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**LISKEARD
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**



The
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1965



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



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RURAL DISTRICT OF LISKEARD
THE ANNUAL REPORT
of the **MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**
for the Year 1965.

To the Chairman and Members of the Rural District Council of Liskeard.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year there was a small increase of 250 in the estimated population of Health Area No. 7 which brought the total to 51,070. The only County Districts showing significant changes were Saltash M.B. where the population increased by 300, and Torpoint U.D. where there was a fall of 170.

Live births totalled 745 and showed an excess of 74 over deaths which totalled 671. The corrected birth and death rates were quite close to those of the country as a whole. For the first time since 1961 there was a maternal death. This involved a young unmarried mother who because of the unfortunate circumstances surrounding her pregnancy did not seek or receive adequate ante-natal care. The number of infant deaths registered—8 in all—was the lowest so far recorded and brought the infant mortality rate well below the national figure. There was a slight reduction in the number of illegitimate births from 62 in 1964 to 58 in 1965, when they constituted 7.9% of all live births.

The principal causes of death during the year followed the same pattern as in previous years, with heart disease, stroke and cancer showing up in that order as the most prevalent causes of death, and between them accounting for 71% of all deaths which occurred during 1965. Of the defined forms of heart disease, coronary heart disease caused almost half of all deaths due to heart disease. Research into possible causes for the increase in this form of heart disease, under which guise the grim reaper so frequently comes to cut off with tragic suddenness lives as yet many years short of three score and ten, continues along many lines. As with many conditions it appears likely that a variety of causes, usually acting in concert, contribute in varying degree to the unfortunate end result. Evidence is being accumulated that important factors are an increase in the consumption of fats and refined carbohydrates frequently in excess of basic energy requirements, a reduction in physical exertion due to mechanisation of working conditions, and the widespread use of mechanised transport, increased consumption of tobacco in the form of cigarettes, and greater mental stress and strain resulting from pressures and tensions in modern living.

In England and Wales of all deaths registered during 1965 the proportion due to cancer was 19%. In Health Area No. 7 the corresponding proportion was 16%. Of these defined forms of cancer that affecting the stomach was the most prevalent cause of death. Lung cancer deaths were less numerous, and the rate for this disease was well below the national figure. In the case of lung cancer evidence continues to build up incriminating cigarette smoking as an important cause of this disease, although it is now recognised that other factors, and especially atmosphere pollution, play some part in causing this disease. Efforts to persuade adult smokers to give up the habit have not been at all successful, and hope of achieving anything useful in this field of health education must rest in the success of trying to convince young people that they should not take up the habit.

The incidence of notifiable disease (other than tuberculosis) was numerically heavier than during the previous year. The total number of cases notified was 590, the bulk of these being due to outbreaks of measles—385 cases—and whooping cough—166 cases. The former disease was most prevalent in Saltash M.B. and Liskeard M.B., the latter in St. Germans R.D. and Saltash M.B. It seems likely that the increase in the incidence of whooping cough may have been due to the appearance of a new or altered variety of infecting organisms against which the vaccines previously available and used to immunise children were less effective. Efforts to produce a safe and effective vaccine against measles continued and it is probable that in the not too distant future protection against this disease will become available for general use. No case of the more serious types of infectious disease was notified during the year, and there were no deaths attributed to diseases in this group.

The incidence of tuberculosis was the lightest so far recorded and 9 new cases only were notified during 1965. In two districts, Torpoint U.D. and Liskeard M.B., no cases were notified. No deaths attributable to this disease were registered during the year. At the end of the year there were 196 known cases of tuberculosis resident in the Health Area. Of these 164 were respiratory infections, and 32 were non-respiratory infections. Towards the end of the year the customary campaign to afford protection to school-children was carried through. In this instance children born in the year 1953 were involved, and of the 581 children eligible for tuberculin testing and where necessary B.C.G. vaccination, some 404 were eventually vaccinated. I feel sure that this procedure has made an important contribution to the great reduction in the incidence of this disease amongst adolescents and young adults.

Occasionally in previous annual reports I have referred to noise, and make no apology for doing so again. The principal villain in this piece is, for most of us, the motor vehicle, and with the great increase in the number of these, so the volume of noise and its duration increase. As yet little effort, other than hopeful exhortations has been made to come to grips with this blight on our lives. Although the human senses have a very wide tolerance of abuse, and overloading, they are not completely invulnerable. We are fast approaching the limit for the auditory sense of many people with consequent neurosis, and an increasing recourse to drugs which have a sedative and soporific effect. Where exposure to high noise levels is prolonged and so severe as to disturb and disrupt normal patterns of living then overt mental illness is the likely outcome. I feel fairly strongly that in trying to excuse our failure to deal effectively with this problem too much is made of the legal, financial and other barriers to be overcome in achieving the end—an appreciable reduction in unnecessary noise. There is much thought and discussion on ways and means of making motor vehicles safer, and less likely if involved in an accident to kill and maim the occupants. Is it beyond the power of engineers and designers to provide mechanically propelled vehicles which will operate quietly? Must heavy commercial vehicles produce such an ear-shattering level of noise, reaching almost the threshold of pain, when they pass through the streets of towns and villages? To perform its function the motor horn is provided with an unpleasant strident voice. Must we continue to tolerate its use as a remote form of front door bell to summon our friends and acquaintances from their homes to the kerbside, or as an outlet for the irritations and frustrations we suffer on our congested roads? I would here enter a plea for some long, hard and really serious thought to be given to this problem before many of us are engulfed and mentally drowned in this ever-rising tide of man-made noise.

