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Contributors

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BROMYARD URBAN DISTRICT

Herefordshire

Joint
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
and of the
Public Health Inspector
for the year 1965

1907

THE BOARD OF HEALTH
CITY OF BOSTON

Joint
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
and of the
Public Health Inspector
for the year 1907

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MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL
(As at 31st December 1962)

O.T. Ross
Chairman of the Council
Vice-Chairman of the Council
Chairman of the Highway Buildings
Public Health & Lighting Committee

F.W. Pridmore

J.V. Day

J.R. Dunning

M.A. Weston

Mrs. E.C. Powell

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Chair of the Council: J.A. King, LL.B.

G.A.K. WENTHAM, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., D.P.M.

Medical Officer of Health,

Westford Park

LEAMINGTON

(Telephone: Leamington 2093)

A.A. MAXWELL, B.Sc., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspector and Surveyor,

Surveyor's Office,

BROMFORD

STATISTICS AND VITAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	1,700
Estimated mid-year population	8,000
Average number of persons per acre	4.7
Number of inhabited houses	2,000
Average number of inhabited houses per acre	1.2
Average number of persons per house	4.0
Rate per 1,000	12.5
Rate represented by a penny rate	12.5

To the Chairman and Members,

Bromyard Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Powell, Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report
 for the year 1965, together with the Report of the Public
 Health Inspector.

I wish to thank Mr. Maxwell for his help and
 co-operation during the year.

G.D.K. NEEDHAM

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS AND VITAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	213
Estimated mid-year home population	1,700
Average number of persons per acre	8.0
Number of inhabited houses	629
Average number of inhabited houses per acre	3.0
Average number of persons per house	2.7
Rateable Value	£54,848
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£210

LIVE AND STILL BIRTHSLive Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	11	12	23
Illegitimate	1	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	12	13	25

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year home population:

Comparability factor: 1.12	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Bromyard U.D. (Crude)	14.7	19.0	17.6	13.8	19.1
" " (Adjusted)	16.5	21.3	19.7	14.6	20.2
England and Wales	18.0	18.4	18.2	18.0	17.4

Illegitimate Live Births

Per cent of total live births:

Bromyard U.D. ..	8.0
England and Wales ..	Figure not yet available (1964: 7.2)

Still Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births:

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Bromyard U.D.	38.5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
England and Wales	15.7	16.3	17.2	18.1	19.1

INFANT DEATH RATESEarly Neonatal MortalityDeaths of Infants under 1 week old

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births:

Bromyard U.D.	..	Nil	
England and Wales	..	*	(1964: 12.0)

Neonatal MortalityDeaths of Infants under 4 weeks old

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births:

Bromyard U.D.	..	Nil	
England and Wales	..	13.0	

Perinatal MortalityStill Births and Deaths of Infants under 1 week old

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births:

Bromyard U.D.	..	38.5	
England and Wales	..	26.9	

Infant MortalityDeaths of Infants under 1 year of age

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-

*figure not yet available

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 related live births:

		1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Bromyard U.D.	(Total	Nil	62.5	34.5	Nil	Nil
	(Legitimate	Nil	69.0	38.5	Nil	Nil
	(Illegitimate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
England & Wales	(Total	19.0	19.9	21.1	21.6	21.6
	(Legitimate	*	19.4	20.8	21.3	21.2
	(Illegitimate	*	26.3	26.0	27.2	25.3

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Total number of Maternal Deaths .. Nil

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births:

Bromyard U.D.	.. Nil
England and Wales	.. * (1964: 0.25)

DEATHS

	Males	Females	Total
Total number of deaths from all causes:	5	11	16

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year home population:

Comparability factor:	0.92	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Bromyard U.D. (Crude)		9.4	11.3	15.8	14.4	12.6
" " (Adjusted)		8.6	11.4	15.9	12.8	11.5
England and Wales		11.5	11.3	12.2	11.9	11.9

Cancer

	Males	Females	Total
Total deaths from Malignant Disease:	-	3	3

Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year home population:

