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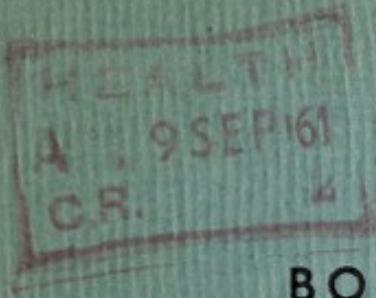
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BOROUGH OF BEVERLEY



ANNUAL REPORT

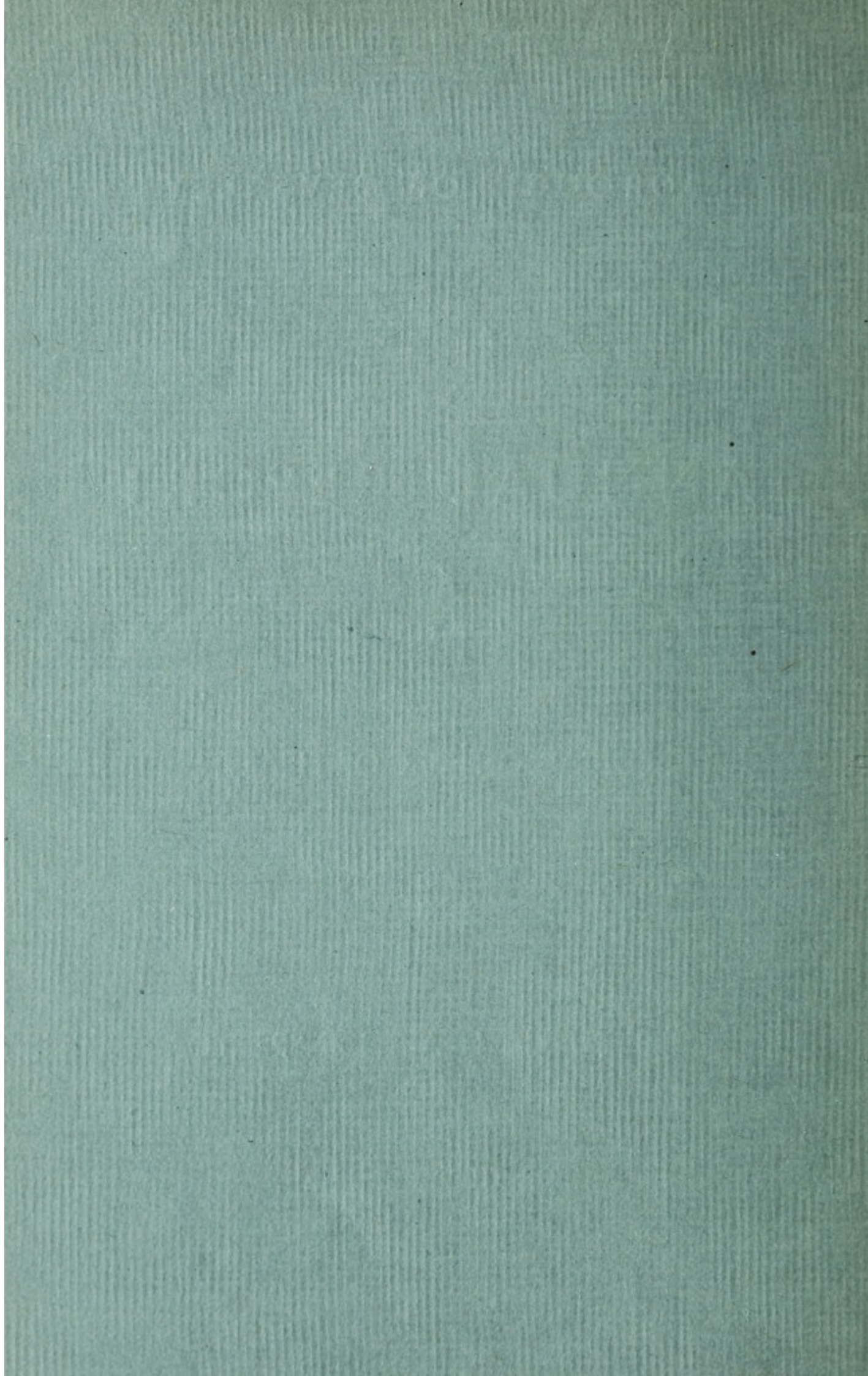
OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1960