In the field of housing, problems and difficulties are considerably less than in the 1950's, but they do still exist, and not infrequently in an acute form. This unhappy state of affairs almost always has as its basic cause

the inability or unwillingness of tenants to keep up to date with rent payments, but when the matter is investigated it soon becomes evident that the threat of eviction is, so to speak, only the tip of the iceberg. Behind comparatively modest arrears of rent may be found a mountain of debts which even the trained Social worker trying to help the family can find intimidating. The effect on the less intelligent, less provident householder can be imagined, and many are literally sick with worry. It is interesting to find how often the burden of this worry is carried by the wife and mother, and the wage earner, in spite of the fact that he is the one who will be committed to prison for non-payment of debts, tends to turn his back on the situation, and refuses to really concern himself with it. Basically there is nothing amoral or unjust about modern methods of extending credit to all and sundry whether the system used is called hire purchase, extended credit, budget accounting or what have you. What is wrong is the irresponsible use of these systems by door-to-door salesmen, mail order firms, and large stores, each of which handles its own transaction in ignorance of, and unconcerned with the many other commitments the householder may already have made. I do not pretend to know how the irresponsible and improvident amongst us can be protected against the pitfalls in this way of acquiring goods and chattels, and against our own folly in allowing ourselves to be bowed down, and perhaps crushed under the load of debt we are unable to bear. I do know of it, and see it as a source of great worry and anxiety, carrying with it the threat of committal to prison, the loss of the home, and the disruption or disintegration of family life, and as probably the cause of much neurosis which is reflected in the consumption of large amounts of tranquillising and sedative drugs by an appreciable section of the community.

Over and above the housing difficulties of those people liable to lose their accommodation through rent default, there are still, particularly in the eastern part of the Health Area adjacent to the City of Plymouth, long waiting lists for Council houses, and there seems little likelihood of any substantial amelioration of this situation in the foreseeable future. Much has been done, and is being done by way of building bungalows and flats specially designed to meet the housing needs of old people. When some years ago this type of housing development was being considered there were many who had genuine doubts as to whether old people, generally conservative in outlook, and thought to be "set in their ways", would be willing to move into the new specially designed dwellings. In fact the contrary has proved true, and in almost all cases the demand has exceeded the supply, and almost invariably the old people themselves have expressed satisfaction and pleasure at improved conditions and amenities provided.

In the field of food hygiene there has been a slow improvement in the conditions under which food is handled. Much of the credit here must go to the growth and spread of cold display cabinets in which a variety of perishable food is now put on display to the general public. If to this is added the practice of wrapping such food in transparent material then a notable contribution has been made to preventing contamination of food by hands, dust and insects, and spoilage resulting from exposure to temperatures above about 40°F has been largely eliminated. In this respect the sometimes maligned "supermarket" type of food shop has set a very good example.

In recent years attention has been increasingly focussed on a danger to human health arising from the consumption of untreated milk. This results from the existence of a disease amongst cattle which is generally known as contagious abortion. The infection can be passed to humans in whom it causes a disabling illness, which tends to become chronic, and for which there is at present no very effective line of treatment. The group of people mainly at risk of contracting this disease are those who have

contact with cattle, e.g. farmers, farm workers and veterinary surgeons, and the majority of human infections—known as brucellosis—are seen amongst these people. The disease can, however, be transmitted to human beings who consume untreated milk from infected animals, and testing of milk samples during the past two or three years from dairy herds, mainly located in West Cornwall, has shown that this infection is present in a certain number of these herds. Up to the time of writing the number of herds which have been tested in this Health Area is quite small, so that the extent of possible infection in the 78 producer-retailer herds in the Health Area is not known. National surveys show that 25-30% of milking herds are infected and it would not be unreasonable to suppose that this position would apply in East Cornwall. During the past twelve months two cases of acute brucellosis in human beings have come to light but in both of these direct contact with infected animals was almost certainly the source of infection.

As far as consumers of milk are concerned there is immediately available a simple safeguard against this infection—the pasteurisation or sterilisation of all milk. However, for various reasons, most of which have their foundations in prejudice rather than fact, many people prefer to use untreated milk. The more long-term method of solving this problem by removal and slaughter of infected animals from herds has been considered, but the present estimates of cost—a national bill of some £40 million—has so far deterred the Government from introducing any programme of eradication. The advantages of eradications extend beyond protection of milk consumers by eliminating the threat of infection to those handling and working with cattle, and by bringing economic benefit to the agricultural industry since the disease in cattle reduces the milk yield and causes abortion, stillbirth and infertility. It is to be hoped that before long Britain will follow the more enlightened paths already trodden by most civilised countries and set up an effective programme to eradicate this disease.

Apart from small local difficulties, many of them due to the necessity of continuing to use old distribution mains, the quantity and quality of the supply provided by the East Cornwall Water Board has been generally satisfactory. Only in a relatively small number of cases where water is drawn from local sources does any risk of water-borne disease occurring arise. In such cases householders are given advice on ways in which any such risk can be reduced if not altogether eliminated.

Progress continued during the year, more particularly in the two Rural Districts, in bringing sewerage and sewage disposal to an increasing proportion of the community. After what seemed an interminable period of planning and waiting it was heartening to see a start being made on the large scheme for the Borough of Liskeard. This will remove a major source of pollution to the otherwise pleasant East Looe River. The position at Looe continues to be unsatisfactory, and complaints of sewage pollution on the adjacent foreshore are received from time to time.

The difficulties in dealing with household and trade refuse to which I have referred in previous Annual Reports remain, and indeed increase from year to year. It is perhaps surprising to have to report from a mainly rural and lightly populated area an increasing difficulty in finding suitable sites for the tipping of refuse, but this is the case. All the indications are that before long more sophisticated and more effective methods of refuse disposal will call for an increase in the cost of this service.

I would like once again in concluding this general preface to put on record my appreciation for the support and encouragement given to me during 1965 by the Members and Officers of the six County District Councils in No. 7 Health Area.

I have the honour to be,
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
P. J. FOX,
Medical Officer of Health.

RURAL DISTRICT OF LISKEARD

Public Health Committee

Councillor **J. W. J. Pearse**, Chairman.
Councillor **W. L. Daniel**, Vice-Chairman.

