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Cornwall County Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
1945

R. N. CURNOW, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

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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 1945.

The health of the County continued satisfactory. The Infant Mortality rate which had risen slightly in the previous year again fell almost to the record low figure of the year 1943; standing at the rate of 36.67 per thousand live births it compares extremely favourably with an average of 46 for England and Wales as a whole. A special section of this Report deals with the causes of stillbirth and Infant Mortality in Cornwall over a period of years. The Maternal Mortality rate for the last 5 years is again lower than it has ever been in a previous 5-year period, but its comparison with that of England and Wales gives no cause for complacency; during the year under review the death rate from puerperal sepsis did not differ greatly from that for England and Wales as a whole; but the death rate from other puerperal causes remained uncomfortably high.

A significant feature of the year under review was the increasing interest taken by the County Council in matters of environmental hygiene. The newly constituted Sanitary Section of the County Health Department produced a valuable survey of water supplies in the County, and later in the year the County Council decided to appoint a Consulting Water Engineer. The Sanitary Section also reviewed the systems of sewage disposal throughout the County, and prepared a Scheme for paying attention to these matters in accordance with the Council's duties under the Rivers Pollution (Prevention) Act. In connection with rural housing, the recommendations of the Hobhouse Report were fulfilled in Cornwall by the setting up of a Cornwall Rural Joint Advisory Housing Committee which by means of a Technical and Standards Sub-Committee devised and agreed a scale of standards of housing conditions to be adopted in Cornwall, and recommended the carrying out of a housing survey in rural districts.

The problem of staffing the Hospitals and Institutions maintained by the County Council continued with ever increasing severity. The Cornwall Divisional Hospitals Council had reviewed the problem of the recruitment and training of nursing staffs in Cornwall, and recommended the appointment of a County Nursing Officer and the preparation of an Assistant Nurse Training Scheme. This recommendation was adopted by the County Council, and Miss F. M. Brown, S.R.N., S.C.M., who had had a distinguished nursing career was appointed as the first County Nursing Officer for the Cornwall County Council. A Scheme for the training of Assistant Nurses which she devised has received the approval of the General Nursing Council, and it is hoped that this will materially assist in the recruitment of Assistant Nurses for the Council's Hospitals and Institutions.

The resignation of two part-time Medical Officers responsible for work in connection with the Venereal Disease Treatment Scheme, and the need for providing better facilities in the County for the treatment of these diseases, led the Council to sanction the appointment of an Assistant County Medical Officer specialising in the treatment of Venereal Diseases to be responsible for this work.

The termination of the Civil Defence Services which had provided essential transport for many of the expanded Public Health Services created a problem which could only be solved by the taking over of 10 ambulances, primarily for service in connection with the County Isolation Hospital, the County Sanatorium, and the maternity accommodation. The institution of the County Council Ambulance Service is thereby commenced, and it is interesting to note that under the National Health Service Act, it will be the responsibility of the County Council to see that there is a satisfactory Ambulance Service throughout the County.

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.

November, 1946.

CORNWALL COUNTY COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1945.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area	864,126 acres.
Population, 1945 (excluding Scilly Isles) ...	313,559 (Registrar General's estimate).
do. 1931 census (do.) ...	316,228
Number of inhabited houses (1931 census) ...	83,544
Rateable Value	£1,669,892
Sum represented by a penny rate ...	£6,647

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.

Table I at the end of the Report shows the estimated population and number of births and deaths for 1945 in each of the Sanitary Districts of the County.

Live Births.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	2,225	2,199	4,424
Illegitimate	333	287	620
Total	2,558	2,486	5,044

Birth rate per 1,000 of the population, 16.08.

Still Births.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	93	68	161
Illegitimate	10	7	17
Total	103	75	178

Deaths.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
	2,214	2,367	4,581

Death rate per 1,000 of the population, 14.61.

Deaths from Puerperal causes:—

Puerperal Sepsis ... 3	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	0.57
Other Puerperal causes 13	" " "	2.49
Total 16	" " "	3.06

Number of Deaths at Different Periods of Life.

Age Group	Male.	Female.	Total.
0—1	102	85	187
1—5	27	29	56
5—15	26	15	41
15—45	172	164	336
45—65	521	481	1,002
Over 65	1,378	1,603	2,981
Totals	2,226	2,377	4,603*

*including 22 deaths in the Scilly Isles.

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	36.67
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	34.13
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	54.84
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	676
„ „ Measles (all ages)	3
„ „ Whooping cough (all ages)	—
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	15

Comparative Rates.

	Cornwall.	England & Wales.
Live births, rate per 1,000 of the population ...	16.08	16.1
Stillbirths, rate per 1,000 of the population ...	0.57	0.46
Total deaths under 1 year, rate per 1,000 live births	36.67	46.
Diarrhoea, under 2 years, rate per 1,000 live births	2.97	5.6
Deaths from all causes, per 1,000 of the population	14.61	11.4
„ Enteric Fever per 1,000 of the population	0.000	0.00
„ Measles „ „ „	0.009	0.02
„ Scarlet Fever „ „ „	0.003	0.00
„ Whooping Cough „ „ „	0.000	0.02
„ Diphtheria „ „ „	0.019	0.02
„ Influenza „ „ „	0.077	0.08
Maternal Mortality Puerperal sepsis	0.57	0.49
rate per 1,000 Other puerperal causes ...	2.49	1.30
total births. Total	3.06	1.79

Birth Rate.

The birth rate in Cornwall for 1945 was 16.08 as compared with 17.59 for 1944, and 16.1 for England and Wales.

Infant Mortality.

The infant mortality rate was 36.67 per 1,000 live births as compared with 46 for England and Wales. Of the 185 infant deaths, 120 were due to congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.

Death Rate.

The death rate for Cornwall (14.61) is higher than that for England and Wales (11.4).

Chief causes of death at all ages:—

Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels ...	1,467
Cancer	676
Intracranial Vascular lesions	541
Respiratory disease	383
Nephritis	180
Tuberculosis	178
Suicide and deaths from violence ...	177
Congenital Debility, premature birth, etc.	120
Diabetes	64
Influenza	24

Deaths from Heart Disease.

Age Group	Urban Districts.		Rural Districts.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0—1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 years ...	1	—	1	1	3
15—45 years ...	10	4	9	5	28
45—65 years ...	76	61	42	36	215
65 and over ...	253	330	236	261	1,080
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	340	395	288	303	1,326*

*including 3 deaths in Scilly Isles.

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.

During the war years the ambulances maintained for Civil Defence Casualty Service work were used extensively for various Public Health purposes, in addition to their normal Civil Defence duties. These ambulances were withdrawn, however, on the winding up of Civil Defence Organisations at the end of June 1945, and the County Council then purchased 10 of the vehicles and started a Public Health Ambulance Service.

The ambulances are stationed at the County Sanatorium, the County Isolation Hospital, the County Maternity Unit, the Polvellan Maternity Home at Looe, and one is based on the Public Health Department at the County Hall. Whole-time drivers are employed, and a 24-hour service is maintained at the County Isolation Hospital and the County Maternity Unit. From the 1st July until the end of the year these ambulances travelled over 36,000 miles.

A month after the Civil Defence Ambulances were withdrawn, the Volunteer Car Pool, which was largely depended upon for the conveyance of patients to Maternity, Orthopaedic and other Clinics, came to an end. However, the British Red Cross Society, the Order of St. John and the Women's Voluntary Service promptly organised the Hospital Car Service to fill this breach, and cars provided by this organisation travelled nearly 45,000 miles from the 1st August until the end of the year in connection with the Public Health Services of the County Council.

In addition to the County Council ambulances, motor ambulances are provided and maintained by the following Voluntary Organisations:—

St. John Ambulance Brigade (Cornwall Division)—

Bodmin	Liskeard
*Bude	Looe
Callington	*Newquay
Camborne	Pendeen
Camelford	Penryn
Carmenellis & Stithians	Penzance
Falmouth	Redruth
Goldsithney	*St. Agnes
Hayle	St. Blazey
Helston	St. Ives
Illogan	Truro.
Launceston	

St. John Ambulance Brigade (Plymouth, S.W. Devon and E. Cornwall Division)—

Saltash	Torpoint.
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British Red Cross Society—

St. Austell	St. Dennis
Padstow	

*Ambulance owned by local authorities, but operated by St. John Ambulance Brigade.

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. In granting these licences the County Council works in close touch with the local Sanitary Authority, whose officers are invariably consulted before the issuing of any such licence is recommended.

No. of licences on 31st December, '1936	Tuberculin Tested. Accredited.	

1936	36	232
1937	36	299
1938	60	328
1939	96	400
1940	100	462
1941	104	471
1942	105	486
1943	125	497
1944	187	476
1945	231	420

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

No. of samples taken	Tuberculin Tested. Accredited.	

...	1,116	1,655
.. .. satisfactory	987	1,382
.. .. unsatisfactory	129	273
The unsatisfactory samples were made up as follows:—		
Failed Methylene Blue Reductase Test	71	162
Excessive bacillus coli content	35	55
Failed Methylene Blue Reductase Test and Excessive B.Coli content	23	56

MILK SUPPLIED TO SCHOOLS.

The scheme, inaugurated in 1944, whereby pasteurised or tuberculin tested milk, when possible, should be supplied to schools, has continued. This scheme involves continued watch on the quality of the milk supplied and has had the close co-operation of Miss A. J. W. Nicholas, County Dairy Organiser, and Mr. W. Shaw, the County Sanitary Officer; the milk supply is inspected at all stages from the cow to the child and samples are tested as frequently as possible. No supplier is approved unless the purity of the milk can be verified and every effort is made to ensure that the milk supply is "safe," though it cannot be too often repeated that the only "safe" milk is efficiently pasteurised milk. In spite of every care the personal element, in handling and storage of milk in bulk and in bottles, is so great, that occasional lapses must occur and no scheme has yet been devised that is "fool proof"; this is exemplified in the finding of organisms, probably innocuous, in samples from bottles where no such contamination was found in the bulk supply. This emphasises the importance of the complete sterilisation of the bottles and their remaining sterile during the whole journey from the filling machine to the child. As milk is a very good culture medium for germs, it is important that, once the milk has been drunk, then as short a time as possible should elapse before the bottle is thoroughly washed and cleansed, and no residue of milk left in the bottle; greater provision therefore should be made in the schools for proper rinsing of milk bottles, but this is a difficult matter with inadequate water supply and facilities sometimes available. The type of bottle closure is also of importance, the majority being closed with a cardboard disc which does not, of course, cover the whole aperture of the bottle, and a tinfoil cover is preferable to enable the whole rim of the bottle to be covered. The provision of straws has continued to be difficult, but the supply improved towards the end of the year and shortly every school should be in a position to have a regular supply of straws.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

December 1945.

Type of Milk	No. of Suppliers	No. of Schools	No. of children taking milk in Oct. 45.
T.T.	29	73	4,360
Accredited	21	35	1,644
Boiled	49	51	1,588
Pasteurised	26	199	15,225
Total	125	358	22,817
Schools or Departments without milk			... 9

December 1944.

Type of Milk	No. of Suppliers	No. of Schools	No. of children taking milk in Oct. 44.
T.T.	24	69	4,554
Accredited	38	60	4,407
Boiled	57	62	2,516
Pasteurised	21	154	14,599
Total	140	345	26,076
Schools or Departments without milk			... 22

December 1943.

Type of Milk	No. of Suppliers	No. of Schools	No. of children taking milk in Oct. 43.
T.T.	26	72	4,927
Accredited	85	141	8,608
Boiled	86	90	3,347
Pasteurised	10	53	5,478
Total	207	356	22,360
Schools or Departments without milk			... 19

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	Not-Genuine	Remarks
Baking Powder	4	4	—	
Barley Sugar	1	1	—	
Beef Suet	4	4	—	
Black Pepper	1	1	—	
Butter	30	29	1	Contained excess flavour and acid
Cereal	1	1	—	
Cider	1	1	—	
Colouring	2	2	—	
Condiments	5	5	—	
Drugs	17	17	—	
Egg Substitute	1	—	1	Deficient in Carbon dioxide
Flavours and Essences	10	10	—	
Flour	4	4	—	
Gelatine	7	5	2	1 contained 3 times its weight of flour, 1 excess ash and arsenic
Golden Raising Powder	1	1	—	
Grapefruit Squash	1	1	—	
Gravy Browning	2	2	—	
Ground Ginger	1	1	—	
Jam	1	1	—	
Lard	20	20	—	
Lemon Cheese	3	3	—	
Malted Milk	2	2	—	
Margarine	8	8	—	
Meat and Fish products	14	13	1	Pork sausages deficient in meat content.
Milk	197	174	23	12 Added Water 8 Deficient in fat 1 Added water and deficient in fat 1 Deficient in non-fatty solids 1 Deficient in fat and non-fatty solids.
Mixed Herbs	2	2	—	
Pickle	1	1	—	
Pudding and Cake Mixtures	15	13	2	Table Jellies contained excess arsenic
Rennet	2	2	—	
Soft Drinks	3	2	1	Blackcurrant cordial deficient in citric acid
Soups	3	3	—	
Spices, Sauces and Stuffing	9	7	2	1 curry powder contained bean meal. 1 Dried parsley contained excess ash and arsenic.
Sweetmeats	1	1	—	
Vinegar	3	3	—	
TOTALS	377	344	33	8.75% not genuine.

There were also 232 Gerber tests of milk during 1945, 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.

Table II at the end of the Report shows the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified in each Sanitary District in the County.

Diphtheria.

There were 206 cases with 6 deaths during the year 1945, compared with 164 cases with 8 deaths during the year 1944. There is no doubt that continued interest should be taken in the immunisation campaign in order to maintain the herd immunity at as high a level as possible in order to keep under control the incidence of this disease.

Scarlet Fever. 386 cases were notified and one death occurred during the year 1945 as compared with 384 cases and one death during the previous year. Scarlet Fever thus continues to be a very mild infection and it is doubtful whether cases of this disease unless complicated require hospital treatment.

Enteric Fever. 2 cases were notified and no deaths occurred during the year 1945 as compared with 6 cases and no deaths during the previous year.

Cerebro-spinal Fever. 18 cases were notified and 4 deaths occurred during the year 1945 as compared with 28 cases and 10 deaths during the previous year.

Measles and Whooping Cough. 3,989 cases of Measles with 3 deaths and 473 cases of Whooping Cough with no deaths occurred during the year 1945 as compared with 1,544 cases of Measles with 2 deaths and 1,179 cases of Whooping Cough with 9 deaths in the previous year.

County Isolation Hospital, Truro

The County Isolation Hospital, Truro, continued to perform a very useful function during the year under review. 535 patients, with various types of illness, were admitted during the year. The difficulty of maintaining the Isolation Hospital in efficient working order owing to the shortage of staff continued and increased as the year went on. The drawbacks of improvisation in a building not erected for the purpose become more apparent and throw an additional strain on the nursing staff available.

A list of the cases of different diseases admitted to the County Isolation Hospital is set out in Table III at the end of the Report, and shows the extraordinary variety of cases which find their way into the hospital. The reason for this is that the general practitioners in the county send in doubtful cases rather than endanger the health and prospects of recovery of patients by delaying admission to the hospital for treatment by waiting until bacteriological confirmation of the disease has been obtained.

