

[Report 1968] / Medical Officer of Health, Liskeard Borough.

Contributors

Liskeard (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1968

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BOROUGH OF LISKEARD

THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR

1968

P.J. FOX, M.B., B.Ch.
B.A.O., D.P.H.

BOGUS OF LICKARD

THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE

NATIONAL OFFICE OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1933

E. J. FOX, M.D., S.C.D.
S.A.C., D.P.H.

BOROUGH OF LISKEARD

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF LISKEARD.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year ending on 30th June 1968 the estimated population of No. 7. Health Area increased by 420 to a total of 52,060. With the exception of Torpoint Urban District which showed a reduction of 210 all other five County Districts had increases in population of varying degrees.

The number of live births at 743 was slightly below the 1967 total of 757 but the corrected birth rate was slightly above the rate for that year and stood at 17.7 per 1000 of population. The highest corrected birth rate in an individual district was in the Torpoint Urban District where it was ~~26.1~~ ^{24.1} and slightly higher than the comparable figure of 20.3 for the Borough of Southash. The national live births rate was 16.9 per 1000 of population. During 1968 there was a sharp increase in infant deaths as compared with 1967, and this brought the infant mortality rate to 23.0 per 1000 live births, appreciably above the national rate of 18.0. As is usual in this situation the majority of these infant deaths took place in the critical days after being born. Of the 17 infants who died under the age of one year, no less than 10 failed to survive for more than seven days, a further 1 infant did not live beyond four weeks, and the remaining 6 died between then and their first birthday. No deaths resulting from abortion, or other complications of pregnancy, childbirth on the puerperium were registered during 1968.

During the year 706 deaths occurred, giving a corrected death rate of 11.6 per 1,000 of population slightly below the national rate of 11.9. As invariably happens, heart disease, as the captain of the men of death, was responsible for most deaths - 37% in all, whilst cancers of various types caused 18% of all deaths. For the third successive year lung cancer has shown up as causing the largest numbers of death attributed to the defined forms of cancer. During the year this form of cancer caused 34 deaths, or just over one quarter of all deaths due to cancer. In this connection it is worth repeating that the cigarette remains the principal villain of the piece, and nothing in recent studies of the situation has done anything to show the cigarette smoking habit in any more favourable light. Indeed as research and enquiry proceeds the harmful effects of cigarette smoking are being recognised in disabling and killing diseases other than lung cancer. Not surprisingly perhaps its effects in aggravating and perpetuating the "English disease" - chronic bronchitis - are proven beyond all reasonable doubt. It is also being recognised as having some part in the causation of ischaemic (coronary) heart disease and there are indications vague and unproven as yet, of an association with other forms of disease. It is therefore not very encouraging to have to report that in 1968 the number of deaths attributed to lung cancer rose to 34 in the Health Area and the death rate for this disease exceeded that of both the County of Cornwall and the country as a whole. Much of the rise was accounted for by a sharp increase in deaths of females from this cause.

The incidence of notifiable diseases was comparatively light during 1968. In all 189 cases were notified representing a rate of 3.63 per 1000 of population. As usually happens the most prevalent of these diseases was measles, of which 114 cases were notified. This may be the

last occasion on which measles will contribute the bulk of cases since the recent introduction of a protective vaccine against measles should largely stamp out this disease. None of the more serious forms of notifiable disease occurred during the year.

During 1968 changes were made in the Regulations which require the notification of food poisoning, and infectious diseases. The principal effect of the Regulations is to make infective jaundice, tetanus, yellow fever and leptospirosis notifiable diseases, and to remove pneumonia, acute rheumatism, erysipelas and puerperal pyrexia from the list of diseases which must be notified. In addition the powers of County District Councils are extended to permit action in cases of food poisoning by which persons suffering from or carrying an infection which may cause food poisoning can be required to discontinue or refrain from any occupation connected with food.

The incidence of new cases of tuberculosis coming to light during the year fell from 15 in 1967 to 12 during 1968. Of these 12 cases 8 were respiratory infections, and 4 involved various other parts of the body. As is generally the case 8 of the 12 persons affected were in the age groups above 45 years of age. One death involving a male in the 55 to 44 year age group was registered during the year.

During 1968 thanks to assistance forthcoming from the Weights and Measures Department of the County Council a considerable amount of sampling of milk from producer-retailer herds was undertaken in the Health Area. By the end of the year milk from all 60 or so producer-retailers had been sampled on at least one occasion and was submitted to laboratory examination for the specific purpose of detecting any brucella abortus infection which might be present in the untreated milk concerned. In one of the herds involved close on half the cows were found to be excreting brucella abortus organisms in their milk, and in another smaller herd one cow was producing infected milk. In both cases the producer-retailers concerned agreed to divert all milk produced from their herds for heat treatment at a pasteurisation plant, and to refrain from offering for sale any untreated milk or milk products. Although the number of sources of infection discovered was small in relation to the total number of producer-retailers selling untreated milk, it is important that such sources be identified since brucellosis in the human being can become a chronic disabling illness productive of much suffering and misery.

