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F O R T H E Y E A R 1 9 6 2 .





PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICIALS, 1962.

Medical Officer of Health

Margaret H. F. Turnbull,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

J. L. McFall, M.R.S.H.,
M.P.H.I.A., A.M.I.P.H.E.

Additional Public Health
Inspector.

J. T. Cope, M.P.H.I.A.

CONTENTS OF REPORT.

- Section A - Statistics.
- Section B - General Provision of Health Services.
- Section C - Environmental Hygiene, Housing, Food, Factories.
- Section D - Infectious Diseases.

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BOROUGH OF WENLOCK

To The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of Wenlock Corporation.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report
for the year 1962.

This follows the same general lines as in previous
years, and contains all the data required by the Ministry
of Health.

For their valuable contributions towards the
preparation of the Report, my very grateful thanks are
due to the Public Health Inspectors, Mr. J. L. McFall
and Mr. J. T. Cope, who provided all the information
contained in Section C. The assistance given by our
clerical assistant, Miss Griffiths, is also gratefully
acknowledged.

I have the honour to be

Your Obedient Servant,

MARGARET H. F. TURNBULL,
Medical Officer of Health.

Total Live Births	Estimated Stillbirths	Total Deaths	Rate per 1000 of population
105	7	105	15.8
119	10	109	17.0
224	17	207	32.8
15.0	1.1	15.8	24.8

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL STATISTICS:

Area of District in acres	- 22.657
Estimated Population (mid-1962)	- 14,970
Number of Inhabited Houses	- 4,858
Rateable Value of District (at 1.4.63.)	- £371,854
Estimated Product of 1d. Rate	- £ 510

VITAL STATISTICS:

1. POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the district at mid-1962 was 14,970 - an increase of 20 on the corresponding estimate for 1961. This figure is employed in the calculation of the Birth and Death Rates for the area.

The natural increase in population for the year was 33 (i.e. the difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths).

2. BIRTHS.

(a) Live Births.

There were 224 live births in the Borough during 1962 - 7 more than in the previous year. Of this total, 17 were illegitimate (7.6%).

The "Crude" Birth Rate for 1962 was 15.0 per 1,000 of the population, and the Standardised Birth Rate (comparable with the corresponding Standardised Rate for other areas) was 15.2. This is considerably below the national average for 1962 which was 18.0 live births per 1,000 of population.

Live Births, 1962.

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total Live Births
Male	98	7	105
Female	109	10	119
Total	207	17	224
Rate per 1000 of population	13.8	1.1	15.0

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	- 15.0
Standardised Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	- 15.2
Birth Rate for England and Wales, 1962	- 18.0

(b) Still Births.

There were 8 Still-Births notified during 1962, two more than in the previous year.

The Still-Birth Rate was thus 34.5 per 1,000 total births (i.e. live births and still births combined). This represents an increase on our Still Birth Rate for 1961, which was 26.9 per 1,000 total births, and is also well above the national average for 1962 of 18.1

Still Births, 1962

Male	- 2
Female	- 6
Total	- 8

Still-Birth Rate, per 1,000 total births	- 34.5
Still-Birth Rate, per 1,000 total births (England and Wales, 1962)	- 18.1

3. DEATHS.

191 inhabitants of the Borough died during 1962, 20 less than in 1961.

The various causes of death are detailed in the Annual Return of the Registrar-General which appears overleaf. Conditions affecting the Heart and Circulatory System again accounted for the greatest number of the deaths (55.4% of the total), and Malignant Disease was responsible for 11%. Of the 21 deaths from Malignant conditions, 5 were due to cancer of the lung or bronchus (10 in 1961).

The Standardised Death-Rate for the year was 11.7 per 1,000 of the population, which approximates very closely to the average for the country as a whole (11.9).

Deaths, 1962.

Male	- 88
Female	- 103
Total	- 191

Crude Death-Rate per 1,000 of population	- 12.7
Standardised Death-Rate per 1,000 of population	- 11.7
Death Rate for England and Wales, 1962	- 11.9

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1962.