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 until its closure on 12th October, 1945. It was primarily intended for cases of minor infectious diseases. During the part of the year for which it was open, 106 cases were admitted as compared with 223 cases during the whole of 1944.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The fallen number of new cases notified, recorded last year, continued during the year under review. 305 cases were notified in 1943, 259 in 1944 and 246 in 1945. There was a slight increase in the number of deaths from tuberculosis during the year, there having been 201 in 1943, 161 in 1944, and 180 in 1945.

The attendances at the Dispensaries show that a still higher proportion of new cases of tuberculosis passed through the County Tuberculosis Dispensaries at which 218 pulmonary and 24 non-pulmonary cases were definitely diagnosed during the year. In spite of this increase in the number of new cases passing through the Dispensaries the total number of cases on the Dispensary register fell from 1,269 to 1,264, owing to the unusually large number of cases written off as recovered during the year. This number was increased from 51 in 1944 to 104 in 1945.

The following Table shows the changes which have taken place in the mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis, and other forms of tuberculosis, during the last 15 years:—

Year	CORNWALL			CORNWALL			ENGLAND & WALES		
	Number of Deaths			Death Rates			Death Rates		
	Pulmon-ary	Other Forms	All Forms	Pulmon-ary	Other Forms	All Forms	Pulmon-ary	Other Forms	All Forms
1931	203	61	264	0.65	0.20	0.85	0.67	0.18	0.85
1932	205	39	244	0.65	0.12	0.77	0.62	0.18	0.80
1933	205	46	251	0.65	0.15	0.80	0.62	0.16	0.78
1934	214	43	257	0.68	0.14	0.82	0.57	0.16	0.73
1935	154	49	203	0.49	0.15	0.64	0.54	0.14	0.68
1936	159	45	204	0.51	0.14	0.65	0.51	0.13	0.64
1937	168	28	196	0.55	0.09	0.64	0.51	0.13	0.64
1938	150	44	194	0.49	0.14	0.63	0.46	0.13	0.59
1939	147	33	180	0.48	0.10	0.58	0.46	0.12	0.55
1940	169	41	210	0.51	0.12	0.63	0.54	0.13	0.67
1941	156	44	200	0.42	0.12	0.54	0.57	0.16	0.73
1942	142	35	177	0.41	0.10	0.51	0.52	0.14	0.66
1943	155	46	201	0.47	0.14	0.61	0.55	0.14	0.69
1944	132	29	161	0.41	0.09	0.50	0.53	0.13	0.66
1945	136	42	178	0.43	0.13	0.56			

The pressure on the accommodation provided at the Sanatorium continued to be severe during the year. The waiting list was, however, reduced by the reopening of the 20 beds at the Sanatorium which had been closed owing to shortage of staff, and has since been further reduced by the increased number of patients admitted to the Didworthy Sanatorium under arrangements prescribed by the Plymouth Corporation Act, 1923.

During the year 1945 a deputation of the Cornwall County Council waited upon officials of the Ministry of Health, and represented to them the urgent need for more accommodation for patients, and improved additional accommodation for staff. The deputation received a sympathetic and courteous hearing, and as a result detailed plans for the provision of accommodation for 42 patients as a first step, and for the provision of a new Nurses' Home have been submitted to the Ministry, and at the time of writing this report their decision is still awaited.

The system of Maintenance Allowances to patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis continued throughout the year. The following figures show the total amount of allowances made during the year.

Number of persons receiving allowances on 31.12.45	64
Amount paid in grants during 1945	£5,255
Total paid since 1/8/43	£10,007

Apart from the County Sanatorium, there are Tuberculosis Treatment Centres at Penzance, Tuckingmill, Truro, St. Austell and Liskeard. A table showing the work done at the Treatment Centres is given at the end of the report (Table IV).

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).

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF TEHIDY SANATORIUM.

Admissions during the year	...	...	128
Discharges during the year	...	...	106
Deaths during the year	...	...	9

Treatment. In addition to the usual forms of sanatorium treatment, Mr. Barrett, our chest surgeon has performed a number of operations—cauterisation of adhesions, phrenics, etc., and in his absence, Mr. Reid has also performed several operations.

The pneumoperitoneum treatment, combined with the phrenic crush, has also been carried out in a number of cases. This treatment is helpful where—

- (a) pneumothorax is either not possible or advisable;
- (b) alleviation of the cough, in advanced cases where unfortunately cure is beyond our powers, makes the patient's condition more comfortable.

Equipment. Modern washing up equipment has been installed on the wards to make working conditions easier, and the kitchen has been modernised by the installation of an institution size "Aga" cooker. Further improvements are being considered by the Committee.

Transport. Instead of the hire of local taxis and ambulances, we now have our own ambulance service, which has proved of great help in the transport of both patients and staff.

Staffing Conditions. As far as the nursing staff is concerned, the nursing position has been much easier, and as a consequence, we have been able to keep our beds full for the whole of the year. The domestic staffing problem, unfortunately, still presents some difficulty.

Dr. Chown has continued his lectures to those of the staff who are taking the certificate of the Tuberculosis Association.

Mrs. Whitford, who has been clerk at the sanatorium for the past four years, during the absence of her husband, left at the end of 1945. Owing to sickness, Mr. E. J. Stephens has been replaced by Mr. E. Prewett as Head Gardener.

On the whole we have been able to carry on fairly satisfactorily, but it is hoped that with the new National Salary and Service conditions, and the greater availability of materials and appliances, the coming year will show even greater improvement on the war years.

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
1943	104	67	2	3	176	10	13	11	8	42	218
1944	93	64	—	—	157	4	17	15	6	42	199
1945	135	82	—	1	218	11	4	5	4	24	242

New Cases and Mortality during 1945.

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	—	—	1	—	—	3	5
5—15 ...	5	4	5	5	—	—	2	6
15—45 ...	101	66	11	7	37	35	10	6
45—65 ...	22	9	—	4	39	11	2	3
65 and upwards	3	1	—	—	9	7	—	3
Totals ...	132	80	17	17	85	53	19	23
	212		34		138*		42	
	246				180*			

*including 2 deaths in the Scilly Isles.

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

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Bones and joints ...	24	10	18	10	8
Glands ...	16	20	17	10	10
Meninges ...	4	7	9	3	5
Abdomen and peritoneum	3	17	9	7	3
Kidneys and Bladder ...	4	1	4	2	2
Others ...	2	2	1	5	6
	—	—	—	—	—
	53	57	58	37	34
	—	—	—	—	—

Number of Cases receiving treatment in Residential Institutions on 31.12.45.

	Ex-service (accepted cases)		Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	M	F.	Ch.	M	F.	Ch.	
	Institutions belonging to Authority ...	24	—	36	43	1	1	3		14	122
Institutions belonging to other Local Authorities ...	1	1	4	4	—	—	—	1	11
Voluntary Institutions	4*	6*	1	3	—	4	5	3	26
Total ...	29	7	41	50	1	5	8	18	159

*Including 2 Women.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Treatment Centres: (1) Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, (2) Miners' & General Hospital, Redruth, (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 REDRUTH. (formerly Tucking- mill).				TREATMENT CENTRE AT TRURO			
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1942	1943	1944	1945	1942	1943	1944	1945
of Persons dealt with at out-patient Dept. for the time and found to be suffering from:—												
Syphilis	10	8	5	5	40	39	24	19	331	296	170	143
Soft Chancre	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	9	12	11	4
Gonorrhœa	13	8	15	6	38	51	27	36	210	151	132	137
Conditions other than Venereal	19	53	60	59	23	29	23	38	300	394	377	278
Total	44	69	80	70	102	120	74	93	850	853	690	562
Total No. of attendances at the out-patient dept.	532	610	575	495	700	909	788	997	5223	5460	3577	2534
Aggregate No. of in-patient days	253	255	301	119	—	—	—	—	2464	1855	1207	979
Total of doses of Arsenoben- zene Compounds given. (Out-patients and In-patients.)	170	104	102	100	285	421	340	419	2803	2155	1601	1026
Examination of pathological material at the Treatment Centre or sent to an ap- proved laboratory for—												
Detection of Spirochetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	81	182	159	58
" Gonococci	188	186	294	222	73	97	156	327	423	624	829	460
Wassermann reaction	83	90	99	93	75	97	127	144	855	947	776	605
Specimens examined	32	46	74	104	49	77	59	156	785	912	810	712
Total	303	322	467	419	197	271	345	627	2144	2665	2574	1835

Summary for Cornish Patients.

	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Total new cases	279	354	779	996	1,042	844	725
New cases found to be suffering from Venereal diseases ...	188	243	619	654	566	384	350
Total attendances at Clinics ...	2,439	3,158	5,115	6,455	6,978	4,940	4,026
Specimens examined	923	965	1,746	2,644	3,258	3,386	2,881

It will be seen from the above figures that the alarming increase of Venereal Disease which occurred during 1941 and 1942 has been followed by an equally spectacular fall in the incidence during 1944—45.

The remarkable properties of penicillin in the treatment of syphilis and gonorrhoea is now well established. The great advantage of this drug compared with arsenic in the treatment of early cases of Venereal Disease is the speed with which it effects a cure. In consequence patients are far more likely to stay the course. Although only small quantities of penicillin were available during 1945, the results obtained from the few cases treated are most encouraging. It is hoped that in 1946 supplies will be available for all cases.

In addition to the attendances at the Clinics the attendances under the Rural Practitioners' Scheme were as follows:—

1942	...	...	...	964
1943	...	...	...	1,637
1944	...	...	...	1,211
1945	...	...	...	908

Regulation 33B, which enables Special Medical Practitioners formally to notify the alleged source of infection in proved cases, and which permits the institution of compulsory examination of a person alleged to have infected two other people, continued to operate during the year; 89 such notifications were received, 12 persons being the subject of a double notification. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 71 and 7. Three persons were prosecuted during the year for failing to carry out the required treatment, one being sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment and the other two to 2 months' imprisonment each.

Seven 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. The Pathological Department of the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, 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.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

In 1930 the Council decided to make, through its Health Committee, an annual grant, on a basis of three shillings per thousand population, to the British Social Hygiene Council, a body whose concern was to disseminate information on venereal diseases, with a view to their prevention. In 1942, this body was merged in the Central Council for Health Education. The activities of the Central Council covered a wider field, that of disease prevention in general. In 1943, the Medical Adviser of the Central Council addressed members of the Health Committee, together with members of the Education Committee, and, as a result, the County Council decided to increase its annual grant to the Central Council for Health Education from three shillings to ten shillings per thousand population, that is, to approximately £158, this amount to be shared equally by the Health and Education Committees. One-sixth of the annual grant was to be available for any services which the Central Council might be asked to give in the County. Later, selected members of the two Committees of the County Council con-

sidered the whole matter, and a joint scheme of health education was formulated. This entailed a special grant of £150 to the Central Council for Health Education. The first part of the scheme was put into operation during April and May, 1945, and consisted of a series of lectures (with films) for the western part of the County; meetings were held at schools and other suitable buildings at Penzance, Marazion, Camborne, Falmouth, Truro, St. Ives, St. Just, Hayle, Penryn, Gulval, Mawnan, Helston, Pendeen and Redruth. Special provision was made for teachers, youth leaders, and mothers, and two meetings were held in Women's Institutes. A special point was made of merging sex education (most of this part of the course applied to teachers) into health education as a whole, and not treating it as a subject in itself, and it is of interest that Cornwall is one of only a small number of Counties that have so far adopted this line of approach, which was especially commended by the Central Council.

The disappointing feature of the meetings held so far has been the attendance of the general public, and this in spite of the very considerable preparatory publicity which was carried out personally by Mrs. Morgan, the Area Organiser for the Central Council. Even at this early stage of the scheme it was apparent that meetings intended mainly for the general public do not appear to constitute the most effective method of conducting education in health matters. Our experience so far suggests that better results may be obtainable by making an approach through special bodies, particularly teachers, youth clubs, young farmers' clubs, Women's Institutes, and the like. Each member of organisations such as these must necessarily become an active agent in the dissemination of the knowledge that makes for healthy living and the prevention of preventable disease, and it is proposed to deal with the problem more on these latter lines in the future. In addition, of course, a continuous process of health education is normally carried on in the home by Health Visitors.

There is no doubt that the County Council's special scheme for health education has done good but I am convinced that a great deal more will be achieved, on the lines suggested above, through carefully selected bodies such as those that I have mentioned. Health education is essentially a matter of casting one's bread upon the waters, but there is no other activity that can be more profitable and more suitably conducted by the Health Department of a County Council.

CANCER.

The Cancer Act 1939 requires every County and County Borough Council to provide facilities for the treatment of persons within their area suffering from cancer. The date before which schemes under this Act had to be submitted by Local Authorities to the Ministry of Health was postponed until 31st March, 1946, and accordingly during the year under review a great deal of work was undertaken in the preparation of this Scheme. It has been recommended by the National Radium Commission that the area to be served by a Cancer Organisation should be of such a size that not less than 1,000 cases are treated in a year. Such a number can be expected from a population of 1,000,000 and the Radium Commission accordingly recommends that this should normally be the smallest number of persons for which a Cancer Organisation should be established. Thus it will be seen that Cornwall by itself has too small a population to run an independent Cancer Organisation and therefore it is necessary for this County to join with the

County of Devon and the County Boroughs of Plymouth and Exeter to form one joint scheme. The Scheme which was reported in my Annual Report for 1943 has continued to be the subject of negotiations with the Ministry of Health and interested bodies.

676 deaths occurred from Cancer during the year 1945 as compared with 627 during the year 1944 and 656 during the year 1943.

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 18 blind Home Workers in the County.

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

There were 772 registered blind persons on 31st March, 1946, (297 males and 475 females), a decrease during the 12 months of 10. 77 new cases were registered during the year 1945. 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	67
1—5	4	1—5	6
5—16	10	5—10	24
16—21	11	10—20	35
21—40	45	20—30	47
40—50	55	30—40	54
50—65	148	40—50	81
65—70	88	50—60	135
Over 70	411	60—70	147
		Over 70	176
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	772	Total	772
	<hr/>		<hr/>

Blind Children of School Age, 5—16

	Normal.	Mentally Deficient.	Physically Defective.	Total.
In Schools for the Blind ...	6	—	—	6
Other Schools ...	—	—	—	—
Not at School ...	—	3	1	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	6	3	1	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Training and Employment (Age period 16 and upwards).

Employed—

By Blind Organisations

(a) Workshops ... 1

(b) Home Workers ... 18

All others not included in (a) or (b) 104

Total employed

123

Undergoing Training—		
Industrial	...	1
Secondary	...	1
Professional or University	...	—
Total undergoing training		2
Unemployable	...	633
Total		<u>758</u>

Physically and Mentally Defective (all ages).

(a) Mentally Defective	...	...	36
(b) Physically Defective	...	...	40
(c) Deaf	...	...	33
(d) Combination of (a) and (b)	...	...	8
(e) Combination of (a) and (c)	...	...	4
(f) Combination of (b) and (c)	...	...	3
(g) Combination of (a), (b), (c)	...	...	1
Total			<u>125</u>

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

Homes for the Blind	...	...	...	4
Mental Hospitals	...	...	...	18
Poor Law Institutions	...	...	...	30
Total				<u>52</u>

VACCINATION.