In previous years I have written of the growing problem which refuse of all sorts presents. Domestic refuse swelled by the paper, cardboard and plastic wrappers and containers in which goods are now sold is yearly becoming more bulky, and the same is true of trade refuse. With the provision of central heating in homes dispensing as this does with the need for firegrates, and kitchen stoves, the ability to dispose of combustible refuse in the home is severely restricted on non-existent. Because of the high cost of land dictating more densely developed housing estates, gardens are small, neighbours are close at hand on all sides, and in consequence the garden bonfire with its smoke and flying ash acquires an ante-social contact. Indeed because of the restricted size of most gardens the disposal of garden refuse, such as lawn mowings, weeds, and spent plants is itself adding to the whole refuse disposal problem since increasingly householders are turning to and expecting from their local Council some help in disposing of this type of refuse. Whatever the difficulties in collecting and transporting refuse to the disposal area, and they are real and increasing all the time, the main problem in this service is at the final site of disposal - the refuse tip. In this Health Area controlled tipping is carried out. This involves the frequent covering of layers of deposited refuse by inert covering material such as earth or rubble. Even where this covering material can be obtained on or close to the tipping site the provision of heavy equipment moving on caterpillar track is needed to help level out the tipped refuse, to compact it down, and to then move the covering material and spread it over the refuse. The cost of such

mechanical equipment is high and since it is in continuous use a suitably skilled man must be employed to drive, and maintain it. Where covering material is not available at or near the tipping site considerable additional expense may arise through the necessity to haul it to the tip. I have previously referred to the real and increasing difficulty in finding sites physically suitable and acceptable from the point of view of amenity and public health for the final disposal of refuse. The combination of remoteness from dwellings, with reasonable accessibility by roads wide enough to carry bulky refuse collection vehicles, a low risk of polluting watercourses and streams, and the avoidance of land of good agricultural value, are requirements which are hard to meet even in a sparsely populated rural area. It may well be that before too long this consideration and others operating in the field of local government service may compel the adoption of more sophisticated methods of disposing of refuse. A community producing more refuse in which sites suitable for disposal are increasingly difficult to find must face the unpalatable probability that this service is going to cost a good deal more in the future than people have been accustomed to pay for it.

Traffic congestion on trunk roads leading into Devon and Cornwall gives eloquent testimony to the popularity of the south-west as a summer holiday resort, and leaves no room for doubting that catering for the tens of thousands of holiday visitors is a major industry in this part of the world. As the demand for these services is seasonal it is not possible to maintain a permanent staff of catering workers trained and skilled in the preparation and handling of food. The annual incursion each spring and early summer of large numbers of untrained casual workers into hotels, cafes, snack bars and other premises in which food is prepared and served is always a source of some concern. It is true that few outbreaks of food poisoning occur and this suggests that owners and managers of these establishments do much to achieve and maintain reasonably good standards of food hygiene. On the other hand one gets the impression that visitors suffer to some extent from minor attacks of gastro-enteritis which do not come to notice officially since they do not find them sufficiently serious to seek medical advice. Whether such attacks are the outcome of some intemperance in eating and drinking to which people on holiday are prone, or whether they are infected by improperly handled food is difficult to decide, but I feel sure that in a proportion of cases the latter cause operates. This was certainly the case amongst visitors staying at a holiday camp in this area where following an unusually high prevalence of gastro-enteritis amongst visitors, investigations amongst the staff discovered four members who were carrying organisms which are a common cause of food poisoning. When notices requiring the persons concerned to desist from handling food were served the cases of gastro-enteritis amongst guests at the camp ceased.

Cooked meat and meat products have always been recognised as potential carriers of food poisoning infection particularly if they are inadequately stored before being served. In recent years the role of uncooked meat as a source of food poisoning infection has been increasingly recognised and it is important that food handlers, including of course the housewife should be aware of the danger of transferring food poisoning organisms from raw meat to their hands and thence to other articles of food which are consumed without further cooking. It should be the invariable rule that after handling raw meat the hands are thoroughly washed and cutlery, and crockery which has been in contact with the meat should be thoroughly washed before being used in the preparation and storage of other foods. For the same reason the practice not widespread, but known to exist, of eating small pieces of uncooked meat is fraught with danger to the consumer, and has been known to cause food poisoning and in the case of raw sausage meat infestation with a small worm which infests the pig.

In closing I should again like to express my thanks to the Members and Officers of the six District Councils I serve for the help and understanding they have given me in carrying out the duties of my appointment.

WIMBORNE BOROUGH COUNCIL.

I have the honour to be

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen

Comptroller Your obedient Servant,

Councillor A.S.

Alfred Fox, Esq. P.J.FOX

Alfred Fox, Esq.

Councillor Medical Officer of Health.

Councillor V.S. Smith

Councillor R.H. Thomas

Chairman

Vice-Chairman

HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health:

/ P.J. Fox, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Health Area Office,

Wentworth House,

West Street,

LIMBURY.

Telephone - Limbury 5125.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

J.E. Jones, R.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Inspectors:

C. MacDonald (to 30th August)

P. Jones (from 30th September)

Office Staff:

Miss V.E. Day

Council Offices,

West Street,

LIMBURY.

