

[Report 1956] / Medical Officer of Health, Newquay (Cornwall) Town & U.D.C.

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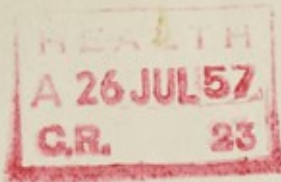
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Central Chambers,

Newquay. U.D.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1956

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending December 31st, 1956.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Dr J.G.S. Turner, M.B,
D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector

F. Pickering, M.S.I.A.

Additional Public Health Inspector


H.L. Old, M.S.I.A.

Clerk and Student Public Health Inspector

D.J. Trebilcock.

Rodent Operative

E. Morris.



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SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAWATER

Towards the end of the year a Local Enquiry was held by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health into the the proposals of the Newquay Water Company to construct a dam across Porth Stream at a point two or three hundred yards above Melanchose Farm and to impound the river water there.

If this scheme comes into operation it will mean that one reservoir at Quintrell Downs will be available for covered storage which will allow time for the effects of treatment to pass off before the water is passed into the main. In my opinion this is something which has been needed for many years, and has been one of the causes of complaints which are received from time to time in the Public Health Department.

The biggest quantity of water consumed in the town during the past year was obtained from Porth Stream with some augmentation from other sources during the town's busiest periods.

Newquay & District Water Company is the sole supplier of piped water in the District and during the year under review quite a lot of the mains have been replaced and repairs carried out. I am of the opinion that there is still need for much work on the mains, the stoppage of non essential work during the war years not yet having been caught up.

There has been no form of contamination found in the normal piped supply, and chemical samples taken during the year have been satisfactory. There is no plumbo solvency.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Numbers of houses hitherto unsewered are now able to be connected and rapid work is going on which will cut out three of the worn out sewage works, we hope before the end of 1957.

The areas which are newly sewered are portions of Henvor Road and some other areas in this vicinity. These are now connected with the sewer newly laid which discharges into existing pipes in Edgcumbe Avenue Gustiveor treatment works are now cut out.

Some relief will be felt on the services of the cesspit emptier but there is a lot more work to be done before the largest unsewered area is connected. When all the scheme is completed there will still be a large number of dwelling houses dependant on cesspits and the cesspit emptier.

RIVER AND STREAM POLLUTION

Trenance stream is still grossly polluted with seepage from the disused tip at Trevenson and from the antiquated sewage works at Trencreek as well as from animal grazing land, and we are constantly reminded of the dangers from water borne diseases, any outbreak of which would cost Newquay very dear in loss of popularity. This risk is very great in the case of the Trenance stream as the lake into which it flows is very popular both with children and adults for boating.

Watergate stream has been impeded in its flow below the bridge by the tipping of quarry spoil which has raised the stream bed and caused some ponding. We are concerned that no nuisance shall be caused here, and are keeping the matter under close observation.

The stream at Porth is polluted with sewage which is coming from premises now about to be connected with the new system, but even when this work has been done there will still remain pollution from animal grazing.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Collection and disposal of refuse is under the control of the Surveyor and the quarries at Manuels Farm will be in use for some time to come.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following statement is furnished under Article 27 of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations 1935, and Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers Orders, 1936.

Inspections made for all purposes	3446
Complaints dealt with.....	30
Notices served - Formal	5
Informal	18

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Infectious Diseases : Primary Visits	8
Infectious Diseases : Secondary Visits	15
Water Supply	126
Water Samples	127
Drainage	128
Stables & Piggeries	64
Fried Fish Shops	17

Tents, Vans and Sheds	18
Factories	15
Bakehouses	46
Public Conveniences	136
Places of Entertainment	18
Rats & Mice	92
Schools	6
Dustbins	6
Animals (Nuisance)	27
Drains Tested	102
New W.C's	63
Shops - re Sanitary Provisions	25
Hackney Carriages	40
Rag Flock Premises	1
Poultry Keeping	54
Stream Pollution	43
Sewage Works	71
Camping Sites	174
Insect Pest Control.....	13
Council Houses	2
Refuse Disposal	12
Miscellaneous Visits	77
Pet Animal Act	2

UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Number of houses inspected	29	
Visits paid to above houses		36

UNDER HOUSING ACTS

Number of houses inspected	96	
Visits paid to above houses		111
Appointments with owners		5

VERMINOUS PREMISES

Number of houses inspected	4	
Visits paid to above houses		9

INSPECTION OF MEAT & FOODS

Visits to Slaughterhouse	683
Visits to shops and Stalls	5
Butchers	157
Fishmongers & Poulterers	63
Dairies & Milkshops	64
Ice Cream Premises	157
Barrows & Carts	33
Pressed & Preserved Meat Premises	92
Hotel & Restaurant Kitchens	357
Grocers, Fruiterers etc	75
Milk Samples : Bacteriological	40
Food & Drug Sundries	16
Licenced Premises	11
Miscellaneous Premises	4

Total 3446

SHOPS & FOOD STORES

It is becoming more and more obvious that education of both owners and employees of food shops and stores, and of cafes and hotels is the best way of maintaining and raising the standard of hygiene in these establishments.

In addition to constant visits to premises therefor, I have during the year 1956 addressed meetings of the Newquay Chamber of Commerce ; The Hotel & Caterers Association ; The Womens Institute; and other local bodies. I find that points can be stressed by the use of films and other visual aids, and I am indebted to the Cornwall County Council for the assistance they have provided in the loan of a projector and operator on occasions. Films have been readily hired from the Central Film Library and have been most useful.

The general standard in Newquay is very high, and although much labour must be obtained from other parts of the Country during the summer season, there is little to complain of from our point of view in the kitchens. It is to the advantage of the hotel and cafe proprietors to maintain a clean kitchen and members of the staff are constantly reminded of the provisions of the Food Regulations both orally and by means of posters and stickers.

CARAVANS AND TENTS

This Newquay district is by far the most popular area in the County for summer visitors, and it naturally follows that we have more caravans and tents in this area than any other in the County, with the associated problems giving use headaches in the season.

Constant visits of inspection of every licenced site and all places where the odd caravan or tent may be pitched are necessary, and it is my opinion that new legislation is needed to deal both with sporadic camping and the need for the home address and length of stay of all campers to be available. Infectious diseases may then be much more readily and thoroughly dealt with, and traced to place of origin.

I have supplied the Planning Department at County Hall with quite a lot of information about camping and its problems, which I see they have used in both their Committee discussions and also as evidence when this subject was discussed with a Ministry representative.

RODENT CONTROL

We are in the happy position of being able to cope with complaints of rats and mice with quickness and thoroughness, and I am quite sure we are as free from these rodents as it is reasonable to expect to be.

Rabbits are increasing in numbers very rapidly and there are now many colonies on the Headland, across the golf course and on Pentire. The Cornwall County Council Pest Officer, and I have been in consultation on this matter, and we hope to have them dealt with very soon.

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural Premises	All other including Business & Industrial Premises	Total
1. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District	428	3902	60	85	4475
2. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1956 as a result of :-					
(a) notification	(a) 2	12	2	6	22
(b) otherwise	(b) 56	420	18	126	620
3. Number of properties under 2 found to be infested with rats	Major - Minor 21	- 75	- 6	- 15	- 117
4. Number of properties under 2 found to be seriously infested with rats.	-	-	-	-	-
5. Number of infested properties under 3 & 4 treated by Local Authority	21	75	6	15	117
6. Number of Notices served under Sec 4 Treatment Structural Works i.e. Proofing.	-	-	-	-	-
7. Number of cases in which default was taken by the Local Authority following issue of Notice under Sec 4.	-	-	-	-	-
8. Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
9. Number of Block Treatments carried out					NIL

RAG FLOCK ACT 1951

All materials used by upholsterers in Newquay are obtained under warranty from reputable dealers, but cases have been found where people have bought second hand bedding and asked the workmen to use it in repairing their own furniture, A charge is made for steam disinfection of such bedding and the practise is discouraged as much as possible.

