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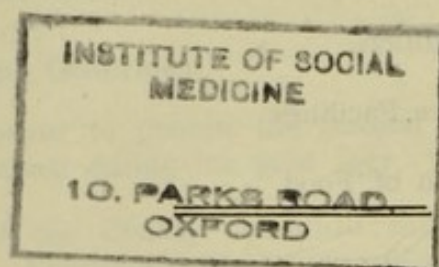
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# Cornwall County Council



## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
1947

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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 1947.

The health of the County continued satisfactory. The birth rate continued to rise. The Infant Mortality rate of 34.85 per thousand live births was the lowest ever recorded for Cornwall, and again is far lower than the average for England and Wales. The Maternal Mortality rate reacted from the phenomenally low figure reported for the year 1946, but the 5-year average is still the lowest on record.

Preparations were made during the year for the great transfer of functions under the National Health Service Act 1946. The Hospital Services in which the Council have for many years shown keen interest, were to be transferred to the Regional Hospital Board.

The record of the Cornwall County Council in Hospital administration needs no apology. It was the first County outside London to establish a properly organised Geriatric Service for the treatment of the chronic sick; by agreement with the District Councils, the treatment of infectious diseases throughout almost the whole County has been centralised in the County Isolation Hospital established at Truro—an arrangement rare in County administration, and adopted as far as I know, in only 3 or 4 other Counties in the country. Many of the Council's Hospital functions were carried out in co-operation with Voluntary Hospitals. The comprehensive Orthopaedic Service organised in co-operation with the Cornwall Committee for the Care of Cripples and the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, provides excellent in-patient accommodation at that Hospital, and a series of follow-up clinics covering almost the whole County. The Maternity Services centre largely on the Maternity Department at the Camborne-Redruth Miners' & General Hospital, and now maintains ten times the number of beds available ten years ago. At times the pressure on these beds has been severe, but the fact remains that the number of maternity beds is more nearly adequate in Cornwall than in any other County in the South-West of England. The system of Consulting Ante-Natal Clinics, and other ancillary Services of the Maternity Department such as the flying squad for emergency work in patients' own homes is also not excelled and rarely equalled in any other South-Western County. The Hospital Services provided under the Education Act 1944, have foreshadowed a rationalisation of the Hospital Services in general; based principally upon the larger Hospitals, it guides children requiring specialist treatment to those Hospitals with appropriate Special Departments.

In the Tuberculosis Service, the County Council has been struggling for five years to extend the accommodation at the Tehidy Sanatorium, and it is encouraging to know that at last the West Cornwall Hospital Management Committee has been authorised to obtain tenders for the erection of the buildings designed by the County Council before the Appointed Day. The Tuberculosis Dispensary Service was completely reorganised and augmented during the year under review.



In an attempt to improve the Hospital and County Council Services dealing with child health, the County Council, in co-operation with the Royal Cornwall Infirmary and the Camborne-Redruth Miners' & General Hospital, appointed a Consulting Paediatrician early in the year, but unfortunately for Cornwall, the Consultant appointed was so eminent that he was appointed to a University Chair of Paediatrics before he could take up his appointment in Cornwall.

I have thought it appropriate to place on record in this rapid review, the Hospital Services created by the Cornwall County Council. These Services have now all passed to the Regional Hospital Board, and the County Council has undertaken instead, the new Services placed upon them by the National Health Service Act, 1946. It is to be hoped that their ventures in these new directions will be as successful as in the old Services outlined above. The same method of co-operation with District Councils and Voluntary Associations is being pursued in order to enlist the interest and help of the greatest number in carrying out the new duties.

During the year the matter of water supplies in the County received careful consideration, and a valuable report was received from the County Water Consultants, Messrs. Binnie, Deacon & Gourley. Representatives of the County Health Committee attended at the Ministry of Health to discuss the implications of this report, and the suggestions contained in it, including recommendations as to procedure which were submitted to all the County District Councils and other Water Undertakers for their consideration. At the end of the year, a supplementary report on the water resources and supplies of the County, except the south-eastern area, was received from the County Water Consultants, and this again was submitted to the County District Councils and other Water Undertakers for their observations.

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 1948.

# CORNWALL COUNTY COUNCIL

## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1947.

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area	...	...	...	...	864,126 acres.
Population, 1947 (excluding Scilly Isles)	...	321,605	(Registrar General's		
do. 1931 census (do.)	...	316,228	estimate).		
Number of inhabited houses (1931 census)	...	83,544			
Rateable Value	...	£1,739,728			
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	£7,040			

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 1947 in each of the Sanitary Districts of the County, whilst Table II gives a summary for the County for recent years.

#### Live Births.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	2,940	2,791	5,731
Illegitimate	214	166	380
Total	3,154	2,957	6,111

Birth rate per 1,000 of the population, 19.00.

#### Still Births.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	93	70	163
Illegitimate	9	5	14
Total	102	75	177

#### Deaths.

Male.	Female.	Total.
2,286	2,449	4,735

Death rate per 1,000 of the population, 14.72.

Deaths from Puerperal causes:—

Puerperal Sepsis	...	2	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	0.32
Other Puerperal causes	14	"	"	2.22
Total	...	16	"	2.54



### Number of Deaths at Different Periods of Life.

Age Group	Male.	Female.	Total.
0—1 ... ..	137	77	214
1—5 ... ..	27	16	43
5—15 ... ..	29	12	41
15—45 ... ..	168	157	325
45—65 ... ..	522	436	958
Over 65 ... ..	1,413	1,762	3,175
Total ...	2,296	2,460	4,756*

\*including 21 deaths in the Scilly Isles.

#### Death rate of infants under 1 year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births ... ..	34.85
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	34.72
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	36.84
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... ..	687
„ „ Measles (all ages) ... ..	1
„ „ Whooping cough (all ages) ... ..	6
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... ..	11

#### Comparative Rates.

	Cornwall.	England & Wales.
Live births, rate per 1,000 of the population ...	19.00	20.5
Stillbirths, rate per 1,000 of the population ...	0.55	0.50
Total deaths under 1 year, rate per 1,000 live births	34.85	41.0
Diarrhoea, under 2 years, rate per 1,000 live births	1.8	5.8
Deaths from all causes, per 1,000 of the population	14.72	12.0
„ Enteric Fever per 1,000 of the population	0.000	0.00
„ Measles „ „ „	0.003	0.01
„ Scarlet Fever „ „ „	0.000	0.00
„ Whooping Cough „ „ „	0.018	0.02
„ Diphtheria „ „ „	0.015	0.01
„ Influenza „ „ „	0.118	0.09
Maternal Mortality Puerperal sepsis ... ..	*0.32	0.26
rate per 1,000 Other puerperal causes ...	2.22	0.91
total births. Total ... ..	2.54	1.17

#### Birth Rate.

The birth rate in Cornwall for 1947 was 19.00 as compared with 18.09 for 1946, and 20.5 for England and Wales. This is the highest birth rate in Cornwall for many years.

The following are the rates in recent years:—

	Cornwall	England & Wales
1938 ... ..	13.13	15.1
1939 ... ..	12.67	15.0
1940 ... ..	12.97	14.6
1941 ... ..	12.47	14.2
1942 ... ..	14.34	15.8
1943 ... ..	15.19	16.5
1944 ... ..	17.59	17.6
1945 ... ..	16.08	16.1
1946 ... ..	18.09	19.1
1947 ... ..	19.00	20.5



### Infant Mortality.

The infant mortality rate was 34.85 per 1,000 live births as compared with 41 for England and Wales. This is the lowest infant mortality rate on record for Cornwall. Of the 213 infant deaths, 142 were due to congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.

Infant mortality rates for a number of years are given in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Report.

### Death Rate.

The death rate for Cornwall for 1947 was 14.72 as compared with 14.32 for 1946, and 12.0 for England and Wales. The death rate is generally higher in Cornwall than in England and Wales, due to the higher percentage of old people as a result of the migration of young adults. The following are the rates for recent years:—

				Cornwall	England & Wales
1938	...	...	...	13.95	11.6
1939	...	...	...	14.74	12.1
1940	...	...	...	14.96	14.3
1941	...	...	...	13.96	12.9
1942	...	...	...	12.84	11.6
1943	...	...	...	14.02	12.1
1944	...	...	...	14.13	11.6
1945	...	...	...	14.61	11.4
1946	...	...	...	14.32	11.5
1947	...	...	...	14.72	12.0

### Chief causes of death at all ages:—

	1946.	1947.
Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels ...	1,521	1,644
Cancer ... ..	644	687
Intracranial Vascular lesions ... ..	512	521
Respiratory disease ... ..	370	417
Tuberculosis ... ..	171	166
Congenital Debility, premature birth, etc.	170	142
Suicide and deaths from violence ...	165	159
Nephritis ... ..	164	160
Influenza ... ..	69	38
Diabetes ... ..	46	47

### Deaths from Heart Disease.

Age Group	Urban Districts.		Rural Districts.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0—1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 years ...	2	—	—	—	2
15—45 years ...	9	7	3	6	25
45—65 years ...	91	56	55	37	239
65 and over ...	302	388	240	301	1231
	<hr/> 404	<hr/> 451	<hr/> 298	<hr/> 344	<hr/> 1497*

\*including 5 deaths in Scilly Isles.

A complete list of deaths from all causes, in age groups, is shown in Table V at the end of this Report.



## 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 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.

The County Ambulances are stationed at the County Sanatorium, The County Isolation Hospital, the County Maternity Unit, the Polvellan Maternity Home and one is based on the Public Health Department at County Hall. Whole-time drivers are employed, and a 24-hour service is maintained at the County Maternity Unit, and was maintained at the County Isolation Hospital until April, when the night driver was transferred to another station and arrangements were made for the day time drivers to be on call at night in case of emergency.

During the year these ambulances travelled over 84,000 miles, and cars provided by the Hospital Car Service travelled over 114,000 miles 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.
Indian Queens	
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.

					Tuberculin Tested. Accredited.		
No. of licences on 31st December, 1936					...	36	232
"	"	"	"	1937	...	36	299
"	"	"	"	1938	...	60	328
"	"	"	"	1939	...	96	400
"	"	"	"	1940	...	100	462
"	"	"	"	1941	...	104	471
"	"	"	"	1942	...	105	486
"	"	"	"	1943	...	125	497
"	"	"	"	1944	...	187	476
"	"	"	"	1945	...	231	420
"	"	"	"	1946	...	286	451
"	"	"	"	1947	...	349	436

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

				Tuberculin Tested. Accredited.	
No. of samples taken	...	...	1,331		1,652
"	"	satisfactory	...	987	1,218
"	"	unsatisfactory	...	344	434

The unsatisfactory samples were made up as follows:—

Failed Methylene Blue Reductase Test	132	146
Excessive bacillus coli content	104	155
Failed Methylene Blue Reductase Test and Excessive B.Coli content	108	133

#### Examination of Milk Samples for Tuberculosis.

The following number of samples of milk from Tuberculin Tested and Accredited Herds have been submitted to biological examination, with the results shown:—

Year	Tuberculin Tested		No. found to	Accredited	No. found to
		Herds.	contain tubercle bacilli.	Herds.	contain tubercle bacilli.
1941	...	4	—	57	—
1942	...	1	—	68	—
1943	...	4	—	36	—
1944	...	3	—	44	—
1945	...	—	—	39	—
1946	...	2	—	62	—
1947	...	3	1*	53	—

\*a subsequent retest proved negative.

#### Milk in Schools Scheme.

This Scheme continues to run satisfactorily and all children in schools are enabled to get free milk under arrangements made by the Ministry of Food. It is our endeavour to ensure that only "safe" milk is supplied to schools and we remain indebted to Miss Nicholas of the War Agricultural



Committee for her co-operation in ensuring that wherever possible only such "safe" milk is supplied. Only three schools were without a milk supply and eight schools were supplied with dried milk owing to our inability to find a fresh milk supplier.

#### PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Type of Milk	No. of Suppliers.		No. of Schools		No. of children taking milk in	
	Dec.1947.	Dec.1946.	Dec.1947.	Dec.1946.	Oct.1947.	Oct.1946.
T.T.	32	26	53	63	3,194	3,963
Accredited	19	27	28	39	1,794	2,337
Boiled	43	44	43	45	1,598	1,677
Pasteurised	27	20	239	207	21,592	19,279
Total	121	117	363	354	28,178	27,256

#### Number of Schools without milk.

December, 1947	...	3.
December, 1946	...	6.

#### No. of Schools having dried milk.

December, 1947	...	8.
December, 1946	...	8.