Telephone - Limbury 5177.

In closing I should again like to express my thanks to the
Members and Officers of the District Councils I serve for the help
and understanding they have given me in carrying out the duties of my
appointment.

I have the honor to be

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen

Your obedient servant,

E. J. FOX

Medical Officer of Health.

LISKEARD BOROUGH COUNCIL.

HEALTH COMMITTEE - 1967/68

Councillor Mrs. E.W.M. Ellam
Councillor S.R. George
Alderman Mrs. E.G. Clemo
Alderman C.M. Dennis
Councillor W.H. Paynter
Councillor T.O.S. Sivell
Councillor E.H. Thomas

Chairman
Vice-Chairman

HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health:

P.J. Fox, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Health Area Office,
Westbourne House,
West Street,
LISKEARD.

Telephone - Liskeard 3373.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

J.K. Inman, M.A.P.H.I.

Meat Inspectors:

C. MacDonald (to 14th August)

P. Mobbs (from 30th September)

Office Staff:

Miss V.M. Burt

Council Offices,
West Street,
LISKEARD.

Telephone - Liskeard 3177.

BOROUGH OF LISKEARD.

Area of Borough	2,704 acres
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	4,840
Number of Inhabited Houses	1,787
Rateable Value	£172,228
Product of Penny Rate	£680

VITAL STATISTICS for 1968

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live Births:	34	31	65
	<u>Liskeard M.B.</u>	<u>Health Area No.7</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>

Birth rate per 1,000 of population	16.1	17.7	16.9
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	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Still Births:	-	1	1
	<u>Liskeard M.B.</u>	<u>Health Area No.7</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>

Still Birth rate per 1,000 total births:	15.0	11.0	14.0
--	------	------	------

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths:	49	58	107
	<u>Liskeard M.B.</u>	<u>Health Area No.7</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>

Death rate per 1,000 of population	10.6	11.6	11.9
---------------------------------------	------	------	------

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths of infants under one year of age:	1	-	1
	<u>Liskeard M.B.</u>	<u>Health Area No.7</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births:	15.0	23.0	18.0
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Principal Causes of Deaths of all ages.

Heart Disease:	48
Stroke:	25
Respiratory disease:	14
Cancer (all sites):	11

Of those who died during the year 56% had reached or exceeded the age of 75 years at the time of death.

Notifiable Disease (other than Tuberculosis)

The incidence of this group of diseases was extremely light during 1968, when 5 cases only were notified. Included in this total were 3 cases of pneumonia and one each of whooping cough and erysipilas.

Tuberculosis:

No new cases of this disease were notified during the year. At the end of 1968 there were 20 known cases of respiratory infection and 6 known cases of other forms of tuberculosis resident in the Borough, which gives a rate of 5.37 cases per 1,000 of population.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

No action under Section 47 of this Act was called for during the year.

Water Supply:

A generally adequate supply of wholesome water was provided by the East Cornwall Water Board throughout the year.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal:

The ineffectiveness of the sludge drying beds at the sewage disposal works caused considerable difficulties, particularly during spells of wet weather, and much liquid sludge had to be removed by tankers and disposed of on farm-land.

Food:

The employment of a Meat Inspector has allowed Mr. Inman to devote more of his time to inspection of premises in which food is handled, and he has also been able to take more samples for examination and to advise proprietors, managers, and staff on various aspects of food hygiene.

No cases of food poisoning were notified in the Borough during 1968.

Factories Act, 1961:

No difficulties in the operation of this Act were encountered during the year.

Report of Chief Public Health Inspector:

This Report by Mr. J. K. Inman follows. I should like to express to him my gratitude for the help he has given me throughout the year.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st December, 1968.

TO:

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
CORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH OF LISKEARD.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Due to circumstances beyond the control of the Council, this has been a second year where approximately one quarter of the Chief Public Health Inspector's time has been spent on Meat Inspection.

Rather a lot of time was spent on visits under the Petroleum Regulations, but it has brought results. Works at most of the 26 Registered Premises resulted in a closer conformity to the Model Code of Construction.

The number of Improvement Grants have increased and many properties regarded as marginal seven years ago have been given a new lease of life, generally by Owner/Occupiers.

As in previous years, there is the feeling that Food Premises warrant more frequent attention; as of course do the 18 Circulars 5 Revisions 43 Supplements 9 Regulations and 11 Orders which were made under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act during the last four years.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J.K. INMAN.

1. WATER SUPPLIES:

Headings (A) to (D) below are in respect of items on which the Department of Health and Social Security specifically requested information:

(A) The Borough's mains water, supplied by the East Cornwall Water Board, was entirely satisfactory in quality and quantity as in previous years.

(B) No form of contamination of water supplies was discovered this year.

(C) Public Mains Water Supply was provided direct to 1765 houses having an approximate population of 4,777 persons.

Public Mains Water Supply was provided by stand pipe to 3 premises having a population of 6 persons.

(D) The Fluorine content of the Public Mains Water Supply averages 0.1 P.P.M. which is below the amount considered adequate to maintain Dental Health.