Housing Committee

Councillor **J. Olliver**, Chairman.
Councillor **W. L. Daniel**, Vice-Chairman.

Health Officers of the Authority

Dr. 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.

Mr. G. Rogers, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.,
Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor.

Mr. G. M. Lawry, M.A.P.H.I., A.I.H.M., Mun.B.I.
Deputy Public Health and Building Inspector.

Mr. G. O. Cowling, Assistant Surveyor.
Council Offices, Luxstowe House, Liskeard. Telephone Liskeard 2379.

Area of Rural District	104,803 acres.
Population (Registrar-General's estimate)	13,440
Number of Inhabited Houses as at 1st April, 1965	5,231
Rateable Value as at 31st December, 1965	£267,424
Product of Penny Rate as at 31st March, 1965	£1027-18-7d.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1965

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births	100	80	180
	Liskeard R.D. Health Area No. 7 England & Wales		
Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	16.1	18.3	18.1
	Male	Female	Total
Still Births	2	—	2
	Liskeard R.D. Health Area No. 7 England & Wales		
Still birth rate per 1,000 total births	11.0	11.9	15.7
	Male	Female	Total
Deaths	91	75	166
	Liskeard R.D. Health Area No. 7 England & Wales		
Death rate per 1,000 of population	10.4	11.1	11.5
Maternal deaths	One death registered.		
	Liskeard R.D. Health Area No. 7 England & Wales		
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	5.49	1.33	0.25
	Male	Female	Total
Deaths of infants under one year of age	1	—	1
	Liskeard R.D. Health Area No. 7 England & Wales		
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	5.6	10.7	19.0

Principal Causes of Death at All Ages

Heart Disease	70
Stroke	23
Cancer (all sites)	19
Respiratory Disease	16
Circulatory Disease	10
Accidents	4

Of the 180 live births registered 14 were illegitimate, which represents a percentage of 7.7.

Coronary heart disease caused 32 of the 70 deaths attributed to heart disease. Of the defined forms of cancer that affecting the stomach caused most deaths.

Of those who died during the year 48% had reached or exceeded the age of 75 years at the time of death.

Infectious Diseases.

The incidence of this group of diseases was again relatively light during 1965 when a total of 51 cases was notified. No case of the more serious types of infectious disease occurred and there were no deaths due to this group of diseases.

The following are details of cases and case rates during the year :—

Disease	Cases	Rate per 1,000 of population Liskeard R.D.	Health Area No. 7
Measles	41	3.05	7.54
Pneumonia	6	0.45	0.41
Whooping Cough	2	0.15	3.25
		Rate per 1,000 total births	
Puerperal pyrexia	1	5.49	1.33
		Rate per 1,000 live births	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	5.56	4.03

Tuberculosis.

During 1965 the number of new cases of this disease notified fell to 2 against 4 cases in 1964. Both cases involved females over the age of 45 years and both were non-respiratory infections. There were no deaths from tuberculosis during the year.

The following are details of new cases and case rates :—

Age Group	M	F
0—4	—	—
5—14	—	—
15—24	—	—
25—44	—	—
45—64	—	1
65 and over	—	1
	—	2
	Rate per 1,000 of population Liskeard R.D.	Health Area No. 7
New cases	0.15	0.18
All known cases	3.13	3.84

At the end of the year there were 36 known cases of respiratory tuberculosis and 6 known cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis resident in the Rural District.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

No action under Section 47 of this Act was called for during 1965.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Reasonable standards of food hygiene were maintained during the year, although anxiety remains during the busy holiday season, mainly because of the influx of untrained and inexperienced workers into the catering industry.

In spite of this potentially great hazard no cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

Water Supply.

With generally adequate supplies of wholesome water available throughout the Rural District from the mains of the East Cornwall Water Board there were no problems in this sphere of community health.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The Council's progressive and forward-looking policy was pursued during the year, and the stage is now being reached where quite small population groups in hamlets are within sight of having adequate means of sewage disposal.

Factories Act, 1961.

No difficulties in the operation of this Act were experienced during 1965.

Report of Chief Public Health Inspector.

This report by Mr. G. Rogers follows. I am happy to again place on record my thanks to Mr. Rogers, Mr. Lawry and Mr. Cowling for the co-operation and support I have had from them throughout the year.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Water Supply.

As I have reported in previous years, the East Cornwall Water Board has been responsible for the abstraction of water from the River Fowey at Trekieve Steps, its treatment at the works near St. Cleer Village and for its distribution throughout the whole of the Liskeard Rural District. Although during 1965 Doddycross, the only village in the district without a mains supply was not so provided, a scheme was accepted by the Water Board and is about to be put in hand. During the year every house in the village of Golberdon was provided with a piped water supply from the East Cornwall Board mains. It was therefore possible to close the village well, the water of which had always been contaminated.

(1) Quality.

Except for the well supply at Doddycross, the quality of which has been suspect for some time, the mains supply throughout the District has been of excellent quality. The Water Board takes samples of water for chemical analysis every six months and for bacteriological examination every two weeks. Samples of treated and untreated water are taken and in every case the former was quite fit for human consumption.

There are very many private supplies throughout the District and many are added year after year. Samples of new sources and some existing supplies have been taken from time to time, details of which the given below.

Where samples are found to be in any degree contaminated, the person concerned is advised to carry out works of protection at the source and where this has proved ineffective, the fitting of a filter is required on the drinking water tap.

Examination of Water Samples.

Linkinhorne.

28/1/65. Shallow well. Direct from well, Lower Trefrize, Linkinhorne.
(Unsatisfactory).

Menheniot.

17/2/65. Shallow well. Tap over sink, Bodway, Menheniot. (Satisfactory).

Pelynt.

12/3/65. Dip well. Direct from well, Little Larnick, Pelynt.
(Slight contamination).