The following is a summary of returns showing the number of certificates and Statutory declarations received by Vaccination Officers during recent years, relating to children whose births were registered during the preceding year:—

No. of births. (Preceding year).	Successfully vaccinated.	Insusceptible of vaccination.	Statutory declarations of conscientious objections.	Died unvaccinated.	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removed to other Districts.	Removed to places unknown.	Not accounted for.	Percentage of births vaccinated.
3,955	601	7	2,780	149	22	77	139	180	15.19
4,630	831	24	2,831	144	25	154	407	224	17.95
5,205	1,102	16	2,748	176	32	274	622	335	21.17
5,066	1,321	22	2,452	151	36	276	446	362	26.07
5,247	1,248	12	2,619	145	24	500	328	371	23.78
5,918	1,374	11	3,059	139	20	604	294	417	23.22

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 to bring the Orthopaedic Clinic Service into closer relationship with the larger general Hospitals.

Following are particulars of the present Clinics:—

Clinic.	Where held.	Day & time.	Doctor's day.
St. Just	Women's Institute.	2nd & 4th Thursdays, 10 a.m.	Second Thursday.
Penzance	West Cornwall Hospital.	Thursdays, 1.30 p.m.	Last Thursday.
Helston	Public Assistance Institu- tion.	Mondays, 10 a.m.	Third Monday.
Camborne	Church Mission Hall, Trelowarren Street.	Wednesdays, 10 a.m.	Fourth Wednesday.
Falmouth	Falmouth Hospital	Tuesdays, 2 p.m.	Second Tuesday.
Truro	The Royal Cornwall Infirmery.	Mondays, 2 p.m.	First Monday.
Newquay	St. John's Ambulance Hall.	2nd & 4th Monday 10 a.m.	Second Monday
St. Austell	Health Centre, Moorland Road.	Tuesdays, 10 a.m.	Third Tuesday.
Bodmin	Centenary Assembly Rooms, Fore Street.	1st & 3rd Fridays, 2 p.m.	First 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	Church Rooms	2nd & 4th Friday, 10 a.m.	Fourth Friday in February and at 2 monthly inter- vals.
Bude	Women's Institute.	Fridays, 2 p.m.	Fourth Friday in February 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, Buckerell 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 Table V at the end of the Report.

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.

General.

The maternal mortality rate for the year 1945 fell below the level for the previous year, and the 5-year average is much lower than for any previous 5-year average since rates were recorded. As will be seen in the relevant section of this Report, the average maternal mortality for the years 1926—30 was half as great again as for the last quinquennial period, and it is encouraging to note that this low level has been attained by a steady fall in the 5-year averages between. Nevertheless the maternal mortality rate for Cornwall is still too high, and is higher than that for England and Wales as a whole.

The infant mortality rate fell again during the year, almost to the record low level attained in 1943, and now is far below that of the country as a whole.

It is instructive to examine the causes of deaths of infants under the age of one year to find which factors are losing their influence and which are maintaining a stubborn level of infant mortality. The following Table shows:

the causes of death of every infant under the age of one year from the years 1938—45 inclusive:—

CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	
—	1	5	4	2	2	—	1	Cerebro spinal fever
9	6	3	7	5	3	7	—	Whooping cough
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	Pulm. T. B.
4	—	2	3	3	3	1	2	Other T. B.
—	1	2	3	2	4	—	2	Syphilitic diseases
—	1	3	1	3	3	2	—	Influenza
—	—	—	4	—	4	2	—	Measles
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Polio. myel and enceph.
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	Cancer { other than buc. cav. oesophagus, uterus, stomach, duodenum, breast
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	Intra cranial vascular lesions
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	Dis. of circ. system (exc. heart dis:)
12	8	9	11	9	4	8	9	Bronchitis
26	32	22	29	40	26	35	33	Pneumonia
—	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	Other Resp. dis.
5	14	10	10	9	11	14	13	Diarrhoea
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Appendicitis
5	3	3	5	—	2	2	1	Other digestive dis:
—	1	—	2	—	—	3	1	Nephritis
129	137	54	75	65	58	60	51	Premature birth
—	—	80	88	72	49	79	62	Cong. mal. birth inj: infant dis.
7	7	5	15	8	2	4	4	Violence (exc. Road traffic acc.)
8	15	7	10	10	8	11	7	All other causes
205	231	206	268	230	180	232	187	Total

It will be seen that the three principal causes of death of infants are:—

1. Congenital malformations, birth injuries, and infantile diseases peculiar to the first year of life.
2. Prematurity.
3. Pneumonia.

The annual number of births in the County during the period under review has varied from 4 089 to 5,853. Therefore these changing figures over the years can only be compared satisfactorily when they are translated into a ratio of the number of births. The following Table shows the changing infant mortality rate for the same period so far as the three principal causes of death are concerned:—

INFANT DEATH RATES DUE TO THE THREE PRINCIPAL CAUSES
PER THOUSAND TOTAL BIRTHS.

Year	Total Births	Prematurity, Congenital Malformations, etc.	Pneumonia
1938	4,213	31.	6.1
1939	4,089	33.6	7.82
1940	4,431	30.	4.97
1941	5,281	31.6	5.5
1942	5,126	26.6	7.76
1943	5,134	20.8	5.06
1944	5,853	23.8	6.
1945	5,222	21.6	6.3

From this Table it will be seen that there has occurred a striking fall in the infant mortality rate due to prematurity and infantile diseases peculiar to the first year of life, whereas there has been no such fall in the deaths due to pneumonia, a surprising result in view of recent discoveries of value in the treatment of the disease.

There has also been a tendency for a fall in the stillbirth rate when the stillbirths are shown as a proportion of the total births each year. In 1938 which can be taken as the last normal year, the stillbirth rate per thousand total births was 39.4. It rose to 44 in the year 1939, fell gradually to 30.75 in the year 1944, and reacted to the level of 34.08 in the year 1945.

When stillbirths, prematurity, congenital deformities and infantile diseases and congenital syphilis are combined as cause of the death of infants, attributable to some pre-natal condition, the steady fall in the operation of these factors during the last 8 years may be seen in the following Table:—

PRE-NATAL FACTORS AS A CAUSE OF STILLBIRTH OR INFANT
MORTALITY.

Year	Stillbirths	Premature	Congen- ital	Syphilis	Total Stillbirths and Infant Deaths	Total Births	Rate per 1,000 Total Births
1938	166	129	—	—	295	4,213	70.02
1939	180	137	—	1	318	4,089	77.76
1940	163	54	80	2	299	4,431	67.48
1941	192	75	88	3	358	5,281	68.18
1942	180	65	72	2	319	5,126	62.22
1943	164	58	49	4	275	5,134	53.56
1944	180	60	79	—	319	5,853	54.50
1945	178	51	62	2	293	5,222	56.11

Had the death rate from these causes in 1939 been maintained, the number of such infants dying in 1945 would have been increased by over 100.

It is interesting to speculate on the possible factors which brought about this saving of infant life during the past few years. It is impossible to attribute the change to any one cause. During these years the amount of County Council Hospital and Maternity Home provision for mothers has increased from 7 beds in 1938 to approximately 70 at the present time.

In the year 1938, 87 mothers were delivered in the County Health Committee's maternity accommodation; this figure rose to 1,124 in 1944, and fell to 850 in 1945. In 1938 2.45% of the total births in the County were provided with accommodation by the County Health Committee; in 1945 the corresponding figure was 20.2%. There is no doubt that this increased maternity accommodation has had an influence on the number of deaths from prematurity, for we find during the year that 11% of premature babies nursed at home died, whereas only 6% of those born in Hospital failed to survive. It must necessarily follow that the higher the proportion of premature babies born in Hospital, the lower will be the infant mortality due to prematurity.

In addition to the expansion of the maternity accommodation provided by the County Council, and the placing of it in the charge of a whole-time Consulting Obstetrician, the war has also seen the establishment of eight Consulting Ante-natal Clinics in various parts of the County. These are held weekly, and at them are seen patients recommended for admission to the Council's maternity accommodation and cases referred to the Consultant by the private Doctors. During the year 897 patients were so seen and this Service no doubt played its part in the early detection of abnormality, and in providing as far as is humanly possible for a normal confinement for the patients attending the Clinics. The General Practitioners Ante-Natal Scheme which has been in force for many years also undertook the medical supervision of 1,150 women during the year. Women on the Insurance Panel of any private Doctor are entitled to ante-natal supervision apart from the County Council's arrangements, and the number so receiving it is not known. Nevertheless, it will be appreciated from these figures that under our present arrangements rather less than half the mothers in the County receive ante-natal supervision by the Consultant or by their own Doctors under Schemes set up by the County Council. In order to make this Service more widely available, there is no doubt that the question of the provision by the County Council of routine ante-natal Clinics will have to be considered.

The quality of the District Nursing Service is obviously also a factor of importance in this connection. The number of Queen's Nurses employed by the Cornish Nursing Associations has risen from 17 in 1938 to 34 in 1945, and the number of other District Nurses who are also State Registered Nurses has risen from 18 in 1938 to 27 in 1945.

Once a child is born, advice to the parents is provided by the Council directly or indirectly in one of two ways. Thirty-one Infant Welfare Centres are provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations, and one by the County Council itself. In the year 1938 the number of children under 1 year of age attending these centres had doubled in the previous 6 years and had reached a total of 541 in that year, representing 13% of the notified live births in the area. By 1945 the number of children under 1 year of age attending the Infant Welfare Centres had risen to 1,129, and is about one-quarter of the total births. As centres of education on matters of general interest and as places where the supervision of the health of the children concerned can be maintained at short and regular intervals, these Centres fulfil a most useful purpose, but there is no doubt that so far as the individual

child is concerned, the circumstances of its home which can only be appreciated by frequent and regular visits by a properly qualified Health Visitor are of far greater importance than trivial gains and losses of weight as recorded from time to time on the Infant Welfare Centre scales.

The two branches of the Infant Welfare Service, namely the Infant Welfare Centre and the home visiting, each have an important part to play in the correct management of young children, and it is distressing to have to record that only 1,007 children under 1 year of age were visited during the year by qualified Health Visitors. These children received on an average between 6 and 7 visits each during the year by the Health Visitor concerned.

The County Council has long recognised the need for very great expansion in the Health Visiting Service. In 1938 there were only five whole-time Health Visitors, although part-time health visiting was available from the County Nursing Association Assistant Superintendents, and of course also from the District Nurses themselves. The establishment of whole-time fully qualified Health Visitors has been increased from the original figure of 5 to 18, and to this must be added the equivalent of two Health Visitors taken over for school medical work only from the Falmouth and Penzance Authorities. However, the supply of Health Visitors has not been equal to the demand in Cornwall, and at the end of 1945 there were only 13 Health Visitors plus the transferred Officers on the staff, and these Health Visitors had to share between them the Infant Welfare work, Tuberculosis Visiting, School Medical work, and the various specialised forms of Health Visiting, leaving the rest to be dealt with by the District Nurses. There is no doubt that when the new National Health Service Bill comes into force, requiring as it does a greatly extended Health Visiting Service, the establishment of Health Visitors in Cornwall will again have to be greatly increased. Arrangements are made in Cornwall for nurses to be sent away for a course in Health Visiting so that they may come to the County able to undertake the combined duties of District Nurse and Health Visitor in rural areas. So far as this scheme has progressed it has been successful. It keeps the Health Visitor in touch with clinical work and avoids visits to the home by more than one nurse in these rural areas.

County Maternity Unit. (48 beds). The County Maternity Unit is maintained by the County Council at the Camborne-Redruth Miners' and General Hospital, Redruth. The Unit consist of three parts: the original Maternity Ward in the hospital itself (19 beds), the Trewirgie Corner Annexe (14 beds), a large adapted private house situated some 540 yards to the E.S.E. of the hospital, and the Penventon Annexe (19 beds), a temporary building originally erected by the Ministry of Health as a War-time Nursery; the latter building is quite near the hospital and is used very largely for hostel cases (normal cases awaiting confinement) and some other ante-natal cases requiring treatment.

During the year there were 676 admissions to the Unit. Of the total admissions, 415 (61 per cent) were cases booked during pregnancy on account of unsuitable home conditions; 44 (11 per cent.) of these booked home condition cases developed complications in pregnancy for which they were admitted. The remaining 261 cases consisted largely of emergencies, and included 6 cases of abortion. 34 patients were admitted after delivery, 18 of these being normal cases who had been booked on account of home conditions; 5 of these patients lived within five miles of the Hospital, 7 between five and ten miles, and 6 over ten miles away. The number of babies born

was 595, including 15 pairs of twins; 40 per cent of the deliveries were first births, the figure for this proportion being the same as last year. There were 41 stillbirths and 8 infant deaths. The stillbirth rate is thus 68.9 per thousand total births; in comparing this with the rate for England and Wales as a whole (27.5) it should be remembered that the cases admitted to the County Maternity Unit are largely selected ones, many with complications or special risks of complication that carry a much larger hazard for the infant, and if the different types of patient are considered in turn it will be found that the figure varies from just over 30 in the most favourable group to more than 225 in the least favourable. There were 7 Caesarean sections and it is of interest that no less than 17 patients were delivered naturally although they had had Caesarean sections elsewhere on previous occasions. There were 6 maternal deaths as compared with 10 in the previous year; 3 of the deaths were certified as being due to eclampsia.

The average bed occupancy during the year for the three parts of the Unit was 17.8 for the Maternity Ward, 11.3 for Trewirgie Corner, and 11.9 for Penventon. The highest number of patients in the Unit on any one day was 57.

Staffing continued to be a serious anxiety and the members of the Nursing Staff are again to be congratulated on the loyal service which they have continued to give under conditions of considerable difficulty. The work of the County Obstetrician, Dr. J. G. Hastings Ince, which had been very heavy and had included much night work, was eased by the appointment of Dr. Sabine Rosenfeld as Resident Obstetric Officer on the 2nd January. This appointment provided a high standard of resident medical supervision.

County Maternity Home, Bodmin. (12 beds). 105 patients were admitted to this Home up to the 25th August when the Home was closed. There were no maternal deaths, 4 stillbirths and no neonatal deaths.

County Maternity Home, Looe. (20 beds). This Home includes an ante-natal hostel section. 131 patients were admitted to the Home; there were no maternal deaths, 2 stillbirths and no neonatal deaths.

Other Maternity Beds. In the Institutions transferred to the County Council under the Local Government Act, 1929, there are 9 maternity beds to which 19 women were admitted during the year.

Rosemundy Home, St. Agnes. (17 beds). This Home is maintained by the Cornwall Social and Moral Welfare Association and there were 25 maternity cases admitted during the year, each patient staying in the Home for six months.

In addition, 34 maternity patients were admitted to the City Hospital, Plymouth, and 1 maternity patient to the North Devon Infirmary, Barnstaple.

Cases of puerperal pyrexia are normally admitted to the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, and 13 of these cases were admitted to that Hospital during the year.

Consultants. A second opinion was obtained by medical practitioners for 13 patients under the Council's scheme, in addition to consultations with the County Obstetrician.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Services. The Council has arrangements under which a midwife may obtain for each of her patients two ante-natal examinations and one post-natal examination by a medical practitioner. 1,150 ante-natal examinations together with 54 post-natal examinations were made during 1945.

