

[Report 1962] / Medical Officer of Health, St Germans R.D.C.

Contributors

St. Germans (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1962

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/bhc7y68h>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Library from W/H/Gen




St. Germans Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR

1962

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



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30126873>

ST. GERMANS RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

The Chairman and Members of the Council of the Rural District of St. Germans.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year 1962 a small increase of 330 in the estimated population of No. 7. Health Area occurred. It is yet too early to detect any tendency for an increase in the population in those districts close to the western end of the new Tamar Bridge, but it appears likely that any such growth will not be rapid unless and until further reductions in bridge toll payments can be achieved.

The excess of deaths over births which had persisted since 1957 was in 1962 converted into a small excess of births over deaths. As a result the birth rate for the Health Area more closely approached the national birth rate, though still below it. There was a moderate reduction in the number of still births, and a moderate increase in the number of infant deaths. Looking more closely at the latter figure which totalled 13 it is found that 8 of these infants died in the critical perinatal period within one week of birth and a further 2 did not survive beyond four weeks from birth.

Recent increases in the number of illegitimate births have been cited as evidence of a lowering of moral standards, and a decline in the sense of responsibility which should be shown towards the begetting of a child. Whatever my personal and private views are on the moral issue, I and other workers in the field of public health and social medicine are bound to feel concern about the welfare and nurture of any child starting life without the support and stability normally available to a child born in wedlock. It is I think true that arrangements for the fostering and adoption of these children are now better than was the case in the past. Nevertheless the illegitimate child however kind the fostering or adopting parents are, usually has greater emotional problems than the normal child, with a greater risk of psychological difficulties, and maladjustment. In an endeavour to assess the size of the problem in South East Cornwall I have been looking at the numbers of illegitimate births registered in the thirteen years from 1950 to 1962 inclusive. In the last of these years, 1962, these births numbered 40 which represents 5.6 per cent of the total live births registered in that year. This is a very slight increase on the figure of 5.5 per cent in 1961 and very little above the proportion as long ago as 1950 when it was 5.4 per cent. From a study of these figures it would appear that over the past decade there has been little or no increase in illegitimacy in this part of Cornwall.

As far as the principal causes of death are concerned the pattern in 1962 resembles that seen in previous years. Heart disease retains its place at the head of the list being responsible for more than twice the number of deaths due to either cancers or strokes which follow it in that order. Of the defined forms of cancer, that affecting the stomach was slightly more prevalent than lung cancer and breast cancer. The average age at which death occurred remained close to the latest figures for life expectancy being 69 years for men and 73 years for women. Of those who died during the year 49% had reached or exceeded the age of 75 years at the time of death.

The incidence of notifiable disease (excluding tuberculosis) was only moderate. Of the 459 cases notified 362 were of measles which was most prevalent in the St. Germans Rural District. Of the more serious infectious diseases there were two cases of meningitis and two of acute encephalitis. The latter disease which is an inflammation of the brain usually appears as a sequel or complication of a less serious infectious disease such as measles, whooping cough, or influenza. In fact one case of encephalitis followed measles in a twelve year old boy, and one complicated a smallpox vaccination in a 44 year old adult.

/For the

The Chairman and Members of the Council of the Royal Society of Medicine.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year 1907 a great deal of work has been done in the various departments of the Society. It has not been easy to secure the necessary funds for the various departments, but it has been done, and the work has been done in a very satisfactory manner.

The Council of the Society has been very busy in the year 1907, and has done a great deal of work. It has been very busy in the year 1907, and has done a great deal of work. It has been very busy in the year 1907, and has done a great deal of work.

During the year 1907, the Council has been very busy in the various departments of the Society. It has been very busy in the year 1907, and has done a great deal of work. It has been very busy in the year 1907, and has done a great deal of work.

The Council has been very busy in the year 1907, and has done a great deal of work. It has been very busy in the year 1907, and has done a great deal of work. It has been very busy in the year 1907, and has done a great deal of work.

The Council has been very busy in the year 1907, and has done a great deal of work. It has been very busy in the year 1907, and has done a great deal of work. It has been very busy in the year 1907, and has done a great deal of work.

For the first time for very many years no cases of poliomyelitis were notified, and there seems little doubt that the major credit for this must be given to the campaign for immunisation against this disease which has been carried out in recent years. I can only hope that the great reduction in the prevalence of poliomyelitis will not induce in parents any sense of complacency which might lead to a reduction in the number of infants being immunised against this disease.

