County Isolation Hospital itself, and 2 cases have since been treated by that means in the Isolation Hospital. There is no doubt that their recovery has been entirely due to their being kept alive by this form of artificial respiration.

Measles and Whooping Cough.**Measles.**

	1939	1940	1941	1942
Quarter ending 31st March ...	—	238	4178	14
Quarter ending 30th June ...	2	517	1226	36
Quarter ending 30th September	—	1002	207	57
Quarter ending 31st December	39	2767	11	48

Whooping Cough.

	1939	1940	1941	1942
Quarter ending 31st March ...	—	71	74	219
Quarter ending 30th June ...	—	103	380	271
Quarter ending 30th September	—	50	564	183
Quarter ending 31st December	106	54	186	140

These diseases were made notifiable in 1939. The heavy epidemic of measles towards the end of 1940 and the early part of 1941 was of a very mild type and has not since been repeated. Whooping Cough as is customary also occurs at intervals of 2 years, the years alternating with the years of incidence of measles. In the year 1941 the outbreak again was of a relatively mild type.

Dysentery.

	1939	1940	1941	1942
Quarter ending 31st March ...	—	1	12	25
Quarter ending 30th June ...	5	—	20	9
Quarter ending 30th September	—	2	18	1
Quarter ending 31st December	1	7	45	3

In the County Mental Hospital there has for some time been a steady occurrence of small numbers of cases of Dysentery, a very common infection amongst patients of that type. Everything possible is being done to control the spread of the infection at the Mental Hospital. During the year 1941 the outbreak occurred in an evacuated school which was thoroughly investigated by the Assistant County Medical Officer, Dr. Huddy, who in conjunction with the County Pathologist, found that the germ causing the outbreak was present in cockroaches which may therefore well have been the cause of the spread of infection.

County Isolation Hospital.

The County Isolation Hospital was opened as an emergency measure in 1940 in order to cope with outbreaks of infectious disease anticipated as a result of the Evacuation Scheme. Originally providing approximately 50 beds, the accommodation was found by the winter of the first year to be quite inadequate for the purpose, since at times there were well over 80 cases in the Hospital at the same time. Immediate steps were therefore taken to increase the amount of available accommodation, and to provide side-room accommodation which could act in an improvised way for cubicles. The number of available beds was increased to 110, including 15 such side wards. Cases were admitted from all over the County and in the late Spring of 1941, we were fortunately in a position to take a large number of cases of diphtheria from Plymouth when Plymouth Isolation Hospital was damaged by enemy action.

The number of cases admitted to the County Isolation Hospital from its opening in June 1940 to the end of 1941 was 647, and our experience in dealing with this large number of cases from all parts of the County confirmed our impression that it would be to the advantage of the patients as a permanent measure to centralise the treatment of infectious disease for the greater part of the County in some such central Isolation Hospital where a fully qualified staff and good equipment could be maintained at an economic rate. Therefore during the year 1942 a conference was held with representatives of the District Councils in the County in which the whole of our proposals and the reasons for them were placed before the meeting for their consideration. Although there was some criticism of the proposals it is fair to say that there was a large measure of agreement with the County Council's suggestions. A revised scheme was therefore submitted to the Ministry of Health under Sub-Section (6) of Section 185 of the Public Health Act, 1936, providing as follows:—

CORNWALL COUNTY COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR THE TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

S C H E M E

Made on the 28th day of July, 1942, by the Cornwall County Council after consultation with the Councils of all the County Districts in the County under sub-section (6) of section 185 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for altering the Scheme made by the Cornwall County Council under section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929, on the 3rd day of December, 1934, as approved with modifications by the Minister of Health on the 9th day of February, 1935, for the provision of Hospital Accommodation for the treatment of Infectious Disease within the County of Cornwall (hereinafter referred to as "the Principal Scheme").

(1) Paragraph (1) of Part 1 of the Principal Scheme shall be varied as follows:—

The Areas numbered 1 to 6 inclusive in the said paragraph shall be combined into a single area, for which the required minimum number of beds for patients shall be 90, and the accommodation shall be provided by the County Council. Provided that, unless and until the County Council provide a new Hospital for the purpose, the minimum number of beds shall be 110 to be provided at the former Truro Public Assistance Institution.

(2) The expenses incurred by the County Council for the purposes of this Scheme shall be defrayed as expenses for special County purposes chargeable on those County Districts mentioned in Areas 1 to 6 in the second column of the Principal Scheme.

(3) This Scheme shall be construed as one with the Principal Scheme and shall come into operation on the date which it is approved by the Minister of Health.

This Scheme was subsequently approved by the Minister of Health and came into operation on the 1st April, 1943.

During the year 1942, a further 414 cases were admitted to and treated at the County Isolation Hospital, making a total of 1061 since the date it was opened. Table II at the end of this Report shows in greater detail the cases admitted to the County Isolation Hospital during the year 1942 and the results of treatment.

Westward Ho! Isolation Hospital, Newquay, used as an Emergency Isolation Hospital under the Evacuation Scheme, and taken over from the Newquay Urban District Council in April 1941, continued to fill a useful function throughout the year. It is primarily intended for cases of minor infectious diseases, and during the year 1942, 71 cases were admitted.

Cancer. 644 deaths during the year 1942 as compared with 643 during the year 1941 and 577 during the year 1940.

Table I. at the end of the Report shows the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified in each district in the County.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Council's Sanatorium at Tehidy, which normally has 108, now accommodates approximately 120 beds owing to the increased demands made by the War. Of these, 21 are of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis occurring amongst children. There are also Tuberculosis Treatment Centres at Penzance, Tuckingmill, Truro, St. Austell, and Liskeard. A table showing work at the Treatment Centres is given at the end of the Report (Table III).

The Tuberculosis Officer, on receipt of a notification, informs the notifying practitioner that he proposes to follow up the notification unless the practitioner reports that there are special reasons why this should not be done.

No action has been taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade), or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

The following Table shows the cases actually diagnosed as tuberculosis by the County Tuberculosis Officer:—

NEW (DEFINITE) CASES.

Year	Pulmonary					Non-Pulmonary					Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary
	Men.	Women	Boys	Girls	Total.	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
1926	136	93	7	3	239	18	18	14	11	61	300
1927	111	89	7	8	215	9	16	16	6	47	262
1928	106	105	10	5	226	11	11	12	5	39	265
1929	110	88	3	3	204	12	17	7	6	42	246
1930	94	92	3	7	196	13	12	13	2	40	236
1931	107	95	4	5	211	9	10	4	4	27	238
1932	102	92	3	3	200	8	15	8	7	38	238
1933	103	73	—	7	183	13	7	2	2	24	207
1934	91	74	1	4	170	12	18	7	8	45	215
1935	87	51	2	—	140	8	10	4	4	26	166
1936	77	66	1	4	148	7	5	4	2	18	166
1937	79	60	6	3	148	12	4	5	1	22	170
1938	92	56	3	—	151	17	11	8	6	42	193
1939	74	64	3	3	144	10	13	8	10	41	185
1940	93	68	5	2	168	10	5	6	9	30	198
1941	97	68	1	5	171	9	6	11	10	36	207
1942	126	58	2	3	189	7	5	9	5	26	215

New Cases and Mortality during 1942.

Age Period.	New Cases Notified.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
1—5	1	—	2	4	1	—	2	1
5—15	2	4	11	8	—	1	4	1
15—45	96	70	13	12	38	43	9	7
45—65	30	17	2	4	30	12	1	4
65 and upwards	9	2	1	—	10	7	2	1
Totals	138	93	29	28	79	63	19	16
	231		57		142		35	
	288				177			

The notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were as follows:—

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Bones and joints ...	38	26	23	24	10
Glands ...	13	9	9	16	20
Meninges ...	7	7	8	4	7
Abdomen and peritoneum	5	3	5	3	17
Kidneys and Bladder ...	2	4	2	4	1
Others ...	5	2	2	2	2
	70	51	49	53	57

Number of Cases receiving treatment in Residential Institutions on 31.12.42.