Ante-natal Clinics. These clinics were continued. The clinic at Bodmin which had been accommodated in the Maternity Home at Barn Lane was discontinued when the Home was closed in August. At the beginning of the year the clinic at the Redruth Hospital was divided into 2 parts; 1 part under Dr. Sabine Rosenfeld, Resident Obstetric Officer of the Hospital taking routine cases, and the other under the County Obstetrician providing for consultation cases. The average number of patients examined at each clinic during the year was as follow:—

Clinic	Average Attendance
St. Austell	... 13
Newquay	... 11
Redruth (Routine)	... 18
Redruth (Consulting)	... 17
Penzance	... 8
Liskeard	... 4
Looe	... 5
Launceston	... 8
Bodmin	... 10

Place of Birth.

The following table gives the numbers and percentages of births occurring in various places, the births concerned being those notified as occurring in the County Council's area as Welfare Authority.

YEAR.	1938		1944		1945	
	Number of births.	Percentage of all births in the year.	Number of births.	Percentage of all births in the year.	Number of births.	Percentage of all births in the year.
Patients' own Home ...	3042	85.86	2763	54.4	2313	54.8
Nursing Homes ...	302	8.52	1075	21.2	969	22.9
County Council Maternity Homes ...			564	11.1	270	6.4
County Maternity Ward ...	87	2.46	1124	5.7	850	9.2
County Maternity Ward Annexe, "Trewirgic Corner" ...			269	5.1	194	4.6
Other Hospitals and Public Assistance Institutions ...	112	3.16	124	2.5	86	2.1
Totals. ...	3543	100.0	5086	100.0	4218	100.0

Residential Nurseries.

1. **Bodmin Residential Nursery.** (22 beds). This Nursery was closed in July 1945.

2. The Health Department continued to provide general medical supervision for the three L.C.C. Nurseries at Looe, Carbis Bay and Newquay, and for the two " Save the Children " Fund Nurseries at Redruth and Looe. All these Nurseries were closed during the year.

War-Time Nurseries.

Of the four day nurseries in the County St. Austell and Polzeath were closed during the year. The Nurseries at Camborne and Newquay were continued and the daily attendances were as follow:—

Nursery	Average Attendance	Maximum Attendance
Camborne	... 19	26
Newquay	... 37	49

Home Helps.

One Home Help was employed during the year for confinement cases and seven cases were assisted in this way.

Midwifery.

	1914	1945
Number of births in the County	... 6,413	5,222
Number attended by Midwives acting as Midwives	... 1,690 (26.35%)	2,126 (40.70%)
Number attended by Midwives acting as Maternity Nurses	... 1,089 (16.98%)	1,946 (37.26%)
Number attended by Midwives in County Maternity Unit	...	676 (12.94%)
Total attended by Midwives in any capacity	... 2,779 (43.33%)	47.48 (90.90%)

Medical help was sent for by Midwives in 44.07% of their cases.

Maternal Mortality. There were 3 deaths from Sepsis and 13 from other causes connected with child bearing, making a total of 16 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	4.11
1923	... 1.10	3.66	4.76	3.82
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

		Sepsis.	Other Causes.	Total Cornwall.	England & Wales.
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
1943	...	1.36	1.17	2.53	2.29
1944	...	1.03	2.39	3.42	1.93
1945	...	0.57	2.49	3.06	1.79

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:—

1926-30	...	4.60
1931-35	...	4.47
1936-40	...	3.59
1941-45	...	3.06

The quinquennial rates given above give some indication of the significant reduction in maternal mortality which had occurred in Cornwall during the war years.

Infant Mortality.

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
1943	...	...	...	36	49
1944	...	...	...	41	46
1945	...	...	...	37	46

In 1943 the infant mortality rate for the County reached the record low level of 36 per thousand live births. The rate of infant mortality is generally considered to be the most sensitive index of the condition of the population from the hygienic point of view and the figure for 1945 remains very satisfactory. It should soon be possible to state with conviction that recent years have seen a significant fall in this rate.

Infant Welfare Centres. One Centre at Redruth is maintained by the Council. The following Centres are maintained by Voluntary Associations in the County Maternity and Child Welfare Area:—

Bodmin.	Padstow.
Bude.	Penryn.
Callington.	Perranporth.
Camborne.	Perranwell.
Camelford.	Portscatho.
Delabole.	Redruth.
Downderry.	St. Agnes.
Grampound Road.	St. Austell.
Hayle.	St. Blazey and Par.
Illogan (Pool).	St. Day.
Launceston.	St. Mawes.
Liskeard.	St. Teath.
Looe.	Saltash.
Newquay.	Tintagel.
North Hill.	Truro.
	Wadebridge.

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

		1939.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Number of Centres	... ..	23	23	27	29	32
(i) Children under 1 year of age		541	829	949	1,212	1,129
(ii) Children between the ages of						
1 and 5 years	... ..	320	301	380	502	310
Percentage of notified live births						
represented in (i) above	... ..	15.37	16.76	23.12	24.61	27.71

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
	Treated					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
12	7	5	12	—	—	—

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

Child Life Protection. 91 persons receiving children for reward were on the Register at the end of the year and 117 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. 10 children under school age were so examined during the year, and glasses provided free in 4 cases.

Nursing Homes Registration. There are 24 registered Nursing Homes. Exemption from registration has been granted to 15 Hospitals. No powers have been delegated.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES.

Midwives Practising on December 31st, 1945:

Domiciliary C.C.N.A.—					
Queen's Nurses S.C.M.	...	...	...	...	36
S.R.N. and S.C.M.	...	...	...	...	22
Village Nurse Midwives	...	...	...	...	94
Domiciliary in Private Practice and in Nursing Homes	...	...	...	...	62
Public Assistance Institutions	...	...	...	...	4
Maternity Homes (Polvellan)	...	...	...	...	5
					223

Cases Attended by Above Midwives:

	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses.
C.C.N.A.	1,558	1,038
Independent Midwives and in Nursing Homes	24 316	893
Public Assistance Institutions	4	9
County Maternity Homes (Polvellan and Bodmin)	224	6
		1,946
		2,126

Notifications Received of:—

Stillbirths	59
Deaths of Mother	4
Deaths of Child	30
Artificial Feeding	70
Liability to be a source of infection	43
Sending for Medical Aid	937

Medical Aid Sent in Respect of:—

Mother during Ante-natal period	242	
Mother during Labour	501	
Mother during Puerperium	78	
Infant	116	
		937

Work of Supervisor and Assistants:

Regular Inspections of Midwives	500
Special Visits of Enquiry	120
Inspections of Nursing Homes	74

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT HEALTH VISITOR.

Maternity and Child Welfare Work.

	C.C.N.A. Staff	Full-time Health Visitors
Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres ...	911	342
First Visits to Expectant Mothers ...	3,144	667
Re-visits to expectant Mothers ...	12,859	—
Visits to Infants under one year ...	26,402	7,776
Visits to Infants one to five years ...	26,098	8,864
Child Life Protection visits ...	255	977
Lectures given ...	37	172
Ante-natal Clinics ...	47	177

School Work:

Attendances at Minor Ailment Clinics, etc. ...	60	836
Attendances at School Medical Inspections ...	172	883
Attendances at School Cleanliness Inspections	2,338	1,212
Follow up visits ...	67	7,151

Tuberculosis Work:

First visits to patients' Homes ...	—	303
Re-visits to patients' Homes ...	74	1,529

WORK OF COUNTY NURSING ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR 1945.

Nurses Employed:

Queen's Nurses ...	29
Hospital Trained Nurses ...	26
State Certified Midwives ...	89
Emergency Nurses ...	1
Part-time Relief Nurses ...	2

Patients Attended:

New Patients ...	14,617
Surgical Cases ...	4,903
Medical Cases ...	6,985
Midwifery Cases ...	1,480
Maternity Cases ...	1,082
Miscarriages ...	167

Work Done:

General Nursing Visits ...	176,883
Midwifery and Maternity Visits ...	38,447
Casual Visits ...	37,661
Antenatal Visits ...	22,660
Health Visits ...	56,848
School Medical Inspections attended ...	230
School Cleanliness Inspections attended ...	2,103
Welfare Centres and Clinics attended ...	1,263
Attendances at operations ...	1,009
Nights on duty ...	1,999

REPORT OF COUNTY SANITARY OFFICER.

WATER SUPPLIES

The following is a brief summary of the conditions existing in the various Sanitary Districts:—

BOROUGHES

Bodmin. The water supply to the Borough is provided by the Bodmin Water Company (a private water undertaking). The present supply being obtained from moorland around Hamatethy, St. Breward.

The water is chiefly collected from underground springs and conveyed by stoneware and asbestos pipes to a main collecting pipe 12ins. in diameter to the screens at St. Breward by gravitation. From the screening plant the water after being chlorinated is conveyed to Bodmin by gravitating a distance of about eight miles. The reservoir is situated on the high ground at approximately 350ft. O.D. near the Beacon, and has a capacity of 280,000 gallons.

There is no trade or industrial supply but the Water Company supply water to the Mental Hospital and the Barracks. The domestic consumption is believed to be about 35 gallons per head per day but the consumption at the Mental Hospital and by the Military is much greater. The estimated quantity of water being supplied to the town daily is 340,000 gallons. The resources of the Water Company are said to be more than adequate to meet the demands of the Borough, but trouble has been experienced by encrustation of the mains.

Falmouth and Penryn. These two Boroughs are supplied with water from the Falmouth Corporation Waterworks which is a Municipal undertaking.

The water is obtained from springs and streams to impounding and settling reservoirs, the two impounding reservoirs having a total capacity of 216,000,000 gallons and the two settling reservoirs 20,500,000 gallons. The water is filtered and chlorinated before distribution and passes to the two Boroughs by means of 15ins.—4ins. cast iron mains.

The supply is adequate for all purposes and the resources are capable of meeting a demand to supply large areas outside these two Boroughs.

Fowey. There are five main sources of water supply to the Borough under the control of the Council. The water is mainly obtained from shallow springs collected in chambers and conveyed to service reservoirs for distribution. There are nine reservoirs with a total storage capacity of approximately 2,000,000 gallons. The yield from all sources is about 150,000 gallons per day and the resources of the Borough are said to be sufficient to meet the requirements for the next few years, including the demand for shipping. With the exception of a few outlying farms and cottages the whole of the Borough is provided with a piped supply of water.

Helston. This Borough is provided with water by the Helston and Porthleven Water Company which is a private statutory water undertaking.

The water is obtained by impounding at the Tregarthen reservoir the water from two springs augmented during the greater part of the year by water pumped from mine adits. All supplies are chlorinated and the water

from one of the mine adits is also filtered and the pH. value raised from 6 to 8 by the addition of soda ash.

Although there are some houses in the higher parts of the town which appear to receive a somewhat scanty supply during the summer months, the resources of the Company are said to be capable of providing an adequate supply to the whole of the Borough, and also to meet a demand to supply certain adjoining areas.

Launceston. The Corporation control the water undertaking for the Borough, the water being obtained from the Carne Down stream and conveyed to a filtration and chlorination plant.

The normal demand for water is said to be maximum 230,000 gallons per day and minimum 180,000 gallons per day. The actual flow of the Carne Down stream is not known but it is estimated that the maximum yield is between five and six million gallons per day and the minimum yield 600,000 gallons per day. The reservoir has a capacity of 490,000 gallons at 585ft. O.D. which is equal to a $2\frac{1}{2}$ days supply.

Apart from one or two outlying farms the whole of the Borough is served by a piped supply and the resources of the Borough are said to be capable of meeting a demand to supply the whole of the Launceston Rural District.

Liskeard. The Corporation has its own water undertaking. The source of supply being the Sibbyback and Crylla streams with a dry weather flow in the neighbourhood of 1,000,000 gallon per day. The present consumption for the Borough is said to be 260,000 gallons per day and the filtration plant is capable of dealing with 312,000 gallons per day working at full capacity.

There are two concrete tanks with a capacity of 470,000 gallons used as settling tanks, and two filtered water tanks of 300,000 gallon capacity at 592ft. O.D. The water after filtration, liming and chlorination is distributed by gravitation to supply practically the whole of the Borough.

Lostwithiel. The Borough has at present two sources of supply known respectively as The Ford System and the Collibeacon and Millham System.

The yield from the springs supplying the Ford Systems appear to have given rise to anxiety during dry seasons and the encrustation of the mains is considerably reducing the flow. The average daily yield from all sources other than wells is said to be 50,000 gallons per day, and the total consumption of water is approximately 57,000 gallons per day. It would appear that there are times when these sources are insufficient to meet the requirements of the areas they are intended to serve which comprises some 90 per cent. of the population, the remainder of which rely upon shallow wells for their water supply.

A scheme is being prepared to augment the existing supplies by collecting water issuing from an old iron mine in Churchpark Wood and pumping to the existing reservoir known as St. George Park reservoir. The yield from this source is expected to be about 72,000 gallons per day.

Penryn. (See Falmouth Borough).

Penzance. The water undertaking is controlled by the Corporation and the whole of the Borough is served by a piped supply.

The water is obtained from nine different sources. Of these filtration and chlorination is carried out at one source, chlorination only at two sources, and at the remaining six no treatment is done.

The present consumption for the Borough is approximately 720,000 gallons per day (approximately 36 gallons per head per day). It is estimated that future requirements will be in the region of 900,000 gallons per day. The total minimum yield from all sources is approximately 1,034,000 gallons per day but the main source at Drift has not been fully developed in accordance with the powers contained in the Penzance Corporation Act, 1938. The scheme includes the construction of an impounding reservoir of 150,000,000 gallons which has not yet been constructed. The scheme is designed to supply 1,000,000 gallons per day. The resources of the Borough are said to be capable of supplying water to the whole of the Land's End Peninsula and a scheme has been prepared for this purpose.

St. Ives. This Borough has four main sources of supply, the main source known as the Bussow Moor supply is an impounding reservoir capable of storing 25,000,000 gallons at 395ft. O.D. The water is obtained from old mine workings called the Bussow Shaft supplemented by springs. The minimum total yield is 50,000 gallons per day. The water is conveyed to the reservoir by a gin. main to the filter house and service reservoir at Consols. The remaining three sources are disused mine workings and shafts having a total minimum yield of 240,000 gallons per day. Of the total population of 8,500 there are 500 relying upon wells etc. for their water supply, and a scheme has been prepared by the Borough Surveyor to augment the existing sources and provide water at a high level for gravitating to those areas not provided with a piped supply.

Saltash. The Borough has three sources of supply:—

1. Plymouth Corporation.
2. The Saltash Adit.
3. S.E. Cornwall Water Board.

The total demand for the Borough is said to be between 250,000 and 280,000 gallons per day. There is no limit to the amount of water the Borough may take from the Plymouth Corporation supply. The Saltash Adit yield varies between 20,000 gallons per day in the winter to 12,000 gallons per day in the summer. From the S.E. Cornwall Water Board's supply the Corporation may take up to 10,000 gallons per day, and such additional water as may be required for Military Camps within the area. The water supplied by the Plymouth Corporation and by the S.E. Cornwall Water Board is chlorinated by these two undertakings. No treatment is carried out to the water from the Saltash Adit.

The whole of the Borough is served by a piped supply except the villages of Trematon, population 400, Trehan, population 150, and the hamlet of Notter, population 50. These areas rely upon springs and wells, but consideration is being given to supplying the areas by extending the mains of the S.E. Cornwall Water Board.