I regret that I cannot give the same encouraging report about tuberculosis as unfortunately in 1962 the number of new cases notified in the Health Area showed a moderate increase over the 1961 figure. During the year 26 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis and 2 new cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified as compared with 16 and 5 respectively in the previous year. Males were more involved in the increased incidence and amongst them two thirds of the newly discovered infections were in men aged 45 years and over at the time of notification. The age group hardest hit was from 45 to 64 years in which there were nine cases. This higher incidence of tuberculosis in males over the age of 45 years gives support to the belief that the main reservoir of tuberculous infection is probably located in this section of the population and it is therefore unfortunate that individuals in this age group, and especially the men, tend to resist or ignore altogether efforts to arrange for them chest x-ray examinations. Such reluctance or outright refusal to avail themselves of this diagnostic facility renders difficult the discovery not only of tuberculosis but of the earlier stages of lung cancer, and of certain heart conditions which are not uncommon in this age group.

The welfare and care of the elderly continue to pose problems in spite of the greater provision by District Councils by way of dwellings specially designed to meet the needs of old people, and by more places in residential homes which the County Council provides. The chief anxiety felt by those trying to care for old people in their own homes arises from the difficulty and delay in obtaining a hospital bed when chronic illness and the degenerative processes affecting the mind and body of the old person make it impossible for them to continue at home. It is not very encouraging to contemplate the prospect of trying to improve matters in this field of medical care. Shortage of accommodation in hospitals and the fact that most of the available accommodation is in old buildings which lack modern aids and amenities makes the lot of staff who have to care for the old people a difficult one. The task of giving medical, and nursing care to old people is not particularly interesting, and often involves much repetition of unpleasant duties. Under the best of working conditions it could be difficult to get staff to undertake this work, and any proposal to increase accommodation, might well be slowed down or halted by staffing difficulties, such as have been experienced in keeping maternity homes in operation. I feel that as much of the care of old bedfast persons does not call for a great deal of medical or nursing skill some of it might be undertaken in local authority homes specially equipped, and staffed, but outside the hospital service. This would free badly needed hospital beds and skilled nursing staff to deal with cases requiring special care for their condition.

In the broader field of public health where efforts to improve general environmental conditions have continued, steady if not spectacular progress has been made. There has been a reduction in the number of unfit dwellings occupied by families and old people, and some blocks of slum type houses in urban areas have or are being dealt with. Minor improvements in water supply arrangements have also been made, but further developments in this field will almost certainly call for large scale engineering works to provide an increase in storage capacity together with larger and perhaps additional distribution mains to meet the constantly growing demand for water.

In the matter of sewage disposal the two rural districts, and in particular the Liskeard Rural District are ahead of their urban neighbours in providing modern systems of sewage disposal. It is true that the Borough of Liskeard has been pursuing energetically the large scheme proposed by the consulting engineers, but progress towards a start on the actual work of laying sewers, and constructing the disposal works has been bedevilled by a series of irritating delays.

The deplorable state of affairs which leads to pollution of the sea-front at Looe by crude sewage continues to elicit complaints from visitors to that popular seaside resort. The solution of this problem which poses considerable engineering problems, and will be financially burdensome cannot be shelved indefinitely, and it should not be forgotten that the more the day of reckoning is put off the bigger will be the bill to be met.

In concluding this general preface to my 1962 reports I should like put on record my gratitude to the Members and Officers of the six County District Councils I serve for the co-operation and understanding I have received from them during the year.

I have the honour, Ladies and Gentlemen,
~~to be,~~

Your obedient Servant,

P.J.FOX.

Medical Officer of Health.

Rural District of St.Germans

Public Health and General Purposes Committee.

Councillor F. R. Congdon
Councillor J. A. Martin

Chairman
Vice Chairman

The Whole Council

Housing Committee

Councillor E. M. Shaw
Councillor G. H. E. James

Chairman
Vice Chairman

The Whole Council

Public Health Officers of the Authority

P. J. Fox, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health,
Health Area Office,
West Street,
Liskeard.

Telephone - Liskeard 3373

W. E. Grylls, M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H.,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

R. L. Williams, M.R.S.H.,
Public Health Inspector.

W. T. Rees, M.S.I.A.,
Public Health Inspector.

Council Offices,
Lower Port View,
Saltash.