#### Adulteration.

The following is the report of the Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts for the year ended 31st March, 1948:—

During the year 920 samples of food and drugs were taken, particulars of which are shown in the following table:—

Article	No. of Samples	Submitted to Public Analyst		Deficient
		Genuine	Deficient	
Milk	... 669	237	611	58
Butter	... 20	20	20	—
Meat and Fish Products	... 28	28	26	2
Gelatine	... 9	9	9	—
Baking Powder	... 9	9	9	—
Fudding and Cake Mixtures	... 12	12	12	—
Jams	... 3	3	3	—
Vinegar, Wine, Ale	... 20	20	19	1
Coffee and Tea	... 18	18	18	—
Soft Drinks and Fruit Juices	... 26	26	26	—
Margarine and Cooking Fats	... 11	11	11	—
Cheese	... 2	2	2	—
Cream of Tartar and Bi-carb. of Soda	... 2	2	2	—
Mashed Potato Powder	... 2	2	2	—
Spices, Stuffing, Pickles	... 23	23	21	2
Ice Cream	... 5	5	5	—
Soups Sauces and Gravy Browning	... 10	10	10	—
Cocoa Products	... 2	2	2	—
Condiments	... 2	2	2	—
Salad Dressing and Sandwich Mixture	... 2	2	2	—
Flour	... 3	3	3	—
Barley Products	... 1	1	1	—
Sugar	... 1	1	1	—
Fruit, Vegetables, Nuts	... 3	3	3	—
Totals Carried Forward	... 883	451	820	63



Article	No. of Samples	Submitted to Public Analyst	Genuine	Deficient
Totals Brought Forward	... 883	451	820	63
Custard Powder	... 1	1	1	—
Culinary Oil	... 2	2	2	—
Flavours & essences	... 7	7	7	—
Rennet	... 1	1	1	—
Dried Fruit and Mincemeat	... 4	4	4	—
Confectionery	... 4	4	4	—
Drugs	... 6	6	6	—
Spirits	... 2	2	2	—
Sweets	... 1	1	1	—
Drinking Chocolate	... 2	2	2	—
Synthetic Colouring	... 1	1	1	—
Malt Products	... 3	3	3	—
Breakfast Spread	... 1	1	1	—
Crunchets	... 1	1	1	—
Catarrh Pastilles	... 1	1	1	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	... 920	488	857	63

By far the larger proportion of samples taken is of milk and particular attention is now being paid to the milk supplied to school children.

The 58 adulterated samples of milk were taken from 30 producers, 15 of whom have been prosecuted. In the other instances proceedings were not considered advisable but the vendors were cautioned where necessary.

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

Table III at the end of the Report shows the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified in each Sanitary District in the County during the year, whilst Table IV gives the total number of cases notified during recent years.

#### Poliomyelitis.

The year 1947 was remarkable for an extremely high incidence of poliomyelitis throughout Great Britain. An increased incidence of the disease was noted in the North Midlands and London Area as early in the year as June and from these thickly populated centres spread through the Country. Following an outbreak of poliomyelitis in 1911 the disease was in 1912 added to the list of notifiable diseases. Since that year the highest incidence in England and Wales occurred in 1938 when 0.036 cases per 1,000 population were recorded. The incidence in 1943 was 0.18 per 1,000 population, almost six times as high as the 1938 figure. The first case to occur in Cornwall during 1947 was in the isolated rural community of North Tamerton where three cases were notified during the last week of August. Extensive epidemiological investigations of these cases were made, but no definite conclusions could be drawn, though it seems probable that the infection originated at Holsworthy Fair, and subsequently was spread in the village by milk.

Reproduced below is an extract from a report written by the late Dr. W. G. Gray who at the time of the 1911 outbreak of poliomyelitis was Medical Officer of Health to the Holsworthy R.D.C.

" St. Peter's Fair is a very ancient Chartered Fair, and it is held annually in the second week in July at Holsworthy and lasts for five days:



this year, 1911, the date of the fair was from July 11th—15th (both inclusive). The first day of the fair is devoted to business, and very large numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep are brought into the town for sale. The other days are given up to pleasure. The fair comprises a large number of "shows," "roundabouts," etc., including a cinematograph show. All are held under canvas, and many thousands of people flock into the town from miles around. In every instance, save one, where a case of poliomyelitis occurred in Holsworthy and in the rural districts immediately round the town, one or more inmates of the invaded house visited the fair, and nearly all visited the cinematograph "show," which was at all hours of the day filled to overflowing. The atmosphere of the tent in which this "show" was held became very impure. I have made personal enquiries in each case as to the incidence of persons visiting the fair, and I find on examining the list of poliomyelitis cases in this district, that out of 21 cases reported during the month of July, 16 of them were taken ill during or soon after the fair."

It is interesting that the Fair should be cited as the possible starting point of two of the largest outbreaks of poliomyelitis that the West Country has ever known.

A second focus of infection became established in the St. Austell area during the second week in August. The outbreak in this thickly populated portion of Cornwall rapidly assumed serious proportions; thirteen cases being notified in the town and its immediate surrounds during August and September. From St. Austell the disease travelled eastwards, cases occurring at Lostwithiel (2) and West Taphouse (1), a main secondary focus developing at Callington in late December. The Callington cases were more severe than those seen in the earlier stages of the epidemic. Of the eight cases occurring, one died and two were left with very extensive paralysis. In all 32 cases were notified in Cornwall during 1947, an incidence of 0.099 cases per 1,000 population.

The epidemiology of poliomyelitis still presents many baffling problems. The susceptibility of one member of a family to infection whilst others in identical circumstances escape, the increase of the incidence of the disease which has occurred during the past century and the shift of susceptibility from infancy to school and early adult life are factors for which no satisfactory explanation can be given.

Certain epidemic aspects of the disease were studied in the Cornish outbreak among which may be mentioned the following:—

**Epidemic Areas.**—An investigation of cases of poliomyelitis occurring in Cornwall during the years 1911-1947 inclusive showed that, contrary to general belief, no evidence was obtained that any part of the County was more prone to the disease than another.

**Meteorology.**—The incidence of poliomyelitis in Cornwall has been abnormally high on 7 occasions since the beginning of the century. In each of these years the mean average temperature for July or August has been above normal. Hot weather in July or August is therefore an important factor for the spread of the disease.

**Mode of Spread.**—For many years the virus was thought to gain entry to the human body through the nose or throat, but in recent times much



evidence has been brought forward to suggest that poliomyelitis is an intestinal disease similar in its mode of spread to Typhoid Fever or Gastro-enteritis. Evidence collected in Cornwall supports this latter theory.

### **Diphtheria.**

There were 44 cases with 5 deaths during the year 1947, compared with 155 cases with 10 deaths during the year 1946. 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.** 167 cases were notified and no deaths occurred during the year 1947 as compared with 280 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.** No cases were notified and no deaths occurred during the year 1947. Last year also there were no cases and no deaths.

**Cerebro-spinal Fever.** 9 cases were notified and 3 deaths occurred during the year 1947 as compared with 17 cases and 6 deaths during the previous year.

**Measles and Whooping Cough.** 2,288 cases of Measles with one death and 720 cases of Whooping Cough with 6 deaths occurred during the year 1947 as compared with 267 cases of Measles with no deaths and 550 cases of Whooping Cough with 4 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. 227 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. 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 VI 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.

### **Smallpox Hospital**

Hospital accommodation for persons suffering from smallpox is provided by a small building of 10 beds situated at Hendra Bridge, Liskeard.

## **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,



246 in 1945, 224 in 1946 and 210 in 1947. The number of deaths from tuberculosis during recent years were 201 in 1943, 161 in 1944, 180 in 1945, 171 in 1946 and 166 in 1947.

The attendances at the Dispensaries show that a high proportion of new cases of tuberculosis passed through the County Tuberculosis Dispensaries at which 271 respiratory and 65 non-respiratory cases were definitely diagnosed during the year. The total number of cases on the Dispensary register rose from 1,341 to 1,567.

The following Table shows the changes which have taken place in the mortality from respiratory tuberculosis, and other forms of tuberculosis, during the last 17 years:—

Year	CORNWALL			CORNWALL			ENGLAND & WALES		
	Number of Deaths			Death Rates			Death Rates		
	Respira- tory	Other Forms	All Forms	Respira- tory	Other Forms	All Forms	Respira- tory	Other Forms	All Forms
1931	203	61	264	0.65	0.20	0.85	0.72	0.16	0.88
1932	205	39	244	0.65	0.12	0.77	0.67	0.15	0.82
1933	205	46	251	0.65	0.15	0.80	0.67	0.13	0.80
1934	214	43	257	0.68	0.14	0.82	0.61	0.13	0.74
1935	154	49	203	0.49	0.15	0.64	0.59	0.11	0.70
1936	159	45	204	0.51	0.14	0.65	0.56	0.11	0.67
1937	168	28	196	0.55	0.09	0.64	0.56	0.11	0.67
1938	150	44	194	0.49	0.14	0.63	0.52	0.10	0.62
1939	147	33	180	0.48	0.10	0.58	0.52	0.10	0.62
1940	169	41	210	0.51	0.12	0.63	0.56	0.11	0.67
1941	156	44	200	0.42	0.12	0.54	0.57	0.13	0.70
1942	142	35	177	0.41	0.10	0.51	0.50	0.11	0.61
1943	155	46	201	0.47	0.14	0.61	0.51	0.10	0.61
1944	132	29	161	0.41	0.09	0.50	0.47	0.10	0.57
1945	136	42	178	0.43	0.13	0.56	0.47	0.09	0.56
1946	132	39	171	0.41	0.12	0.53	0.45	0.08	0.53
1947	138	28	166	0.43	0.09	0.52			

The system of Maintenance Allowances to patients suffering from Respiratory Tuberculosis continued throughout the year. The following figures show the amount of allowances made during the year, and the total amount from the commencement of the Scheme.

Number of persons receiving allowances on 31.12.47	107
Amount paid in grants during 1947	£6,931
Total paid since 1/8/43	£22,861

There were 175 admissions to Tehidy Sanatorium during the year, 161 discharges and 13 deaths.

Apart from the County Sanatorium, there are Tuberculosis Treatment Centres at Penzance, Tuckingmill, Truro, St. Austell, Liskeard, Bodmin, Falmouth, Plymouth, Helston, Newquay and Launceston the last three being opened during the year. A table showing the work done at the Treatment Centres is given at the end of the report (Table VII).

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



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

NEW (DEFINITE) CASES.

Year	Respiratory					Non-Respiratory					Respiratory and Non-Respiratory
	Men.	Women	Boys	Girls	Total.	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Total
1926	186	98	7	8	289	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	8	8	204	12	17	7	6	42	246
1930	94	92	8	7	196	18	12	18	2	40	236
1931	107	95	4	5	211	9	10	4	4	27	238
1932	102	92	8	8	200	8	15	8	7	38	238
1933	108	78	—	7	188	18	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	8	148	12	4	5	1	22	170
1938	92	56	8	—	151	17	11	8	6	42	193
1939	74	64	8	8	144	10	18	8	10	41	185
1940	98	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	8	189	7	5	9	5	26	215
1943	104	67	2	8	176	10	18	11	8	42	218
1944	98	64	—	—	157	4	17	15	6	42	199
1945	135	82	—	1	218	11	4	5	4	24	242
1946	94	85	1	2	182	7	7	4	7	25	207
1947	154	89	12	16	271	18	20	15	12	65	336



## New Cases and Mortality during 1947.

Age Period.	New Cases Notified.				Deaths.				
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0—1	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
1—5	...	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	2
5—15	...	2	1	2	5	—	2	2	1
15—45	...	81	52	10	5	40	31	7	5
45—65	...	20	12	—	1	37	10	3	1
65 and upwards		7	7	2	1	10	8	1	1
Totals	...	110	72	15	13	87	51	17	11
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		182		28		138		28	
		210				166			

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

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Bones and joints ...	18	10	8	9	13
Glands ...	17	10	10	8	7
Meninges ...	9	3	5	2	3
Abdomen and peritoneum	9	7	3	4	1
Kidneys and Bladder ...	4	2	2	2	—
Others ...	1	5	6	1	4
	58	37	34	26	28

## Number of Cases receiving treatment in Residential Institutions on 31.12.47.

	Ex-service (accepted cases)		Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Total
	Resp.	Non-Resp.	M	F.	Ch.	M	F.	Ch.	
Institutions belonging to Authority ...	20	—	42	38	8	—	4	13	120
Institutions belonging to other Local Authorities ...	1	—	8	4	—	—	2	—	10
Voluntary Institutions	2	6	5	2	—	9	4	6	34
Total ...	23	6	55	44	8	9	10	19	164

## REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF TEHIDY SANATORIUM.

As in previous years, rest has been the main line of treatment, with collapse therapy (artificial pneumothorax, phrenic paralysis and pneumoperitoneum) in suitable cases, in addition. Mr. Belsey and his assistants have paid monthly visits to the sanatorium, and Mr. Barrett has visited quarterly. All cases in the sanatorium are reviewed at clinics held in conjunction with the surgeons, and a large number of out-patients (new cases as well as ex-patients) attend, and their condition comes under discussion.

Complete immobilisation on a plaster bed has been successfully attempted in several cases, but could only be tried when full nursing staff was available.

Mr. Rentoul and Miss May have visited the orthopaedic cases at weekly intervals, and Dr. Hale visits the sanatorium every week for consultation on various problems. Mr. Sheridan has been in charge of the E.N.T. Department, and has paid monthly visits; every new patient is examined, and where necessary, treated.

