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**LISKEARD
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**



The
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1966

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 1966.

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year 1966 the estimated population of the Health Area rose by 420 to a total of 51,500. Very small decreases in Liskeard R.D. and Torpoint U.D. were offset by moderate increases in St. Germans R.D., Saltash M.B. and Liskeard M.B. and by a very small increase in Looe U.D.

There was an appreciable excess of live births over deaths, and the corrected birth rate for the Area was above the national figure. In one district in particular—Saltash M.B.—there was something of a “population explosion” with 180 live births, and a corrected birth rate of 23.9 per 1,000 of population. The corrected rate in Torpoint U.D. at 22.3 was also appreciably above the Area rate of 18.7 per 1,000 of population. Both the still-birth rate and the infant mortality rate for the Health Area were below the corresponding figures for England and Wales. No maternal deaths occurred during 1966.

The Area death rate was marginally lower than the national death rate. The principal causes of death showed up in much the same order of prevalence as in previous years. Heart disease, which caused 38% of all deaths, was clearly ahead of cancer (17%) and stroke (15%). Close on half of the deaths attributed to heart disease were due to disease of the coronary arteries of the heart. Of the defined forms of cancer that affecting the windpipe and lungs was most common and caused 24 deaths as against 11 due to cancer of the stomach. Of the 691 persons who died during the year 345 had reached or exceeded the age of 75 years at the time of death.

The incidence of notifiable disease was not heavy during 1966. The total of 387 cases notified represented an attack rate of 7.51 cases per 1,000 of population. Measles with 293 notifications was the most prevalent of this group of diseases, and the districts most affected were St. Germans and Liskeard Rural Districts. None of the more serious forms of notifiable disease occurred, and there were no deaths attributed to this cause.

For many years there has been a downward trend in the incidence of newly notified cases of tuberculosis but this decline has not been a steady falling gradient, but one in which a fairly marked reduction in any particular year is commonly followed by an upswing in the curve of incidence in the following year. This pattern was again evident in 1966 when the incidence rose as compared with 1965. In all 16 new cases were notified as against 9 in the preceding year. The tendency for the majority of cases to come from the older age groups was again in evidence and no less than 12 of the cases were aged 45 years or above at the time the infection was discovered and notified. In spite of better and more widely available methods of diagnosis, such as public mass radiography sessions provide, and improved and very effective methods of treatment, tuberculosis is still a disease to be viewed with concern. Some strains of the tubercle bacillus acquire resistance to anti-tuberculous drugs and such infections prove difficult, and tedious to treat. Very occasionally more serious and almost forgotten forms of the disease show up and such was the case towards the

end of 1966 when a 14-year-old schoolgirl developed tuberculous meningitis. Not so very many years ago such a case would almost certainly have had a fatal outcome and even with modern treatment some residual disability may persist. In the case I have cited the child involved still has not been able to resume school some six months after the onset of the infection.

In recent years a relatively mild form of gastro-enteritis has become prevalent. This affects in the main children in primary school age groups i.e. from 6—10 years old, and is less prevalent amongst older children, and adults. It appears to be active at all seasons of the year in contra-distinction to food poisoning, and more conventional forms of gastro-enteritis which are usually more prevalent during the warmer months. In younger children it is commonly a very mild, indeed a trivial illness, but tends to be more severe in adults when these are involved. Specimens from patients give negative bacteriological results, and the probability is that some form of virus, as yet not positively identified, is responsible for the illness. The mode of spread of this disease is not precisely known. The infection is almost certainly carried in the vomit and the stools, but it is also probably transmitted by droplets from the nose and mouth of cases. In this respect it resembles the common cold and because this method of spread is involved it is difficult, if not impossible, to effectively control the spread of the infection. It is also likely that in the case of children sub-clinical infections which, because of this mild and transient nature are not recognised, can nevertheless function as links in the chain of infection.

In my Annual Report for 1965 I referred to the hazard presented to consumers of untreated milk by the existence of contagious abortion infection or brucellosis amongst cows in milking herds. Since then this subject has received a good deal of publicity and I personally have seen articles in newspapers, in a journal which circulates widely in the farming industry and have seen and heard very interesting and informative programmes on radio and television drawing attention to the adverse effects of this disease on agricultural economies, and on the health of farmers, cowmen, veterinary surgeons, and to some lesser extent on consumers of untreated milk. As far as the last hazard is concerned the heat treatment of all raw milk in pasteurisation plants provides a solution which is readily available. The threat to those who work closely with cattle is not so easily dealt with, and its resolution together with that to the economy of the agricultural industry calls for the eradication of the disease in cattle under the same type of policy which was successfully carried out some years ago for the eradication of tuberculosis. As I write, the first small and very inadequate steps are being taken in Cornwall to deal with the problem. As is generally the case in this type of situation, financial considerations, whether in relation to compensation to be paid for infected animals or for augmenting the staff and technical facilities necessary to carry through any scheme of eradication, are the factors which decide the rate at which remedial measures can proceed. At the present time we must reluctantly recognise the fact that any rapid and comprehensive scheme for the eradication of brucellosis in cattle does not rate a high degree of priority or urgency in the national plan.

The identification of sources of brucella infection in milking herds is a tedious and time-consuming procedure. At present there is only one sampling officer on the staff of the County Council, and he has so far had to confine his efforts to investigations of herds in West and Mid-Cornwall. Because of this very little investigation of milking herds of producer-retailers in this Health Area has been carried out. It is a fact that in Cornwall some 20-25% of milking herds which have been sampled show some evidence of Brucella abortus infection in the milk. On this basis some 16 to 19 of the 78 producer-retailer milking herds in this Health

Area may be expected to show evidence of infection in their milk. If we are to proceed from the position of intelligent guesswork to the actual ascertainment of sources and extent of infection the recruitment of further sampling officers is necessary. Here however difficulties, principally financial, do not give hope of any early or rapid improvement in the present very unsatisfactory state of affairs and in face of this and the very luke-warm schemes for eradicating the disease from cattle, I can only repeat the advice generally given against the consumption of untreated milk.