PET ANIMAL ACT 1951

There are now no pet shops in the Urban District.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The Public Conveniences are under the control of the Council's Surveyor but one hundred and thirty six visits of inspection were made by Health Department Officers. I am still of opinion that more public conveniences are needed in the town, and a report has been made to the Public Health Committee by the Surveyor and Treasurer on this subject.

FACTORIES ACT 1937 & 1948

Inspections for the enforcement of the health provisions of the above named Act are as under :-

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Secs 1,2,3,4 & 6 are enforced by the Local Authority.	15	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Sec 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	58	15	Nil	Nil
3. Other premises in which Sec 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding Outworkers).	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	73	15	Nil	Nil

HOUSING

Number of inhabited houses in the Urban District at December 31st, 1956
 3902

Number of new houses completed during the year :-

By the Council 12
 By other bodies 57

Number of houses still in course of erection :-

By the Council..... 2
 By other bodies 31

Number of houses owned by Local Authority

Permanent 371
 Prefabs 20

1. Inspections of Dwelling Houses during 1956.

- (a) 1. Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts 125
 2. Total number of inspections made for all purposes 147
- (b) 1. Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were recorded under Housing Acts 96
 2. Number of inspections made for all purposes 111
- (c) 1. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation Nil
- (d) 1. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the previous sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation Nil

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or by their Officers
 12

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the yearA. Proceedings under Sections 9,10, & 16 of the Housing Act 1936

- (a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Nil

(b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notice

By Owner 7
By Local Authority in default Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 8

(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after serving informal notice :-

(1) By owner 7
(2) By Local Authority in default Nil

C. Proceedings under Section 11 & 13 of the Housing Act 1936

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made Nil

(b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil

(c) Number of dwelling houses for which undertakings were accepted Nil

4. Housing Act 1936 - Part 4 - Overcrowding

There has been no overcrowding either reported or found.

Camping sites in the area are regularly visited, and one hundred and seventyfour visits were paid during the year to the eleven licenced sites. There are still numbers of families who live on these sites by choice, but as most site managers themselves live on or near the sites, constant supervision is possible.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk Supply

We have thirteen distributors of milk on our register all of whom deliver nothing but bottled milk.

During the year sixty four visits were made to the dairies.

Milk Testing

During 1956, forty samples of milk were submitted to the Analyst in Truro for his report, with the following results :-

Failed the methylene blue test 9
Failed the phosphatase test Nil
Satisfactory 31

The Cornwall County Council took twenty one samples of pasteurised milk from the Mid Cornwall Dairy, with the following results :-

Unsatisfactory Nil
Satisfactory 21

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS 1949

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) PASTEURISED & STERILISED MILK REGS 1949

The number of licences granted under the above Regulations was :-

Tuberculin Tested Milk Dealers Licences 14
Pasteurised Milk Dealers Licences 15

Two Supplementary Licences were issued.

FOOD AND DRUG ACT 1938

Visits to food preparing premises during 1956 numbered nine hundred and one and during these visits many opportunities arose when talks could be had with both managers and staff regarding problems which had arisen or when cleanliness could be emphasised.

There is much imported labour during the summer months and it is not easy to keep everybody up to scratch, but unexpected visits by the Public Health Inspector help considerably in keeping up the standard.

ICE CREAM

There are five manufacturers and ninety one sellers of ice cream in the town, all of which are regularly visited and are on the register. Samples taken during the year were placed in the following grades :-

<u>Grade 1.</u>	<u>Grade 2.</u>	<u>Grade 3</u>
42	2	2

One hundred and fifty seven visits of inspection were made.

UNSOUND FOOD

The undermentioned articles of food were found to be unfit for human consumption and were surrendered as such to us :-

Fruit	275 Tins.	Meat	210 Tins.
Milk	22 Tins.	Soup	13 Tins.
Vegetables	83 Tins.	Conserves	18 Tins.
Fish	10 Tins.		

