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COUNTY OF ZETLAND

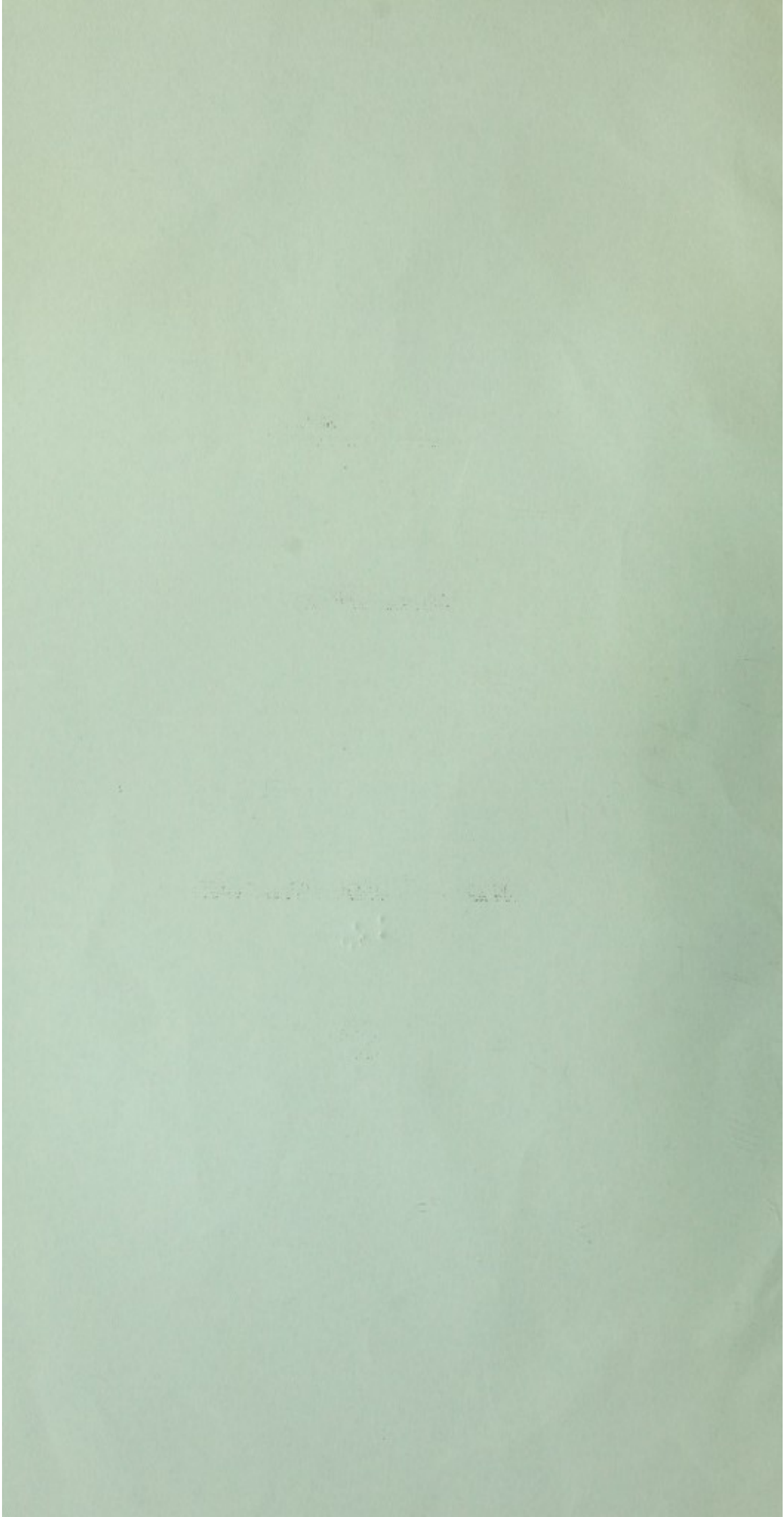
ANNUAL REPORT

of the



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1968



Public Health Office,
64, St. Olaf Street,
LERWICK.

To

The Scottish Home and Health Department
The County Council of Zetland
The Town Council of Lerwick
The Education Committee of Zetland County Council


Ladies and Gentlemen,

This report follows the established pattern and gives an account of the main features of the work of the Public Health Department during the year 1968.

