[Report 1971] / Medical Officer of Health, Taunton R.D.C.

Contributors

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Annual Report

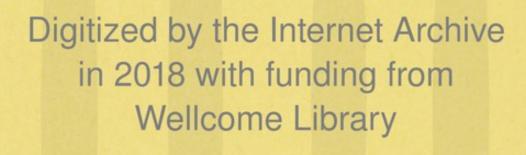
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Senior Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1971



Annual Report

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Public Health Staff, 1971

Medical Officer of Health:
HUGH MORRISON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector: W. PLIMMER, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:
B. S. YULE, M.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.

Technical Assistant :
L. J. CORNISH

Clerk to the Council:

R. G. WORNELL, Mary Street House, Taunton.
Telephone: Taunton 87275/6

To:

THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE TAUNTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1971. The Report contains the usual information on the health and sanitary circumstances of the district arranged in a similar way to reports of previous years so that comparisons can easily be made. The Senior Public Health Inspector contributes a section on public health inspecting work in the district.

Once again I wish to thank the Members of the Council, the Clerk and Officials of the other Departments, and the Staff of the Public Health Department for their willing assistance and co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,
HUGH MORRISON.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA FOR THE YEAR 1971

Area (in acres)	70,448
Estimate of resident population, mid-year 1971	27,290
No. of inhabited houses according to the Rate	
Book on 1st April, 1971	9,003
Rateable Value 1st April, 1971	£821,990
Sum represented by a 1p. Rate, year 1971-72	£8,582.32

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

With reference to the figures which follow, it should be pointed out that the standardisation of the rate for births and deaths allows for the differing age and sex distribution of the populations in different areas, and is obtained by multiplying the crude rate by a comparability factor for the district furnished by the Registrar General. This enables comparison to be made with the figures for the country as a whole, or with those for other districts.

1.	Birt	hs.					
	(a)	Live Births.					
	,-,		M.	F.	Total	V CLEER CONTROL HAVE	
		Legitimate	153	153	306	Crude birth rate	
		Illegitimate	10	8	18	per 1,000 of the	
		_aleAd				estimated resi-	
		Totals	163	161	324	dent population	11.9
						1	
		CStandardis	sed Bi	rth Ra	te. Tau	nton R.D	13.0
		⊰ Birth Rate	. Engl	and ar	nd Wal	es	16.0
		Percentag	e Illeg	itimate	e of tot	es tal live births	6.0
					MIND OF		
		0.111 01 1					
	(b)	Still Births.		Tatal			4
		Rate per 1		Total		hirthe	4
							12.0
				d Wale			12.0
						ident population—	
		Taunt	on R.I	D.		= =	.14
		Teles Incom					
					_		
2.	Dea	ths.					
119	(a)	Total Deaths	3	01 [Under	diseQ to asus	351
		Crude Rate p	er 1,0	00 est	imated	resident population	12.9
							9.4
		Death Rat Death R	e for l	Englan	d and	Wales	11.6
					-		
	(b)	Maternal Mo	ortality	1.			
	(~)				s from	all causes	0

(c)	Infant Mortality. Deaths of infants under 1 year of age—	
	Total	4
	Deaths among legitimate infants	4
	" " illegitimate "	0
	Death Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births-	19161110
	≺ Taunton R.D	12.0
	England and Wales	18.0
(d)	Deaths from Cancer— Cancer of the lung Males Females	11 7
		18
	izer batsmitter	-
	Cancer in all other situations Males Females	15 25
		40

Number of deaths from cancer of lung-England and Wales-

1966					27,025
1967					28,250
1968			ISTO		28,826
1969	milid	(Hills Pi	TE OVE	000,	29,768
1970				J.H. no	30,281
1971			olovy I	and on	30,746

Infant Mortality during 1971

Cause of Death			1 to 6 months		
Prematurity	1	elorel v	t or E	10100	1
Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	1
Congenital Defect	1		-	-	1
Cot Death (Unexplained Infant Death Syndrome)	1	lity.	arroM is	Matem - To	(8)

Comment on Vital Statistics

A substantial increase of 1,710 over the previous year in the figure of total population of the district has probably been brought to light by the recent Census exercise. Once again the birth and death rates were rather lower than the corresponding figures for England and Wales as a whole. The Infant Mortality Rate at 12.0 per 1,000 live births was creditably low as compared with the national figure of 18.0. The rate of illegitimate births at 6 per cent of the total is the same as that of the previous year and is a good deal lower than the rate being returned for some other areas.