Telephone - Saltash 2176/77.

RURAL DISTRICT OF ST.GERMANS

Area of Rural District	48.433 acres
Population (Registrar-Generals Estimate)	14,700
Number of Inhabited houses	5836
Rateable value at 1.4.62	£127,113
Product of Penny Rate 1962/63	£518 4. -d

Vital Statistics for 1962

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live births	122	94	216
	<u>St.Germans R.D.</u>	<u>Health Area No.7.</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 population	18.8	16.7	18.0
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Still births	3	0	3
	<u>St.Germans R.D.</u>	<u>Health Area No.7.</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Still birth rate per 1,000 total births.	13.7	15.1	18.1
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths	115	92	207
	<u>St.Germans R.D.</u>	<u>Health Area No.7.</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Death rate per 1,000 of population.	11.7	12.4	11.9
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths of infants under one year of age.	1	3	4
	<u>St.Germans R.D.</u>	<u>Health Area No.7.</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.	14.0	18.1	20.7

Principal Causes of Death at all ages.

Heart disease	71
Cancer (all sites)	36
Strokes	29
Respiratory disease	19
Circulatory disease	12
Genito-urinary disease	7
Accidents	3

Average Age at Death

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
--------------	----------------

71 69

There is nothing in the foregoing figures that calls for special comment. The marked excess of deaths over births which existed in 1961 has in 1962 been reversed to a small excess of births. Deaths due to cancer were noticeably less than in 1961. Average age of death remained close to the national expectation of life. Of those who died during 1962 the proportion who had reached or exceeded the age of 75 years at the time of death was 44%.

Notifiable Disease. The incidence of notifiable disease in 1962 was no more than moderate, and the total of 237 cases was largely made up of cases of measles, of which there were 209 cases. The only case of the more serious type of infectious disease involved a three year old child who suffered from meningococcal meningitis.

The following are details of actual numbers and case rates of infectious disease during 1962:-

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 of population</u>	
		<u>St.Germans R.D.</u>	<u>Health Area No.7.</u>
Measles	209	14.22	7.27
Whooping cough	13	0.88	0.92
Pneumonia	12	0.82	0.54
Scarlet fever	1	0.07	0.14
Meningitis	1	0.07	0.04

Rate per 1,000 total births

Puerperal pyrexia	1	4.57	1.37
-------------------	---	------	------

Tuberculosis

There was an increase in the incidence of this disease as compared with 1961. A total of six new cases was notified. Of these five were respiratory infections and one was a non-respiratory infection.

The following are details of new cases, and case rates for 1962:-

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
0 - 4	-	-
5 - 14	1	1
15 - 24	-	-
25 - 44	-	1
45 - 64	2	-
65 and over	1	-
	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>

Rate per 1,000 of population
St.Germans R.D. Health Area No.7.

New cases	0.41	0.56
All known cases	5.51	5.97
Deaths	-	0.02

At the end of 1962, there were seventy known cases of respiratory tuberculosis and eleven known cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis residing in the Rural District.

National Assistance Act, 1948. In September 1962, I received messages expressing concern about the behaviour, living conditions, and general welfare of an 83 year old woman who lived alone in a very sub-standard cottage at Callington. The District Welfare Officer and myself failed to persuade her to enter welfare accommodation at Liskeard voluntarily, and an Order under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, for her removal to and detention in Lamellion Hospital, Liskeard, was applied for and obtained. In October 1962, this Order was extended for a period of three months. Because of the old person's age and her confused state of mind and diminished sense of responsibility it is most unlikely that she would ever be fit to return to live in her dilapidated old cottage in Callington.

Water Supply. Apart from the usual seasonal difficulties in supplying the Rame peninsula during the summer months, an adequate supply of wholesome water was generally available throughout the year in the Rural District.

Sewerage and Sewage disposal. The main activity in this field was concerned with the preparation of schemes to serve Landrake, Shevlock and several villages in Calstock parish - the last a large and expensive scheme calling for much engineering, investigation and planning.

Housing. Further houses specially designed for the needs of elderly people were completed and let during the year. There is no doubt that these dwellings are very much appreciated by old people, many of whom are experiencing for the first time in their lives the standard of comfort and amenity most of us expect and take for granted in our homes nowadays.

