BOROUGH OF LISKEARD

THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1970.

P.J. Fox, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.,
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 under review the population of No.7 Health Area as estimated on 30th June, 1970 was 53,400. This was an increase of 640 over the total for the corresponding date in 1969. By far the largest part of this growth occurred in the Borough of Saltash where the increase was 480. Smaller increases took place in St. Germans Rural District, Torpoint Urban District and the Borough of Liskeard. In the Liskeard Rural District and Looe Urban District there were small reductions in population.

Live births fell from last years total of 810 to 769, giving a corrected birth rate of 17.7 per 1,000 of population, some 1.7 per 1,000 above the rate for England and Wales. The rates for still births and for deaths of infants under one year of age were marginally lower than the national rates. Illegitimate births totalled 45 and represented 5.9% of all births, the lowest rate recorded since 1966. Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium did not cause any deaths of mothers during 1970.

Deaths totalled 768, an increase of 34 over the figure for 1969. The corrected death rate of 12.0 per 1,000 of population was slightly above the national rate of 11.7. Heart disease which caused 40% of all deaths was again the most prevalent cause of death. Various types of cancer caused 20% of all deaths, and strokes were responsible for a further 14%. Of the defined forms of cancer causing death, those affecting the intestine were most numerous, closely followed by cancers of the windpipe and lung, and those involving the stomach. Since in the female the breast is a much more highly developed gland than it is in the male, cancers of this organ are for all practical purposes confined to the female half of the population. From this point of view the impact of breast cancer as a cause of death on the female section of the population is heavier than appears from a carsory glance at the figures of death attributed to this cause. In 1970 there were 16 deaths from this cause, all of them females. Looked at in terms of a rate per 1,000 of the vulnerable female population it advances breast cancer to the unenviable position of being almost as lethal for women as cancer of the lung is for men.

The incidence of notifiable disease was quite low during 1970, when a total of 80 cases was notified. The principal factor contributing to this reduction is the fall in the prevalence of measles which has resulted from the development some few years ago of a new vaccine against this disease. Under the present schedule of protective immunisations this vaccine is now given to children during the second year of life and if parents are co-operative in having their children protected we can fairly confidently hope that measles will largely disappear in the same way that diphtheria, whooping-cough, poliomyelitis, and tuberculosis have done. German measles is normally the cause of a trivial illness, so mild in its effect that it is often not recognised as such. For these reasons it has not been included in the list of infectious diseases which must be notified.

BOROUGH OF ILKESHARD

TO: THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF ILKESHARD.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year under review the population of No.2 Health Area was estimated on 30th June, 1970 as 83,400. This was an increase of 640 over the total for the corresponding date in 1969. By far the largest part of this growth occurred in the Borough of Belgash where the increase was 490. Smaller increases were also in Sir, Overseas Rural District, Torpoint Urban District and the Borough of Ilkeshard. In the Ilkeshard Rural District and Long Cross Urban District there were small reductions in population.

Live births fell from last year's total of 830 to 799, giving a corrected birth rate of 17.7 per 1,000 of population, some 1.7 per 1,000 above the rate for England and Wales. The rate for still births and for deaths of infants under one year of age were marginally lower than the national rates. Illegitimate births totalled 80 and represented 5.8% of all births, the lowest rate recorded since 1964. Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium did not cause any deaths of mothers during 1970.

Deaths totalled 768, an increase of 36 over the figure for 1969. The corrected death rate of 12.6 per 1,000 of population was slightly above the national rate of 11.7. Heart diseases again caused most deaths, and strokes were responsible for a further 148. Of the defined forms of cancer causing death, those affecting the intestine were most numerous, closely followed by cancers of the stomach and lung, and those involving the uterus. Since in the Health Area in question are highly developed plant that it is in the main, cancers of this organ are for all practical purposes confined to the female half of the population. From this point of view the impact of cancer as a cause of death on the female section of the population is heavier than appears from a cursory glance at the figures of death attributed to this cause. In 1970 there were 72 deaths from this cause, all of them females. Looked at in terms of a rate per 1,000 of the relevant female population it advances breast cancer to the unenviable position of being almost fatal for women as cancer of the lung is for men.