The highest number of deaths was attributable to diseases of the heart and blood vessels. Many of these deaths involved elderly persons who had reached a good age, but it is disturbing that coronary disease which often strikes at those in the prime of life, shows little sign of decreasing in incidence. Cancer of the lung was the cause of 18 deaths. This figure is the same as that of the previous year, but in 1971 seven of the 18 deaths occurred in women as compared with two out of 18 in 1970. This reflects a trend which is becoming increasingly apparent in the mortality figures of this disease. A sad fact shown by the statistics is that five people in the district died as a result of motor accidents.

Causes of Death during 1971

			T) IT	M.	F.	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory .		 		-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other		 		-	_	-
Syphilitic disease		 		-	-	-
Diphtheria		 		-	-	-
Whooping Cough		 		-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection .		 		-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis		 		-	-	-
Manalan		 		_	_	_
Enteritis and other diarrhoea	al diseases	 		_	_	_
Other infective and parasitic	diseases	 		_	0	-
Syphilis and its Sequelae		 		-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, oesopl	nagus	 		1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomac		 		1	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, intesting		 		3	5	8
Malignant neoplasm, lung, b		 		11	7	18
Malignant neoplasm, breast		 		_	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus		 		_	5	5
Malignant neoplasm, prostat		 		2		2
Leukaemia				1	3	4
Other malignant neoplasms		 		8	9	17
Diabetes mellitus				_	1	1
Other endocrine, etc. diseas		 		-	2	2

Mental disorders	M. mo			9-	1	1
Multiple Sclerosis				1	-	1
Other diseases of nervous system etc.	15.17		e vani	1	1	2
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	eiz.erl		o kali	001	3	4
Hypertensive disease				3	3	6
Ischaemic heart disease				50	33	83
Other forms of heart disease				8	12	20
Cerebrovascular disease				18	29	47
Other diseases of circulatory system	Diffice it		W	16	24	40
Influenza	O BIBI	90	-	1	nSurle	1
Pneumonia	19.181		ennes	13	25	38
Bronchitis and Emphysema	miles B	0.00	81518	4	2	6
Other diseases of respiratory system	or end			1	Inid ad	1
Peptic Ulcer				1	1	2
Intestinal obstruction and hernia				JIII III	2	2
Other disease of digestive system	99,191			3	1	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	19.10	1510	W 986	1	GENOTO	1
Other diseases of genito-urinary syste	m		7.	Sis Til	1	1
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system		2.7	99.0	10-01	4	4
Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	памеа			1	Sey -EUG	1
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	ug.ov	1	w.be	5	6	11
Motor vehicle accidents	anecon	.000		2	3	5
All other accidents				2	de 375 o	2
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries				1	1	2
All Causes —	Total			160	191	351

GENERAL PROVISION of HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Domiciliary Services

(1) Medical and Nursing

There are nine general medical practitioners living and carrying on the main part of their practice in different areas of the district. In addition to this, most of the Taunton Borough practitioners have some rural district residents on their lists, and there is also, as would be expected, some overlap from the surrounding rural districts in the provision of medical attention. There are adequate arrangements for domiciliary consultation, when required, with consultants serving the Taunton area, and speaking generally, the practice of medicine in the district is of a high standard. The provisions for domiciliary nursing are also satisfactory.

(2) Home Help Service

This service, formerly administered by the County Health Department, has now passed to the control of the County Social Services Department. The administrative change will not mean any diminution in the number of calls on the services of the Home Helps or in the excellent work which they are carrying out; indeed the reverse may be the case. Health Visitors co-operate with Social Workers in the ascertainment of cases where help is required, and of course the local practitioners are also very much involved.

