SPILSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Medical Officer of Health's report for 1947.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of the Spilsby Rural District for the year ending December 31st, 1947.

I am pleased to be able to report once again that the general health of the people has been uniformly good.

1947 was a year of extremes of weather conditions. The first three months were excessively cold with heavy falls of snow blocking many roads for several weeks and causing considerable hardship in many outlying villages. This was followed by a Spring, Summer and Autumn of almost continuous fine sunny weather with very little rain. In spite of the very severe winter, accentuated as it was by a fuel crisis, the health of the people remained good and the death rate, even among old people, was not excessive for the time of year.

The severe rationing that we have become accustomed to during the past years could not, for economic reasons, be relaxed in any way and in November was increased by potatoes being added to the list. 3 lbs per head per week only of this important commodity was a serious loss to many who would normally eat that much in a day. Potatoes also are our chief source of Vitamen C. Our carefully balanced rations are sufficient to keep us going but they are scanty, monotonous and uninteresting and an increase in their variety and amount when possible will be a great stimulus to increased effort. Fortunately 1947 was a good year in this district for fruit and vegetables.

Vital Statistics. The figures in this report are compiled from the monthly returns I receive from the local registrars, they do not include figures relating to non-civilians.

Area. The area remains the same namely 146.030 Acres in 69 Parishes. The population is estimated at 23,230.

The rateable value is £87,116 and £361 is the product of 1d rate.

The number of inhabited houses is 7,166.

The Births (live) numbered 450 : 248 Male and 202 Female. The figure 450 includes 24 male and 8 female illegitimate births. The number of births represents a birthrate of 19.4 per thousand of the population. The rate for the whole of England and Wales was 20.5.

The Deaths numbered 278 : 136 male and 142 female. These figures represent a deathrate per thousand in the District of 11.9 compared to a rate of 12 for the whole Country.

The Infant Mortality, that is the deaths in children under one year of age was 15, giving a rate per thousand live births of 33. The rate for England and Wales was 41.

There were 8 stillbirths : 4 of each sex.

Among the deaths 46 were due to Cancer, 104 to diseases of the heart and circulatory system, 36 to intracranial lesions, 7 to Tuberculosis, 11 to Pneumonia and 9 to Bronchitis. There was one death due to Suicide one to road accident and three to other violent causes

General provision of Health Services.

Laboratory examinations are carried out by the Public Health laboratory Service at Lincoln. This service is now very extensively used by Medical men in the district and by this health department for the bacterial analysis of water samples. Complete analyses when needed for water samples are carried out by W.W. Taylor of Nottingham.

Hospitals, Clinics and Ambulances remain unchanged.

Cases of infectious diseases needing Hospital treatment are sent to Osgodby, Scarthoe, Skegness or Boston Fever Hospitals whichever has room available and all expenses are met by the Spilsby R.D.C. During the epidemic of Infantile Paralysis in 1947 there was the greatest difficulty in getting any infectious disease into any of the above hospitals owing to shortage of beds, and it appears that under the Joint Hospital Board Scheme the Spilsby R.D. has not, except in the case of Small Pox, the ri ht to demand admittance for cases to any Fever Hospital. A most unsatisfactory state of affairs.

Midwifery and Nursing Services. The County Council is the local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Act for the whole of Lindsey. All the District Nurses are now trained and equipped with Gas and Air apparatus for Midwifery work and the benefits obtained therefrom have been much appreciated. There is an increasing tendency for women to go to hospitals or nursing homes for their confinements, the reason being the housing shortage and the difficulty of getting help in the homes.

I should like again to bring to your notice the shortage of institutional accommodation for the aged and infirm. There is often a waiting list of people urgently needing admission to the Gables; an increase in the number of available beds is a matter of urgency.

Scabies. Few cases of this disease have been notified to me during the year. Overcrowding and bad housing conditions tend to foster this trouble and education in the value of cleanliness is most important if we are going to eradicate it entirely.

Venereal Diseases. There have been few primary cases of these diseases reported but some imported cases have been under treatment at the Clinic at Skegness.

Diphtheria. Immunisation of children. Under the County Council scheme children under school age are immunised by the County Medical Officers and those of school age by local practitioners. During the year the following were given the protection of immunisation:-

1. Children under 5 years of age,	
Number immunised during year	194
Estimated percentage immunised at 31/12/47.	87.6.
2. Children 5 to 14 years of age,	
Number immunised during year	4
Estimated percentage immunised at 31/12/47.	80.9.

It is to be hoped that medical men, nurses and school teachers will do their utmost to impress on parents the importance of this protection and the immense amount of child life that has been saved during the past few years as a result of it.

