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SWADLINCOTE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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**Annual Report**

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health**

AND

**Senior Public Health Inspector**

FOR THE YEAR 1962





PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health.

MALCOLM ALLAN. M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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Senior Public Health Inspector and Housing Officer  
(Also Inspector under the Shops Act)

DAVID HENRY BRADBURY. D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I.

---oOo---

Additional Public Health Inspector	...	...	...	P.R. Bramley. M.A.P.H.I.
Senior Clerk	...	...	...	Mr. R.J. Lakin.
Part time Clerical Assistant	...	...	...	Mrs. V. Dennis. (From 30th April, 1962.)

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MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.  
(Up to April, 1963.)

Chairman: Mrs. M. E. Hardy.

Vice Chairman: Councillor F. A. Travis.

Councillors:- W.Lord. J.C.Moulson. J.W.Miller. W.Flowers.

W.H. Whitehead. J.W.Briggs. E.C.Clamp. C.Shipton. T.H.Edwards.

W.Heape. J.Stretton. Rev. S.Crawford. W.Brealey. J.P. G.C.Holmes.

A.J.Hough. A.Whittaker.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

National Office of Health

WASH DC 20545

Asst. Dir. for Health Inspection and Control Division  
(This report was prepared under the supervision of)

DAVID WOOD FOWLER, D.P.H., M.A., Ph.D.

Assistant Public Health Inspector ... .. F. B. Fowler, M.A., Ph.D.  
Senior Officer ... .. Mr. E. J. ...  
Staff Officer ... .. Mr. ...  
(From ... ..)

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Vice Chairman: ... ..  
Committee: ... ..  
W. H. ... ..  
Y. ... ..  
A. ... ..



DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL CLINIC.

SWADLINCOTE - ALEXANDRA ROAD.

<u>Ante-natal Clinics:</u>	2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, 9-00.a.m. to 12-30.p.m. Doctor attends each session.
<u>Child Guidance:</u>	By appointment.
<u>Dental Treatment:</u>	Temporarily unstaffed.
<u>Eye Clinics:</u>	By appointment. 4th Thursday in each month, commencing 2.30p.m. and 2nd Friday in each month, commencing 9-30.a.m.
<u>Infant Welfare Centre:</u>	Every Monday 9-00.a.m. to 12.30.p.m. and 1.30.p.m. to 4-15.p.m.
<u>Minor Ailment Clinics:</u>	Mondays 9-00.a.m. to 10-00.a.m. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays 9-00.a.m. to 1-00.p.m. Doctor present.
<u>Orthopaedic Clinics:</u>	By appointment. 1st and 3rd and 5th Tuesdays in each month, 9-00.a.m. to 12.30.p.m. and 1.30.p.m. to 4-00.p.m.
<u>Speech Therapy:</u>	Temporarily unstaffed.
<u>Polio-myelitis Vaccination:</u>	2nd, 4th and 5th Saturday morning, by appointment.

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IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA:

Facilities for immunisation are available on request, when the Doctor is in attendance at Infant Welfare Centres and Minor Ailment Clinics.

REPAIRS OR REPLACEMENT OF GLASSES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The necessary form may be obtained on request from the Principal School Medical Officer, County Offices, Matlock, Derbyshire, or from the School Medical Officers.

CHEST CLINICS.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.

Chest Clinic,  
Outwoods Hospital,  
Belvedere Road,  
Burton-on-Trent.

New Cases: By appointment through own Doctor Monday and Wednesday, 1-30.p.m. to 3-00.p.m. Friday 9-00.a.m. to 10-30.a.m.  
Contacts. alternate Tuesdays 9-00.a.m. to 10-00.a.m. B.C.G. Clinics on the Friday of the same week from 11-00.a.m.

DERBY.

The Chest Clinic,  
Green Lane,  
Derby.

New Cases. Wednesday 9-30.a.m. to 12-00.noon and 6-00.p.m. to 8-00.p.m. Fridays 9-30.a.m. 12-00.noon, 2-00.p.m. to 4-00.p.m. Saturdays (Contacts) 9-30.a.m. to 11-30.a.m. By appointment only at all sessions.

WELFARE FOODS DISTRIBUTION CENTRE.

COUNTY CLINIC.

Monday, Tuesday and Friday, 9-15.a.m. to 12.30.p.m. and 1-30.p.m. to 5-00.p.m. Saturdays 9-00.a.m. to 12-00.noon.

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To the Chairman and Members of the  
Swadlincote Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

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

In my report for 1961, I made mention of importations of Smallpox from Karachi, West Pakistan, to various parts of this country outwith the Urban District and which had repercussions in our area.

One of these was a visit by some residents to a Children's Hospital in Bradford where there was an outbreak of smallpox arising from a nine year-old Pakistani girl who had been admitted suffering from Malaria and, as was discovered later, from vaccine-modified Smallpox. These contacts were, of course, vaccinated and visited regularly until the danger period was over.

As an interesting episode of this outbreak in Bradford, a father visited his child once in a balcony, apart from the main Ward where the infection was and he developed Smallpox.

