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Contributors

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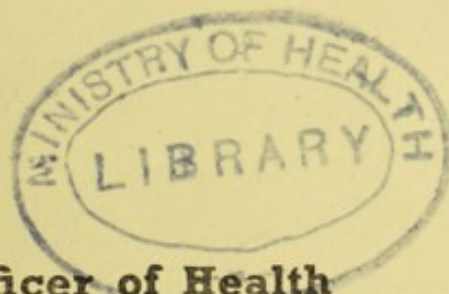
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HEALTH BOARD OF RUTHIN
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RUTHIN BOROUGH COUNCIL

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT 1955



Medical Officer of Health

M. JONES ROBERTS, M.B., Ch B., D.P.H.,
The Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh
Tel. No. Denbigh 289.

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor

T. G. EVANS, (Sanitary Inspector's Certificate
of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary
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TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE RUTHIN BOROUGH COUNCIL.

ML. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year 1955.

The Sanitary Inspector and I would like to thank Members of the Council and the various Committees for their co-operation and assistance during the year and we would thank the other Officials and members of the staff for the assistance they have given at all times.

Yours faithfully,

M. JONES ROBERTS.

The Chairmen of the Council and Committees during the year were :—

Mayor of the Borough—

January to March, 1955—Councillor J. Meiric Roberts
(deceased).

April to May, 1955—Alderman R. E. Beech.

June to December, 1955—Alderman O. Maldwyn Williams.

Chairman of Finance and General Purposes Committee—

January to May, 1955—Councillor G. Ross Thomas.

June to December, 1955—Councillor Arthur Tyldesley.

Chairman of the Housing Committee—

January to May, 1955—Councillor R. James Jones.

June to December, 1955—Councillor William Lewis.

Chairman of the Water Committee—

January to May, 1955—Councillor Jonathan Davies.

June to December, 1955—Councillor Helen A. G. Adam.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH

Area of the Borough	2,016 (acres)
Registrar General's Estimated Population (Mid. 1955)	3,680
Number of Inhabited Houses	1,170
Rateable Value (1/4/55)	£23,729
Sum Represented by Penny Rate .. (1/4/55)	£91

Population

The estimated population of the Borough has increased by 50 and the number of inhabited houses has increased by 10.

Deaths

Comparability Factor	0.81
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The number of deaths registered during 1955 was 56 (21 Males and 35 Females) compared with 55 (27 Males and 28 Females) deaths registered in 1954.

	England & Wales 1955	1954	1955
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population) ..	11.7	15.15	15.22
Corrected death rate (per 1,000 population) ..	—	12.27	12.33
Still-birth rate	23.1	0.28	0.27
Maternal Mortality rate	0.64	NIL	22.0
Infant Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ..	24.9	47.62	69.77

The causes of death are shown in the following table with the number of deaths for 1954 shown for comparison:—

	1954 Total.	1955	
		Total.	Males, Females
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	0	1	1
Tuberculosis—Other	0	0	0
Syphilitic Diseases	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infections	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0
Other Infective and Parasitic diseases ..	0	1	1
Malignant Diseases—Stomach	1	1	1
Lungs, etc.	0	1	1
Breast	1	1	0
Uterous	1	1	0
Other	7	2	1
	—	—	—
Total Cancer Deaths	10	6	3

Leukaemia	1	0	0	0
Diabetes	0	0	0	0
Vascular lesions of the nervous system ..	13	13	5	8
Coronary Diseases	7	9	4	5
Hypertension with heart diseases	0	2	1	1
Other heart diseases	2	8	1	7
Other circulatory diseases	3	4	1	3
Influenza	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	2	3	0	3
Bronchitis	2	0	0	0
Other respiratory diseases	2	0	0	0
Ulcer of stomach, etc.	2	0	0	0
Gastritis, diarrhoea, etc,	0	0	0	0
Nephritis and nephrosis	0	0	0	0
Prostatic Hyperplasia	1	2	2	0
Maternal causes	0	1	0	1
Congenital malformations	0	1	1	0
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	7	2	1	1
Motor vehicle accidents	0	0	0	0
All other accidents	2	3	0	3
Suicide	0	0	0	0
Homicide	0	0	0	0
ALL CAUSES ..	55	56	21	35