	Ex-service men (accepted cases)		Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	M	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
Institutions belonging to Authority ...	18	—	34	35	2	—	—	19	108
Institutions belonging to other Local Authorities ...	—	—	—	9	—	1	—	1	11
Voluntary Institutions	—	—	—	1	—	6	2	6	15
Total ...	18	—	34	45	2	7	2	26	134

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Treatment Centres: (1) Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, (2) Tuckingmill, near Camborne, (3) The City Hospital, Plymouth. All Treatment Centres in the Country are open to all comers.

Summary of Work done:—

	TREATMENT CENTRE AT PLYMOUTH. (Patients from Cornwall only).				TREATMENT CENTRE AT TUCKINGMILL.				TREATMENT CENTRE AT TRURO			
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1939	1940	1941	1942	from (May) 1939	1940	1941	1942
No. of Persons dealt with at the out-patient Dept. for the first time and found to be suffering from:—												
Syphilis	12	4	8	10	22	13	38	40	22	69	225	331
Soft Chancre	2	1	1	2	2	1	—	1	1	2	7	9
Gonorrhoea	28	12	11	13	43	25	40	38	56	116	289	210
Conditions other than Venereal	26	18	13	19	39	10	17	23	26	83	130	300
Total	68	35	33	44	106	49	95	102	105	270	651	850
Total No. of attendances at the out-patient dept.	688	546	415	532	851	529	562	700	900	2083	4138	5223
Aggregate No. of in-patient days	355	397	89	253	39	—	—	—	528	990	2415	2464
No. of doses of Arsenoben- zene Compounds given. (Out-patients and In-patients.)	84	111	87	170	374	176	237	285	194	748	1810	2803
Examination of pathological material at the Treatment Centre or sent to an ap- proved laboratory for—												
Detection of Spirochetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	21	73	81
„ Gonococci	232	137	92	188	74	44	60	73	95	272	636	423
Wassermann reaction	74	62	61	83	93	59	77	75	159	164	449	855
Others	—	19	14	32	88	33	69	49	104	149	215	785

Summary for Cornish Patients.

	1936.	1937	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
New cases	251	219	222	279	354	779	996
Total attendances at Clinics	2,301	2,090	2,121	2,439	3,158	5,115	6,455
Specimens examined	575	559	708	923	965	1,746	2,644

The following shows the number of new cases at the Treatment Centres actually found to be suffering from venereal diseases:—

1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
144	130	145	142	155	122	174	148	158	188	243	619	654

It will be noted from these Tables that there has been a steady increase in the amount of Venereal Disease in this County since the outbreak of War. The figures are artificially swollen to some extent by the attempt which has been made for the last few years to get all members of a family investigated, and if necessary treated, with the result that frequently the discovery of one new case will involve the investigation and discovery of a number of other cases in the infected person's family.

The closest liaison is maintained between the Civil and Military Authorities, by which the system of notification to the Civil Authorities of the location of infection amongst the Service personnel enables us to ascertain those places where a source of infection is obviously contaminating a number of people.

Towards the end of the year Regulation 33B which enables Special Medical Practitioners formally to notify the alleged source of infection in proved cases, came into operation and permitted the institution of compulsory examination of a person alleged to have infected 2 other people. Since this Regulation was only enforced towards the end of the year, it had little effect, but it may be of interest to note that one case which has since been the subject of a second notification is now having the necessary treatment.

The Rural Practitioners' Scheme which provided treatment for Venereal Diseases at the surgeries of 8 medical practitioners with special skill and experience in the treatment of these diseases continued with increasing success during the year 1942, and was obviously found a great convenience by a growing number of patients.

Five beds are reserved at the Royal Cornwall Infirmary Truro, for cases requiring in-patient treatment. Arrangements are made for new cases to be seen there at any time, and irrigations and other treatment is carried out daily.

The Pathological Department of The Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, under the direction of Dr. F. D. M. Hocking, has been approved by the Minister of Health for the examination of specimens from persons suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from Venereal Disease. The necessary outfits and directions are supplied to medical practitioners by Dr. Hocking.

BLIND PERSONS.

There are 5 Home Teachers, four sighted and one blind. These work under the County Blind Association and visit the homes of blind persons and teach Moon and Braille reading, and otherwise keep under observation all blind persons who wish to be visited. There are 15 blind Home Workers in the County.

During the year the Council increased the amount of domiciliary assistance to unemployable and other necessitous blind persons and their sighted dependants, and also provided them with essential clothing and blankets when necessary.

Prevention of Blindness. The Council have adopted a system of voluntary notification by medical practitioners of persons threatened with blindness.

There were 815 registered blind persons on 31st March, 1943, 322 males and 493 females, an increase during the 12 months of 2. 85 new cases were registered during the year 1942. The following Table shows the age groups of blind persons:—

Number of Blind Persons in Age Groups		Ages at which Blindness occurred.	
Age Period.	Number.	Age Period.	Number.
0—1	—	0—1	72
1—5	2	1—5	6
5—16	17	5—10	24
16—21	11	10—20	38
21—40	48	20—30	50
40—50	47	30—40	58
50—65	166	40—50	86
65—70	102	50—60	154
Over 70	422	60—70	161
		Over 70	166
Total	815	Total	815

Blind Children of School Age, 5—16

	Normal.	Mentally Deficient.	Physically Defective.	Total.
In Schools for the Blind ...	9	—	—	9
Other Schools ...	—	—	—	—
Not at School ...	1	6	1	8
	—	—	—	—
Total ...	10	6	1	17
	—	—	—	—

Training and Employment (Age period 16 and upwards).

Employed—

By Blind Organisations

(a) Workshops ... —

(b) Home Workers ... 15

All others not included in (a) or (b) 82

Total employed 97

Undergoing Training—

Industrial ... 4

Secondary ... 2

Professional or University ... —

Total undergoing training 6

Unemployable ... 693

Total ... 796

Physically and Mentally Defective (all ages).

(a) Mentally Defective	...	...	30
(b) Physically Defective	...	...	46
(c) Deaf	...	...	37
(d) Combination of (a) and (b)	...	...	7
(e) Combination of (a) and (c)	...	...	5
(f) Combination of (b) and (c)	...	...	5
(g) Combination of (a), (b), (c)	...	...	2
Total	...	...	132

Unemployable persons resident in Homes for the Blind, Mental Hospitals, or Poor Law Institutions.

Homes for the Blind	...	...	4
Mental Hospitals	...	...	19
Poor Law Institutions	...	...	26
Total	...	...	49

VACCINATION.

The following is a summary of returns respecting the vaccination of children whose births were registered during the year 1941, and number of certificates and Statutory declarations received by Vaccination Officers during the year 1942.

No. of births.	Success-fully vaccinated.	Insus-ceptible of vaccination.	Statutory declarations of conscientious objections.	Died unvaccinated.	Postpone-ment by Medical Certificate.	Removed to other Districts.	Removed to places unknown.	Not accounted for.
5,205	1,102	16	2,748	176	32	274	622	335

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Area. The County Council is the Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts for the whole County, but for other Maternity and Child Welfare work the Boroughs of Penzance and Falmouth are separate Authorities. (These Boroughs are also separate Education Authorities).

County Maternity Ward (19 beds). This maternity ward is maintained by the County Council at the Camborne-Redruth Miners' and General Hospital, Redruth, under an agreement with the governing body of that Institution.

During the year 291 patients were discharged from the Ward, 234 babies (including four pairs of twins) were born and a further 22 babies were admitted after delivery. There were 26 stillbirths and 17 neo-natal deaths. There were eight maternal deaths. The latter constitute all the deaths from "other causes" (i.e. not due to sepsis) in the County during the year; two deaths from sepsis occurred outside the Maternity Ward. The fact that all the deaths not due to sepsis occurred in the Maternity Ward indicates

the increasing tendency of medical practitioners to make use of the reorganised arrangements at the County Maternity Ward. Of the 230 patients delivered during the year 147 (i.e. 64%) were emergencies, the remainder being booked cases; 59% of the emergencies and 35% of the booked cases were first births.