The welfare and living standards of two sections of our affluent society continue to cause concern. These are the so-called "problem families" and the elderly, and in particular old people living alone. In the former case the parents are commonly below average in intelligence, the wage-earner is usually without skills, and is therefore unable to secure and hold well-paid employment, and both parents are ill-equipped to resist the blandishments of doorstep salesmen, the attractively set out and brightly coloured catalogues of mail order suppliers and the social pressures of "keeping up with the Jones" which appear to apply at all levels of society. The extension in car ownership puts further strains on the resources of such families. Apart from the standing charges for taxing and insuring the vehicles, outgoings on repairs and maintenance are frequently well above average because the cars owned are old and in poor mechanical condition. Possession of a car also tempts the owner to take employment some distance away from home with the inevitable extra expense such travelling involves. A recent instance comes to mind in which out of a weekly income of around £12 no less than £3.10.0d. was spent on travelling to and from the place of work. More often than not the call to assist these families originates in concern about a relatively small debt, frequently in respect of the rent of the Council house they occupy, but when the full financial liabilities are exposed the total debt load may exceed £150-£200. It is noteworthy how much of the worry and anxiety of such a situation is borne by the wife. Many of the husbands seem to think that provided they hand over a certain amount of their wages each week, there is no need for further concern on their part as to how the household budgeting is done.

Elderly people, and especially those living alone, continue to present anxieties and problems to their relatives, their neighbours, and to social workers. The pattern, stemming very largely from degenerative changes and ageing of the vessels supplying blood to the brain, is all too familiar to those who come in contact with older people. Coupled with a failing memory is a deterioration in standards of cleanliness both personal and in relation to the surroundings. In addition many, through lack of an adequate income or through a cranky and unreasonable pre-occupation with frugality, live on an unsatisfactory diet which sooner or later give rise to malnutrition and avitaminosis. In one respect at least the situation is improved. Old people are now much more receptive to the idea of entering welfare accommodation in an Old People's Home where they may be adequately cared for. Indeed there is now a problem here of providing sufficient places for the number of applicants seeking places and a period of waiting is the rule for the great majority of applicants. New homes will be provided in Callington and Liskeard in the course of the next couple of years and whilst this new provision may reduce waiting lists it will not eliminate them.

The provision of hospital beds for old people in need of care, attention and nursing beyond the scope of welfare accommodation is still far from adequate, and one still hears all too often of old people rendered bedfast by accident or infirmity having to wait for a hospital bed when their domestic circumstances particularly during the hours of darkness give cause for much anxiety. If in making these observations I appear to

be unduly critical of the hospital authorities, let me say at once that I am well aware of their difficulties in providing accommodation and staff for this type of patient, and that I do not overlook the special efforts they make to give priority to cases where they are made aware of the unsatisfactory and sometimes desperate domestic background.

In the field of water supply the situation is generally satisfactory although there are some localities in which consumers still experience difficulties. These relate in the main to shortage of water during times of heavy demand, and to the appearance of sediment and 'discolouration' in the supply, both of which arise from older and now inadequate distribution mains. The East Cornwall Water Board is aware of the inadequacies and has a programme to deal with them, but for financial and other reasons this will take time.

The position in respect of sewerage and sewage disposal shows a gradual improvement with large schemes in Liskeard Borough and in Calstock Parish well in hand. There is also good prospect that a comprehensive scheme for Looe will not be long delayed. This last will remove a major source of nuisance concerning which I have in previous reports written in a very critical vein. In the Liskeard Rural District the position has now been reached where schemes to cater for relatively small hamlets are being considered. A possible obstacle to the implementation of such small schemes is the high cost in relation to the limited number of dwellings served—in some cases as much as £400 to £500 per dwelling.

In an area which is mainly rural in character it may seem odd to write of any difficulty in finding and securing suitable sites for disposing of household refuse. Nevertheless this is certainly the case, more particularly in the western half of the Health Area. The increase in the volume of household and trade refuse to be disposed, coupled with more critical attitudes of disposal methods, have added considerably to the difficulty of securing suitable sites. I have already said, and I offer no excuse for repeating here my view, that ratepayers will have to accept higher charges if really satisfactory arrangements for the collection and disposal of refuse are to be made. Improved types of refuse collecting vehicles, and more efficient methods of tip management are likely to increase noticeably the cost of this service. In addition the not unreasonable demand for the inclusion in this service of ways and means of disposing of heavier items such as motor car bodies, old furniture, mattresses—what is commonly called "junk"—will further increase rate-borne expenditure under this head. This latter type of refuse poses little problem to public health but is presenting an increasing threat to the amenities of the countryside and open spaces near any centre of population.

In concluding the general preface I should like to place on record yet again my sense of gratitude and indebtedness to the Members, Officers and staffs of the six District Councils for the help and co-operation that I have received from them during 1966.

I have the honour to be

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 W. L. Daniel, Chairman.
Councillor H. G. Preston, 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, A.I.A.S., A.I.H.M., M.A.P.H.I., Mun.B.I., Deputy Public Health Inspector and Surveyor.