Mr. Lean, the Dental Surgeon, has three clinics each month, and dental treatment is carried out as a preliminary to any form of collapse therapy.

Dr. Doupe continued as Assistant Medical Officer for a further period of twelve months.

The position with regard to nursing staff has been satisfactory on the whole, through the adoption of the policy of employing male nurses. Unfortunately, accommodation for men has been very limited.

The occupational therapy department has given two exhibitions during the year, where some excellent work was shown, and admired by the public.

### Record of Treatment given.

#### Inductions:

A.P.	47
P.P.	44

#### Refills.

	In-Patients	Out-Patients
A.P. ... ..	916	229
P.P. ... ..	951	381

#### X-Rays taken.

Normal X-Rays	...	...	980	644
Tomographs	...	...	517	366
Surgical cases	...	...	200	—
Dental cases	...	...	25	—
Screenings	...	...	4,106	1,180
Routine exams.	...	...	821	—
Paracentesis thoracis	...	...	60	—
Paracentesis abdominis	...	...	2	—
Aspiration of glands	...	...	4	—
Extra-pleural pneumothorax	...	...	2	—
Phrenics	...	...	39	—
Thoracoscopies	...	...	20	—



## Record of Laboratory Work.

Sputum exams.	In-Patients	Out-Patients
Direct ... ..	876	2,468
Concentration ... ..	327	—
B.S.R.'s ... ..	689	—
Blood counts ... ..	17	—
Urine exams. ... ..	643	—
Miscellaneous exams. ... ..	198	—

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

## Treatment Centres:—

- (1) Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro.
- (2) Miners' and General Hospital, Redruth.
- (3) The City Hospital, Plymouth.
- (4) West Cornwall Hospital, Penzance.
- (5) Falmouth and District Hospital, Falmouth.
- (6) County Council Clinic, St. Austell.

## Summary of Work done:—

	PLYMOUTH		TRURO		REDRUTH		PENZANCE		ST. AUSTELL		FALMOUTH
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1947
No. of Persons dealt with for the first time and found to be suffering from:—											
Syphilis	12	5	62	43	46	28	13	32	5	10	14
Gonorrhœa	27	17	71	73	50	23	15	21	3	9	14
Non Venereal Conditions	70	53	176	156	48	76	11	31	15	32	40
Totals	109	75	309	272	144	127	39	84	23	51	68
Total No. of attendances at the out-patient dept.	808	526	2133	1608	1283	1468	377	1063	100	661	428
Aggregate No. of in-patient days	164	81	274	73	32	72	—	54	24	—	—
Examination of pathological Material at the Treatment Centre or sent to an approved laboratory for—											
Detection of Spirochetes	—	—	31	28	6	1	5	—	—	—	6
„ Gonococci	286	177	379	501	103	145	26	42	6	20	34
Wassermann reaction	141	132	495	872	243	346	59	181	33	207	122
Others	56	41	404	452	89	112	15	49	8	25	23
Totals	483	350	1309	1853	441	604	105	272	47	252	185

**Summary For Cornish Patients.**

	1945	1946	1947
Total New Cases	... 539	624	677
Total New Cases found to be suffering from Venereal Disease	... 241	304	289
Total Attendances at Clinics	... 4,026	4,701	5,754
Total Specimens Examined	... 2,881	2,385	3,516

With the opening of the Falmouth Clinic at Falmouth and District Hospital in June, 1947 there are now clinics convenient to all the main towns in the county. In June 1947 the Bodmin Clinic was abandoned owing to the very small attendance. Patients from this area now attend the St. Austell Clinic for their initial visit and thereafter are treated in Bodmin by Dr. Cleveland under the Rural Practitioners Scheme. In addition a special session is held once monthly at the East Cornwall Hospital, Bodmin.

**Rural Practitioners**

Six practitioners serve the less populous areas in the county under the Ministry of Health Rural Practitioners Scheme for the Treatment of Venereal Disease:—

Dr. J. P. Michael	Helston
Dr. H. W. Colson	St. Mawes
Dr. A. G. P. Hardwick	Newquay
Dr. W. H. King	Fowey
Dr. F. H. Cleveland	Bodmin
Dr. R. J. Healy	Launceston.

Thus with the exception of the Wadebridge area the county is adequately covered. Efforts to persuade a Practitioner from the Wadebridge area to take the course prescribed by the Ministry as necessary for approval under this scheme have so far failed.

**Control of Venereal Disease**

Efforts at the control of venereal disease by tracing contacts notified twice under regulation 33B were allowed to lapse during the year. No prosecutions took place under the regulation. On the other hand every effort was made outside the powers of the regulation to trace contacts from the description given by the patient on his or her first attendance. This proved much more satisfactory than awaiting a double notification and compulsory powers which are rarely required.

The number of contacts notified is very small as the incidence of fresh cases in the county is low, as will be seen from the above table. Further, of the fresh cases a high proportion is represented by visiting seamen and others outside the county.

**Incidence**

It will be seen from the figures above that the incidence of Venereal Disease in 1947 was maintained as compared with 1946. However there was a definite fall in the last quarter of the year which is expected to continue.



### Equipment

All the clinics are now adequately equipped and each clinic with the exception of that in St. Austell is held in the Out-Patient department of a hospital. All the microscopic examinations can now be performed at the clinics thus making it possible to establish a diagnosis and initiate treatment without delay.

Serological tests and cultures continue to be done in the Pathological Department of the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro.

### In-Patient Accommodation

Arrangements have been made with all the hospitals where clinics are held to admit non-infectious cases for investigation or tests of cure. This relieves pressure on beds at the Royal Cornwall Infirmary and has proved a very satisfactory arrangement. The arrangement with the Royal Cornwall Infirmary for the admission of patients requiring in-patient treatment has been largely allowed to lapse—except for non-infectious cases requiring investigation or for tests of cure. It is not considered desirable that infectious cases should be admitted until adequate isolation facilities and staff are available.

## HEALTH EDUCATION.

Mrs. Morgan the Area Organiser of the Central Council for Health Education was successful in arranging several short courses of lectures and demonstrations in the County during the year. A tour of Women's Institutes was made during February, eight Institutes being visited, where lectures were given on subjects of general health interest. During March and April three public lectures were given at Liskeard, which proved popular and were well supported. In May, an extremely successful residential school for teachers was held at Penolver Hotel, Newquay. The course, which lasted four days, was attended by thirty teachers, the object of the course being to give them a foundation on which to build further talks on health matters to pupils in their schools.

## 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. 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 was reported fully in my Annual Report for 1943.

687 deaths occurred from Cancer during the year 1947 as compared with 644 during the year 1946 and 676 during the year 1945.



### BLIND PERSONS.

There are 5 Home Teachers, four sighted and one blind. The Home Teaching service of the County Blind Association includes regular visits to the blind and watching cases, instruction in Moon and Braille reading, assistance in obtaining pensions, etc., and advice on the prevention of blindness. 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 776 registered blind persons on 31st March, 1948, (306 males and 470 females), an increase during the 12 months of 14. There were also 208 watching cases. The following Table shows the age groups of blind persons:—

Age Period.		Males.	Females.	Total.
0—1	... ..	—	—	—
1—5	... ..	2	1	3
5—16	... ..	7	2	9
16—21	... ..	5	4	9
21—40	... ..	22	23	45
40—50	... ..	30	25	55
50—65	... ..	73	80	153
65—70	... ..	43	62	105
Over 70	... ..	124	273	397
Totals	... ..	306	470	776

Ages at which Blindness occurred.				
Age Period.		Males.	Females.	Total.
0—1	... ..	29	34	63
1—5	... ..	4	1	5
5—10	... ..	10	11	21
10—20	... ..	19	14	33
20—30	... ..	25	19	44
30—40	... ..	25	25	50
40—50	... ..	37	47	84
50—60	... ..	37	80	117
60—70	... ..	53	94	147
Over 70	... ..	67	145	212
Totals	... ..	306	470	776

#### Blind Children of School Age, 5—16

	Normal.	Educationally Sub-Normal	Physically Defective.	Total.
In Schools for the Blind ...	4	—	—	4
Others Schools ...	—	—	—	—
Not at School ...	—	4	1	5
Totals ...	4	4	1	9



Training and Employment (Age period 16 and upwards).  
Employed—

	Males	Females	Total
By Blind Organisations			
(a) Workshops ...	—	—	—
(b) Home Workers ...	10	8	18
All others not included in (a) or (b) ...	34	7	41
Total employed ...	44	15	59
Undergoing Training—			
Industrial ...	1	—	1
Secondary ...	—	1	1
Total undergoing training ...	1	1	2
Trained but Unemployed ...	—	—	—
No Training but trainable ...	—	—	—
Unemployable ...	252	451	703
Totals ...	297	467	764

Physically and Mentally Defective (all ages).

	Males	Females	Total
(a) Mentally Defective ...	24	20	44
(b) Physically Defective ...	19	30	49
(c) Deaf ...	18	44	62
(d) Combination of (a) and (b) ...	3	3	6
(e) Combination of (a) and (c) ...	1	2	3
(f) Combination of (b) and (c) ...	1	2	3
(g) Combination of (a), (b), (c) ...	1	—	1
Totals ...	67	101	168

Unemployable persons resident in Homes for the Blind, Mental Hospitals, or Public Assistance Institutions.

	Males	Females	Total
Homes for the Blind ...	2	4	6
Mental Hospitals ...	7	4	11
Public Assistance Institutions ...	10	17	27
Totals ...	19	25	44

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:—



Year.	No. of births. (Preced- ing year).	Success- fully vaccin- ated.	Insus- ceptible of vacc- ination.	Statutory declarations of conscien- tious objections.	Died unvacc- inated.	Postpone- ment by Medical Certificate.	Removed to other Districts	Removed to places unknown.	Not account- ed for.	Percentage of births vaccinated.
1940	3,955	601	7	2,780	149	22	77	139	180	15.19
1941	4,630	831	24	2,831	144	25	154	407	224	17.95
1942	5,205	1,102	16	2,748	176	32	274	622	335	21.17
1943	5,066	1,321	22	2,452	151	36	276	446	362	26.07
1944	5,247	1,248	12	2,619	145	24	500	328	371	23.78
1945	5,918	1,374	11	3,059	139	20	604	294	417	23.22
1946	5,040	1,272	12	2,604	116	10	261	283	482	25.24
1947	5,699	1,390	4	2,735	158	17	617	472	306	24.39

### 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 Infirmary.	Mondays, 2 p.m.	First Monday.
Newquay	St. John's Ambulance Hall.	2nd & 4th Monday 10 a.m.	Second Monday



Clinic.	Where held.	Day & time.	Doctor's day.
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 intervals.
Bude	The Castle.	Fridays, 1.30 p.m.	Fourth Friday in January and at 2 monthly intervals.

There are in addition the following Clinics:—

Launceston (Y.M.C.A., Wooda Road) — (Maintained by the Devonian Association). Doctor's day: 1st Monday in the month at 2.30 p.m.

Plymouth (Mount Gold Hospital).—(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 IX 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.

### Ante-Natal Care and Supervision.

One of the main lines of attack on maternal mortality is the provision of a really good ante-natal service. It is in the ante-natal examination that any deformity or disease which may be prejudicial to mother and child is



discovered and adequate treatment given; further it is at ante-natal centres that the various vitamin foods, made available by the Ministry of Food, are distributed to expectant mothers. Ante-natal supervision of Cornish patients is carried out by:—

(i) **Special Ante-natal Clinics.** These are weekly clinics started in March, 1942, and held by the County Obstetrician at seven suitable centres throughout the County, namely:—Penzance, Redruth, Newquay, St. Austell, Liskeard, Looe and Launceston.

(ii) **General Practitioner Ante-natal service.** Under this service a midwife may obtain for her patient two ante-natal and one post-natal examinations by a medical practitioner. The number of Cornish women who have passed through the hands of the County Council ante-natal services during the past 8 years will be found in Table VIII (Section 3) in the statistical section which follows this report.

#### **Midwives Acts 1902—1936**

Domiciliary midwifery service in Cornwall is under the supervision of the Cornwall County Nursing Association. On the 31st December, 1947, there were 195 midwives on the County register; of these 145 were working under the County Nursing Association, 46 Domiciliary in private practice and in Nursing Homes, and 4 in the Looe Maternity Home. The growth of the midwifery service in Cornwall over the past 33 years is shown in Table VIII (Section 7).

**Gas and Air Analgesia.** The number of midwives qualified to administer this type of analgesia is now 11. The qualification is obtained after two weeks training in hospital. At the end of 1947 the County Nursing Association owned 11 sets of gas and oxygen apparatus and a further 12 are on order.

**Medical Aid.** Notifications received in 1947 from midwives requesting medical aid numbered 1,131, which represented 39.73% of their cases. Figures relating to previous years for comparison will be found in Table VIII (Section 7).