Early in February a youth with a suspicious rash caused us to call in a Ministry of Health Smallpox Consultant for his advice and guidance. After very careful consideration and discussion it was decided that the rash was that associated with a condition known as Stevens-Johnson syndrome so the youth was safely admitted to the local General Hospital. The Consultant came at a moment's notice and at a time very inconvenient to him so we were deeply indebted to him and much appreciated this consultant service which is organised and maintained by the Ministry of Health.

In the very early part of the year there were secondary contacts from a Smallpox case at Tipton and certain vaccinations were done to relieve anxiety and natural apprehension of the individuals concerned and the neighbours rather than to prevent disease.

Efforts to restrain the public from demanding vaccination had some success, but this was better achieved by the Ministry of Health taking control of all vaccine lymph to ensure that the infected areas had adequate supplies.

During the period of possible danger, tentative arrangements were made with the County for medical and nursing help and a Ministry of Health Smallpox Consultant was asked for advice, and the Smallpox Hospital Medical Superintendent was made aware of our local situation, and thus the channels of communication were opened up in order to cope forthwith with any emergency, should it have arisen.

All this trouble, due to the importation of major infectious disease, has mostly taken place since air travel is being more and more used, so that an individual may be infected in the Far East one day and arrive in England the next. Before the war, anyone returning to this country came by sea and his infection showed itself long before he reached these shores and the Public Health Authorities had advance notice of his arrival.

In the early Nineteen fifties hundreds of thousands arrived at London Airport but by 1961 the Airport had some six million passenger movements.

The only real and ultimate protection of the people of this country is by dealing with the infection at its source in the country of origin and this is being energetically tackled by these countries co-operating with the World Health Organisation.

During the year there were 271 cases of Polio in England and Wales, the lowest for nearly half a century due, in great measure, to the immunisation campaign which started in 1956. This is very satisfactory, but could be improved by an intensive campaign not only to protect the individuals, but also eradicate the viruses from the community. This year Local Health Authorities and Doctors were permitted to change from Salk to Sabin vaccine which, taken by mouth, is so much more readily accepted.



There were no polio cases in the Urban District, and this fortunate circumstance tends to remove the impetus towards immunisation, but freedom from infection can only be maintained by parents having their children immunised at the age of about six months to be followed later by reinforcing doses and by persons at special risk accepting the routine and reinforcing doses.

To turn from the microbes and viruses we find that so far as the young child and adult are concerned, motor vehicles are a greater menace than infectious disease. From the age of one to 15 years accidents in general are by far the most important single cause of death. Between the ages of 5 and 14 accidents cause nearly one-third the total deaths. Thus accident prevention becomes one of the most important medical and social problems of our time. As the roads become congested, the homes mechanised, there is a continued increase in accidents on the roads, in the homes, in industry and elsewhere. This epidemic, if I may call it so, will prove more intractable than the epidemics of old for it depends on the intelligent co-operation of the individual at risk and this is not easy to attain.

It is a coincidence that the preface to my last Annual Report was written the day after Lieutenant-Commander Scott Carpenter orbited the earth three times in his Aurora 7 space craft, and this one the day after Major Gordon Cooper did 22 circuits of the earth in 34 hours. I would that this speed of advance in space travel could be matched by equal advances in the basic Sanitary Services, but much is being accomplished, especially in the Urban District, as it is shown in the various Annual Reports, particularly that part written by the Engineer and Surveyor, and the Housing Officer.

Almost the whole District has a piped individual household water supply, large sums are being spent on sewage schemes, and house building forges ahead. The Council has achieved great things by their enlightened and enthusiastic concern for the welfare of the people in the Urban District.

The Royal College of Physicians, represented by their President, Sir Robert Platt, gave a booster rocket to the campaign on Tobacco Smoking and Cancer of the Lung, early in the year, restating and amplifying the basic facts in the statement by the Medical Research Council on this subject of June 1957.

I have little to add to my remarks on the matter made in my Annual Report for 1960, except to say that £11 million per annum is now spent on tobacco advertising, just double the 1959 figure.

It can be argued that there is a relationship between atmospheric pollution and Lung Cancer, but there is no excess mortality from Lung Cancer in persons exposed to serious atmospheric pollution such as transport workers, garage hands and policemen. On balance, it seems likely that atmospheric pollution plays some part in causing the disease, but a relatively minor one in comparison with cigarette smoking. Recently it has been shown that Jersey has the highest male lung Cancer death rate in the world and the highest consumption of tobacco per head of population, yet the atmosphere is practically only polluted by tobacco smoke !

Cigarette smoking is a cause of Lung Cancer and Bronchitis and probably contributes to the development of coronary artery disease and various other less common diseases. It delays healing of gastric and duodenal ulcers. The risks of smoking to the individual are calculated from death rates in relation to smoking habits among British Doctors. The chance of dying in the next ten years for a man aged 35 who is a heavy cigarette smoker is one in twenty-three, whereas the risk for a non-smoker is only one in ninety. Only 15% (one in six) of men of this age who are non-smokers, but 33% (one in three) of heavy smokers, will die before the age of 65. Not all this difference in expectation of life is attributable to smoking.

Reduction in general air pollution should reduce the risks of cigarette smoking, but it is necessary for the health of the people of Britain that any measures that are practicable and likely to produce beneficial changes in smoking habits shall be taken promptly.