Truro City.—The water supply for the City is provided by the Truro Water Company, a private statutory water undertaking.

The water is obtained from two sources the Trevella and Penair streams at a point where they meet and from the River Allen as it flows through the City. The water is filtered and chlorinated and lime is added to raise the pH. value. The yield from all sources is 725,000 gallons per day, and the

demand is said to be in the region of 550,000 gallons per day for all purposes including waste which gives a consumption rate of 34 gallons per head per day. The supply is adequate for all purposes.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Bude-Stratton.—The water for this Urban District is obtained from the head waters of the River Tamar and is extracted by means of an intake weir some 300 ft. in length. The gathering ground above the intake is approximately 3,617 acres. There is also an impounding reservoir known as the Tamar Lake with a reputed capacity of 150,000,000 at 444 ft. O.D.

There are no areas within the Urban District without piped supplies. The average daily demand is said to be 383,000 gallons per day and the water available is far in excess of their requirements. The water is filtered and chlorinated before distribution.

Camborne-Redruth.—The water supply for the Urban District is provided by:—

1. The Camborne Water Company.
2. The Urban District Council.

The original source of the Camborne Water Company's supply is a spring at Cargenwen which feeds three storage reservoirs. This is supplemented by a supply from a mine adit. The storage comprises six reservoirs with a total capacity of 39,000,000 gallons.

The Urban District Council's supply is obtained from within the Urban District from four different zones consisting mainly of mine adits and springs. There are also a large number of wells and shutes distributed throughout the area. Considerable areas of the Urban District are without piped supplies but schemes are under consideration for supplying these areas.

Looe.—The Urban District has three sources of supply under the control of the Council but practically the whole of the district is supplied by the S.E. Cornwall Water Board, the Urban District being allowed to take up to 400,000 gallons per day, the present consumption being about 190,000 gallons per day.

At Millendreath there are 17 houses provided with a piped supply by a private company known as "Western Enterprise Ltd." the water being obtained from springs on the Duchy of Cornwall Estate and pumped to a service reservoir. The water is said to be bacteriologically unsatisfactory and the Urban District Council are considering extending their existing mains to supply these houses with water from the S.E. Cornwall Water Board.

Of the 9 farms in the district 5 are on the town mains supply, three rely upon springs and wells and one has a private supply to reservoirs. Practically the whole of the Urban District is served by a piped supply, and after allowing for future increases of population the 400,000 gallons per day they are now permitted to take from the S.E. Cornwall Water Board's main will more than meet their requirements.

Newquay.—The Urban District Council is provided with water by the Newquay and District Water Company, a private statutory water undertaking.

There are six different sources of supply, the water being obtained mainly from old mine shafts and adits supplemented by water from the

Porth stream at Rialton Mill. The total storage capacity of the reservoirs which are situated at Quintrell Downs is 3,000,000 gallons. All water is filtered and chlorinated before distribution.

The villages of Crantock and Tregurrian within the Urban District are not yet provided with a piped supply, but a scheme is being prepared to extend the existing mains so as to supply these areas.

Padstow.—The water undertaking is controlled by the Urban District Council, the water being obtained from adits collecting underground streams at Princes Common. The water passes to a collecting chamber and thence to three service reservoirs with a total capacity of 80,000 gallons, from which it gravitates by cast iron mains to feed 99% of the total population. The normal yield is approximately 130,000 gallons per day and the demand 100,000 to 120,000 gallons per day. The water is chlorinated before distribution. Normally there is said to be adequate water to meet the demands of the Urban District.

St. Austell.—The water resources of the area are controlled by the Urban District Council and consist of some 17 different sources which feed 16 service reservoirs, having a total capacity of approximately 3,608,000 gallons. The greater part of the water is derived from the Northern Upland area, most of the supply being taken from springs and fissures in rock. Chlorination is carried out at all the major sources.

The demand is about 660,000 gallons per day and it is estimated that future development with consequent increase of population may increase this to something like 1,000,000 gallons per day within the next 20 years. Adequacy of supply is maintained by the interlinking of different reservoir systems so that shortage at any particular source can be overcome by this means and by the use of reserve sources, supplies being maintained at a reasonable level throughout the year. The only areas without piped supplies are small localities isolated by agricultural belts from larger communities, and comprise some 760 of the total population of 23,000.

St. Just.—The Urban District is divided into three small areas as follows:—

St. Just Town; Trewellard Village; Boscaswell Village.

St. Just Town area consists of some 600 houses and although there is a piped supply of water the supply is inadequate and during the summer of 1944 the water had to be turned off approximately 12 hours per day.

Trewellard has almost 100 houses and this supply fails during six months of the year when water has to be pumped from a source which is neither adequate or bacteriologically satisfactory.

Boscaswell with about 55 houses, has a piped supply from a tank at Boscaswell Lower Downs. This supply is rendered insufficient for the area it should serve owing to corrosion of the mains. About 750 houses on the north side from Nancherrow to Rose Valley the inhabitants have to fetch their water from springs and wells—necessitating in many cases long journeys.

Pendeen with a population of approximately 1,100 and the remainder of the Urban District with a scattered population of about 1,000 are served mainly by private wells.

A scheme is being prepared by the Borough Surveyor of Penzance for supplying water to the whole of the Land's End Peninsula. This scheme if it materializes would overcome all the present difficulties of the St. Just Urban District.

Torpoint.—The Urban District is supplied with water from three sources: —

1. Eglaroose; 2. Crafhole; 3. Bulk supply from S.E. Cornwall Water Board.

1. Eglaroose.—This is the water from the Triffle and Hendra streams impounded to a reservoir of 4,800,000 gallons at 224 ft. O.D. The average yield taken over a period of one year is said to be 130,000 gallons per day, but in a dry summer the yield may be down to 17,000 gallons per day. The dam leaks when there is over 11 ft. of water in the reservoir. The catchment area comprises farm land and cattle have access to the streams at many points, and several farms and other premises drain direct to the streams.

2. Crafhole.—This is an impounding reservoir of 4,500,000 gallons at 140 ft. O.D. fed by springs in pastoral land around the reservoir. Surface water is said to be diverted around the reservoir. The stream is contaminated by drainage from Liscawn farm, and the village of Crafhole. The reservoir leaks when there is over 9 ft. of water.

3. S.E. Cornwall Water Board.—This water is obtained from the Withy and Rushyford brooks and after filtration and chlorination gravitates to the Kit Hill reservoir of 250,000 gallons capacity at 689 ft. O.D. From this reservoir the water further gravitates to feed a large part of South East Cornwall.

The present consumption of the Urban District is approximately 135,000 gallons per day but the estimated future requirements are said to be about 210,000 gallons per day, having regard to an influx of population from Plymouth. All water is filtered and chlorinated before distribution.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Camelford.—The Rural District consists of thirteen separate parishes of which 7 parishes rely entirely upon springs and wells for their water supply, and the other 6 are partly served by piped supplies, the remainder of each parish relying upon springs and wells.

Parishes without piped supplies:—

Advent; Otterham; Davidstow; St. Clether; St. Juliot; Lesnewth; Michaelstow.*

*Fourteen houses in the parish of Michaelstow are provided with a piped supply from a small Rural District Council supply.

Parishes with part piped supplies:—

Camelford; St. Breward; Forrabury & Minster; Tintagel; St. Teath; Trevalga.

The R.A.F. Camp at Davidstow has its own water scheme and the Rural District Council hope that this supply may become available for the civil population of Davidstow. The Rural District Council have engaged the services of a Consulting Engineer and a scheme has been prepared to provide an adequate supply of water to the whole of the Rural District.

Kerrier.—The Rural District consists of 21 parishes of which 13 have to rely upon springs and wells apart from small private supplies. Of the remaining 8 parishes only certain villages are provided with piped supplies, the remainder having to rely upon springs and wells. The following parishes apart from small private supplies rely upon springs and wells:—

Breage; Budock; Cury; Germoe; Grade Ruan; Gunwalloe; Landewednack; Mabe; Manaccan; Mawgan-in-Meneage; St. Anthony-in-Meneage; St. Martins-in-Meneage; Stithians.

Of the following parishes certain villages only are provided with piped supplies, the remainder having to rely upon springs and wells:—

Constantine; Crowan; Mawnan; Mullion; St. Gluvias; St. Keverne; Sithney; Wendron.

The Rural District Council have engaged the services of a Consulting Engineer and schemes have been prepared to supply practically the whole of the Rural District. These schemes are estimated to cost approximately £700,000. Existing water undertakings that are capable of meeting a demand to supply parts of the Rural District are:—

1. The Falmouth Corporation.
2. The Helston and Porthleven Water Company.
3. The Camborne Water Company.

The Rural District Council are communicating with these undertakings with a view to ascertaining their proposals for supplying water to the Rural District.

Launceston. This Rural District consists of 17 parishes, and there is said to be no public piped supplies to any of the parishes and that a definite shortage of water exists especially in dry weather, and much of the water now being used is unfit for drinking and domestic purposes. With the exception of a few private supplies the population relies upon springs and wells.

The Rural District Council are conferring with the Launceston Borough Council with a view to establishing a Joint Water Committee of the two Authorities to supply and distribute water from the present resources of the Borough throughout the whole of the Rural District. They are also conferring with other Authorities in the South Eastern part of the County and have engaged the services of a Consulting Engineer to investigate these sources and prepare a scheme for supplying water to the whole of the Rural District.

Liskeard.—The Rural District consist of 21 parishes of which the following 10 parishes rely entirely upon springs and wells for their water supply:—

Boconnoc; Broadoak; Duloe; St. Ive; St. Keyne; Lanreath; Pelynt; St. Veep; Warleggan; St. Winnow.

The other 11 parishes have piped supplies to parts of the parish, the remainder of each parish relying upon springs and wells:—

St. Cleer; Lansallos; Lanteglos; Linkinhorne; Liskeard; St. Martins; Menheniot; Morval; St. Neot; St. Pinnock; South Hill.

The Rural District Council are conferring with other Authorities in South East Cornwall with a view to utilising existing resources for supplying the whole of the Rural District.

St. Austell.—The Rural District consists of 17 parishes of which only one parish, Grampond, is entirely served by a piped supply. Of the remaining 16 parishes the following 8 are partly served by a piped supply:—

St. Stephens; St. Dennis; Roche; St. Mewan; St. Sampson; St. Columb; St. Ewe; Colan;

and the following 8 parishes have no piped supply and have to rely entirely upon springs and wells:—

St. Mawgan; St. Goran; Caerhayes; St. Enoder; Creed; Lanlivery; Luxulyan; St. Wenn.

The Rural District Council are conferring with the Wadebridge Rural District Council with a view to obtaining a supply for the whole of the Rural District from the Wadebridge Rural District Council's scheme to take water from the River De Lank.

St. Germans.—The Rural District consists of 16 parishes and there is no parish without a public supply of water although not all houses are connected. The district is supplied with water by:—

1. The South East Cornwall Water Board.
2. The Rural District Council.

The total quantity of water available for distribution is estimated to be during a normal summer 574,000 gallons per day, of which 400,000 gallons per day is taken from the S.E. Cornwall Water Board's resources. The approximate average daily consumption is 473,000 gallons which includes 62,000 gallons for trade purposes including agriculture, and 110,000 for H.M. Forces. It is anticipated that an increase of population will take place in the future, particularly having regard to a possible overspill from Plymouth, and that in the next 10 years the requirements will be:—

Domestic purposes	...	500,000 gallons
Trade purposes	...	125,000 ..
Government establishments	...	80,000 ..
		705,000 ..
Total	...	705,000 ..

The Rural District Council have 7 different sources of supply but the major quantity of water consumed throughout the district is obtained from the S.E. Cornwall Water Board. With the exception of a few outlying farms and premises the whole of the Rural District is served by piped supplies and the resources available appear to be adequate to meet their needs.

Stratton.—The Rural District consists of 10 parishes of which the following 8 rely entirely upon springs and wells:—

Jacobstow; Kilkhampton; Launcells; Morwenstow; North Tamerton; Week St. Mary; Whitstone; St. Gennys.

Marhamchurch parish—relies upon springs and wells except for the village of Marhamchurch which has a piped supply from the Bude-Stratton Urban District Council main.

Poundstock parish—relies upon springs and wells except for the village of Widemouth which has a piped supply provided by the Widemouth Development Company and obtained from the Bude-Stratton Urban District Council main.

A scheme for supplying practically the whole of the Rural District has been prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineer. The scheme provides

for taking water from the Tamar Lake from which it will be pumped to a service reservoir with a capacity of 900,000 gallons, from which it will gravitate by means of cast iron mains to feed practically the whole of the Rural District.

Truro.—This Rural District consists of 24 parishes of which the following 17 rely entirely upon springs and shutes for their water supply:—

Cubert; Chacewater; Cuby; Gwennap; Kenwyn; Ladock; Newlyn; Probus; Perranarworthal; Philleigh; Ruan Laniorne; St. Allen; St. Erme; St. Clement; St. Michael Penkevil; Tregoney; Veryan.

Of the remaining 7 parishes the following 5 are partly provided with a piped supply, the remainder of each parish relying upon wells:—

Feock; Gerrans; Kea; Mylor; St. Just-in-Roseland.

The parishes of Perranzabuloe and St. Agnes are provided with a piped supply for the whole of the populous parts of the parishes, only a few scattered houses having to rely upon wells.

A number of schemes have been prepared by the Local Authority for supplying water to their area, but have been deferred for the time pending the result of the meetings between Local Authorities with their technical officers and the County Council with a view to the preparation of a comprehensive scheme to supply water from the Bodmin Moor Watershed.

Wadebridge.—This Rural District consists of 19 parishes of which 5 are provided with piped supplies, the following 4 parishes being supplied by the North Cornwall Joint Water Board:—

St. Miaver Lowlands; St. Minver Highlands; St. Endellion; St. Kew; and the parish of Wadebridge which is provided with a piped supply of moorland water obtained from springs at Hustyn and Haycrook, the water gravitating to a reservoir at Wadebridge with a capacity of 250,000 gallons. The North Cornwall Joint Water Board's source of supply is the Crowdy Marsh stream, the water gravitating to the filtration and chlorination plant at Lower Moor at 885 ft. O.D. From here the water gravitates to two service reservoirs at Delabole with a total capacity of 400,000 gallons. The water is filtered and chlorinated before distribution.

The following 11 parishes rely upon springs and wells but will be served by the Rural District Council's scheme to take water from the River De Lank under the Wadebridge Rural District Council Act, 1937:—

St. Tudy; St. Maby; Egloshayle; Lanivet; Cardinham; *Lanhydrock; St. Eval; St. Ervan; St. Merryn; St. Issey; St. Breock.

*A few houses in the parish of Lanhydrock are connected to the Lanhydrock Estate supply.

The parish of Withiel relies upon wells and springs and is not included in the areas to be served by the De Lank scheme. The parish of Helland—partly springs and wells and partly the Bodmin Water Company. The parish of Blisland—springs and wells—within the statutory area of the Bodmin Water Company but not yet supplied by them.

West Penwith.—This Rural District consists of 17 parishes, the various systems of water supply to these parishes being as follows:—

Public supply piped to houses:—Parishes of Hayle, Marazion, and St. Michael's Mount.