A great variety of abnormalities was dealt with. The most important were as follow:—

Abortion	...	10
Ante-partum haemorrhage—		
(a) Placenta praevia	...	8
(b) Others	...	15
Breech delivery	...	13
Eclampsia	...	9
Face delivery	...	2
Forceps delivery	...	25
Heart disease	...	5
Ovarian cyst obstructing labour	...	1
Prolapse of the cord	...	2
Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	4
Toxaemia of pregnancy	...	44
Transverse lie	...	1

8 patients were delivered by Caesarian section (3.5% of deliveries, as compared with 13.2% in 1941 and 15.8% in 1940). It is of interest that of 21 cases discharged from the Ward during the year who had had previous Caesarian section, 16 delivered themselves normally and a further 2 required merely low forceps; all had living babies.

Blood transfusion was given in 11 cases.

The average bed occupancy during the year was 16.1, the minimum number of patients being 9 and the maximum 22. The latter figure demonstrates the need for increased accommodation at Redruth in view of the fact that the proper number of beds is 19.

Emergency Maternity Homes.

(a) **Bodmin.** (12 beds). 173 babies (including 3 pairs of twins) were born; there were 5 still-births and 4 neo-natal deaths. There were 6 forceps deliveries (3.5% of the total). Approximately 52% of deliveries were first births.

(b) **Hayle.** (14 beds). 142 babies (including 2 pairs of twins) were born; there were 4 stillbirths and 4 neo-natal deaths. There were 3 forceps deliveries (2.1% of the total). Approximately 41% of deliveries were first births.

(c) **Looe.** (18 beds). 242 babies (including 1 pair of twins) were born; there were 6 stillbirths and 1 neo-natal death. There were 17 forceps deliveries (7.1% of the total). Approximately 45% of deliveries were first births. The majority of patients at Looe came from Plymouth.

The vast majority of cases at the Emergency Maternity Homes are normal booked cases, but a small number of minor abnormalities were dealt with at each, these being under the immediate care of visiting medical practitioners. Each Home has an ante-natal hostel attached (at Looe this

is in the same building as the Home itself) and a considerable number of mothers entered these hostels a short time before their expected date of delivery. Ante-natal hostel accommodation is of great value in a rural county like Cornwall, where distances are considerable and transport not readily obtainable (quite apart from war conditions) on account of paucity of communications; this is particularly the case where a patient has had children previously and where time may be short. The County Obstetrician visits each Home and Hostel weekly, when he is able to exercise general supervision of the patients; in addition, he conducts on these occasions an ante-natal clinic.

It will be seen that during the year a total of 791 births took place in the County Council's institutional accommodation at the Maternity Ward and the Emergency Maternity Homes. Of the 315 births in the Homes at Bodmin and Hayle approximately 24% were official evacuees; at Looe the great majority of cases were evacuated from Plymouth. Those not evacuees were Cornish cases admitted for bad home conditions, the circumstances being investigated by a Health Visitor before acceptance in each case. The number of these cases showed a marked increase during the year.

Other Maternity Beds. In the Institutions transferred to the County Council under the Local Government Act, 1929, there are 14 maternity beds, to which 48 women were admitted during the year, 36 being delivered by midwives and 8 by Doctors.

Rosemundy Home, 19 beds, for unmarried girls, is maintained by the Cornwall Preventive and Rescue Association. The girls are usually retained for one year.

"Flying Squad." On three occasions the County Obstetrician, together with a nurse, visited in their homes maternity patients who were gravely ill and unable on that account to be moved; in two cases (both of which recovered) blood transfusion was given for post-partum haemorrhage.

Consultants. A second opinion was obtained by medical practitioners for 20 patients under the Council's scheme, in addition to consultations with the County Obstetrician.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Services. The Council have a scheme under which a midwife may arrange with a medical practitioner for ante-natal and post-natal examinations of her patients, and 1,170 such examinations were made during 1942. Arrangements are made for two ante-natal and one post-natal examinations.

Ante-Natal Clinics. In March the Council took the very important step of providing ante-natal clinics, these being intended as consultative centres to which practitioners may refer abnormal cases for the opinion of the County Obstetrician; in addition, ante-natal supervision is provided at the clinics for cases booked to go into the Council's maternity accommodation. Since March 1942, Clinics were held each week at St. Austell, Bodmin, Hayle, Launceston, Liskeard, Looe, Newquay and Redruth. These clinics constitute a great step forward in the field of preventive medicine and should be considered as having a very definite bearing on the maternal mortality and on the ill-health and disability which may follow childbirth.

603 patients attended the ante-natal clinics and 373 attended the post-natal clinics during the year.

Residential Nurseries.

1. **Perranporth Residential Nursery.** (22 beds). Early in 1941 arrangements had to be made to provide Residential Nursery accommodation for the infants of mothers going to the Ante-Natal Hostels and Maternity Homes. This service continued throughout the year 1942, the number of infants admitted during 1942 being 62, bringing the total number of admissions since the 6th January 1941 to 164.

2. L.C.C. Nurseries.

	Maximum No. of beds.	No. of beds occupied at end of 1942.
(a) Hannaford Point, Looe	42	33
(b) St. Uny, Carbis Bay	50	42
(c) Corisande, Newquay	33	32

At the request of the London County Council the general medical supervision of these Nurseries was taken over by the Cornwall County Council on the 1st July, 1942. This has involved a considerable amount of work of an epidemiological nature, which we have gladly undertaken on behalf of the L.C.C.

3. "Save the Children" Fund Nurseries.

	Maximum No. of beds.	No. of beds occupied at end of 1942.
(a) Trevince, Redruth	40	39
(b) Klymiarven, Looe	28	27

Medical supervision of these Nurseries has been undertaken by the staff of the Health Department since early in January, 1942. Medical supervision has been provided as a necessary part of the responsibility of the County Council as a Welfare Authority.

Day Nurseries.

As part of the Ministry of Health Evacuation Scheme, Day Nurseries were set up in different parts of the County for the accommodation of infants under the age of 5, particularly those whose mothers were able to find useful employment in the reception area.

The administration of these Day Nurseries was taken over as from the 1st April, 1941, by the Cornwall County Council, and the following table shows the number of beds provided at each Nursery, and the number of children attending at the end of 1942:—

Name of Nursery	Maximum No. of Children Provided for	Attendance at end of 1942.
St. Austell	59	34
Camborne	30	14
Newquay	40	30
Polzeath	36	11

Midwifery.

	1914.	1941.	1942.
Number of births in the County ...	6,413	5,281	5,126
Number attended by Midwives acting as Midwives	1,690(26.35%)	2,948(55.82%)	3,016(58.83%)
Number attended by Midwives acting as Maternity Nurses ...	1,089(16.98%)	1,980(37.49%)	1,657(32.32%)
Total attended by Midwives in either capacity ...	2,779(43.33%)	4,928(93.31%)	4,673(91.16%)

Medical help was sent for by Midwives in 43.96% of their cases as compared with 52.23% for 1941 and 51.08% for 1940.

Maternal Mortality. There were 2 deaths from Sepsis and 8 from other causes connected with child bearing, making a total of 10 deaths. The following are the rates per 1,000 births, including still births in recent years.