BOROUGH OF BEVERLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

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BOROUGH OF BEVERLEY

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1960

Chairman:

Councillor D. J. BROMBY

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor J. W. ETHERINGTON

Members:

The Mayor—Alderman D. G. JACKSON

Alderman H. P. FLYNN

Councillor H. ROBERTS

Councillor H. R. GODBOLD

Councillor T. STEPHENSON

Councillor C. W. JOHNSON

Councillor S. J. TAYLOR

Councillor A. MEADLEY

Councillor G. H. WHITEHEAD

OFFICIALS OF THE CORPORATION:

Town Clerk: ERNEST BAILEY, Municipal Offices, Lairgate, Beverley.

Borough Treasurer: H. COLLIER, F.I.M.T.A., Municipal Offices, Lairgate, Beverley.

Borough Surveyor and Engineer: H. TOMKYS, M.I.MunE., A.R.I.C.S., Municipal Offices, Lairgate, Beverley.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer:

WM. FERGUSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Divisional Health Office, Lord Roberts Road, Beverley.

Chief Public Health Inspector: T. B. HOOD, M.A.P.H.I., Municipal Offices, Lairgate, Beverley.

Public Health Inspector: G. W. KAY, M.A.P.H.I., Municipal Offices, Lairgate, Beverley.

Clerical Staff: J. A. H. WADDELL, Chief Clerk, Divisional Health Office, Mrs. D. MILLER. E. FLYNN, Clerk to the Public Health Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1960

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the state of the Public Health for 1960.

Vital Statistics

The principal causes of death were heart disease and vascular lesions of the central nervous system, these taken together account for more than 50% of the total deaths. The other main causes of death were malignant conditions which accounted for 28 deaths, of these 4 were due to cancer of the lungs and bronchus.

The Infant Mortality Rate has been maintained at the relatively low figure of 25.64 per 1,000 live births. Increased attention in recent years has been paid to the Perinatal Mortality Rate, that is the number of still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births; this rate for the Borough is 39.7. A recent report from the Ministry of Health has recommended hospitals to review the provision which is made for the care and treatment of all premature infants with a view to reducing, as far as possible, deaths in this group.

Infectious Disease

There were no serious outbreaks of infectious disease in the town. Whooping Cough accounted for the largest number of infectious conditions, namely 47 out of a total of 68 cases. There were 4 cases of scarlet fever; this is now a relatively mild condition characterised by a sore throat accompanied by a rash. It is only very rarely that such cases are admitted to hospital, the main reason is usually overcrowding at home where there is inadequate provision for isolation and nursing.

Tuberculosis. Six new cases of tuberculosis were notified, 1 male and 5 female. All such cases are followed up at home and family contacts are given every opportunity to be X-rayed and examined at the local Chest Clinic. Where the patient agrees, possible contacts at work are also followed up and any necessary examinations carried out. This is probably the most important step in the investigation of new tuberculous cases, as it is usually relatively easy to persuade family contacts to be medically examined, but contacts at work are more difficult

to follow-up and have often been in close contact with the patient. Protection against tuberculosis by means of B.C.G. vaccination is now offered to all school children between 10 and 18 years of age, as part of the County Council immunisation programme.

Immunisation and Vaccination

Vaccination against poliomyelitis has continued and the majority of people under 40 years of age who were immunised in the early stages of this work have now received their third dose of vaccine. It is now possible for all those over 40 to be immunised against poliomyelitis but this must be done by their family doctor.

All babies attending Infant Welfare Clinics throughout the area are offered immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and smallpox, and children in schools are given boosting doses of diphtheria vaccine at 5 and 10 years of age; this is most important in order to maintain immunity against diphtheria.