Public supply (not piped to houses) for parts of parish only:—Parishes of Ludgvan, Madron, Perranuthnoe, Sancreed, Sennen, St. Buryan, St. Erth. Remainder of each parish relying upon wells, etc.

Wells (Public and private) and stored rain water:—Parishes of Gwinear-Gwithian, Morvah, Paul, St. Hilary, St. Levan, Towednack and Zennor.

In most of the parishes the supply is inadequate to meet present demands and in the parish of Ludgvan the supply is said to disappear entirely during a dry summer. Schemes for the supply of water to meet a demand for parts of the Rural District have been prepared by:—

1. Camborne Water Company.
2. Penzance Corporation.
3. St. Ives Corporation.
4. West Penwith Rural District Council.

Although large areas in the West Penwith Rural District are without adequate supplies of water it would appear that there are resources available in the Land's End area to provide a supply of water to practically every part of the Peninsula, if properly explored and utilised, and from undertakings which would provide the necessary treatment of the water near the source of supply.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

A survey of the arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal throughout the County was completed in September 1945, when it was found that the following arrangements existed in the various Sanitary Districts:—

BOROUGHES.

Bodmin.—The whole of the built-up area of the Borough is sewered and practically the whole of the sewerage is on the combined system taking both soil and surface water. The majority of the premises are on the water carriage system. The Borough is divided into two parts for the purpose of sewerage and sewage disposal, the sewage being conveyed to two separate disposal works known respectively as the Scarletts Well works and the Dragon Pit works. At both of these works sedimentation and filtration is carried out. The estimated dry weather flow of sewage at the works is said to be approximately 120 gallons per head per day of the population.

Falmouth.—Practically the whole of the district is sewered with the exception of a few outlying premises which are served by approximately 87 cess-pools. The sewerage and sewage disposal for the Borough is divided into three areas:—

1. The Main Sewerage System, which receives the sewage of two-thirds of the district including practically the whole of the town area, and discharges it out to sea at Middle Point without any preliminary treatment.

2. The Swanvale sewage disposal works, which provides for sedimentation and filtration.

3. The Septic Tank System, which consists of three septic tanks with a total capacity of 29,000 gallons, and one storage tank with a capacity of 33,000 gallons. The effluent is discharged out to sea near Swanpool Point.

Fowey.—The whole of the populous area of the Borough is sewered by the combined system. The whole of the sewage is discharged into the River Fowey without any preliminary treatment at 23 different outfalls.

Helston.—The Borough is divided into two parts, the Helston Ward and the Porthleven Ward. The whole of the Helston Ward with the exception of a few scattered and isolated premises is sewered to a disposal works at Lower Helston, which provide for sedimentation and filtration, the effluent passing to the river. The whole of the Porthleven Ward is sewered except outlying premises and the sewage is taken direct to the sea without any preliminary treatment. The area is mainly on the water carriage system and the sewerage is on the combined system.

Launceston.—The whole of the populous area of the Borough comprising 95% of the district is sewered, all sewage passing to the sewage disposal plant for treatment, the effluent from which is discharged into the River Tamar. The works are of an obsolete type and provide for sedimentation and filtration. The Council are considering the establishment of a new disposal plant.

Liskeard.—The whole of the populous parts of the Borough are sewered on the combined system, the sewage being discharged in an untreated state on to the land or direct into streams. Many lengths of sewer are said to be laid with insufficient cover and are in consequence badly damaged by traffic and are known to be defective. The Council have engaged the services of a Consulting Engineer for the purpose of submitting a report as to the methods that should be adopted for the treatment and disposal of sewage.

Lostwithiel.—The whole of the built-up area of the Borough is sewered on the combined system. For the purpose of sewerage the district is divided into 5 sections, each section conveying the sewage direct to the River Fowey by means of separate outfalls. No treatment is carried out before the sewage is discharged into the river. The dry weather flow of sewage is said to be approximately 60,000 gallons per day. Considerable lengths of earthenware pipes are said to be in a defective condition with open joints, the original clay jointing material having broken away.

Penryn.—The whole of the district is sewered with the exception of a few scattered premises on the outskirts of the Borough. The whole of the sewage is discharged to the river which is tidal without any preliminary treatment.

Penzance.—The old Borough of Penzance including Ledden, Tolcarne and Heamoor is sewered throughout, all the sewage being discharged to the sea without any preliminary treatment, at all states of the tide by means of five main outfalls. In addition to these five main outfalls there are numerous other points where small quantities of sewage are discharged into the sea. The district of Gulval is unsewered and the outskirts of Newlyn, Mousehole, Paul, Tredavoe and Sheffield are only partly sewered, some of the sewage discharging out to sea and some into streams. Schemes are being prepared for the sewerage of most of these areas and for suitable means of disposal of the sewage.

St. Ives.—In 1936 the Corporation constructed a deep sea outfall with a main trunk sewer. This discharges near the Merryn Rock off Bamaluz 11 feet below low water mark. Part of this main trunk sewer is constructed

as a retaining tank sewer and has a capacity of 500,000 gallons. This tank sewer is tidal controlled and discharges twice daily on the ebb-tide. No treatment of the sewage is carried out before being discharged out to sea. Apart from isolated and scattered houses the whole of the district is sewered and the premises served by the water carriage system.

Saltash.—The whole of the populous parts of the Borough are sewered and only the outlying areas, the population of which does not exceed 1,000 are unsewered, and are served by pail closet and earth closets. The sewerage of the Borough is in two sections both of which are on the combined system taking both soil and surface water. One section conveys the sewage to the Forder Sewage Disposal Works, and the other to the Salt Mill Sewage Disposal Works. There are also two points to which the sewage is taken to two settling tanks, from which the effluent is discharged direct to the River Tamar.

The Forder sewage disposal works are however, not functioning as the tanks have been affected by the tides and a licence has been obtained by the Corporation from the Ministry of Health to discharge crude sewage into the River Lynher direct as a temporary measure. The Salt Mill sewage disposal works are of an obsolete type and require to be replaced by modern works. A recommendation is to be made to the Council by their Surveyor for the establishment of a modern sewage disposal plant to which all sewage can be conveyed for treatment before being discharged into the rivers.

Truro City.—The main part of the centre of the town including the Trelander and Hendra Housing Estates is sewered mainly on the combined system. There are however, a few sections of sewers on the separate system; the separate storm water system having been established during recent years. Practically the whole of the sewage where sewers are available is taken to the treatment and disposal works at Calenick. There are a number of short lengths of sewers discharging direct into the river but it is hoped to pick up these sections and connect to the main sewerage system, so that all sewage will eventually pass to the treatment and disposal works. The works were built in 1933 and were designed for a dry weather flow of 300,000 gallons per day, being 25 gallons per head per day for a population of 12,000. The works are of modern construction but are very much over worked. They were designed to take up to 3x D.W.F. but this is frequently exceeded owing to the increase of population the amount of sewage generally being in excess of that for which the works were designed to deal. Considerable parts of the City and of the outside and undeveloped areas are unsewered. Schemes were prepared before the war for the sewerage of the main built-up areas but schemes for the remaining areas which are unsewered are to be prepared as the areas are developed.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Bude.—The whole of the populous parts of the Urban District are sewered. For the purpose of sewerage the district is divided into three areas:—

1. Bude Ward.—This is sewered mainly on the separate system discharging to a sea outfall at Compass Point without any preliminary treatment.
2. Stratton Ward.—This area is sewered on the combined system, the sewage being conveyed to a small treatment works of an obsolete type, the effluent being discharged to the River Stratt.

3. Poughill Ward.—This ward consists mainly of scattered premises, part of the old village of Poughill is drained by the separate system to a septic tank followed by rough filtration, the effluent being discharged to a stream. The treatment cannot be considered satisfactory. The remainder of the Ward is unsewered except for a length of sewer in Poughill Road which connects with the Bude Ward sewer and is discharged to sea at Compass Point.

The Council have instructed their Surveyor to prepare schemes for:—

1. Sewage disposal works for Stratton which may entail the re-sewering of the whole of the Stratton area.
2. A sewerage scheme for Poughill village and the areas south and west of the village to link up with the Bude sea outfall.
3. A sewerage scheme for Lynstone and Upton district of the Bude Ward also to link up with the Bude outfall.

Camborne-Redruth.—The whole of the populous parts of the Urban District are sewered and all sewage is discharged out to sea without any preliminary treatment. There are two main drainage systems serving a large part but not the whole of the area. They comprise the Camborne Main Drainage System and the Redruth-Illogan Joint Drainage System.

The Camborne Main Drainage System.—This scheme takes the drainage from the Western area of the Urban District. The greater part of the area including Camborne is drained into a sewer which discharges through a tunnel into the sea at Belle Lake or Coombe Bridge. This system of drainage was completed in 1928. There are $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles of pipe sewers and a tunnel 5 ft. x 7 ft. which is $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile in length.

The Redruth-Illogan Joint Drainage System.—This sewerage system takes the drainage from the Eastern area of the Urban District including Redruth, the sewage being taken to the sea through a tunnel and discharged at Goodenhene Point. The sewage of Portreath is also discharged into this tunnel into which it is pumped.

St. Day, Carharrack and Lanner are unsewered. A scheme was prepared before the war for the sewerage of these areas with an outfall to the sea and it is hoped to proceed with this scheme when materials and labour become available.

Looe.—The whole of the populous parts of the Urban District are sewered with the exception of East Cliff, Plaidy and Millendreath, all of which are in East Looe. The whole of East Looe with the above exceptions is sewered up to 7 separate outfalls discharging into the Looe River. The whole of West Looe is sewered, the sewage being conveyed to 3 separate outfalls, two of which discharge into the harbour and one into the sea. All these outfalls discharge into running water at low tides. Parts of the Urban District are sewered on the combined system and parts have separate storm water sewers, there being 22 storm water sewers discharging direct to the Looe River in addition to the combined sewers. No treatment of any of the sewage is carried out before discharge at the outfalls. A scheme has been prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineer for the sewerage of East Cliff, Plaidy and Millendreath on the combined system discharging at a sea outfall off Millendreath beach.

Newquay.—The whole of the populous parts of the Urban District forming the older parts of the district prior to the review of County Districts,

including a portion of the Porthveor Estate is sewered, the sewage discharging out to sea at two outfalls, one at Flycove and the other at Pentire.

The village of Crantock is sewered to a small treatment works at Beach Road, the remainder of the Crantock area is unsewered. The village of St. Columb Minor is sewered, the sewage passing to a settling tank followed by land irrigation. There is also a small disposal works at Gustiveor. A few houses south of Crantock Avenue and Pentire Crescent, East Pentire are sewered to a small disposal works at Fern Pit. A small portion of St. Columb Porth is drained to a small disposal works, the effluent from which discharges on to the beach. The village of Trencreek is sewered to a small disposal works. The whole of Tregurrian, Watergate and Crantock except Crantock village are unsewered. A scheme was prepared before the war for the improvement of the town sewers and the outfalls. This scheme is again being considered by the Urban District Council also a small scheme for the improvement of the sewerage and sewage disposal works at Crantock village.

Padstow.—The whole of the populous parts of the Urban District are sewered, the sewage being conveyed to three separate outfalls and discharged out to sea without any preliminary treatment.

St. Austell.—St. Austell town area including most of Mount Charles is sewered to a disposal work on the Pentewan Road at Menagwins. Slades, Tregonissey, Carclaze, Charlestown, a small part of Mount Charles and Duporth area, Boscoppa, Sandy Bottoms, Bethel, Holmbush, Crinnis, Mevagissey and Pentewan are sewered on combined systems to sea outfalls. St. Blazey, Par and Tywardreath is sewered by a partially separate system to a sea outfall at Spit Beach, Par. Stenalees and Bugle area is sewered to a disposal works at Molinnis, Bugle. Penwithick, Rescorla area is sewered to a disposal works below Rescorla.

The areas of the district not sewered include Tywardreath Highway area, St. Andrew's Road, Par, Kilhallon, Carthew, Ruddlemoor, Trethowel, Lower Kerrow, Lavrean, Bugle, Porthpean village, London Apprentice, Portmellon and part of Gover Valley. Schemes are envisaged for the sewerage and the provision of suitable disposal work for most of these areas as soon as experienced staff can be obtained.

St. Just.—Approximately 70% to 75% of the district is sewered and practically all the sewage is taken direct to the sea. A small area of the district is drained to a disused tin mine. The remainder of the district consists of a somewhat scattered population and is unsewered.

Torpoint.—The whole of the developed area of the Urban District is sewered on the combined system, the sewage being conveyed to the Hamoaze by means of five separate outfalls. No treatment is carried out before discharge. In addition to the above the Admiralty Camps discharge their sewage untreated into the river. Only the undeveloped area of the Urban District is unsewered. The scattered premises apart from the Admiralty Camps in these areas are mainly served by water closets discharging to cess-pits.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Camelford.—The Rural District consists of 13 parishes of which 3 are sewered or partly sewered, the remaining 10 parishes being unsewered.

Camelford.—The town of Camelford is sewered throughout, the sewerage being on the combined system and discharging at a treatment and disposal works in the town.

Forrabury & Minster.—The village of Boscastle has a short length of sewer discharging into a stream which is a tributary of the River Valancy. The remainder of the parish is unsewered.

St. Teath.—The village of St. Teath has a short length of sewer discharging into a cess-pit, the effluent from which passes on to adjoining land. Delabole has a section of sewer which drains a large part of Pengelly and Higher Pengelly, the sewage discharges into the bottom of a quarry known as "The Tip" and disappears.

The following parishes are unsewered:—

Advent; Davidstow; Lesnewth; Michaelstow; Otterham; St. Breward; St. Clether; St. Juliot; Trevalga; Tintagel.

A scheme for the sewerage of the villages of Delabole, St. Teath and Treligga and the establishment of suitable disposal works is being considered by the Rural District Council. Schemes are also being considered in respect of Forrabury and Minster, Camelford, St. Breward and Tintagel.

Kerrier.—The Rural District consists of 21 parishes of which 2 are sewered or partly sewered and 19 are unsewered.

Landewednack.—There is a 9 in. sewer laid from the centre of the village to a sea outfall at Polpeor.

Mullion.—The sewage from this area is discharged out to sea without any preliminary treatment.

The following parishes are unsewered:—

Breage; Budock; Constantine; Crowan; Cury; Germoe; Grade Ruan; Gunwalloe; Mabe; Manaccan; Mawgan-in-Meneage; St. Anthony-in-Meneage; St. Gluvias; St. Keverne; St. Martins-in-Meneage; Sithney; Stithians; Wendron; Mawnan Smith.

Launceston.—The Rural District consists of 17 parishes and there is said to be no piped water supplies to any of the parishes, therefore any schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal are dependant upon water being taken to all or some of the parishes comprising the Rural District.

Boyton.—At Boyton Bridge, a Blake's Automatic Distributor was installed in 1943 to deal with the sewage from the Ministry of Home Grown Timber Hostel, the remainder of the parish is unsewered.

Stokeclimsland.—Stokeclimsland village is sewered to a small disposal plant.

The following parishes are unsewered:—

Altarnun; Egloskerry; Laneast; Lawhitton; Lewannick; Lezant; North Hill; St. Stephens by Launceston; St. Thomas; South Petherwin; Trewen; Tremaine; Trenelos; Tresmeer; Warbstow.