71½ lbs of duck : Four stone of cod fillets : 668 steak & kidney pies
2 crs 8 lbs of cheese : 10 cases of pears.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Lane Slaughterhouse, from whence comes a lot of the meat sold in Newquay, is situated in St Austell Rural District, and meat inspection there is done by the Newquay Public Health Inspectors. The Slaughterhouse is rented from the owner by Newquay Urban District Council and is then sub-let to the Company who do the slaughtering.

Much meat is sent up the country from here but it is all inspected before dispatch to other areas.

There is one small slaughterhouse in the District and all carcasses here are also inspected before sale.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT 1933 - 51

The provisions of the above Act are strictly enforced and twenty four persons are licenced as slaughtermen.

MEAT REGULATIONS

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924 etc are satisfactorily observed and no contraventions have been seen.

MEAT INSPECTION

For the purpose of meat inspection six hundred and eighty three visits were paid to the slaughterhouses in the district, and twenty one thousand five hundred and thirty two carcasses were examined during the year.

TABLE OF ANIMALS KILLED AND INSPECTED

Type	Number	Under Tuberculin Order	Total
Cows.	285	Nil	285
Calves.	835	Nil	835
Other Bovines.	1451	Nil	1451
Sheep.	6936	Nil	6936
Pigs.	12025	Nil	12025
Total	21532	Nil	21532

The amount of meat and edible offal condemned was :-

Because of Tuberculosis 6724 lbs.
For other causes 12851 lbs.

C. BOVIS

The increase of numbers of cases of tape worms in humans in this Country has been the subject of much thought, and from meat inspections at Lane Slaughterhouse we have found no less than five beef animals affected with C. Bovis which is the immature form of the tape worm. In no case was there more than one cyst found, and each carcass was retained for three weeks in refrigeration.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excloding Cows	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Number killed	1451	285	835	6936	12025
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcass condemned	1	6	4	13	9
Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned	618	100	3	111	186
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	42.65	38.31	.86	1.79	1.62
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcass condemned.	-	1	-	-	4
Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned	77	23	-	-	196
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	5.3	8.42	-	-	1.66

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

There are now forty premises in the district which are licenced to store petroleum. All these premises are visited and annual licences were issued.

CARBIDE OF CALCIUM

There is one garage in the district which stores Carbide of Calcium which was inspected and licenced in accordance with the Petroleum (Carbide of Calcium) Order 1928.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES

From January 1st to December 31st, 1956.

Number of hackney carriages	44
Number of new hackney carriages	1
Number of licences issued for drivers of hackney carriages who were licenced during 1955	49
Number of new driver's licences issued in 1956	11

I wish to record my appreciation of the work done by Mr Old and Mr Trebilcock during the past year, and to every member of the Council's Staff for their never failing assistance at all times.

To the head of the Department; Dr Turner ; and to all members of the Public Health Committee, may I say a sincere word of thanks for their encouragement and understanding during a very active and progressive year.

I am,

Yours obediently,

Fred Pickering,

Public Health Inspector.



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NEWQUAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

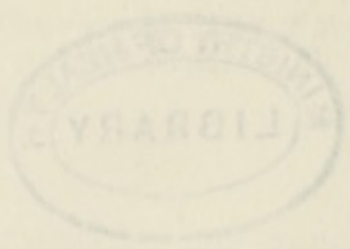
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the

YEAR 1956

Cornwall

J.G.S. TURNER, M.B., D.P.H.



REPORT FROM DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL DIVISION OF HEALTH

for the

YEAR 1922

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Mr Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1956.

The general health of the community has been good, and vital statistics indicate that there has been considerable freedom from infectious diseases.

The town will soon reap the benefit of the new sewerage system by freedom from odours and improvement in the condition of the Trenance stream and lake.

I wish to thank Members and Officers of the Council for advice and help throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J.G.S. Turner,

Medical Officer of Health.