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)	13,430
Number of Inhabited Houses at 1st April, 1966	5,095
Rateable Value as at 31st December, 1966	£281,756
Product of Penny Rate as at 31st March, 1966	£1071-1-11d.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1966

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births	103	84	187
	Liskeard R.D.	Health Area No. 7	England & Wales
Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	16.7	18.7	17.7
Still Births	2	1	3
	Liskeard R.D.	Health Area No. 7	England & Wales
Still birth rate per 1,000 total live births	15.8	11.4	15.4
Deaths	66	69	135
	Liskeard R.D.	Health Area No. 7	England & Wales
Death rate per 1,000 of population	8.5	11.5	11.7
No maternal deaths were registered.			
	Male	Female	Total
Deaths of infants under one year of age	1	4	5
	Liskeard R.D.	Health Area No. 7	England & Wales
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	26.7	17.9	19.0

Principal Causes of Death at All Ages

Heart Disease	56
Stroke	19
Cancer (all sites)	17
Circulatory disease	11
Respiratory disease	10

Of the 187 live births registered 16 were illegitimate. This represents 8.6% of the total.

Coronary heart disease caused close on half of all deaths attributed to heart disease. Of the defined forms of cancer causing death, that affecting the lung and windpipe was most prevalent.

Of those who died during the year 44% had reached or exceeded the age of 75 years at the time of death.

Notifiable Disease (other than tuberculosis).

The evidence of this group of disease was moderate during 1966. In all 148 cases were notified of which 136 were measles. No case of the more serious types of disease was notified, and no deaths were attributed to this form of disease.

The following are details of cases and case rates :—

Disease	Cases	Rate per 1,000 of population	
		Liskeard R.D.	Health Area No. 7
Measles	136	10.13	5.69
Pneumonia	7	0.52	0.89
Whooping Cough	5	0.37	0.43

Tuberculosis.

Two cases of respiratory infection were notified during the year. There were no deaths from tuberculosis.

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

		Male	Female
		Liskeard R.D.	Health Area No. 7
0— 4	—	—	—
5—14	—	—	—
15—24	—	—	—
25—44	1	—	—
45—64	—	1	—
65 and over	—	—	—
	1	1	1
		Rate per 1,000 of population	
		Liskeard R.D.	Health Area No. 7
New cases		0.15	0.32
All known cases		2.68	3.07

At the end of 1966 there were 30 known cases of respiratory tuberculosis and 6 known cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis residing in the Rural District.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

No action under Section 47 of this Act was called for during 1966.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Generally satisfactory standards were maintained during the year, and no case of food poisoning was notified.

Water Supply.

In most parts of the Rural District a supply of water, wholesome in quality and adequate for all domestic needs, was provided by the East Cornwall Water Board.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Schemes for bringing this amenity to quite small communities have been under consideration. It is unfortunate but inescapable fact that as the population group to be served decreases in size the cost of providing sewage disposal per unit of population—usually expressed in terms of cost per dwelling—soars to levels which raise doubts about the economic viability of the scheme. Whereas in a scheme recently provided to serve a fairly compact urban area with a population of 4,700 the cost runs out at about £100 per house, the comparable figure in small schemes designed to serve hamlets in the Rural District are likely to cost around £350 per house or even more if the dwellings to be served are not compactly grouped. It may well be that in such situations the use of individual septic tanks may be a more realistic way of providing this amenity.

Factories Act, 1961.

No difficulties in the operation of this Act were experienced during 1966.

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

This report by Mr. G. Rogers follows. I should like to express to Mr. Rogers, Mr. Lawry and Mr. Cowling my sincere thanks for the help and co-operation they have given me during the year.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Water Supply.

It is a very satisfying thought that by this year, 1966, every village and hamlet in this large and scattered rural district 28 miles by road from N.E. to S.W., is supplied with mains water; the last village, Doddycross, having been provided with the necessary amenity recently.

The East Cornwall Water Board has continued extracting water from the River Fowey at a point below Trekievesteps, conveying it to the St. Cleer treatment works and in due course to all parts of this district either by gravity or from high level service reservoirs supplied with an adequate flow by the use of high-pressure electric pumps.

(1) Quality.

There is not the slightest concern regarding the quality of the water supplied by the Water Board mains and I have had no complaints in this direction throughout the year.

Daily samples of raw and settled water are taken and tested to ascertain its pH value so that adequate treatment can be given to produce a near neutral water having a pH of 7.0.

Samples of the treated water are also taken for chemical analysis and for bacteriological examination; the latter every two weeks.

Several samples of water from private wells and springs have been taken during 1966, usually as a result of proposals to use the supplies for agricultural and domestic purposes. These have been subjected to bacteriological examination. The persons concerned are then informed whether or not the water is fit for human consumption and in many instances advice is given as to ways to prevent and avoid contamination.

Particulars of those samples are given herewith :—

Examination of Water Samples.

Linkinhorne.

12/5/66. Shallow well. Direct from bucket in dip well. Rilla Mill. (Unsatisfactory).
17/8/66. Land Spring. Direct from spring. Plushabridge, Linkinhorne. (Unsatisfactory).

Menheniot.

12/1/66. Land Springs. Tap. West Penquite, Nr. Liskeard. (Satisfactory).

South Hill.

5/1/66. Shallow well—from electric pump outlet pipe. Trenavin, South Hill. (Satisfactory).

St. Cleer.

10/6/66. Land Spring. Taken from open end of stoneware pipe. Lamelgate Cottage, St. Cleer. (Satisfactory).

St. Keyne.

25/8/66. Land Spring. From Reservoir, Penhale, St. Keyne. (Satisfactory).

St. Neot.

10/2/66. Land Spring. Direct from spring. Trewindle, St. Neot. (Suspicious).
31/3/66. Land Spring. Tap, Blackator Farm. Spring water raised by hydraulic ram—St. Neot, Liskeard. (Satisfactory).
25/8/66. Land Spring. Direct from spring chamber, Treverbyn. (Unsatisfactory).

