

**[Report 1941] / Medical Officer of Health, Newquay (Cornwall) Town & U.D.C.**

**Contributors**

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NEWQUAY ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1941.

The Chairman, and Members of the Newquay Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

Herewith I beg to present my 16th Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of Newquay during the year 1941. It is an "interim" Report, and is drawn up on the lines laid down by the Ministry of Health in Circulars 2067, 2314 and 2604.

SECTION "A" STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) 5,000 acres.

POPULATION. The figure given by the Registrar-General as his mid-1941 estimate of the population is - 13,050  
Owing to the influx of evacuees, troops, and persons self-evacuated from other areas, this population is much more in the region of 25,000.

Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1941) according to Rate Book. 2,603

Rateable Value. £114,597.0.0d.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate. £430.0.0d.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

At the end of 1940, Newquay, in common with many other Reception Areas found itself in a state of embarrassment, for which in all fairness, it was only partially responsible. The town was now saddled with a population more or less equal to its peak summer population in the times of peace with the prospect that it was to be a permanent one for the duration of the War. Evacuees were still being sent to the town, which was already overcrowded, and a severe epidemic of Diphtheria put a very heavy strain on the Health Services. The billeting of Evacuees was a thankless task, and this was largely due to the fact that all the most suitable accommodation had been already requisitioned by one or other of the Services in a mad scramble before the Local Authority had realised its future needs. In addition much of the available accommodation had already been filled by unofficial evacuees, refugees, schools and other organisations. Another difficulty was, rather to our surprise, that a large number of both mothers and children were quite unfit for billeting. After due allowance had been made for the tragedies these unfortunate people had undergone, the terrors and strain of air raids, and the loss of their homes etc., one was appalled at the state of their physical being. Verminous conditions and Scabies were rampant, and Infectious Disease, Dental Caries, Tonsil and Adenoid Cases, and Specific Disease all reached a height unheard of amongst local children. Added to these conditions the prophylactic prevention of Diphtheria by immunisation was practically non-existent amongst the evacuee children, the majority of whom came from London.

At the end of 1941 it was a pleasure to note the great improvement in the physique and health of the evacuated children.





DEATH RATE per 1,000. 13.7 as compared with 12.9 for England and Wales.

This is a "crude rate" it should be noted; that is, it makes no allowance for the age composition of the Newquay population, which often works unfavourably in comparison with the standard rate because of the greater number of elderly people the town contains.

A "comparability Factor" for Newquay has been suspended for the duration of the War; and therefore it is not possible to give a corrected figure for the Death Rate.

Deaths from PUERPERAL CAUSES.

No.29 Puerperal Sepsis ... .. 0  
 No.30 Other Puorperal causes ... .. 0

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age.

All infants per 1,000 Live Births -

	M.	F
Legitimate	3	5
Illegitimate	0	3

TOTAL - 11

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... ..	25
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .. ..	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) . . . .	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years) ... ..	0

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The chief causes of Death were as follows :-

1. Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels . . . .	44
2. Other circulatory cases ... ..	7
3. Cancer, Malignant Disease. ... ..	25
4. Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	4
5. Other forms of Tuberculosis .. ..	0
6. Cerebral Haemorrhage, Disease of Brain ... ..	21
7. Diseases of Digestive Organs. ... ..	11
8. Respiratory Diseases. ... ..	16
9. Violence, accidents etc., ... ..	13
10. Other causes ... ..	37
	--- 178

AGES AT DEATH.

Under one year ... ..	11
5 and under 15 years ... ..	4
15 and under 25 years .. ..	-
25 and under 50 years .. ..	18
50 and under 65 years .. ..	27
65 and under 80 years .. ..	87
80 years and over ... ..	31

and of these 3 were over 90, and one was 100

SECTION "B" General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

(1) Medical Officer of Health.  
 (part-time).

A.G.P. Hardwick, M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.  
 Appointed 1926.

Sanitary Inspector.  
 (whole-time).

J. H. Chapple, M.S.I.A. Assoc.R.S.I.  
 Appointed 1919.



- (2) (a) Laboratory Facilities.  
Ambulance Facilities.  
Nursing in the Home.  
Treatment Centres.  
Hospitals.  
Maternity and Child Welfare.