	Sepsis.	Other Causes.	Total Cornwall.	England & Wales.
1919-22 ...	0.76	3.26	4.02	—
1924 ...	0.58	2.12	2.70	3.90
1925 ...	1.82	5.05	6.87	4.08
1926 ...	0.62	2.47	3.09	4.12
1927 ...	1.27	3.17	4.44	4.11
1928 ...	1.71	3.86	5.57	4.42
1929 ...	1.94	3.24	5.18	4.33
1930 ...	0.86	3.87	4.73	4.40
1931 ...	0.85	2.78	3.63	3.94
1932 ...	0.87	2.85	3.72	4.06
1933 ...	1.81	2.72	4.53	4.23
1934 ...	1.81	4.09	5.91	4.41
1935 ...	0.68	3.88	4.57	3.93
1936 ...	1.14	2.75	3.89	3.65
1937 ...	0.48	3.12	3.60	3.11
1938 ...	1.42	3.32	4.74	2.97
1939 ...	0.72	2.62	3.34	2.82
1940 ...	0.22	2.18	2.40	2.16
1941 ...	1.13	3.20	4.33	2.23
1942 ...	0.39	1.56	1.95	2.01

The rates for particular years are very variable owing to the comparatively small number of births. The following are the rates for recent five year periods:—

1933-37, 4.50; 1934-38, 4.54; 1935-39, 4.03; 1936-40, 3.59; 1937-41, 3.68; 1938-42, 3.35.

Work of the Health Visitors. The following is the work of the whole-time Health Visitors and District Nurses acting as Health Visitors:—

	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Health visits to mothers and children ...	53,890	56,016	58,181	64,052
Attendances at Clinics and Treatment Centres ...	315	318	316	265
Visits to tuberculosis patients ...	3,142	2,442	2,688	2,343
Sessions at Infant Welfare Centres ...	1,215	1,261	1,385	1,144
Lectures and talks to mothers ...	280	180	207	169
School inspections ...	642	763	660	536
School children followed up ...	1,040	5,075	5,009	10,471
Visits to boarded out children ...	653	649	577	571

Excluding the Boroughs of Penzance and Falmouth, which have separate Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes, the County Health Visitors with the District Nurses acting for the County Council made the following visits:—

To Expectant Mothers—

	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
First visits ...	3,132	3,229	3,079	3,321
Total visits ...	19,558	18,776	16,429	19,293

To children under 1 year of age—

First visits ...	3,240	3,436	3,529	3,928
Total visits ...	24,856	25,560	23,531	30,703

To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—

Total visits ...	29,034	27,641	26,964	34,757
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Work of the Cornwall County Nursing Association for the Year 1942.

Number of District Nursing Associations ...	124
Nurses employed ...	157

Of these 15 are Queens Nurses.

20 are Hospital trained with District Nursing.

122 are State Registered Midwives.

New patients attended by Nurses:—

Medical ...	7,649
Surgical ...	5,411
Midwifery and maternity cases ...	2,899
	<hr/>
	15,959

Nursing visits ...	249,113
Casual visits ...	44,489
Ante-natal visits ...	19,293
Nights on duty ...	1,920
Operations attended ...	305

Emergency Nurses. One emergency nurse is provided by the County Nursing Association for the use of the County Council when required for the nursing of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, Puerperal Fever, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum. When not employed by the Council she is employed by the County Nursing Association and the District Nursing Associations.

Nursing in the Home. This is undertaken by the 125 District Nursing Associations, 124 of which are affiliated to the County Nursing Association and employ 157 nurses. North Tamerton is included in the Devon County Nursing Association.

Infant Welfare Centres. No Centres are maintained by the Council. The following Centres are maintained by Voluntary Associations in the County Maternity and Child Welfare Area:—

Bodmin.	Padstow.
Bude.	Penryn.
Camborne.	Perranporth.
Camelford.	Perranwell.
Delabole.	Redruth.
Grampond Road.	St. Agnes.
Hayle.	St. Austell.
Illogan (Pool).	St. Blazey and Par.
Launceston.	St. Day.
Liskeard.	Truro.
Looe.	Wadebridge.
Newquay.	

Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year:—

	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Number of Centres	20	22	23	22	25	23
(i) Children under 1 year of age	383	532	541	868	1,185	829
(ii) Children between the ages of						
1 and 5 years	205	306	320	597	636	301
Percentage of notified live births						
represented in (i) above ...	11.2	15.24	15.37	22.31	26.40	16.76

In a rural county such as Cornwall most mothers find the distances too great to attend the Centres, and the Health Visitors follow up cases to their homes.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Noti- fied.	Cases		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
17	6	11	17	—	—	—

Many of the cases notified were very mild. An emergency nurse is supplied for home nursing when necessary.

Child Life Protection. 82 persons receiving children for reward were on the Register at the end of the year, and 112 such children were registered.

Squint. Arrangements are made for the examination of children under school age with Squint, and for the provision of glasses in necessitous cases. 9 children under school age were so examined during the year, and glasses provided free in 2 cases.

Nursing Homes Registration. There are 25 registered Nursing Homes. Exemption from registration has been granted to 15 Hospitals. No powers have been delegated.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

Clinics. There are 13 Orthopaedic Clinics in the County which are run by the County Council in conjunction with the Cornwall Committee for the Care of Cripples. The relationship between the County Council and the Cornwall Committee for the care of Cripples is so intimate that it is not easy to say precisely where the functions of the one ends and the other begins. Broadly speaking, the County Council pays for the services of the consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon and the Orthopaedic Sisters, pays the rent of the premises, and makes a grant towards the cost of transport. The Cornwall Committee for the Care of Cripples undertakes the vast amount of voluntary work involved in the actual running of the Clinics. Only those assisting with the administration of the Scheme can possibly realise the hours of devoted work which have for years been spent by Mrs. Martin, Honorary Secretary of the Committee, and her voluntary helpers and clinic secretaries in building up the Service to its present level of efficiency under the general guidance of Mr. W. W. Rentoul, the consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon.

It is being increasingly recognised that the proper place for Clinics of all kinds is the out-patient department of a general Hospital wherever possible, and steps are being taken at the time of writing this Report to bring the Orthopaedic Clinic Service into closer relationship with the larger general Hospitals.

Following are particulars of the Clinics:—

Clinic.	Where held.	Day & time.	Doctor's day.
St. Just	Women's Institute.	Thursdays, 10 a.m.	Second Thursday.
Penzance	1, North Parade,	Thursdays, 1.30 p.m.	Last Thursday.
Helston	Public Assistance Institution.	Mondays, 10 a.m.	Third Monday.
Camborne	Church Mission Hall, Trelowarren Street.	Wednesdays, 10 a.m.	Fourth Wednesday.
Falmouth	All Saints Church Hall, The Crescent, Kimberley Park.	Tuesdays, 2 p.m.	Second Tuesday.
Truro	The Royal Cornwall Infirmary.	Mondays, 2 p.m.	First Monday.
Newquay	Dartford Physical Training College, Kingsfield, Pentire.	Fridays, 1.30 p.m.	Second Friday.
St. Austell	Health Centre, Moorland Road.	Tuesdays, 10 a.m.	Third Tuesday.
Bodmin	Centenary Assembly Rooms, Fore Street.	Fridays, 2 p.m.	Fourth Friday.
Wadebridge	Congregational Church Rooms, Molesworth Rd.	Fridays, 10 a.m.	Third Friday.
Liskeard	Welfare Centre, Fair Park Road.	Saturdays, 10 a.m.	Second Saturday.

Camelford	St. John Ambulance Brigade Hall.	2nd & 4th Friday. 10 a.m.	Fourth Friday in February and at 2 monthly inter- vals.
Bude	Women's Institute.	1st & 3rd Friday. 2 p.m.	Third Friday in January and at 2 monthly inter- vals.

The Clinics at Penzance and Falmouth are provided in conjunction with the Penzance and Falmouth Local Education Authorities.

There are in addition the following Clinics:—

Launceston.—(Maintained by the Devonian Association).

Doctor's day: 1st Monday in the month at 2.30 p.m.

Mount Gold, Plymouth. — (Maintained by the Plymouth City Council). Doctor's days: 2nd and 4th Fridays in the month at 2.30 p.m.

Hospitals.

Truro.—The Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro.

Plymouth.—The Mount Gold Hospital, Mount Gold Road, Plymouth.

Exeter.—The Princess Elizabeth Orthopaedic Hospital, Buckereil Bore, Exeter.