(3) Meals on Wheels

These were distributed by the Women's Royal Voluntary Service in the parishes of Bishops Lydeard, Cheddon Fitzpaine, Bishops Hull, Norton Fitzwarren, Kingston St. Mary, West Monkton, Creech St. Michael, Ruishton, North Curry, Stoke St. Gregory, Hatch Beuchamp and West Hatch. An average of 50 people were taken two meals each per week during 1971. It has still not been found possible to make arrangements to provide a third weekly meal for distribution. Gratitude is due to the members of the W.R.V.S. and other volunteers for their work with this service.

Hospital Services

These were still being provided according to the detailed account set out in the Report for 1969. The standard of treatment and care is high but the services are working under the handicap of having to use out-of-date and widely dispersed premises. These premises have been modified and improved over the years and many new treatment facilities have been made available, but the

whole picture of hospital provision for this area will alter for the better when the new District General Hospital comes into operation.

A scheme for the carrying out of short-stay surgery at Bridgwater Hospital was inaugurated during 1971. This enables non-urgent cases of a relatively straightforward kind to be admitted, operated upon and discharged home to the care of the family doctor and district nurse all within the space of twenty-four hours. The scheme is operating with success and is having a valuable effect in reducing the waiting time for hospital treatment.

The greatest pressure on hospital services at the present time is probably produced by the increasing number of the elderly who are surviving to a greater age, and this is putting a heavy strain on the geriatric services.

The treatment of patients suffering from mental illness or mental handicap is being orientated to an even greater extent, in this as in other areas, towards the objective of care in the community rather than in hospital.

Mass Radiography

Regular sessions are still being held for this purpose in the Borough of Taunton and the facilities are freely available to residents of the Rural District.

The following table gives the detailed figures for examinations carried out at the Taunton Centre during 1971.

Number examined			Male 549	Female 731	Total 1,280
and the state of t		D. S. D. C.	13	731	22
			13	9	22
Details of abnormalities detected—			Nonon	July so	Bishop
Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis	15.1		1	1	2
Healed Pulmonary Tuberculosis			1	torn to	1
Goitre			1	DIDLT 'A	1
Acquired Cardiac Lesion	11089	Siedill	2	1	3
Bronchiectasis	m, or		1	Lusão II	1
Bacterial and Virus Infections of	the lun	gs	3	1	4
Abnormality of the Diaphragm	101.0	1,000	bn= .8	1	1
Dorsal Scoliosis			-	3	3
Pleural Thickening			4	2	6

Clinics and Treatment Centres

(1) Tuberculosis

Clinics for patients suffering from this disease, and for the supervision of suspects and contacts, are held by the Chest Physicians at Musgrove Park Hospital. There is an After-Care Committee working in co-operation with these clinics. Mass

radiography has been carried out from time to time on various groups of the County population, by a team working from a centre in Bristol.

(2) Venereal Disease

A combined Clinic and Treatment Centre is carried on at the Taunton and Somerset Hospital which caters for male and female patients of this and surrounding districts. These conditions which had, for some years, become rather uncommon in the district have been latterly showing a marked increase in prevalence; and this is in accordance with experience over the country as a whole.

Gonorrhea, one of the Venereal Diseases, is now the second most common infectious disease in the country, Measles being the commonest, and when Measles is brought under control by immunisation, Gonorrhea is likely to take pride of place.

(3) Maternity and Child Welfare

The Maternity and Child Welfare Acts are administered by the County Council, under whose supervision are also the Health Visitors and Midwives practising within the area. There is an excellent Maternity Home in the Urban District of Wellington at which some of the mothers from Taunton Rural District are confined. Obstetric Consultants in Taunton are available for consultation with Medical Practitioners in the District. Abnormal and complicated cases can be admitted for hospital treatment when necessary. Every case of Puerperal Pyrexia and Maternal Mortality is investigated by the Medical Staff of the County Council. A valuable service is now provided for premature infants. Small or premature babies unsuitable for nursing at home are admitted to a Special Care Unit at Musgrove Park Hospital, an ambulance equipped with an Oxygenaire incubator being sent to collect them from their homes. If the baby is deemed fit to be nursed at home, the district midwife can obtain advice and special equipment to help her with the management of the case.