Under the above headings, there has been no change from the arrangement for the previous years.

SECTION "C"      Sanitary circumstances of the Area.

- (1) WATER. The town is supplied by the Newquay & District Water Company, and water is derived from the following sources.
- (a) A main supply is obtained from deep adits at Indian Queens and Ruthers by gravitation; and the water is conveyed by iron pipes to reservoirs at Quintrell Downs and thence by pipe line to Newquay.
- (b) A main supply from Trewollock obtained by pumping from old mine shafts and adits; the water being afterwards conveyed to aeration and filtration plant at Fairpark.
- (c) A supplementary supply at Mount Wise, Newquay, obtained from a shaft by pumping.

The investigation of new sources of supply to Newquay which were being carried out at the outbreak of war were continued by the Company, and during the early part of this year it was obvious that the Company was anxious as to its ability to cope with the enormously increased population. To all intents the population all the year round would now be in the region of its usual summertime peak, and it was problematical whether an adequate supply could be maintained. The Ministry of Health was informed of this as the Council was concerned lest a fresh influx of Evacuees might still further embarrass the supply.

The Ministry of Health was also informed that the Council was concerned with the adequacy and purity of the Water Supply at Crantock and Tregurrian, where evacuees had been billeted against the advice of the Medical Officer. In this connection a Regional Officer was sent down to inspect these areas re the water supply. As a result evacuees were allowed in Crantock but not at Tregurrian.

During the year the Water Company advised that they definitely intended to seek powers to obtain additional water from the Porth Stream, from which they hoped to obtain approximately 20,000 gallons of water per hour. The Scheme was to be an emergency measure and the water was to be a "treated" water. It is understood that a Ministry of Health enquiry would be held early in 1942 to obtain the necessary sanction to proceed. This Scheme is opposed by your Medical Officer on the following grounds:-

1. The scheme is almost identical with that put forward in 1924-5 and which was rejected.
2. The Company proposes to supplement its present supply by taking water from what is admitted to be a polluted source. This is in itself a bad policy for a Watering Place and Health Resort, and might have a very adverse effect on the future of the town.
3. It is questionable whether exhaustive enquiries have been made to acquire other and purer supplies even if more expensive.

Your Medical Officer recommended that in his view it was desirable that all the Company's Employees engaged in operating the



Company's water supplies should be inoculated as a precautionary measure against the Enteric Group of Fevers.

The number of samples of Public Water Supply taken for analyses during the year was 10. The purity and standard of the main water supply has been satisfactory throughout the year. For purposes of economy of space the usual reports are omitted this year.

#### Crantock Water Supply.

The supply to Crantock has been a source of worry during the latter months of the year. This supply is entirely derived from shallow wells. In November the chief public well of the village was re-examined and considerable pollution found causing it to be unsafe for drinking purposes. The well has been closed and the inhabitants warned as to the desirability of boiling all water for drinking purposes.

This area will always require the closest scrutiny of its water supply and it will always be a potential source of danger until a Main Water Supply can be obtained. In view of the fact that the Water Company now has extended its main to Trerew, about two miles from Crantock, and in spite of it being a time of War, it would appear very desirous that this Local Authority should ascertain whether or not it would be possible to extend the Main the short distance necessary to give the village the pure water it should have and so relieve this Council of its heavy responsibility.

#### (2) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The routine Testing and Inspections of Drains and Sewers have been carried out and the results are to be found in the Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector which is attached.

As I have stated before, all improvements and extensions, and the new Main Drainage Scheme have been suspended for the duration of the War.

#### Pentire Outfall.

Following upon the reports of the Consulting Engineer, Mr. Alford at the end of 1940, further Tests and Examinations on the effluents were made. No fresh light could be thrown on this difficult subject and whilst the results achieved were poor, it was decided that no further action be taken at present, and that the results show that every effort feasible in Wartime has been made to remedy the nuisance. Actually during the year no complaints were received as had occurred in previous years.

#### (3) RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No action has been taken or required during the year.

#### (4) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There is nothing fresh to report under this heading. The conditions being the same as in former years.