Ivybridge.—The Dame Hannah Rogers' Orthopaedic Hospital, Ivybridge, Devon.

The number of Orthopaedic beds at the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, is 42.

Particulars of the work of the Clinics is shown in Tables IV and V at the end of the Report.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES.

The number of midwives who notified their intention to practise in the County during the year 1942 was 265. Of these, 20 were to fill vacancies of midwives who ceased to practise in the County during the year, and 6 were temporary appointments for holiday and relief duty. At the end of the year there were 238 midwives on the roll, as follows:—

Domiciliary Midwives.	Midwives in Institutions.	Total.
209	29	238

Of the domiciliary midwives 157 work under the Cornwall County Nursing Association, 3 work under independent associations, and 49 were in private practice.

The domiciliary midwives are of 4 classes:—

(1) Village nurse-midwives, 15 months training	...	154
(2) Village nurse-midwives, 27 months training	...	20
(3) Hospital training and C.M.B. Certificate	...	20
(4) Queen's Nurses, Hospital, District and C.M.B. Certificate	... ..	15

Of the 20 midwives who ceased to practise in the County 2 were for marriage, 6 for work in other Counties, 8 for health reasons, 4 for home duties or other work.

Cases attended by midwives in different groups:—

	C.C.N.A.	Indep. Assns.	P.A.I. Maternity Homes and Hosps.	Nursing Homes and Private Practice
As midwife ...	1,857	69	603	242
As maternity nurse	1,042	39	11	616

During the year 659 visits were made, in addition to 303 special visits of enquiry; an average of about 4 visits to each practising midwife.

Notifications Received.

(For all cases, domiciliary and institution).

	Cases		Deaths.		Artificial Feeding.	Liability to be Infectious.
	Attended.	Stillbirths.	Mother.	Child.		
As midwife	2,771	42	—	27	106	39
As maternity nurse	1,708	—	—	—	—	15
Totals ...	4,479	42	—	27	106	54

Number of Times Medical Aid Sought.

	1941.	1942.
For Mother—		
During Ante-natal Period ...	351	275
At Labour ...	855	766
During Puerperium ...	139	120
For Child ...	196	165
	1,541	1,326

C. TEALE

Supervisor of Midwives.

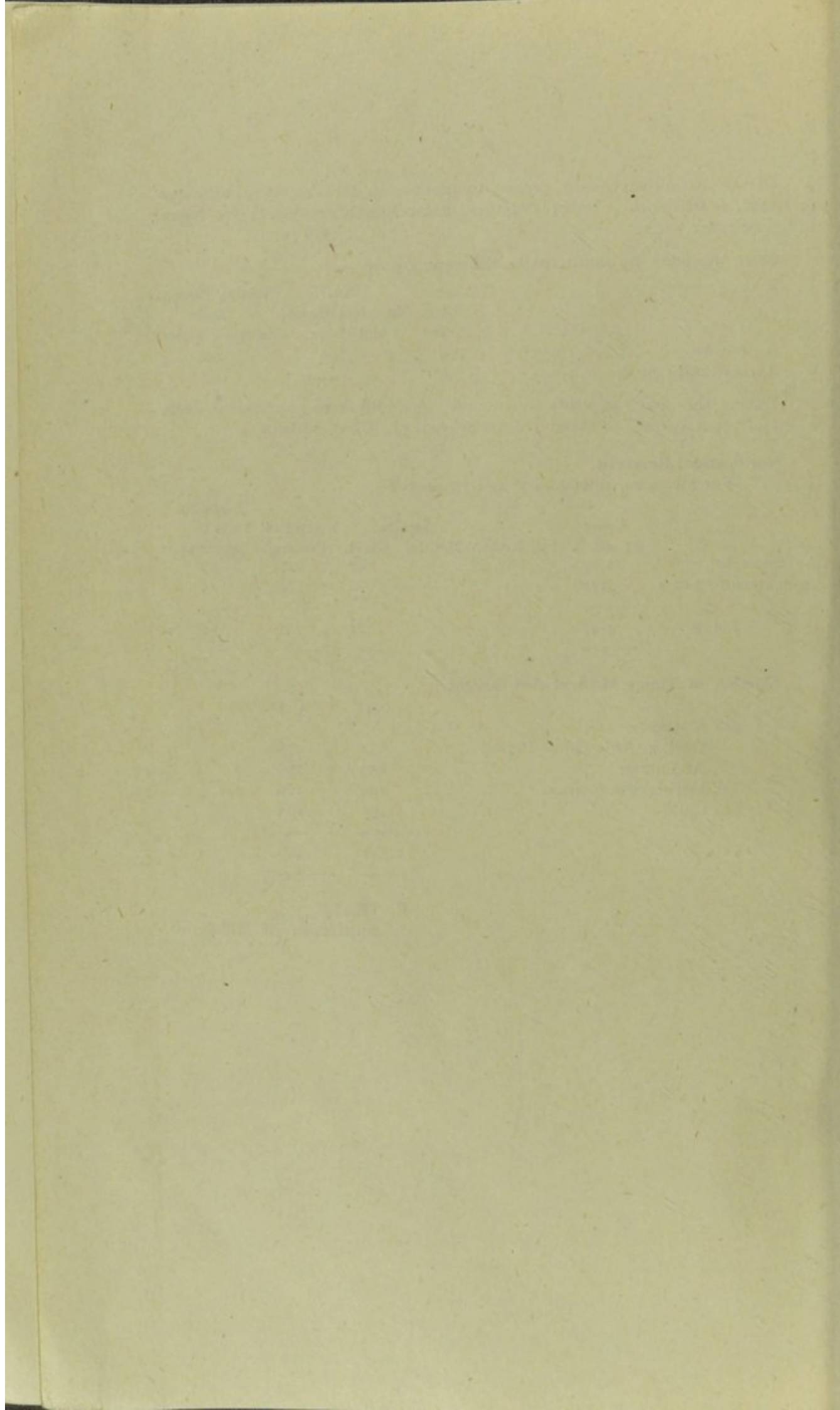


TABLE I.

Infectious Diseases notified in each district during the Year 1942.

SANITARY DISTRICT	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Scarlet Fever	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Encephalitis Lethargica	Acute Polio-Encephalitis	Acute Poliomyelitis	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Pneumonia	Malaria	Dysentery	Measles	Whooping Cough	Totals
URBAN																			
Bodmin	..	12	..	6	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	27	..	..	53
Bude-Stratton	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Camborne-Redruth	..	35	2	33	13	16	3	31	12	..	..	..	8	28	..	1	33	72	287
Falmouth	..	3	4	3	3	5	2	19	6	..	..	..	2	9	..	2	12	18	88
Fowey	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Helston	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Launceston	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	12
Liskeard	..	3	..	2	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	6	24
Looe	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	2	..	61	73
Lostwithiel	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	..	1	5	22
Newquay	..	1	1	2	3	2	..	20	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	9	21	66
Padstow	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5
Penryn	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	21	28
Penzance	..	50	..	27	4	2	..	15	2	..	..	2	6	2	..	1	6	16	133
St. Austell	..	51	..	6	5	3	2	19	6	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	2	14	116
St. Ives	..	14	1	34	5	1	1	8	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	17	25	112
St. Just	..	2	..	11	2	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	41	67
Saltash	..	10	..	3	13	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	10	57	117
Torpoint	..	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	21
Truro City	..	13	..	7	2	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	1	12	..	..	31	32	107
TOTALS	..	231	8	149	57	38	11	145	41	..	..	2	27	107	..	33	126	389	1364
RURAL																			
Camelford	..	2	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	2	4	1	24
Kerrier	..	6	..	3	4	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	5	15	52
Launceston	1	4	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	1	9	..	1	2	21	44
Liskeard	..	3	..	15	5	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	2	13	..	..	5	28	78
St. Austell	..	31	2	4	2	3	1	6	1	..	..	..	1	15	1	..	2	50	119
St. Germans	..	27	..	7	8	1	1	18	6	..	1	..	..	42	..	1	5	43	160
Stratton	4	..	..	1	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Truro	..	17	1	16	5	3	..	19	8	..	..	1	1	28	..	..	31	147	277
Wadebridge	..	36	..	14	..	3	..	5	3	..	..	..	3	12	..	..	2	2	80
West Penwith	..	36	2	9	2	13	2	19	6	..	..	..	..	10	..	1	2	..	102
TOTALS	..	158	5	79	30	27	7	84	28	1	1	1	15	141	1	5	58	307	948
Whole County	..	389	13	228	87	65	18	229	69	1	1	3	42	248	1	38	184	696	2312