Child Welfare Clinics at which mothers of young children can have the benefit of advice on health and medical matters are still being carried on in the traditional way in clinic premises, but the direction of development here is that an increasing number of family doctors are undertaking this work for patients of their own practices in their surgeries or in health centres as these become available. This trend has been made possible by the attachment of Health Visitors to individual practices. An increasing amount of attention is being given to the study of normal and abnormal development of the child during the years of infancy and early

childhood.

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory Service has a Laboratory in Taunton which undertakes the bacteriological examination of swabs, blood, fæces and sputum, etc. This service is available also to the Doctors practising in the District. Bacteriological and chemical analyses are also undertaken for the examination of milk, foods, water supplies and sewage effluents, etc. The co-operation and assistance of the Public Health Laboratory Staff in investigating all types of bacteriological and epidemiological problems is of the greatest value.

Ambulance Facilities

Ambulance transport for all cases is the responsibility of the Somerset County Council. The main Ambulance Station and Control for the south-west of the County is situated at the entrance to Musgrove Park Hospital. The Ambulance Station serves a very wide area and at 31st December the establishment of vehicles and staff was as follows:—

Vehicles .. 7 Ambulances

8 Sitting-case Ambulances

Staff 6 Sub-officers

22 Driver -attendants

4 Leading Ambulance-men

All vehicles at this Station are fitted with two-way radio communication.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Acute Infectious Diseases

The following table gives the number of notifications received for various notifiable diseases.

Infectious Diseases 1971

Diseas	e				lumber of s notified
Measles	ienno	daid		0915 089	16
Scarlet Fever	90. b	Unite!	Minob	tine ye	4
Whooping Cough				dove	5
Infective Jaundice					5
Dysentery					5
Food Poisoning					2
Acute Meningitis					1

From the table it will be seen that the prevalence of notifiable infectious disease in the district was very low indeed during 1971.

Tuberculosis

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulm.
Cases on the Register at 31.12.71	9	. 8
New cases during 1971	d'abantinata	2
Deaths during 1971	onicosy of —	_

Two new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notifed during the year. There has been a great decrease in the prevalence of tuberculosis over the past years but it is by no means on the point of disappearing altogether. In fact, there are still more deaths from tuberculosis in this country than from any other notifiable infectious disease. The treatment and follow-up service is good in this area.

Immunisation

It is considered that this form of protection against infectious disease is one of the most important activities in the field of preventive medicine, and for this reason an up-to-date account of the procedures recommended and their timing is given in the table below. Notes on the various diseases against which the procedure is aimed were set out in the Annual Report for 1970 and it is thought unnecessary to repeat them on this occasion.

Arrangements for carrying out immunisation of children and young people are channelled through the County Council Computer which ensures that each individual is summoned at the appropriate time. Nearly all the actual immunising is done at sessions run by the family doctors in their surgeries. The percentage of children immunised in this area is now very high, but of course, this being a free country, it is still open to parents to neglect to have this matter seen to or to refuse to have anything to do with it. This happens relatively seldom, but we are anxious that it should not happen at all, because it is most important, for the individual and for the community at large, that the percentage of people immunised against these diseases, which formerly were responsible for so much misery and death, should be maintained at the highest possible level.

Age	Vaccine
4 months	First diphtheria/whooping cough/tetanus and oral polio vaccine.
6 months	Second diphtheria/whooping cough/tetanus and oral polio vaccine.
12 months	Third diphtheria/whooping cough/tetanus and oral polio vaccine.
13 months—2 years	Measles vaccination.
4½ years	Diphtheria/tetanus (no whooping cough) and oral polio vaccine.
Over 11 years	B.C.G.
11–13 years	German Measles Immunisation (girls only)
14½ years	Oral polio vaccine. Tetanus toxoid.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The water supplies of the district are now under the control of the West Somerset Water Board, of whose area Taunton Rural District forms one portion.

The service provided by the Board is proving very satisfactory and it is the experience of the Public Health Department that any complaints which arise and any defects which come to light are given prompt attention, and matters are quickly set to rights.