6/5/65. Dip well direct from well, South Muchlarnick, Pelynt.
(Unsatisfactory).

21/5/65. Land springs. Tap. Ancient Cottage, Watergate.
(Unsatisfactory).

16/6/65. Shallow well. Direct from well. South Muchlarnick, Pelynt.
(Satisfactory).

South Hill.

19/5/65. Tap. Trewoodloe, South Hill. (Unsatisfactory).

3/6/65. Spring chamber. Trewoodloe, South Hill. (Satisfactory).

28/1/65. Bore. Reservoir. Lanhargy, Bray Shop. (Satisfactory).

St. Keyne.

3/3/65. Land springs. Reservoir. Scawns Farm, St. Keyne.
(Unsatisfactory).

3/3/65. Land spring. Tap in kitchen. Scawns Farm, St. Keyne.
(Satisfactory).

St. Martin.

23/6/65. Land spring. Direct from spring. Riverside, Seaton.
(Satisfactory).

15/4/65. Bore tap. Lodge, St. Martin. (Slight contamination).

St. Neot.

5/3/65. Land springs. Direct from spring. Polventon, St. Neot.
(Satisfactory).

Warleggan.

5/3/65. Land springs. From reservoir. Higher Trevorder Farm.
(Contaminated).

25/3/65. Land springs. Tap. Higher Trevorder, Mount. (Contaminated).

25/3/65. Land springs. Reservoir. Higher Trevorder, Mount.
(Contaminated).

(2) Quantity.

There was no shortage of water in any part of the District during 1965—due in part to the 'wet' summer but mainly to the water scheme carried out by the Liskeard and District Water Board before the present Board was formed, having been designed to supply the needs of the Borough and District adequately, in spite of the fact that, due to new sewerage systems, more and more water is being used. During 1965 the East Cornwall Water Board made further progress in connection with the proposed impounding reservoir and trial bores have been sunk to decide the

exact position of the dam and the nature of the rock strata. It might be added that this impounding reservoir is not being required to serve the Liskeard Rural District but because there is a greater demand from the other constituent authorities where their supplies have not been adequate.

As reported earlier the East Cornwall Water Board is the responsible authority for the supply of mains water throughout the whole area.

The Board has included in the chemical examination of the water a test for Fluoride content and the figure given to me by the Board's Engineer is 0.1 parts per million. Efforts have been made to induce the Water Board to carry out fluoridation of the supply but up to date this has been successfully resisted.

Most waters in this Rural District have an acid reaction and normally would attack the metals used in the manufacture of tanks and water pipes. Whilst the Board neutralises all water passing into the mains, very few of the private supplies are so treated, with the result that when galvanised iron tanks and pipes are used, the zinc is soon dissolved into the water. As far as I know there have been no ill effects after consuming the water, but it might be a good idea to be able to insist on the use of cisterns and storage tanks made of plastic or asbestos as is done where the Water Bye-laws apply. Little, if any, lead piping is used for the conveyance of drinking water in this district and the danger of lead poisoning is very slight indeed. No recent cases have been reported.

As the mains water has been perfectly free from any contamination no action has been necessary throughout the year.

The schedule of water samples taken for bacteriological examination under an earlier section of this report will show the nature and extent of contamination and the suggestions made to improve the quality when and where required.

Number of dwellings and population supplied from public mains :—

Parish	Population of Parish	Population supplied to houses	No. of houses	Population supplied by standpipes	No. of hses.
Boconnoc	156	90	30	Nil	—
Broadoak	181	100	33	Nil	—
Duloe	540	405	133	Nil	—
Lanreath	350	230	73	Nil	—
Lansallos	1407	1370	450	Nil	—
Lanteglos	1080	990	327	Nil	—
Linkinhorne	1069	700	227	Nil	—
Liskeard	1003	610	193	Nil	—
Menheniot	1077	366	116	Nil	—
Morval	467	96	27	Nil	—
Pelynt	466	280	87	Nil	—
South Hill	367	150	50	Nil	—
St. Cleer	1496	1120	370	Nil	—
St. Ive	1180	810	270	Nil	—
St. Keyne	171	82	27	Nil	—
St. Martin	438	230	73	Nil	—
St. Neot	787	300	100	20	7
St. Pinnock	336	100	33	Nil	—
St. Veep	325	225	73	Nil	—
St. Winnow	383	80	27	Nil	—
Warleggan	151	103	33	Nil	—

Sewerage.

At the commencement of the year, the contract for providing sewers and a sewage disposal works to serve the villages of Upton Cross and Rilla Mill was well in hand, but work came to an abrupt halt in April when the Contractors unfortunately went into liquidation. Tenders for the outstanding work were then advertised and a new firm appointed to complete the scheme. Work re-commenced in mid-July and continued throughout the remainder of the year. It is hoped that the completed system will be in use by June, 1966.

Ministerial consent having been obtained, a start was made in July on the contract for sewerage the three villages of St. Keyne, Widegates and Trewidland, and by the end of the year progress had been principally at Widegates where new housing development was making the completion of the sewerage scheme an urgent necessity.

In November, tenders were accepted for further sewerage schemes at St. Neot and Mount villages, and Merrymeet and Pengover, and it is expected that both contracts will be commenced early in 1966.

The Council's Engineers had also prepared schemes for Lerryn and Highway villages. These should be commenced later in 1966.

Routine maintenance work of existing sewage disposal works was continued throughout the year, and as previously, the problem of drying the sludge was very great—a particularly wet summer did not assist these operations at all—but by periodically having the very wet beds pumped out, satisfactory clearance of the sludge was maintained. Generally speaking the works produced satisfactory effluents, although on odd occasions some samples were not up to standard. I feel sure that with small works of the primary settlement variety it is practically impossible to guarantee a continually satisfactory effluent, and it may well be that Local Authorities will have to introduce some additional form of treatment to the effluent to ensure that it reaches the required standard before being passed into streams and other watercourses.