Food. The standard of cleanliness in the handling of food in shops, hotels, cafes and other premises, was reasonably good during the year. No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

Factories Act, 1961. No difficulties in the operation of this Act were encountered during 1962.

Report of Chief Public Health Inspector.

This report by Mr. W. E. Grylls follows. I should like to take this opportunity to express to Mr. Grylls, Mr. Williams and Mr. Rees my thanks for the help and co-operation they have afforded me during the year.

ST.GERMANS RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

YEAR 1962.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The major schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal are those in hand for the Parish of Calstock, but minor schemes have nevertheless received full attention in order of priority. The comprehensive proposals for the Calstock Parish have entailed a tremendous amount of investigation and are of necessity complicated and expensive. There has been close liaison with the Consultants engaged by the Council, however, and although from the practical point of view there would appear to be little progress, the schemes were well in hand by the end of the year.

As for the St. Ann's Chapel, Albaston, Calstock main scheme, considerable difficulties arose during the year over the actual position of the outfall works and the siting of various pumping plant. The Cornwall River Board raised strong objections to the site originally earmarked for the outfall works on part of Town Farm and ultimately agreement was reached on an outfall at Okeltor. The siting of certain pumping stations also raised objections but suitable alternatives were ultimately agreed. All this required some revision of the required sewer lines and modification of the scheme, but by the end of the year the main details had been agreed.

The scheme for the village of Chilsworthy did not proceed as smoothly as anticipated. Preliminary discussions with the County Council were concerned with the necessity for the long and expensive lines to the Coxpark and other areas necessitated a detailed examination and appraisal of the housing situation in these areas, and consequently it was not until the end of the year that the necessary recommendations could be presented to the County Authority. It is anticipated that the approval of the County Council will be received in January 1963, and the scheme can then be submitted to the Ministry.

At Gunnislake, the Consultants completed most of the preliminary work but the scheme here has been complicated by the proposed Chalet development at Hawkmoor, which, if it materialises, will have a very important bearing on the ultimate design of the village scheme. Consultations on this matter are still going on and until some definite agreement has been reached with the developers little further progress can be made.

The Harrowbarrow, Metherell and Latchley schemes have all been approved by the County Council under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts and have been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and it is anticipated that an Engineering Inspector will be appointed to investigate the schemes early in the New Year prior to approval.

The approval of the Cornwall County Council and that of the Cornwall River Board was given to the Landrake Village scheme and this was followed by a visit of an Engineering Inspector from the Ministry. It is confidently expected that Ministry approval of the scheme will be received early in the New Year and work should be commenced within the next twelve months.

The Sheviok Village scheme was approved by the County Council under Town Planning and also under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts, and also received the consent of the Cornwall River Board. Application is now being made to the Ministry for approval to proceed to tender.

At Millbrook a short extension of the sewer along St. John Road afforded main drainage facilities for some six building plots, and at Crafthole the Council agreed in principle to extend the sewer a distance of approximately 155 yards to accommodate about 11½ acres of building land subject to contributions by the owners concerned. Both these schemes will ensure that land ripe for development can be made available for building.

Owing to the defective condition of the old cast iron sea outfall pipe across the beach at Dowerry and the effect of cliff erosion on the length of sewer along the cliff top above, it was found necessary to prepare a scheme for the diversion of certain lengths of this sewer and to divert the drainage to an outfall at the extreme eastern end of the beach. Unfortunately, this scheme was fraught with obstacles and caused no little local concern because of the disturbance necessary to some very beautiful private gardens along the proposed line. This resulted in the scheme being deferred until agreement over reinstatement could be satisfactorily settled with the land owners affected and it is unlikely now that it will be put in hand until the latter half of 1963. The scheme is urgently needed and when completed will effect a vast improvement.

Demands on the Council's Cesspool Emptying Machine continued to increase during the year and 112 private outfalls were serviced within the period in addition to 85 service visits to the Council's own outfall plants. As the machine can of necessity be made available only on a part time basis under existing arrangements it is becoming increasingly obvious that an additional driver will have to be engaged before another year is out, if the service is to operate properly.