In 1962, 26,000 people died from Lung Cancer in England and Wales, 1,100 more than in 1961. The practical reason for this high figure is known and also how it can be lessened, but the rub is how to persuade people not to smoke cigarettes. It is a good idea to stop smoking during an illness when cigarettes do not taste good and don't start again. If you stop to think, it will suddenly dawn on you that smoking is a shocking waste of money. Perhaps you have to have, or acquire, the right nationality for this drastic step !

Towards the end of the year, the Minister of Health announced that he would approve, under Section 28 National Health Service Act, 1946, schemes by Local Health Authorities for co-operating with water undertakings for the addition of fluoride to water supplies which are naturally deficient in this substance. The object of course is that in time everyone would have the benefit of one of the natural ways of protecting teeth against decay. A vast amount of research has been done on fluoridation in many countries, and three pilot schemes in Great Britain over a period of five years have shown that fluoridation at 1 p.p.m. brought about a substantial reduction in dental caries in the milk teeth of young children.

Various other methods of prevention have been tried, but none has yet been shown to be as effective. Moreover, the excellent result in the milk teeth will, in time, be shown in sound permanent teeth.

As this report is being written, it was announced that the London County Council's Health Committee had given their approval to fluoridation of London's water supply since the Members were convinced that children born and brought up in areas with about 1 p.p.m. of fluoride occurring naturally in, or added artificially to the water, have up to 60% less dental decay than children brought up in areas where the water contains only a trace of fluoride.

The Council have, of course, anticipated such decisions by already giving their approval to fluoridation which will ensure that the children of the Urban District grow up with a sound dentition and mouths free from infection.

Within the report there is a list of County Council Clinics and a table showing primary immunisations against Diphtheria for which I am indebted to Dr. Morgan, County Medical Officer of Health.

It is a pleasure to me to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Council, Clerk and Chief Financial Officer, Mr. C.D. Hull, General Practitioners, Health Visitors, Heads of Departments and Staffs, particularly of course, all the Staff of the Public Health Department, especially the Senior Public Health Inspector, Additional Public Health Inspector and Senior Clerk.

I am, Your obedient Servant,

MALCOLM ALLAN.

Medical Officer of Health.

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Area of District in Acres (inclusive of water) ...	3,754
Number of inhabited houses ... ..	6,277
Sum represented by a penny rate ... ..	£728.
Rateable Value ... ..	£185,782.
Population (Census) 1931. ... ..	20,604
Population (Census) 1951. ... ..	20,909
Population Registrar General's Estimate 1962 ...	19,430

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
Legitimate	279	144	135	(Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population. Crude 14.92 Corrected 14.77 )
Illegitimate	11	7	4	
	<u>290</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>139</u>	

<u>Still Births</u>		<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
Legitimate	5	2	3	(Rate per 1,000 live and still Births. 20.68)
Illegitimate	1	1	-	

<u>Deaths (All ages)</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
	205	116	89	(Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population. Crude 10.55 Corrected 12.34 In ascertaining the corrected rates the following comparability factors were used.)

Births	0.99
Deaths	1.17

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES (HEADING 30 OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S SHORT LIST)

Deaths

Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	Nil.	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) Births	Nil.
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<u>Deaths of Infants one year</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Legitimate	8	4
Illegitimate	-	-

Death rate of infants under one year of age.

All infants per 1,000 live births ... ..	41.37
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... ..	43.01
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..	-

<u>Deaths of Infants under four weeks.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Legitimate	4	2
Illegitimate	-	-

Death rate of Infants under four weeks of age.

All infants per 1,000 live births ... ..	20.68
Legitimate infants per 1,000 live births ... ..	21.50
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..	-

Deaths from Measles (All ages) ... ..	Nil.
Deaths from Whooping Cough (All ages) ... ..	Nil.
Deaths from Diarrhoea (Under two years) ... ..	Nil.



NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING YEAR 1962.

Disease	Total Cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospitals	Total Deaths
Measles .. .. .	67	-	-
Lobar Pneumonia .. .. .	7	-	-
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	-	-	-
Whooping Cough .. .. .	-	-	-
Meningococcal Meningitis ..	-	-	-
Dysentery .. .. .	-	-	-
Influenzal Pneumonia .. .. .	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	-	-	-
Erysipelas .. .. .	-	-	-
Polionyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	-	-	-

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES DURING 1962

Disease	Age Groups													Total
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	7-	10-	15-	35-	45-	60-	
Measles .. .. .	4	2	3	6	6	23	13	7	2	1	-	-	-	67
Lobar Pnumonia .. .. .						1					1	3	2	7
Scarlet Fever .. .. .														-
Whooping Cough .. .. .														-
Meningococcal Meningitis ..														-
Dysentery .. .. .														-
Influenzal Pneumonia .. .. .														-
Ophthalmia Meonatorum .. .. .														-
Erysipelas .. .. .														-
Polionyelitis .. .. .														-
Non-Paralytic .. .. .														-
Typhoid Fever .. .. .														-

TUBERCULOSIS.	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number of cases notified during 1962.	2	1	-	-	3
Number of cases on Register 31st December, 1962.	91	47	25	23	186

SCABIES TREATMENT

There were no cases of Scabies treated at the Clinic during the year.



CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

Cause of Death	All ages		Total
	M.	F.	
Tuberculosis, respiratory .. .. .	1	-	1
Tuberculosis, other .. .. .	-	1	1
Syphilitic Disease .. .. .	-	-	-
Diphtheria .. .. .	-	-	-
Whooping Cough .. .. .	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection .. .. .	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	-	-	-
Measles .. .. .	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm Stomach .. .. .	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus ..	6	2	8
Malignant neoplasm Breast .. .. .	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm Uterus .. .. .	-	-	-
Other Malignant and Lymphatic neoplasm	12	9	21
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia .. .. .	-	-	-
Diabetes .. .. .	-	-	-
Vascular Lesions of nervous system ..	12	19	31
Coronary disease angina .. .. .	30	13	43
Hypertension with heart disease ..	1	3	4
Other heart diseases .. .. .	14	15	29
Other circulatory disease .. .. .	6	4	10
Influenza .. .. .	-	-	-
Pneumonia .. .. .	3	8	11
Bronchitis .. .. .	13	2	15
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	-	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. .. .	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	1	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	-	-	-
Congenital malformations .. .. .	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	6	12
Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .	2	-	2
All other accidents .. .. .	3	-	3
Suicide .. .. .	2	-	2
Homicide and operations of war .. .. .	-	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>204</b>

WATER SUPPLY

The Council are responsible for the distribution of water obtained in bulk from the Swadlincote and Ashby Joint Water Board, to the Urban Area, the supply being derived from the Bunter Sandstone measures to the south of Milton Village, and treated at the Board's works at Milton. Water is now also being obtained through the river Dove Water Board from their works at Melbourne.

Difficulties in the distribution of water to certain parts of the District continue to exist due to mining subsidence, and I am informed by Mr. J. W. May, M.I. Mun.E., M.Inst.H.E. the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, that it was necessary to carry out repairs to twenty-six broken mains, fifty-three drawn joints and seventy-three broken services to premises during the year.

Bacteriological sampling is done fortnightly. Chemical samples are also submitted for analysis at fairly frequent intervals. The Health department also obtain samples regularly from various points in the Urban Area to check against results obtained from each supply.

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To the Chairman and Members of the  
Swadlincote Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

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

During the year a further survey was made of all the houses in the Council's area with a view to the categorising of all properties which would have to be added to the slum clearance programme and which could be considered for Council loans and, or improvement grants. More detail of the survey is given under the heading of Housing later in the report. The re-housing of families from substandard properties dealt with under the Housing Act shows an appreciable increase on the figures for 1961 but difficulty was experienced in obtaining the demolition of properties particularly of owners who can ill afford the expense of carrying out such work.

The improvement of slaughter-houses has resulted in greater efficiency in dealing with animals slaughtered in that the additional space available has cut down the number of days when slaughtering takes place particularly at week-ends. Sunday slaughtering is now the exception rather than the rule.

Clean water and clean food are items essential to everyday life that have become things which are readily accepted by each and every-one of us and if either of these commodities falls below a standard which we have grown to expect complaints, quite rightly, are made to the Health Department.

Because we cannot see the air we breathe nobody stops to think that it may not be of a similar standard of purity as our food and drink, consequently little or no public interest is stimulated in any efforts made to improve the quality of the air, which as we all know is most essential to all forms of life. Great studies have been made by many branches of industry, at great expense to those industries, to reduce the pollution of the air from their chimneys, but this is not sufficient if we are to attain the national "goal" of a smoke free atmosphere. Most of the pollution comes from the burning of raw bituminous coal in obsolete open fires in domestic properties. Now the N.C.B. and the N.M.U. have solved the problem of "concessionary coal" the door is open for the Council to consider the implementation of the Clean Air Act by taking steps toward the ultimate declaration of smoke control orders within its area.

In housing management emphasis is still on the provision of accommodation for the elderly, more and more units become necessary as the years go by, but I feel that the one bedroomed bungalow with bathroom kitchen and living room is not the answer in every case. It is for this reason that the Council have entered upon the provision of a block of twenty flatlets with warden in attendance, which when occupied will prove whether or not the venture is worth repeating.

In conclusion I take pleasure in expressing my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committees for their support and keen interest in the work of the Department. My thanks are due also to Dr. Allan and other colleagues who have at all times readily given advice and assistance. Finally I express many thanks to the staff of the Department for their continued efforts in the day to day working of the office.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

D. H. BRADEURY.

Senior Public Health Inspector and  
Housing Officer.



## HOUSING.

### Building Programme.

The number of new Houses erected during the year were as follows:-

(1)	By the Local Authority	...	...	...	62.
(11)	By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	Nil.
(111)	By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	29.

### Housing Programme.

	Houses demolished	...	...	...	...
(A)	In Clearance Areas	...	...	...	9.
(B)	Not in Clearance Areas	...	...	...	19.
	Houses closed	...	...	...	4.
	Closing Orders made	...	...	...	4.
	Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	37.
	Clearance Areas declared	...	...	...	2.
	Families rehoused from unfit houses	...	...	...	50.