#### **County Maternity Unit (60 Beds)**

The County Maternity Unit is maintained by the County Council at the Camborne-Redruth Miners' and General Hospital and is supervised by Dr. J. H. Hastings-Ince the County Obstetrician. The Unit consists of three parts; the original maternity ward in the Hospital itself, the Trewirgie Corner Annexe—a large adapted private house, and the Penventon Annexe—a temporary building originally erected by the Ministry of Health as a war-time nursery; the last named building is quite near the Hospital and is very largely used for hostel cases (normally cases awaiting confinement) and some other ante-natal cases requiring treatment.

During the year there were 916 discharges from the Unit, including 20 re-admitted cases and 141 emergencies. Also included in the total were 4 abortions and 35 patients admitted after delivery. In addition to the 141 emergencies 93 booked cases were admitted for treatment of complications of pregnancy.



The number of babies born was 841, including 22 pairs of twins and of the twins 7 cases were first births. There were 58 still-births and 84 babies were born prematurely of whom 25 died. There were 45 neo-natal deaths, including 3 babies admitted after delivery. The still birth rate is 68.96 per thousand total births, but in comparing this rate with the rate of England and Wales it should be remembered that the cases admitted to the County Maternity Unit are largely selected ones, many with complications or special risk of complication that carry a much larger hazard for the infant. There were 14 Caesarean sections and 7 maternal deaths. The average bed occupancy was 49.3 and the highest number of patients in the unit on any one day was 70.

**County Maternity Home, Looe.** (20 beds). This Home includes an ante-natal hostel section. Only cases in which no complications are anticipated are accepted. 179 patients were admitted to the Home, and there were no maternal deaths. There were 5 still-births, and 3 neo-natal deaths.

**Rosemundy Home, St. Agnes.** (24 beds). This home is maintained by the Cornwall Social and Moral Welfare Association. There were 40 cases admitted during the year, each patient staying for six months.

**Other Maternity Accommodation.** 46 Maternity patients were admitted to the City Hospital, Plymouth.

**Puerperal Pyrexia.** Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia are normally admitted to the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro and three cases were admitted to that Hospital during the year.

**Consultants.** A second opinion was obtained by medical practitioners for 7 patients under the Council's scheme, in addition to consultations with the County Obstetrician.

**Home Helps.** Two Home Helps are employed by the Cornwall County Council, their duties being to relieve the Mother of all domestic worries during her confinement. During the year, these Home Helps have been employed in eighteen cases, thus releasing the equivalent number of Hospital beds. The Women's Voluntary Service, working as agents for the County Council have organised a very successful Home Help and Domestic Help service in Penryn. They are now inaugurating similar services throughout the County, and it is hoped that they will be successful in obtaining the necessary recruits for this type of Service.

**Post-Natal Examinations.** Pregnancy is still the cause of a high morbidity rate in later life. A great deal of this disability can be avoided if the mothers are seen 6 weeks after confinement so that any damage which has resulted may be treated before disability becomes established. As will be seen in Table VIII (Section 5) the number of women seeking post-natal supervision in Cornwall is far from satisfactory. Although approximately 56% of cases who pass through the hands of the County Obstetrician attend for post-natal examination, yet of those seen by general practitioners the percentage is only 11%.



**Maternal Mortality.** There were 2 deaths from Sepsis and 14 from other causes connected with child bearing, making a total of 16 maternal deaths. The following are the rates per 1,000 births, including still births, in recent years:—

Year	Puerperal Sepsis.		Other Causes.		Total Cornwall.		England & Wales.
	No. of deaths.	Rate.	No. of deaths.	Rate.	Maternal deaths.	Maternal Mortality Rate.	Maternal Mortality Rate.
1923	... 6	1.10	20	3.66	26	4.76	3.82
1924	... 3	0.58	11	2.12	14	2.70	3.90
1925	... 9	1.82	25	5.05	34	6.87	4.08
1926	... 3	0.62	12	2.47	15	3.09	4.12
1927	... 6	1.27	15	3.17	21	4.44	4.11
1928	... 8	1.71	18	3.86	26	5.57	4.42
1929	... 9	1.94	15	3.24	24	5.18	4.33
1930	... 4	0.86	18	3.87	22	4.73	4.40
1931	... 4	0.85	13	2.78	17	3.63	3.94
1932	... 4	0.87	13	2.85	17	3.72	4.06
1933	... 8	1.81	12	2.72	20	4.53	4.23
1934	... 8	1.81	18	4.09	26	5.90	4.41
1935	... 3	0.68	17	3.88	20	4.57	3.93
1936	... 5	1.14	12	2.75	17	3.89	3.65
1937	... 2	0.48	13	3.12	15	3.60	3.11
1938	... 6	1.42	14	3.32	20	4.74	2.97
1939	... 3	0.72	11	2.62	14	3.34	2.82
1940	... 1	0.22	10	2.18	11	2.40	2.16
1941	... 6	1.13	17	3.20	23	4.33	2.23
1942	... 2	0.39	8	1.56	10	1.95	2.01
1943	... 7	1.36	6	1.17	13	2.53	2.29
1944	... 6	1.03	14	2.39	20	3.42	1.93
1945	... 3	0.57	13	2.49	16	3.06	1.79
1946	... 1	0.17	5	0.85	6	1.02	1.43
1947	... 2	0.32	14	2.22	16	2.54	1.17

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:—

1923-27	...	4.37
1928-32	...	4.56
1933-37	...	4.50
1938-42	...	3.35
1943-47	...	2.51

The quinquennial rates given above give some indication of the significant reduction in maternal mortality which had occurred in Cornwall during recent 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
1946	...	...	...	39	43
1947	...	...	...	35	41

In 1947 the infant mortality rate for the County reached the record low level of 34.85 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 1947 remains very satisfactory. The mean average yearly figure for the past 5 years is 37.36, whilst the corresponding figure for the previous 5 year period was 51.16.

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

Bodmin.	Padstow.
Bude.	Penryn.
Calington.	Perranporth.
Camborne.	Perranwell.
Camelford.	Folperro.
Delabole.	Portscatho.
Downderry.	Redruth.
Grampond Road.	St. Agnes.
Hayle.	St. Austell.
Illogan (Pool).	St. Breward.
Launceston.	St. Day.
Lelant.	St. Mawes.
Liskeard.	St. Teath.
Looe.	Saltash.
Millbrook	Tintagel.
Newquay.	Truro.
North Hill.	Wadebridge.

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

	1939.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Number of Centres ... ..	23	27	29	31	33	34
(i) Children under 1 year of age	541	949	1,212	1,129	1,096	1,439
(ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ... ..	320	380	502	310	485	396
Percentage of notified live births represented in (i) above ...	15.37	23.12	24.61	27.71	22.43	27.84

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. This practice will be intensified under arrangements which will come into force on 5th July, 1948.

**Diphtheria Immunisation.** As a result of publicity during the past few years diphtheria immunisation has made great strides in Cornwall. The number of admissions for diphtheria to the County Isolation Hospital during recent years are as follows:—

1941	...	195.
1942	...	143.
1943	...	193.
1944	...	159.
1945	...	179.
1946	...	127.
1947	...	32.

The optimum time for immunisation is before the child's first birthday. The mothers of all children born in the County receive a birthday card on their child's first birthday, stressing the importance of having their infants protected.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.** The incidence of this disease is shown in Table VIII (Section 6).

**Child Life Protection.** 103 persons receiving children for reward were on the register at the end of the year, and 166 such children were registered. All homes of prospective foster parents are inspected before children are placed in them. During 1947, 144 homes were inspected of which 5 were not approved.

**Squint.** Arrangements are made for the examination of children under school age with Squint, and for the provision of glasses in necessitous cases. 13 children under school age were so examined during the year, and glasses provided free in 6 cases.

**Nurseries.** Of the four day nurseries which were started in the County during the war for accommodation of evacuee children, two remain open. The Camborne Nursery has been transferred to the Education Committee but the Newquay Nursery is still administered under the County Health Services. The nursery provides day accommodation for 45 children, the average attendance during 1947 was 36 and the maximum attendance was 41.



**Nursing Homes Registration.** There are 33 registered Nursing Homes. Exemption from registration has been granted to 13 Hospitals. No powers have been delegated.

### REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES.

#### Midwives practising on December 31st, 1947:

##### Domiciliary C.C.N.A.—

Queen's Nurses S.C.M.	...	...	...	...	44
S.R.N. & S.C.M.	...	...	...	...	20
S.C.M., S.E.A.N.	...	...	...	...	81
Domiciliary in Private Practice and in Nursing Homes					46
Polvellan Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	4
					<hr/> 195 <hr/>

Cases Attended by Above Midwives:	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses.
C.C.N.A.	1,892	1,257
Independent Midwives and in Nursing Homes	779	823
Polvellan Maternity Home, Looe	176	—
	<hr/> 2,847 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,080 <hr/>

#### Notifications Received of:—

Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	48
Deaths of Mother	...	...	...	...	5
Deaths of Child	...	...	...	...	42
Artificial Feeding	...	...	...	...	63
Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	51
Sending for Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	1,131

#### Medical Aid Sent in Respect of:—

Mother during Ante-natal period	...	...	...	245
Mother during Labour	...	...	...	657
Mother during Puerperium	...	...	...	100
Infant	...	...	...	129
				<hr/> 1,131 <hr/>

#### Work of Supervisor and Assistants:

Regular Inspections of Midwives	...	...	...	468
Special visits of enquiry	...	...	...	117
Inspections of Nursing Homes	...	...	...	78

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT HEALTH VISITOR.

	Full-time Health Visitors	Part-time Health Visitors	C.C.N.A.
<b>Maternity and Child Welfare Work.</b>			
Visits to Children under 1 year ...	9,655	53,653	58
Visits to Children aged 1-5 years ...			68
Child Welfare Centres ...	475	1,058	6
First Visits to Expectant Mothers ...	959		
Total ...	1,267		
Ante-natal Clinics ...	279		
Child Life Protection—1st Visits ...	236		
re Visits ...	779		
Lectures ...	167		
<b>School Work:</b>			
Attendances at Minor Ailment Clinics	866		
Attendances at School Medical Inspec- tions ...	222	279	
Attendances at Cleanliness Inspections	1,416	1,830	
Follow-up Visits ...	2,916	1,913	
<b>Tuberculosis Work:</b>			
1st Visits to patients' homes ...	416		
re Visits to patients' homes ...	1,961		
Clinics ...	359		
<b>Venereal Disease:</b>			
Clinics ...	269		
Visits ...	263		

WORK OF COUNTY NURSING ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
YEAR ENDED 31.12.47.

## Nurses Employed on 31.12.47:

Superintendent ...	1
Deputy Superintendent ...	1
Assistant Superintendents ...	5
Queen's Nursing Sisters S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certi- ficate ...	7
Queen's Nursing Sisters S.R.N., S.C.M. ...	29
Queen's Nursing Sisters S.R.N. ...	1
Nursing Sisters S.R.N., S.C.M. ...	20
Nursing Sisters S.R.N. ...	1
Midwives S.C.M., S.E.A.N. ...	71
Midwives S.C.M. ...	3
Assistant Nurses S.E.A.N. ...	2
Full-time Emergency Nurses ...	2
Part-time Emergency Nurses ...	2



**Patients Attended:**

New patients	...	...	...	...	14,653
Surgical Cases	...	...	...	3,782	
Medical Cases	...	...	...	7,226	
Midwifery Cases	...	...	...	2,071	
Maternity Cases	...	...	...	1,361	
Miscarriages	...	...	...	213	

**Work Done:**

General Nursing Visits	...	...	...	...	161,516
Midwifery and Maternity Cases	...	...	...	...	62,509
Casual visits	...	...	...	...	34,035
Ante-natal visits	...	...	...	...	27,137
Health Visits	...	...	...	...	53,653
School Medical Inspections attended	...	...	...	...	279
School Cleanliness Inspections attended	...	...	...	...	1,830
Welfare Centres and Clinics attended	...	...	...	...	1,058
Attendances at operations	...	...	...	...	215
Nights on duty	...	...	...	...	2,321

**REPORT OF THE COUNTY NURSING OFFICER.****Assistant Nurse Component Training Scheme****Wadham House, Liskeard**

The main building is still being adapted for the training of pupils and the annexe has continued to function as a Preliminary Training School during the year.

**Recruitment of Pupil Assistant Nurses**

28 pupils have been recruited for training and of these:—

2 decided to do general training	
2 became enrolled Assistant Nurses	
2 were found unsuitable	} True Wastage
2 did not like nursing	

True wastage is therefore approximately 14%

**Barncoose Infirmary, Redruth** has been approved by the General Nursing Council as a training school for Assistant Nurses. All five component training schools have benefited by having pupils allocated to them and in the spring of this year Tehidy Sanatorium was able to open twenty-one beds as a result of six pupils being allocated to them at one time.

**Instruction of Pupil Assistant Nurses in Component Training Schools**

3 Sisters took an intensive course at the Royal College of Nursing, London, to help them in their teaching of pupils in accordance with the Syllabus laid down by the General Nursing Council. They were:—

Sister Bashford, Falmouth and District Hospital  
 Sister Hicks, Tehidy Sanatorium, Near Camborne  
 Sister Rawkins, County Isolation Hospital, Truro

The arrangement for the teaching of pupils in the component training schools should only be a temporary one and the early appointment of a travelling Tutor is advisable.