St. Pinnock.

30/6/66. Land Spring. Tap. Old Powder Mills, Nr. Herodsfoot. (Satisfactory).
14/6/66. Land Spring. Tap. Frenchway Cottages, Herodsfoot (Mrs. Puckey). (Unsatisfactory).
28/6/66. Tap. Frenchway Cottages, Herodsfoot (Snellgrove). (Satisfactory).

St. Veep.

25/3/66. Land Springs. Tap in kitchen — West Tencreek, St. Veep, Lostwithiel. (Water raised to tank by means of hydraulic ram). (Satisfactory).

Warleggan.

5/1/66. Shallow well. Public pump, Warleggan Village. (Satisfactory).

(2) Quantity.

No shortage of water occurred in any part of this District during the year. Adequate supply of treated water was always available at the St.

Cleer works, in spite of the increased demands made upon it by the additional sewerage systems which have been completed and brought into use.

The East Cornwall Water Board has now completed its survey and investigation into the nature of the rock strata in the area of Trekievesteps and it has been decided to construct a dam across the valley some 300 yards from the public highway. A contract amounting to approximately half-a-million pounds has been let and the work will be commenced early in 1967.

No efforts were made during 1966 to induce the Board to carry out fluoridation of water supplied in this area and there are now no proposals to do so.

Water from the Board's Treatment Works at St. Cleer has a pH value of 7.0 and being therefore neutral it has no corrosive effect on metal. Most private sources have an acid reaction but as nearly all water piping is of plastic there is little or no danger of metallic poisoning. Hardly any lead pipes are used to convey drinking water in this area.

A public well at Doddycross, always heavily polluted, and one at Trevelmonde were closed during the year. The pump at Doddycross was removed and the pump-house passed to the Menheniot Parish Council for use as a bus shelter. The one at Trevelmonde was retained as an object of local interest.

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	157	90	30	Nil	—
Broadoak	182	100	33	Nil	—
Duloe	540	405	133	Nil	—
Lanreath	350	230	73	Nil	—
Lansallos	1405	1370	450	Nil	—
Lanteglos	1080	990	327	Nil	—
Linkinhorne	1070	700	227	Nil	—
Liskeard	1002	610	193	Nil	—
Menheniot	1075	760	253	Nil	—
Morval	467	96	27	Nil	—
Pelynt	466	280	87	Nil	—
South Hill	368	150	50	Nil	—
St. Cleer	1495	1120	370	Nil	—
St. Ive	1180	810	270	Nil	—
St. Keyne	172	82	27	Nil	—
St. Martin	437	230	73	Nil	—
St. Neot	788	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 end of 1965 the Sewerage Scheme for the villages of Rilla Mill and Upton Cross was well in hand and starts had been made in the villages of St. Keyne, Trewidland and Widegates. All of these were completed and in use during 1966. In addition a sewerage system to cope with the hamlets of Merrymet and Pengover was almost completed. It was possible for the sewer lines receiving the drainage from Merrymet to be put into use, but due to delay in the delivery of the pumps required to raise the sewage from Pengover, this hamlet would not be connected into the system. At the end of the year the pumps had been delivered and without doubt the Pengover sewer will be in operation in the early part of 1967.

In the last-mentioned scheme the Council decided to use for the first time the Comminutor form of pump, where the sewage is macerated and can be pumped up through a small bore plastic pipe. The success of this method will be watched with interest, as, if successful, it would be possible to lower costs of future schemes.

A contract for sewerage systems and disposal works for the two villages of St. Neot and Mount had been accepted in 1965, and work in the former of these was commenced early in 1966. By the end of the year it was well in hand and it is estimated that by May, 1967 the system will be in use. Mount village scheme was commenced in December.

In the 1965 Annual Report, mention was made of Lerryn and Highway villages and at that time it was anticipated that schemes for these villages would be well in hand during 1966. The expected progress did not materialise however, due, in the case of Lerryn, to difficulties in obtaining land, and in the case of Highway to the opinion of the Cornwall County Council that this hamlet should not be developed.

Certainly the scheme for Lerryn must proceed and it is anticipated that when the various problems have been overcome, a start will be made. My Council is not in agreement with the Cornwall County Council concerning Highway and therefore the provision of a scheme will have to await the outcome of the discussions between the two Authorities.

With the completion of the schemes mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, all of the major and most of the minor villages have now been sewered. In certain villages these services have brought about rapid development by private enterprise. The resultant increase in rateable value is, of course, very gratifying, but on the other side of the scale problems have been caused. Some development has been so abnormal that a few recently provided works have been found to be either overloaded or very nearly so—a state of affairs which, it was anticipated, would have been reached several years hence.

In this connection my Council found it necessary to instruct their Consulting Engineers to report on three of their works, viz:—Dobwalls, Pelynt and St. Cleer. It was found that only at Dobwalls was actual overloading due to an increase in population but at St. Cleer and Pelynt surface water was a main factor in causing the works to operate unsatisfactorily at certain periods. At Pelynt where road drains discharge directly into the sewer, the Highway Authority (the Cornwall County Council) agreed to lay a separate surface water sewer with a contribution from the Liskeard Rural District Council of £595-0-0d. At St. Cleer, however, the water infiltrates from numerous sources and the Engineers have been instructed to produce a scheme for the modification of the works. Dobwalls has to be enlarged to cope with the present and allow for future development.

During the year chokages occurred in a length of sewer at Polruan and the resultant inspection revealed that the sewer partially obstructed was very thin and would not stand scraping. It was decided to prepare a scheme for the renewal of a length of sewer in 18" diameter pipes. This work to be included in the 1967/68 estimates.