(E) There are 9 Private Water Supplies within the Borough, serving 19 Dwellings and 58 Persons. Eleven samples were taken for bacteriological examination and were found satisfactory. The standard of untreated water supplies varies with changes in the weather and land usage and such supplies are always regarded as suspect.

2. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

The New Sewerage System has operated satisfactorily. Some modifications were necessary to Storm Water Overflows.

In general, the Sewage Works has operated satisfactorily. Unsuitable filter bed media was replaced by the Contractors. Analysis of effluent has shown fluctuating results in respect of suspended solids; unsatisfactory results corresponded with exceptional weather conditions or maintenance repairs. Results in respect of Biochemical Oxygen demand have been slightly higher than Royal Commission Standards, due to the filter bed media previously mentioned and an excessive discharge of blood from a local Abattoir - action is being taken in respect of this.

Sludge disposal remains a problem. The Solid Bed System has been unsatisfactory and these have been largely converted to the Traditional Type Bed which have given better results. Sludge Drying Beds only operated successfully for 5 months of the year. During the remainder of the year liquid sludge was removed by Tanker for disposal on arable or fallow land.

3. HOUSING:

Improvement Grants:

(a) Discretionary:

Applications approved	14
Amount of Grants approved	£4534. 7. 8d.

3. HOUSING - continued:

(b) Standard:

Applications approved	9
Maximum amount of Grants approved	£1075. 0. Od.

New Houses Completed:

(a) Local Authority Housing:

The number of dwellings completed at Lake Lane Estate during the year were:-

Bungalows	NIL
Flats	6

(b) Private Housing:

Number of dwellings completed	60
Number in hand at end of year	39

4. BUILDING INSPECTION:

192 Applications were received in respect of Building Proposals. On average each new building requires nine inspections whilst works are in progress, if the requirements of the Building Regulations are to be properly carried out. The increased number of Building Regulation Inspections is largely due to the co-operation of local Builders in notifying the various stages of construction as ready for inspection.

5. PUBLIC CLEANSING:

The quantity of refuse collected has continued to increase, reflecting the increase in the number of new dwellinghouses. In particular, Trade Refuse Collections have increased since October when the Pengover Tip was closed and the Borough Council joined with the Liskeard Rural District Council in the joint operation of the Cannon Bridge Tip. Traders who formerly removed their own Trade Refuse to the Pengover Tip were not prepared to expend the time and running costs for a vehicle to travel the seven miles to Cannon Bridge. This increased travelling time to the tip, together with the other factors mentioned, appear to result in the need for a second Refuse Collection Vehicle and crew at least two days per week.

The decision to close the Pengover Tip has come at the right time. The ground levels no longer permitted efficient controlled tipping without the excessive use of mechanical plant and covering material.

6. PEST CONTROL:

Rat infestation has remained generally slight. Infestation of private houses was generally in areas where sewage outfalls have been closed off during the last year.

6. PEST CONTROL - continued:

Advice on rat proofing was given to 3 firms of provender dealers, a piggery and a slaughterhouse.

Treatments:

PRIVATE HOUSES	19
COUNCIL HOUSES	3
SEWER OUTFALLS	2
SEWERAGE SYSTEM	2
REFUSE TIP	2
BUSINESS PREMISES	12

Insect infestations were slight - 6 Treatments were carried out.

7. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES:

Headings (A) to (C) below are in respect of items on which the Department of Health & Social Security specifically requested information to be included in the Annual Report.

(A) MILK SUPPLIES - BRUCELLA ABORTUS:

18 Samples were taken by the Cornwall County Council. No case of Brucella Abortus involving a cow in milk has been reported within the Borough this year.

(B) FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960:

The number of premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 is given below. They are grouped in categories according to the main food business at any food premises.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Complies</u> <u>Reg. 16</u>	<u>Application</u> <u>Reg. 19</u>	<u>Complies</u> <u>Reg. 19</u>
General Provisions	16	16	16	16
Wholesale Fruit & Vegetable	1	-	1	1 (B2)
Retail Fruit & Vegetable Shops	6	6	6	6 (B2)
Retail Fruit & Vegetable Stalls	1	-	1	-
Butchers	8	8	8	8
Wholesale Sweets	1	1	-	-
Retail Sweets	5	5	5	5
Ice Cream Manufacturer	1	1	1	1
Fish Shops	1	1	1	1 (B2)
Dairy	1	1	1	1
Bakehouses	4	4	1	1
Cafes	5	5	1	1

6. FEED CONTROL - continued:

Advice on rat proofing was given to 3 firms of provender dealers, a pigsty and a slaughterhouse.

Treatments:

12	BUSINESS PREMISES
2	HERNUT TIP
2	SEWAGE SYSTEM
2	SEWER OUTFALLS
3	COUNCIL HOUSES
12	PRIVATE HOUSES

Insect infestations were slight - 6 treatments were carried out.

7. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES:

Headings (A) to (C) below are in respect of items on which the Department of Health & Social Security specifically requested information to be included in the Annual Report.

(A) MILK SUPPLIES - BRUSSELS AGREEMENT:

18 samples were taken by the Cornwall County Council. No case of *Brucella abortus* involving a cow in milk has been reported within the Borough this year.