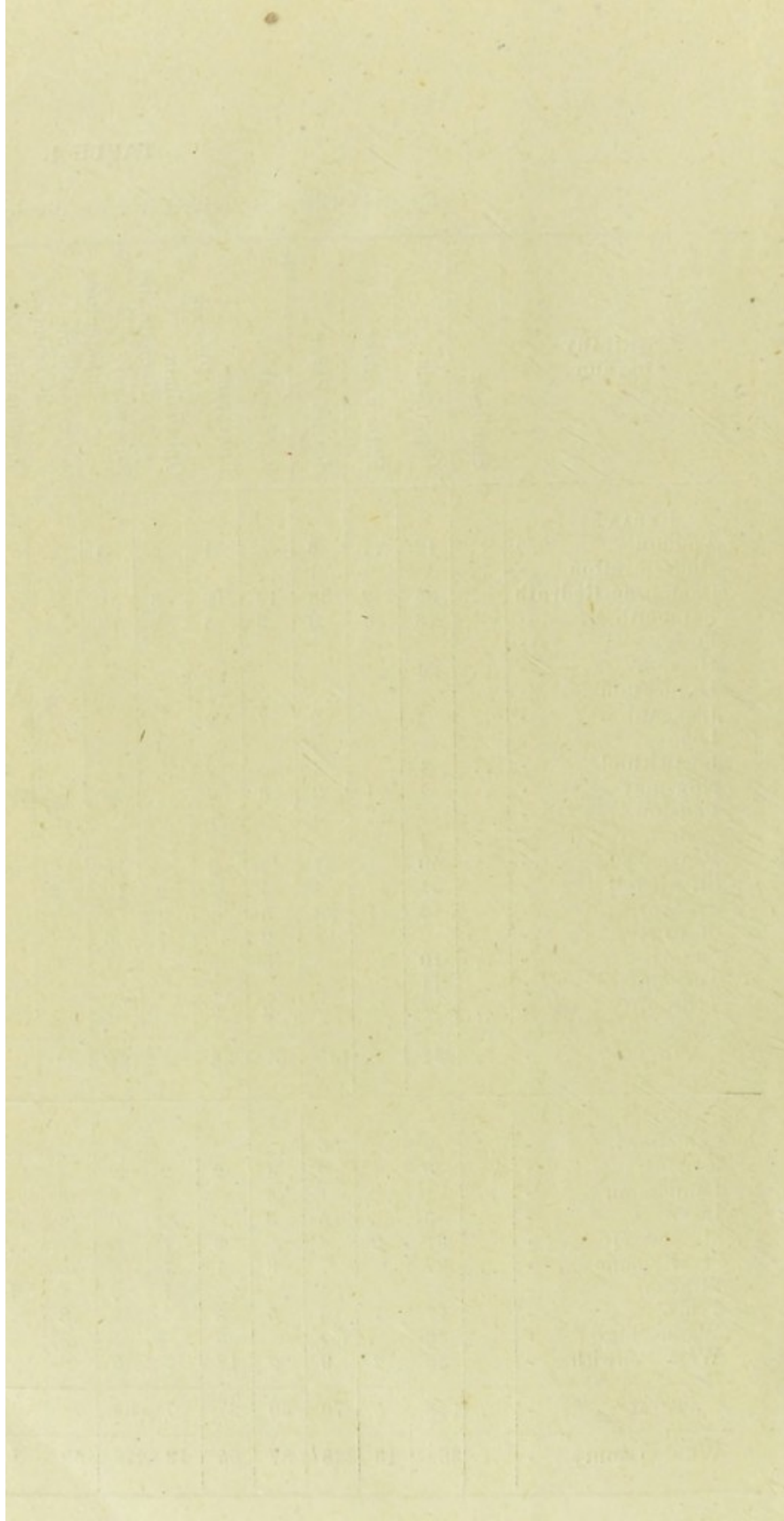


TABLE II.

ANALYSIS OF CASES TREATED AT THE COUNTY ISOLATION HOSPITAL, TRURO.

Year ending 31st December 1942.

Disease.	County Cases.				Evacuees.				Service Cases.	Total.	Summary. (All cases).				Deaths.	Deaths in age groups.			
	0—	5—	15—	20—	0—	5—	15—	20—			0—	5—	15—	20—		0—	5—	15—	20—
Diphtheria:—																			
Cases	8	20	12	30	3	33	1	4	32	143	11	53	13	66	8	1	4	—	3
Carriers	—	2	—	2	3	37	2	4	3	53	3	39	2	9	—	—	—	—	—
Contacts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2	21	—	1	—	8	—	—	13	45	2	29	—	14	6	4	1	—	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	4	3	8	—	—	—	—	12	29	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	6	8	—	5	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	19	24	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Rubella	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	4	10	—	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	7	10	—	3	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Vincent's Angina	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	13	2	38	4*	1	2	1	—
Miscellaneous	10	10	2	10	—	3	—	1	27	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	23	62	17	66	6	91	3	9	137	414	29	153	20	212	18	6	7	1	4
											7.00%	36.96%	4.83%	54.21%					