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Bromyard U.D.	1.76	1.19	3.03	3.00	3.59
England and Wales	2.23	2.20	2.17	2.18	2.15

Cardio-Vascular Disease

	Males	Females	Total
Total deaths from Cardio-Vascular Disease:	2	7	9

Cardio-Vascular Disease Death Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year home population:

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Bromyard U.D.	5.29	4.27	7.88	7.78	7.18
England and Wales	5.95	5.73	5.22	6.14	6.10

*figure not yet available

Respiratory Disease (excluding Tuberculosis)

	Males	Females	Total		
Total deaths from Respiratory Disease:	1	-	1		
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Bromyard U.D.	0.59	1.78	1.21	0.60	1.20
England and Wales	1.41	1.37	1.71	1.57	1.60

CAUSES OF DEATH (all ages)

Disease	Males	Females	Total
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	1	1	2
Diabetes	1	-	1
Coronary disease, angina	1	3	4
Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	1
Other heart disease	-	1	1
Other circulatory disease	-	1	1
Bronchitis	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	-	1
Accidents, other than motor vehicle	-	1	1
	5	11	16

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASECOMPARATIVE CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	North Herefordshire	England & Wales
Whooping Cough	0.14	0.27
Measles	14.22	10.67
Scarlet Fever	0.33	0.56
Erysipelas	0.08	0.04
Acute Pneumonia	0.08	0.17
Dysentery	0.16	0.55
Food Poisoning	0.22	0.10
Tuberculosis:		
Pulmonary	0.22	0.28
Non-Pulmonary	0.08	0.05

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE - BROMYARD URBAN DISTRICT

Disease	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Whooping Cough	-	-	2	-	6
Measles	23	16	116	-	12
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	2
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis:					
Pulmonary	-	1	-	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	-	-	-
Malaria (Contracted abroad)	-	-	-	1	-

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE - NORTH HEREFORDSHIRE

Whooping Cough	5	70	29	13	126
Measles	525	609	507	337	583
Scarlet Fever	12	8	12	9	11
Erysipelas	3	2	3	5	3
Acute Encephalitis:					
Infective	-	-	2	2	1
Post-Infectious	-	-	1	2	-
Acute Pneumonia	3	8	13	15	18
Dysentery	6	3	7	1	62
Food Poisoning	8	14	7	5	11
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	2	1	-
Tuberculosis:					
Pulmonary	8	10	9	7	9
Non-Pulmonary	3	3	1	2	2
Malaria (Contracted abroad)	-	-	-	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	1	1	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN NORTH HEREFORDSHIRE DURING THE YEAR 1965

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Measles	126	180	82	51	27	24	2	8	3	-	1	21	525
Scarlet Fever	-	-	7	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	12
Erysipelas	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Acute Pneumonia	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Dysentery	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	6
Food Poisoning	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	8
Tuberculosis:													
Pulmonary	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	8
Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3

TUBERCULOSIS

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number on Register at 31st December, 1964.	6	3	1	-
Number on Register at 31st December, 1965.	6	3	1	-

Year	New Notifications	Total cases on Register	Deaths	Recoveries
1961	2	14	-	1
1962	-	13	-	-
1963	-	8	1	1
1964	1	10	-	-
1965	-	10	-	-

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

No action needed to be taken under this section during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S SECTION OF REPORT

In the preparation of the Public Health Inspector's Annual Report many of the details submitted are double-dutch to the layman and councillor. The image of the Public Health Inspector being solely to deal with defective drainage, sewers and nuisances has altered completely. In the not too distant past the title 'Nuisance Inspector' was carried by officers who had no training in the spheres of technical duties which are carried out today. Each year sees more highly technical and skilled duties being placed on the shoulders of Public Health Inspectors who, unlike other colleagues in local government, are the Jacks of all trades and masters of them all.

Where else in any department of a local authority has an official such a range of different duties that require specialist knowledge and experience? One has only to read the Meat Regulations, which list a number of the diseases found in animals slaughtered for human consumption: it almost appears to be the basis of medical students' and veterinary surgeons' studies to qualify in their professions: but this is only one section of the work falling to the lot of the Public Health Inspector.