(5) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

There is nothing fresh to report under this heading. The collection and disposal of refuse being undertaken by the Council under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, full details of which are given in his Annual Report attached.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The usual summary of the Sanitary Inspector's Report is omitted and instead the entire report of the Sanitary Inspector for the year 1941 is attached.

SECTION "D" Housing.

There has been no work under this heading during the year. No new buildings have been erected either by public enterprise or privately.

Necessary defects have been remedied where required, but no actions have been necessary under the Housing Acts, or under the Public Health Acts.

SECTION "E" Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) Milk. The number of ~~PRODUCERS AND/OR RETAILERS~~ on the Register is As in 1940, the quality and condition of the Milk Supply has been very satisfactory. The supervision of Milk in this area is always difficult, as the majority of the Purveyors obtain their milk from outside the Urban boundaries and, therefore, the source of the supply has not come under the control of this Authority. With the formation of the Milk Marketing Board the quality and condition of the Milk Supply to Newquay has gone from bad to worse

Investigation in the early part of the year (January) revealed that the ability to obtain a clean milk for the town was quite outside the power of the local Health Committee to achieve. In July several cases of illness occurred in a school and this outbreak led to further examinations of the milk supplies to the town. The reports of the analyses were alarming, so much so that further and extensive re-tests were made on Milk supplies from various vendors. These reports were so serious that the whole matter was referred to the County Medical Officer and also to the Senior Regional Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health.

Most of the Milks reported upon were those under the Milk Marketing Board, and these adverse reports did not reflect upon the local Purveyor who had to see what he was supplied with.

During the hot weather many thousands of gallons were thrown away as unusable, and it was not until the onset of the cooler weather that one could feel comfortably safe about the milk supply of the town.

The chief cause of the trouble seems to be during the collection, cooling and transportation of milk, and under the collective and centralised system of marketing Boards the bad milk appears definitely to have increased. Until the systematic control of the Milk Supply is enhanced by more rigid and drastic legislation, with severe penalties, no local authority can possibly protect its population from the unseen dangers of a dirty Milk.

(b) Meat and other Foods. The statistics under this heading will be found in the annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector. Owing to Government Control all meat is now slaughtered at the central Slaughterhouse at Lane. This is not in the Newquay U.D.



- (c) Adulteration, etc. No action has been taken under the Food and Drugs Acts, 1928; the Artificial Cream Act, 1929; the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regs. 1923 & 1927; the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regs. 1923 & 1927; and the Public Health (preservatives etc., in Food) Regs. 1925 & 1927.

SECTION "F" Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other diseases.

The following table shows the NOTIFICATION of Infectious Diseases during the year 1941.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases Notified</u>	<u>Admitted Hospital.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>
Diphtheria	39	37	1
Measles	345	x	1
Erysipelas	5	4	0
Chicken Pox	91	x	0
Whooping Cough	30	x	0
Scarlet Fever	8	7	0
Cerebro Spinal Fever	10	10	0
Pneumonia Ac. Primary	10	10	0
Epidemic Jaundice	1	1	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	0
Paratyphoid Fever B	3	2	0
Malaria BT	1	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	0
	---	--	--
	545	74x	2

x in addition some evacuee patients were treated in Hostels, and at the Westward Ho! Annexe.

The number of cases of Specific Infectious Disease notified during 1941 is the largest ever recorded in the District, where it is the exception ever to reach the 100 mark. The number recorded in 1940 was 506. A small number of cases are from the Services.

DIPHTHERIA.

This epidemic began at the end of July, 1940, and was brought to Cornwall by evacuated children. Newquay in common with other reception areas had incurred 50 cases by the end of December, 1940. Up to the end of November, 1940, all cases of Diphtheria had been transferred to the County Isolation Hospital at Truro, but owing to outbreaks throughout the County the Truro Hospital could no longer assist Newquay. The obsolete Isolation Hospital at Trevenson was therefore opened in the last week of November, 1940, and remained open until the end of February, 1941, admitting Diphtheria cases. Although the conditions of this old Hospital are very poor, and quite out of date, there is no doubt that the re-opening of this building helped enormously at a very critical time. During the three months that this Hospital was open, 16 cases were admitted.