The incidence of notifiable diseases was quite low during 1970, when a total of 60 cases was notified. The principal factor contributing to this reduction is the fall in the prevalence of measles which has resulted from the development some few years ago of a new vaccine against this disease. Under the present schedule of protective immunisations this vaccine is now given to children during the second year of life and it permits non-responsive in having their children protected as was formerly contemplated. Nevertheless, all forms of immunisation in the same way that diphtheria, whooping-cough, poliomyelitis, and tuberculosis have done. German measles is normally the cause of a trivial illness, so slight in its effect that it is often not recognised as such. For these reasons it has not been included in the list of infectious diseases which must be notified.

There is however one serious effect of this disease. If a woman who is pregnant, and in particular in the first three months of her pregnancy, contracts German measles there is a distinct risk that she will give birth to a child suffering from a variety of physical and mental defects. A vaccine which gives immunity against the German measles virus was made available during 1970, and it was decided that it would be used mainly to give immunity to young females at the beginning of their reproductive life. Vaccination was offered to girls in their 14th year, and by the end of 1970 a total of 309 girls in the Health Area had received this form of protection.

The number of new cases of tuberculosis notified during 1970 was 8. The incidence was equally divided between males and females, and the total of cases notified was the lowest recorded since I started to accept notifications in 1948. One death of an elderly male aged over 75 years was attributed to the late effects of tuberculosis. Of the 8 new cases notified 5 were persons aged 45 years or more, and of these 4 were aged 65 years and over. This fits in with the pattern of tuberculous infection which has prevailed for some years in which the main impact of this infection falls on persons in middle age and old age. Up to twenty years ago tuberculosis posed a serious, and frequently a lethal threat to young adults, adolescents and children. Today cases are seldom seen amongst these age groups. Much of the credit for this must go to an improvement in general standards of living, and to the protective effects of B.C.G. vaccine against tuberculosis which since 1954 has been given to children in secondary schools. During 1970 the number of children in the Health Area who were given B.C.G. vaccination was 585.

In the general preface to my Annual Report for 1969 I referred at some length to the increasing burden of pollution which human beings are inflicting on the environment they share with the variety of biological systems which co-exist with them on the earth. From the welter of discussion, argument, protest, precept and prophecy surrounding this subject one fact emerges with ever increasing clarity. It is that man is the real and ultimate source of practically all pollution arising from his power to reproduce at such a rate that it is increasingly beyond the scope of the natural regulators to hold down growth of population. Since to modern man the idea of calling in such regulators as disease, famine or warfare to control and curb population growth is an unacceptable concept, then logically he must seriously dedicate himself to the alternative by promoting, and supporting in all possible ways policies of population control. Because of limited living space, and the need to bring in large quantities of food and raw materials to sustain modern living standards, the problem of over population is nowhere more urgent than in England and Wales, and there is already clear evidence that in certain parts of the country sheer weight of numbers has eroded the quality of life in those localities. This problem if not tackled resolutely and energetically now, may in the not very distant future call for harsh and unpopular measures which will almost certainly impinge on the liberty of the individual.

I would not wish to close this general preface without putting on record my gratitude to Members and Officers of the six County District Councils I serve for the support and understanding they have given me during 1970.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen

Your obedient Servant,

P. J. FOX

Medical Officer of Health.

LISKEARD BOROUGH COUNCIL.

HEALTH COMMITTEE - 1970/71:

Councillor Mrs. E.W.M.Ellam	Chairman
Alderman Mrs. E.G. Clemo	Vice-Chairman
Alderman S.W.E. Salter	
Councillor L.G. Davey	
Councillor Mrs. S. Dennis	
Councillor J. Haworth	
Councillor R.G. Holmes	
Councillor T.O.S. Sivell	
Councillor S.R. George	

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 43373

Chief Public Health Inspector:

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

Meat Inspector:

P. Mobbs

Office Staff:

Miss V.M.Burt

Council Offices,
West Street,
LISKEARD. Telephone - Liskeard 43177

71/0087/CPHI.

BOROUGH OF LISKEARD.

Area of Borough	2,704 Acres
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	4,900
Number of Inhabited Houses	1,922
Rateable Value	£188,438
Product of Penny Rate	£ 735

VITAL STATISTICS FOR: 1970.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Live Births	31	39	70
	Liskeard M.B.	Health Area No.7.	England & Wales.
Birth rate per 1,000 of population:	17.2	17.7	16.0
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Deaths	37	65	102
	Liskeard M.B.	Health Area No.7.	England & Wales.
Death rate per 1,000 of population:	9.2	12.0	11.7
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Death of infants under one year of age:	-	2	2
	Liskeard M.B.	Health Area No.7.	England & Wales.
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births:	29.0	16.9	18.0

Principal Causes of Death at All Ages.