The overall picture in this sphere, however, shows that the Council is fully alive to its responsibilities and its record is comparable to any in the County.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The comments made in last year's report continue to be applicable to the year under review. As noted then, the nature of household refuse these days shows a definite change, and the increase in bulk will continue to be a problem. The modern packaging methods tend to aggravate the position and householders cannot be easily persuaded to minimise the difficulty by burning all suitable rubbish. A concentrated publicity campaign to this end would appear to be a solution well worth trying. Unless some such step is taken, collection and disposal costs must inevitably rise and this is one example of how the ratepayer can help himself quite considerably by actively participating in an effort to reduce the bulk of destructible refuse.

The actual refuse disposal on the various sites is generally satisfactory. Each site has its own peculiarities and problems, but all the Council's tips have been properly maintained and little, if any, nuisance has arisen. Careful control has been exercised over fly and rodent infestation and complaint from these sources have been negligible.

During the year there have been a few cases of petty pilfering from some of the Council's tips. The Police have responded well in these instances and offenders apprehended. Allied to this aspect of disposal is the practice of an irresponsible minority who tend to dump indiscriminately on the tips when they are unattended. Old car bodies and the like are quite a problem in this respect, although disposal of such items can usually be arranged satisfactorily if the effort is made. Unfortunately, there are the odd individuals who are quite happy to dump anywhere so long as they themselves are rid of the trouble. As yet no major problem has arisen but it is conceivable that regard will have to be had in future to the proper disposal of old cars, etc. as they can otherwise easily become eyesores and a nuisance.

Litter control on the main highways during the summer season has continued to be effective and holidaymakers generally have co-operated well and used the bins provided.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The district is reasonably well provided with conveniences for both sexes and no further facilities were considered necessary during the year. The conveniences at Kingsand/Cawsand and Cremyll were fully used during the summer as reflected in the income from the penny-in-the-slot locks. Generally speaking all buildings were treated with reasonable care although on odd occasions there were incidents of minor wanton destruction, which were dealt with by Police action.

The Council authorised by agreement the placing of weighing machines in the conveniences at Callington, Cawsand and Donderry, and these appear to have had reasonable use by the public. Dependent upon results further machines may be installed. The small rental income paid to the Council for these appliances has helped offset the normal maintenance expenses.

HOUSING.

The Council's housing development has continued the policy of providing houses for the aged, and by the year's end four Old Peoples Bungalows had been completed at Sheviok, six at Delaware, and six at Fairfield, St. Germans, with four bungalows at Urban Terrace, Callington, and four flats each at St. John and Quethiock, under construction. This type of accommodation is proving very popular and further dwellings are programmed for Antony Village, Landrake and Kingsand. Five two-bedroomed houses have been designed for the redevelopment of the Compton Row area at Callington cleared during the previous year, and work on these houses is expected to start early in the New Year.

Two of the four bungalows at Urban Terrace, Callington, are being provided by the Brendon and Huggins Charity, and are being built by the Council on behalf of the trustees, but these dwellings will nevertheless be providing accommodation as if directly under the Council's control.

By the end of the year the Council had 622 houses and bungalows in occupation with twelve additional dwellings under construction. In addition the Council have acquired six other properties which are likely to be included in clearance or redevelopment schemes at a later date.

Housing development under private enterprise has continued to flourish and 37 new dwellings were erected during the year, whilst there were 28 dwellings under construction as the year ended. By far the greater number of all these dwellings lie in the northern half of the district and the Callington area is particularly active.

During the year there have been a few cases of petty pilfering from some of the Council's stores. The Police have responded well to these instances and offenders apprehended. Allied to this aspect of disposal is the practice of an irresponsible minority who feel to have indiscreetly on the line when they are unattended. This has caused and the firm are quick to respond, although disposal of such items can usually be arranged satisfactorily if the effort is made. Unfortunately, there are too many individuals who are quite happy to keep surplus as long as they themselves are not at fault. As yet no major incident has arisen but it is anticipated that regard will have to be paid in future to the proper disposal of items, etc. as they are received, especially because of the nature of the items.

Little control on the main highways during the winter season has continued to be effective and satisfactory results have co-operated well and good the time provided.

WATER CONSUMPTION

The district is reasonably well provided with convenient water both taken and no further facilities were considered necessary during the year. The consumption at Kington, Gwent and Gwent was fully used during the summer as reflected in the figures from the penny-in-the-air books. Generally speaking all buildings were treated with reasonable care although on the occasion there were incidents of minor water wastage, which were dealt with by Police action.