### State Enrolment of Assistant Nurses

The County Nursing Officer has interviewed and given advice to 22 nurses working in Cornish Hospitals with reference to their being placed on the Assistant Nurses Roll.

### Recruitment of all Grades of Nurses other than Pupil Assistant Nurses

39 nurses have been recruited and placed in County Council and Voluntary Hospitals during the year.

### Recruitment of Part-Time Nurses

31 part-time nurses have been recruited during 1947.

### Total Number Recruited

Pupil Assistant Nurses	...	...	...	...	28
Other grades of Nurses	...	...	...	...	39
Part-time Nurses	...	...	...	...	31
					<hr/>
					98
					<hr/>

### Accommodation For Nursing Staff in County Council Hospitals

The lack of accommodation is a serious drawback to the recruitment in the county. No further pupils can be placed in two of the training schools, namely, Barncoose Infirmary, Redruth, and Tehidy Sanatorium, Near Camborne, until more accommodation is forthcoming.

### Pre-Nursing Course at the Truro County Grammar School For Girls

Talks are being arranged to stimulate recruitment for this course in 1948.

## REPORT OF COUNTY SANITARY OFFICER

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year:—

Farm premises inspected where structural alterations are required	...	...	...	...	...	67
Farm premises re-inspected	...	...	...	...	...	71
Pasteurising Plants and other dairy premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	229
Plans of Dairies and Cowsheds prepared	...	...	...	...	...	46
Specifications of works prepared	...	...	...	...	...	42
Sewage Disposal Works inspected	...	...	...	...	...	126
Sewage outfalls (without treatment) inspected	...	...	...	...	...	12
Manufacturies and trade premises visited	...	...	...	...	...	13
Visits in relation to works of water supply	...	...	...	...	...	12
Visits to school premises	...	...	...	...	...	106
Visits to Agricultural Hostels	...	...	...	...	...	21
Ministry of Health Inquiries attended	...	...	...	...	...	4
Samples of water submitted for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	119
Samples of pasteurised milk submitted for examination	...	...	...	...	...	229
Samples of sewage effluent submitted for examination	...	...	...	...	...	108
Samples of river water submitted for examination	...	...	...	...	...	40



### **Pasteurised Milk—Regulation 55G**

There are eight large dairies in the County at which pasteurisation of milk is carried out, dealing with upwards of 120,000 gallons of milk per day, of which approximately 70,000 gallons per day are pasteurised.

In accordance with the requirements of the above Regulation 229 inspections of these dairies were made during the year and samples of the milk taken and submitted for examination.

Of the 229 samples examined 198 proved to be satisfactory, and 31 unsatisfactory; the results of the examination of all samples are furnished to the Managers of the Dairies, the Medical Officers of Health and the Sanitary Inspectors of the districts in which the dairies are situate.

All unsatisfactory samples are followed up by taking further samples and advice is given on the possible cause of failure of the samples to comply with the conditions laid down.

A monthly report is made to the Ministry of Food.

### **The Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947.**

The above Regulations came into operation on the 1st May, 1947, and placed upon District Councils and Borough Councils the responsibility of the registration and supervision of premises where ice-cream is manufactured and sold, and also the duty of sampling the commodity. In conjunction with the Cornwall Branch of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association and with the co-operation of members of the Ice-Cream Alliance in Cornwall a standard of requirements in connection with premises and methods has been set up and every local authority in Cornwall has been sent a copy.

It is thus hoped that some measure of uniformity has been and will continue to be maintained throughout the County.

Under the Regulations there has been prescribed no legal standard of cleanliness for ice-cream, but a form of Methylene Blue test has been recommended by the Minister of Health, and this examination has, in fact, been adopted as the unofficial test. According to the quality of the ice-cream, four grades have been set up, numbered one to four, and the Minister suggests that, if, out of the four grades recommended, ice-cream consistently fails to reach grades one and two, it would be reasonable to regard this as indicating defects of manufacture or handling which call for further investigation.

Since the coming into force of the Regulations, 254 samples have been submitted for examination, of which 157 failed to reach the first two grades; in these cases the manufacturies are visited by the local Sanitary Inspectors and advice given on improved methods of production.

The County Pathologist has been good enough to supply the following details relating to samples submitted to him:—



1947.	GRADES								
Month.	No. 1.		No. 2.		No. 3.		No. 4.		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
May	—	—	2	33.3	2	33.3	2	33.3	6
June	8	14.8	20	37.0	9	16.6	17	31.4	54
July	11	17.4	15	23.8	20	31.7	17	27.0	63
August	—	—	5	8.0	15	24.1	42	67.7	62
September	7	18.3	3	7.8	15	39.4	13	34.2	38
October	12	60.0	5	25.0	3	15.0	—	—	20
November	3	50.0	1	16.6	—	—	2	33.3	6
December	3	60.0	2	40.0	—	—	—	—	5
Total	44	17.3	53	20.8	64	25.2	93	36.6	254

### Volunteer Agricultural Hostels and Camps.

During the year 21 visits were made to the 15 Volunteer Agricultural Hostels and Camps and reports made to the appropriate officer of the Cornwall War Agricultural Executive Committee.

Reports are received by the County Medical Officer of all Hostels and Camps to be occupied and the number of volunteers it is proposed to accommodate at each unit.

The premises, consisting of large houses adapted for the purpose or camps of huts of various types, are inspected for general sanitary conditions including:—water supply; sewerage and sewage disposal; overcrowding of rooms; provision for ablutions, bathing, sanitary conveniences, recreation, laundry, etc. Samples of water and sewage effluents are taken when considered necessary and submitted for examination.

The hostels and camps are distributed at different parts of the County as shown below and are occupied by:—

- (a) Voluntary Agricultural Workers.
- (b) European Voluntary Agricultural Workers.
- (c) Miners suffering from Silicosis and similar respiratory conditions.

Situation of Camp.	No. of Volunteers.
Callington — Camp	60 European Voluntary Workers
Hayle — Penmare	40 Welsh Miners
Helston — Dry Tree	100 Voluntary Agricultural Workers
Liskeard — Pelynt	60 European Voluntary Workers
Mylor — Camp	100 " " "
Penzance — Kennegy	112 Voluntary Agricultural Workers
Praze — Clowance	60 European Voluntary Workers
Saltash — Hatt	100 Voluntary Agricultural Workers
St. Anthony — Place House	120 " " "
St. Erth — Camp	38 European Voluntary Workers
St. Germans — Bake	100 " " "
St. Merryn — Kirketh	40 " " "
St. Teath	40 " " "
Truro — Treliske	100 " " "
Truro — Polwhele	120 " " "



### Ministry of Health Inquiries.

The following Inquiries were held by the Ministry of Health within the County during the year:—

(1) **Falmouth Borough** — 30th April at the Municipal Buildings, Falmouth. An application by the Council for consent to borrow £1,046 for the purchase of 5,153 acres of land adjoining Dracaena Avenue, Falmouth for the purpose of a controlled Refuse Tip.

(2) **Newquay U.D.C.** — 6th May at the Council Chambers, Newquay. An application by the Council for consent to borrow £11,053 for sewerage works at Crantock.

(3) **The Camborne Water Company** — 1st July at Camborne. An application to the Minister of Health for an order under Section 10 of the Water Act, 1945, extending the limits within which they are authorised to supply water by the addition of the parish of Gwinear-Gwithian within the Rural District of West Penwith.

The Company also made application to the Minister for a further order under Section 23 of the Act, so as:—

- (1) to authorise the Company to raise additional share capital by the creation and issue of new ordinary shares or stock or new preference shares or stock;
- (2) to empower the Company to raise additional money and to increase the amount which they may borrow on mortgage of their undertaking and by the creation and issue of debenture stock;
- (3) to make consequential provisions as to the rights, privileges and liabilities of the holders of shares or stock;
- (4) to incorporate with the Order section 74 (maximum rates of dividend) and section 75 (sale of stock by auction or tender) of the Third Schedule to the Act, some of the provisions of the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Companies Clauses Act, 1863, and to make any alteration or amendment of the Camborne Water Acts and Order, 1867 to 1941, as may be necessary or desirable:

(4) **Camelford R.D.C.** — 2nd September at the Council Offices, Camelford.

An application by the Rural District Council for consent to borrow £51,321 for works of sewerage and sewage disposal for:—

- (1) The villages of Delabole and St. Teath in the Parish of St. Teath.
- (2) The village of Boscastle in the Parish of Forrabury and Minster.
- (3) The village of Trevenna and adjacent hamlets in the Parish of Tintagel.

(5) **Bude-Stratton U.D.C.** — 30th October at the Council Offices, Bude.

An application by the Urban District Council for an Order under Sections 23 and 26 of the Water Act, 1945, to empower them to:—

- (1) construct and maintain a reservoir and dam on the River Tamar;



- (2) to make and maintain an access road;
- (3) to abandon their existing reservoir at Langford Moor,
- (4) to make use of all waters impounded by the new reservoir;
- (5) to apply to their undertaking certain provisions of the Third Schedule to the Water Act, 1945.

#### **Schools—Water Supplies, etc.**

The survey of schools where the water supply is not obtained from public mains was continued throughout the year, and samples of water taken, together with an inspection of the sanitary conditions at each school.

Copies of these reports and the results of the examinations of the sample of water is furnished to the School Medical Department, and in case of any adverse report, either of the sanitary conditions or the sample of water, the County Medical Officer is communicating with the Secretary for Education, and also the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector of the District concerned where the supply of water is a public one.

Arrangements have been made with the County Architect's Department for the results of all samples taken by the County Sanitary Officers to be available for that department and for the results of the examination of all samples taken by members of the County Architect's staff to be furnished to the Medical Department.

Up to the end of December 95 schools had been visited and it is estimated that approximately 60 more schools have to be visited and samples taken before the survey is completed.

Of the total number of 101 samples taken up to the end of December, 27 or 26.7% had proved on examination to be doubtful or unsatisfactory.

#### **Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts.**

**Sewage Disposal Works.** Under the above Acts, 126 visits were made to works of sewage disposal and 108 samples of sewage effluents taken and submitted for examination, of which 37 proved to be satisfactory and 68 unsatisfactory or bad. Three samples were taken from sea outfalls for which no standard is available.

The results of the examination of these samples, together with observations on the condition of the works have been forwarded to Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors or Surveyors of the respective local authorities, and to Clerks of Works or Engineers-in-charge of Service Stations.

Many sewage purification plants are in dire need of reconstruction or extension and most are suffering as a result of neglect during the war period.

One of the worst features of the present situation in the sewage purification service is that it bears most hardly on the conscientious sewage works manager and the progressive local authority, and is not the less irritating to those engaged in the prevention of river pollution.

Efforts are, however, being made by some local authorities to replace defective parts of plants to enable them to continue functioning until general reconstruction or replacement with modern plant can be carried out.



**Manufacturies and Trade Wastes.** The manufacturies visited respecting the discharge of trade wastes included Gas Works, Laundries, Slaughter-houses, Knackers Yard, Tanneries and Wool washing. Six samples of trade wastes were taken apart from those included in river surveys.

**River Surveys.** The following river surveys have been carried out during the year:—

- (1) River Camel—A survey of the River Camel and three associated tributaries was carried out on the 3rd and 4th June, during which 15 samples were taken and submitted for examination.
- (2) River Allen—A survey of the River Allen, a tributary of the River Camel, was carried out on the 18th August, when 5 samples were taken and submitted for examination.
- (3) River Strat—A survey of the River Strat was carried out on the 27th October, and 12 samples taken and submitted for examination.

The results of the examination of the above samples showed the general standard of each river to be good.

During these surveys the appropriate representatives of manufacturies and officers of local authorities are interviewed and their various processes discussed; the results of the examination of samples of trade waste or sewage effluent are furnished in all cases.

Where samples are unsatisfactory these are "followed up" by advice on improved methods of treatment of trade wastes or sewage and where necessary drawings of purification plant are furnished.

#### **Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919**

##### **Infestation Order, 1943**

The powers under the above Act relating to the destruction of rats and mice were delegated to all the Rural Authorities, except West Penwith Rural District Council, who refused to accept delegated powers.

This arrangement continued until late in 1946, except that the Cornwall War Agricultural Executive Committee were responsible for rats and mice destruction on farms and farm premises.

During 1946 three rural authorities, Camelford, Launceston and Stratton Rural District Councils relinquished their delegate powers and the duties reverted to the County Council.

Following a conference of the General Sub-Committee of the County Agricultural Committee, and representatives of the Cornwall Agricultural Executive Committee, the Ministry of Food and the County Sanitary Officer, it was resolved to recommend:—

- (1) that the County Council approve of a scheme for dealing with rats and mice infestation, in the first instance, in the Rural Districts of Camelford, Launceston, Stratton and West Penwith;



- (2) that the County Council appoint one Pests Officer for supervising the work and keeping all records, and to work under the control of the County Sanitary Officer;
- (3) that three persons be appointed to form an operating team (1 male operator and 2 female operators);
- (4) that the question of appointing one or more trainees to work in conjunction with the operating team be considered;
- (5) that the rate of wages in each case be on the same basis as those paid by the War Agricultural Executive Committee for similar work, viz:—

Pests Officer	... £250 p.a. rising to £290 p.a.
Operator in charge	... £4.5.0 to £4.10.0 per week.
Female operator	... £3.4.0 to £3.8.0 per week.