During the year fifty families were rehoused from slum clearance properties which was an appreciable increase on 1961 figures, but the number of houses demolished fell by 40% on last year. It would appear that the cost of the demolition of such properties owned by elderly people of inadequate means who are physically incapable of taking down the house or houses themselves, and can ill afford to pay fifty pounds or more to have the work done becomes something of a hardship.

The housing survey carried out showed that there are approximately a hundred houses which will have to be considered for demolition that were not included in the 1955 schedule, also there is a substantial number of what have been described as "twilight" houses which will in all probability further increase that number. Together with the houses still outstanding in the original programme the estimated number of new houses required to rehouse displaced families will be in the region of 250. This would leave an appreciable number of houses in the twilight category which may be improved or become subject to future clearance. Some form of compulsion may be necessary in order to improve these houses.

The number of houses improved under the standard grant system was 41 involving payment of £4,567, while 5 houses were the subjects of discretionary grants and £1,115 was paid.

Having regard to general housing needs indications are that apart from a few emergency cases which occur from time to time the position is much less acute than was the case a few years ago. The demand for bungalow accommodation is steadily rising and to this end the Council is looking to the provision of more bungalows, flats and flatlets for elderly people. This is an aspect of housing need which will, along with slum clearance rehousing, exercise the attentions of the Housing Committee for a few more years.

COMPLAINTS.

526. complaints were received during the year relating to 624 items which are tabulated below.

	<u>Complaints.</u>							<u>Total complaints investigated.</u>
Chimney Stack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.
House Roof	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
Eaves, Gutters and rain water pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
Dampness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
Ceiling Plaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
Windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
Floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
Fireplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
Dangerous Walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
Dirty Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
Water closet:-								
cistern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.
joints defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
water supply (bursts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.
Drainage:-								
obstructions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74.
drains defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125.
Refuse accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.
Infestations:-								
Rats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154.
Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
Ants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83.
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.
Flies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
Wasps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
Disinfestations requested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
Domestic smoke nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
Offensive smells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.
Colliery spoilbank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.
Silver fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
Noise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.
								<u>624.</u>



DEFECTS REMEDIED.

Chimney stacks - overhauled	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.
House roof - repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
Eaves gutters provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
Rainwater fallpipes - renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.
Perished pointing	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.
Ceiling Plaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.
Wall Plaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
Stairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.
Windows:-							
Frames repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.
Frames renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.
Sash cords renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
Cooking Ranges:-							
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.
Fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
Fireplaces renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
Sinks and washbasins	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
Sink waste pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
Washboilers:-							
Brickwork repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.
Water Closets:							
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
Pans renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
Flushing cisterns renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
Seats renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
Defective joints	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.
Compartments repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
Drainage:-							
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.
Drains relayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.
Yard gullies renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
Obstructions removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.
Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	303.
Noise	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.

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SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND RESULTANT ACTION.

The following information is compiled in tabular form and is in fact a summary of work undertaken in the department during 1962.

(a)	Housing.								
	Visits under the Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	721.
	Visits under the Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1140.
(b)	General.								
	Subsidence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196.
	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178.
	Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
	Verninous premises and articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.
	Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
	Keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.
	Water Supplies and Water sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.
	Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1815.
	Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.
	Drain Testing and inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309.
	Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
	Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81.
(c)	Interviews.								
	Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170.
	Housing Applicants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	576.
	Owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142.
	Contractors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62.
(d)	Number of Notices Served								
						Informal Notices		Formal Notices	
						Outstanding Jan.1962.		Outstanding	
								Jan.1962.	
	Public Health Act. 1936.					16		2	
	Food and Drugs Act. 1955.					-		-	
	Factories Act. 1937.					-		-	
	Clean Air Act. 1956.					-		-	
	Derbyshire County Council Act.1954.					-		-	
	Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act. 1960.					-		-	
						Informal Notices		Formal Notices	
						Served.		Served.	
(e)	Public Health Act. 1936.					54		7	
	Food and Drugs Act. 1955.					6		-	
	Factories Act. 1937.					6		-	
	Clean Air Act. 1956.					1		-	
	Derbyshire County Council Act. 1954.					-		-	
	Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act. 1960.					1		-	
(f)	Number of Notices complied with (including notices outstanding from 1961).								
	Public Health Act. 1936.					108		13	
	Food and Drugs Act. 1955.					31		-	
	Factories Act. 1937.					4		-	
	Clean Air Act. 1956.					6		-	
	Derbyshire County Council Act. 1954.					-		-	
	Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act. 1960.					-		-	

DRAINAGE WORKS.

During the year 309 visits to premises were made in connection with drainage work.

The service provided by the Council for clearing the drains of privately owned property is now under the Public Health Department and during the year 148 obstructions were dealt with. Work of repair to drains has been largely of a minor nature, 74 repairs have been carried out.

-----  
REFUSE RECEPTACLES.

Dustbins provided up to 31st December, 1962.