					Male	Female	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..		-	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other forms	..	..		-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	1	-	1
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	-	-	-
5.	Whooping-cough	..	..	..	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infection	..	..	..	-	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	-	-	-
8.	Measles	..	..	..	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases				-	1	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..		2	3	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung or bronchus				4	1	5
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..		-	1	1
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..		-	2	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms				2	6	8
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	-	-	-
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	-	1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system				13	36	49
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..		18	3	21
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..			2	2	4
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	..	9	13	22
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..		4	6	10
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	1	1	2
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	4	8	12
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	15	2	17
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system				-	-	-
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..			-	-	-
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea				-	1	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..		-	-	-
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..		2	-	2
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..			-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..		1	3	4
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases				6	8	14
33.	Motor-vehicle accidents	..	..		1	1	2
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	1	4	5
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	2	-	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..			-	-	-
All Causes					88	103	191

SECTION 5.

4. INFANT MORTALITY.

9 infants under the age of 12 months died during 1962, 4 more than in 1961. Of these, 4 died during the first month of life, and 3 during their first week.

The Infant Mortality Rate for the year was therefore 40.2 per 1,000 live births (23.0 in 1961). This compares rather unfavourably with the Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1962 which was 20.7.

The Neonatal Mortality Rate mentioned in the list below refers to those infants dying in the first month of life. It also is somewhat above the national average for the year.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age, 1962.

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	4	-	4
Female	3	2	5
Total	7	2	9
Rate per 1,000 related live births	30.8	8.9	40.2

Infant Mortality Rate, per 1,000 live births - 40.2
 Infant Mortality Rate, per 1,000 live births
 (England and Wales, 1962) - 20.7
 Neonatal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 live births - 17.8
 Neonatal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 live births
 (England and Wales, 1962) - 15.1

5. MATERNAL MORTALITY.

No deaths associated with pregnancy or childbirth occurred in the Borough during the year under review.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

1. HOSPITAL AND SPECIALIST SERVICES.

The Hospital and Specialist Services are provided and administered by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board and its Hospital Management Committees.

The District is well served, being within easy reach of various general hospitals in the neighbourhood. Consultants from the larger centres hold regular out-patient clinics at the two small general hospitals at Broseley and Much Wenlock.

Tuberculosis cases are treated in Copthorne Hospital, or in Cross Houses Hospital, and other infectious disease cases requiring isolation and hospital care are admitted to Copthorne Hospital or Monkmoor Children's Hospital.

The Beeches Hospital, Ironbridge, takes the elderly and chronic sick, and also has accommodation for mental defectives.

2. GENERAL MEDICAL, DENTAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY OPHTHALMIC SERVICES.

The Authority responsible for these services is the Salop Executive Council, Shrewsbury.

3. LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES.

Salop County Council as Local Health Authority is responsible for the following "Personal" Health Services:

Care of mothers and young children.
Domiciliary Midwifery.
Health Visiting.
Home Nursing.
Vaccination and Immunisation.
Ambulance Services.
Prevention of illness, care and after-care.
Domestic Help Services.

(a) Maternal and Child Welfare.

There are four Child Welfare Centres in the District where afternoon sessions are held as follows:

Victoria Institute, Broseley	- 1st, 3rd & 5th Thursdays.
Severn Bank House, Ironbridge.	- Each Friday.
Welfare Centre, Church Street, Madeley	- Each Wednesday.
British Legion Hall, Much Wenlock	- 2nd and 4th Tuesdays.

(b) Welfare Foods.

The National Welfare Foods (National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin Tablets) are available at the Welfare Centres during clinic hours and at various conveniently situated distribution-points throughout the district.

(c) Domiciliary Midwifery, Health Visiting, Home Nursing.

Details of these services may be obtained from the Annual Report of the County Medical Officer of Health.

(d) Vaccination and Immunisation.

Under the County Council's scheme, vaccination against Smallpox, and Immunisation against Whooping-cough, Diphtheria, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis may be carried out by arrangement with a general practitioner or at any Child Welfare Centre by appointment.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis is offered each year to all children aged 11 - 13 years who are found by preliminary testing to require this protection. Only very few parents refuse their consent for this procedure, which is carried out at the schools.

(e) Ambulance Services.

There were no changes in the Ambulance arrangements during the year. The Central Ambulance Depot for the County is in Shrewsbury (Tel. No. Shrewsbury 6331) and all calls for ambulances are dealt with centrally.

One ambulance is stationed in Much Wenlock for use on local journeys.

(f) Domestic Help Services.

The service of a Home Help is available in the words of the Act for "any person who is ill, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age".

There are no Domestic Help Offices in the Borough of Wenlock. The nearest are at Bridgnorth Welfare Centre (open on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons), and at Wellington (42 Tan Bank).

SECTION C.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, HOUSING, FOOD,
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

The information contained in this section has been contributed by the Public Health Inspectors, whose assistance in this respect is gratefully acknowledged.

1. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH.

(a) Water Supplies:

The main piped supplies in the Borough are under the control of the East Shropshire Water Board. Copies of the reports on all samples taken are sent to the Board for information.

34 water samples were taken in 1962 and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Shrewsbury. The results were as follows:

	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
Main Supplies	17	3
Private Supplies	3	11

The reason why the number of unsatisfactory samples from private supplies is high is due to the fact that, when an unsatisfactory result is received, further samples are immediately taken to check the contamination, and as a check on the steps taken to improve the standard of purity.

The unsatisfactory samples from the main supplies were only slightly below standard and further samples taken later from the same localities proved to be satisfactory.

PRIVATE SUPPLIES.

Farley, Much Wenlock.

Following further representations during the year to the East Shropshire Water Board and a guarantee given to the Board under section 36 of the Water Act, 1945, the extension of the water main to serve further properties in Farley was carried out early in 1962.

(b) Sewage Disposal.

Night soil is collected weekly in the Madeley Ward by emptying pails into a removable container placed on one of the Council's vehicles. The provision of a cesspool emptier with a pail emptying attachment would be more hygienic, and would enable a service for cesspool emptying to be provided for those ratepayers who are not so fortunate as to have main drainage available. At present Dawley U.D.C. empty cesspools in the Borough on request, but the charge is necessarily high.

The Aqueduct Sewerage Scheme was completed late in 1961. A start was made in connecting premises to the sewer early in 1962 and during the year 64 premises were connected, and arrangements made in respect of other premises.

Grants were made to owners in respect of conversion of earth closets to water closets and connection of premises to the sewer. The average grant was £20.0.0d. Where the previous sanitary accommodation was shared, separate water closets were required.

A survey in 1958 had shown that the proposed scheme would serve 159 existing properties apart from the proposed and expected development in the area.

(c) Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Refuse is collected by direct labour weekly throughout the Borough except in the outlying parts where the collection is fortnightly.

Three refuse tips are in use in the Borough; disposal is by tipping and surface dressing.

(d) Rodent Control.

One Rodent Operator is employed, spending two weeks of his time with the Borough of Wenlock and every third week with Bridgnorth Borough. This arrangement means that the Public Health Inspectors must deal with infestations needing urgent attention during this week. This arrangement is most unsatisfactory, since treatment of premises cannot always be followed through.

Contracts for Rodent Control this year decreased by one to thirty-one, in respect of forty premises.

Refuse tips and sewage works are regularly inspected for the presence of rats and any infestation promptly dealt with. Sewers were test-baited twice during 1962, and the small infestations found were treated.

2. HOUSING.

Number of inhabited houses at 31.12.62.	- 4,858
Number of Council-owned houses	- 1,295
Council houses completed in 1962	- 65
Council houses under construction at 31.12.62.	- 354
Number of applications for discretionary improvement grants	- 19
Number of applications for standard improvement grants	- 13

SLUM CLEARANCE.

The necessity for a systematic survey of houses in the whole of the Borough remains as no such survey has ever been made. When prospective purchasers approach the Public Health Inspector to ascertain whether a house is in the Council's slum clearance proposals he has to refer to an incomplete list of suspected unfit houses and then use his own judgement as to the possibility of a house being condemned.

The Council's slum clearance proposals were expected to be clearly defined after a survey, which should have been made in 1955. The compensation an owner/occupier may claim in respect of a house purchased between 1939 and 1955 is compulsory purchase value less site value. An owner/occupier purchasing after this date is not entitled to this compensation. It is therefore rather difficult for the Public Health Inspector to answer enquiries in the absence of clearly defined slum clearance proposals knowing that his reply may affect the purchase price of a property or even influence a prospective purchaser not to proceed with the purchase.

The requisite staff to make such a survey has never been available and even with one assistant it has not been possible to carry out more than two surveys confined to small areas of the Borough where it was very obvious that most of the property was unfit.

During 1962 a survey of the whole of the Jackfield Area, containing 95 houses, was submitted to the Broseley Committee in April. The Committee deferred consideration of the report. This was brought back to the Committee in November and approved with minor modifications.

A similar survey was made of part of the Madeley Wood Area between Madeley Road and Waterloo Street, containing 76 houses, and subsequently Clearance Areas were approved including properties which were suggested could be dealt with as individual unfit houses.