Heart disease	46
Stroke	26
Cancer (all sites)	14
Respiratory disease	8

Of the 70 live births registered during the year 5 were illegitimate. Expressed as a percentage of all live births this 7.1% as compared with a figure of 8% for England and Wales. Of those who died during the year 63% 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 1970 when 4 cases of Scarlet Fever and 1 case of Measles only were notified.

Tuberculosis.

No new cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year.

At the end of 1970 there were 16 known cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis, and 2 known cases of other forms of Tuberculosis resident in the Borough.

BOROUGH OF LLANDAFF.

Area of Borough	2,704 Acres
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	4,900
Number of Inhabited Houses	1,922
Rateable Value	£188,478
Product of Penny Rate	£ 725

VITAL STATISTICS FOR: 1970.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Live Births	31	39	70
	Llandaff N.E.	Health Area No.7.	England & Wales.
Birth rate per 1,000 of population:	17.2	17.7	16.0
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Deaths	37	65	102
	Llandaff N.E.	Health Area No.7.	England & Wales.
Death rate per 1,000 of population:	9.2	13.0	11.7
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Death of Infants under one year of age:	-	2	2
	Llandaff N.E.	Health Area No.7.	England & Wales.
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births:	29.0	16.9	18.0

Principal Causes of Death at All Ages.

Heart disease	46
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At the end of 1970 there were 16 known cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis, and 2 known cases of other forms of Tuberculosis resident in the Borough.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

No action under Section 47 of this Act was called for during 1970.

Water Supply.

Other than a small number of premises on the outskirts of the Borough which depend on private sources of supply, the great bulk of water comes from the mains of the East Cornwall Water Board. This supply was throughout the year wholesome and adequate in amount.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The principal problem here is the disposal of sludge from the treatment works. Sooner or later the present method of dumping sludge from tanker vehicles on land will give rise to nuisance and provoke complaint and I hope that the provision of improved means of treating sludge referred to in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report will not be too long delayed.

Food.

The general standard of food hygiene was satisfactory during the year.

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

Factories Act, 1961.

No difficulties were experienced in the operation of this Act during 1970.

Report of Chief Public Health Inspector.

This Report by Mr.J.K.Inman follows. I strongly support Mr.Inman's strictures on the proliferation of disposable, indestructible containers and packaging materials which not only pollute the environment but exploit and waste raw materials used in their manufacture in the false belief that these are infinite and inexhaustible.

I should like to express to Mr.Inman my thanks for the help he has given me throughout the year.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR,
FOR THE YEAR ENDED: 31st December, 1970.

TO:

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

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

1970 marked two events of importance, firstly it was European Conservation Year, secondly it brought the introduction into this country of the Disposable Soft Drinks Bottle. Already there is talk that when liquid measures become Metric it will be a convenient time to introduce the Disposable Milk Bottle or Tetrahedral Milk Carton. Such a proposal will, for the average family, add a further half a cubic foot to the contents of their Dustbin.

The British Standard Specification for Dustbins lists among many points, two of particular interest. The receptacle should not exceed 3½ cubic feet, and it should be a tapering cylinder in shape. The reasons are firstly that the Refuse Operative should be able to get his arms around the receptacle. Secondly, that the tapering shape will permit the contents of the Dustbin to beeasily dislodged when it is emptied, without the need to hammer the Dustbin against the loading rave of the vehicle. But the standard British Dustbin cannot cope with the increasing quantities of packaging materials. This is borne out by evidence of a new ailment, the Dustbin Stamper Down Syndrome, signs of which are a painful muscular condition occurring between the hip and the knee and an obsession that the Local Authority wish to destroy the complainants refuse receptacle.

In this time of Forward Planning it would be unthinkable to build a dwelling without a Garage, yet in respect of Household Refuse Storage no provision is made for the two Dustbin Family. With the Paper Sack system a single sack holder is considered adequate but no provision is made for the storage of filled sacks away from the wind and rain, domestic animals and small children.

Conservation is concerned with the keeping of our natural environ--ment safe from harm and loss. In the light of this, what are the advantages of Disposable Containers which are used for Liquid Foods and Beverages?