Most of the water supplied to the district comes from Clatworthy reservoir in the Brendon Hills, but some is still drawn from sources on the Blackdowns and there are one or two hill springs used for small areas where the height above sea level makes it impracticable to provide water from the main supply. Most of the areas of the district where it is reasonable to expect a piped public supply have now had this facility provided. Minor works are carried out from time to time to serve outlying concentrations of dwellings.

The Water Board has furnished the following statistics of water testing carried out by them during 1971.

Taunton R.D.C. Water Supply Area 1971

Supply	Chen	nical	MOOCK	Bacteriological					
	Total Samples	Unsatis- factory	Totals	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4		
Fulwood	22	3	24	24	ogalb i sb man how er	ins ga i stanv i Jionu	aress v		
Clatworthy	7	1	8	7	1	on gr	iouoH		
Other (Chlorinated)	24	9	24	15	3	3	3		
Other (Not Chlorinated)	7	0	8	.ebra 1an	2	1	4		

Additional checks are made from time to time by this department, which also has the responsibility of testing waters from private supplies dependent on wells and springs. There are still a good number of these in the more remote parts of the district, and where properties are situated at a great distance from public water mains it seems likely from economic considerations that private supplies will continue in use. Bacteriological testing was carried out on 30 such supplies, the water being found unsatisfactory in 11 of them. This situation is met by tendering advice to the owners and occupiers concerned.

In the last column referring to Other Water (Not Chlorinated) the unsatisfactory results referred to reports on the water at Lydeard St. Lawrence and West Bagborough which has been known to be subject to slight intermittent contamination.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

An account of drainage and sewerage provisions in the various parishes of the district was given in the Report for 1969 and need not be repeated here.

During 1971 the extensive sewerage scheme for the parishes of West Monkton and Cheddon Fitzpaine was completed at a cost of £250,000. The other area dealt with was the hamlet of Langford in the parish of Norton Fitzwarren where a scheme costing about £16,500 was completed. The large scheme to serve the parishes of North Curry and Stoke St. Gregory was getting on towards completion and it was expected that services would come into full operation there during 1972. The Stoke St. Mary Parish scheme was under way, and it was hoped that another parish in which the need for main drainage is pressing, namely Kingston St. Mary, would soon have its scheme in progress. Facilities for the emptying and disposal of septic tank and cesspool contents in areas where main drainage is not practical were made available by the Council, the work being undertaken by contract with a commercial firm.

Housing

There were 19 bungalows at Monkton Heathfield and 4 flats at Norton Fitzwarren erected during the year. An extensive programme of building in the parishes of North Curry, Stoke St. Gregory, West Bagborough and Churchstanton was planned for the year 1972 onwards.

There was a considerable amount of building by private enterprise in the district during the year, 144 houses having

been completed and 193 being in the course of erection. Many of these were in areas adjacent to the Borough of Taunton. Since the end of the war 1,075 houses, bungalows and flats have been built by the Council and 2,163 by private enterprise. 264 bungalows were owned by the Council, most of these being occupied by people in the older age-groups. Some flats had also been made available for this purpose.

There were 360 applicants for Council houses on the waiting list at the end of 1971 made up as follows:—

145 urgent bona fide cases.

106 applications for old persons accommodation.

109 desiring accommodation for other reasons.

The following table refers to properties dealt with under slum clearance procedure:

Action	Houses dealt with during 1971	Total number of houses dealt with since 1.1.55
Acquired by Council for demolition (site used for erecting new	hops and Paily	LeasillO auto
houses)	alldotad anibjas	6
2. Demolition Order made	sous ni sances	124
3. Undertaking given not to use for		UM BEILDES
human habitation	1	135
4. Houses actually demolished	4	158
5. Clearance Area Procedure carried		Fallential Bons
out	per of Topisment	5 (in
ataumbunami naiuman al		one terraced
rememonardim Summer in c		block)
6. Closing Order	3	31

The year showed very gratifying progress in the field of Improvement Grants. During the year, 44 Improvement Grants and 20 Standard Grants were made, bringing the total of Grants for the District up to the end of 1971 to 831.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