The Council authorized by agreement the placing of retaining machines in the consumption of Gillingham, Gwent and Gwent, and these appear to have had reasonable use by the public. Dependent upon results further action may be indicated. The small rental income paid to the Council for these machines has helped offset the normal maintenance expenses.

HOUSING

The Council's housing development has continued the policy of providing houses for the year, and by the year 1954 housing provision had been completed at Gillingham, Gwent and Gwent, and at Kington, Gwent, and four houses at Gwent. This type of accommodation is proving very popular and further dwellings are required for the early village, Gwent and Kington. Five two-bedroom houses have been designed for the redevelopment of the Gwent housing estate. Gillingham cleared during the previous year, and work on these houses is expected to start early in the New Year.

Two of the four houses at Gwent, Gwent, Gillingham, and being provided by the Gwent and Gwent Council, and are being built by the Council on behalf of the Gwent, but these dwellings will nevertheless be provided as if directly under the Council's control.

By the end of the year the Council had 521 houses and dwellings in occupation with twelve additional dwellings under construction. In addition the Council have acquired six other properties which are likely to be included in schemes of redevelopment schemes as a later date.

Housing development under private enterprise has continued to flourish and 37 new dwellings were erected during the year, whilst there were 28 dwellings under construction at the year ended. By far the greater number of all these dwellings is in the northern half of the district and the Gillingham area is particularly active.

Although the Council did not reintroduce the discretionary grant scheme again until May, applications continued in a steady flow and many improvements were carried out. £4,694 was expended on grant assistance for discretionary and standard aid schemes in the value ratio of about three to one respectively, although 25 standard grant applications were approved as compared with twelve discretionary grant schemes.

House ownership was further encouraged by the Council advancing mortgages on thirty suitable properties.

The general housing situation within the district was kept under constant review during the year and the usual routine inspections were carried out. Formal action under the Housing Acts saw the demolition of nine properties and the closing of sixteen others.

CAMPING SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The established caravan sites within the district have continued in operation quite satisfactorily, and those sites mentioned in last year's report as in process of establishment have been gradually providing the necessary amenities to comply with the Council's standard conditions. The site at Whitsands Battery was licensed in October and progress on the sites at Tamar Works, Cox Park and at Mr. Le Marquand's and Mr. Hilton's at Notter Bridge, should result in licenses being issued early in the New Year.

Approval in principle has been given to the establishment of a caravan site in the lovely grounds of Honeycombe House, St. Ann's Chapel and the scheme as proposed should result in an attractive site.

Camping facilities are now widely available throughout the district, and having regard to the County Council's views as Planning Authority, it seems unlikely that any further large sites will be encouraged.

Sixteen licences for the siting of individual caravans have been issued during the year. With the increased control over caravans given by the Act of 1960, most of the old problems associated therewith have disappeared and the situation throughout this very popular area is one of high standard.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Owing to a falling off in the number of lamb killed for the London Market, the total number of animals killed and carcasses inspected at the two slaughterhouses at Kelly Bray and Tideford, dropped to 5,622 for the year. There was also a very slight drop in the numbers of other animals, as the appended table shows:-

	Cattle excluding	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lamb	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	442	19	13	4327	821
Number inspected	442	19	13	4327	821
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercosis.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	1	1	2	14	12

Carcases of which some part of organ was condemned.	50	4	0	367	18
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis.	11.5	26.3	15.4	8.8	3.6
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	41
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4.99
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>					
Carcases of which some part of organ was condemned.	4	1	0	0	0
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The overall position shows only slight variation from that at the end of the previous year.

Of the slaughterhouses, that at Tideford was maintained satisfactorily, but the larger premises at Kelly Bray did not at all times receive the supervision and maintenance warranted. Where more concentrated slaughtering takes place, that part of the premises beyond the slaughterhouse can easily be overlooked and constant supervision is necessary to maintain an acceptable standard throughout. Staff limitations are always a problem but fortunately the proprietors are eager to co-operate and no great difficulty has arisen. The need for constant attention, however, will continue more especially now that amended legislation on the inspection side is in the offing.

Other food premises have been very satisfactory and no statutory action has been necessary. The usual licences and registrations have been authorised and the district generally is well served.