Community Health

Mortality statistics have in the past been used as a measure of the health of the community. The Infant Mortality Rate was considered to be a good index of the general health and hygienic circumstances of any area. However death rates by themselves are not now a satisfactory index of health and, in my opinion, it will be necessary sooner or later to compile morbidity statistics in more detail so that the specific causes of illness and absences from work can be ascertained.

A survey carried out by the College of General Practitioners in 1955/56 revealed that bronchitis, rheumatism, arthritis and common colds were the conditions that most often required treatment by the family physician, and also that psycho-neurotic disorders were very important among the causes of morbidity in the community as a whole. Information of this nature is really necessary if steps are to be taken to assess the state of health of the people in any particular area, but at the present time detailed statistical information on these lines is not available through official sources.

Among the younger members of the population, violence and accidents have become responsible for almost half the deaths of young men, and are taking an increasing toll among the older population.

It has also been noted that over the past 30 years the male death rate is consistently higher than the female death rate, and the rate of improvement is males less than the corres-

ponding rate in the female population. Investigations into the reason for this general trend are indicated.

In Beverley a Home Safety Committee has been formed to help teach the public the dangers of accidents in the home and how to take any necessary precautions to combat this danger. This committee organised an exhibition in the Beverley Library in March. This was well attended by the public and groups of children from all the local schools were given talks and demonstrations each day.

Water and Sewerage

Beverley obtains its water supply from the Hull Corporation. Samples of this water are taken at regular intervals for both bacteriological and chemical analysis. The supply has been satisfactory in both quality and quantity. All the 16 samples taken for bacteriological examination were highly satisfactory.

It is anticipated that the regionalisation of water supplies throughout the area will come into force in the relatively near future.

Further steps were taken towards the final agreement about the proposed new sewerage disposal works for the town, a project which is an important Public Health development, and one which is urgently required to cope with the sewage problem which exists due to the large volume of effluent which has to be dealt with from Hodgsons Tannery.

Public Swimming Baths

Regular samples of bath water have been tested for bacteriological purity during the bathing season and in all instances they have proved to be satisfactory. The water used in the bath is part of the main supply from Hull Corporation, and is filtered and chlorinated. There is no doubt that there has been a great improvement in the clarity and cleanliness of the bath water since the installation of the chlorination plant some 5 years ago, and the water is now satisfactory in all respects for swimming purposes. However, the deficiency in the structure of the premises is more difficult to overcome and a major reconstruction would have to be undertaken in order to provide satisfactory changing accommodation for those using the baths.

A total of 42,261 bathers used the baths, and of these 14,707 were school children. This figure shows that the premises are used to the maximum during the bathing season.

Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959

There are 70 power factories and 3 non-power factories in the area of the town. Three were found in which sanitary conveniences were not satisfactory.

There are no known out-workers employed in this town.

Statistical details of the visits paid in connection with the Factories Acts to the various premises are given on page 14.

Milk and Food

The supervision of all food premises is carried out as part of the routine work of the department, and numerous visits are paid during the year in order to ensure that shops and other food producing firms are keeping a satisfactory standard of general hygiene. No formal action was required under the Food Hygiene Regulations in order to bring premises up to requirements.

Regular samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination.

I would like to express my appreciation and thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, The Clerk, the Public Health Inspectors and all other officials of the Corporation for their help and courtesy during the year, and also to Dr. McCoy of the Public Health Laboratory for his co-operation and helpful advice.

I am, Your obedient servant,

WM. FERGUSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL MEMORANDA

BOROUGH.....	Borough of Beverley
Population (estimated mid-1960)	16,060
Number of inhabited houses.....	5,159
Rateable Value	£189,583
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£753
Total Births.....	273
Birth-rate	17.0
Total Deaths	158
Death-rate	9.64
Deaths of infants under one year of age.....	7
Infant Mortality rate	(per 1,000 live births) 25.64
Number of illegitimate Births.....	8

VITAL STATISTICS

Population. The Registrar General has estimated that the population at mid-1960 was 16,060, an increase of 190 over the previous year.