No serious breakdowns were experienced during the year and only the replacement of piping to the sludge pumps was necessary at some works.

At one period during the year, it was found that the sewers at Polperro where there is a sea outfall, were becoming flooded at high tides and it was ascertained that this was due to the fact that the tidal flap was not operating, as the links on which the flap opened and closed had rusted through. New links were made and fitted and the flap was satisfactorily re-hung.

Strenuous efforts have been made to require the replacement of pail and earth closets by water closets and the provision of sinks and house drains at Pensilva, Common Moor and Minions, where sewerage schemes had been provided. Good progress was made in 1965 and in Minions all houses now have these amenities as have a big percentage at Common Moor and Pensilva. It is hoped that by the end of 1966 all premises in these areas will be properly drained and provided with these essential amenities.

Public Conveniences.

Continuing the policy of providing public conveniences in the major villages, particularly where visitors are expected during the holiday season, a toilet block was completed in the village of Duloe and opened for use at once.

Another was virtually completed in the village of Upton Cross, in the northern part of the District, but could not be opened to the public as the sewers and treatment works serving this village were not completed.

At Pelynt a suitable site was acquired in Summer Lane on the main traffic route through the village and work commenced towards the end of the year. It is expected that it will be available for use before the summer of 1966.

All the toilets are designed to harmonise with the surroundings, in as far as this can be done with new buildings and to a large extent this has been achieved at very little, if any, extra cost.

Some problems were found at Polperro where numbers of visitors surged into the village during the height of the season and made it almost impossible to keep toilets in as clean a condition as one would wish. All were cleansed early each morning and further attention again at mid-day, but even this was inadequate. Obviously it would be impossible to employ a full-time cleaner at each of the four buildings, but in order to effect an improvement the Council will be asked in 1966 to employ a person for 4 hours each day on this work throughout the summer months. If the Council agrees, I hope that by moving continuously from toilet to toilet it will be possible to maintain a state of cleanliness which can be considered satisfactory. During 1965 there was very little vandalism in any part of the District—it merely being a broken w.c. pan and some deep scoring of woodwork of doors and jambs.

All toilets sited in inland villages, with the exception of Lanreath, were kept open during the winter. At Polruan one was kept open and one closed; at Seaton the toilet was opened only on certain week-ends; at Talland it was closed and at Polperro one was closed and three kept open.

Ministry Circular 15/65 was considered by the Council in April when attention was drawn to the need of hand-washing facilities in public conveniences in the interest of good health. It was made clear that the reason for lack of basins, water, soap and towels was vandalism. In 1964 as I reported, paper towels had been taken from the containers and thrown into the street, soap dispensers ripped off the wall and wash-basins broken.

However, in spite of this the Council decided that I should investigate and ascertain what would be required to provide full washing facilities for all public conveniences in the District. This was done immediately and it was decided to provide soap and towels at three conveniences at Polperro and two at Polruan. This would be regarded as a trial.

As instructed, the work was carried out before the beginning of the holiday season, but hot water was not supplied.

Public Health Nuisances.

Some serious and well-founded complaints were received during the summer by residents in the areas Upton Cross, Linkinhorne and Island Shop, Menheniot where farmers had distributed liquid pig manure over meadow land close to these villages. An enquiry was then made to determine if a deodourising fluid could be used effectively. This was tried and I was able to report to the Council that the use of the deodouriser made a great improvement. The liquid manure mixed with the deodouriser when sprayed gave off very little effluvia indeed but it was noticed that the liquid sprayed on a field the **previous day** did smell rather strongly. It seems to indicate that the deodouriser evaporated within 24 hours under sunny conditions, but the odour which remained was that normally expected from pig manure and not that of a septic liquid which penetrated deeply into houses and contaminated clothing and even food. It is gratifying to know that a material can be obtained commercially which when used as directed by the manufacturers, can effectively reduce a considerable nuisance to that which might be considered to be bearable.

During the year an effort was made to clean the beach at Polruan. At a low spring tide a considerable quantity of empty drums, cans, rusty metal parts, bottles, etc. were collected, taken out to sea and dumped. The beach was cleaner than it had been for years. It must be realised of course that Fowey is a busy port, with a number of ships entering and leaving every day. One might therefore expect floating debris in the harbour which sooner or later will land on a nearby beach. Attention of this kind should be given from time to time.

Refuse Collection.

During 1965, house refuse collection was carried out throughout this Rural District, giving a weekly service in most villages and hamlets, fortnightly in a few and monthly in a number of very isolated dwellings. As in the past, each year requests are made for the collection and removal of house refuse from more and more dwellings—even more isolated—and attempts are made to do this, but the service is rapidly approaching the stage when it can be stretched no further. It must be appreciated that new houses are now being erected in this district at the rate of approximately 100 per annum and every one has to be visited, usually every week. Many of these houses are on new estates with new roads to traverse and extra time must be involved. During the year more caravans were permitted at Talland and the service required for this and many other caravan sites is very heavy in the holiday season. It was once thought that the new S. & D. vehicle would have made it possible to avoid overtime for the men, but the additional premises to be served has not made this so.

The levelling of dumps and covering the refuse has become more and more necessary and the system of disposal is now semi-controlled. More work has been carried out at the three refuse tips where fortunately good covering material has been made available and a bulldozer has been hired to level and cover from time to time.

Another tip will soon be required somewhere in the vicinity of Lanreath. The present one at Bury Down is three-quarters full, and as it receives loads from Polruan, Lanteglos and the parishes adjoining, which contain a number of villages and hamlets, it can be seen that other arrangements will soon have to be made.

Early in the year a small mechanical street sweeping machine was purchased for use at Polperro and this was used with considerable success during the summer months to keep the streets clean and free from litter.