It was necessary to employ an extra man and acquire another vehicle in order to carry out the routine maintenance of the new disposal works. A total of 3½ men are now employed on this work.

Generally speaking satisfactory effluents have been produced by the majority of the works. Of those completed during the year, three incorporate tertiary treatment. There seems to be little doubt but that passing the effluent over land may have to be carried out at other existing works in order to maintain Royal Commission Standards.

Sludge drying continued to be a major problem and it was only with the use of the cess-pit emptier that drying beds could be kept in circulation. In order to cope with this problem at lesser expense, it is intended to consider the use of aluminium chlorohydrate which, it is claimed, will separate the water from the sludge and permit the rapid passage of the liquid through the drying bed leaving a much more dehydrated sludge for treatment.

If this process is found to be satisfactory, it may well be brought into extensive use in 1967.

Public Conveniences.

During 1966 the Public Toilets at Upton Cross were completed and the drains from the building connected to the new sewerage system.

At Pelynt the toilet block was commenced in the early part of 1966 and completed in time for use before the summer season. This convenience fills a very urgent demand in that part of the District, not only for local residents and visitors staying in the village, but for the great numbers passing through en route to and from the coast.

The Council has decided that there is a need for a toilet block in the village of Lansallos and provision is to be made in the 1967 estimates to cover the cost. Already a suitable site has been earmarked. There being no sewer in this village it will be necessary to provide a suitable septic tank system for drainage disposal.

It can, I think, be claimed that the design of the building and the materials used in the construction make them harmonise with other buildings in almost any village. In particular a panel of natural stone walling in the front elevation is most attractive.

No extensive vandalism occurred in any of the public toilets during 1966 and the soap and paper dispensers were not damaged or interfered with in any way. It is quite likely that the Council will now agree to the placing of these amenities in every convenience in the Rural District and this is to be encouraged.

At the end of the summer season only the toilets at St. Saviours Hill, Polruan were closed. This was a new departure but welcomed by most.

All toilets had part-time attendants employed to keep them clean and in a sanitary condition. Difficulties were experienced only at Polperro where a considerable influx of visitors from coaches and private cars sometimes resulted in the flushing arrangements being unable to cope with the demands made upon them.

The walls of the Public Convenience at The Warren, Polperro were tiled from floor to ceiling.

At Polperro in an endeavour to improve the standard of cleanliness in the various public conveniences (and streets), the Council appointed a man full time on this work. This brought about the desired result.

Public Health Nuisances.

During the year complaints continued to be received from people living in close proximity to factory farming establishments concerning smell and fly nuisances. In each case certain improvements were effected

and the cause for complaint was removed. Without doubt, with modern farming techniques and the growth of the villages as residential centres, one can expect more complaints of this nature in the future. Whereas countrymen were often prepared to accept animal aromas, the urban people who are now coming to live in the villages are not prepared to do so.

Refuse Collection.

This service has been continued and even expanded during 1966.

All villages and hamlets receive a weekly collection whilst in Polperro and Polruan the service is twice weekly.

During the summer season a collection of waste material from cafes at Polperro is made three times weekly, and this is done mainly because of the difficulty of storage on the actual premises.

Two small refuse collection vans were purchased during the year for use at Polperro and Polruan. These, although originally of standard design, had to have some modifications made to the bodies on account of the very narrow streets and lanes which have to be negotiated.

As I reported in 1965 the two main refuse tips—one at St. Cleer and one at Bury Down—are rapidly filling and extra attention is required to keep them under control. These tips are in fact disused stone quarries and as the refuse surface rises there is a much greater danger of paper being blown out of the tips and over the surrounding countryside. For this reason the use of bulldozers has had to be more frequent to consolidate and cover the surface. Each of these tips has, I think, about one year's useful life left and it is for that reason other sites have been sought. Obviously the most suitable spot would be in the central part of the district, with good access roads, away from villages and hamlets and, if possible, not on good agricultural land.

An area was selected not far from East Taphouse but it was refused by the Planning Committee, not on the grounds of proximity to a village, but because of possible contamination of the River Fowey.

Further investigations were then made in the Parishes of St. Pinnock and Lanreath and an area of land was eventually selected near Connon Bridge. Planning consent was given, subject to the culverting of a small stream and to complete controlled tipping being carried out. The owner is being approached with a view to purchasing some seven acres together with two cottages standing close by. It is hoped that this tip will be in operation before the existing ones are completely filled.

Litter.

In 1966 the County Highways Department decided to replace the metal drums at lay-bys and roadside verges with metal stands holding paper sacks for reception of litter and this Council undertook their collection when full and replacement. An open truck is used for this purpose and payment by the County Council helps to meet the cost of the service.

Many more litter baskets have been placed by my department in places where litter is expected and all are emptied regularly.

A problem occurred at Polperro where a litter basket on Roman Bridge had to be replaced by standard metal bins because during early mornings sea-gulls would drag out all the paper bags and containers in a search for scraps. Even that arrangement is not completely satisfactory as many visitors who pass the spot, carrying wax cartons holding fish and chips, will not bother to lift a dust bin cover but throw the cartons over the bridge into the harbour. The cure is not a simple one.

The arrangement made a year ago for the removal of abandoned cars and car bodies has worked very satisfactorily. There have been only a few cases of dumped vehicles and these have been collected. It is believed that the existence of the three or four car-breaking firms in the area lessens the need for owners to carry out indiscriminate dumping of old bodies.

Rodent Control.

The Council has continued to employ a Rodent Operator and to carry out free treatments of private houses but recover costs for disinfections when done at business premises which, of course, includes farms.