543 houses will be constructed in the Madeley Ward over the next two or three years and one other estate is envisaged. The Ministry expect that the Borough's slum clearance problems will be solved in conjunction with the building of so many council houses but for a limited staff to deal with the clearance of so many unfit houses within a short period of time does not seem possible.

An appeal against demolition orders on five old cottages in the Wenlock Ward resulted in the Court upholding the appeal and quashing the orders. The Judge in allowing the appeal said he had not the slightest doubt that the houses were in a substantial state of decay. This property is in worse condition than any of the numerous houses included in Clearance Areas in the other Wards of the Borough. It is always more satisfactory to deal with two or more houses as a Clearance Area as in the event of an appeal the procedure at a public enquiry and the subsequent inspection of the property by the Inspector usually results in a decision more in line with the Ministry's housing policy.

A matter of difficulty which arises when rehousing from Clearance Areas is that when a family is rehoused before the date by which the houses are required to be vacated, it is not illegal for another family to enter into occupation. It would be helpful to local authorities if the Ministry would consider amending the Housing Act to make it illegal for a house in a confirmed Clearance Area to be reoccupied after the occupants have been rehoused.

The following is the progress made during the year in respect of Clearance Areas:

Broseley Ward:

Birch Row (7 houses).

Clearance Order confirmed by the Ministry on 14.10.58.

The family of squatters in this Clearance Area were rehoused during the year and the property demolished.

There is nothing to prevent a house in a Clearance Area being re-occupied before the date stated in the Order for the demolition of buildings if it is vacated before that date. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government should consider amending the Housing Act to prevent houses being re-occupied after a Clearance Order has been made by the local authority and the house is vacated.

Legges Alley (3 houses).

Clearance Order confirmed by the Ministry on 13.10.58.

The remaining family was rehoused during the year but the property had not been demolished.

Madeley Ward:

High Street, Coalport (10 houses).

The Order was confirmed by the Ministry on 23.2.60.

All the families were rehoused during the year in houses newly erected in Coalport. The property had not been demolished.

The Lloyds, Coalport (4 houses).

The Order was confirmed by the Ministry on 22.12.60.

All the families were rehoused during the year and the houses demolished.

Park Lane, Madeley (9 houses).

This Order was confirmed by the Ministry on 19.7.61.

Four families were rehoused in new houses at Sunnyside, Coalbrookdale.

Aqueduct Bank, Madeley (9 houses).

This Order was confirmed by the Ministry on 12.9.61.

No families were rehoused during the year but are expected to be rehoused next year.

Blests Hill, Coalport (12 houses).

This Order was confirmed by the Ministry on 23.8.61.

One family was rehoused during the year in existing accommodation. The others will be housed later in houses still to be erected.

Lincoln Hill, Ironbridge (9 houses).

This Order was confirmed by the Ministry on 10.8.61.

One family moved out of the area, three families remain to be rehoused.

Park Lane, Madeley (7 houses).

The Clearance Order was made on 30.5.62. and as there were two objectors to the Order a Public Enquiry was held on 23.10.62. The Order was awaiting confirmation at the end of the year.

Hodge Bower, Ironbridge (3 houses).

The Clearance Order was made on 30.5.62. and as there was one objector a public enquiry was held on 23.10.62. The Order was awaiting confirmation at the end of the year.

Dale Road, Coalbrookdale (16 houses).

The Clearance Order was made on 24.10.62 and submitted to the Minister for confirmation. In anticipation that the Order would be confirmed five families were rehoused in houses on the new Sunnyside Estate, Coalbrookdale.

Woodside, Coalbrookdale (4 houses).

The Clearance Order was made on 24.10.62 and submitted to the Minister for confirmation. In anticipation that the Order would be confirmed three families were rehoused to the new housing estate at Coalbrookdale.

Lincoln Hill/Paradise (18 houses).

The Clearance Order was made on 24th October, 1962, and confirmation was expected early in 1963. Four families were rehoused in 1962 on the Sunnyside Estate.

Wenlock Ward.

Presthope, Much Wenlock (6 houses).

This Order was confirmed by the Ministry on 21.3.61. The remaining three families had been rehoused during the year.

Barrow Ward.

No action was taken regarding Slum Clearance under Part III of the Housing Act, 1957, during 1962.

Individual Unfit Houses.