Two small refuse vans, used at Polperro and Polruan, are nearing the end of their useful life and I am recommending that they be replaced during 1966. Due to the very narrow streets—in both of these townships—it is unlikely that any larger vehicles can be used there although it would be of great advantage if this were possible.

Litter.

The County Highways Department had previously initiated what was termed a "Pilot Litter Scheme" covering the main highway from Sandplace, Morval to the Looe U.D.C. boundary on the east and from the Looe U.D.C. boundary to Polperro on the west.

In this, the District Council supplied the litter receptacles and emptied them, arranging for the County to contribute 50% of the cost. In 1965 the Highway Authority used their own refuse van for litter collection in that locality and my own vehicles were not required. In a great many other parts of the district, especially in lay-bys, litter bins or drums were placed and these were emptied by the County and the Rural District vans as required. It is recognised that a few individuals will drop litter anywhere and at any time but I have found that if there are enough litter bins placed at strategic points, the majority of people will use them.

The abandoned motor car or body has never been a major problem in this area but I did arrange with several car-breaking firms within the district to collect any abandoned cars and take them for breaking and scrap. This has been very satisfactory indeed and will do much to deal with what in many parts of the country has been a serious detriment to the amenities.

Rodent Control.

During 1965 the Council has continued to employ a trained rodent operator whose duty is to cover Council property including sewer and refuse tips, private houses, shops and business premises as well as farms.

Investigation of rodent infestation was and is carried out continuously and this is mainly due to complaints received. It has been noticed in the case of refuse tips that they remain comparatively free for many months, but in September and October each year the animals move in and within a week there is considerable infestation. It is then that the operator is able to get the best results. As I have reported on previous occasions, no charge is made for treating private dwelling houses and that made in respect of business premises, including farms, is very reasonable.

During the year a total of 1,028 visits were made to local authority refuse tips, sewers and private houses and 33 to farms and business premises generally. Of these 1,028 premises, 399 were found to be infested and each one was treated. Of the 33 farm premises 29 were seen to be infested and were dealt with. The high percentage of the latter was obviously due to the fact that in almost every instance the visits were made at the request of the occupier.

The principal poison used is still 'Warfarin' and as yet no cases of built-up immunity has been discovered.

Re-conditioning and Modernisation of Existing Houses.

As can be seen from the report on sewers and sewage disposal, all the larger and the majority of the medium-sized villages have now been provided with sewers and sewage disposal and having already had mains water available, many improvements have been made possible. In some cases, improvements are carried out privately and without grant, but these are in the minority. Most owners apply for a grant, either Discretionary or Standard, and by this means it has been possible to supply modern amenities to a great number of dwellings.

The following figures will show the progress made in 1965.

(1) Standard Grants.

1. Number of applications received during 1965	(a) owners/occupiers	24
	(b) tenanted houses	18
	(c) refused	Nil
2. Number of dwellings with improvements completed during 1965		42
3. Amount paid in Grants		£5,569
4. Average Grant per house		£132-12s.-0d.
5. Amenities provided :	(a) Fixed bath	40
	(b) Shower	Nil
	(c) Wash basins	40
	(d) Hot water supply	41
	(e) Water closets	31
	(f) Food store	22

(2) Discretionary Grants.

Number of applications received in respect of owner/occupiers	8
Number of applications received in respect of tenanted houses	11
Total	19
Total amount of Grants promised	£6,295
Total number of schemes completed	33
Total number of Grants paid	£11,582

Building Control.

During the year under review, 332 plans were submitted for approval under building bye-laws. Ninety new private dwellings and twenty-six new Council dwellings were completed in 1965. In addition, fourteen extra units of accommodation were provided by conversions.

The work involved in the examination of plans and the inspection of building work in hand now forms a major part of the Department's work.

Camping and Caravan Sites.

The control of the various licensed caravan and camping sites in the district continued to take up a considerable amount of time. Each year the benefits of the improvements which have been effected by virtue of the powers conferred by the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act become more evident. Generally I have found caravan site proprietors to be co-operative and the demands of the general public for improved amenities are making them provide even higher standards than that required by the site licences. For instance, on holiday sites the licences did not insist on the provision of showers but in most cases these are being provided.

The recent trend has been the provision of swimming pools and on one site a pool was constructed and put into operation during the year. Water from the pool circulates through sand filters but chlorination is applied manually. This has not been found to be satisfactory and means are being devised to design a simple system of automatic dosing. Without doubt the control of swimming baths on caravan sites is likely to occupy an increasing amount of the Public Health Inspector's time in the future.

During the year three new caravan site licences were granted, one for 8 caravans, one for 40 and the other for 46 caravans. In one of the larger sites work had to be deferred pending the preparation of a new lay-out plan but some progress was made in providing a further toilet block comprising the following :—

MEN	WOMEN
7 water closets	10 water closets
6 wash hand-basins	9 wash hand-basins
2 showers	2 showers

In addition to the licenses previously mentioned, a further four were granted in respect of individual caravans.

FOOD.

(1) Meat Inspection.

Slaughterhouses. There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the Liskeard Rural District and the meat consumed is obtained from the Abattoir of the Fat Stock Marketing Corporation which is situated within the Borough of Liskeard.

Inspection of the Butchers' Shops are made from time to time and compliance with the requirements of The Food Hygiene Regulations are enforced. Checks are made on meat exposed for retail sale.

(2) Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960.

There is very little problem with food hygiene in the village shop where food is mostly prepacked or canned. There is now a growing tendency for such foods as bacon, ham and cheese to be prepacked.

In the case of the butcher's shop it is gratifying to see the growing use of refrigerated display cabinets. All the retail shops have adequate washing facilities and the standard of hygiene is very good.

The problem, as far as food hygiene is concerned, is with the hotel and restaurants which are opened during the summer season only, to cater for the large influx of visitors in the district. Many of these have restricted accommodation, which makes kitchen management difficult and, of course, it is virtually impossible to achieve much in personal hygiene education with a changing seasonal staff. Routine visits are made through the period when the premises are open and generally a reasonable standard was maintained.