The deaths occurred in the following age groups:—

Under 1 year	3 (1 Male and 2 Females)
1—10 years	NIL
10—20 years	NIL
20—30 years	NIL
30—40 years	1 (Female)
40—50 years	NIL
50—60 years	4 (1 Male and 3 Females)
60—70 years	13 (5 Males and 8 Females)
70—80 years	16 (7 Males and 9 Females)
80—90 years	15 (6 Males and 9 Females)
90 years and over	4 (1 Male and 3 Females)
Total ..	56 (21 Males and 35 Females)

Of the 56 deaths which occurred during the year, forty-eight occurred in persons of 60 years of age and over.

The death rate is slightly higher this year than last year and higher than the rate for England and Wales although the number of deaths is only one more than in 1954.

There was one death from tuberculosis which occurred in a person aged 62 years.

The total deaths from cancer were six compared with ten the previous year, two of these being cancer of the lungs.

Death from vascular lesions and heart lesions were thirty-six compared with twenty-five from the same cause in 1954.

There were three deaths from pneumonia, these occurring in elderly people.

There was one death due to maternal causes thus giving the high maternal mortality rate of 22.0 compared with NIL the previous year and 0.64 in England and Wales this year. This death occurred following septicaemia due to self induced abortion.

The accidental deaths occurred in persons aged 92 years, 87 years and 84 years and were all caused by a fall in the home.

Still-births

The still-birth rate is 0.27 compared with 0.28 in 1954 and this is below the rate of 23.1 for England and Wales.

The actual number of still-births was 1, the same as in 1954.

Infant deaths

The infant mortality rate is 69.77 compared with 47.62 in 1954. This is above the rate for England and Wales which is 24.9.

The actual number of infants who died was three compared with two in 1954.

Two deaths were due to broncho-pneumonia and occurred in babies aged two months and three months, one of these also suffered from asthma and aortic embolus. Both babies were admitted to hospital. These deaths could not have been avoided by better attendance of the mother at Ante-Natal Clinics nor by attendance at a Child Welfare Clinic—one of the babies had attended the Infant Welfare Clinic once.

The third death occurred at the age of three months and was due to asphyxia due to inhalation of regurgitated stomach contents. Home conditions were satisfactory and it is difficult to say whether this death could have been avoided. This child had not attended the Infant Welfare Clinic.

Births

Comparability Factor 1.07

Altogether there were 90 births in the Borough (52 Males and 36 Females) but birth relating to residents numbered 43 (24 Males and 19 Females) compared with 42 (14 Males and 28 Females) the previous year.

These births were classified as follows :—

							Males.	Females.	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	18	41
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
							—	—	—
						Totals	24	19	43
							—	—	—
							England & Wales 1955		
								1954	1955
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)	..					15.0		11.57	11.66
Corrected birth rate (per 1,000 population)	—							12.38	12.47

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1955 arranged in the various age groups. The number of cases notified during 1954 is given in the first column for comparison.

Notifiable Disease.	At Ages										Number admitted to Hospital
	1954 Total	1955 Total	Under 1 ye	1—5 years	6—15 years	16—25 years	26—45 years	46—65 years	65 years and over	Ages unknown	
Erysipelas	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough ..	1	20	3	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ..	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic) ..	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Measles	6	234	2	97	122	1	2	1	0	9	0
Pneumonia	12	7	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	24	271	5	109	135	4	3	1	3	10	1

The total number of cases (including tuberculosis) notified during the year was 271 compared with 24 notified during 1954. The increase in the number of cases notified was due to an epidemic of measles, 234 cases being notified compared with 6 cases notified during the previous year. This epidemic began in January and went on until the end of March, but a few isolated cases were still being notified at the end of the year.