Action taken in respect of Individual Unfit Houses in the Borough during 1962 was as follows:

Houses demolished	-	4
Unfit Houses Closed	-	22
Undertaking from landlords to make fit accepted	-	3

RENT ACT, 1957:

No. of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	- 2
No. of applications approved	- 2
No. of proposals to Issue a Certificate of Disrepair	- 1
No. of Undertakings received	- 1
No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued	- 1
No. of Repairs completed	- 1
No. of Applications by Landlord for cancellation	- 1
No. of Certificates cancelled	- 1

25 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the first eighteen months the Act was in force. During each of the last three years there have only been two applications.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

On 31st December, 1962, there were 104 caravans in the Borough on 51 sites. Each was licensed under the provisions of the Public Health Act and the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

The site for 12 moveable dwellings in the Broseley Ward was increased in size to accommodate 27 dwellings. There are no other sites in the Borough licensed for more than eight dwellings.

3. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Meat Inspection:

The table below gives details of the animals slaughtered for human consumption in the Borough during 1962:

	Cattle excluding cows and heifers.	Cows and heifers	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. Inspected	93	19	0	563	262
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Some part or organ condemned	3	-	-	-	17
Percentage affected	3.2	-	-	-	6.5
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Some organ or part condemned	-	-	-	-	6
Percentage affected	-	-	-	-	2.3
Cysticercosis	No carcasses were found to be affected.				

The total quantity of meat and offal condemned at the slaughterhouses was approximately 109 lbs.

All meat is inspected at each of the two slaughterhouses in the Broseley Ward.

The two slaughterhouses were brought up to the standard required by the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, which became operative in this Borough on 1st January, 1962.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

It is an offence under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for a retailer to have on his premises food which is unfit for human consumption. It is the usual practice for retailers to report the existence of doubtful food to the Inspector who, if he condemns this, issues a Surrender Certificate enabling the retailer to claim compensation for his loss.

The following foodstuffs were condemned during 1962:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 22 lbs. tinned meat products | - decomposition or blown tins. |
| 2 lb. tin tomatoes | - blown tin. |
| 12 links of pork sausage | - putrefaction. |

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 and 1960:

Routine inspections of food premises continued to be made during the year and contraventions pointed out to the occupier of the premises. In every instance the occupier has attended to the matter requiring attention without any formal notice being necessary.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The Council is responsible, by the provisions of Part I of the Factories Act, 1937, for ensuring the adequacy and suitability of sanitary conveniences in all factories in the district, and in the case of factories in which mechanical power is not used, is also responsible for inspecting the premises to ensure that working conditions are satisfactory.

A total of 42 inspections of factories were made during the year when six defects were found.

Part VIII of the Act also gives the Council the responsibility for ensuring that premises in which any persons are employed as out-workers are not injurious or dangerous to health.

The prescribed particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937, are set out separately at the end of the report.

SECTION D.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during 1962:

Measles	19
Acute Pneumonia	8
Respiratory Tuberculosis	4
Scarlet Fever	2
Erysipelas	1
	<hr/>
	34
	<hr/>

The number of notifications received during 1962 was much less than in 1961 when the total was 327. This reduction is almost entirely due to the very low incidence of Measles in 1962 as compared with the previous year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Four new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified during the year. There were no new cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis.

The following numbers of cases remained on the Tuberculosis Register at 31st December, 1962:

	<u>Respiratory</u> <u>Tuberculosis</u>	<u>Non-Respiratory</u> <u>Tuberculosis.</u>
Male	73	14
Female	55	18
Total	128	32

EXHIBIT D

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during 1962:

10	Measles
1	Scarlet Fever
1	Respiratory Tuberculosis
2	Scarlet Fever
1	Rheumatism
1	Unidentified

The number of notifications received during 1962 was much less than in 1961 when the total was 327. This reduction is almost entirely due to the very low incidence of Tuberculosis in 1962 as compared with the previous year.

There are no deaths recorded from any of the notified diseases during 1962. The number of deaths from Tuberculosis in 1961 was 12.

TUBERCULOSIS

Four new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified during the year. There were no new cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis.

The following number of cases remained on the Tuberculosis Register at 31st December 1962:

1	Non-Respiratory
1	Respiratory

Male	1
Female	1
Total	2

The following number of cases remained on the Tuberculosis Register at 31st December 1961:

Male	1
Female	1
Total	2

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT.

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspection s (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prose- cuted (5)
(a) Factories in which Secs. 1 - 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	1	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	52	38	5	-
(c) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers premises)	12	3	1	-
Total	72	42	6	-

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	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage to floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	2	-	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work).	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	-	-	3	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT - OUTWORK

(Sections 110 & 111)

Nature of work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec. 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Stuffed Toys	1	-	-	-	-	-