The fact that no outbreaks of food poisoning occurred during the year, particularly when one has regard to the large number of meals served, is indicative of some success in the field of food hygiene.

During the year under review the following work was carried out to food premises.

(a) **Butchers' Shops.**

- (a) Sink with hot and cold water laid on in one premises.
- (b) A new concrete floor and replastering of walls in one premises.
- (c) A building was converted to provide a new butcher's shop. The walls were lined with glazed hardboard; a new ceiling fixed and sink with hot and cold water laid on provided.

(b) **Grocer's Shop.**

- (a) New concrete floor provided in one premises.
- (b) New asphalt floor provided in one premises.

The number and types of food premises in the Rural District are as follows :—

(3) **Examination of Food.**

Inspection of food exposed for sale is made during routine visits to the various food premises and on requests from retailers. It was not found necessary to condemn any large consignments of Food Stuffs.

(4) **Licensed Premises.**

Visits were made to the licensed premises in the district and generally conditions were found to be satisfactory. Considerable improvements have been effected to the sanitary facilities in these premises over the last few years.

(5) **Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959.**

There are five registered dairies in the Rural District but in no case is any milk bottled.

There is a large premises in the district where cream is received in bulk, and pasteurised and canned. During the year a new heat treatment room, refrigeration room and cooling was constructed. The premises are regularly visited and the standard of hygiene is very good. Some of the cream is now machine-packed, reducing handling to a minimum. Eighteen samples of the cream were taken and submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory. Of these 17 were completely satisfactory. In no cases were any faecal coli located.

(6) **Food and Drugs Act, 1955.**

During the year one additional premises was registered for the sale of ice cream.

In 1965 fifty-two samples of ice cream were taken. Of these 32 were placed in Grade 1, 9 in Grade 2, 7 in Grade 3, 4 in Grade 4.

In the holiday areas there is a growing tendency to sell only loose ice cream and the samples which were in Grades 3 and 4 were taken from this product. Contamination occurs from the servers and from the air when the conservators are kept open. Two samples were taken from the liquid in which the servers were kept and the results showed gross bacterial contamination. Many traders complained that sterilising agents used in connection with the servers caused a taint in the ice cream. The Ice Cream Alliance was contacted regarding this and they recommended a list of suitable products which could be used and the traders are being notified accordingly.

The sampling of milk supplies for *Brucella abortus* is being carried out throughout the county by the Cornwall County Council. During the year one sample of milk was taken from a farm in the area and was examined for Tuberculosis and *Brucella Abortus* but no evidence of either infection was found.

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the District.

LISKEARD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Report on Lighting for 1965 as required by Circular.

In the Liskeard Rural District most of the registered catering premises are open only during the summer months and this applies also to Offices on Camping Sites and certain retail shops.

In the case of three offices which were inspected during the end of 1965 it was considered that the standard of lighting was reasonable. The readings which were taken in the positions where work was done showed that in two premises all the readings were over 25 and in one premises it was more than 15 but less than 25. The remainder of the offices are open only during the summer months and on each visit the lighting was found to be satisfactory.

When visits were made to the Catering Premises during the summer months the standard of lighting was considered in the main to be satisfactory. The premises were controlled under the Food Hygiene Regulations 1960 and satisfactory lighting in the kitchens had already been attained.

With regard to the retail shops which were open during the winter months a spot check with light meter readings was made in 21 premises. Where there were stores and staircases, readings were taken there as well as in the shops. In the latter readings were taken on the counters, where the public were served and in positions where machinery had to be operated (e.g. bacon slicing machines). When the readings were taken the staff were interviewed to find out whether they found the lighting satisfactory and only in the case of one shop was a complaint made.

In the cases where higher readings were obtained fluorescent lighting had been installed, often by the Electricity Board who obviously worked out the light requirements having regard to the size of the rooms. In many shops, however, the artificial lighting consisted of electric bulbs which had been installed without any planning advice.

Details of Readings taken in Shops.

Reading below 10 Lumens obtained in 8 shops.

Reading between 10-15 Lumens „ 11 „

Reading between 15-20 Lumens „ 4 „

Reading between 20-25 Lumens „ 2 „

Reading over 25 Lumens obtained in 5 „

Of the readings below 10 Lumens only 3 were below 5 Lumens.

Details of Readings taken in Stores attached to Shops.

Reading below 5 Lumens obtained in 3 stores.

Reading between 5-10 Lumens „ 3 „

Reading between 10-15 Lumens „ 3 „

Reading over 15 Lumens obtained in 2 „

Three readings were taken on staircases and of these one reading was nil, one was 2 lumens and the other was 8 lumens.

As shop windows are used for display purposes very little natural light is obtained from them during winter months and artificial lighting has to be relied on.

In no cases was excessive glare detected.

With regard to offices we have adopted as a minimum standard of lighting 20 lumens.

No standard has been adopted in shops and stores but I am aiming at not less than 10 lumens on staircases. In the case of shops we feel it desirable to await regulations on lighting standards.

Narrative.

The Liskeard Rural District is a very scattered one, having an area of 104,803 acres. Within the District are twenty-one Parishes each containing a number of Villages and Hamlets, most of which have a shop or shops. Some of course are family concerns and do not employ.

Altogether, under this Act, a total of 83 premises have been registered.

Most of the Offices in the District are attached to or form part of factories and these therefore have been referred to the Factory Inspector.

The types of premises which I am concerned with are in the main the Village Shop with few employees and restaurants which open during the summer season. In many cases the shops are within dwelling houses where toilets and other facilities are already provided as well as facilities for taking meals.

It has been necessary to serve 63 notices under the Act and these in the main require :—

1. Provision of First Aid Kit.
2. Printed Abstract of the Act.
3. Provision of Thermometer.

In some cases of lock-up shops it has been found necessary to require the provision of Sanitary Conveniences and Washing Facilities. Notices for the provision of these have been served on the occupiers concerned.