Dr. W. M. Prentice, my predecessor, relinquished this appointment in December, 1967. I did not take up the appointment until the end of July, 1968. During this interval the work of the Department was most ably carried out by Dr. E. A. Ingram.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

A. R. Robertson,
Medical Officer of Health.



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VITAL STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the year 1968. Figures for the years 1966 and 1967 are given for comparison.

	<u>Zetland</u>		<u>Scotland</u>	
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	
Population (estimated)	17,371	17,231	17,122	
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	14.4	16.4	15.9	12.2
Death rate adjusted for age and sex distribution	9.4	10.7	10.4	
Live births (including illegitimate)	264	270	276	
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)				
Crude	15.2	15.7	16.1	
Corrected for Age and Sex	19.3	19.9	20.4	18.3
Illegitimate birth rate (per 100 births)	1.5	3.0	4.7	7.4
Infant mortality rate	11	30	14	21
Deaths from tuberculosis (all forms)	-	1	-	
Death rate from tuberculosis (all forms)	-	0.06	-	
Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis	-	1	-	

The above table gives a summary of the principle statistics for the past three years and the comparable rates for the country as a whole.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the county in the middle of the year was 17,122 which is 109 less than the previous year. This is a smaller decrease than has happened in previous years.

During 1968 there were 276 live births. This is slightly more than in 1967 which in turn was slightly more than in 1966.

It is pleasing to see that there was no death from tuberculosis during the year. It is also pleasing to see that the infant mortality rate has dropped down again to the usual low figure. Last year it was very high but I am sure that this was a freak due to the low numbers involved.

Infant Mortality Rate (5 year average)

1966-68	-	18
1961-65	-	14
1956-60	-	30
1951-55	-	21
1946-50	-	36
1941-45	-	32

Last year I pointed out that our deaths for the first two years of the present five year period were higher than previously but I am pleased to say that this average has already dropped due to the low number of infant deaths this year.

Deaths

There were 273 deaths in 1968 and this is 10 less than the number in 1967.

The following table shows the number of deaths classified by ages from all causes:-

<u>1968</u>			
<u>Number of Deaths</u>			
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
All ages	141	132	273
- 1	3	1	4
1 - 4	1	-	1
5 - 9	1	-	1
10 - 14	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	-	-
25 - 34	1	-	1
35 - 44	5	1	6
45 - 54	6	4	10
55 - 64	18	10	28
65 - 74	41	30	71
75 - 84	44	56	100
85 and over	21	30	51

The following table shows in order of frequency the most common ascribed cause of death.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Deaths</u>
Ischaemic heart disease	81	30%
Cerebro vascular disease	55	20%
Malignant neoplasms	44	16%
Other forms of heart disease	12	4%
Pneumonia	11	4%

As will be seen the greatest number of deaths are due to ischaemic heart disease. These deaths can be tabulated by age as follows:-

Age	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total
Males	-	-	1	11	16	23	51
Females	-	-	1	2	8	19	30
Total	-	-	2	13	24	42	81

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The following table shows the figures for the past six years for stillbirths, neo-natal deaths, and all deaths of infants under one year of age. (By neo-natal deaths are meant deaths of infants during the first month after birth. Most infant deaths occur within the first few days of birth and are caused by congenital malformations and other lesions, the prevention of which is difficult).

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Births	289	308	281	264	270	276
Total deaths under 1 year	4	6	2	3	8	4
Neo-natal deaths	3	4	2	2	8	4
Stillbirths	7	4	9	3	6	3
Infant mortality rate	14	19	7	11	30	14

In the whole county, including the town of Lerwick, 4,986 visits were made by District Nurses and by the Health Visitors to 1,355 children of pre-school age. The Child Welfare Clinic at Hillhead was attended by 301 different infants who made a total of 1,128 attendances.

WELFARE FOODS

Welfare foods and vitamin preparations were issued from the Public Health Department and the Child Welfare Centre at the Hillhead.

The following table illustrates the uptake of welfare foods during 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968.

	<u>Cartons of National Dried Milk</u>	<u>Bottles of Cod Liver Oil</u>	<u>Vitamin Tablets</u>	<u>Bottles of Orange Juice</u>
1964	21,889	1,530	525	7,062
1965	20,418	1,811	534	7,191
1966	17,672	1,304	453	8,004
1967	16,156	1,397	413	7,898
1968	14,785	1,159	527	7,805

In the country districts the District Nurses continue to help in the distribution of vitamin preparations to mothers.