We had again no case of Diphtheria reported during the year.

Tuberculosis.

There were 21 cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year; of these 15 were of the Pulmonary and 6 of the Non-pulmonary type. These figures are very similar to previous years and compare with 20 cases in 1946 and 27 in 1945.

Prevalence of Disease.

Though the general health was good there was a considerable amount of infectious disease almost throughout the year. During the Summer and Autumn the whole country suffered from an epidemic of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis). It was the most severe and widespread epidemic of this disease since records have been kept in this country. The Spilsby District got off on the whole fairly lightly with only six definite cases. Several other suspicious illnesses were isolated under observation but were not confirmed. This disease attacks people of all ages but particularly young children; in mild cases it is often very difficult to diagnose and undoubtedly many slight cases are not seen by a doctor at all.

Throughout the year there was a considerable amount of measles among the young children; it was of a mild type and in many cases no medical man was called in. 153 cases were notified without any death from this cause. There was a small outbreak of Whooping Cough mainly in one village. Altogether 43 cases were reported. 13 cases of a mild type of Scarlet Fever were notified mostly in children attending the same school.

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable diseases amongst civilians:-

Disease	No. of cases	Deaths
Smallpox	Nil	Nil
Scarlet fever	13	Nil
Diphtheria	Nil	Nil
Typhoid fever	Nil	Nil
Paratyphoid fever	Nil	Nil
Puerperal fever and Pyrexia	1	Nil
Erysipelas	2	Nil

Disease	No. of cases	Deaths.
Measles	153	Nil
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	Nil
Infantile Paralysis	6	1
Acute Polio encephalitis	1	Nil
Whooping Cough	43	Nil
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	15	6
(non-pulmonary)	6	1

There were no cases of food poisoning.

Sanitary Conditions of the Area.

Water Supplies. Regular tests of water as supplied by the Council's two water schemes show that the quality continues to be excellent and has been sufficient in quantity. During the year the Council has taken steps to acquire as soon as possible the North East Lincs., Water Undertaking, which at present supplies Spilsby and Hundleby, to link in with the Fen Scheme.

At the beginning of 1947 Messrs Binnie, Deacon and Courley presented their report for a comprehensive scheme to supply the whole Spilsby Rural District with a piped water supply. This scheme was approved by the Council and is in the hands of the Ministry.

As is well known to the Council the water that is being used for drinking and domestic purposes in many parts of the District is most unsatisfactory and a continual source of anxiety to the health department; the many proposed extensions of mains, which the Council is most anxious to proceed with, have been held up by the Ministry for economic reasons .

During the year the Water Department dealt with a total of 334 applications for water supplies. Such supplies comprised:-

	Fen Area.	Coastal Area	Total.
New supplies.	92	209	301
Extensions of existing supplies.	13	20	33
	105	229	334

An analysis shows that the supplies applied for were required in connection with:-

Purpose	Fen Area.	Coastal Area	Total.
Domestic use	40	183	223
Metered supplies	22	21	43
Special purposes.	24	7	31
Standpipe supplies	4	6	10
Field supplies.	15	12	27
	105	229	334

At the close of the year under review, the following number of connections to the mains were in operation:-

Purpose	Fen Area.	Coastal Area	Total
Domestic supplies	1,404	497	1,901
metered supplies.	396	145	541
Standpipe supplies.	55	7	62
Field supplies.	312	55	367
	2,167	704	2,871

Fen Area. It is estimated that the population now being supplied from the Council's mains is 5,616, which represents an increase of 160 more than at the same period last year. The total volume of water supplied during the twelve months was 56,783,000 gallons, which is equal to 24,104 gallons per head for all purposes.

Coastal Area. The Coastal area is supplied from the Mumby borehole, the pumping station at which is in course of construction. It is estimated that some 2,000 population are normally supplied from these works, but until the constructional works have been completed, it has not been found necessary to meter the supply, which is estimated at some 30/40,000 gallons per day.

Milk.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) regulations 1936-46 there are now six Tuberculin tested producers in the District. This is a considerable improvement upon the one only registered T.T. producer five years ago. There are also fourteen Accredited producers holding licences.

Of the samples of milk taken and tested 15 were found to be unsatisfactory as regard cleanliness. In all cases inspections were carried out and direction and advice given.

Following inspections and notices served in respect of Cowsheds and Dairies 17 premises were made to comply with the requirements during the year.

14 persons were registered as Cowkeepers and 14 premises as Dairies.

In spite of the dry and hot Summer there was very little trouble from souring of milk during the year.

Housing.