The following is a tabular summary of work carried out during the year 1971:—

Number and nature of inspections:—

Dwelling houses (Inspect	ions	and rev	visits fo	or all	
purposes)					604
	8			W 101	388
Slaughterhouses			: mubs	social es	189
Factories and Workshops					28
Water Supplies					77
Drainage nuisances					328
Refuse disposal			.volt	A	5
Clean Air Act, 1956					24
Caravan Sites and Contro	ol of l	Develo	pment	Act	251
Offices, Shops and Railw			s Act		49
Animal Boarding Establis					23
Miscellaneous nuisances	and	other	visits		415
Noise Abatement Act, 19	60				22

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Visits to food premises in the area have been continued during the year and some progress made in securing improvements.

Water Samples

40 samples of water have been submitted for bacteriological examination during the year. 30 samples have been taken from private supplies, and reported on as follows:—

Suspicious	d dum	 		2
Unsatisfactory	100.00	 		11
Satisfactory	ind .Chu	 nton	vas. 100	17

30

10 samples from various public supplies have been examined.1 was classified as suspicious.

6 public supplies were chemically examined during the year and gave satisfactory results.

All the above results have been sent to the persons involved, together with suitable advice.

Meat Inspection

This service continues to present a major problem, and will continue to do so until the Meat Regulations are re-written in a much more practical and workable form. The inspection of approximately 217,000 carcases spread over three establisments, each with a different seasonal etc. variation in work load, is not possible and the requirements of the Regulations are not, and never will be, complied with. This state of affairs is well known to all concerned.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

The general standard of sites in the area continues to be quite satisfactory. During 1971, 21 site licences were issued.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Total number of registered premises at the end of the year 64. Number of persons employed in registered premises 246.

Ice Cream

The number of retailers of this product in the area is 93. They sell pre-packed ice cream, which is stored in properly constructed refrigerators.

Meat Inspection Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

the year 1971	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	4,204	1,084	3,413	89,200	119,373	0
Number inspected	4,204	1,084	3,413	89,200	119,373	0
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	ation ind	etc. var of the Ro	seasona raments o	different the requi	with a sible and be com	eso esq
Whole carcases con- demned	2	6	15	454	363	0
part or organ was con- demned		346	16	7,370	15,214	0
disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	19.5	32.4	.9	8.07	13.04	0
Tuberculosis only	A south	1019 VD	velies b	un saoi	lices, S	90
Whole carcases con-				The same of the sa	in lang	
demned	0	0	0	0	1	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was con-	programa.				070	0
demned		0	0	0	672	0
tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	.56	0
Cysticercosis Carcases of which some part or organ was con-	yata i	ye baan 30 si	nubmitu mples hi	o for be na been	aren in	1191
demned Carcases submitted to		0	0	0	0	0
treatment by refrigera-	3	0	0	0	0	0
Generalised and totally condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0

Report on Rodent Control for 12 months ending 31st December, 1971

	Type of P	roperty
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Number of properties in Local Authority's District	7,580	560
Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	435	38
Number of above properties in- fested by (i) Rats (ii) Mice	316 38	23 4
Total number of properties inspec- ted for rats and/or mice for		(assimo-q
reasons other than notification	397	119
Nnmber of above properties infested by (i) Rats (ii) Mice	47 4	10

Rodent Control

Work under this heading is carried out in conjunction with other public health duties.

Factories Act, 1961

The inspection of factories and workshops in the district from a public health point of view is carried out as often as possible by the staff of the Public Health Department. Routine visits are paid to the various premises and the following table gives particulars of this work.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:-

	0	Number		Number of	f
	Premises	on Register	Inspec- tions	Written	Occupiers Prose- cuted
(i)	Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be en- forced by Local Authorities	8	0	0	0
(ii)	Factories not included in (1) to which Section 7 applies	93	26	0	0
(iii)	Other Premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	0	0	0
	Total	104	26	0	0

Work under this heading is carried out in conjunction with

Factories Act, 1961

a public health point of view is carried out as often as possible by the staff of the Public Health Department. Routine visits are paid to the various premises and the following table gives particulars of

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