The Disposable Container is Hygienic, it is only used by one person and then it is destroyed - uniquely personal to the user. Taken to its logical conclusion we should then have disposable Lavatory Seats and Telephone Mouthpieces.

The Disposable Container does not have to be returned anywhere and so it is time saving - no creeping into the Jug and Bottle with a basket of empties. However, the Disposable Container has to go somewhere and as it has no value it is particularly difficult to get rid of. The simplest way to get rid of the Disposable Container is to throw it over a hedge or leave it in a Car Park. These containers are virtually indestructible under natural conditions and far from being disposed of - the containers will become very much part of the scenery around us.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED: 31st December, 1970.

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In this time of Forward Planning it would be unthinkable to build a dwelling without a Garage, yet in respect of Household Refuse Storage no provision is made for the two Dustbin Family. With the Paper Sack system a single sack holder is considered adequate but no provision is made for the storage of filled sacks away from the wind and rain, domestic animals and small children.

Conservation is concerned with the keeping of our natural environment safe from harm and loss. In the light of this, what are the advantages of Disposable Containers which are used for Liquid Foods and Beverages?

The Disposable Container is Hygienic, it is only used by one person and then it is destroyed - unusually personal to the user. Taken to its logical conclusion we should then have disposable lavatory Seats and Telephone Mouthpieces.

The Disposable Container does not have to be returned anywhere and so it is time saving - no creeping into the Jag and Bottle with a basket of empties. However, the Disposable Container has to go somewhere and as it has no value it is particularly difficult to get rid of. The simplest way to get rid of the Disposable Container is to throw it over a hedge or leave it in a Car Park. These containers are virtually indestructible under natural conditions and far from being disposed of - the containers will become very much part of the scenery around us.

Disposable containers enable costs to be cut; this may be so in respect of the producer and consumer on a short term basis, but the containers represent in some form or other natural resources which have been converted into something which is not re-used or re-processed. In the long term, as resources diminish no doubt costs will increase to a level where once again the returnable Bottle will become a Collectors Item.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J.K. INMAN.

71/0091/CPHI.

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 1899 houses, having an approximate population of 4,836 persons.

Public Mains Water Supply was provided by stand-pipe to three premises, having a population of six 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 20 Dwellings and 64 persons. Nine samples were taken for bacteriological examinations 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 successfully, as also the Sewage Disposal Works. In the early part of the year when above average rainfall was experienced the East Looe River became flooded, with the result that the discharge of the final effluent into the river was restricted. This caused "backing up" and the Humas Tank to become flooded. During these periods of flooding, the time available for final treatment of the effluent, after passing through the filter bed, has been drastically reduced, thereby giving a poor result when samples have been taken for analysis.

The surcharge of solids into the Sewage Works, resulting from the cleansing of the Cattle Market, is shown in the higher readings of the analysis when taken at the Treatment Works shortly after Market cleans--ing operations have taken place. Pre-treatment of the effluent discharged from the Cattle Market should alleviate this problem.

Sludge disposal still remains a problem and although agreement has been reached with the Liskeard Rural District Council for the joint provision of a Mechanical Sludge Drying Plant the difficulty in obtain--ing an allocation of capital for this could result in a delay of several years before the Plant could become operative. In the meantime, it will be necessary to carry on tankering sludge away from the works, the cost of disposal increasing, and the problem of finding satisfactory disposal accommodation becoming more acute.

1. WATER SUPPLIES:

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2. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

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Sludge disposal still remains a problem and although agreement has been reached with the Tewkesbury Rural District Council for the joint provision of a Mechanical Sludge Drying Plant the difficulty in obtaining an allocation of capital for this could result in a delay of several years before the Plant could become operative. In the meantime, it will be necessary to carry on tankering sludge away from the works, the cost of disposal increasing, and the problem of finding satisfactory disposal accommodation becoming more acute.

3. HOUSING:

Improvement Grants:

(a) Discretionary:

Applications approved	15
Amount of Grants approved	£9694.33

(b) Standard:

Applications approved	11
Maximum amount of Grants approved	£1767.86

Improvement "Conversion" Grants have added 6 dwellings to the stock of Private Housing. In the case of Standard Grants, 4 premises have had Bathrooms provided by either addition or conversion of out--buildings. In all 26 premises have been provided with the full Standard Amenities. No applications have been received in respect of Grants for properties where tenants have been in occupation of the premises. There have been enquiries about the improvement of tenanted properties but, in spite of careful explanation, the Qualification Procedure has been unacceptable to either the Landlord or the Tenant.