DENTAL CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN/

DENTAL CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Nursing and expectant mothers are entitled to the services of a Local Authority dentist. The District Nurses encourage expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children to obtain treatment from the school dental service whenever the opportunity presents. During the year 36 expectant mothers, 83 nursing mothers and 219 pre-school children were given dental treatment by the School Dental Officers.

NURSERY AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT

There are 6 persons registered as Child Minders under the terms of the Act.

MIDWIFERY

During 1968 there were 256 confinements in hospital and 10 confinements at home. Expressed as a percentage this means that 96% of all confinements occurred in hospital. This approximates to the figures for the rest of the area of the North-Eastern Regional Hospital Board.

Two cases of puerperal pyrexia occurred during the year.

21 midwives notified their intention to practise midwifery in the county.

Maternity outfits are supplied free of charge to expectant mothers confined in their homes.

Statistics about mother and child welfare and maternity services are given on page 2 of the Appendix to this report.

HEALTH VISITING AND HOME NURSING

The Public Health Department's nursing staff consists of a Nursing Superintendent and 20 nurses. 15 of these do triple duties (health visiting, midwifery and home nursing), while 5 do double duty (health visiting and home nursing).

Recruitment to the service has been sluggish, there is an overall shortage of nurses and this is related in part to an increased demand for nurses within all branches of the health service and this coupled with the fact that many careers other than nursing are now available to girls increases the difficulty.

The staffing of those islands in which there is no resident doctor has caused us particular concern. Such a post requires a nurse of high quality, she must be able and self sufficient. Every effort should be made to render such posts attractive and adequate reward made to those nurses for the heavy and unique responsibilities which they carry.

A total of 14,698 visits were paid by the District Nurses as Health Visitors to 2,596 cases. These visits included 1,353 visits to 200 expectant mothers, 2,504 visits to 283 children born in 1968, 3,127 visits to 608 persons over 65 and 298 visits to 62 tuberculous families.

During 1968 a total of 37,505 home nursing visits were made by the District Nurses to a total of 2,336 persons. 12,665 of these visits were to 517 people over 65.

One nurse attended a midwifery refresher course during the year.

Refresher/

DOMESTIC HELP SCHEME

The home help service is an essential component of our community care services. With the home nursing and health visiting service it helps to provide a home care service. The service has increased greatly over the past ten years and it, along with the mental health service, are the two services of the local authority which have expanded most both on a national and a local basis.

The table below illustrates this expansion as far as Shetland is concerned.

	PERSONS HELPED IN CATEGORIES						HOME HELPS		
	Old People.	Chronic Sick.	Mentally Disordered.	Maternity.	Other.	Total	Full-time.	Part-time.	Equivalent.
1956	13	-	-	-	2	15	1	4	-
1957	18	-	-	2	3	23	4	3	-
1958	31	-	-	1	2	34	3	10	-
1959	55	-	-	1	1	57	9	17	-
1960	58	-	-	1	2	61	6	18	-
1961	66	-	-	2	4	72	3	25	16
1962	70	6	-	1	1	78	6	36	26
1963	75	9	2	1	4	91	2	57	38
1964	110	6	4	3	24	147	9	103	64
1965	125	4	3	9	22	163	13	118	75
1966	129	14	9	3	20	175	25	108	79
1967	148	15	7	4	168	194	18	99	67
1968	138	10	2	2	13	168	15	112	71

Whilst the service has been principally used in the care of the aged, help has also been given to the chronic sick, mentally disordered, maternity cases and other needs such as those caused by sudden illness.

CARE OF THE AGED

As was stressed in previous reports this is the most important medico-social problem facing this county and our aim has been to assist old people to remain in their own communities whenever possible. This aim coincides with the wishes of most old people who are naturally reluctant to leave their home areas and live their last years among strangers. In order to facilitate this the County Council has had to increase its community care services. These community care services have the additional merit of helping to reduce the heavy pressures on hospital beds and facilitating earlier discharge from hospital in certain cases.

A great deal of the district nurse/health visitors' time is devoted to the care of the elderly and the home help service is used principally by the elderly as indicated by the above table.

Chiropody Service

The County Council provides a free Chiropody Service for old people. Treatment is given on the general practitioner's recommendation and the service is essentially a domiciliary one operated throughout the county, as will be seen from the following table.