(B) FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960:

The number of premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 is given below. They are grouped in categories according to the main food business at any food premises.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Complies Reg. 19</u>	<u>Application Reg. 19</u>	<u>Complies Reg. 19</u>
General Provisions	16	16	16	16
Wholesale Fruit & Vegetables	1	-	1	1 (25)
Retail Fruit & Vegetable Shops	6	6	6	6 (25)
Retail Fruit & Vegetable Stallia	1	-	1	-
Butchers	8	8	8	8
Wholesale Sweets	1	1	-	-
Retail Sweets	2	2	2	2
Ice Cream Manufacturer	1	1	1	1
Fish Shops	1	1	1	1 (25)
Dairy	1	1	1	1
Bakery	4	4	1	1
Cafes	2	2	1	1

7. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES :

(B) - Continued:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Complies</u> <u>Reg. 16</u>	<u>Application</u> <u>Reg. 19</u>	<u>Complies</u> <u>Reg. 19</u>
Licensed Hotel				
Restaurants	4	4	4	4
Public Houses	8	8	8	8
School Meals Kitchen	1	1	1	1
Schools Serving Meals	4	4	4	4
Factory Canteen	1	1	1	1
Soft Drink Manufacturer	1	1	1	1

(C) POULTRY INSPECTION:

There are no poultry processing premises within the Borough. No poultry was condemned in the district during the year.

GENERAL:

In respect of Cream, bacteriological standards have not been satisfactory - 3 out of the 6 samples taken were below standard. Advice has been given on the subject of storage, display and care of utensils. No organisms of *Brucella Abortus* were found.

Ice Cream Samples showed better bacteriological standards. Only one out of eight samples taken was unsatisfactory and this almost certainly arose from contamination of the utensil used to dispense the loose Ice Cream.

A successful Prosecution was taken in respect of a foreign body lodged in a bottle of milk.

A few cases of mouldy packaged foods and several reports of foods having an unattractive appearance were investigated; in most cases, as was reported last year, the failure was in respect of the stock rotation methods employed.

Approximately 660 lbs of canned or frozen foods were voluntarily surrendered by food traders for destruction.

8. MEAT INSPECTION AND SLAUGHTER HOUSE SUPERVISION:

Following the death of Mr. C. MacDonald, the new Meat Inspector, Mr. P.C. Mobbs, commenced his duties in September.

The number of animals killed has shown a slight increase over last year's figures.

8. MEAT INSPECTION AND SLAUGHTER HOUSE SUPERVISION - continued:

There have been difficulties in respect of the spraying of carcasses and the abolition of wiping cloths for carcass dressing; the basic problem is insufficient water pressure and this is being attended to.

Discussions with the Management of the two Slaughter Houses, together with the Ministry of Agriculture Advisory Officers, take place quarterly each year and matters concerning structural alterations, equipment and general slaughter house practice are agreed. This step by step process of change and improvement continues to work satisfactorily.

(a) Whole carcasses examined	7	28	20	122	83
(b) Carcasses of which some part of organ was examined	628	365	-	7574	2762
% of number inspected	25.04	48.38	25.125	26.191	26.294
Slaughterhouses only ...					
(a) Whole carcasses examined	-	-	-	-	1
(b) Carcasses of which some part of organ was examined	3	28	-	-	213
% of number inspected	0.125	2.000	-	-	0.425
Slaughterhouses only ...					
(a) Whole carcasses examined	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Carcasses of which some part of organ was examined	-	-	-	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEAT SUPERVISOR 1-

Local Authority - LISKEARD BOROUGH COUNCIL.

MEAT INSPECTION RETURN FOR YEAR ENDING: 31.12.68.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed	2677	901	132	29252	16466
Number inspected	2677	901	132	29252	16466
All diseases except cysticercosis and tuberculosis ...					
(a) Whole carcass condemned	7	28	20	122	83
(b) Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned	610	588	-	7570	2702
% of number inspected	23.04%	68.36%	15.15%	26.29%	16.91%
Tuberculosis only ...					
(a) Whole carcass condemned	-	-	-	-	1
(b) Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned	3	18	-	-	113
% of number inspected	0.11%	2.00%	-	-	0.69%
Cysticercosis only ...					
(a) Whole carcass condemned	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-

GROSS WEIGHT OF MEAT CONDEMNED :-

<u>TONS</u>	<u>CWT</u>	<u>QRS</u>	<u>LBS</u>
30	4	2	11

9. MISCELLANEOUS:

Most contraventions and public health nuisances were dealt with by informal action. Statutory Notices were served in five cases - 3 Dangerous Structures, 2 Housing Acts.