			<u>Total.</u>	<u>By Council.</u>	<u>By Owner.</u>	<u>By Tenant.</u>
January	...	....	32	25	7	-
February	...	...	13	13	-	-
March	...	...	19	18	1	-
April	...	...	14	14	-	-
May	...	...	43	41	2	-
June	...	...	27	26	1	-
July	...	...	20	20	-	-
August	...	...	7	7	-	-
September	...	...	56	56	-	-
October	...	...	34	33	1	-
November	...	...	21	21	-	-
December	...	...	17	17	-	-
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			303	291	12	-
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
1962	...	...	303	291	12	-
1961	...	...	278	262	16	-
1960	...	...	331	308	18	5
1959	...	...	265	228	34	3
1958	...	...	310	271	20	19
1957	...	...	338	323	12	3
1956	...	...	322	315	1	6
1955	...	...	396	329	44	23
1954	...	...	326	273	35	18
1953	...	...	168	159	5	4
1952	...	...	190	151	20	19
1951	...	...	153	115	22	16
1950	...	...	328	215	84	29
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			3708	3240	323	145
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Summarised below are the recordings for 1962 of the deposit gauge and lead peroxide candle.

---

Month	Rainfall (inches)	Total Solids (tons per square mile)	Sulphur Dioxide.
January.	1.88	12.72	3.57
February.	0.17	11.78	2.06

---

Provisional monthly averages March to December, 1962, in microgrammes per cu. metre. Smoke and S.O.2.

---

<u>Month.</u>	<u>Smoke.</u>	<u>S.O.2.</u>
March.	147	209
April.	99	117
May.	97	113
June.	75	82
July.	85	89
August.	83	73
September.	137	104
October.	182	124
November.,	271	235
December.	280	255

---

WATER SUPPLY.

Representative samples of piped towns water supply were submitted for examination during 1962. The table on this page gives a summary of the results.

---

	<u>Chemical.</u>		<u>Bacteriological.</u>	
	<u>Sat.</u>	<u>Unsat.</u>	<u>Sat.</u>	<u>Unsat.</u>
Swadlincote and Ashbys Joint Water Board.	1.	Nil.	3.	Nil.

---

SUMMARY OF RODENT OPERATOR'S ACTIVITIES - 1962.

Type of Premises.	No. of Premises Inspected.	No. of Properties infested		No. of Treatments.	No. of Bodies recovered.		Estimated Kill.	
		Rats.	Mice.		Rats.	Mice.	Rats.	Mice.
Local Authority Property (Other than properties at which permanent points are established.)	26	26	-	30				
Dwelling Houses.	526	375	7	143	663	19	1,624	75
Agricultural Property.	-	-	-	-				
All other Property. (Including Business Premises.)	311	34	1	23				
	863	435	8	196	663	19	1,624	75



TREATMENT OF SEWERS - 1962.

Date.	Total No. of Manholes.	No. Baited.	Manholes showing takes.	Total No. of takes.	Poison used.	Remarks.
October 1955.	563	413	105	105	Zinc Phosphide.	
November 1956.	563	422	102	102	"	
July 1957.	584	397	209	209	"	
February 1958.	585	326	102	102	"	
November 1958.	585	52	16	16	Warfarin 5.	(Newhall only).
March 1959.	563	32	-	4	-----	(Test bait).
May 1959.	563	38	7	7	Warfarin 5.	
November 1959.	563	123	13	13	Warfarin 5.	
December 1960.	563	41	9	9	Warfarin 5.	
June 1961.	563	41	19	19	Warfarin 5.	
November 1961.	537	48	12	12	-----	(Test bait).
April 1962.	537	99	29	29	Warfarin 5.	

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

Register of Food Premises.

The following table supplies information on the number and types of food premises in the Urban District.

<u>Type of Premises.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Bakehouses ... ..	6
Butchers' Shops (Including making up premises) ... ..	28
Cafe's Restaurants and Canteens ... ..	15
Fried Fish and Chip Shops and Wet Fish Shops ... ..	15
Greengrocers ... ..	11
Grocers and General Stores (Excluding Off-Licences) ... ..	76
Corn Merchants ... ..	5
Licensed Premises ... ..	53
Off-Licences including those selling General Goods ... ..	30
Confectioners ... ..	10
Mineral Water Manufacturers ... ..	2
Ice Cream Manufacturers ... ..	1
Slaughterhouses ... ..	7
	259

Inspection of Food Premises.

The following table is included as an indication of amount of work involved in routine inspection of food premises during the year.

Bakehouses ... ..	27
Ice Cream Manufacturers ... ..	11
Market Stalls ... ..	188
Mineral Water Manufacturers ... ..	7
General Food Premises ... ..	341
Cafe's, Canteens (including works canteens) ... ..	11
Slaughterhouses ... ..	920
Fried Fish and Chip Shops (including wet fish) ... ..	23
Butchers' Shops including making up premises ... ..	151
	1683



Unsound Food.

The following is an abbreviated list of items of food found to be unfit for human consumption during 1962, followed by a summary of the estimated weight of all condemnations of unfit food during each of the last five years.