The preparation and sale of food under hygienic conditions calls for knowledge in other spheres. The heating, lighting and ventilation of shops and offices has been included in recent legislation and has been delegated to the department. There is also the control of infectious diseases; the control and treatment of rodent infestation; the inspection of property under the Housing and Public Health Acts; and the knowledge of law both statutory and common, to be able to advise the Council on action required to enforce these acts and regulations.

We hear of the teaching profession protesting against extra duties being imposed upon them but have they, beyond their qualifying training, to continue their studies and keep up to date in technical matters and law dealing with the health and welfare of the community, as members of the public health profession do?

During the past year I had the privilege of visiting North America and meeting members of Sanitarian Departments. I was amazed at the duties carried out by the Health Inspectors of both the United States and Canada. The Inspectors were recognised as specialists in their various spheres of work and their duties did not include such things as meat and food inspections which were carried out by the veterinary and medical professions. Food hygiene was dealt with by the Hygiene Administrator: housing and slum clearance by the Building and Safety Departments. The inspection of schools, the conditions of the buildings, and hygiene, unlike this country were dealt with by the Health Inspector. Except where the medical and veterinary professions were in control, the other departments were for administration purposes only under the Health Inspector. All reports were dealt with by an elected representative known as the Commissioner of Health, and are not submitted to the Commission which is the equivalent to our Councils or Committees.

Whilst our friends in the United States and Canada hold positions of executive power and can if they wish wield a very hard hand, they lack what we in England have - the close personal contact of the people, and friendliness and cooperation with us in our duties. They are classed as officials enforcing the law, not as we are in this country as friends and advisors, and in many cases confidants of the ratepayers.

WATER SUPPLY

Number of houses connected to the mains supply : 651

The supply has been adequate during the past year, and the development of the Whitbourne water scheme of the Herefordshire Water Board has given the consumers a softer type of water. Whilst the works at Whitbourne have allowed for an increase in consumption, it is obvious that extensions will be required unless the general public economise in the use of water.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The works at Petty Bridge are functioning in a very satisfactory manner, and during the year a contract was entered into for the sewers from the Bannut Tree Estate to be taken off the works at Three Mills and treated at the new works. This will ensure that the trouble experienced at the Three Mills will be considerably reduced and I hope eliminated in due course. One complaint which occurred repeatedly at the Petty Bridge works was in dealing with trade refuse in the sewers, and this is still occurring. The installation of a grit chamber has eliminated the trouble caused by grit choking the pumps.

Again the problem of disposal of sludge has been a major one, and despite many approaches to the agricultural fraternity, the offer of free supplies at the works has not been accepted, although some of the farmers indicated they would like the sludge if delivered free on their land.

HOUSING

This problem still exists. Where can we find a site to build an estate or even a house? This is a question asked at least once every week by residents and estate developers. Whilst the present County Development Plan is in existence very little can be given to these enquiries.

It is a well known fact that the government appointed committee dealing with the economic and industrial development of the West Midlands have surveyed this area, and the facts given have been confirmed that Bromyard has been recommended in the Regional Development Plan as a growth point for the West Midland conurbation along with the towns of Ross and Hereford. If this scheme comes to fruition the policy might be dictated as to the development of the area, and regrets may be expressed that it had not been a voluntary effort.

During the year 12 new houses were erected by private development and 20 by local authority development at Kirkham Garden: the latter being a welfare scheme. The foresight and ability of our neighbour the Rural District Council and its officials deserves high commendation in pioneering such a scheme.

Standard Grants

Despite the publicity given to the grant aid available for modernising property, there is still reluctance of both owners and owner-occupiers to avail themselves of this.

HOUSINGCouncil Houses

In spite of attention to complaints for repairs, the general conditions of the Council houses is the cause of worry. Today the tenants in the majority instead of adapting the old saying 'of a stitch in time saves nine' will allow certain defects to become major repairs, where in the first instance a nail or a screw by the householder would alleviate the trouble. Many tenants think they are entitled to every little repair they require to be done, and in a number of instances these repairs are caused by abuse and are not fair wear and tear.