It is found that complaints made are sufficient to keep the operator's time fully occupied but, when carrying out treatments at the premises of the complainants the opportunity is also taken to survey the houses in the near localities. This, of course, is essential for effective deratation.

A total of 793 premises were inspected and of these 526 were found to be infested and treated accordingly.

In addition, regular inspections and disinfections of the Council's refuse dumps were made and test baits of the Council's sewers were carried out. None of the latter were found to be infested, probably due to the small size of the sewers. Sewage works did suffer from minor infestations at times, but these were dealt with very quickly.

Of the 526 premises treated, 33 were farms and in some of these large kills were made. It is pleasing to note that more than one farmer paid tribute to the success of the operator's work.

As has been reported before, Warfarin still continues to be a highly satisfactory poison in this district and it has been only on the refuse tips that it has been considered advisable to introduce a change by the use of Zinc Phosphide.

Re-conditioning and Modernisation of Existing Houses.

Applications for Standard and Discretionary Improvement Grants continued to be received during 1966 at approximately the same rate as in previous years. When villages are provided with sewers, owners are encouraged to make application for grants to provide the five standard amenities rather than the statutory minimum requirements. The Council has used its power to provide additional amounts of grant where it has been necessary to build a bathroom or to construct septic tank drainage. This has provided an additional incentive to owners in the district.

The following figures will show the progress made in 1966 :—

(1) Standard Grants.

1. Number of applications received during 1966		
(a) owners/occupiers		33
(b) tenanted houses		18
(c) refused		Nil
2. Number of dwellings with improvements completed during 1966		31
3. Amount paid in Grants		£5,792
4. Amenities provided :		
(a) Fixed bath		37
(b) Shower		Nil
(c) Wash basins		37
(d) Hot water supply		39
(e) Water closets		36
(f) Food store		31

(2) Discretionary Grants.

Number of applications received in respect of owner/occupiers	5
Number of applications received in respect of tenanted houses	8
Total	13
Total amount of Grants promised	£4,979
Total number of schemes completed	10

Building Control.

During the year under review the Building Regulations 1965 came into operation. One immediate effect was that considerably more time had to be spent in the examination of plans submitted for approval. The Regulations give to local authorities the power to relax certain of the provisions, without having to apply to the Minister, but during 1966 it was only necessary to do so in one case to allow for the addition of a bathroom to an existing cottage. It must be remembered that the additional time which has to be spent on this work must mean less time spent on other duties. During the year 346 plans were submitted and approved by the Council. 103 new private dwellings and 35 Council dwellings were completed in 1966.

In addition 2 extra units of accommodation were provided by conversions.

Camping and Caravan Sites.

During the year under review visits were made to all the licensed camping sites and generally conditions were found to be satisfactory.

The effect of the 1960 Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act has been to improve very considerably the conditions on Caravan Sites, but the number of loopholes in the Public Health Act, 1936, which controls tenting sites makes it extremely difficult to apply.

On one caravan site many caravans were replaced by chalets during the year and this is a trend which I believe will continue in the future. The chalets were erected complete with bathrooms and all facilities.

During the year the first licences in the Rural District was granted for a permanent residential caravan site. The number of caravans permitted was 20 and the natural setting of the site enabled a first-class lay-out to be achieved. Before the caravans were occupied all the necessary toilets, roads and other facilities were provided.

Work continued on the existing licensed sites and in one case the whole of the camp roads were given a bituminous macadam surface. On two sites new additional toilet blocks were constructed including, in one case, a new laundry room.

Gipsy Camps.

There is from time to time a colony of gipsies resident in the rural district which stay in the area for a period and then move on to other parts. Consideration was given by the Council to the provision of a Council-owned camp with all the amenities provided, but in view of the short periods during which the gipsies stay, it was not considered practical at that time.

Arrangements were made, however, for an area of land to be levelled and cleared so that the gipsies would have a place which could be used by them when in the district.

Food.

1. Meat Inspection.

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

Inspection of meat is made during routine visits to the butchers' shops.

2. Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960.

Visits have continued to be made to food shops and restaurant kitchens. I have very little to add to what I said in 1965 except to stress that standards can only be maintained by frequent and regular inspections. The employment of casual staff in kitchens with frequent changes makes it very difficult to achieve much in the field of health education.

There have been no food poisoning outbreaks during the year.

Improvements were carried out to an existing butcher's shop and a new hot water system installed. A new butcher's shop and a new fish and chip shop were opened and in both cases the premises complied with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

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

Grocers' Shops	...	66	Greengrocers' Shops	...	2
Butchers' Shops	...	12	Bakehouses	...	2
Cafes & Restaurant Kitchens	31		Fish Shops	...	1
Hotel & Guest House Kitchens	21		Fish & Chip Shops	...	1
Licensed Premises	...	25	Ice Cream Premises	...	138

3. Examination of Food.

Inspection of food is carried out during routine visits to food shops on request from retailers. Due to refrigerator breakdowns the following consignments of food were condemned :—

- 10 lbs. shoulder ham.
- 164 packs of fish, steak, meat and vegetables.
- 9 packs of fruit.
- 114 packs of chips, chicken, pastry.
- 162 packs of ice cream.
- 12 packs of fish cakes, fish fingers, etc.
- 12 meat pies.

All condemned food is disposed of at the Council's refuse dumps and treated with dye under my supervision.

4. Licensed Premises.

Visits were made to the 25 licensed premises in the Rural District. Arrangements were made for a new improved sanitary block to be erected at one premises during the coming year.

5. Milk and Dairies Regulations 1959.

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

During the year three persons were registered as Distributors of milk.