As the year 1947 came to its end housing continued to be the most important factor. Despite the utmost efforts of the Council the provision of new houses, so urgently needed all over the district, has proceeded at a depressingly slow rate. The spirit of frustration and irritation caused by housing deficiences, in these most difficult days, is the greatest single factor in lowering public morale and one is intensely sorry for large numbers of people who are living in most unsatisfactory and often insanitary conditions. Not until family life is fully established in comfortable surroundings and at a reasonable rent will the present general ill effect of bad housing and overcrowding be overcome.

The slowing down further of the housing programme for 1948 will deprive many families of the prospect of obtaining a house of their own. It also means that it will be many years before a start can be made with the task of raising our standards by replacement of many of the old Sub-Standard houses that now exist. Large numbers of houses in the District are over 80 years old and the majority of these are far below modern standards. Some of them should have been pulled down long ago. Taken as a whole, there is no doubt that the general housing is in danger of deteriorating rather than improving over the next few years. It is part of the price we must pay to re-establish the country's economic position but all students of public health are aware of the inevitable sapping of vitality amongst the occupiers of insanitary dwellings and the price the nation has to pay ultimately in bad citisenship.

New Houses. The position at the end of the year for the provision of new houses under the supervision of the Council's Architects, Messrs. Wm. Saunders & Partners, was as follows:-

34 Approved.	18 Roofed.
24 Started	18 Plastered.
24 At damp proof course.	12 Finished.
22 At eaves.	

Under the supervision of the Council's Surveyor, eight houses were approved, of which four were completed and four near completion.

In addition, 60 prefabricated bungalows were near completion.

Licencing of housing work. Due to the ceiling level figure enforced by the Ministry Departments, every application was scrutinised for the necessary qualification to grant a licence. Priority was determined according to the standard laid down.

Licences were granted to the owners of 559 houses. In addition many premises other than houses were inspected.

Summary of licences granted:-

Houses licences granted 559.	Amount : £30,360.
Other than Houses licences granted 244.	Amount : £11,125.

As a result of these recommendations, licences enabled many houses to be made fit for habitation.

Squatters. Huts have been invaded by "Squatters" at Great Steeping, Ingoldmells, Gibralter Point, Orby and Sibsey on a considerable scale. Two hutment sites at the Great Steeping Aerodrome have been approved by the Ministry as temporary building sites and improvements to the amenities of these huts are being prepared. It is hoped to take over a further site in the same camp shortly. The huts at Jacksons Corner, Sibsey and Gibralter Point are quite unsuitable and are steadily deteriorating; it is the Council's policy to make each hut uninhabitable as it becomes vacant.

Conversion of Earth closets to water closets.

I am not satisfied with the rate of progress of the conversion of earth closets and privy middens to the water carriage system in Spilsby, Hundleby and other places where the necessary facilities exist. The Council give now a grant of £10 towards the expense of each conversion and Statutory notices will have to be served on owners if necessary.

Camping Sites and Moveable Dwellings.

The coastal parishes are the natural open spaces for campers and for those who desire an unconventional and inexpensive holiday and the numbers are every year increasing.

It is to be hoped that under the new powers under the Town & Country Planning, greater jurisdiction will be given in order to strengthen the control of the land bordering on the sand dunes. The existing powers under the Public Health Act, 1936, are not sufficient in scope to enable the Council to adopt certain improvements.

It has been found by recent experience that the system of licencing of the land and moveable dwellings has many weaknesses. To establish a contravention of conditions attached to a licence is very difficult and moreover, the maximum fine of £5 is insufficient when compared with the sum of money obtained for the period when the offence takes place.

The only safeguard the Council has at the present time is the control of licencing applications for new camping sites under the present Planning Acts. There should be a limit as to the area scheduled for camping sites. Efforts are being made to request owners of licenced camping sites to abolish the scattered miscellaneous sanitary conveniences and erect suitably constructed blocks of sanitary conveniences. Not only from the aesthetic appearance is this necessary but also in order to reduce the amount of time devoted on the large number of camping grounds by Council's men engaged on scavenging services and so permit at least a twice weekly collection.

Scavenging Services.

Refuse from houses, shops and moveable dwellings in Chapel St. Leonards and Anderby continue to be collected by the Council's men and vehicles. All refuse is disposed of on a tip owned and controlled by the Council at Hogsthorpe. Inspections have been carried out by a Committee at various times and conditions at the tip have proved satisfactory. Night soil is also collected and during the holiday season there are three collections every two weeks.

It is anticipated that other refuse and modern cesspool vehicles will be purchased in the near future in order that other parishes will eventually be served by direct labour. Private contractors carry out scavenging services in the parishes of Spilsby, Wainfleet All Saints, Burgh, Ingoldmells and Hogsthorpe.