Diphtheria smouldered throughout the year, with less cases being notified each month. The last case notified occurred in November, 1941, bringing the total for the year to 39. This gave a grand total for the whole epidemic from July 1940 to November 1941, of 89. One death occurred in the Newquay Isolation Hospital, unfortunately I have not been able to obtain the number of deaths amongst cases from Newquay admitted elsewhere.

As in 1940, the efforts to prevent the spread of the disease were drastic, and all contacts were throat swabbed and segregated, and prophylactic immunisation urged by every means possible.



The most deplorable aspect of the epidemic was that under 1% of the London Evacuees had been immunised against Diphtheria, in spite of the enormous amount of money spent in Health Propaganda in recent years and the percentage of local children immunised was not much better.

Measles, German Measles and Chicken Pox.

These three diseases ran concurrently throughout the year, and the epidemic was so large that segregation was not possible and the majority of the children had to be treated in their own homes or billets. At the end of March, the County Council took over the property of Westward Ho! and converted it into an auxiliary Emergency Isolation Hospital for the County generally and this materially assisted in the isolation of patients.

Paratyphoid Fever "B"

Three cases occurred during the year and the sources of origin were never traced. As several sporadic cases did occur throughout the County it is presumed that the local cases were of such type as there was no epidemic.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

This work, commenced in 1940, continued throughout the year :-

		<u>under 5.</u>	<u>5 to 15 yrs.</u>
No. of children completing full Course.	Jan 1940 to Dec.15th 1940	49	532
	Dec 1940 to Sept.30th.1941.	167	530
	Oct 1941 to Dec.31st,1941.	38	74
		---	---
		<u>254</u>	<u>1,136</u>

It is noteworthy that no case of Diphtheria occurred in a child who had previously been immunised against the disease

The figures quoted are disappointing in that the approximate percentage of the child population immunised is :-

<u>under 5 years</u>	<u>between 5 and 15 years.</u>
less than 40%	58%

No effort has been spared to bring the notice of free immunisation to the parents and foster parents of the town by the Local Authority, and this is in addition to the National Efforts as made through the Press and by the B.B.C.

The prophylactic used in all cases was issued to the Medical Practitioners of the town gratuitously; and in every case was the APT Toxoid made available from the Devon County Laboratory.

Measles - Convalescent Serum.

Convalescent Serum was used in a few cases by Practitioners on their own initiative.

Inoculation against the Typhoid group of Fevers.

Owing to the great increase in the population of the town, the possible shortage of water and the overstrained drainage system, I have held a stock of this Vaccine for anti-Typhoid Inoculation. There has been no suggestion that Mass Inoculation should be offered.

### Typing of Pneumococci.

This diagnostic test is available at the Laboratory of the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, and has been made use of.

### Scabies and Verminous conditions.

With the arrival of mothers and accompanied children from London, these conditions rapidly assumed epidemic proportions, and it is estimated that over 25% of the evacuees arrived in Newquay infested with Head Lice. The arrangements in Newquay were as follows :-

1. A 12-bedded Hostel had been equipped to accommodate cases of Scabies whilst the front portion of the house (shop) was converted into a delousing and head cleansing station where children and adults could attend daily.
2. All evacuees were medically examined on arrival in Newquay. Generally the new arrivals remained in a Hostel (Great Western Hotel) for a period up to 48 hours during which they were rested, cleansed and disinfested before their allocation to billets.
3. Facilities are available for the fumigation of clothing and bedding in all cases notified to the Medical Officer of Health.

At one period during the year it appeared that the existing arrangements for dealing with Scabies were insufficient; and that we were in danger of being overwhelmed with the infection. Arrangements were made and permission was obtained for the use of the old Isolation Hospital as an additional Scabies Hostel. Ultimately, however, the situation eased and at the present date these verminous conditions are negligible.

Arrangements, however, have been made that at short notice if the occasion arises that the old hospital may in a few hours be adapted for use in the treatment of Scabies.

Use has been made during the year of the Scabies Order, 1941 which came into force in November, 1941.

### Accommodation for Infectious Disease Cases.

The County Council has set under way a Scheme for a Central Isolation Hospital for the County, and I hope that this Scheme will have the unanimous support of the Newquay Local Authority.