There were 20 cases of whooping cough notified compared with only one in 1954. Although there was an increase in the number of cases notified, this did not reach epidemic proportions and it is hoped that this is the result of immunisation. Only 3 cases occurred in children under the age of one year, 8 cases in the 1 to 5 year age group and 9 cases in the 6 to 15 year age group—this last group probably did not benefit from immunisation during infancy.

Two cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year but there was no connection between these two cases.

One case of erysipelas was notified and this occurred in a person of 30 years of age.

Two cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the Borough, one being a paralytic case and the other a non-paralytic one. There was no connection between these two cases. The second case occurred in a person who had come into the Borough for a short stay. One other case was notified as a possible case of poliomyelitis but, after investigation in hospital, the diagnosis was changed to one of asthma.

Seven cases of pneumonia were notified during 1955 compared with 12 the previous year.

There were 5 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified compared with 2 in 1954 but no cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified.

Two other cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were added to the register during the year, the patients having come to reside in the Borough. Five cases (2 Males and 3 Females) were removed from the register, one having moved to reside in another area, one died and three recovered.

The number of cases of tuberculosis admitted to hospital or sanatoria during the year was 2 and the number discharged during the same period was 3.

The following table shows the state of the tuberculosis register at the beginning and at the end of 1955 :—

		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number on register on					
1st January, 1955	..	9	17	2	1
Number on register on					
31st December, 1955	..	11	17	2	1

24 other cases of measles (not included in the above table) and one case of whooping cough were notified by various Headteachers during the year. The doctors were contacted about these cases, but they were not aware of them as they had not been consulted.

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

Again there were no cases of diphtheria notified during the year which shows that immunisation against this disease is most effective. The fact that there are so few cases of whooping cough also shows that immunisation against it is satisfactory. It is hoped that whooping cough will eventually disappear from the community, but this will depend on the immunisation state of the child population.

The diphtheria and whooping cough inoculations are given together in one injection and three of these injections are given at monthly intervals. In the past, the first injection was given at the age of six months, but in future the injections will be given at the ages of three, four and five months. The reason for this is that babies are liable to get whooping cough when they are very young and the damage done to their lungs may be serious at this stage. A booster injection is given as soon as possible after the child begins school. From January, 1956 this first booster injection is to be a combined one against both diseases. The booster injection given when the child is aged ten years will, from January, 1956, be given at eight years of age.

It is most important that parents should make certain that their children do not miss these injections. They can be given by the child's own doctor, at the Clinic or at the school.

The number of children immunised during 1955 was as follows :—

	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria only.	Combined Whooping Cough & Diphtheria.	Booster
Under 5 years ..	0	2	24	0
Over 5 years ..	0	1	1	151

Smallpox

I have time and again, stressed the importance of vaccination against smallpox as this is most essential. Vaccination has been carried out at the Clinics when babies are aged three months. Due to the fact that immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough is going to be carried out at an earlier age, babies will be vaccinated at the Clinic when they are eight weeks old.

Vaccination can be given by the child's own doctor or at the Clinic.

The number of vaccinations carried out during the year was as follows :—

Number given primary vaccination	..	..	36
Number re-vaccinated	..	..	16

Tuberculosis

All notified cases of tuberculosis are followed up by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor who sends a report on the housing conditions to me. Any defects found are followed up by the Sanitary Inspector and myself and if, in my opinion, the family should be re-housed, a letter is sent to the Housing Committee.

Contacts are followed up and arrangements are made for them to be examined by the Chest Physician, for X-ray and for vaccination by B.C.G. when necessary.

Arrangements for mass vaccination of infants and children have not yet been carried out by the County Health Service.

The Mass Radiography Unit did not visit the Borough during the year.