One of the dairies is used as a cream factory and routine inspections have been made throughout the year. Twenty samples of the cream were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination and for examination for the presence of *Brucella Abortus*. In all the samples taken no *Brucella Abortus* was detected and the bacteriological standard was satisfactory. A large amount of the cream from this factory is distributed for sale all over Devon and Cornwall. The standard of hygiene is good and all cream is pasteurised.

Food and Drugs Act, 1965.

During the year 6 additional premises were registered for the sale of Ice Cream. Thirty-eight samples of Ice Cream were taken in 1966 and of these twenty-nine were placed in Grades 1 and 2 and nine were in Grade 3. The practice of selling loose ice cream continues to grow. Unfortunately the general public, particularly summer visitors, prefer this product to the wrapped variety. I have endeavoured to persuade traders to use sterilising agents in the liquid in which servers are kept.

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Report on the Operation of the Act in the Liskeard Rural District during 1966.

The year under review was spent in re-visiting premises already inspected and carrying out inspections of those premises registered for the first time.

When the first inspections were made, many of the retail shops were not maintaining the required temperature, but over the last year considerable improvements have been effected in this respect. Improved heating facilities were installed in many shops and no complaints were received from employees during the winter of 1966.

During routine visits the most common contravention found is that the Abstract of the Act is not on display. This invariably becomes mislaid but after some search is found.

Most of the premises in the Rural District are small shops and cafes, often attached to the owner's dwelling house and in these cases adequate facilities for staff are readily available.

There was inadequate sanitary accommodation in the case of 11 premises and satisfactory arrangements have now been made in the case of 6 of these. The other 5 premises are in process of having water closets provided.

No further steps have been taken regarding lighting requirements as it was felt undesirable to lay down any standard until regulations are produced. It is to be hoped that these will be introduced at an early date.

The occupiers of all the premises have been informed of their obligation to notify the Council of any accidents to employees. No notifications have been received during the year but one can never be sure that it can therefore be concluded that no accidents have occurred. No inadequate guarding of machinery has been detected during inspections made.

Cafes and Restaurants are, in the main, open during the summer season only, and much casual labour is employed. The number of workers fluctuate and it is difficult to maintain a permanent record of number and sexes of employees in any of these establishments.

During the year the following items were provided or attended to, following informal notices :—

Item	Premises
Thermometer	24
Abstract of Act and Regulations	24
First Aid Kits	28
Wash hand-basins with hot and cold water	7
Drinking vessels	3
Complete cleansing and re-decoration	3
Hand-rails to stair-case	3

A large proportion of the shops and catering premises have been subject to inspection under the Food Hygiene Regulations and in these cases many of the requirements of the Act were satisfied by compliance with those Regulations.

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	6
Retail Shops	8	54	53
Wholesale shops, warehouses	Nil	Nil	Nil
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	Nil	29	29
Fuel storage depots	Nil	1	1

TABLE 'B'

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises
115

TABLE 'C'

Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of Workplace	No. of Persons Employed
Offices	14
Retail Shops	96
Wholesale departments, warehouses	—
Catering establishments open to the public	96
Canteens	—
Fuel storage depots	1
Total	207
Total Males	65
Total Females	142

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

This will be my last Annual Report as I shall be retiring in March, 1968 which will be before the 1967 Report is prepared and cannot let this occasion pass without reflecting on my service with Council extending over a period of 40 years.

These years have marked a tremendous change in public health as well as housing and have shown the progress of the Rural District Councils from being the Cinderellas of Local Government into the position today where the services they provide are at least equal to those of Urban and Borough authorities.

At the time of my appointment most villages obtained water supply from the traditional village pump. There were very few soil sewers and only one village possessed a sewage treatment works. Bathrooms were very much a luxury and if a house possessed a water closet, albeit an external one, it was considered to be in a class above the average. Water supplies from wells were in the main of poor bacteriological quality and notices were invariably displayed warning all and sundry that the water must be boiled before being used for drinking.

Refuse collection as we know it today was virtually non-existent; there were very few Council houses, those that had been built were mainly for agricultural workers. Only eight years before my appointment the 1919 Housing Act gave Rural Districts their first power to build houses.

The standard of private houses in the rural districts was very low and overcrowding was common. Many dwellings were occupied by agricultural workers or persons of similar income and rents necessarily had to be low.

The district had not yet attracted the hordes of visitors which we now take for granted and neither camping nor the catering industry had become big business.

The standard of milk production was poor and with the legislation available it was an uphill task to obtain improvements in cow sheds and dairies. The method of milk delivery was by churn and open can with all the possible sources of contamination.

In the Rural District there were 30 private slaughterhouses in which I alone had to carry out meat inspection. It is indeed a sign of progress when one realises that in the earlier years tuberculosis in animals was one of the most common diseases, whereas today it is difficult to find a specimen to show the students.

The great strides which have taken place in the Rural District have occurred since 1950. The Council's major post-war task was to undertake the provision of a piped water supply throughout its district and this was nearly completed before the East Cornwall Water Board was formed. As soon as water supplies were provided, the Council embarked on the provision of sewerage of the villages and hamlets. It is gratifying to be able to write that with the exception of Lerryn, all the major villages and many hamlets have been sewered.

The 1950's saw the start of a major attack on the housing conditions of the district. Discretionary Improvement Grants have, at the time of writing the Report, been approved in respect of 454 dwellings and Standard Grants in respect of 366 houses. In addition numerous cottages have been modernised and reconditioned without the aid of grants. The demand for cottages in the Rural District by people anxious to retire in East Cornwall has raised values and has given an impetus to the reconditioning of dwellings.

In connection with slum clearance I have represented to the Council 180 dwellings and apart from a few isolated cases, most of the unfit properties have been dealt with.