Births. The total of 273 live births registered in the Borough during the year was 14 more than in the previous year and the birth-rate was 17.0 per 1,000 residents per annum, an increase of 0.68. Of the births, 138 were males and 135 were females. There were 8 illegitimate births, 4 males and 4 females.

Still Births. Four still births, 2 male and 2 female, were registered in 1960, compared with 1 in the previous year.

Deaths. There were 158 deaths, 86 males and 72 females, and this total is 3 less than in 1959. The corrected death-rate was 9.64 a decrease of 0.2 per 1,000 residents per annum.

Infant Mortality. The infant mortality rate was 25.64 per 1,000 live births, compared with 11.58 in 1959. There were 7 infant deaths, 3 male and 4 females, whereas in the previous year there were only 3, 1 male and 2 females.

Tuberculosis Deaths. There were no deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during the year.

Table showing Age Distribution of Infantile Deaths

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total under 1 year
	Prematurity	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformation, birth injury, etc.	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
TOTALS	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7

Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population

Year	England and Wales	Beverley Borough
DEATHS		
1960	11.5	9.64
1959	11.6	10.14
1958	11.7	10.49
1957	11.5	13.02
1956	11.7	12.14
LIVE BIRTHS		
1960	17.1	17.0
1959	16.5	16.32
1958	16.4	15.13
1957	16.1	17.6
1956	15.7	16.0
STILL BIRTHS (per 1,000 Live Births)		
1960	19.7	14.65
1959	20.7	3.85

NOTE: The rates are per 1,000 Home Population which includes service personnel.

Principal Causes of Death

CAUSE OF DEATH	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	—	—	—
2. Other forms of tuberculosis	—	—	—
3. Malignant neoplasm of stomach	4	3	7
4. Malignant neoplasm of lungs and bronchus	4	—	4
5. Malignant neoplasm of breast	—	5	5
6. Malignant neoplasm of uterus	—	1	1
7. Other Malignant neoplasms	6	5	11
8. Leukaemia	1	—	1
9. Diabetes	—	2	2
10. Vascular lesions of nervous system	11	15	26
11. Coronary disease, angina, hypertension	17	11	28
12. Hypertension with heart disease	1	2	3
13. Other heart diseases	12	12	24
14. Other circulatory diseases	2	—	2
15. Influenza	—	—	—
16. Pneumonia	1	2	3
17. Bronchitis	8	2	10
18. Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	—	1
19. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—	2
20. Gastritis and enteritis	—	—	—
21. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	—	2
22. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
23. Congenital malformations and prematurity	2	2	4
24. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	7	11
25. Motor vehicle accidents	2	—	2
26. Suicide	1	1	2
27. All accidents, other than motor vehicle accidents	3	2	5
TOTAL, all causes	86	72	158

Age Distribution of Deaths

AGES AT DEATH	1958	1959	1960
Under 1 year	2	3	7
1—5 years	2	1	1
6—15 years	—	—	—
16—25 years	1	—	1
26—45 years	10	6	6
46—65 years	42	41	34
66 years and over	109	110	109
TOTALS	166	161	158

Deaths under 1 year
Rates per 1,000 Live Births

Year	England and Wales	Beverley Borough
1960	23.2	25.64
1959	22.0	11.58
1958	22.5	8.4
1957	23.0	25.55
1956	23.8	32.0

Immunisations during 1960

The number of children immunised during the year was as follows:—

	Primary Injections		Boosting Doses
	Under 5	5—14	
(a) against diphtheria only.....	13	12	151
(b) against diphtheria and whooping cough	16	2	15
(c) against whooping cough only..	1	—	—
(d) against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.....	187	7	103
(e) tetanus only	4	—	—

Vaccinations against Smallpox

Age at date of Vaccination	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 or over	TOTAL
Number vaccinated	118	13	8	22	161
Number re-vaccinated.....	—	—	3	21	24

Poliomyelitis Vaccinations

Since vaccination against poliomyelitis was first offered in this district by the Local Health Authority more than 20,000 children and adults under 40 years of age in the Holder-ness Health Divisional area have received 3 injections against poliomyelitis.