District/

<u>District</u>	<u>No. of visits made in the district.</u>	<u>No. of trips to each district during 1968.</u>
Unst	102	3
Yell	162	5
Fetlar	20	2
Northmavine	85	12
Delting	49	10
Nesting, Vidlin, Girlsta	47	18
Whalsay	76	7
Skerries	3	1
Aithsting, Sandsting	100	23
Walls	42	9
Sandness	40	5
Whiteness, Weisdale, Gott	17	13
Scalloway	49	21
Burra Isle	53	5
Lerwick, Sound	647	
Bressay	3	2
Gulberwick, Quarff	3	3
Cunningsburgh	25	17
Sandwick	41	16
Levenwick	9	6
Bigton	5	4
Virkie	26	8
	<u>1,604</u>	<u>190</u>

Meals-on-Wheels

This service has now been expanded and the following figures give an idea of what has been provided in Shetland during 1968.

Lerwick An average of 18 old people have been given meals daily, five days per week in co-operation with the W.V.S.

Scalloway An average of 9 persons have been given meals three times per week until October and from then on, five times per week. Church of Scotland volunteers help here.

Mid Yell An average of 5 people have been given meals on three days per week. The District Welfare Officer organises this service.

Fetlar The service here is done by Church of Scotland volunteers and they provide meals three days per week for an average of 6 people.

Eventide Homes

There are 29 beds in Viewforth and 13 beds in Leog House. Both houses are kept full and a close liaison is maintained with the hospital service. A further ten local authority cases are housed in the Brevik Hospital.

In order to keep old people in their communities, it has been suggested/

suggested that flatlets for old people should be provided in various districts of Shetland, and already the County Council have agreed to provide such a unit in Walls and Mid Yell.

Hospital Services

There are 50 beds for geriatric patients at the Brevik Hospital and approximately 10 of those beds are classified as Part III beds and are the responsibility of the Local Authority.

At Montfield Hospital there are 23 beds and nearly all of those beds are now used by geriatric patients.

In addition there are a further 17 beds in the Old Gilbert Bain Hospital which has been retained for use as convalescent beds for old persons who, although not nominally permanent hospital cases, require prolonged hospital treatment before being sent home.

Despite all the activity of the Local Authority, the voluntary organisations and the hospital authorities in this field, in the majority of cases relatives and neighbours often unassisted give the vital help which enables an old person to continue to live in his own home and this help is often given under the most difficult conditions and it is important that this should be appreciated.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination against Smallpox

The safest and most suitable time for primary vaccination against smallpox is at any time from one year to about five years of age. Few children of this generation will go through life without having to be vaccinated against smallpox at some time or other (either for foreign travel or as a condition of entering nursing or other professions). It must be emphasised that adolescence is not the safest age at which a person should be vaccinated for the first time.

During 1968, 129 children were known to have had a primary vaccination against smallpox in this county. This compares with 129 in 1967, 109 in 1966, 53 in 1965, 74 in 1964 and 84 in 1963. Some others were probably vaccinated without the Public Health Office having any record of the fact.

Diphtheria Immunisation

22 years have passed since the last case of diphtheria occurred in this county. Diphtheria has only been repressed, not suppressed, and there is the constant danger of a resurgence in incidence should we abandon our prophylactic measures. All children should receive protective inoculation against diphtheria.

During the year 157 children were given a full course of immunisation against diphtheria. Our figures show that about 80 per cent of the children of pre-school age have been immunised against diphtheria.

Immunisation against Tetanus

During the year 162 children were given a full course of immunisation against tetanus.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough

154 children were immunised against whooping cough during the year. All were given this as part of a combined antigen.

Protection against Poliomyelitis/

Protection against Poliomyelitis

During the year 190 persons were given primary protection against poliomyelitis. 349 reinforcing doses were given.

The total number of persons having received a protective course of vaccination against poliomyelitis totalled 5,959 at the end of 1968. Again there is room for real improvement in this figure especially amongst adolescents.

Statistics about immunisations are given on page 4 of the appendix.

The general practitioners play a major part in the Council's immuno-prophylaxis programmes.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

Tuberculosis

There were no deaths from tuberculosis during the year. No new pulmonary cases were notified.

The following table shows the numbers of notifications and deaths for the last ten years.