As in previous years I am indebted to Mr F. A. Harris for the following climatic information: The Mean Maximum and Minimum temperatures for the year were 55.1 and 42.1 degrees Fahrenheit respectively. There were 1908.5 hours of sunshine which was 58% of the possible. The following table gives the monthly rainfall for 1956:-

Month	Rainfall (inches)
January	2.68
February	1.07
March	1.70
April	0.88
May	0.77
June	2.12
July	2.12
August	1.07
September	1.70
October	0.88
November	0.77
December	2.12
Total	33.35

Deviation from normal - 0.65 inches. There were nine days with snow; nine with hail; four thunderstorms; sixteen of fog and eleven with frost. Above 55.3 degrees in days. Above 50.2 degrees for days; 48.5 degrees for nights.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Area	5,330 Acres
Population	10,070
Number of inhabited houses	3,405
Female Value	2,550, 211
Product of penny rate	2100

SECTION ANATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

- AREA (In Acres) 5,290. The Urban Area consists of the Town of Newquay with a surrounding District entirely Rural in character. Agriculture and Dairy Farming are the main industries. The town is a very popular sea-side resort with fine amenities.
- POPULATION The Registrar General has estimated the population for the mid year 1956 to be 10070 an increase of 100 from that of 1955. During the summer months there is an increase due to the visitors who then greatly exceed the residents in number.
- INHABITED HOUSES According to the Rate Book the number of inhabited houses in the area was 3902, the rateable value being £250,244 which produces approximately £1008 for a penny rate.
- CLIMATE As in previous years I am indebted to Mr F.J. Harris for the following climatic information : The Mean Maximum and Minimum temperatures for the year were 55.1 and 45.4 degrees F respectively. There were 1703.5 hours of sunshine which represented 36% of the possible. The following table gives the Monthly rainfall for 1956 :-
- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| January | 5.68 Inches | July | 4.02 Inches |
| February | 1.07 " | August | 3.10 " |
| March | 1.70 " | September | 4.54 " |
| April | 0.66 " | October | 1.43 " |
| May | 0.87 " | November | 1.94 " |
| June | 2.12 " | December | 6.18 " |
- Total 33.35 Inches
- Deviation from normal - 0.65 Inches. There were nine days with snow : nine with hail: four thunderstorms; sixteen of fog and eleven with hoar frost. Above 76.5 degrees Nil days. Above 67.5 degrees ten days : Number of gales twenty two.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Area	5,290 Acres
Population	10070
Number of inhabited houses	3902
Rateable Value	£250,244
Product of penny rate	£1008

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 population</u>	
				<u>Newquay</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Legitimate	68	59	136	13.5	
Illegitimate	5	4			

For comparison with other areas corrected for age and sex distribution.

	14.2	15.7
--	------	------

<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 live and still births</u>	
				<u>Newquay</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Legitimate	5	3	8	55.5	23.0
Illegitimate	0	0			

<u>DEATHS (All causes and all ages)</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 population</u>	
				<u>Newquay</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
	57	75	132	13.1	

For comparison with other areas corrected for age and sex distribution

	9.84	11.7
--	------	------

<u>MATERNAL DEATHS</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 total births</u>	
			<u>Newquay</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
	0	0	0.0	0.6

<u>DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE</u> <u>Infant Mortality</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 live births</u>	
				<u>Newquay</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Legitimate	1	4	5	36.8	23.8
Illegitimate	0	0	0		

<u>DEATHS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 live births</u>	
				<u>Newquay</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Legitimate	1	3	4	29.4	-

<u>DEATHS UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE</u> <u>Due to Enteritis & Diarrhoea</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 Assoc live births</u>	
				<u>Newquay</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
	0	0	0	0	-

The figures given above fluctuate from year to year but a five year average shows that Newquay does not compare unfavourably with the United Kingdom.

CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	0	1	1
2. Tuberculosis (Other)	0	0	0
3. Syphilitic Diseases	0	0	0
4. Diphtheria	0	0	0
5. Whooping Cough	0	0	0
6. Meningococcal Infections	0	0	0
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
8. Measles	0	0	0
9. Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	1	0	1
10. Malignant Neoplasm (Stomach)	4	0	4
11. Malignant Neoplasm (Lung Bronchus)	2	0	2
12. Malignant Neoplasm (Breast)	0	3	3
13. Malignant Neoplasm (Uterus)	0	2	2
14. Other Malignant Lymphatic Neoplasms	5	8	13
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	0	0	0
16. Diabetes	0	1	1
17. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	7	20	27
18. Coronary Diseases Angina	10	5	15
19. Hypertention with Heart Disease	3	0	3
20. Other Heart Diseases	3	9	12
21. Other Circulatory Diseases	2	3	5
22. Influenza	1	3	4
23. Pneumonia	1	4	5
24. Bronchitis	3	0	3
25. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	1	1	2
26. Ulcers of Stomach and Duodenum	0	0	0
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea	0	1	1
28. Nephritis, Nephrosis	0	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostrate	4	0	4
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	0	0	0
31. Congenital Malformations	0	0	0
32. Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	9	10	19
33. Motor Vehicle accidents	0	0	0
34. All other accidents	1	1	2
35. Suicide	0	2	2
36. Homicide and Operations of War	0	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	57	75	132
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The following table gives the percentage distribution of age at death :-

Age Group	Percentage dying in each Age Group	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
0 - 1 year	1.8	5.4
1 - 59 years	15.8	16.2
60 - 69 years	21.1	9.4
70 - 79 years	29.8	31.1
80 - 89 years	28.1	33.8
Over 90 years	3.5	4.1

Causes of death in infants under 1 year of age

Cause	Age of child in weeks						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	5 - 52	
Prematurity	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Abnormalities	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Tumour	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	4	-	-	-	-	1	5

SECTION BGENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICESPUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

1.	Medical Officer of Health	J.G.S. Turner, M.B., D.P.H.
2.	Public Health Inspectors	F. Pickering, M.S.I.A. H.L. Old, M.S.I.A.

CHANGE OF DESIGNATION ETC

It is to be noted that the change in the designation from Sanitary Inspector to Public Health Inspector has now been made, and that the governing body which controls the qualifying examination of these officers is to be modified in the near future so as to contain more members of that profession.

Pupil Public Health Inspectors remain difficult to attract, and this can be accounted for chiefly by the higher wages paid outside Local Government Service, and by the long hours of study and loss of leisure which is the lot of the Pupil Public Health Inspector through the preliminary period of four years, and for many more years after his first qualifying examination has been passed.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

These are available at the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, where all materials for investigation are sent.

PROPHYLACTICS

Supplies of diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus prophylactics are available alone and in various combinations at the Area Health Office, St Austell, and can be obtained by Medical Practitioners on request.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The Ambulance Staff consists of four male drivers. There is one ambulance and one utilicon. Whilst this is sufficient for the winter months it does not provide enough cover during the holiday season when the population is trebled and there is an increase in the accident rate.

All cases where arrangements can be made beforehand are now dealt with by Truro, and the local ambulance deals only with local calls and emergencies during the summer months.

The St Johns Ambulance Brigade continue to provide cover at night and at weekends.

The Hospital Car Service is ably organised by Miss Boldock and to her and to the many ladies and gentlemen who provide transport on request our thanks are due.

NURSING SERVICE

The establishment was as follows :

Health Visitor 1½
 General Nursing & Midwifery 2

DOMICILLARY
MIDWIFERY

Approximately 60% of all births occur at home all midwives have now attended a course in gas / air analgesia, and are supplied with equipment.

INFANT WELFARE

A Clinic is held weekly and the attendance has averaged 30.8. Health Education is carried out.

DOMESTIC HELP
SERVICE

A total of 45 persons were helped, of whom 17 were maternity cases. There is a growing demand for this service which is difficult to satisfy owing to competitive demands from Hotels and Cafes. Thanks are due to Mrs Davey who has arranged this service.