New Houses Completed:

(a) Local Authority Housing:

Two dwellings were provided by the conversion of the Old Police Station.

(b) Private Housing:

Number of dwellings completed	22
Number in hand at end of year	20

4. BUILDING INSPECTIONS:

99 Applications were received in respect of Building Proposals, which concerned not only the erection of new buildings but alterations and additions to existing ones.

5. PUBLIC CLEANSING:

The new 20 Cubic Yard Fore and Aft Tipping Refuse Vehicle came into operation at the end of September and this, apart from running cost savings, has enabled an extra 3 hours per week collecting time to be gained. However, it is a case of running to remain standing still. The Estimate made in 1969 for the quantity of Refuse expected to be collected in the year 1970 allowed for a 15% increase and, unfortunately, has been slightly exceeded. As in former years, garden refuse is firmly rejected by the Domestic Refuse Collectors. Special collections are available on a rechargeable basis.

6. PEST CONTROL:

Rat and Mouse infestation has remained generally slight.

No. of Infestations: Non agricultural - 8 Agricultural - 2

Sewer Treatments: Takes were recorded at 28 Manholes and treatment carried out.

Advice on rat proofing and control was given to 2 firms of provender dealers and 2 Bakeries.

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:

Raw Milk Sampling is undertaken by the County Council.

(1)	Number of bulk samples examined	-	7
	Number of individual samples examined	-	36
(2)	Number of positive bulk samples	-	1
	Number of positive individual samples	-	1

(3) A Notice was served under Regulation 20 Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 in respect of the herd of Cows which had one infected animal. The owner of the herd has ceased the sale of untreated milk.

(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 accord--ing to the main food business at any food premises.

Category	Number	Complies Reg. 16	Application Reg. 19	Complies Reg. 19
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	-	-

6. RAT CONTROL:

Rat and House Infestation has remained generally slight.

No. of Infestations: Non agricultural - 8 Agricultural - 2

Sewer Treatments: Twice were recorded at 28 Bungalos and treatment carried out.

Advice on rat proofing and control was given to 2 firms of provender dealers and 2 Bakeries.

Insect infestations were slight - 6 Treatments were carried out.

7. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES:

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(B) FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960:

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Category	Number	Complied Nov. 76	Application Nov. 77	Complied Nov. 77
General Provisions	16	16	16	16
Wholesale Fruit & Vegetable	1	-	1	1 (32)
Retail Fruit & Vegetable Shops	6	6	6	6 (32)
Retail Fruit & Vegetable Stalls	1	-	1	-
Butchers	8	8	8	8
Wholesale Sweets	1	1	-	-

7. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES - (B) - Continued:

Category	Number	Complies Reg. 16	Application Reg.19	Complies Reg.19
Retail Sweets	5	5	5	5
Ice Cream Manufacturer	1	1	1	1
Fish Shops	1	1	1	1 (B2)
Dairy	4	1	1	1 (B2)
Bakehouses	4	4	1	1
Cafes	7	7	1	1
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. Approximately 60 lbs of pre-packed frozen Poultry was condemned.

GENERAL:

In respect of Cream, 6 samples were taken, and one was found unsatisfactory. 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 improved bacteriological standards. Only 1 sample was marginally unsatisfactory out of 10 taken.

Several cases of mouldy foods or foods having an unattractive appearance were investigated. In two cases, the fault lay with the suppliers whose representatives were unable to read the code expiry dates of the products they were delivering to retailers.

Approximately 1274 lbs of canned or frozen foods were voluntarily surrendered by food traders for destruction.

7. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES - (B) - Continued:

Category	Number	Complies Nov. 16	Application Nov.16	Complies Nov.16
Retail Sweets	5	5	5	5
Ice Cream Manufacturer	1	1	1	1
Fish Shops	1	1	1	1 (N2)
Dairy	4	1	1	1 (N2)
Butchers	4	4	1	1
Cafes	7	7	1	1
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. Approximately 60 lbs of pre-packed frozen Poultry was condemned.