The scavenging service at Spilsby has not been satisfactorily carried out during 1947. It is to be hoped that Spilsby, Hundleby and possibly other nearby villages will soon be given a better service with direct control as and when modern refuse vehicles are obtained.

With regard to the attention given to cesspools, and this is mainly in the coastal parishes, there has been a marked improvement since the Council purchased a 400 gallon tank and gave service to owners of properties; but a more up-to-date vehicle is required.

During the year 126 cesspools were emptied by direct labour.

Food and Drink Infections.

Every year in this country some 5,000 people die as a result of consuming food that has become infected, and there is statistical evidence to show that outbreaks of food poisoning have increased considerably in numbers with the growth of the habit of community feeding in factories, restaurants, schools, camps etc. Food and drink infections are a blot on the public health record, because it is largely within the power of the community to stop them.

Excluding milk borne Tuberculosis, almost every case of food poisoning takes place because of human failure to take the proper steps. Our food handling practices and standards of personal, domestic and commercial hygiene are in many cases far below what they might and should be.

With regard to milk, it is estimated that 1 in 20 farmers is sending out milk infected with virulent Tuberculosis. Every year some 1,500 - 2,000 children and young people die from drinking it, while thousands of others suffer long and crippling illnesses. The Pasteurisation of milk should be compulsory and Local Authorities should accept the same responsibility for making the milk supply safe as they have done for many years in assuring a safe water supply.

In the Spilsby District there were six cases of milk borne Tuberculosis in 1947, with one death.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act.

In my annual report for 1946, I emphasised the need of a full-time Rodent Operator.

In April, 1947, you appointed a Mr. H. Wright of Wainfleet All Saints and after attending a course held by the Ministry of Food, he has been fully employed in this District. Quietly and efficiently he has tackled his work and done a good job. The following Table shows the work done ending 31st December, 1947:-

Type of infestation.		Estimated killed.		Bodies Found.	
Major	Minor.	Major	Minor.	Major	Minor.
23	58	1331	370	201	52

Condemned Food.

The undermentioned foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year:-

Beans	18 tins
Milk (evaporated)	33 "
Peas	13 "
Tomatoes	12 "
Ham	6 "
Salmon	4 "
Plums	5 "
Apricots	2 "
Fruit Cocktails	2 "
Soup	15 "
Stewed Steak	6 "
Figs	1 "
Pilchards	4 "
Sardines	4 "
Jam	2 "
Mixed Veg.	7 "
Carrots	2 "
Sausages	3 "
Mixed Beef Loaf	1 "
Mixed Pickles	49 bottles
Sauce	8 "
Rolled Oats	21 lbs
Chocolate	46 ozs
Butter	46 lbs
Bacon	60 lbs
Cheese	70 lbs
Beef	104 lbs bone taint
	348 lbs decomposition
Mutton	366 lbs -do-

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

H. Wright

M.B. B.~~S.~~ D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department.
Spilsby Rural District.

Report on work done by Sanitary Inspector for the year 1947.

Total number of new houses erected during the year.

(i)	By the Local Authority.	12
(ii)	By other Local Authorities	-
(iii)	By other bodies or persons.	28

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts). (The figure 821 includes 350 inspections re Building Licences and 373 inspections re Council Houses).	821
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	830
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations,1925.	44
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	44
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	1
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:-

Number of Defective Dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 98

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9,10 and 36 of the Housing Act,1936:-

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	3
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
(a) by owners	-
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	-

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
(a) by owners.	-
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	-

(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act,1936:-

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	-
(3) Number of dwelling houses subject to undertakings	-

(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act,1936:-

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	-
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	-

4. Housing Act 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.	Not ascertained.
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	-do-
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	-do-
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.	-do-
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.	-do-
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	-do-
(d) Number of houses again overcrowded after being previously relieved.	-do-

Common Lodging-Houses.	No. registered under by-laws ...	-
	No. of inspections made ...	-
	No. of contraventions of by-laws ...	-
	No. of contraventions remedied ...	-
Canal Boats used as dwelling houses.	No. registered under Acts. ...	-
	No. of Inspections ...	-
	No. of contraventions of regulations ...	-
	No. of contraventions remedied ...	-
Moveable dwellings, tents, vans, etc.	No. inspected during year ...	648
	No. of nuisances therefrom abated ...	-
	No. removed from district ...	-
Bakehouses.	No. in district	40
	No. of underground bakehouses ...	-
	No. of inspections ...	72
	Contraventions of Factory Acts ...	-
	Defects remedied	2
Slaughter-houses.	No. on register	30
	No. of inspections	8
	Contraventions of by-laws ...	-
	Defects remedied	-
Cowsheds.	No. on register	841
	No. of Inspections	361
	Contraventions of regulations ...	17
	Contraventions remedied	17
	No. of milch cows in district ...	-
Dairies and Milk Shops.	No. on register	832
	No. of inspections	75
	Contraventions of regulations ...	-
	Contraventions remedied	-
	Any instance of disease attributed to milk during the year.	-

Unsound Food. Carcases inspected and condemned.