In the older type of dwellings infestation of woodworm has been found and arrangements have been made for all the pre-war dwellings, and a number of post-war houses, to be treated. It is notable that the older the house the greater is infestation, as in some cases the dwellings are occupied by excellent tenants: it appears therefore to be due to the lack of treatment of the timber when the houses were erected. In future when new houses are being erected, all wood will be treated with the insecticide to prevent this occurring.

Rent Act, 1957 and 1965

No action was required under the 1957 Act. At the end of the year the 1965 Act came into operation. It is to be regretted that the appointment of Rent Officers was made in such a manner. In many cases officers were appointed without the posts being advertised, in some instances by the personal selection of the County or Town Clerk. The knowledge of housing and rents of the public health officers has been ignored for these appointments which are in the £2,000 per annum salary range, and so we have retired police officers, retired bank managers, and retired civil servants carrying out the duties.

With such a policy it makes one wonder what is the benefit of studying in such spheres as a Health Inspector, when unqualified persons who are now on pension obtain these appointments to carry out duties where experience and knowledge are essential. Unlike many posts in local government, these appointments are statutory and require Ministry sanction for suspension or dismissal.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The past year saw the average loads of refuse increase from 20 loads per week (or 1,004 loads per annum) to 25 loads per week (1,264 loads). Whilst the weight of the refuse has decreased, the bulk (due to the sale of foods etc., in packages and tins) has increased by over 17½%. The disposal of this bulk is creating a serious problem and despite burning, the volume is getting greater each year. The collection of trade refuse has also increased due to the non-return of packages and during the year the collections amounted to 171 loads compared with 120 the previous year. The fee charged of £1 per annum from each business premise means that the refuse is moved for little over 2d. per week. With the increase in wages, transport maintenance and running costs, these prices should be reconsidered.

PUBLIC CLEANSING (Continued)

As regards facilities for a new refuse tip, these are being investigated but though this is one of the most essential requirements of a public cleansing service, after the finding of a site this will require the approval of the planning authority in case the site affects the amenities of the area. Alas, gone are the days when, if a farmer desired his land to be reclaimed, controlled tipping could be started and completed and valuable land obtained; now with our mass of legislation the devious channels of procedure must be followed.

CARAVAN SITES

The only site within the Urban District which is at Petty Bridge, gives no cause for complaint. During the year colleagues from various authorities in the Midlands have requested to visit the site, so that they may make a standard for existing or proposed sites in their own areas.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

As mentioned in previous years, these facilities are abused and disfigured by a certain class of the public, despite daily cleansing. The need for another block of conveniences at the Cruxwell Street end of the town has been under consideration, and it is hoped that when the land is acquired for a car park these facilities will be made available for the public.

SHOPS, OFFICES AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

Not much progress was made in the administration of this Act, owing to attention having to be given to other urgent duties. It must be mentioned that this is one Act where returns have to be submitted every quarter and also annually in triplicate to the Ministry. Not only under this Act but also with other legislation dealt with by the Health Department, the increasing amount of paper work in making returns to Ministerial departments is increasing daily. One often wonders if the administrative staffs of these departments puzzle their minds to find some subject to enable them to ask for returns, either to increase their importance or to cause the officials of local authorities to seek extra staff, thereby increasing the already mounting costs of local government.

RODENT CONTROL

The control of rodent infestation has continued and during the year the treatments on the refuse tips and the sewers has shown that the infestations are being slowly mastered. The new disposal works has no infestations and I think this is due to the efficiency of the staff in charge.

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

Food Premises

The general condition of the food premises are on the whole as good as anywhere in the country.

The hygienic conditions in one cafe which was is new ownership required attention. After verbal instructions on the requirements of hygiene, these were improved considerably, and reached a satisfactory standard which is now being adhered to.

One of the causes of action during the year was due to loose and stray dogs entering food premises, but difficulty in finding the owners of these animals resulted in no action being taken against them, but the shopkeepers concerned have taken precautions against foulage of their produce by this cause.