The following schedule shows the requirements of the several notices :—

Repair to floor surfaces	6	Provision of Drinking Water	4
Wash basin with Hot & Cold	10	Thermometer	49
Abstract of the Act	56	Repairs to Stairway	4
Ventilate W.C.	3	Repair walls of W.C.	1
First Aid Box	40	Guarding of Machinery	1
Heating of Rooms	10	Cleansing of Walls	7
Repair of Stairs	2	Seating for Staff	1
Provision of W.C.	12	Improve Lighting	3
Facilities for clothes hanging	2	Repair Passages	1
Repair Walls	1		

One problem has been to maintain adequate temperature in shops where doors are constantly kept open. When this occurs in a small shop the temperature drops rapidly. In many cases where electric night storage heaters have been installed, it has been necessary to require the occupier to arrange a 'boost' from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. each day.

In the course inspection of the shops, the only machines seen were refrigerator motors and bacon slicers. In all cases the latter were safely guarded satisfactorily but in one instance some protection had to be placed around a refrigerator motor.

No accidents have been reported during 1965 but I cannot say that there were none. Minor accidents may not have been considered worth reporting although the occupiers of every registered premises have been instructed to do so.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

TABLE 'A'

Registrations and General Inspections.

TOTALS.

Class of Premises	Number of Premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	1	7	7
Retail Shops	8	46	46
Wholesale shops, warehouses	—	—	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	29	27
Fuel storage depots	—	1	1

TABLE 'B'

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises

TABLE 'C'**Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace**

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	14
Retail shops	78
Wholesale departments, warehouses	—
Catering establishments open to the public	96
Canteens	—
Fuel storage depots	1
	<hr/>
Total	189
Total Males	56
Total Females	133

TABLE 'D'**Exemptions**

NIL

TABLE 'E'**Prosecutions**

NIL

TABLE 'F'**Inspectors**

Number of Inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act	3
Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	NIL

APPENDIX 1.**PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH—ALL AGES— 1965**

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	76	70	32	20	34	23	255
Stroke	31	23	22	14	21	6	117
Cancer (all sites)	35	19	12	13	15	12	106
Respirat'y disease	25	16	7	3	7	5	63
Circulat'ry disease	6	10	2	—	1	3	22
Accidents	5	4	6	2	—	—	*17
Cenito-urinary disease	3	3	2	—	2	2	12
Digestive disease	3	2	1	1	1	1	9

*Includes 6 motor vehicle accidents

APPENDIX 2.**TYPES OF HEART DISEASE AND CANCER CAUSING DEATH—1965**

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
Coronary disease, angina	45	32	12	14	11	12	126
Hypertension with heart disease	4	3	2	—	3	1	13
Other heart disease	27	35	18	6	20	10	116

Cancer of stomach	6	5	3	6	—	1	21
Cancer of lung and bronchus	4	2	1	—	2	3	12
Cancer of Breast	4	1	—	—	5	1	11
Cancer of Uterus	3	1	—	1	1	—	6
Other cancers	18	10	8	6	7	7	56

APPENDIX 3.

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS—1965

Districts	0-4 years	5-14 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65-74 years	75 years and over	All ages
St. Germans R.D.	3	—	6	30	61	109	209
Liskeard R.D.	1	—	5	34	47	79	166
Saltash M.B.	—	—	4	15	22	55	96
Torpoint U.D.	1	—	2	16	13	22	54
Liskeard M.B.	3	1	1	13	17	55	90
Looe U.D.	—	—	2	13	14	27	56
Health Area No. 7	8	1	20	121	174	347	671

APPENDIX 4.

TUBERCULOSIS NEW CASES IN HEALTH AREA No. 7—1965

Age group	Males	Females
0—4 years	1	—
5—14 years	—	—
15—24 years	1	1
25—44 years	1	—
45—64 years	2	1
65 years and over	1	1
	6	3

New case rate per 1,000 of population	Males 0.12	Females 0.06	Persons 0.18
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CASE RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN COUNTY DISTRICTS IN HEALTH AREA No. 7—1965

District	New Cases	All known Cases
St. Germans R.D.	0.14	3.31
Liskeard R.D.	0.15	3.13
Saltash M.B.	0.25	3.37
Torpoint U.D.	—	4.13
Liskeard M.B.	—	6.52
Looe U.D.	0.75	5.51
Health Area No. 7	0.18	3.84
Cornwall County	0.26	5.01

APPENDIX 5.

CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS—1965

Age group	Males	Females
55—64 years	2	1
65—74 years	4	—
75 years and over	4	1

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION—1965

	Males	Females	Persons
Health Area No. 7	0.196	0.039	0.235
Cornwall County	0.305	0.095	0.400
England and Wales	0.466	0.088	0.554

APPENDIX 6.

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 1965 for the Rural District of Liskeard in the County of Cornwall.

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

PART 1 OF THE ACT

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

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities†	29	30	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	50	59	1	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority** (excluding out-workers' premises)	80	80	Nil	Nil
Total	159	169	1	Nil

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	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—

Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	4	—	—	—

†To prevent any differences between the lists kept respectively by the Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectors of Factories of the numbers of factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Factories Act, 1961 are enforced by Local Authorities, it is requested that Local Authorities should compare their lists of factories with the lists kept by H.M. Inspectors of Factories. **i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 123(1)), Institutions (Section 124) sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Section 127), Slaughterhouses (Section 175 (1) (d) and (e)) and Railway Running Sheds (Section 175(2) and (10)).

PART VIII OF THE ACT. Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	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 to work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Wearing apparel						
Making, etc.,						
Cleaning and						
Washing	2	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush-making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea Picking	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather Sorting	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding etc. of Buttons etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed Toys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket-making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