77 lbs.	Sausages.
20 lbs.	Bacon.
114 lbs.	Chicken.
69 tins.	Tomatoes.
6 tins.	Tomatoe Juice.
1 tin.	Coffee.
1 tin.	Chocolate.
82 tins.	Fruit.
11 tins.	Baked Beans.
16 tins.	Vegetables.
8 ozs:	Puffkins.
1 tin.	Cocktail Gherkins.
5 jars.	Horse radish.
1 jar.	Salad cream.
24 tins.	Fish.
6 tins.	Milk.
1	Steak and Kidney Pudding.
2	" " " pies.
2 tins.	Casserole steak.
2 tins.	Irish Stew.
101 lbs.	Cooked Ham.
66 lbs.	Corned Beef.
27 lbs.	Luncheon Meat.
42 lbs.	Jellied Veal.
12 lbs.	Chopped Pork.
36 lbs.	Ox Tongue.
117 lbs.	English Beef.
34 lbs.	Gannon.
5 tins.	Rice Pudding.
3 tins.	Soup.
2 pkts.	Cheese Spread.
360 lbs.	Tomatoes.
1 jar.	Salmon Spread.
21 lbs.	Flour.
6 lbs.	Jan.
9 lbs.	Bitter.
1 lb.	Lard.
5 boxes.	Cheese.
10 lbs.	Prunes.
15	Croquettes.

The approximate weight of food condemned during recent years is as follows:-

(a)	1962	...	12	cwts.
(b)	1961	...	7	cwts.
(c)	1960	...	13	cwts.
(d)	1959	...	8	cwts.
(e)	1958	...	12	cwts.

SUMMARY OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, INSPECTED AND INCIDENCE OF DISEASE FOUND.

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	831	50	35	1794	1439	-
Number inspected	831	50	35	1794	1439	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci whole carcasses condemned.	---	--	--	----	----	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	56	5	--	20	61	-
Total:-	56	5	--	20	61	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	6.73	10.00	--	1.11	4.23	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:-</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	---	--	--	----	----	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5	1	--	----	15	-
Total:-	5	1	--	----	15	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	.60	2.00	--	----	1.04	-
<u>Cysticercosis:-</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	1	--	--	----	----	-
Cases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	--	--	----	----	-
Generalised and Totally condemned	---	--	--	----	----	-



MEAT INSPECTION.

January 1st was the appointed day for the licencing of the seven improved slaughterhouses in the district. During the year it has been made clear that the improvements have worked out very advantageously both to the butchers and meat inspectors in that more room is available to cope with the larger numbers of animals slaughtered at one time which in turn has completely cut out week-end slaughtering. Facilities for inspection has been greatly improved with better artificial lighting.

The standard of quality remains very high and the incidence of tuberculosis is almost non-existent.

-----  
Summary of disease found and parts of animals affected.

<u>Tuberculosis.</u>						<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qtrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>ozs.</u>
<u>Bovines.</u>	Carcase Meat	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
	Organs	...	...	...	...	-	2	8	-
<u>Pigs.</u>	Carcase Meat	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
	Organs	...	...	...	...	2	-	6	6
<u>Calves.</u>	Carcase Meat	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
	Organs	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
						2	2	14	6
<u>Other Diseases.</u>									
<u>Bovines.</u>	Carcase Meat	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
	Organs	...	...	...	...	4	3	14	-
<u>Pigs.</u>	Carcase Meat	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
	Organs	...	...	...	...	-	3	9	5
<u>Sheep.</u>	Carcase Meat	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
	Organs	...	...	...	...	-	1	16	-
<u>Calves.</u>	Carcase Meat	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
	Organs	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
						5	3	11	5

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT.

One premise is registered under the provisions of Section two of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act.

ICE CREAM.

Details of Register, 31st December, 1962.

Registered for Manufacture only	...	...	...	...	2.
Registered for sale only	...	...	...	...	109.

<u>Changes in Register, 1962.</u>	<u>Amendments.</u>	<u>Additions.</u>	<u>Removed from list.</u>
Number for Manufacture and sale.	-	-	-
Number for sale only.	2	2	-

Bacteriological Analysis.

Eleven samples of Ice Cream and Ice Lollies were submitted to the County Laboratory for examination with the following results.

The grades given to Ice Cream samples are based on the time taken to reduce Methylene Blue in the Laboratory. Grades one and two are considered to be satisfactory.

		<u>Grade.</u>	<u>Grade.</u>	<u>Grade.</u>	<u>Grade.</u>
		<u>1.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>
ICE CREAM. Local Manufacture	...	3	-	-	-
Other	...	7	-	-	-
LOLLIES (Water Ices)	...	1	-	-	-

=====

SHOPS ACT

Summary of types of Shops in the Urban Area.