<u>Year</u>	<u>NOTIFICATIONS</u>			<u>DEATHS</u>		
	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>
1959	6	1	7	1	1	2
1960	2	1	3	-	-	-
1961	6	-	6	1	-	1
1962	8	1	9	-	-	-
1963	7	2	9	2	-	2
1964	7	1	8	2	-	2
1965	4	-	4	-	-	-
1966	4	-	4	-	-	-
1967	5	3	8	1	-	1
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-

Over the past ten years we have averaged 6 new notifications per year. When those tables above are compared the decreasing incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis is apparent but it must be emphasised that we have not by any means eliminated tuberculosis. Patients whose lesions have long been quiescent can on occasion suffer relapse in late middle age or later and can then infect younger persons.

The examination of contacts of cases of tuberculosis and the protection of young people by B.C.G. vaccination has been energetically pursued during the year.

The best index available as to the extent of tuberculous infection within a community is the number of positive and negative reactors among school leavers as found by the tuberculin reaction. The proportion of children found to have encountered infection is falling throughout Scotland. This shows that the pool of infection is being progressively reduced.

In Shetland the numbers reacting to the tuberculin test are fewer than in most parts of Scotland. For this reason it is most important that young adolescents should be protected by B.C.G. vaccination before they leave school and go to other areas where they may be exposed to infection.

Children/

	<u>Children 13-14 years Tuberculin Tested.</u>	<u>Negative Reactors.</u>	<u>Percentage Negative.</u>	<u>Percentage School Leavers Negative in Scotland.</u>
1956	235	219	93%	72
1957	220	202	92	73
1958	198	183	92	74
1959	182	173	95	80
1960	181	173	95	81
1961	230	215	93	-
1962	198	189	95	-
1963	208	194	93	-
1964	189	186	98	-
1965	219	210	96	-
1966	211	208	99	-
1967	196	194	99	-
1968	-	-	-	-

Unfortunately no school children received routine B.C.G. in 1968 and the reason for this was that there was a gap between my predecessor leaving and my starting. These children will be caught up in future years.

7 contacts of tuberculosis cases were tuberculin tested and all found to be negative. The 7 negative reactors were given B.C.G. vaccination.

The Medical Officer of Health acted as Chest Physician to the county. Persons on the tuberculosis register and others attended the weekly chest clinic at the New Gilbert Bain Hospital.

District Nurses made a total of 298 visits to 62 people on the tuberculosis register.

Statistics about tuberculosis are given on page 3 of the Appendix.

Health Education

The usual short talks on various health topics are given by the District Nurse/Health Visitors to various women's organisations as the opportunity occurred. 14 such lectures were given by 10 of the District Nurse/Health Visitors and 2 nurses gave courses of lectures in first aid and home nursing.

The nurses also use a various assortment of leaflets and pamphlets for parents in the course of their child welfare work, but there is no doubt that informal discussion with the family doctor or nurse is at present the most effective form of health education available to us.

It would appear, however, that there is an opportunity for a co-ordinated national campaign of health education using the means of mass communication such as television, radio and the press and backed by local efforts.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table below shows the number of cases of notifiable infectious diseases (excluding tuberculosis) in the county during 1968.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>At All Ages</u>	<u>Received Hospital Treatment</u>	<u>Cases not removed to Hospital</u>
Infective Jaundice	1	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2	-

MENTAL HEALTH/

MENTAL HEALTH

There continues to be good co-operation and co-ordination between the mental health service of the Local Authority and that of the hospital authorities.

There were 2 mental defectives in the county under formal care at the beginning of the year. Those 2 mental defectives have since been made informal. At the end of the year no mental defectives were under formal care in the county.

6 patients were admitted to hospitals for psychiatric treatment as formal admissions and 42 were admitted informally. 58 patients were discharged from psychiatric hospitals during the year.

The Medical Officer of Health and his Deputy are approved under Section 27 of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act as having special experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorder and are consulted regularly by practitioners in this capacity.

The Mental Health Officer paid 917 visits to 105 persons during the year and also made regular visits to patients of Shetland origin in psychiatric and mental deficiency hospitals within the North-Eastern Region.

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

During the year there were 1,080 occasions on which vessels made a port in Shetland their first port of call after leaving a foreign country. In each case satisfactory Declaration of Health statements were received by Customs Officers.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960RIVERS (PREVENTION OF POLLUTION) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1951THE AGRICULTURAL (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

The Scottish Home and Health Department have asked Medical Officers of Health to comment in their reports on any action taken under these four Acts. As far as I know no action has been taken by the County Council under any of these Acts.