Distribution of Infectious Diseases by Age Groups

DISEASE	Under 1 years	1—2 years	3—4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	15—24 years	25—44 years	45—64 years	65 years & over	Age Unknown	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Whooping Cough ..	4	9	8	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	47
Acute Poliomyelitis											
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Acute Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Food Poisoning....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia..	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	11
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	4	13	9	27	1	3	10	1	—	—	68

The Incidence of Infectious Diseases during the past 5 years

DISEASE	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Scarlet Fever	9	2	3	10	4
Whooping Cough	24	19	3	—	47
Poliomyelitis and polio-encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—
Measles	12	541	61	283	3
Acute Pneumonia	9	1	—	—	1
Dysentery	74	2	1	2	1
Erysipelas	1	2	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	1	2	10	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	7	7	16	11
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	1	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	137	576	77	321	68

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 6 new cases were notified or came to notice, and the following table shows the additions to and removals from the Register during the year:—

	Males		Females		TOTAL
	P.	N.P.	P.	N.P.	
Number of cases on Register at the 31st December, 1959....	61	7	42	22	132
Cases added to Register:—					
(a) Notified for the first time	1	—	3	2	6
(b) Brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification	—	—	—	—	—
Removed from Register on account of death, change of address, etc.	2	—	—	—	2
Number of cases remaining on Register at 31st December, 1960	60	7	45	24	136

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities. Specimens for pathological examination were sent to the Laboratory at the Westwood Hospital, Beverley, and to the Public Health Laboratory in Hull.

Bacteriological and biological examination of milk, water and ice-cream were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory in Hull.

Ambulance Facilities. The conveyance of all cases (including infectious disease) is the responsibility of the County Council as the Local Health Authority.

Clinics. Tuberculosis. A Clinic was held each Thursday afternoon at the Chest Clinic, Westwood Hospital, Beverley.

Venereal Disease. Clinics were held daily at the Clinic, Mill Street, Hull.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Child Welfare Clinic. The Child Welfare Clinic continued to be held twice weekly in the Lord Roberts Road Clinic, and was well attended by mothers and children in the district.

The number of children who attended the Clinic and the number of attendances made by them during the year were as follows:—

Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in:—	
1955-58	512
1959.....	214
1960.....	177
Total attendances	
	5,012
Average attendances per session.....	
	40

Relaxation Classes. These classes continued to be held twice a week for expectant mothers in Beverley and District, and were well attended as the following figures show:—

No. of Sessions held	No. of new Attenders	No. of individuals attending	Total attendances made
84	68	73	503

GENERAL SERVICES FOR THE AREA FACTORIES IN BEVERLEY

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

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	6	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	70	29	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	73	35	—	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	—	—	3	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	—	—	3	—

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1960**

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT

<i>Total Number of Inspections</i>		<i>Nature of Inspections</i>	
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936	1,762	Dwelling-houses:	
		First visits	982
		Revisits..	534
		Disinfestation of Premises and Bedding: First visits	40
		Revisits..	13
		Drainage works:	
		First visits	77
		Revisits..	39
		Common Lodging-houses	43
		Offensive Trades	5
		Smoke and Dust Nuisances	17
		Moveable Dwellings	12
			1,762
HOUSING ACT, 1936	289	Dwelling-houses	289
RENT ACT, 1957	43	Dwelling-houses	43
WATER ACT, 1945	18	Collection of samples for analysis	18
CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956	13	Inspections	13
FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955	1,347	Slaughter-houses (Meat Inspection)	1,046
		Food Preparing Premises..	61
		Ice-cream Premises	13
		Unfit 'Other Food'	18
		Bakehouses	10
		Food Vehicles	15
		Food Stalls.....	39
		Retail Premises	145
			1,347
FACTORIES ACT, 1937-48	2	Means of Escape	2
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 (1073 Survey)	828	Rodent Treatment	828
PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDA- TION) ACT, 1928	33	Storage of petroleum	33
SLAUGHTERHOUSE ACT, 1958	11	Slaughterhouses.....	11
GRAND TOTAL	4,346		