- (6) that, in order to make effective the work of disinfestation throughout the areas above referred to, the closest co-operation between the County Council's staff and that of the War Agricultural Executive Committee was essential.

The arrangement for the supervision of this work by the County Sanitary Officer was later approved by the Public Health Committee for a period of six months.

A scheme was then prepared and the following appointments made:—

1 Pests Officer	}	16th April, 1947.
1 Male Operator		

The male operator resigned after working one week and two further men were appointed and commenced duties on the 1st September, 1947 and the 13th October, 1947, respectively.

The Pests Officer is responsible for carrying out the survey to ascertain which premises are infested and to what extent and also to assist in operations.

The two operators carry out the work of destruction.

The methods adopted are those suggested by the Ministry of Food and include the laying of bait without poison for several days, and then follow up with poisoned bait. The poison used being Arsenious Oxide and Zinc Phosphide.

Traps have also been used, particularly in cases where poison could not be laid with safety owing to the presence of domestic animals, etc.

The Rural Districts of Stratton, Launceston and Camelford consist of 40 separate parishes covering an area of 182,016 acres, and the number of inhabited houses in the 3 districts is approximately 5,766, in addition to the many other types of premises likely to become infested by rats and mice.

The work up to the end of the year has been confined to these 3 Rural Districts, no work having been carried out by the team in the West Penwith area.



A considerable amount of work has been carried out at the four refuse tips of the Stratton Rural District Council. There is ample evidence of the presence of rats, and considerable quantities of poisoned bait was taken daily.

The following is a summary of the work executed up to the end of the year:—

ANALYSIS OF SURVEY	NAME OF RURAL DISTRICT				TOTAL
	Camelford	Launceston	Stratton	West Penwith	
Approximate No. of premises ...	2,370	1,947	1,284	—	5,601
Number of premises visited ...	1,488	1,200	862	—	3,550
Total infestations found ...	210	120	61	—	391
Infestations in private premises	186	110	55	—	351
Infestations in business premises	24	10	6	—	40
OPERATIONS					
Total effective man-hours ...	—	—	—	—	1,420
Total in-effective man-hours ...	—	—	—	—	900
In-effective time, e.g. Travel time from home to town or village to be surveyed, time spent on records, etc.					
No. of premises treated by poison ...	...	...	...	...	43
No. of pre-baits ...	...	...	...	...	998
No. of poison-baits ...	...	...	...	...	217
No. of post baits ...	...	...	...	...	217
Estimated No. of rats destroyed by poison ...	...	...	...	...	589
No. of premises treated by traps ...	...	...	...	...	9
No. of rats destroyed by traps ...	...	...	...	...	69
No. of rats destroyed during period ...	...	...	...	...	658
No. of minor infestations treated ...	...	...	...	...	39
No. of major infestations treated ...	...	...	...	...	8
No. of reservoir infestations treated ...	...	...	...	...	—
Total No. of premises treated by team ...	...	...	...	...	47
No. of premises treated by occupier under supervision of Pests Officer ...	...	...	...	...	344

#### 1. Minor

This term should be confined to infestations with less than 20 rats.

#### 2. Major

These are infestations of between 20 and 200 rats.

#### 3. Reservoir

These are infestations of over 200 rats.

### Water Supplies

A survey of the water supplies throughout the County was carried out in 1945 and details were given in the Annual Report for that year.

Since the coming into operation of the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, the following schemes of water supplies have been submitted to the County Council by Local Authorities or other Water Undertakings:—

District Council	Particulars	Est. Cost £	Progress of Schemes
St. Austell R.D.C.	Golant	1,050	Completed
	Hewas Water	637	Completed
	Roche	488	Completed
	Wadebridge (De Lank)	112,000	—
	Lower Sticker, Polgooth & Trewithen Lane End	2,400	In progress (50% completed)
	Mawgan-in-Pydar	29,200	—
	Treviscoe and Trerice	5,600	—
Truro R.D.C.	Tregoney etc.	121,190	—
	Perranzabuloe (a)	750	—
	" (b)	350	—
	Chacewater	20,000	—
	Mylor	88,020	—
	Mitchell	1,550	—
	Shortlanesend	2,500	In progress
	Newlyn East	15,050	—
St. Germans R.D.C.	Perranporth (augmentation)	9,600	In progress
	Gunnislake and Hatches Green	621	Completed
	Narkurs	1,057	Completed
	St. John and Millbrook	2,340	Ministry approval received, works not yet commenced
West Penwith R.D.C.	St. Erth	3,917	—
	Gwinear-Gwithian	16,666	—
(Penzance Borough	Land's End	300,000	—
(St. Ives "	Peninsula	36,000	—
Penzance Borough	Gulval	2,000	—
Wadebridge R.D.C.	De Lank Scheme	304,638	—
Newquay U.D.C.	Crantock	720	Completed
	Tregurrian	170	Completed
North Cornwall Joint Water Board	Delabole	24,089	In progress
Camelford R.D.C.	Rural District	91,000	—
Camborne-Redruth U.D.C.	St. Day and Carharrack	7,562	Completed
	Lanner and Scorrier	9,367	Lanner section in progress (40% completed)
	St. Day and Carharrack (Branch mains)	7,962	—
Kerrier R.D.C.	Trewennack	2,944	—
Total Estimated cost		£1,221,438	

### Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

A survey of the sewerage and methods of sewage disposal was carried out in 1945 and details relating to all Sanitary Districts were given in the Annual Report for that year.

The methods adopted throughout the County may be summarised as follows:—



Districts	No. of Sea outfalls	No. of Tidal River Outfalls	Outfalls to non-tidal rivers or streams	Sediment- ation and filtration Works
County Council	—	—	—	2
Boroughs	9	31	8	9
Urban Districts	8	15	—	12
Rural Districts	34	18	18	17
Naval, Military and R.A.F. Camps	—	—	—	17
Agricultural Hostels. C.W.A.E.C.	—	—	—	8
	—	—	—	—
Total	51	64	26	65
	—	—	—	—

Since the coming into operation of the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, the following schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal have been submitted to the County Council by local authorities:—

District Council	Particulars	Est. Cost £	Progress of Schemes
St. Austell R.D.C.	Grampound	4,320	Sewerage completed Disposal Works not yet commenced
Liskeard Borough	Borough Scheme	33,000	—
Newquay U.D.C.	Crantock	11,053	Ministry approval received, works not yet commenced
Camelford R.D.C.	Boscastle, Tintagel and St. Teath	91,815	—
Launceston R.D.C.	Alternun and Five Lanes	7,400	—
	North Hill	4,000	—
	South Petherwin and Daw's House	13,450	—
	Venterdon and Stoke Climsland	12,200	—
Truro City	Bodmin Road and Tregurra Lane	3,454	Works nearing completion, (90% done).
Penzance Borough	Gulval	17,000	—
	Alverton	9,800	—
Kerrier R.D.C.	Praze-on-Beeble	10,000	—
	Ruan Minor and St. Ruan	13,800	—
	St. Keverne and Porthoustock	14,000	—
	Constantine and Brillwater	16,800	—
	Total Estimated Cost	£262,092	

### Rural Housing

**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.

**Technical and 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, two have not yet commenced to carry out the survey as recommended by the Cornwall Rural Joint Advisory Housing Committee. The only local authorities to complete the survey by the end of the year were Launceston and Camelford Rural Districts.

The position at the end of December is shown in the following table:—

Rural District	No. of parishes in Rural Districts.	No. of parishes completed.	Parishes under Survey but not completed.	No. of houses inspected.	CLASSIFICATION					No. of houses overcrowded.	No. of New Houses erected.	
					Categories						By local Authority	By Private Enterprise
					1	2	3	4	5			
Camelford	13	13	—	1686	221	651	461	205	148	75	12	—
Kerrier	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	30
Launceston	17	17	—	1376	164	398	661	59	94	9	—	—
Liskeard	21	—	9	30	—	17	9	—	4	—	19	—
St. Austell	17	1	9	623	159	79	227	2	156	4	32	4
St. Germans	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	—
Stratton	10	—	1	34	6	5	13	7	3	—	42	3
Truro	24	1	18	3905	180	299	623	2106	697	—	67	26
Wadebridge	19	12	2	1765	127	415	349	611	263	2	16	10
West Penwith	17	—	8	1043	294	413	197	17	122	41	10	13
Totals	175	44	47	10545	1151	2277	2596	3027	1494	131	278	86
					%	%	%	%	%			
					10.9	21.6	24.6	28.7	14.2			



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.

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

District	No. of houses.
Kerrier Rural	55
Launceston Rural	6
Liskeard Rural	8
St. Germans Rural	9
Truro Rural	14
Wadebridge Rural	26
West Penwith Rural	27

Grants of £1.10s.0d. per house per year for 60 years have been approved in accordance with the Housing (Financial and Miscellaneous) Provisions Act, 1946, in respect of the following Districts:—

District	No. of houses.
St. Germans Rural	53
Stratton Rural	8
Truro Rural	121
West Penwith Rural	8

Grants of £1.5s.0d. per house per year for 60 years have been approved in accordance with the Housing (Financial and Miscellaneous) Provisions Act, 1946, in respect of the following District:—

Camelford Rural	8
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TABLE I.

Estimated Population and Total Number of Births and Deaths in each District during the Year 1947.

SANITARY DISTRICT.	AREA IN ACRES.	ESTI-MATED POPU-LATION 1947	LIVE BIRTHS.						Stillbirths.	DEATHS.							
			Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.	Rate.		Under 1 Year.			At all Ages.				
										Number.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number.	Total	Rate.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
URBAN.			M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.		M.	F.				
Adminton -	3,312	5,158	27	41	3	..	71	13.76	4	..	..	31	42	73	14.05		
Andover-Stratton -	4,294	4,919	45	42	1	2	90	18.30	5	4	2	66.67	35	34	69	14.03	
Amborne—																	
Redruth -	22,062	34,830	357	315	26	17	715	20.53	22	17	13	41.96	243	293	536	15.39	
Almouthe -	1,880	16,340	145	140	13	6	304	18.61	7	4	3	23.03	103	104	207	12.67	
Almouthe -	2,979	2,104	15	17	..	..	32	15.21	1	1	1	62.50	15	19	34	16.16	
Almouthe -	4,014	5,499	49	53	2	1	105	19.28	..	7	..	66.67	43	55	98	17.81	
Almouthe -	2,182	4,505	38	25	1	2	66	14.65	1	1	1	30.30	38	30	68	15.10	
Almouthe -	2,704	4,315	34	28	4	1	67	15.23	2	2	1	44.78	33	40	73	16.92	
Almouthe -	1,691	3,693	27	32	1	1	61	16.52	3	3	1	65.57	23	26	49	15.98	
Almouthe -	3,156	2,146	18	15	2	..	35	16.31	..	..	..	16	17	33	15.39		
Almouthe -	4,599	10,000	99	70	7	6	182	18.20	3	4	6	54.94	56	66	122	12.20	
Almouthe -	3,343	2,395	20	25	1	1	47	19.62	1	..	..	16	18	34	14.20		
Almouthe -	829	3,638	52	30	4	2	88	24.19	3	2	1	34.09	26	31	57	15.66	
Almouthe -	3,155	20,050	187	201	16	12	416	20.75	11	9	7	38.46	136	157	293	14.61	
Almouthe -	18,379	22,860	204	223	14	9	450	19.68	17	10	8	40.00	143	167	310	13.56	
Almouthe -	4,287	8,753	73	64	4	7	148	16.91	1	2	..	13.51	67	67	134	15.31	
Almouthe -	7,634	3,983	42	28	3	2	75	18.83	2	1	1	26.67	33	48	81	21.10	
Almouthe -	5,335	7,287	90	77	6	3	176	24.25	4	6	1	39.77	56	44	100	13.72	
Almouthe -	975	3,635	45	47	..	1	93	25.58	1	1	2	32.26	24	21	45	12.38	
Almouthe -	2,634	12,880	124	113	6	4	247	19.16	7	6	4	40.49	113	100	213	16.54	
TOTALS -	99,444	178,990	1691	1586	114	77	3,468	19.37	95	80	52	132	38.06	1,250	1,379	2,629	14.69
RURAL.																	
Amelford -	52,544	7,376	65	45	4	8	122	16.54	7	4	2	49.18	47	55	102	13.83	
Amelford -	90,839	18,510	160	167	7	13	347	18.75	18	5	8	37.46	163	159	322	17.40	
Amelford -	73,051	6,302	56	48	3	4	111	17.77	3	1	..	9.01	42	61	103	16.34	
Amelford -	104,803	13,960	133	125	8	10	276	19.77	5	7	2	32.61	93	85	178	12.75	
Amelford -	82,389	19,340	161	183	10	8	362	18.72	4	7	1	22.10	124	125	249	12.87	
Amelford -	48,433	15,660	134	130	15	8	287	18.32	7	4	2	20.91	116	129	245	15.64	
Amelford -	56,285	4,917	40	41	5	5	91	18.51	3	1	2	32.97	42	39	81	16.47	
Amelford -	108,316	25,920	221	199	19	17	456	17.59	15	9	5	30.70	191	193	384	14.81	
Amelford -	88,230	13,380	121	126	17	9	273	20.40	7	8	1	32.97	96	91	187	13.98	
Amelford -	59,792	17,250	158	141	12	7	318	18.43	13	10	2	37.74	122	133	255	15.42	
TOTALS -	764,682	142,615	1249	1205	100	89	2,643	18.53	82	56	25	81	30.65	1,036	1,070	2,106	14.77
Whole County	864,126	321,605	2940	2791	214	166	6,111	19.00	177	136	77	213	34.85	2,286	2,449	4,735	14.72
Isle of Man -	4,041	1,705	24	24	1	..	49	28.74	..	1	..	1	20.41	10	11	21	12.32

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





TABLE II.