	Cattle excluding cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)					
Number inspected					
All diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcases condemned					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned					
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis.	NO SLAUGHTERING.				
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases condemned					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned					
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.					

Offensive Trades	No. of premises in district	...	1
	No. of inspections	...	3
	Contraventions of byelaws	...	-
	Contraventions remedied	...	-
Shops Act, 1934.	Number of shops inspected	...	-
	Additional heating or ventilation	...	-
	Additional sanitary conveniences	...	-
Water Supply.	Wells: New sunk	...	5
	Cleansed, repaired	...	-
	Closed as polluted	...	-
	Public Supply: Area supplied: Parishes supplied by water mains other than mains belonging to Spilsby R.D.C.: Part of Croft, Spilsby, Raithby, Hundleby, Burgh, Orby, Welton, Gunby, Candlesby, Bilsby, Well, Markby, Sibsey, Langton, Frithville, Carrington, West Fen, Old Bolingbroke and Mavis Enderby.		
	Parishes supplied by Spilsby R.D.C. water mains: Toynton St. Peter, Halton Holegate, Little Steeping, Thorpe St. Peter, East Keal, Stickford, Stickney, New Leake, Eastville, Midville, Friskney, Wainfleet All Saints and Wainfleet St. Mary.		
	Percentage of houses supplied at Burgh		44%
	" " " " " Orby		25%
	" " " " " Gunby		21%
	" " " " " Welton		45%
	" " " " " Croft		32%
	Number of samples obtained for analysis		
	(a) from wells	... ...	26
	(b) from public supply	...	5
	Any insufficiency and where	...	-
Closets.	No. of houses with privy vaults in district		2416
	No. of houses with pail closets in district		3393
	No. of pail closets substituted for privy vaults		9
	No. of pail closets repaired	...	-
	No. of water closets substituted for dry receptacles		-
	No. of houses with water closets in district		1440
	No. of water closets repaired		-
Drains.	Drains examined, tested, exposed etc.		112
	" unstopped, repaired, trapped etc.		24
	Waste pipes, rain water pipes disconnected, repaired etc.		-
	New soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed		-
	Existing soil pipes or ventilating shafts repaired		2
	Drains reconstructed	...	-
Sewers.	New lengths of sewer laid	...	-
Tanks, Filter Beds etc.	Alterations to sewage disposal works	...	-
	Any inadequacy of sewage disposal works or complaints as to smells		-
Cesspools.	Cesspools rendered impervious	...	-
	" emptied, cleansed etc	...	186
	" abolished ...	...	-
Disinfection.	Rooms disinfected ...	...	22
	(a) ordinary infectious disease	...	15
	(b) tuberculosis ...	...	7
	Rooms stripped and cleansed	...	-
	Articles disinfected or destroyed	...	-
	(a) ordinary infectious disease	...	-
	(b) tuberculosis ...	...	-
House refuse.	No. of covered ashpits ...	...	3775
	" uncovered ashpits ...	...	-
	" bins substituted for ashpits	...	9
	" houses using bins ...	...	3388
	Is refuse removed by householders or by public scavenger?		Public Scavenger at Spilsby, Wainfleet All Saints, Burgh, Chapel St. Leonards, Hogsthorpe, Ingoldmells and Anderby.

House refuse (C'td)	How frequently is refuse removed from each house? No. of complaints of non-removal Method of final disposal Are existing arrangements for refuse removal satisfactory?
Nuisances	Total number of Nuisances during year:- (1) Abated as result of informal action by Sanitary Inspector 38 (2) Reported to Council: Statutory notice issued 2 ", " not issued 37

Details of nuisances abated.	After informal Intimation	After Statutory Notice
Overcrowding	-	-
Smoke	-	-
Accumulation of refuse	21	-
Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water	7	-
Foul pigs and other animals	4	-
Dampness	1	-
Yards repaved or repaired	-	-
Other nuisances	5	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

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)	M/c line No. (7)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	150	15	-	-	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	2	82	15 30	4	-	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	1	3	-	-	3

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

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

Part viii of the Act. Outwork.
(Sections 110 and 111)

NIL.