The number of visits made by the Sanitary Inspector regarding infectious diseases was as follows :—

Number of visits to investigate cases of Infectious Diseases	..	17
Number of premises disinfected	..	7

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH

Laboratory Service

The Public Health Laboratory at Conway is under the direction of Dr. Kingsley Smith. Samples of water, milk and ice-cream are regularly sent there for bacteriological examination. Various other types of bacteriological examinations are carried out to aid in the diagnosis of illness, *e.g.* food poisoning, scarlet fever, meningitis, etc.

Ambulance Service

This service is controlled by the County Medical Officer of Health.

There are four ambulance stations in the Western No. 2 Health Area situated at Denbigh, Ruthin, Llanrwst and Cerrig-y-Drudion with one ambulance at each station. The ambulance station at Llangernyw ceased on 31/3/55.

Each station is manned by voluntary personnel. To supplement the ambulances, use is made of voluntary drivers of the W.V.S. Hospital Car Service and local taxi proprietors for the conveyance of sitting cases. Ambulances for the conveyance of infectious cases are sent from the hospitals concerned at Wrexham and Colwyn Bay.

The following is given for the information of the Council and the numbers refer to cases conveyed by the various ambulances and the mileage for the year.

Name of Ambulance	Area Served	No. of cases conveyed	Total mileage
Cerrig-y-Drudion	Upper Hiraethog	85	3,407
Denbigh	Denbigh Borough, Parts of Aled Rural District and Ruthin Rural District	459	8,070
Llangernyw	Llangernyw, Gwytherin, Pandy Tudur and part of Eglwysbach	4	164
Llanrwst	Llanrwst and District	160	5,245
Ruthin	Ruthin Borough and Ruthin Rural District	413	11,899

Cases conveyed by sitting case cars

1955			No. of journeys	No. of cases	Mileage
January	..	..	165	443	7,157
February	..	..	132	375	6,386
March	..	..	200	544	8,565
April	..	..	174	446	8,199
May	..	..	202	541	8,919
June	..	..	204	614	8,997
July	..	..	200	587	8,804
August	..	..	216	658	9,973
September	..	..	184	498	9,198
October	..	..	185	507	7,586
November	..	..	199	629	8,386
December	..	..	194	562	7,313
TOTALS			2,255	6,404	99,483

Mental Health Service

This service is under the supervision of the County Medical Officer of Health.

Venereal Diseases Clinics

Clinics are held at hospitals at Llandudno, Chester, Wrexham and Bangor.

Tuberculosis Clinics

Patients from the Borough attend the Chest Clinic held at the Denbigh Infirmary every Wednesday morning, but some attend the Clinic held at Wrexham.

Orthopaedic Clinics

Orthopaedic Clinics are held at Rhyl and Wrexham hospitals weekly. Clinics are also held on first and third Wednesday mornings each month at Denbigh Clinic and Surgeons from Oswestry Orthopaedic Hospital attend once every two months.

Ante-Natal Clinics

No Ante-Natal Clinic is held at Ruthin, but cases may be referred by the patient's own doctor to the Local Authority's Consultant Clinic which is held at Denbigh Clinic on alternate Friday mornings and at Wrexham on Wednesdays.

Infant Welfare Clinics

This Clinic is held every Tuesday afternoon and is well attended as shown by the following figures of attendances during the year:—

1st Visits	..	..	123
Re-visits	..	..	1,111
Total Visits	..	..	1,234

The Welfare Foods and Cow and Gate Dried Milk are distributed during the clinic sessions on Tuesday afternoons at the Clinic. Welfare Foods are also available at 40, Well Street, Ruthin on Friday afternoons, thus giving ample opportunity for the mother to obtain the food.

Dental Clinics

These Clinics are held once a month at the Denbigh Clinic, but no cases from the Borough were referred for treatment during the year.

Nursing Services

Number of Home Helps in the Area	..	..	..	7
Number of Health Visitors	..	..	..	1
Number of Tuberculosis Health Visitors	..	..	..	1
Number of District Nurses	..	..	..	1

(Another Nurse is available for relief duties).