Estimated Population and Total Number of Births and Deaths in Cornwall (Excluding Scilly Isles) During Recent Years.

YEAR	ESTI- MATED POPU- LATION	LIVE BIRTHS						Stillbirths	DEATHS							
		Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total	Rate		Under 1 Year			At all Ages				
									Number	Total	Rate per 1,000 live Births	Number	Total	Rate		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
		M	F	M	F			M	F		M	F				
1930	a) 313,028	2280	2096	123	123	4622	14.77	225	137	100	237	57.27	1985	2284	4269	13.65
	b) 312,807															
1931	a) 310,827	2186	2054	111	108	4459	14.34	202	141	101	242	54.27	2102	2259	4361	14.04
	b) 310,577															
1932	312,269	2161	1989	102	105	4357	13.95	209	137	101	238	54.62	2106	2326	4432	14.19
1933	312,076	2092	1901	103	95	4191	13.43	216	131	87	218	52.01	2105	2375	4480	14.35
1934	312,318	2013	1969	93	118	4193	13.42	206	132	109	241	57.47	1997	2242	4239	13.57
1935	312,090	2073	1913	94	85	4165	13.34	211	117	76	193	46.34	2012	2230	4242	13.59
1936	310,686	2032	1955	99	90	4176	13.44	185	136	78	214	51.24	2071	2225	4296	13.83
1937	308,994	1937	1883	90	83	3993	12.92	173	115	82	197	49.33	2154	2330	4484	14.51
1938	308,297	1927	1933	94	93	4047	13.13	166	136	67	203	50.16	2100	2202	4302	13.95
1939	a) 308,517	1975	1771	85	78	3909	12.67	180	142	88	230	58.84	2227	2375	4602	14.74
	b) 312,211															
1940	329,138	2127	1945	100	96	4268	12.97	163	116	90	206	48.26	2357	2567	4924	14.96
1941	371,382	a) 2215	2125	161	132	4633	12.47	183	159	108	267	52.46	2465	2721	5186	13.96
		c) 2456	2339	160	134	5089		192								
1942	344,944	2427	2212	168	139	4946	14.34	180	135	93	228	46.09	2127	2301	4428	12.84
1943	327,163	2378	2246	183	163	4970	15.19	164	106	72	178	35.81	2201	2388	4589	14.02
1944	322,513	2607	2554	276	236	5673	17.59	180	132	99	231	40.72	2197	2359	4556	14.13
1945	313,559	2225	2199	333	287	5044	16.08	178	101	84	185	36.67	2214	2367	4581	14.61
1946	318,139	2754	2572	229	199	5754	18.09	156	136	87	223	38.75	2168	2817	4555	14.32
1947	321,605	2940	2791	214	166	6111	19.00	177	136	77	213	34.85	2286	2449	4735	14.72

Births and Deaths rates calculated per 1,000 of the Population.

(a) For Birth Rate.

(c) For Infant and Maternal Mortality Rates.

(b) For Death Rate.



TABLE II.

Annual Population and Total Number of Births and Deaths in Cornwall, 1847-1897.

Year	Total Population									
	1847-1856					1857-1866				
	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
1847	10,000	10,100	10,200	10,300	10,400	10,500	10,600	10,700	10,800	10,900
1848	10,100	10,200	10,300	10,400	10,500	10,600	10,700	10,800	10,900	11,000
1849	10,200	10,300	10,400	10,500	10,600	10,700	10,800	10,900	11,000	11,100
1850	10,300	10,400	10,500	10,600	10,700	10,800	10,900	11,000	11,100	11,200
1851	10,400	10,500	10,600	10,700	10,800	10,900	11,000	11,100	11,200	11,300
1852	10,500	10,600	10,700	10,800	10,900	11,000	11,100	11,200	11,300	11,400
1853	10,600	10,700	10,800	10,900	11,000	11,100	11,200	11,300	11,400	11,500
1854	10,700	10,800	10,900	11,000	11,100	11,200	11,300	11,400	11,500	11,600
1855	10,800	10,900	11,000	11,100	11,200	11,300	11,400	11,500	11,600	11,700
1856	10,900	11,000	11,100	11,200	11,300	11,400	11,500	11,600	11,700	11,800
1857	11,000	11,100	11,200	11,300	11,400	11,500	11,600	11,700	11,800	11,900
1858	11,100	11,200	11,300	11,400	11,500	11,600	11,700	11,800	11,900	12,000
1859	11,200	11,300	11,400	11,500	11,600	11,700	11,800	11,900	12,000	12,100
1860	11,300	11,400	11,500	11,600	11,700	11,800	11,900	12,000	12,100	12,200
1861	11,400	11,500	11,600	11,700	11,800	11,900	12,000	12,100	12,200	12,300
1862	11,500	11,600	11,700	11,800	11,900	12,000	12,100	12,200	12,300	12,400
1863	11,600	11,700	11,800	11,900	12,000	12,100	12,200	12,300	12,400	12,500
1864	11,700	11,800	11,900	12,000	12,100	12,200	12,300	12,400	12,500	12,600
1865	11,800	11,900	12,000	12,100	12,200	12,300	12,400	12,500	12,600	12,700
1866	11,900	12,000	12,100	12,200	12,300	12,400	12,500	12,600	12,700	12,800
1867	12,000	12,100	12,200	12,300	12,400	12,500	12,600	12,700	12,800	12,900
1868	12,100	12,200	12,300	12,400	12,500	12,600	12,700	12,800	12,900	13,000
1869	12,200	12,300	12,400	12,500	12,600	12,700	12,800	12,900	13,000	13,100
1870	12,300	12,400	12,500	12,600	12,700	12,800	12,900	13,000	13,100	13,200
1871	12,400	12,500	12,600	12,700	12,800	12,900	13,000	13,100	13,200	13,300
1872	12,500	12,600	12,700	12,800	12,900	13,000	13,100	13,200	13,300	13,400
1873	12,600	12,700	12,800	12,900	13,000	13,100	13,200	13,300	13,400	13,500
1874	12,700	12,800	12,900	13,000	13,100	13,200	13,300	13,400	13,500	13,600
1875	12,800	12,900	13,000	13,100	13,200	13,300	13,400	13,500	13,600	13,700
1876	12,900	13,000	13,100	13,200	13,300	13,400	13,500	13,600	13,700	13,800
1877	13,000	13,100	13,200	13,300	13,400	13,500	13,600	13,700	13,800	13,900
1878	13,100	13,200	13,300	13,400	13,500	13,600	13,700	13,800	13,900	14,000
1879	13,200	13,300	13,400	13,500	13,600	13,700	13,800	13,900	14,000	14,100
1880	13,300	13,400	13,500	13,600	13,700	13,800	13,900	14,000	14,100	14,200
1881	13,400	13,500	13,600	13,700	13,800	13,900	14,000	14,100	14,200	14,300
1882	13,500	13,600	13,700	13,800	13,900	14,000	14,100	14,200	14,300	14,400
1883	13,600	13,700	13,800	13,900	14,000	14,100	14,200	14,300	14,400	14,500
1884	13,700	13,800	13,900	14,000	14,100	14,200	14,300	14,400	14,500	14,600
1885	13,800	13,900	14,000	14,100	14,200	14,300	14,400	14,500	14,600	14,700
1886	13,900	14,000	14,100	14,200	14,300	14,400	14,500	14,600	14,700	14,800
1887	14,000	14,100	14,200	14,300	14,400	14,500	14,600	14,700	14,800	14,900
1888	14,100	14,200	14,300	14,400	14,500	14,600	14,700	14,800	14,900	15,000
1889	14,200	14,300	14,400	14,500	14,600	14,700	14,800	14,900	15,000	15,100
1890	14,300	14,400	14,500	14,600	14,700	14,800	14,900	15,000	15,100	15,200
1891	14,400	14,500	14,600	14,700	14,800	14,900	15,000	15,100	15,200	15,300
1892	14,500	14,600	14,700	14,800	14,900	15,000	15,100	15,200	15,300	15,400
1893	14,600	14,700	14,800	14,900	15,000	15,100	15,200	15,300	15,400	15,500
1894	14,700	14,800	14,900	15,000	15,100	15,200	15,300	15,400	15,500	15,600
1895	14,800	14,900	15,000	15,100	15,200	15,300	15,400	15,500	15,600	15,700
1896	14,900	15,000	15,100	15,200	15,300	15,400	15,500	15,600	15,700	15,800
1897	15,000	15,100	15,200	15,300	15,400	15,500	15,600	15,700	15,800	15,900

Source: Annual Reports of the Registrar-General, 1847-1897.

Notes: 1. The population figures are for the mid-year of each decade.

2. The birth and death figures are for the whole year.

3. The figures are in thousands.

TABLE III.

Infectious Diseases notified in each District during the Year 1947.

SANITARY DISTRICT	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever (excluding Paratyphoid)	Paratyphoid Fevers	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	Acute Polio-Encephalitis	Acute Poliomyelitis	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Pneumonia	Malaria	Dysentery	Measles	Whooping Cough	Totals
URBAN																		
Bodmin	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	25	1	..	30
Bude-Stratton	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	31	..	37
Camborne-Redruth	..	2	13	..	..	10	61	3	..	..	1	1	31	1	..	455	63	641
Falmouth	..	10	7	..	..	6	4	3	..	..	1	2	7	..	1	72	10	123
Fowey	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	10
Helston	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	26	..	32
Launceston	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	53	..	62
Liskeard	..	..	5	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	5	39	58
Looe	..	1	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	11	..	..	55	48	121
Lostwithiel	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	61	73
Newquay	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	..	..	206	7	232
Padstow	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Penryn	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	9	19
Penzance	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	95	..	100
St. Austell	..	5	27	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	8	..	4	..	1	70	20	138
St. Ives	..	1	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	163	..	177
St. Just	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	24	..	26
Saltash	..	1	8	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	82	20	146
Torpoint	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	10	..	18
Truro City	..	2	1	..	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	5	11	30
TOTALS	..	33	104	..	2	30	71	12	..	..	21	5	123	1	28	1356	290	2076
RURAL																		
Camelford	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	49	20	72
Kerrier	..	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	189	35	242
Launceston	..	3	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	75	4	92
Liskeard	..	1	10	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	20	..	..	112	64	212
St. Austell	..	2	13	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	..	70	53	149
St. Germans	..	1	2	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	200	71	289
Stratton	..	..	10	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	92	..	108
Truro	..	2	11	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	1	..	47	..	1	43	161	274
Wadebridge	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	45	13	63
West Penwith	..	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	57	9	78
TOTALS	..	11	63	..	2	18	8	1	..	..	11	4	98	..	1	932	430	1579
Whole County	..	44	167	..	4	48	79	13	..	..	32	9	221	1	29	2288	720	3655





TABLE IV.

NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED IN  
RECENT YEARS.

Infectious Disease	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	86	392	523	389	225	164	206	155	44
Scarlet Fever	403	617	580	228	229	384	386	280	167
Typhoid Fever (excluding Paratyphoid)	6	18	32	13	7	6	2	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	6	6	4	1	4
Erysipelas	66	98	95	87	71	75	65	58	48
Puerperal Pyrexia	47	43	56	65	70	76	61	89	79
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	18	10	28	18	24	34	21	14	13
Acute Polio- myelitis	7	3	16	3	—	3	28	3	32
Acute Polio- Encephalitis	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	1	1	1	2	1	1	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	67	95	42	28	28	18	17	9
Pneumonia	257	271	283	248	313	339	242	205	221
Malaria	—	1	2	1	9	35	17	12	1
Dysentery	9	10	95	38	61	95	117	17	29
Measles	*41	4492	5664	184	1918	1544	3989	267	2288
Whooping Cough	*106	287	1210	696	474	1179	473	550	720
TOTALS	1049	6309	8681	2014	3436	3972	5631	1670	3655

\*From 1.10.1939.