GENERAL:

In respect of Cream, 6 samples were taken, and one was found unsatisfactory. 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 improved bacteriological standards. Only 1 sample was marginally unsatisfactory out of 10 taken.

Several cases of mouldy foods or foods having an unattractive appearance were investigated. In two cases, the fault lay with the suppliers whose representatives were unable to read the code expiry dates of the products they were delivering to retailers.

Approximately 1276 lbs of canned or frozen foods were voluntarily surrendered by food traders for destruction.

8. MEAT INSPECTION AND SLAUGHTERHOUSE SUPERVISION:

The total number of animals killed has shown a decrease on last year, particularly in respect of Sheep and Lamb.

Liskeard is a convenient centre for the slaughter of Reactor animals, which are sent in by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food. Meat Inspection procedures in respect of Reactors are more time consuming than routine inspections.

Tuberculosis Order 1964	-	114
Brucellosis Accredited Herd Scheme	-	63

9. COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

There are no common lodging houses within the Borough. (The above information is specifically required by the Department of Health and Social Security).

LOCAL AUTHORITY - LISKEARD BOROUGH COUNCIL.

MEAT INSPECTION RETURN FOR YEAR ENDING: 31/12/70.

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2434	709	56	19773	15407
Number inspected	2434	709	56	19773	15407
All diseases except Cysticercosis and Tuberculosis					
(a) Whole carcase condemned	11	24	10	85	64
(b) Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	855	573	5	4889	3922
% of number inspected	35.58	84.20	26.79	25.16	25.87
Tuberculosis only					
(a) Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	6	-	-	70
% of number inspected	-	0.85	-	-	0.45
Cysticercosis only					
(a) Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-

GROSS WEIGHT OF MEAT CONDEMNED:-

TONS	CWT	QRS	LBS
37	10	1	25

71/0097/CPHI.

LOCAL AUTHORITY - LLANELLI BOROUGH COUNCIL.

MEAT INSPECTION REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING: 31/12/70.

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2434	709	56	19773	15407
Number inspected	2434	709	56	19773	15407
All diseases except Cysticercosis and Tuberculosis					
(a) Whole carcass condemned	11	24	10	85	64
(b) Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned	855	573	5	4889	3922
% of number inspected	35.39	81.20	26.79	25.16	25.87
Tuberculosis only					
(a) Whole carcass condemned	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned	-	6	-	-	70
% of number inspected	-	0.85	-	-	0.45
Cysticercosis only					
(a) Whole carcass condemned	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-

GROSS WEIGHT OF MEAT CONDEMNED:-

ZONE	DOC	DEE	LEC
37	10	1	25

71/0027/CERT.

10. MISCELLANEOUS:

Most contraventions and Public Health nuisances were dealt with by informal action. Statutory Notices were served in five cases - 1 Dangerous Structures, 1 Housing Acts and 3 Public Health Acts.

11. STATISTICS:

Complaints received: 1970.

Public Health General	28
Drainage defects	28
Accumulations	8
Refuse containers	14
Nuisance from Animals	NIL
Dangerous Structures	6
Housing Repairs "Council"	1228
" " "Private"	7
Pests	16
Food Stuffs	5
Caravans	1
Atmospheric pollution	NIL
	1341

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)	11
	Public Houses	7
	Butchers Shops	24
	Bakeries	4
	Ice Cream Manufacturer	3
	Ice Cream Retailers	24
	Ice Cream Samples	10
	Food Premises	61
	Food stalls and Vehicles	7
	Slaughterhouse - Visited daily Meat Inspection	
X	Sewage Works	105
X	Sewerage System and Other Drains	225
X	Drains under Building Regulations	102
X	Building Regulations (other than drainage)	632
	Planning Regulations	107
	Dangerous Structures	16
	Accumulations	22
	Refuse Containers	22
	Dirty Conditions	14

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Drainage defects	28
Accumulations	8
Refuse containers	14
Nuisance from Animals	Nil
Dangerous Structures	6
Housing Repairs "Council"	1228
" " "Private"	7
Rats	16
Food Stuffs	5
Caravans	1
Atmospheric pollution	Nil
	1343