### Tuberculosis.

No action was taken or required under the PH (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regs. 1925, or under the Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

### New Cases and Mortality during 1941.

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory.		Resp.		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5 to 15	1		1					
15 to 25	3	2						
25 to 35	9				1			
35 to 45	1	1	2					
45 to 55		1			2			
65 and upwards.	2				1			
	16	4	3		4			



Port Sanitary Regulations.

No action has been taken during the year, no vessels or passengers, entering the harbour other than Fishing Boats.

I beg to express my apologies for the late presentation of this Report which is entirely due to the greatly increased pressure of work.

A. G. P. HARDWICK,

Medical Officer of Health  
for Newquay.

20th August, 1942.

Public Health Department,  
Central Chambers,  
Newquay.

February, 1942.

SANITARY INSPECTORS DEPARTMENT

SANITARY INSPECTORS ANNUAL REPORT.

YEAR 1941.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council, and Medical Officer  
of Health.

Gentlemen,

Herewith I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for the  
year ending 31st. December, 1941.

General Statistics.

Total number of houses and premises inspected in the district.	962
Total number of complaints received, investigated and dealt with.	17
Total number of nuisances referred to Surveyor's Department.	12
Total number of nuisances found and abated after notice.	15

Disinfection, Rooms, Bedding, Etc.

Number of rooms disinfected by fumigation and spraying	162
Number of articles of bedding, clothing, etc. destroyed by burning	12
Number of articles of bedding and clothing disinfected by steam	8986
Number of books destroyed by burning	16

Drainage

The following particulars include - Sets of drains and sections of  
drains to new houses and other premises, new sets and sections to  
existing premises, sections new main drains, sets and sections of  
existing drains; all of which were inspected, supervised and tested  
during construction.

Total number of drains inspected, tested and passed

Details as follows:-

Number of sets of drains to new houses, inspected tested and passed.	1
Number of sections of new house drains.	Nil
Number of sets of new drains to existing premises.	5
Number of sections of new drains to existing premises.	3
Number of sets of existing house drains tested and remedied.	Nil
Number of Sanitary Certificates issued in respect of existing premises.	Nil
Number of new Water Closets inspected and passed.	5
Number of new connections to main sewer inspected and passed.	3
Number of new Cesspools inspected and passed.	5
Number of choked drains subsequently cleansed.	25



Housing Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year.

By Local Authority. Nil.  
By Private Enterprise. Nil.

Number of additions to houses during the year. Nil

Number of additions to hotels and boarding houses during the year. Nil

Number of Public Halls, Shops and Large Buildings erected. Nil

Efficient and sufficient sanitary accommodation has received due consideration, resulting in satisfactory provision for the respective premises concerned where necessary.

Number of new houses built since the year 1919.

By Local Authority. 113  
By Private Enterprise. 836

Number of new hotels built since the year 1920. - 15.

Existing Houses

Number of houses in which defective drainage was found, and which were subsequently remedied. 1.

Number of houses in which other defects were found and subsequently remedied. 3.

Collection and Disposal of Refuse.

During the year a number of Notices have been served to provide storage bins, these premises being chiefly occupied by Evacuees and Troops.

The vehicles in use at present are:-

One 7 cubic yard S.D. Freighter	-	Salvage Collection.
One 7 cubic yard Eagle Vulcan	-	House Refuse Collection.
One 10 cubic yard Eagle Thornycroft	-	House Refuse Collection.
One 5 cubic yard Morris	-	House Refuse Collection.

Factories Act. 1937

There are at present in the district 72 factories and One large Laundry

Number of preliminary notices served to remedy defects and complied with. 1.

Public Buildings, Cinemas, Etc.

Number of Certificates issued in respect of cinemas for purposes of the licensing authority, regarding sanitary accommodation, water supply, ventilation, temperature, cleanliness and satisfactory means of escape in case of fire. 3.

These premises are inspected periodically in a general way, but specially annually for the purposes of the Certificates.

Water Supply

Number of samples of the Public Water Supply taken for analysis in various parts of the district (Combined chemical and bacteriological Examination). 10.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926

Number of producers and/or retailers appearing on the Register ending 31st. December, 1941.	47
Number of new purveyors of milk registered, and certificates issued during the year.	1
Number of purveyors of milk discontinued throughout the year	Nil
Number of milk shops in the district, year ending 31st. December, 1941	5

Dairies and Cowsheds.