10. STATISTICS:

Complaints received :-	1968
Public Health General	18
Drainage defects	27
Accumulations	10
Refuse containers	14
Nuisance from Animals	5
Dangerous Structures	6
Housing Repairs "Council"	849
" " "Private"	16
Pests	30
Food Stuffs	8
Caravans	2
Atmospheric pollution	1
	<hr/>
	986

Visits by Chief Public Health Inspector
Visits marked X include visits made by
the Borough Surveyor and his Assistant

Catering Premises (other than Public Houses)	15
Public Houses	2
Butchers Shops	10
Bakeries	5
Ice Cream Manufacturer	4
Ice Cream Retailers	20
Ice Cream Samples	9
Food Premises	18
Food Stalls and Vehicles	3
Slaughterhouse - Visited daily Meat Inspection	
X Sewage Works	144
X Sewerage System and Other Drains	93
X Drains under Building Regulations	311
X Building Regulations (other than drainage)	789
Planning Regulations	162
Dangerous Structures	27
Accumulations	30
Refuse Containers	41
Dirty Conditions	35
Public Health Act Miscellaneous	15

ANNEX 1

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH - ALL AGES - 1963

CAUSE	NO. DEATHS	PER 1000 POPULATION	MALES	FEMALES	AGE	SEX
10. <u>STATISTICS</u> - <u>Continued:</u>						
Water Supplies - visits	19					
" " - samples	11					
Caravans	15					
Petroleum Installations	110					
Knackers Yard	5					
X Local Authority Housing Repairs	368					
Rodent Infestation	28					
Insect Infestation	6					
Housing Acts Inspections	67					
Overcrowding	18					
Improvement Grants	50					
Demolition	9					
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act:						
Offices	11					
Retail Shops	33					
Wholesale/Warehouses	3					
Catering Establishments	3					
Factories Act:						
Power Factory	8					
Non Power Factory	13					
Abandoned Vehicles	30 (10 Vehicles removed)					

ANNEX 2

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS - 1963

AGE GROUP	0-4 YEARS	5-14 YEARS	15-44 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65-74 YEARS	75 years and over	TOTAL
ALL AGES	3	1	4	37	57	111	213
MALES	3	1	2	21	35	71	133
FEMALES	0	0	2	16	22	40	80
MALES	1	0	1	16	19	60	97
FEMALES	2	0	1	7	21	50	80
TOTAL	3	1	4	37	57	111	213

ANNEX 3

NEW CASES IN HEALTH AREA NO. 7 - 1963

AGE GROUP	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
0-4 years	1	1	2
5-14 years	1	1	2
15-44 years	1	1	2
45-64 years	1	1	2
65-74 years	1	1	2
75 years and over	1	1	2
TOTAL	6	6	12

APPENDIX 1

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH - ALL AGES - 1968

DISEASE	ST. GERMANS R.D.	LISKEARD R.D.	SALTASH M.B.	TORPOINT U.D.	LISKEARD M.B.	LOOE U.D.	HEALTH AREA No.7
Heart disease	63	78	39	16	48	17	261
Cancer (all sites)	47	29	23	10	11	8	128
Stroke	35	26	14	6	25	9	115
Respiratory disease	19	17	11	8	14	8	77
Circulatory disease	13	4	1	5	1	1	25
Digestive disease	4	6	4	1	2	2	19
Diabetes	3	6	2	1	1	-	13

APPENDIX 2.

TYPES OF HEART DISEASE AND CANCER CAUSING DEATH - 1968

TYPE OF DISEASE	ST. GERMANS R.D.	LISKEARD R.D.	SALTASH M.B.	TORPOINT U.D.	LISKEARD M.B.	LOOE U.D.	HEALTH AREA No.7
Ischaemic heart disease	43	64	29	13	43	15	207
Hypertensive disease	5	1	1	-	1	-	8
Other heart disease	15	13	9	3	4	2	46
Cancer of lung and bronchus	11	6	9	3	1	4	34
Cancer of breast	7	-	1	4	-	2	14
Cancer of stomach	4	2	2	-	-	-	8
Cancer of uterus	1	1	-	-	1	-	3
Other Cancers	24	20	11	3	9	2	69

APPENDIX 3

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS - 1968

DISTRICT	0 - 4 YEARS	5 - 14 YEARS	15 - 44 YEARS	45 - 64 YEARS	65 - 74 YEARS	75 years and over	ALL AGES
ST. GERMANS R.D.	3	1	4	37	57	111	213
LISKEARD R.D.	8	1	2	23	55	91	180
SALTASH M.B.	5	-	2	25	27	43	102
TORPOINT U.D.	2	-	2	16	18	16	54
LISKEARD M.B.	1	-	1	16	29	60	107
LOOE U.D.	1	-	1	7	21	20	50
HEALTH AREA NO. 7.	20	2	12	124	207	341	706

APPENDIX 4.