Grasses of which some part of organ was contained.	50	4	0	357	18
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis.	11.5	22.3	12.4	8.6	3.3
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Grasses of which some part of organ was contained.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.32
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>					
Grasses of which some part of organ was contained.	4	1	0	0	0
Grasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generally and totally condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The overall position shows only slight variation from that at the end of the previous year.

Of the slaughterhouses, that at Tiborod was maintained satisfactorily, but the latter premises at Kelly Bay did not at times receive the supervision and maintenance warranted. There is considerable slaughtering taking place, that part of the premises beyond the slaughterhouse can easily be overlooked and adequate supervision is necessary to maintain an acceptable standard throughout. Staff limitations are always a problem and furthermore the proprietors are eager to co-operate and no great difficulty is arisen. The need for constant attention, however, will continue to have especially now that amended legislation on the inspection of is in the offing.

Other food premises have been very satisfactory and no statutory action has been necessary. The usual licences and regulations have been submitted and the district generally is well served.

Duties in this connection have been carried out on request again for the Saltash Borough Council when necessary.

LIFE SAVING ON HOLIDAY BEACHES.

The arrangements established for safeguarding the visitors to our popular coastline have continued effectively and smoothly, and a fatality free season maintained.

The various Surf Life Saving Clubs have carried out their task with quiet efficiency and the beaches along the whitsands have been patrolled regularly. All the equipment maintained by the Council is regularly checked and visitors to the district will find precautions well taken.

GENERAL.

The normal supervision and inspections of a general nature have continued throughout the year.

Visits to shop premises have shown that the standard throughout the district is commendable and the relationship between the department and the various businesses is one of helpful co-operation.

The conditions attached to the licensing of petroleum installations has produced a high standard everywhere and the proprietors generally have endeavoured to make these premises much more attractive.

Since the Council accepted delegated powers from the County Council under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957, three premises have been licensed and close watch has to be maintained over them as the nature of the process tends to lead to offence if not properly conducted. Application has been received for a licence in respect of another plant at Callington but certain works of improvement have been required. These works should be completed early in the new year when a licence can be recommended.

APPENDIX 1.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH - ALL AGES - 1962

DISEASE	ST. GERMAN'S R.D.	LISKEARD R.D.	SALTASH M.B.	TORPOINT U.D.	LISKEARD M.B.	LOOE U.D.	HEALTH AREA NO. 7.
Heart disease	71	73	34	17	50	22	267
Cancer (all sites)	36	36	19	12	18	13	134
Vascular lesions of nervous system (stroke)	29	28	11	11	14	8	101
Respiratory disease	19	14	5	3	5	4	50
Circulatory disease	12	8	7	2	5	4	38
Genito-Urinary disease	7	6	5	2	2	3	25
Accidents	3	4	2	3	3	-	*15
Digestive disease	1	3	2	1	1	1	9
Diabetes	2	2	1	1	1	-	7

* Motor vehicle accidents - 6. Other accidents - 9

APPENDIX 2.

TYPES OF HEART DISEASE AND CANCER CAUSING DEATH - 1962

TYPE OF DISEASE	ST. GERMAN'S R.D.	LISKEARD R.D.	SALTASH M.B.	TORPOINT U.D.	LISKEARD M.B.	LOOE U.D.	HEALTH AREA NO. 7.
Coronary disease, angina	33	28	16	8	15	10	110
Hypertension with heart disease	7	5	3	2	1	-	18
Other heart disease	31	40	15	7	34	12	139
Cancer of stomach	5	5	1	2	4	2	19
Cancer of breast	4	5	6	1	1	1	18
Cancer of lung and bronchus	6	4	-	4	2	2	18
Cancer of uterus	1	4	-	1	1	1	8
Other Cancers	19	16	12	4	9	7	67

APPENDIX 3

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS - 1962

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.	4	1	8	43	60	91	207
Liskeard R.D.	3	-	8	40	53	82	186
Saltash M.B.	2	-	-	10	30	53	95
Torpoint U.D.	1	1	5	15	15	23	60
Liskeard M.B.	1	-	1	16	21	65	104
Looe U.D.	2	-	-	11	14	31	58
Health Area No. 7.	13	2	22	135	193	345(49%)	710

APPENDIX 4.

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH - 1962

DISTRICT	MALES	FEMALES
St. Germans R.D.	71	69
Liskeard R.D.	67	72
Saltash M.B.	72	76
Torpoint U.D.	65	68
Liskeard M.B.	71	80
Looe U.D.	69	74
Health Area No. 7.	69	73

APPENDIX 5.