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)	11
Public Houses	7
Butchers Shops	24
Bakeries	4
Ice Cream Manufacturer	5
Ice Cream Retailers	24
Ice Cream Samples	10
Food Premises	61
Food stalls and Vehicles	7
Slaughterhouse - Visited daily	
Meat Inspection	
X Sewage Works	105
X Sewerage System and Other Drains	225
X Drains under Building Regulations	102
X Building Regulations (other than drainage)	632
Planning Regulations	107
Dangerous Structures	16
Accumulations	22
Refuse Containers	22
Dirty Conditions	14

11. STATISTICS:

Continued:

	Public Health Act Miscellaneous	38
	Water Supplies - visits	22
	" " - samples	9
	Caravans	7
	Petroleum Installations	39
	Knackers Yard	5
X	Local Authority Housing Repairs	370
	Rodent Infestation	15
	Insect Infestation	10
	Housing Acts Inspections	38
	Overcrowding	15
	Improvement Grants	83
	Demolition	16
	Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act:	
	Offices	24
	Retail Shops	25
	Wholesale/Warehouses	3
	Catering Establishments	6
	Factories Act:	
	Power Factory	27
	Non Power Factory	18
	Abandoned Vehicles	24 (6 Vehicles removed)

	Public Health Act Miscellaneous	38
	Water Supplies - visits	22
	" " - samples	9
	Caravans	7
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	Knacker Yard	5
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	Housing Acts Inspections	38
	Overcrowding	15
	Improvement Grants	83
	Demolition	16

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act:

	Offices	24
	Retail Shops	25
	Wholesale/Warehouses	3
	Catering Establishments	6

Factories Act:

	Power Factory	27
	Non Power Factory	18
	Abandoned Vehicles	24 (6 Vehicles removed)

APPENDIX 1. PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH - ALL AGES - 1970

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	92	84	39	25	46	23	309
Cancer (all sites)	41	43	22	18	14	17	155
Stroke	30	22	9	13	26	8	108
Respiratory disease	23	19	17	2	8	4	73
Circulatory disease	14	4	3	-	3	6	30
Digestive disease	5	3	2	1	1	1	13
Accidents	3	5	1	-	-	4	13
Genito-urinary disease	7	2	1	1	-	1	12

APPENDIX 2. TYPES OF HEART DISEASE AND CANCER CAUSING DEATH - 1970

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	75	72	31	18	42	15	253
Hypertensive disease	4	2	-	1	1	-	8
Chronic rheumatic heart disease.	3	1	-	-	1	1	6
Other heart disease	10	9	8	6	2	7	42
Cancer of intestine	9	4	3	4	2	1	23
Cancer of lung/bronchus	4	7	1	3	1	6	22
Cancer of stomach	4	3	5	3	2	2	19
Cancer of breast	2	4	6	3	-	1	16
Cancer of uterus	2	3	2	3	1	1	12
Other cancers	20	22	5	2	8	6	63

APPENDIX 3. DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS - 1970

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.	5	-	6	46	70	110	237
LISKEARD R.D.	3	1	5	47	50	86	192
SALTASH M.B.	3	-	2	21	29	48	103
TORPOINT U.D.	-	-	2	13	19	28	62
LISKEARD M.B.	2	-	1	14	21	64	102
LOOE U.D.	1	-	2	14	24	31	72
HEALTH AREA NO. 7.	14	1	18	155	213	367	768

APPENDIX 1. PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH - ALL AGES - 1970

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	92	84	77	65	46	25	309
Cancer (all sites)	41	43	22	18	14	17	155
Stroke	30	22	8	13	26	8	106
Respiratory disease	25	10	17	2	8	4	73
Circulatory disease	14	4	5	-	7	6	36
Digestive disease	5	2	2	1	1	1	13
Accidents	3	5	1	-	-	4	13
Genito-urinary disease	2	2	1	1	-	1	12

APPENDIX 2. CAUSES OF HEART DISEASE AND CANCER CAUSING DEATH - 1970

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	75	72	21	18	42	15	253
Hypertensive disease	4	2	-	1	1	-	8
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	3	1	-	-	1	1	6
Other heart disease	10	9	8	6	2	2	42
Cancer of intestine	9	4	3	4	2	1	23
Cancer of lung/bronchus	4	7	1	3	1	6	22
Cancer of stomach	4	5	5	5	3	2	19
Cancer of breast	-	4	6	3	-	1	14
Cancer of uterus	2	3	2	3	1	1	12
Other cancers	20	22	5	2	8	6	63