*Influenzal meningitis ... 2
 Tuberculous do. ... 1
 Diphtheria & do. ... 1

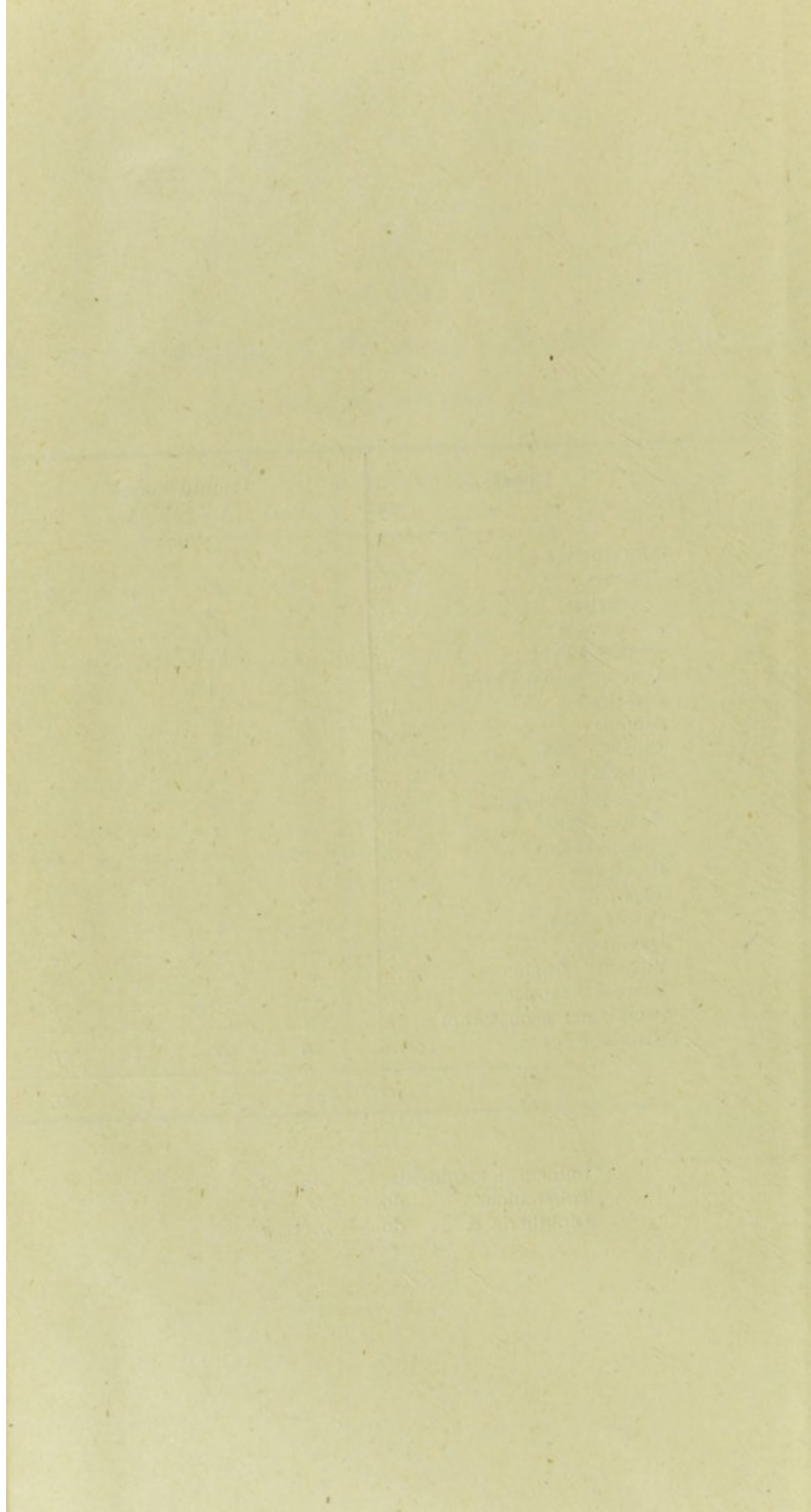


TABLE III.
STATEMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS—ANNUAL RETURN 1942.

STATEMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Total.				Grand Total.	
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.														
(1) Number of definite Cases of Tuberculosis on Register at beginning of Year ...	442	342	13	10	105	106	53	46	547	448	66	56	1,117	
(2) Transferred from other Counties ...	24	21	2	1	1	5	—	2	25	26	2	3	56	
(3) Lost sight of Cases returned during the year ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	4	
B.														
Number of New Cases diagnosed as TB during the year—									133	63	11	8	215	
(1) TB — ...	59	25	2	1										
(2) TB + ...	67	33	—	2										
Total TB— and TB+ ...	126	58	2	3	7	5	9	5						
(3) Non Pulmonary ...	—	—	—	—										
C.														
Number of Cases Written off during the year:—									15	15	1	2	33	
(1) Recovered ...	14	13	1	1	1	2	—	1	60	44	2	3	109	
(2) Dead (all causes) ...	55	40	—	2	5	4	2	1	27	32	9	5	73	
(3) Removed to other Areas ...	21	30	3	1	6	2	6	4	3	1	1	—	5	
(4) For other Reasons ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—						
D.														
Number of definite Cases of TB on Dispensary Register at end of year ...	505	339	11	9	105	108	49	46	610	447	60	55	1,172	

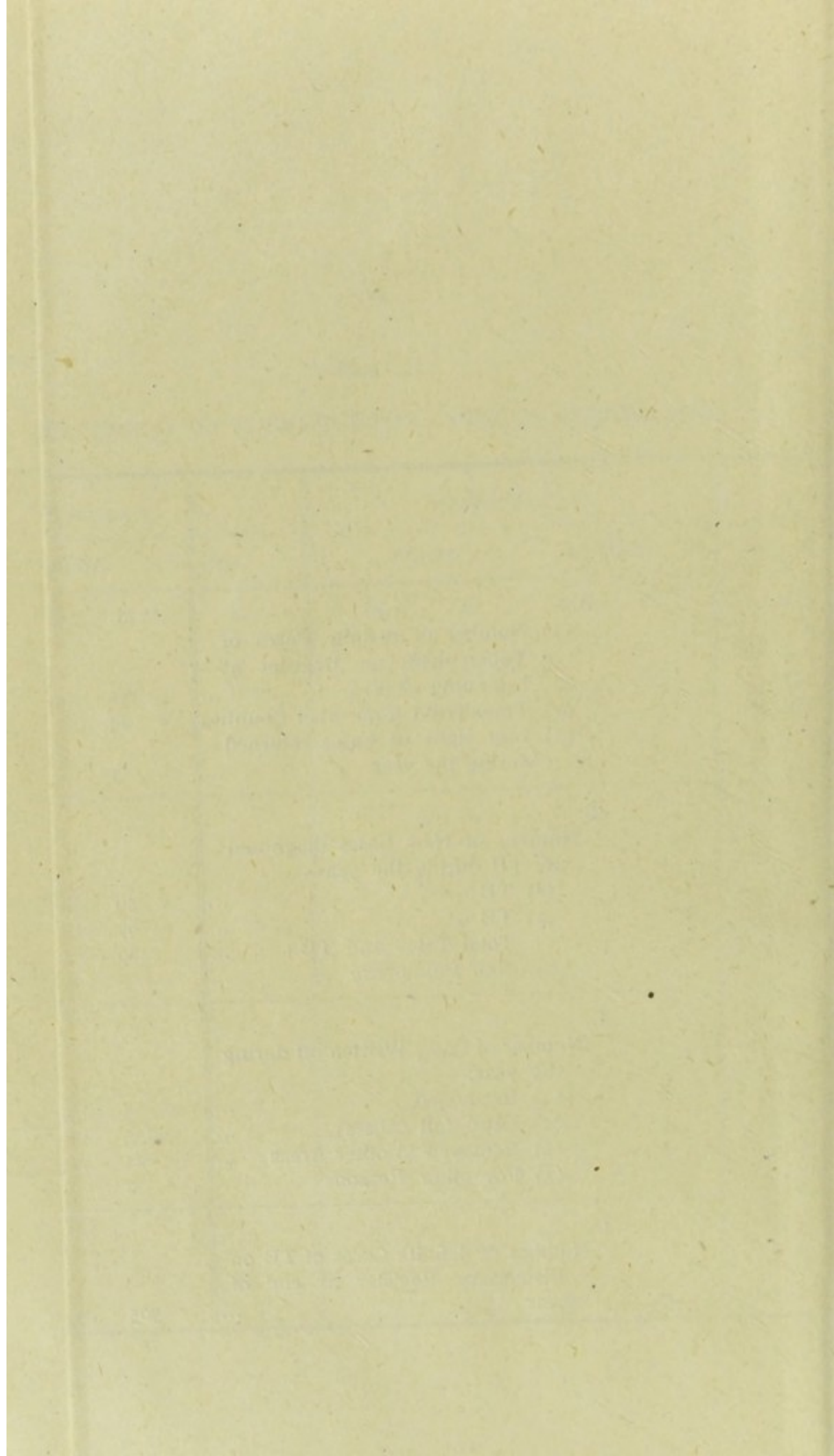


TABLE IV. ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS AND NUMBERS ON REGISTERS, 1942.

(including the Boroughs of Penzance and Falmouth).