HOSPITALS

The only hospital in the area is the Newquay Hospital which deals with general medicine and surgical cases. Maternity cases are sent to Redruth and Infectious Diseases requiring special treatment and isolation go to Truro. The Royal Cornwall Infirmary is available for specialist investigation.

CLINICS

The following clinics were held at places and dates indicated :-

Child Welfare	Red Cross Hall	Weekly - Thursdays
Orthopaedic	Ambulance Hall	Weekly - Thursdays
Ante-Natal	Hospital	Weekly - Monday
Tuberculosis	Hospital	1st, 3rd & 5th Tuesday
Ophthalmic	Hospital	By arrangement
Ear, Nose & Throat	Hospital	2nd & 4th Tuesday
Dental	Berry Road	

WELFARE FOODS

This service is organised by the W.V.S. representative Mrs Davey. Supplies are available at the Red Cross Hall on Mondays and Thursdays 10a.m. to 12 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and also at the Village Hall, St Columb Minor on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday afternoons 2 p.m. to 4 pm.

SECTION CSANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Details of the water supply, of drainage and sewerage, and of public cleansing will be found in the report of the Public Health Inspector. Generally speaking these services are satisfactory, except that for drainage and sewerage, where improvement awaits the completion of the scheme approved by the Ministry.

SECTION DHOUSING

There is still a shortage of housing accommodation with an active list of 231 families, details of which are as follows :-

- (a) Number without separate houses 128 + 18 in caravans
- (b) Number of unmarried persons 3
- (c) Number of persons with separate houses which are :-
 - (1) Unfit 3
 - (2) Overcrowded NIL
- (d) Number requiring houses for other reasons eg. nearer work tied houses, Notices etc 13

The classification of houses required as follows :-

One bedroom type	11
Two bedroom type	130
Three bedroom type	76
Four bedroom type	8

The Council now own 391 permanent houses and 20 prefabs.

During the year 1956, Four Three Bedroom Type Houses, and eight Two Bedroom Type Houses were erected.

In addition 57 houses were built by private enterprise.

SECTION EINSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food & Drug Act 1955

Preserved Food Premises	10
Ice Cream Premises	100

There are 7 dairies registered under the Milk & Dairies Regs 1949 - 1954.

The standard of cleanliness, both of rooms and methods in food premises in the town are generally high, although we still have a few places which require constant attention to keep them up to a reasonable level.

The principal industry in Newquay is catering for the holiday visitor, and a very large number of people must of necessity be employed from other places during the height of the summer when the local population is not numerous enough to meet all demands for staff in hotels and other catering establishments. It will therefore be seen that during the period when there is most need for health education in the town, there is the least time to spare for attending lectures etc, and when the season slacks off the very people who need education in hygiene practices are gone.

Talks accompanied by film demonstrations are regularly given during the winter months to the owners of catering establishments under the auspices of the local Chamber of Commerce and the local Hotel and Caterers Association, but the only practicable way of enforcing better hygiene standards is the regular and persistent visits to all food preparing premises, with on the spot criticisms and examples. These visits during the year under review numbered 313.

There is not a very great quantity of food condemned as unfit for human consumption in Newquay, nor has there been any special examination made of any consignment of food to the town. Normal methods of disposal of such condemned food are in use, and when possible the food is burned in an incinerator. Where tins are concerned, these are taken to the refuse tip and punctured with a pickaxe before being covered by the next load of refuse. Meat at the slaughterhouse is slashed with a knife and stained with an acid green stain before being sent to a fertilizer manufacture

Ice cream is sold in most of the shops in the town where satisfactory standards of cleanliness can be maintained. There is very little unwrapped ice cream sold.