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES IN HEALTH AREA NO.7. - 1968

AGE GROUP	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
0 - 4 years	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	1	-	1
15 - 24 years	-	2	2
25 - 44 years	-	1	1
45 - 64 years	3	1	4
65 years and over	3	1	4
	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>12</u>

ANNEX 1

MORTALITY RATES BY SEX - ALL AGES - 1962

DISEASE	HT. CHAMPA R.D.	LIKANG R.D.	SATANG R.D.	TORWING R.D.	LIKANG R.D.	LIKE R.D.	HEALTH AREA No. 1
Heart disease	67	70	77	30	18	17	101
Cancer (all sites)	47	30	23	10	12	9	102
Tuberculosis	18	20	14	6	10	9	103
Respiratory disease	19	17	11	8	14	8	104
Circulatory disease	22	17	17	2	1	1	105
Digestive disease	4	6	4	1	2	2	106
Diabetes	2	2	2	1	1	-	107

ANNEX 2

TYPE OF DISEASE AND CANCER CAUSING DISEASE - 1962

TYPE OF DISEASE	HT. CHAMPA R.D.	LIKANG R.D.	SATANG R.D.	TORWING R.D.	LIKANG R.D.	LIKE R.D.	HEALTH AREA No. 1
Ischemic heart disease	15	64	29	13	47	15	107
Hypertensive disease	3	1	1	-	1	-	108
Other heart disease	10	13	3	3	4	2	109
Cancer of lung and bronchus	17	2	4	3	1	4	110
Cancer of breast	7	-	4	4	-	2	111
Cancer of stomach	4	2	1	-	-	-	112
Cancer of uterus	1	1	-	-	1	-	113
Other Cancer	24	30	11	3	9	2	114

ANNEX 3

MORTALITY BY AGE GROUPS - 1962

AGE GROUP	HT. CHAMPA R.D.	LIKANG R.D.	SATANG R.D.	TORWING R.D.	LIKANG R.D.	LIKE R.D.	HEALTH AREA No. 1
0 - 4 YEARS	2	1	4	15 - 44 YEARS	1	1	105
5 - 14 YEARS	2	1	2	15 - 44 YEARS	1	1	106
15 - 44 YEARS	2	1	2	45 - 64 YEARS	1	1	107
45 - 64 YEARS	2	1	2	65 - 74 YEARS	1	1	108
65 - 74 YEARS	2	1	2	75 years and over	1	1	109
75 years and over	2	1	2				110

ANNEX 4

NEW DATA IN HEALTH AREA NO. 1 - 1962

AGE GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4 years	1	1	2
5 - 14 years	1	1	2
15 - 44 years	1	1	2
45 - 64 years	1	1	2
65 years and over	1	1	2
	5	5	10

	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>PERSONS</u>
New case rate per 1,000 of population	0.134	0.096	0.230

X CASE RATES AND MORTALITY RATES IN COUNTY DISTRICTS IN HEALTH ARE NO. 7
- 1968

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>NEW CASES</u>	<u>ALL KNOWN CASES</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>
St. Germans R.D.	0.40	1.74	-
Liskeard R.D.	0.15	1.61	-
Saltash M.B.	0.35	1.99	-
Torpoint U.D.	0.17	3.47	-
Liskeard M.B.	-	5.37	-
Looe U.D.	-	3.94	0.25
Health Area No.7	0.23	2.46	0.02
Cornwall County	0.25	2.67	0.05

APPENDIX 5

CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS
DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS - 1968

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>PERSONS</u>
45 - 54 YEARS	1	1	2
55 - 64 YEARS	9	3	12
65 - 74 YEARS	14	3	17
75 YEARS AND OVER	1	2	3
	<u>25</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>34</u>

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATIONS - 1968

	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>PERSONS</u>
HEALTH AREA NO.7.	0.480	0.173	0.653
CORNWALL COUNTY	0.467	0.128	0.595
ENGLAND AND WALES	0.492	0.101	0.593

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1968 FOR THE
BOROUGH OF LISKEARD IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

Prescribed particulars on the Administration of the
Factories Act, 1961.

PART I OF THE ACT.

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

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	29	8	1	
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	48	13	3	
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	2	6	2	
TOTAL	79	27	6	

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found: Referred:				No. of cases in which prosecu- -tions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	2	1	
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Convenience (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3		3	
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)					
TOTAL	6	6	2	4	

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1968 FOR THE
BOROUGH OF LIVERPOOL IN THE COUNTY OF CORMWALL.

Prescribed regulations on the Administration of the
 Factories Act, 1961.