Care of the Aged

Three aged people were brought to my notice during the year as being in need of care and attention, but action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 was not taken. With the co-operation of the Health Visitor, home helps were found who visited the houses concerned to clean them, do the shopping and prepare meals for the aged persons concerned.

Food

Number of visits made to bakehouses	..	..	..	7
Number of visits made to shops, etc.	..	..	..	22

While some of the premises showed a high standard of cleanliness there were some that were not up to standard. In the past, Local Authorities were not given sufficient power to deal with all defects, but this will be remedied by the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1956 which came into force on 1st January, 1956. These regulations state that provisions for a constant supply of hot water to a wash-hand basin and a separate washing up sink must be made and a supply of clean towels, soap and nail brush must be available. Lockers, or a separate room must be available for the

staff's outdoor clothing ; first aid materials must be readily available ; food must be wrapped in clean paper ; no tobacco must be used in food premises and certain foods must be stored at a certain temperature.

The major alterations necessary under these regulations will come into force on 1st July, 1956. Certificates of exemption may be given in certain cases, but it would be wise to aim at the highest standard possible from the beginning. This should apply to public and private traders.

Far too many foods are exposed in such a way as to allow customers to breathe and cough over them and to be able to handle them ; this is especially bad where cooked meats and cream cakes are concerned. The growth of food poisoning germs, tubercle bacilli, etc., on these at room temperature is a real source of danger.

Several premises lack washing facilities for the staff and rarely does one see tongs used for handling open foods.

The public should do everything to raise the standards of hygiene in food premises. This they can do by patronising premises that have a high standard of cleanliness, where the assistants have clean overalls, clean hands and serve the food in a hygienic manner. All foods served improperly should be refused.

All food premises will be visited early in 1956 and a precis of the new regulations will be given to the proprietors. Any advice and assistance will gladly be given and complaints from customers will be investigated.

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year, but cases of diarrhoea and vomiting in school children were reported by a Head Teacher and this matter was investigated. None of the children were ill enough to call in their own doctor, therefore no notifications of food poisoning were received. The outbreak was thoroughly investigated and the canteen staff submitted to bacteriological examinations. One nasal swab was found to contain staphylococcus pyogenes Group III which is a potential cause of food poisoning. In this instance, meat cooked for the next day's meal had been left overnight at room temperature, this being ideal for the growth of germs. Unfortunately there was no meat left over on Monday when the outbreak was reported and one could not therefore be certain whether staphylococcus pyogenes had contaminated it.

This outbreak was reported to the Principal School Medical Officer and a refrigerator was immediately installed for storing cooked meats, gravies, custards, etc., and no further trouble was caused.

Condemned Food Stuffs

The following were condemned during the year :—

45 tins canned meat.
52 tins canned fish.
402 tins canned fruit.
68 lbs. fish.

Slaughterhouses

The slaughterhouse has been visited practically daily during the year and the general standard of cleanliness has been high.

Inspection of Meat

	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Calves.
Number killed	850	7,443	981	39
Number inspected	850	4,532	981	39
(All diseases except Tuberculosis) :				
Whole carcasses condemned ..	6	17	4	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	170	1,080	15	6
Percentage	.61	.36	.40	5.1
Tuberculosis only	0	0	0	0

Housing

I am pleased to report that all cases of tuberculosis on the register are now living in satisfactory houses. I would congratulate the Housing Committee on this.

During the year, 8 houses were improved under the Housing Act, 1949.

Notices under the Housing Act, 1936 were served in respect of 5 houses. As a result of these notices, two houses will be demolished, two houses closed and one house has been brought up to the required housing standard.

The preliminary housing survey carried out during the year showed that the problem in the Borough was one of dealing with individual houses rather than with clearance areas. The estimated number of houses unfit for human habitation within the meaning of Section 9 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 was 68. It is hoped that in many cases owners will submit schemes of improvement so that the number of houses to be demolished will be considerably reduced.