TUBERCULOSIS
NEW CASES AND DEATHS IN HEALTH AREA NO. 7. - 1962

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>NEW CASES</u>		<u>DEATHS</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
0 - 4 YEARS	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 YEARS	1	1	-	-
15 - 24 YEARS	1	1	-	-
25 - 44 YEARS	4	3	-	-
45 - 64 YEARS	9	2	-	-
65 YEARS AND OVER	4	2	1	-
	<u>19</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
NEW CASE RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION	0.38	0.18	0.56	
MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION	0.02	-	0.02	

CASE RATES AND MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN THE SIX COUNTY DISTRICTS
IN HEALTH AREA NO. 7. - 1962

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>NEW CASES</u>	<u>ALL KNOWN CASES</u> <u>AT 31.12.62</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>
ST. GERMAN'S R. D.	0.41	5.51	-
LISKEARD R.D.	0.37	4.77	-
SWYTTASH M.B.	0.40	6.04	-
TORPOINT U.D.	0.34	7.28	-
LISKEARD M.B.	1.54	8.11	0.22
LOOE U.D.	1.34	7.26	-
HEALTH AREA No. 7.	0.56	5.97	0.02
CORNWALL COUNTY	0.38	6.27	0.06

APPENDIX 6

CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS -
DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS AND SEXES - 1962

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
15 - 24 YEARS	-	-
25 - 44 YEARS	-	-
45 - 64 YEARS	11	2
65 - 74 YEARS	2	-
75 YEARS AND OVER	2	1
ALL AGES	15	3

CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS -
DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION - 1962

	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
HEALTH AREA NO. 7.	0.301	0.060	0.361
CORNWALL COUNTY	0.313	0.056	0.369
ENGLAND AND WALES	0.433	0.075	0.508

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

This table is enclosed by a request of the Minister of Labour to indicate to Medical Officers of Health the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153(1) of the Factories Act, 1961, to be furnished in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council. This table, which is not intended to supersede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the Report, should be attached as an annex to the Report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1962 FOR
THE RURAL DISTRICT OF ST. GERMAN'S 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)

<u>Premises</u> (1)	<u>Number on Register</u> (2)	<u>Inspections</u> (3)	<u>Number of</u>	
			<u>Written notices</u> (4)	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	4	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	61	35	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	5	5	-	-
Total	70	44	-	-

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACT, 1951

This table is enclosed by a request of the Minister of Labour to indicate to Medical Officers of Health the prescribed factories which are required by Section 13(1) of the Factories Act, 1951, to be furnished in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council. This table, which is not intended to supersede the table statement which is desirable in the text of the Report, should be attached as an annex to the Report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1952-53

THE RURAL DISTRICT OF STURBOROUGH IN THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK

Prescribed Factories on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1951

PART I OF THE ACT

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

Number of Factories	Number of Inspections	Written Reports Furnished	Compliance Promoted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by local authorities.	4	4	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	61	75	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	5	5	-
Total	70	84	-

- 2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found
(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>		<u>Referred</u>		<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>To H.M.</u>	<u>By H.M.</u>	
			<u>Inspector</u>	<u>Inspector</u>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	4	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	5	-	5	-

3 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found
 (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or
 more separate occasions they should be recorded as two, three
 or more "cases")

Number of cases in which defects were found		Referred to L.E. by R.E. Inspector		Remedied	Found	Latent	Number of cases in which defects were found	
(6)	(5)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Want of cleanliness (8.1)	-
							Overcrowding (8.2)	-
							Unreasonable temperature (8.3)	-
							Inadequate ventilation (8.4)	-
							Ineffective drainage of floors (8.5)	-
							Sanitary conveniences (8.6)	-
							(a) Inadequate (b) Unsanitary	-
							or defective (c) Not separate for sexes	-
							Other offences against the act (not including offences relating to Outlets)	-
							Total	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

<u>Section 133</u>			<u>Section 134</u>			
Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in Notices served	Prose-	cutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel	}	-	-	-	-	-
Making etc.,						
Cleaning and						
Washing						
Total	1	-	-	-	-	-

Signature P.J. FOX

Medical Officer of Health.

Date 7th November, 1963.