Food Inspection

One interesting case for inquiry which arose during the year was from the sale of potatoes, which, when peeled in the home were found to be diseased. Investigations at the shop concerned showed that the retailer had bought these vegetables as good ware potatoes. On checking with the wholesaler it was found that these had been supplied by a licensed Ministry dealer who had purchased them as sound from the farmer. The retailer replaced the potatoes, but two points arise here: how can a retailer examine potatoes for internal disease: if action is required should it be made against the wholesaler, licensed dealer, or the farmer. When one calculates the amount of bad or diseased potatoes thrown away without thought by householders throughout the country in one year, the amount paid for diseased potatoes to the producer must reach a colossal sum, and increases the cost of living to every household.

Meat Inspection

During the year prosecution was made against the owner of the slaughterhouse operating in the area, who was fined for using unlicensed premises.

Certain alterations carried out in the slaughterhouse were subject to a planning inquiry, and the result is awaited.

Eight persons are licensed to slaughter animals under the Slaughter of Animals Act 1933-54. No licences include horse slaughtering.

Meat Inspection (Continued)

Carcases and offal found to be unfit in whole or in part and surrendered:

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	480	4	41	1603	1599
Number inspected	480	4	41	1603	1599
<u>All diseases except Tubercu- losis & Cysticer- ci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	1	4	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	84	2	-	98	65
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses or carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Whole carcasses or carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Unsound Meat Surrendered:

Abscesses	... 98 lb.	Oedema	.. 108 lb.
Distomatosis	.. 271 lb.	Parasites	.. 372 lb.
Inflammation	.. 46 lb.	Malignant growths	.. 48 lb.
Septicaemia	.. 260 lb.	Erysipelas	.. 108 lb.
Melanosis	.. 16 lb.	Angioma	.. 10 lb.
Actinomycosis	.. 12 lb.	Immaturity	.. 17 lb.
Cirrhosis	.. 62 lb.		

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Sixteen visits were made specifically under this Act during the year. However other visits were made under other laws, such as the Food Hygiene Regulations, and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

FOOD HYGIENETypes of Food Premises in the district

Bakehouses	..	2
Cafes and Canteens	..	10
Grocers and General Stores	..	14
Greengrocers	..	6
Retail Fishmongers	..	3
Fried Fish Shops	..	2
Sweet Shops	..	8
Butchers	..	4
Licensed Premises	..	10

During the year fifteen visits were made to Bakers, 106 to Butchers shops, and fifteen to the Fried Fish Shops.

Foodstuffs Condemned

The following was surrendered by traders:

21 tins Pork	64 tins Tomatoes
18 " Corned Beef	51 " Peas
96 " Asstd. Meat Products	31 " Evaporated milk
22 " Grapefruit	20 " Pears
28 " Fruit Salad	10 " Creamed Rice
2 " Oranges	18 " Fish Products
19 " Peaches	14 " Apricots
14 lb. Margarine	7 lb. Herrings
14 lb. Butter	7 lb. Cod Roe
18 lb. Meat Pies	28 lb. Haddock
28 lb. Sausages	7 lb. Plaice
14 lb. Hake	7 lb. Skate

Ice-Cream

All ice-cream sold in the district is pre-packed and stored under hygienic conditions.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICTTotal numbers of Inspections

<u>Public Health Acts</u>	
Obstructed drains and sewers	.. 8
Drainage and sewer tests	.. 15
General Nuisances:	
Dwellinghouses	.. 31
Other Premises	.. 21
Cleanliness of houses	.. 2
Keeping of animals	.. 3

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT (Continued)Total numbers of Inspections (Continued)