Schools

Improvements were carried out to the Borthyn School in 1954 but nothing was done to improve the Rhos Street Council School in 1955. Alterations are to be carried out at both these schools in 1956.

The Central Kitchen has been a source of worry during the year, but it is hoped that something will be done to improve matters in 1956 and bring the canteen up to standard.

Food is still being eaten in the class rooms at the Council School and the girls' cloakroom is also used for washing up purposes and storage of crockery. It is hoped that a new canteen will be built soon for the use of this school.

Sewage Disposal

It is essential that new sewage works be provided for the Borough. Although strict supervision is given at the sewage farm, there have been various complaints about the smell and the fly menace.

This matter has been reported previously, but no further steps have been taken to further the carrying out of the new works and the laying of new sections of sewers.

The section of the sewer to the west side of the town gave some trouble during the summer months and it was found that a blockage had occurred under the railway. After some cleaning, the sewer was again working fairly satisfactorily. It must be realised that this section along Park Road and through the Parks is very flat and is not adequate to carry sewage and storm water.

Water Supplies

Samples of water sent for bacteriological examination during the year were reported to be Class I—Highly satisfactory except for one sample which was reported as suspicious. This supply received attention and the next two samples were reported to be satisfactory.

The work on the sinking of the borehole progressed satisfactorily and a depth of 252 feet was reached in April. Pumping tests were carried out and yields of 8,500 gallons at 96 feet and 6,000 gallons at 72 feet were obtained.

The yield from the springs at Plasynant and Rhiwisg fell to 34,920 gallons per day compared with 48,120 in 1953, 47,540 gallons in 1952 and 58,334 gallons in 1933.

Samples of water from the borehole were sent for chemical examination and the results were as follows:—

	11/5/55	25/4/55
In parts per million of water	300.0	240.00
Total solid matter in solution	—	—
Nitrogen in Nitrites	1.00	0.73
Nitrites	—	—
Chlorine in Chlorides	22.0	35.00
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 80° F.	0.16	0.20
Free and Saline NH ₃	NIL	NIL
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.02	0.02
Metals	NIL	NIL
Microscopical examination of sediment ..	Small amount of sand	NIL
Temporary Hardness	190.0	210.00
Permanent Hardness	70.0	15.00
pH Value	6.6	6.8

Burial Ground

The number of burials during the year was 10.

Rodent Control

Treatment of the sewers was carried out twice during the year. There was a heavy infestation in the early part of the year at the refuse tip but this was rapidly cleared. No other major infestation occurred.

Refuse Collection

Refuse is cleared from all premises in the Borough once weekly.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

Part 1 of the Act

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

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	28	9	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	2	2	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		30	11	—	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	M/o line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	To H.M. Inspector (5)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	—	—	—	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	5	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—	9	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient ..	10	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	12	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	60	—	—	—	2	—
TOTAL ..		—	—	—	2	—

Part VIII of the Act
OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Section 110			Section 111				
Nature of Work (1)	M/c line No. (2)	No. of out- workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c) (3)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (4)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (5)	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises (6)	Notices served (7)	Prosecutions (8)
Wearing (Making, etc. apparel (Cleaning and Washing	13	1	—	—	—	—	—
Household Linen ..	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets ..	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery ..	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate ..	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making ..	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles ..	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling ..	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel anchors and grapnel ..	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear ..	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys ..	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
	26	—	—	—	—	—	—

[illegible]

Summary of visits made by the Sanitary Inspector during the year:—

Visits made under the Public Health and Housing Acts ..	212
Visits made in respect of Drainage Work	52
Visits in respect of Water Supplies	61
Visits to Bakehouses	4
Visits for Food Inspection	65
Visits to investigate Infectious Diseases	17
Disinfections	7
Visits to Factories and Workshops	11
Visits to Slaughterhouses (apart from meat inspection) ..	NIL
Notices served under Section 11 Housing Act, 1936 ..	5
Owners undertaking to carry out works of improvement ..	—
Number of visits to Schools	12