During the year visits were made to Dairies and Cowsheds in the area, in connection with the standards required by the Milk and Dairies Order

Number of informal notices given to bring cowsheds up to the required standard, and since remedied. 2.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1926.

Number of Tuberculin Tested milk distributors in the district	1
Number of Accredited Milk distributors registered in the district	1
Number of Pasteurised Milk distributors registered in the district.	1

Tuberculin Tested, Accredited and Pasteurised Milk is retailed within the district, the place of production being outside the Newquay area.

The County Council are the Licensing Authority for the purpose of Producers Licenses (Designated Milk) and sampling from Producers under this Order. Local Authorities have similar powers in respect of Retailers and which are acted upon.

County of Cornwall Ice Cream Regulations, 1929

Number of new premises registered and Certificates granted during the year.	Nil.
Total number of merchants appearing on the Register for the year ending 31st. December, 1941.	25.

Applications and premises for registration are subjected to inspection before recommendation and approval, visits are made to manufacturers and vendors premises during the season, and the remedy of any defects found, requested immediately.

Registration Certificates under the Food and Drugs Act revoke the existing Certificates issued under the County of Cornwall Act.

Public Health Meat Regulations.

Inspection of slaughterhouse, shops, stores, vehicles, for meat and other foods, year ending 31st. December, 1941.

Number of slaughtermen licensed in accordance with the requirements of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. 6.

Slaughtermens Licenses are granted subjected to renewal annually upon satisfactory compliance with the various Acts, Orders and Regulations, approval is not withheld.



continued:-

Meat Regulations

Bye-Laws requiring the stunning of all animals for food, prior to slaughter, by means of mechanically operated instruments is operative in the district.

No private slaughterhouses are in use, all slaughtering is carried out at the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse, Lane.

Inspection of Carcasses and Organs

Upon examination the following was condemned as unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered, and dispatched for salvage purposes.

Bullocks	2 Fore Quarters	237 lbs.
	5 Livers	60 lbs.
	4 Lungs and Hearts	55 lbs.
	1 Head and Tongue	25 lbs.
	5 Carcasses	1600 lbs.
	1 Hind Quarters	155 lbs.
	1 Loin and Ribs	59 lbs.
Sheep	1 Offal Set	150 lbs.
	Meat	178 lbs.
	1 Carcass	75 lbs.
	2 Heads and Plucks	20 lbs.
	1 Liver	5 lbs.
Pigs	1 Offal set	10 lbs.
	1 Fore Quarters	65 lbs.
	Meat	78 lbs.
	1 Carcass	58 lbs.
Rabbits	7 I.T.W. R.A.F.	384 lbs.
Total =		3210 lbs.

Other Foods Condemned

The following unsound Tinned Foods, Etc. were inspected, voluntarily surrendered, as being unfit for human consumption.

1 Tin Apricot Pulp	10 lbs.	
2 Cartons Sugar	112 lbs.	
3 Tins Pork Luncheon	18 lbs.	
2 Tins Springfield Beans	2 lbs.	
1 Gammon	17 lbs.	
3 Hams	24 lbs. 10 ozs.	
3 Cheeses	163 lbs. 7 ozs.	
Total =		347 lbs. 1 ozs.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act.

Number of inspections made in respect of rat infestation.	6
Number of poison rat baits laid during the year	530
Number of dead rats picked up and destroyed by burning	150.

continued:-

Rats and Mice Destruction Act.

In addition to the above action, letters were sent to various occupiers where rats are liable to be attracted to their premises through the lack of properly fitting bins and waste food lying about, requesting them to remedy same and giving instructions for the destruction and prevention of rats harbouring.

Where however the infestation is beyond their control, action is taken by the Local Authority at the cost of the persons concerned.

Petroleum Regulations Acts. 1928 - 1936.

Number of premises in the district licensed to store petroleum spirit subject to the various conditions laid down in the above Act. 14.

The licenses are renewable annually, and in all cases expire at the end of the year.

A number of storage plants have been closed, and a number taken over by the Petroleum Board and Forces for the duration of the war.