<u>Public Health Acts</u>		
Infestation (except Rodents)	..	1
Disinfection	..	3
Water supply	..	2
Moveable Dwellings	..	116
<u>Public Cleansing Service</u>		
Refuse collection	..	52
Refuse disposal	..	52
Cesspools	..	10
<u>General Inspections</u>		
Dwellinghouses	..	31
Hotels and places of entertainment		26
Public conveniences	..	100
Others	..	16
<u>Housing Acts</u>		
Improvement Grants	..	6
Housing Consolidated Regs.	..	1
Re-inspections	..	13
Overcrowding	..	1
Certificates of Disrepair	..	-
Rehousing applications	..	7
Housing Survey	..	3
<u>Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949</u>		
Visits	..	10
Re-visits	..	20
<u>Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948</u>		
Part I	..	24
<u>Shops Act, 1950</u>		
	..	16
<u>Food and Drugs Act</u>		
Fried fish shops	..	15
Butchers shops	..	106
Bakehouses	..	15
Grocery & general stores	..	68
Greengrocers & fishmongers	..	25
Hotel & catering kitchens	..	20
Other food preparing or serving premises	..	91
Confectionery shops	..	12
Ice-cream sellers	..	12
Licensed Premises	..	12
Slaughterhouses	..	186
Food delivery vans	..	14

SUMMARY OF REPAIRS AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS

<u>Interior of Houses</u>		
Sinks renewed	..	2
Sash cords repaired & windows repaired		4
Doors repaired or renewed	..	12
Chimney flues repaired	..	1
Defective gas pipes repaired	..	1
Burst water or defective water pipes repaired	..	10

SUMMARY OF REPAIRS AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS (Continued)Interior of Houses

Fireplaces repaired or renewed ..	6
Steps taken to combat dampness ..	2
Proper lighting and ventilation of food store ..	1

Exterior of Houses

Gutters renewed or repaired ..	4
Leaking roofs repaired ..	6
Rainwater pipes renewed or repaired	3
Defective chimney pots repaired ..	4
Walls repointed ..	1
Yard pavings repaired ..	1
Outbuildings repaired ..	1

Drainage

Choked drains and sewers cleared ..	25
Waste pipes repaired or renewed ..	10
Manholes repaired ..	3
Choked W.Cs. repaired ..	6
New inspection chambers installed	3

Sanitary Conveniences

Flushing cisterns renewed or repaired	5
W.C. pedestals renewed ..	4
W.C. roofs repaired ..	1
W.C. doors repaired ..	1

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1959

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by the L.A.	16	24	-	-
Factories not in- cluded in above in which Sec.7 is en- forced by L.A.	-	-	-	-
Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by L.A.	-	-	-	-

Cases in which defects were found:

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Want of cleanliness:	1	1
Sanitary Conveniences:		
(a) Insufficient	1	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1

Outwork

Nature of Work: making etc., of wearing apparel.

Number of outworkers in Aug. list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c) .. 7

SUMMARY OF DEFICIENCIES AND REMEDIAL MEASURES (Continued)

Inspection of House:
 Deficiencies reported on previous inspection .. 2
 Steps taken to correct deficiencies .. 2
 Proper lighting and ventilation ..
 of food store ..

Inspection of House:
 Deficiencies reported or corrected .. 4
 Leading rooms reported ..
 Minimum space provided or maintained ..
 Relative humidity reported ..
 Walls reported ..
 Lead paint reported ..
 Other things reported ..

Inspection of House:
 Deficiencies reported or corrected ..
 Water pipes reported or corrected ..
 Hangers reported ..
 Galvalume reported ..
 New inspection schedule indicated ..

Sanitary Commission:
 Plumbing systems reported or inspected ..
 V.C. facilities reported ..
 V.C. rooms reported ..
 W.C. doors reported ..

FACTORIES ACT, 1947 AND 1950

Provision	Number of factories	Number of factories	
		Inspected	Notified
Factories in which Sacc. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5 are to be enforced by the I.A.	15	15	15
Factories not included in above in which Sacc. 1 is enforced by I.A.			
Other provisions in which Sacc. 1 is enforced by I.A.			

Cases in which defects were found:

Found Remedied

Want of adequate ventilation in the factory .. 1

Sanitary Commission: (a) Lead paint .. 1
 (b) Humidity or relative humidity .. 1

Outwork

Nature of work: making of .. of wearing apparel ..