APPENDIX 3. DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS - 1970

DISTRICT	0 - 4 YEARS	5 - 14 YEARS	15 - 44 YEARS	45 - 64 YEARS	65 - 74 YEARS	75 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
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LISKEARD R.D.	5	1	5	47	50	86	192
SALTASH M.B.	3	-	2	21	25	48	99
TORPOINT U.D.	-	-	2	13	19	28	62
LISKEARD M.B.	2	-	1	14	21	64	102
LOOE U.D.	1	-	2	14	24	31	72
HEALTH AREA NO. 7.	16	1	18	155	213	367	768

APPENDIX 4. TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES IN NO. 7 HEALTH AREA - 1970

AGE GROUPS	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
0 - 4 years	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	1	1
25 - 44 years	1	1	2
45 - 64 years	-	1	1
65 years and over	3	1	4
	4	4	8

	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
New case rate per 1,000 of population.	0.075	0.075	0.150

CASE RATES AND MORTALITY RATES IN COUNTY DISTRICTS IN HEALTH AREA NO. 7 - 1970

DISTRICT	NEW CASES	ALL KNOWN CASES	DEATHS
ST. GERMANS R.D.	0.13	1.44	-
LISKEARD R.D.	0.07	1.75	-
SALTASH M.B.	0.32	2.48	-
TORPOINT U.D.	0.32	1.44	0.16
LISKEARD M.B.	-	3.67	-
LOOE U.D.	-	2.23	-
HEALTH AREA NO.7	0.15	1.92	0.02
CORNWALL COUNTY	0.13	2.31	0.04

APPENDIX 5. CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS - 1970.

AGE GROUP	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
45 - 54 years	1	-	1
55 - 64 years	3	-	3
65 - 74 years	14	2	16
75 and over	1	1	2
	19	3	22

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION - 1970

	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
HEALTH AREA NO.7	0.356	0.056	0.412
CORNWALL COUNTY	0.360	0.123	0.483
ENGLAND AND WALES	0.508	0.109	0.617

APPENDIX 4. TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES IN NO. 7 HEALTH AREA - 1970

AGE GROUPS	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
0 - 4 years	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	1	1
25 - 44 years	1	1	2
45 - 64 years	-	1	1
65 years and over	3	1	4
	4	4	8

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
New case rate per 1,000 of population.	0.075	0.075	0.150

CASE RATIO AND MORTALITY RATIO IN COUNTY DISTRICTS IN HEALTH AREA NO. 7 - 1970

DISTRICT	NEW CASES	ALL KNOWN CASES	DEATHS
ST. GERMANS R.D.	0.15	1.44	-
LISKEARD R.D.	0.07	1.75	-
SALTASH M.B.	0.32	2.48	-
TORPOINT U.D.	0.32	1.44	0.16
LIDKEARD M.B.	-	3.67	-
LOOE U.D.	-	2.25	-
HEALTH AREA NO.7	0.15	1.92	0.02
CORNWALL COUNTY	0.15	2.31	0.04

APPENDIX 5. CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS - 1970.

AGE GROUP	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
45 - 54 years	1	-	1
55 - 64 years	3	-	3
65 - 74 years	14	2	16
75 and over	1	1	2
	19	3	22

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION - 1970

	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
HEALTH AREA NO.7	0.396	0.056	0.412
CORNWALL COUNTY	0.360	0.129	0.489
ENGLAND AND WALES	0.508	0.109	0.617

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEATH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1970 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 (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	31	19		
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	54	18	3	
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out--workers' premises)	3	8	6	
TOTAL:	88	45	9	

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found: Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred: To H.M. Insp. (4)	By H.M. Insp. (5)	No. of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted. (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	11	11	2		
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1			
Ineffective drain--age of floors (S.6)	3	3			
Sanitary Convenience (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	2	1	
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	1		
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	4	4	4		
TOTAL	25	25	7	1	

No Notification in respect of Outworks were received.

71/0100/CPHI.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1970 FOR THE BOROUGH OF LISKEARD IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

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(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	54	18	5	
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	8	6	
TOTAL:	88	45	9	

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found: Found Remedied To H.M. Inp. (2)	Referred: By H.M. Inp. (3)	(4)	(5)	No. of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted. (6)
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Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1			
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	3	3			
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
a) Insufficient					
b) Insufficient or defective	4	4	2	1	
c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	1		
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	4	4	4		
TOTAL	25	25	7	1	

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