	<u>Swadlineoto.</u>	<u>Newhall.</u>	<u>Gresley.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Off Licences only	2	3	2	7
Off Licences and General Stores	11	3	9	23
Grocery and General Stores	32	26	19	77
Greengrocers and Florists	4	3	4	11
Butchers	14	8	6	28
Wet Fish only	1	-	-	1
Fried Fish and Chips	6	2	6	14
Confectioner & Tobacconists	8	-	2	10
Cafes	3	-	1	4
Corn Merchants	3	1	1	5
Newsagents and Stationers	4	2	2	8
Shoes	3	-	1	4
Shoe Repairs	3	2	2	7
Drapers, Outfitters and Millinery	14	2	9	25
Hairdressers	15	6	3	24
Jewellers & Watch Repairs	2	-	-	2
China, Crockery, Leather Goods & Toys	4	-	1	5
Hardware & Ironmongery	7	1	2	10
Radio, Electric, Cycle & Motor Spares	17	7	4	28
Dry Cleaners	2	-	1	3
Builders & Decorators Supplies	5	1	2	8
Entertainment	1	-	-	1
Second Hand Goods	1	-	-	1
Firewood and Paraffin Dealers	1	-	-	1
Furniture	4	-	-	4
Multiple Stores	2	-	-	2
Seeds and Hurseryman	4	-	-	4
Commission Agents	4	1	1	6
Chemists	2	1	1	4
Photographic Materials	3	-	-	3
Wines and Spirits	1	-	-	1
Licensed Premises	24	17	12	53
Garages etc:	8	2	1	11
	<hr/> 215	<hr/> 88	<hr/> 92	<hr/> 395



SHOPS ACT.

The following is the result of the annual survey of Shops.  
Summary of types of Shops in the Urban Area.

	<u>Swadlincote.</u>	<u>Newhall.</u>	<u>Gresley.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Off Licences only ... ..	2	3	2	7
Off Licences and General Stores ... ..	11	3	9	23
Grocery and General Stores ... ..	32	26	19	77
Greengrocers and Florists ... ..	4	3	4	11
Butchers ... ..	14	8	6	28
Wet Fish only ... ..	1	-	-	1
Fried Fish and Chips ... ..	6	2	6	14
Confectioner and Tobacconists ... ..	8	-	2	10
Cafes ... ..	3	-	1	4
Corn Merchants ... ..	3	1	1	5
Newsagents and Stationers ... ..	4	2	2	8
Shoes ... ..	3	-	1	4
Shoe Repairs ... ..	3	2	2	7
Drapers, Outfitters and Millinery ... ..	14	2	9	25
Hairdressers ... ..	15	6	3	24
Jewellers & Watch Repairs ... ..	2	-	-	2
China, Crockery, Leather Goods & Toys ... ..	4	-	1	5
Hardware & Ironmongery ... ..	7	1	2	10
Radio, Electric, Cycle & Motor Spares ... ..	17	7	4	28
Dry Cleaners ... ..	2	-	1	3
Builders & Decorators Supplies ... ..	5	1	2	8
Entertainment ... ..	1	-	-	1
Second Hand Goods ... ..	1	-	-	1
Firewood and Paraffin Dealers ... ..	1	-	-	1
Furniture ... ..	4	-	-	4
Multiple Stores ... ..	2	-	-	2
Seeds & Nurseryman ... ..	4	-	-	4
Commission Agents ... ..	4	1	1	6
Chemists ... ..	2	1	1	4
Photographic Materials ... ..	3	-	-	3
Wines and Spirits ... ..	1	-	-	1
Licensed Premises ... ..	24	17	12	53
Garages etc: ... ..	8	2	1	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	215	88	92	395

FACTORIES ACT. 1937.

Register.

The following table is a copy of the register of the factories in operation in the Urban Area:-

	Swad-	Gresley.	Newhall.	Total.
	lincote.			
Pipe Works ... ..	2	2	1	5
Brick Works ... ..	1	1	-	2
Potteries ... ..	3	4	-	7
Flint Mill ... ..	-	1	-	1
Engineers ... ..	6	4	2	12
Iron Foundry and Pattern Makers ...	1	-	-	1
Rubber Manufacturers ... ..	1	-	-	1
Automobile Repair ... ..	12	1	5	18
Waste Paper Baling ... ..	1	-	-	1
Joiners ... ..	3	4	1	8
Crate Manufacturers ... ..	1	-	-	1
Firewood Dealers ... ..	1	-	-	1
Plumbers ... ..	-	-	1	1
Upholsters ... ..	2	-	-	2
Cycle Repairs and Radio ... ..	7	2	-	9
Printing ... ..	2	-	-	2
Boot Repairs ... ..	2	1	-	3
Tailoring ... ..	1	1	-	2
Watch Repairs ... ..	1	-	-	1
Entertainment ... ..	2	-	-	2
Food Preparation ... ..	4	3	4	11
Bakeries ... ..	2	3	1	6
Ice Cream Manufacturers ... ..	1	-	-	1
Mineral Water Manufacturers ... ..	2	-	-	2
Coal Packers ... ..	1	1	-	2
Building Operations ... ..	-	-	-	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	59	28	15	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Outworkers ... ..	-	1	-	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>



FACTORIES ACT. 1937.

Part 1 of the Act.

Inspection for the purposes of provisions as to health  
(Including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)

	Number on <u>Register.</u>	<u>Inspections.</u>	Written <u>Notices.</u>	Occupiers <u>prosecuted.</u>
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	9	18	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	93	156	2	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	7	4	-	-
	<u>109</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>

	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	R'died.	To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Innefactive drainage of floors (S.6.	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7.)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to outworkers.)	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>

Outworkers (Sections 110 and 111)

Number of Outworkers in August list  
required by Sections 111 (1) (c).

Nature of Work

Wearing Apparel, making etc:

1.

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