The inspection of Food premises and the control of Camping and Caravan Sites has now become a major task. When one realises that there are caravan sites with populations of over 1,000 people, the importance of adequate control can be realised. With the large influx of summer visitors the importance of adequate inspection of catering premises cannot be over-emphasised. The new Regulations controlling food vehicles and stalls has added to this work. One black spot is the control of tenting sites where the legislation is still completely inadequate to cope with modern conditions. It is to be hoped that similar legislation to that controlling caravans will be introduced in the not too distant future.

In 1927 there were only 24 Council houses, but now there are over 700 including a number of one-bedroom bungalows for old people. Housing Management has now become a major task. Practically the whole of the dwellings built before the war have been modernised with the aid of Improvement Grants. Consideration will have to be given in the future to the provision of a warden's service in the villages which have a number of old people's dwellings.

In the pre-war days the work of Building Control was a very minor part of the department's work. With the advent of Building Regulations in 1965 this has become a major task, particularly to deal with the large number of plans received each month. The number of new buildings in course of erection is increasing annually and it is a pleasure to be able to see villages growing, which for so many years lay dormant.

Up to a few years ago the number of new private houses erected in this district in a year was rarely more than a dozen. In 1966 there were 103 and two conversions.

I had hoped by now that only heat-treated milk would be sold but I am afraid there is still a certain amount of prejudice against the use of this.

My forty years with this Council have been very happy ones and in every way satisfying. There have been problems, of course, but none that could not be overcome by consideration and reasonableness.

It has been gratifying to have been able to play a part in the growth and development of the Liskeard Rural District and to have witnessed a mammoth improvement in Public Health.

I would like to express my appreciation for the help and co-operation I have received from members of the Liskeard Rural District Council both past and present, to Dr. F. Campbell the Medical Officer of Health in 1927, to Dr. Toogood up to 1948, and to the present Medical Officer of Health, Dr. P. J. Fox, with whom I have had the pleasure and good fortune to work during the past 19 years.

Finally I must record the wholehearted support in every department given me by Mr. G. M. Lawry, my deputy, and Mr. G. O. Cowling, Assistant Surveyor, both of whom are most energetic and efficient. No one could wish for better.

Au revoir.

G. ROGERS.

APPENDIX 1.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH—ALL AGES—1966

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	79	56	45	23	38	24	265
Cancer (all sites)	46	17	11	14	21	11	120
Stroke	16	19	15	9	35	8	102
Respirat'y disease	26	10	8	2	7	6	59
Circulat'y disease	9	11	7	4	3	2	36
Accidents	6	2	6	2	3	1	20
Digestive disease	3	2	3	—	—	—	8
Geneto-urinary disease	3	2	—	—	1	1	7

APPENDIX 2.

TYPES OF HEART DISEASE AND CANCER CAUSING DEATH—1966

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	25	19	14	11	10	124
Hypertension with heart disease	2	3	—	1	3	—	9
Other heart disease	32	28	26	8	24	14	132
Cancer of lung and bronchus	10	4	3	4	3	—	24
Cancer of stomach	5	1	1	1	2	1	11
Cancer of breast	4	1	—	—	2	2	9
Cancer of uterus	4	—	—	—	1	1	6
Other cancers	23	11	7	9	13	7	70

APPENDIX 3.

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS—1966

District	0-4 years	5-14 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65-74 years	75 years and over	All ages
St. Germans R.D.	3	1	9	39	64	97	213
Liskeard R.D.	5	—	2	26	42	60	135
Saltash M.B.	4	1	2	16	31	52	106
Torpoint U.D.	1	—	2	14	9	31	57
Liskeard M.B.	3	1	3	14	27	72	120
Looe U.D.	1	—	1	7	18	33	60
Health Area No. 7	17	3	19	116	191	345	691

APPENDIX 4.

TUBERCULOSIS NEW CASES IN HEALTH AREA No. 7—1966

Age Group	Males	Females	Persons
0—4 years	—	—	—
5—14 years	—	1	1

15—24 years	1	—	1
25—44 years	1	1	2
45—64 years	1	5	6
65 years and over	5	1	6
	—	—	—
	8	8	16
	—	—	—
	Males	Females	Persons
New case rate per 1,000 of population	0.16	0.16	0.32

CASE RATES AND MORTALITY RATES IN COUNTY DISTRICTS IN HEALTH AREA No. 7—1966

District	New cases	All known cases	Deaths
St. Germans R.D.	0.28	2.54	—
Liskeard R.D.	0.15	2.68	—
Saltash M.B.	0.24	2.30	0.12
Torpoint U.D.	0.30	3.07	—
Liskeard M.B.	0.85	5.74	0.43
Looe U.D.	0.50	4.74	—
Health Area No. 7	0.32	3.07	0.06
Cornwall County	0.23	3.48	0.04

APPENDIX 5.

CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS—1966

Age Group	Males	Females	Persons
35—44 years	—	1	1
45—54 years	1	—	1
55—64 years	9	1	10
65—74 years	8	1	9
75 and over	3	—	3

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION—1966

	Males	Females	Persons
Health Area No. 7	0.408	0.058	0.466
Cornwall County	0.399	0.088	0.487
England and Wales	0.470	0.092	0.562

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 1966 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†	30	35	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	58	63	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority** (excluding out-workers' premises).	112	112	Nil	Nil
Total	200	210	Nil	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	
	Referred			prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	(6)
(1) Want of cleanliness (S.1)	(2) 4	(3) 4	(4) —	(5) —	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	1	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	2	2	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	11	11	—	—	—

†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 prose- cutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances to work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prose- cutions
1 Nil	2 Nil	3 Nil	4 Nil	5 Nil	6 Nil	7 Nil
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