TABLE II
NOTICES SERVED

Under Public Health and Housing Acts

Number of Preliminary Notices served	240
Number of Preliminary Notices complied with	234
Number of Statutory Notices served	3
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	
(a) By Owners	1
(b) By Corporation, in default	—

The Notices not complied with have been carried forward to the year 1961.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936
WATER SUPPLY

18 samples of the town's water were taken for bacteriological examination during the year, the results of which were as follows:—

Number examined	18
Number satisfactory	18

Free Chlorine was found in every sample of town's water.

Sanitary Accommodation

During the year a further reduction in the number of earth closets took place, leaving a total of 32 houses with pail closets and 5 with privies. Most of these are houses which are expected to be demolished soon or are on the outskirts of the town where sewerage is not available.

Moveable Dwellings

There are 8 licences in force in the Borough, 1 being a site licence for the use of a site by moveable dwellings and the other 7 authorising the occupation of moveable dwellings. The site is licensed for the occupation of 12 caravans and a condition to this effect and requiring the dwellings to be adequately spaced is attached to the licence.

Common Lodging Houses

The two registered common lodging-houses in the Borough were visited 43 times during the year.

Both of them were satisfactorily run during the year.

Disinfestation of Premises and Bedding

A total of 53 visits were paid to 40 premises. The furniture of all prospective tenants of Council-houses is inspected by the Housing Manager, and, where necessary or as a precautionary measure, works of disinfestation are carried out. During the year, 25 lots of such furniture were treated.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

TABLE III

Summary of all Meat Inspected and Condemned 1960

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,261	10	3,198	1,435
Number inspected	1,261	10	3,198	1,435
All Diseases Except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci				
Whole carcasses condemned	6	2	5	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned		Not recorded		
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci		Not recorded		
Tuberculosis only				
Whole carcasses condemned		Nil		
Number of animals affected with localised tuberculosis	7	—	—	23
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis..	.55%			1.6%
Cysticercus				
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned		Nil		
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.....		Nil		
Generalised and total condemned				
Offal Condemned				
Heads and tongues	9	—	—	23
Livers	88	1	4	4
Lungs	10	—	—	3
Kidneys	—	—	—	—
Udders	—	—	—	—
Hearts	1	—	—	3
Spleens	1	—	—	—
Stomachs	—	—	—	—
Intestines	—	—	—	—

TABLE IV

Other Food Inspected and Condemned

	<i>lbs.</i>
Meat and Meat Products	196
Milk and Milk Products	38
Fruit and Vegetables	191
Other Items	48
	<hr/>
	473
	<hr/>

Ice-cream

10 samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination, 8 were placed in Provisional Grade 1, 1 placed in Grade 2 and 1 in Grade 4.

4 samples of water lollies were submitted for bacteriological examination and were found to be satisfactory.

2 ice-cream lollies were submitted for bacteriological examination and were placed in Provisional Grade 1.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations

The numbers of licences issued were as follows:—

- 3 supplementary licences for the sale of pasteurised milk.
- 3 supplementary licences for the sale of sterilised milk.
- 3 supplementary licences for the sale of tuberculin tested milk.
- 9 dealer's licences for the sale of tuberculin tested milk.
- 14 dealer's licences for the sale of pasteurised milk.
- 18 dealer's licences for the sale of sterilised milk.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Routine work under this Act was carried out systematically during the year by the Rodent Operator. Treatments were given to 47 business premises, 1 Local Authority premise and 115 dwelling-houses in the town, and at all these premises an estimated number of 1,125 rats were killed.

The number of visits made to the various premises for carrying out these treatments were 828, but in addition to this, further time was spent in survey work in the town generally.

Treatment of the town's sewers was also carried out twice during the year.

Petroleum Acts and Orders

At the end of the year, 38 premises were licensed to store petroleum spirit and 1 to store carbide of calcium.