Forty six samples were taken in 1956 which were placed in the following classification :-

<u>Grade 1</u>	<u>Grade 2</u>	<u>Grade 3</u>	<u>Grade 4</u>
42	2	2	0

There still remains much work to be done under the Food Hygiene Regs 1955-56 apart from the regular and numerous visits paid to food premises. Refrigerated display cabinets and screened counters are not installed with any degree of enthusiasm, and it is hard to persuade a proprietor that his sales are likely to increase if he uses such methods in his business. Some of the larger firms with branches in different towns wish to adopt as

as standard equipment the lowest requirements demanded of them in one of their shops, and I think there is need of a standard code of practice for the use by health officials throughout the country.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following notifications of Infectious Diseases were received :-

Diseases	No. of cases 1956	Rate per 1000 population		
		Newquay 1955	Newquay 1956	England & Wales 1956
Scarlet Fever	4	0.8	0.4	0.74
Measles	10	2.7	1.0	3.58
Pneumonia	2	0.2	0.2	0.57
Whooping Cough	4	0.4	0.4	2.06
Polio (Paralytic)	1	0.0	0.1	.038

It will be seen that there has been a comparative absence of infectious diseases compared with the whole country.

The single case of poliomyelitis occurred in a young married woman. The source remained unknown and no further cases were discovered.

It would help if such diseases as infectious jaundice and glandular fever were made notifiable.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

Experience in the U.S.A. with the Salk Vaccine showed that a considerable degree of protection was possible, and with some modification in the vaccine a scheme for the protection of children aged 2 - 9 years was introduced into the United Kingdom.

Up to the end of the year 46 children had received an immunisation course of two injections.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

One hundred persons were given primary vaccination and forty two were revaccinated. The vaccinal state is far from satisfactory.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The following table gives the state of immunisation of the child population.

Number of children at 31st December 1956 who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January 1942).

Age at 31st.12.54. i.e. born in 1954	Under 1 1956	1 - 4 1955-52	5 - 9 1951-47	10-14 1946-42	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster) A. 1949-55	17	360	441	261	1079
B. 1948 or earlier	-	-	203	467	670
C. Estimated mid year child population	122	498		1216	1836
Immunisation Index $\frac{A}{C} \times 100$	13.9	72.5		57.6	58.8

The numbers immunised for the first time during the year were as follows :-

Diphtheria prophylactic in various combinations with whooping cough and tetanus vaccines 146

In addition boosting doses were given as follows :-

Diphtheria 96

It will be seen that the immune state of the children is still not satisfactory although the true figures are probably better than those indicated as some doctors do not submit adequate returns.

Immunisation can be readily obtained by application to the family doctor or to the Welfare Clinic. Booster doses are given either by the family doctor, or the school doctor at the age of five or nine years.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following numbers of persons are on the Tuberculosis Register. There has been little change over the last five years. People tend to come to Newquay seeking health and this undoubtedly maintains the number of cases.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Pulmonary	55	30
Non Pulmonary	1	5

These figures give an increase of three pulmonary cases and of one non pulmonary over 1955.

The following table gives the age and sex distribution of new cases and deaths for the year 1956 :-

Age Group	<u>New Cases</u>						<u>Deaths</u>					
	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Meninges</u>		<u>Others</u>		<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Meninges</u>		<u>Others</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 44	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 64	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
All ages	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

In addition to the above the following transfers and recoveries were recorded :-

	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Transfers In	4	3	0	1
Transfers Out	6	2	1	0
Recoveries	1	2	0	0

During the year one hundred and two persons, mainly children have been given B.C.G. vaccination at the Tuberculosis Contact Clinic.

The testing of school children in their 14th year for previous tubercular infection was continued with the following results :-

Number tested	150
Percentage showing a positive reaction to Tuberculin	10.7
Number given B.C.G. vaccine	128

Sixty six children were x-rayed and no abnormalities were found.

Year	Number of children tested	Number of children positive	Percentage positive
1930	107	10	9.3
1931	128	12	9.4
1932	130	13	9.9

Sixty six children were x-rayed and no abnormalities were found.

Number given S.D.S. vaccine

128

Percentage showing a positive reaction to tuberculin

10.7

Number tested

130

The testing of school children in their fifth year for tuberculous infection

is continued with the following results:

During the year one hundred and two persons, mainly children have been given S.D.S.