A P P E N D I XHEALTH AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITINGNumber of home visits and cases

Visited by Health Visitors, i.e. Certificated Health Visitors and others doing health visiting work.	No. of cases.	No. of Visits.
1. Expectant Mothers	200	1,353
2. Children born in 1968	283	2,504
3. Children born in 1967	267	827
4. Children born 1963-66	805	1,655
5. School children	6	12
6. (a) Persons aged 65 and over	608	3,127
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	41	1,105
7. (a) Mental Health: Care and Aftercare	50	567
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	8	144
8. (a) Other hospital aftercare	125	1,955
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	76	938
9. Tuberculous households	62	298
10. Other infectious diseases	50	166
11. Other	15	47

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFAREAttendance at Lerwick Child Welfare Centre

Number of children under 1 year attending	-	155
Total attendances of children born in 1968	-	547
Number of children 1-5 years attending	-	146
Total attendances of children born 1963-67	-	581

Births during 1968

(1) Total number of live births during year (before correction for mother's residence)	-	263
Total number of stillbirths	-	3
(11) Total number of births in (1) occurring in institutions	-	256
(111) Total number of births occurring at home:-		
Doctor present	-	5
Doctor not present	-	5

TUBERCULOSISNumber of Cases Diagnosed as suffering from Tuberculosis

Respiratory - Nil
 Non-Respiratory - Nil

Number of Cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis with their Home Residence in the Area who received Treatment in Sanatoria or other Institutions

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
In Institutions on January 1st:		
Adults	1	-
Children	-	-
Admitted during the year:		
Adults	3	4
Children	-	-
Discharged during the year:		
Adults	3	4
Children	-	-
Died in Institutions:		
Adults	1	-
Children	-	-
In Institutions on December 31st:		
Adults	-	-
Children	-	-

Number of Persons resident in the Area at 31st December, 1968 who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis

Respiratory:	Males	-	43
	Females	-	21
Non-Respiratory:	Males	-	3
	Females	-	8

B.C.G. VACCINATION

	<u>Tuberculin Tested</u>		<u>Negative Reactors</u>		<u>Vaccinated during 1968</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Contacts	2	5	2	5	2	5
School Leavers	-	-	-	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF IMMUNISING INJECTIONS DONE
UNDER THE COUNTY COUNCIL'S SCHEMES 1968

	<u>By Medical Officer of Health</u>	<u>By Practitioners</u>
Vaccinations of pre-school children against smallpox	2	101
<u>Diphtheria.</u> Number of children given primary course of two injections	-	-
Number given re-inforcing dose	-	-
<u>Diphtheria/Tetanus.</u> Number of children given primary course of three injections	1	2
Number of children given re-inforcing dose	-	125
<u>Tetanus.</u> Number of children given course of three injections	1	4
<u>Diphtheria, Whooping Cough & Tetanus.</u> Number of children given a course of three injections of combined antigen	5	149
Number given a re-inforcing dose	5	215
<u>Polionyelitis.</u> Number of persons given 2 primary injections of Salk vaccine	-	-
Number given a course of Oral Vaccine	13	177
Number of persons given a re-inforcing dose of Oral Vaccine	2	347
<u>Measles Vaccination</u>	-	75
<u>B.C.G. Vaccine</u>		
Number of school leavers vaccinated	-	-
Number of contacts of tuberculous cases vaccinated	7	-

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the
Factories Act, 1937

Burgh of Lerwick

Part 1 of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Number of</u>		
		<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Written notices.</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	7	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	49	40	6	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	54	47	6	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>
	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>	<u>Referred To H.M. Inspector.</u>	<u>by H.M. Inspector.</u>	
Want of cleanliness	2	-	-	2	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	2	-	-	2	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) insufficient	1	1	-	1	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	-	-	1	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	1	-	6	-

Proscribed particulars on the administration of the
Factories Act, 1937

County of Zetland (Excluding Burgh of Lerwick)

Part 1 of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	48	25	7	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	54	29	7	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred To H.M. Inspector.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) insufficient	2	1	-	2	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	4	1	-	1	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	7	5	-	-	-
TOTAL	15	9	-	3	-