A Consulting Engineer has been engaged to prepare schemes for the following villages and hamlets:—

Parish	Villages and Hamlets
Altarnun	... Five Lanes and Altarnun.
Egloskerry	... Egloskerry.
Lawhitton	... Lawhitton.
Lewannick	... Lewannick.
North Hill	... North Hill and Coads Green.
South Petherwin	... South Petherwin and Dawes House.
Part of St. Thomas and part of South Petherwin	... Tregadillett.
Tresmeer	... Three Hammers and Churchtown.
Warbstow	... Warbstow and Canworthy Water.

Liskeard.—This Rural District consists of 21 parishes of which the whole or part of 14 are sewered and 7 are unsewered as follows:—

Partly sewered, the sewage passing on to land:—Duloe and Menheniot.

Partly sewered to cess-pits:—Liskeard; Morval; St. Neot; St. Ive; St. Pinnock.

Partly sewered to rivers and streams:—Linkinhorne; Lanreath; St. Cleer; St. Veep.

Partly sewered to sea outfalls:—Lanteglos and Lansallos.

Partly sewered to treatment and disposal works:—Pelynt.

The following parishes are unsewered:—

Broadoak; Boconnoc; St. Winnow; St. Martins; St. Keyne; South Hill; Warleggan.

St. Austell.—The Rural District consists of 17 parishes of which 7 are sewered or partly sewered, and 10 are unsewered.

Parish of Grampound—is sewered practically throughout, but the sewers are in a defective condition. The sewage drains to a sedimentation tank, the effluent passing to a stream.

Parish of St. Columb Major—The town of St. Columb is sewered throughout. The sewerage is in two sections and is on the combined system. The St. Columb township section conveys the sewage to a large irrigation plot, the effluent passing to the River Menalhyl. The St. Columb Road system conveys the sewage to a treatment and disposal works at St. Columb Road.

Parish of St. Dennis—has a combined system of sewerage, the sewage passing to treatment works at Bodella Moor.

Parish of St. Stephens-in-Brannel—Practically the whole of the parish is sewered with a separate system, the sewage is disposed of at four separate treatment works, viz., Gwindra, Terras, Gornmarris and Carpalla.

Parish of St. Goran—St. Goran Churchtown has a sewer discharging to a stream. Gorran Haven has a small sedimentation plant, the effluent from which passes to a sea outfall. The remainder of the parish is unsewered.

Parish of Roche—The township of Roche is sewered by a separate system, the sewage being treated at disposal works at Roche.

Parish of St. Sampson—Golant is sewered, the sewage passing direct to the River Fowey. The remainder of the parish is agricultural and is unsewered.

The following parishes are unsewered:—

Colan; Creed; Luxulyan; Lanlivery; Mawgan-in-Pydar; St. Wenn; St. Enoder; St. Ewe; St. Michael Caerhayes; St. Mewan.

New schemes are contemplated for the following parishes:—

Parish	Village
St. Mewan	... Trewoon and Polgooth.
Gram-pound	... Gram-pound Village.
St. Enoder	... Fraddon and Summercourt.
St. Goran	... St. Goran Churchtown.
St. Mawgan	... Trenance and St. Mawgan Churchtown.
St. Sampson	... Golant.

St. Germans.—The Rural District consists of 16 parishes of which 6 parishes are practically sewered throughout. 7 parishes are partly sewered and three parishes are unsewered.

Parishes partly sewered to cess-pits:—*Landrake; Pillaton; St. Dominic; St. Mellion.

Parishes partly sewered to rivers and streams:—*Antony; *Callington; *Calstock.

Parishes partly sewered to sea outfalls:—Landulph; *Millbrook; *Maker; Rame; Shevioc; St. Germans.

*These parishes are sewered practically throughout.

The following parishes are unsewered:—Botus Fleming; Quethiock; St. John.

New schemes are contemplated for the following parishes:—

Parish	Village
Antony	... Antony.
Botus Fleming	... Hatt.
Callington	... Callington.
St. Germans	... St. Germans and Downterry.

Stratton.—This Rural District consists of 10 separate parishes of which the whole or part of 6 parishes are sewered and 4 parishes are unsewered.

Parish of Kilkhampton—The village of Kilkhampton is sewered, the effluent passing on to land.

Parish of Marhamchurch—Marhamchurch village is sewered throughout, the sewage passing partly to a small treatment works and partly on to land.

Parish of Morwenstow—The hamlets of Shop and Woodford are sewered to settling tanks. The remainder of the parish is unsewered.

Parish of Poundstock—Widemouth is sewered to treatment works. The remainder of the parish is unsewered.

Parish of Week St. Mary—The village of Week St. Mary is partly sewered, the sewage passing on to land. The remainder of the parish is unsewered.

Parish of Whitstone—The hamlet of Boot is sewered to small treatment works. The remainder of the parish is unsewered.

The following parishes are unsewered:—

Jacobstow; Launcells; North Tamerton; St. Gennys.

New schemes are contemplated for the following parishes:—

North Tamerton; Widemouth; Kilkhampton; Launcells; Marhamchurch; Poundstock; Week St. Mary.

Truro.—The Rural District consists of 24 parishes of which the whole or part of 9 parishes is sewered and the remaining 15 parishes are unsewered.

Parish of Feock—Devoran is sewered throughout, the sewage passing to the river. The remainder of the parish is unsewered.

Parish of Gerrans—Portscatho is sewered to three sea outfalls. The remainder of the parish is unsewered.

Parish of Ladock—Grampound Road is sewered to a small treatment works. The remainder of the parish is unsewered.

Parish of Mylor—Mylor Bridge is partly sewered, the sewage passing to the river. Flushing is sewered, the sewage passing to the river.

Parish of Newlyn—Newlyn East is partly sewered, the sewage passing to a stream. The remainder of the parish is unsewered.

Parish of Perranzabuloe—Perranporth is sewered throughout to a sea outfall. The remainder of the parish is unsewered.

Parish of Probus—Probus village is sewered, the sewage passing to streams. The remainder of the parish is unsewered.

Parish of St. Agnes—St. Agnes Churchtown including Goonbell and Goonown is sewered throughout to a sea outfall. Mount Hawke is sewered to small treatment works. The remainder of the parish is unsewered.

Parish of St. Just-in-Roseland—St. Mawes is partly sewered to a river outfall. The remainder of the parish is unsewered.

The following parishes are unsewered:—

Cuby; Cubert; Chacewater; Gwennap; Kenwyn; Kea; Perranarworthal; Philleigh; Ruanlanihorne; St. Allen; St. Clement; St. Erme; St. Michael Penkevil; Tregoney; Veryan.

Wadebridge.—The Rural District consists of 19 parishes of which 4 have some parts of the parish sewered, the remaining 15 are unsewered.

Parish of St. Kew—St. Kew Highway is sewered to a septic tank.

Parish of St. Endellion—Port Isaac is sewered to sea outfalls.

Parish of St. Minver Lowlands—Pentireglaze is sewered to a sea outfall.

Parish of Wadebridge—This parish is sewered throughout to numerous outfalls at the River Camel which is tidal.

The following parishes are unsewered:—

Blisland; Cardinham; Egloshayle; Helland; Lanhydrock; Lanivet; St. Breock; St. Ervan; St. Eval; St. Issey; St. Mabyon; St. Merryn; St. Minver Highlands; St. Tudy; Withiel.

West Penwith.—This Rural District consists of 17 parishes of which 6 are sewered or partly sewered and 11 are unsewered.

The following parishes are sewered or partly sewered:—

Hayle—sewered into the harbour.

Marazion—sewered to sea outfalls.

Perranuthnoe—sewered to small disposal works at Goldsithney.

Sennen—partly sewered.

St. Erth—partly sewered to a river outfall.

St. Michael's Mount—sewered to a sea outfall.

The following parishes are unsewered:—

Gwinear-Gwithian; (a) Ludgvan; (b) Madron; (c) St. Leven; Sancreed; St. Buryan; St. Hilary; Towednack; Zennor; Morvah; Paul.

- (a) except the village of Long Rock which is sewered to a sea outfall.
- (b) except the village of Madron Churchtown which is sewered and the sewers connected to those of Penzance Corporation. Trewidden and Trengwainton are also sewered.
- (c) except Porthcurnow which is sewered to a sea outfall.

HOUSING.

Rural Housing.

On 17th October, 1944, a conference was held at the County Hall to consider matters connected with Rural Housing. Present at the conference were representatives of the Ministry of Health, the County Council, and the Cornish Rural District Councils. The conference passed the following recommendations which were subsequently adopted by the County Council:—

“ That this Conference of representatives of the County Council and of the Rural District Councils of Cornwall in accepting unanimously the principle of establishing voluntarily a Joint County Committee for Cornwall on the lines recommended by the Rural Housing Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Health, as a means towards attaining a closer partnership between the County Council and the Rural District Councils in all matters relating to rural housing RECOMMENDS as follows:—

- (a) the establishment of a Joint County Committee to be known as the Cornwall Rural Joint Advisory Housing Committee, consisting of representatives of the Rural District Councils, of the County Council, and of the Cornwall Branch of the Rural District Councils Association, together with persons experienced in rural housing, and representatives of other bodies interested in rural housing within the County;
- (b) that the representatives on the Committee be appointed in the following proportions:—

		Members
Rural District Councils (1 each)	...	10
County Council	...	6
Cornwall Branch of the R.D.C. Assn.	...	4
Co-opted Members, not exceeding	...	6
		—
Total, 2 of whom shall be women		26
		—

The terms of reference of the Committee were set out in the Annual Report for 1944.

Cornwall Rural Joint Advisory Housing Committee

The first meeting of this Committee was held on the 23rd March, 1945, at which it was RESOLVED

- (a) that a Technical and Standards Sub-Committee be appointed consisting of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Mr. H. H. Cooper, Mr. J. A. Moyle, the County Medical Officer, the County Sanitary Officer, the County Architect, the Medical Officer of the West Penwith Rural District Council, and one Sanitary Inspector from each of the ten Rural District Councils.

- (b) that an Emergency and Finance Sub-Committee be appointed consisting of the Chairman, Mr. W. J. T. Peters, (Kerrier Rural District Council); the Vice-Chairman, Mr. W. G. Goodfellow, (Cornwall County Council); Mr. F. Dempster, (Rural District Councils Association); Mr. W. J. Phillips, (Truro Rural District Council); and Mr. G. T. Strout, (Rural District Councils Association).

Technical & Standards Sub-Committee

Meetings of this Sub-Committee were held at the County Hall, Truro, on the 23rd April, and the 4th May, 1945, at which it was resolved to recommend

“ that two standards of housing conditions be adopted, (i) as the standard ultimately expected to be aimed at, and (ii) the standard with which all existing houses shall be made to comply, where practicable, when such houses are dealt with in connexion with the survey to be carried out in all Rural Districts.”

These standards were adopted by the Cornwall Joint Advisory Housing Committee at a meeting held at the County Hall, Truro, on the 18th May, 1945, after which copies of the standard were sent to all Rural District Councils and other bodies represented on the Committee.

Housing Survey

Of the ten Rural Districts in the County at the end of the year only three had made any progress with the carrying out of the Survey as recommended by the Cornwall Joint Advisory Housing Committee at their meeting on the 18th May, 1945.

The following table shows the position up to the end of the year.

Rural District	No. of parishes in Rural District.	No. of parishes completed.	Parishes under Survey but not completed.	No. of houses inspected.	CLASSIFICATION					No. of houses overcrowded.
					Categories					
					1	2	3	4	5	
Camelford	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerrier	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Launceston	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liskeard	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Austell	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Germans	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stratton	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truro	24	—	7	407	7	8	124	164	104	—
Wadebridge	19	4	3	900	77	214	133	328	148	—
West Penwith	17	—	2	225	51	78	67	6	23	—
Totals	175	4	12	1532	135	300	324	498	275	—
					%	%	%	%	%	
					8.8	19.5	21.1	32.5	17.9	

1. Satisfactory in all respects.
2. Minor defects.
3. Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement.
4. Appropriate for re-conditioning.
5. Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at a reasonable expense.

Copies of the Standard of Fitness approved by the Cornwall Rural Joint Advisory Housing Committee have been sent to Borough and Urban District Councils in the County for their information.

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.
Camelford Rural	8
Kerrier Rural	56
Launceston Rural	6
Liskeard Rural	8
St. Germans Rural	9
Stratton Rural	8
Truro Rural	22
Wadebridge Rural	26
West Penwith Rural	35

TABLE I.

Estimated Population and Total Number of Births and Deaths in each District during the Year 1945.

UNITARY DISTRICT.	AREA IN ACRES.	ESTIMATED POPULATION 1945	LIVE BIRTHS.							Stillbirths.	DEATHS.						
			Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.	Rate.	Under 1 Year.			At all Ages.					
			M.	F.	M.	F.			Number.		Total.	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number.	Total	Rate.		
							9	10								11	12	13	14
URBAN.			M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.		M.	F.			
Min	3,311	5,402	31	24	7	5	67	12.40	..	..	4	4	59.70	40	44	84	15.55
De-Stratton	4,278	5,103	26	23	4	2	55	10.78	2	2	1	3	54.55	35	33	68	13.32
Worborne—																	
Redruth	22,411	33,850	199	240	44	31	514	15.18	30	8	9	17	33.07	229	252	481	14.21
South	1,893	15,130	131	123	23	26	303	20.03	11	2	3	5	16.50	93	120	213	14.08
Key	2,973	1,948	12	16	1	1	30	15.40	..	..	1	1	33.33	15	12	27	13.86
Ston	3,965	5,457	40	36	7	3	86	15.76	..	..	2	2	23.26	36	41	77	14.11
Waceston	2,182	4,567	22	27	4	2	55	12.04	..	..	1	1	18.18	32	30	62	13.57
Ward	2,704	4,242	35	23	3	5	66	15.56	2	4	2	6	90.91	32	37	69	16.27
W...	1,649	3,782	21	14	7	1	43	11.37	1	2	..	2	46.51	25	24	49	12.95
Wwithiel	2,964	2,130	12	18	3	2	35	16.43	1	1	3	4	114.29	22	16	38	17.84
Wquay	5,290	9,742	75	63	11	13	162	16.63	3	..	1	1	6.17	46	72	118	12.11
Wstow	3,343	2,344	23	18	1	1	43	18.34	2	2	..	2	46.51	16	20	36	15.36
Wryn	721	3,472	27	17	5	3	52	14.98	1	1	2	3	57.69	24	34	58	16.70
Wance	3,124	19,700	140	126	24	24	314	15.94	13	12	10	22	70.06	146	169	315	15.99
Wustell	18,288	21,870	160	159	24	18	361	16.51	14	12	8	20	55.40	167	157	324	14.81
Wves	4,339	8,525	49	57	10	9	125	14.66	4	2	3	5	40.00	60	82	142	16.66
Wust	7,634	4,163	22	23	3	5	53	12.73	3	..	3	3	56.60	22	32	54	12.97
Wash	5,335	6,588	59	63	4	4	130	19.73	8	2	3	5	38.46	36	51	87	13.21
Wpoint	975	3,255	33	34	3	3	73	22.43	1	1	1	2	27.40	24	19	43	13.21
Wto City	2,476	12,360	78	78	17	9	182	14.73	5	4	3	7	38.46	97	79	176	14.24
TOTALS	99,855	173,630	1195	1182	205	167	2,749	15.84	101	55	60	115	41.83	1,197	1,324	2,521	14.52
RURAL.																	
Welford	52,544	7,350	49	60	4	8	121	16.46	6	2	1	3	24.29	43	60	103	14.01
Wrier	90,898	18,360	141	129	11	14	295	16.07	6	6	4	10	33.90	137	148	285	15.52
Waceston	73,081	6,387	52	45	9	3	109	17.06	2	..	..	..	..	52	44	96	15.03
Wward	104,851	13,790	111	98	13	17	239	17.33	6	9	2	11	46.03	107	109	216	15.66
Wustell	82,030	18,660	117	142	21	17	297	15.92	11	6	1	7	23.57	109	110	219	11.74
Wermans	48,400	15,110	118	104	17	12	251	16.61	11	2	2	4	15.94	126	95	221	14.62
Wston	56,301	5,102	27	34	4	7	72	14.11	3	1	..	1	13.89	44	35	79	15.48
Wro	108,073	24,520	189	187	24	23	423	17.25	15	8	6	14	33.10	195	201	396	16.15
Wlebridge	88,231	13,640	96	101	8	13	218	15.98	8	5	4	9	41.28	86	106	192	14.08
Wt Penwith	59,771	17,010	130	117	17	6	270	15.87	9	7	4	11	40.74	118	135	253	14.87
TOTALS	764,271	139,929	1030	1017	128	120	2,295	16.40	77	46	24	70	30.50	1,017	1,043	2,060	14.72
Wole County	864,126	313,559	2225	2219	333	287	5,044	16.08	178	101	84	185	36.67	2,214	2,367	4,581	14.61
Wly Isles		1,461	11	8	1	..	20	13.69	..	1	1	2	100.00	12	10	22	15.06

Birth and Death Rates calculated per 1,000 of the population.