Clinic.	Attendances on Surgeon's Days.								Total Attendances on all Days.					Number of Cases on Register. on 31.12.42.				
	New Cases.				Total Attendances.													
	Under School age.	School age.	Tuber- culosis. (all ages)	Total.	Under School age.	School age.	Tuber- culosis. (all ages)	Total.	Under School age.	School age.	Tuber- culosis. (all ages)	Adults.	Total.	Under School age.	School age.	Tuber- culosis (all ages)	Adults.	Total.
St. Just	4	21	—	25	23	225	33	281	31	1304	102	79	1516	3	54	8	8	73
Penzance (County cases)	22	45	2	69	142	401	68	611	260	2436	94	479	3269	34	198	12	76	320
(Borough cases)	—	23	—	23	—	233	—	233	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Helston	14	52	—	66	81	367	34	482	247	1941	53	670	2911	21	84	10	59	174
Camborne	32	41	—	73	174	431	56	661	308	1564	203	395	2470	53	169	25	86	333
Falmouth (County cases)	23	20	3	46	166	174	58	398	407	1315	92	302	2116	36	73	12	36	157
(Borough cases)	—	10	—	10	—	219	—	219	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truro	41	60	1	102	370	855	84	1309	794	3294	340	335	4763	88	206	35	49	378
St. Austell	38	79	1	118	261	892	69	1222	634	4322	158	543	5657	88	283	20	112	503
Bodmin	9	35	—	44	26	339	16	381	27	1208	54	74	1363	21	89	5	40	155
Wadebridge	36	107	—	143	111	682	14	807	213	2148	33	375	2769	51	175	3	72	301
Liskeard	34	125	1	160	163	528	26	717	345	2918	78	542	3883	63	203	12	94	372
Newquay	25	90	—	115	79	591	27	697	199	3452	43	255	3949	21	150	7	39	217
Camelford	9	20	—	29	38	90	—	128	69	280	—	89	438	9	43	—	16	68
Bude	14	66	1	81	39	142	7	188	73	579	29	66	747	20	72	2	15	109
Totals of County Council Clinics	301	794	9	1104	1673	6169	492	8334	3607	26761	1279	4204	35851	508	1799	151	702	3160
Launceston	8	50	—	58	25	186	11	222	32	278	14	—	324	11	57	7	—	75
Mount Gold	—	4	—	4	—	31	—	31	—	56	—	—	56	—	7	—	—	7
Totals of Cornish Cases	309	848	9	1166	1698	6386	503	8587	3639	27095	1293	4204	36231	519	1863	158	702	3242

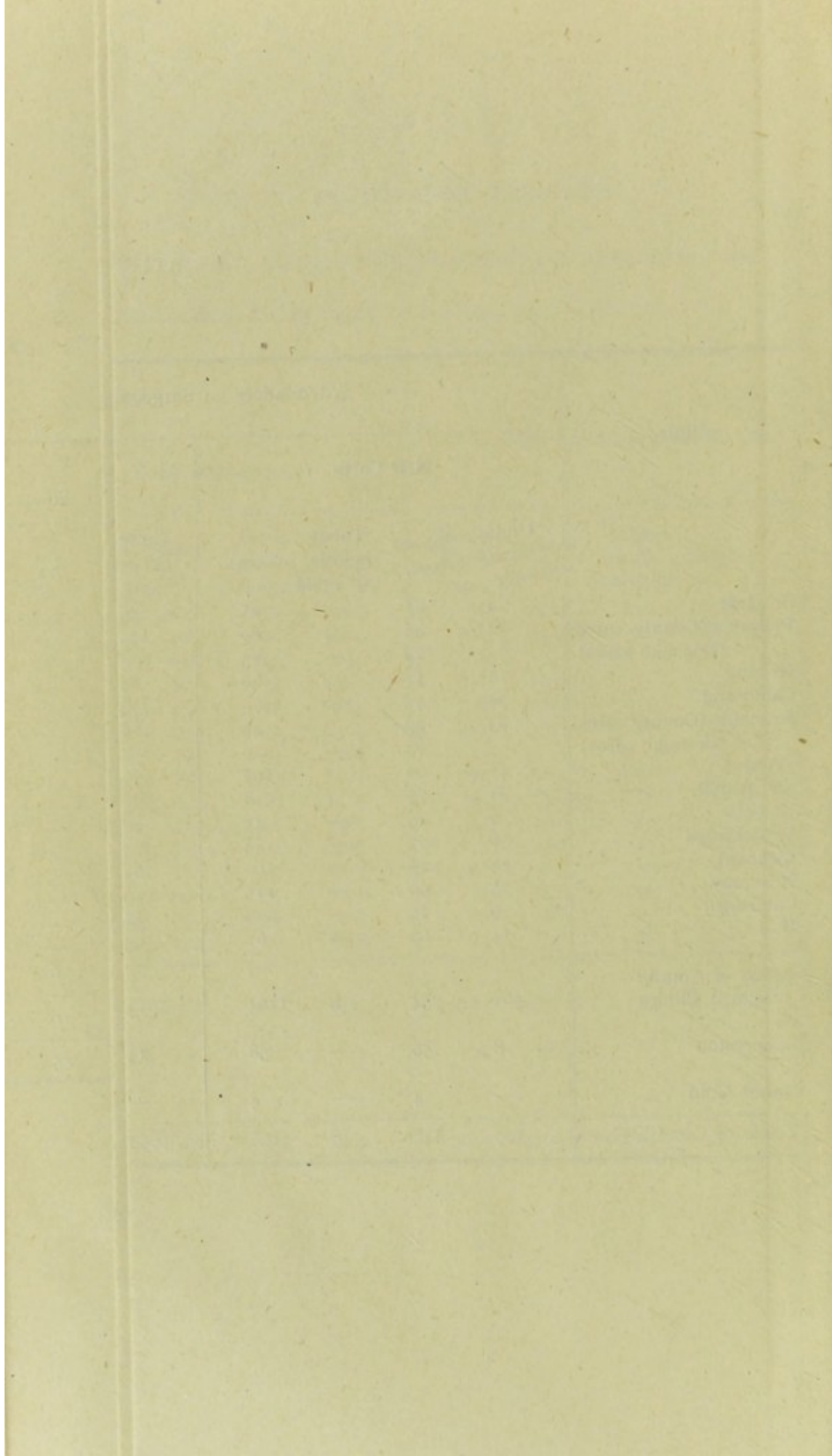


TABLE V.

PARTICULARS RELATING TO THE WORK AT THE ORTHOPAEDIC CLINICS IN THE COUNTY.

(Excluding the Boroughs of Penzance and Falmouth).

		Year 1930.	Year 1931.	Year 1932.	Year 1933.	Year 1934.	Year 1935.	Year 1936.	Year 1937.	Year 1938.	Year 1939.	Year 1940.	Year 1941.	Year 1942.	Totals.
Number of new cases seen at Clinics	Under School age	23	36	68	112	86	78	97	126	118	174	148	283	309	1,658
	School age	66	73	134	214	203	196	336	262	240	223	327	678	815	3,767
	Orthopaedic T.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	18	10	7	19	9	65
	Total	89	109	202	326	289	274	433	390	376	407	482	980	1,133	5,490
Number of attend- ances of old cases on Doctor's days	Under School age	1	50	148	324	420	527	635	777	945	1,222	1,101	1,230	1,389	8,769
	School age	23	134	368	847	1,494	1,843	2,887	3,911	4,371	4,665	3,931	4,664	5,119	34,257
	Orthopaedic T.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146	300	509	489	563	494	2,501
	Total	24	184	516	1,171	1,914	2,370	3,522	4,834	5,616	6,396	5,521	6,457	7,002	45,527
Total attendances on Doctor's days	Under School age	24	86	216	436	506	605	732	903	1,063	1,396	1,249	1,513	1,698	10,427
	School age	89	207	502	1,061	1,697	2,039	3,223	4,173	4,611	4,888	4,258	5,342	5,934	38,024
	Orthopaedic T.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148	318	519	496	582	503	2,566
	Total	113	293	718	1,497	2,203	2,644	3,955	5,224	5,992	6,803	6,003	7,437	8,135	51,017
Number recommended for admission as In- Patients	Under School age	14	17	23	42	35	31	24	26	25	33	16	10	11	307
	School age	32	48	38	41	72	60	48	45	51	43	40	31	29	578
	Orthopaedic T.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	16	23	14	—	6	71
	Total	46	65	61	83	107	91	72	83	92	99	70	41	46	956
Number admitted as In-Patients	Under School age	7	12	16	29	24	21	20	14	17	32	24	17	22	255
	School age	22	45	34	44	50	54	48	38	48	61	33	13	48	538
	Orthopaedic T.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	19	26	7	5	69
	Total	29	57	50	73	74	75	68	55	74	112	83	37	75	862