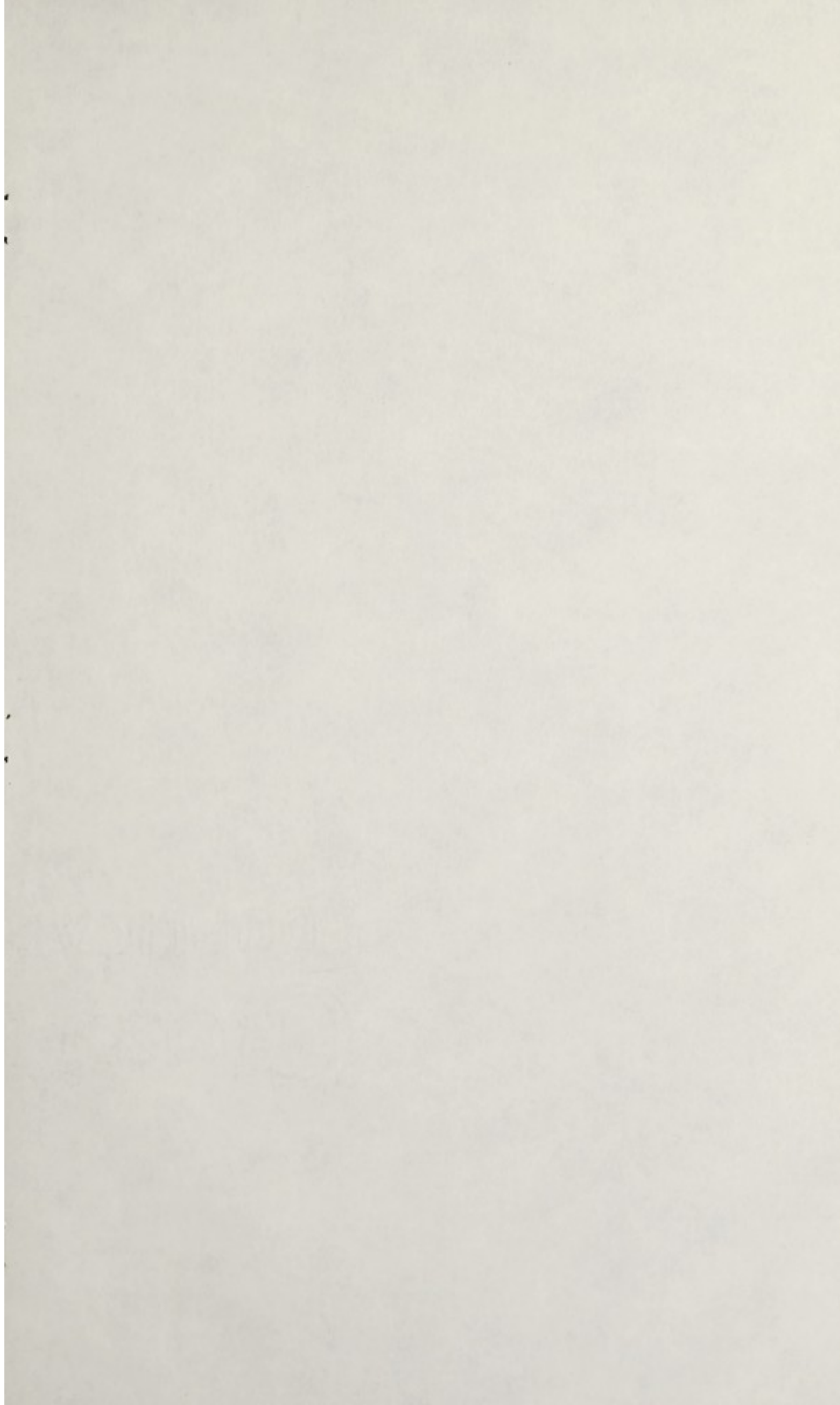
PART I OF THE ACT.

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

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Outstanding Provisions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are so far enforced by Local Authorities	20	8	1	
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	48	12	2	
(11) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	6	2	
TOTAL	70	26	5	

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found: Reported to H.M. Insp.	Number Remedied To H.M. Insp.	Number of cases in which provisions were instituted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Went of cleanliness (2.1)	3	2	1
Overcrowding (2.2)			
Unsanitary conditions (2.3)			
Temperature (2.4)			
Inadequate ventilation (2.5)			
Infective drainage of floors (2.6)			
Sanitary Conveniences (2.7)			
(a) Insufficient			
(b) Unsanitary or defective	3	2	2
(c) Not separate for sexes			
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)			
TOTAL	6	6	4



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RESEARCH REPORT NO. 100

1955

REPORT OF THE RESEARCH GROUP OF
PROFESSOR J. H. GOLDSTEIN

EXPERIMENTAL		THEORY	
1. Preparation of the sample	2. Measurement of the signal	3. Calculation of the signal	4. Comparison of the results
5. Discussion of the results	6. Conclusion	7. References	8. Appendix
9. Acknowledgments	10. Bibliography	11. Index	12. Summary
13. Tables	14. Figures	15. Equations	16. Notes
17. Glossary	18. Abbreviations	19. Symbols	20. Units
21. Footnotes	22. References	23. Index	24. Summary
25. Tables	26. Figures	27. Equations	28. Notes
29. Glossary	30. Abbreviations	31. Symbols	32. Units
33. Footnotes	34. References	35. Index	36. Summary
37. Tables	38. Figures	39. Equations	40. Notes
41. Glossary	42. Abbreviations	43. Symbols	44. Units
45. Footnotes	46. References	47. Index	48. Summary
49. Tables	50. Figures	51. Equations	52. Notes
53. Glossary	54. Abbreviations	55. Symbols	56. Units
57. Footnotes	58. References	59. Index	60. Summary
61. Tables	62. Figures	63. Equations	64. Notes
65. Glossary	66. Abbreviations	67. Symbols	68. Units
69. Footnotes	70. References	71. Index	72. Summary
73. Tables	74. Figures	75. Equations	76. Notes
77. Glossary	78. Abbreviations	79. Symbols	80. Units
81. Footnotes	82. References	83. Index	84. Summary
85. Tables	86. Figures	87. Equations	88. Notes
89. Glossary	90. Abbreviations	91. Symbols	92. Units
93. Footnotes	94. References	95. Index	96. Summary
97. Tables	98. Figures	99. Equations	100. Notes