TABLE I
Estimated Population and Total Number of Births and Deaths in each

Date	Number	Births						Total	Deaths	Rate
		1	2	3	4	5	6			
1900	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1901	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1902	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1903	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1904	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1905	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1906	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1907	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1908	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1909	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1910	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1911	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1912	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1913	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1914	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1915	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1916	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1917	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1918	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1919	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1920	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1921	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1922	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1923	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1924	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1925	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1926	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1927	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1928	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1929	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1930	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1931	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1932	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1933	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1934	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1935	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1936	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1937	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1938	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1939	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1940	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1941	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1942	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1943	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1944	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1945	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1946	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1947	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1948	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1949	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1950	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Births and Deaths based on data estimated for 1900 to the present.

TABLE II.

Infectious Diseases notified in each District during the Year 1945.

SANITARY DISTRICT	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Encephalitis Lethargica	Acute Polio-Encephalitis	Acute Poliomyelitis	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Pneumonia	Malaria	Dysentery	Measles	Whooping Cough	Totals
URBAN																		
Bodmin	..	4	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	58	38	..	111
Bude-Stratton	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
Camborne-Redruth	..	30	50	..	..	18	35	6	..	..	6	4	22	..	1	273	30	475
Falmouth	..	4	24	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	1	2	8	..	..	268	14	326
Fowey	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	7
Helston	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	15
Launceston	..	11	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	41	..	63
Liskeard	..	1	2	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	92	17	126
Looe	2	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	13	1	..	106	37	165
Lostwithiel	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	90	..	101
Newquay	..	1	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	193	1	203
Padstow
Penryn	..	2	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	39	..	53
Penzance	..	57	28	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	99	34	221
St. Austell	41	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	310	18	382
St. Ives	..	1	20	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	10	46
St Just	..	11	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	146	4	171
Saltash	13	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	130	20	192
Torpoint	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	64	11	83
Truro City	..	29	13	1	..	5	3	..	..	..	1	1	5	..	..	296	..	354
TOTALS	..	153	218	2	2	41	48	13	..	1	14	14	118	4	61	2209	200	3098
RURAL																		
Camelford	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	3	..	13	6	4	136	10	176
Kerrier	..	4	8	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	7	1	14	1	..	147	22	207
Launceston	11	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	31	..	51
Liskeard	..	4	10	..	..	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	241	99	381
St. Austell	28	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	336	5	385
St. Germans	..	5	24	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	6	1	336	32	425
Stratton	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Truro	..	18	53	..	2	7	5	1	..	..	1	1	33	..	6	384	102	613
Wadebridge	..	2	21	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	44	86	1	165
West Penwith	..	20	12	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	3	1	1	..	1	83	2	129
TOTALS	..	53	168	..	2	24	13	8	1	..	14	4	124	13	56	1780	273	2533
Whole County	..	206	386	2	4	65	61	21	1	1	28	18	242	17	117	3989	473	5631

TABLE III.

(a) ANALYSIS OF CASES TREATED AT THE COUNTY ISOLATION HOSPITAL, TRURO (in age groups of years).

Year ended 31st December, 1945.

Disease	0—		1—		5—		15—		20—		25—		30—		35—		45—		55—		65—		TOTAL	Deaths
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Bubberia —																								
Cases	1	—	11	10	44	43	4	14	6	20	2	10	—	5	2	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	179	33.46%
Carriers	1	1	1	5	14	14	1	6	3	6	2	—	—	5	—	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	64	11.96%
Contacts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	3	—	10	10	40	38	5	8	6	4	2	3	—	5	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	140	26.17%
Scarlet Spinal F.	—	1	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2.06%
Scabies	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.19%
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shells	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stomatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stomatitis	1	—	—	—	5	4	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.37%
Scrophulous	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	3.55%
Scrophulous	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.56%
Scrophulous	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	—	1	1	—	3	13	2.43%
Scrophulous	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.19%
Scrophulous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.56%
Scrophulous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.56%
Scrophulous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1.68%
Miscellaneous	2	1	2	8	13	9	5	4	6	9	6	2	2	6	5	2	—	2	—	1	2	—	87	16.26%
	8	3	31	42	119	110	20	32	24	39	14	18	3	22	16	15	2	5	2	5	2	3	535	18
	11	—	73	—	229	—	52	—	63	—	32	—	25	—	31	—	7	—	7	—	5	—	535	18
	2.06%	—	13.65%	—	42.80%	—	9.72%	—	11.78%	—	5.98%	—	4.67%	—	5.79%	—	1.31%	—	1.31%	—	.98%	—	18	—

(b) ANALYSIS OF CASES TREATED AT THE WESTWARD HO! ISOLATION HOSPITAL, NEWQUAY (in age groups of years).

Year ended 31st December, 1945.

Disease	0—		1—		5—		15—		20—		25—		30—		35—		45—		55—		65—		TOTAL	Deaths
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Chicken Pox	—	—	1	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9.43%
Scabies	—	1	9	6	7	8	2	4	6	13	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	63.21%
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	4	3	—	2	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	16.04%
Miscellaneous	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.94%
Miscellaneous	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4.72%
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5.66%
	1	—	13	9	13	15	5	5	10	18	4	3	2	1	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	—
	.94%	—	20.76%	—	26.42%	—	—	9.43%	—	26.42%	—	—	6.60%	—	2.83%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	—

Details of the miscellaneous cases are given on the back.

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ANALYSIS OF THE ...
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TABLE IV.
STATEMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS—ANNUAL RETURN 1945.

	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Adult
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.									
(1) Number of definite Cases of Tuberculosis on Register at beginning of Year ...	538	365	6	4	111	140	60	45	549
(2) Transferred from other Counties ...	19	8	—	—	2	1	1	1	21
(3) Lost sight of Cases returned during the year ...	5	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
B.									
Number of New Cases diagnosed as TB during the year—									146
(1) TB — ...	29	20	—	1					
(2) TB + ...	106	62	—	—					
Total TB— and TB+ ...	135	82	—	1					
(3) Non Pulmonary ...	—	—	—	—	11	4	5	4	
C.									
Number of Cases Written off during the year:—									
(1) Recovered ...	31	29	—	—	15	20	3	6	46
(2) Dead (all causes) ...	62	35	—	—	1	1	1	—	63
(3) Removed to other Areas ...	22	17	2	—	1	2	2	2	23
(4) For other Reasons ...	22	9	—	—	—	1	2	2	22
D.									
Number of definite Cases of TB on Dispensary Register at end of year ...	561	371	3	3	111	126	54	35	672

TABLA

STATEMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Pulmonary		Total	Number of definite Cases of Tuberculosis on Register at beginning of Year	Number of definite Cases of Tuberculosis on Register at end of Year
	Adults	Children			
1911	105	1	106	105	106
1912	105	1	106	105	106
1913	105	1	106	105	106
1914	105	1	106	105	106
1915	105	1	106	105	106
1916	105	1	106	105	106
1917	105	1	106	105	106
1918	105	1	106	105	106
1919	105	1	106	105	106
1920	105	1	106	105	106
1921	105	1	106	105	106
1922	105	1	106	105	106
1923	105	1	106	105	106
1924	105	1	106	105	106
1925	105	1	106	105	106
1926	105	1	106	105	106
1927	105	1	106	105	106
1928	105	1	106	105	106
1929	105	1	106	105	106
1930	105	1	106	105	106
1931	105	1	106	105	106
1932	105	1	106	105	106
1933	105	1	106	105	106
1934	105	1	106	105	106
1935	105	1	106	105	106
1936	105	1	106	105	106
1937	105	1	106	105	106
1938	105	1	106	105	106
1939	105	1	106	105	106
1940	105	1	106	105	106
1941	105	1	106	105	106
1942	105	1	106	105	106
1943	105	1	106	105	106
1944	105	1	106	105	106
1945	105	1	106	105	106
1946	105	1	106	105	106
1947	105	1	106	105	106
1948	105	1	106	105	106
1949	105	1	106	105	106
1950	105	1	106	105	106
1951	105	1	106	105	106
1952	105	1	106	105	106
1953	105	1	106	105	106
1954	105	1	106	105	106
1955	105	1	106	105	106
1956	105	1	106	105	106
1957	105	1	106	105	106
1958	105	1	106	105	106
1959	105	1	106	105	106
1960	105	1	106	105	106
1961	105	1	106	105	106
1962	105	1	106	105	106
1963	105	1	106	105	106
1964	105	1	106	105	106
1965	105	1	106	105	106
1966	105	1	106	105	106
1967	105	1	106	105	106
1968	105	1	106	105	106
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1971	105	1	106	105	106
1972	105	1	106	105	106
1973	105	1	106	105	106
1974	105	1	106	105	106
1975	105	1	106	105	106
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1977	105	1	106	105	106
1978	105	1	106	105	106
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1981	105	1	106	105	106
1982	105	1	106	105	106
1983	105	1	106	105	106
1984	105	1	106	105	106
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1986	105	1	106	105	106
1987	105	1	106	105	106
1988	105	1	106	105	106
1989	105	1	106	105	106
1990	105	1	106	105	106
1991	105	1	106	105	106
1992	105	1	106	105	106
1993	105	1	106	105	106
1994	105	1	106	105	106
1995	105	1	106	105	106
1996	105	1	106	105	106
1997	105	1	106	105	106
1998	105	1	106	105	106
1999	105	1	106	105	106
2000	105	1	106	105	106

County Council
TABLE V. ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.
ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS AND NUMBERS ON REGISTERS, 1945.
(including the Boroughs of Penzance and Falmouth).

Clinic.	Attendances on Surgeon's Days.								Total Attendances on all Days.					Number of Cases on Register. on 31.12.45.				
	New Cases.				Total Attendances.				Under School age.	School age.	Tuber- culosis. (all ages)	Adults.	Total.	Under School age.	School age.	Tuber- culosis (all ages)	Adults.	Total.
	Under School age.	School age.	Tuber- culosis. (all ages)	Total.	Under School age.	School age.	Tuber- culosis. (all ages)	Total.										
Just	6	12	—	18	22	171	20	213	16	296	37	22	371	4	42	11	4	61
Penzance (County cases) (1st 3 months)	23	73	—	96	141	506	50	697	360	1956	115	280	2711	50	173	15	64	302
(Borough cases)	—	10	—	10	—	53	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Auston	5	17	—	22	30	297	18	345	65	1085	25	196	1371	21	83	13	55	172
St Auston	29	82	—	111	171	500	40	711	349	1766	83	241	2439	68	208	22	93	391
Falmouth (County cases) (1st 3 months)	24	63	2	89	108	464	45	617	318	1792	128	80	2318	67	180	15	72	334
(Borough cases)	—	3	—	3	—	29	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Auston	28	118	1	147	228	982	47	1257	494	4405	91	120	5110	106	306	29	163	504
St Auston	33	115	1	149	181	981	67	1224	334	4489	123	254	5200	82	426	18	120	646
St Auston	10	35	—	45	73	316	13	402	103	909	31	43	1086	32	131	6	30	199
St Auston	20	84	—	104	111	565	30	706	166	1943	45	122	2276	32	86	4	63	185
St Auston	28	64	1	93	161	382	28	571	326	1766	53	339	2484	62	235	15	106	418
St Auston	19	52	—	71	52	374	22	448	74	1082	21	69	1246	16	204	13	13	246
St Auston	5	26	—	31	25	229	3	257	58	806	9	35	908	10	82	1	9	102
St Auston	6	73	—	79	41	270	6	317	50	1282	12	10	1354	23	116	2	11	152
Totals of County Council Clinics	236	827	5	1068	1344	6119	389	7852	2713	23577	773	1811	28874	573	2272	164	703	3712
St Auston	9	83	—	92	38	507	16	561	46	535	25	—	606	18	103	4	—	125
St Auston	—	1	—	1	—	5	12	17	—	6	15	—	21	—	3	2	—	5
Totals of Cornish Cases	245	911	5	1161	1382	6631	417	8430	2759	24118	813	1811	29501	591	2378	170	703	3842

TABLE

PERCENTAGE

Year	New Cases		Total Cases		Percentage
	1910	1911	1910	1911	
1910	100	100	100	100	100
1911	100	100	100	100	100
1912	100	100	100	100	100
1913	100	100	100	100	100
1914	100	100	100	100	100
1915	100	100	100	100	100
1916	100	100	100	100	100
1917	100	100	100	100	100
1918	100	100	100	100	100
1919	100	100	100	100	100
1920	100	100	100	100	100
1921	100	100	100	100	100
1922	100	100	100	100	100
1923	100	100	100	100	100
1924	100	100	100	100	100
1925	100	100	100	100	100
1926	100	100	100	100	100
1927	100	100	100	100	100
1928	100	100	100	100	100
1929	100	100	100	100	100
1930	100	100	100	100	100
1931	100	100	100	100	100
1932	100	100	100	100	100
1933	100	100	100	100	100
1934	100	100	100	100	100
1935	100	100	100	100	100
1936	100	100	100	100	100
1937	100	100	100	100	100
1938	100	100	100	100	100
1939	100	100	100	100	100
1940	100	100	100	100	100
1941	100	100	100	100	100
1942	100	100	100	100	100
1943	100	100	100	100	100
1944	100	100	100	100	100
1945	100	100	100	100	100
1946	100	100	100	100	100
1947	100	100	100	100	100
1948	100	100	100	100	100
1949	100	100	100	100	100
1950	100	100	100	100	100