Carbide of Calcium

Number of premises in the district licensed to store Carbide of Calcium in accordance with the above Acts, and the Petroleum (Carbide of Calcium) Order, 1929. 1.

The Carbide of Calcium Licenses are in respect of approved stores which are subject to various conditions contained in the Acts and Orders, and are renewable at the end of the year.

Hackney Carriages.

The numbers and description of vehicles licensed to ply for hire in the Urban District is as follows:-

Vehicles. Motor Taxis. 32.

Drivers. Number of drivers of Hackney Carriages. 24

Hackney Carriages. Number of new Hackney Carriage Licenses issued during the year. 4.

Drivers. Number of new Hackney Carriage Drivers Licenses issued during the year. 3.

The vehicles employed are on the average a good type for hire purposes, and a steady average as regards numbers appear to be maintained from year to year, the present provision I understand is ample for the needs of the district.

Minor defaults occurring during the season were remedied without recourse to any action of the Council.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

J. H. CHAPPLE. F.S.I.A. & C.R.S.I

Sanitary, Housing, Meat Inspector. Etc.



State and Local Destruction Act. In addition to the above, licensees were required to maintain records where they are liable to be subjected to their obligations through the lack of properly fitting discs and were told that licensees should be ready to answer questions regarding the destruction and prevention of traffic violations.

There is however the intention to issue a new license, which is to be issued by the local authority at the cost of the licensee concerned. The licensees are to be issued a new license which will be valid for a period of 12 months from the date of issue.

Licensees of vehicles in the district licensed to drive motor cars are to be issued a new license which is to be valid for a period of 12 months from the date of issue.

The license and renewal certificate, which all cases expire at the end of the year.

A number of other changes have been discussed, and a number taken over by the Federal Board and discussed during the course of the year.

Under of license in the district included to drive motor cars in California in accordance with the Federal Board and the Federal Board of California (Order, 1932).

The California Motor License and the report of approved license which are subject to various conditions contained in the Act and Orders, and are renewable at the end of the year.

The number and description of vehicles licensed to drive motor cars in the Urban District is as follows:

Category	Number of new licenses issued during the year	Number of new licenses issued during the year
Drivers	1,234	5,678
Motor Cars	987	3,456
Motor Cycles	456	1,234
Motor Bicycles	123	567
Motor Scooters	78	234
Motor Trucks	34	123
Motor Buses	12	45
Motor Rickshaws	5	18
Motor Cycles (with sidecars)	23	67
Motor Bicycles (with sidecars)	8	24
Motor Scooters (with sidecars)	3	9
Motor Trucks (with sidecars)	1	3
Motor Buses (with sidecars)	0	0
Motor Rickshaws (with sidecars)	0	0

The vehicles included are in the average a good type for the purpose, and a list of the vehicles is available to the public for the purpose of the present provision I understand is being for the needs of the district.

Minor details concerning during the year were recorded without recourse to any section of the Motor License Act.

The number of new licenses issued during the year is as follows:

1. M. CARPIS, 2. M. CARPIS, 3. M. CARPIS, 4. M. CARPIS, 5. M. CARPIS, 6. M. CARPIS, 7. M. CARPIS, 8. M. CARPIS, 9. M. CARPIS, 10. M. CARPIS.

Secretary, Ministry, West London, E.C.

Report of:-

SALVAGE OF WASTE MATERIALS.  
IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF NEWQUAY.  
COMMENCING January 1st. 1941. AND ENDING December 31st. 1941.

Month	Weight			Value		
	T	C	lbs.	£	s	d
January, 1941	46	15	-	193.	15.	1.
February, 1941	14	2	88	60	10.	9
March, 1941.	19	9	7	75	13	3
April, 1941.	10	0	62	44	12	6
May, 1941.	13	7	60	55	6	9
June, 1941.	15	19	92	74	4	2
July, 1941.	18	13	69	61	18	8
August, 1941.	10	13	76	46	0	0
September, 1941.	13	17	84	60	19	6
October, 1941.	13	13	75	54	9	0
November, 1941.	22	16	85	63	19	4
December, 1941.	12	1	8	49	14	6
Totals =	<u>211</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>841</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>

Signed: J. H. CHAPPLE.

Salvage Officer.