TABLE V.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE, 1947.

Causes of Death	All Ages	0—1	1—5	5—15	15—45	45—65	65 and over
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal fever ...	3	—	1	1	—	1	—
3. Scarlet fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping cough ...	6	4	2	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria ...	5	—	1	4	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	138	—	—	2	71	47	18
7. Other forms of tuberculosis ...	28	1	6	3	12	4	2
8. Syphilitic diseases ...	14	1	—	—	2	7	4
9. Influenza ...	38	2	3	—	7	16	10
10. Measles ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
11. Acute polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis ...	4	1	—	—	3	—	—
12. Acute infective encephalitis ...	4	—	—	1	1	1	1
13. Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M), uterus (F) ...	69	—	—	—	4	31	34
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum ...	148	—	—	—	1	38	109
15. Cancer of breast ...	69	—	—	—	12	34	23
16. Cancer of all other sites ...	405	—	1	2	36	123	243
17. Diabetes ...	47	—	—	1	4	10	32
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions ...	525	—	—	—	7	98	420
19. Heart Disease ...	1497	—	—	2	25	239	1231
20. Other diseases of circulatory system ...	153	—	—	—	5	22	126
21. Bronchitis ...	168	4	1	1	4	29	129
22. Pneumonia ...	184	31	9	2	11	37	94
23. Other respiratory diseases ...	66	—	1	—	9	23	33
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...	33	—	—	—	4	12	17
25. Diarrhoea (under two years) ...	11	10	1	—	—	—	—
26. Appendicitis ...	15	—	1	1	4	3	6
27. Other digestive diseases ...	81	4	1	—	3	29	44
28. Nephritis ...	160	—	—	1	11	37	111
29. Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
30. Other maternal causes ...	14	—	—	—	14	—	—
31. Premature birth ...	56	56	—	—	—	—	—
32. Congenital malformations, birth injury, and infantile diseases ...	88	80	1	1	2	2	2
33. Suicide ...	41	—	—	—	6	23	12
34. Road traffic accidents ...	32	—	1	7	11	6	7
35. Other violent causes ...	87	8	2	4	20	13	40
36. All other causes ...	564	11	11	8	34	73	427
All causes ...	4756*	214	43	41	325	958	3175

\*including 21 deaths in the Scilly Isles.





**TABLE VI**  
ANALYSIS OF CASES TREATED AT THE COUNTY ISOLATION HOSPITAL, TRURO.  
Year ended 31st December, 1947.

Disease	0-1		1-5		5-15		15-20		20-25		25-30		30-35		35-45		45-55		55-65		Over 65		TOTALS.					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	No.	%	County	Services	Visitors	Deaths		
Diphtheris.—																												
Cases	1	—	2	4	7	6	1	2	1	3	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	22	14.08	30	1	1	3	
Carriers	1	—	1	1	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3.95	9	—	—	—		
Contacts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	9.25	18	1	2	1		
Scarlet Fever	—	—	3	1	7	3	3	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3.52	7	—	1	1		
Cerebro-Spinal F.	—	—	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	.86	2	—	—	—		
Rubella	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	12.38	22	—	6	5		
Poliomyelitis	—	2	5	5	1	2	—	1	2	1	—	4	2	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	8	3.52	8	—	—	—		
Erysipelas	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.44	1	—	—	—		
Vincent's Angina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	.86	1	—	1	—		
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2.64	6	—	—	—		
Measles	—	1	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1.33	3	—	—	3		
Tubercular Meningitis	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1.32	3	—	—	—		
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Miscellaneous	8	5	13	2	10	10	8	8	9	6	2	5	—	5	1	3	3	4	1	—	1	104	45.81	93	8	3	1	
	10	9	30	18	30	27	13	11	12	13	4	13	4	9	1	4	3	5	1	4	—	6	227	203	10	14	14	
	19	48	57	34	95	17	18	5	8	5	13	2.92%	5.73%	2.20%	3.92%	2.20%	2.64%						89.43%	4.41%	6.16%	6.16%		

**CLASSIFICATION OF MISCELLANEOUS CASES.**

30 Cases sent in as ? Diphtheria were diagnosed:-

Tonsillitis ... 25 Haemolytic Streptococcal  
Catarrh ... 1 Throat ... 1  
Septic Throat ... 2 Simple Laryngitis ... 1

9 Cases sent in as ? Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis were diagnosed:-

Tonsillitis ... 4 Sunstroke ... 1 Nothing Abnormal  
Sunstroke and Nasal ... 4 Carbon Monoxide ... 1 Discovered ... 2  
and Throat Infection ... 1 Poisoning ... 1

1 Case sent in as ? Scarlet Fever was diagnosed:- N.A.D.

30 Cases sent in as ? Poliomyelitis were diagnosed:-

Sciatica ... 1 Toxic Goitre ... 1 Strained muscle to arm ... 1  
Hemiplegia ... 1 Spastic Paresis L. Leg ... 1 Lumbago ... 1  
Dementia Praecox ... 1 Sub-Arachnoid Haemorrhage ... 2 Nothing Abnormal ... 1  
Rheumatism following ... 1 Cervical Adenitis ... 1 discovered ... 8  
Scarlet Fever ... 1 Arthritis of Shoulder ... 1 Tonsillitis ... 5  
Double Claw Foot ... 1 Sunstroke ... 1 Adenitis due to septic spots ... 1  
Mild Pyrexia ... 1 Muscular Spinal Paralysis ... 1 on leg ... 1

2 Cases sent in as ? Erysipelas were diagnosed:-

Varicose Eczema ... 1  
Abscess of leg ... 1

The 23 remaining cases were:-

Quinsy ... 1  
Whooping Cough and ... 1  
Bronchitis ... 3  
(1 died)

1 Case sent in as ? Paratyphoid was diagnosed:- Para B. Carrier.

2 Cases sent in as ? Typhoid were diagnosed:- N.A.D.

Salmonella infection ... 1

3 Cases sent in as ? Dysentery were diagnosed:-

B. Enteritis ... 1  
Colitis ... 1  
Diarrhoea and vomiting ... 1

1 Case sent in as ? Vincent's Angina was diagnosed as Stomatitis and  
Perioritis.

1 Case sent in as ? Measles was diagnosed as Serum Rash.

1 Case sent in as ? Mastoid was diagnosed as Otorrhoea.

Whooping Cough and ... 4  
Pneumonia ... 1  
Quinsy and Septic Throat ... 1  
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... 1  
Puerperal Pyrexia ... 1  
Streptococcal Throat ... 1  
Appendicitis ... 1  
Diarrhoea and Vomiting ... 1  
Puerperal Sepsis ... 2  
Baby with mother ... 1  
Tonsillitis ... 2  
Gonococcal Infection of ... 1  
Eyes ... 1  
Phlebitis of leg ... 1  
Influenza ... 1  
Bronchial Pneumonia ... 1





TABLE VII.  
STATEMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS—ANNUAL RETURN 1947.

	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Total.				Grand Total.	
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.														
(1) Number of definite Cases of Tuberculosis on Register at beginning of Year ...	585	410	3	5	120	134	50	34	705	544	53	39	1,341	
(2) Transferred from other Counties ...	25	17	—	1	1	2	—	—	26	19	—	1	46	
(3) Lost sight of Cases returned during the year ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	
(4) Children transferred to adults ...	1	2	—	—	9	2	—	—	10	4	—	—	14	
B.														
Number of New Cases diagnosed as TB during the year—														
(1) TB — ...	72	44	12	16					172	109	27	28	336	
(2) TB + ...	82	45	—	—										
Total TB— and TB+ ...	154	89	12	16										
(3) Non-Pulmonary ...	—	—	—	—	18	20	15	12						
C.														
Number of Cases Written off during the year:—														
(1) Recovered ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
(2) Dead (all causes) ...	61	33	—	4	6	1	—	—	67	34	—	4	105	
(3) Removed to other Areas ...	24	24	—	—	—	—	2	1	24	24	2	1	51	
(4) For other Reasons ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	
(5) Children transferred to adults ...	—	—	1	2	—	—	9	2	—	—	10	4	14	
D.														
Number of definite Cases of TB on Dispensary Register at end of year ...	681	460	14	16	142	157	54	43	823	617	68	59	1,567	





TABLE VIII.  
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(1) Year	(2) Total No. of Births		(3) Ante-Natal Care			(4) Percentage of total births occurring in—				(5) Post-natal Services			(6) Ophthalmia Neonatorum		(7) Midwives					
	Whole County	Welfare Area	No. of cases attending special ante-natal clinics	No. of cases supervised by general practitioners	Percentage of total births receiving Ante-natal care under County Council services.	Patient's home	County Maternity Units.	Other Hospitals.	Nursing Homes.	Cases attending special clinics.	Cases supervised by general practitioners	Percentage of total births receiving Post-natal supervision under County Council services.	Total No. of Cases.	No. of cases per 1,000 live births	No. employed under County Nursing Association	Percentage of total births attended by—			Medical Aids sent	
																Midwives	Maternity Nurses	Midwives in either capacity	Number	Percentage of cases
1915	5854	5451	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	2.6	112	27	22	49	148	9.39
1920	6964	6471	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	5.5	135	30	27	57	369	16.32
1925	4950	4553	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	3.8	135	47	31	78	550	26.0
1930	4847	4467	—	—	—	—	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	17	3.9	149	46	34	80	824	38.8
1935	4376	4133	—	734	17.7	—	1.9	1.4	—	—	—	—	12	3.0	163	52	38	90	1056	48.50
1940	4431	3967	—	1080	27.3	—	5.0	1.5	—	—	21	—	12	3.2	169	56	37	93	1272	51.06
1941	5281	4709	—	1384	29.4	65.2	15.6	3.5	15.7	—	34	—	28	6.1	157	58	39	97	1541	52.23
1942	5126	4554	—	1170	25.7	63.4	16.6	3.5	16.5	—	11	—	17	3.8	157	69	32	91	1396	43.96
1943	5134	4532	504	985	32.7	58.5	16.6	3.2	21.7	—	19	—	23	5.2	152	69	38	97	1166	39.94
1944	5833	5177	990	1253	48.3	54.9	22.0	3.0	21.0	535	44	11.2	20	3.9	154	52	46	98	1233	42.08
1945	5222	4581	716	1150	40.7	54.0	20.0	3.0	23.0	449	54	10.9	12	2.7	152	54	37	91	937	44.07
1946	5010	5153	903	1092	37.9	56.4	19.7	1.5	22.4	540	85	12.1	7	1.4	157	52	38	90	1160	49.32
1947	6288	5550	1044	1178	40.0	58.3	18.2	1.5	22.0	586	128	12.9	7	1.3	145	58	33	91	1131	39.73





ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS AND NUMBERS ON REGISTERS, 1947

Clinic.	Attendances on Surgeon's Days.								Total Attendances on all Days.					Number of Cases on Register.				
	New Cases.				Total Attendances.									on 31.12.47.				
	Under School age.	School age.	Tuber-culosis. (all ages)	Total.	Under School age.	School age.	Tuber-culosis. (all ages)	Total.	Under School age.	School age.	Tuber-culosis. (all ages)	Adults.	Total.	Under School age.	School age.	Tuber-culosis. (all ages)	Adults.	Total.
St. Just	1	1	—	2	23	118	13	154	23	342	31	2	398	5	34	9	6	54
Penzance	33	35	2	70	100	490	49	699	334	1458	115	105	2012	54	136	13	36	239
Helston	8	11	—	19	53	107	18	238	61	310	45	34	450	14	63	12	61	150
Camborne	28	54	—	82	187	483	69	739	456	1091	69	176	2392	109	224	18	62	413
Falmouth	29	42	1	72	180	588	45	822	434	1834	109	122	2499	69	160	18	84	331
Truro	43	23	—	66	253	455	54	762	603	1778	130	32	2543	108	276	35	36	455
St. Austell	32	28	—	60	166	504	63	793	399	2102	140	110	2751	72	258	18	99	447
Bodmin	11	21	1	33	73	278	22	373	113	628	22	28	791	29	86	6	29	150
Wadebridge	20	23	—	43	80	175	26	281	93	362	49	64	568	51	89	5	82	227
Liskeard	18	32	—	50	101	292	40	433	292	1131	45	215	1683	66	144	18	68	296
Newquay	11	15	1	27	51	219	15	285	86	500	20	18	624	24	91	6	25	146
Camelford	—	7	—	7	11	105	8	124	11	297	40	3	351	6	46	4	4	60
Bude	1	4	—	5	9	159	4	172	20	535	6	11	572	8	58	2	4	72
Totals of County Clinics	235	296	5	536	1356	4093	426	5875	2925	12968	821	920	17634	615	1665	164	596	3040
Launceston	4	12	—	16	37	127	—	164	58	140	—	—	198	13	101	—	—	114
Mount Gold	—	9	—	9	1	20	—	21	1	67	—	—	68	1	12	—	—	13
Totals of Cornish Cases	239	317	5	561	1394	4240	426	6060	2984	13175	821	920	17900	629	1778	164	596	3167



