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ALNWICK RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1968

ALBANY RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH

ALNWICK RURAL DISTRICT

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1968

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH1968To the Chairman and Members of the Alnwick Rural District Council

Vital Statistics. The number of live births, 187, compared with 196 in 1967. The crude birth rate was 15.0 live births per thousand population and the adjusted rate 17.1 per thousand, the area comparability factor for births being 1.14. These rates compare with ones of 15.9 and 18.1 respectively in the District in 1967 and of 16.9 in England and Wales in 1968. The illegitimate birth rate was considerably lower than last year at 4.3%.

Total deaths numbered 163 compared with 143 in 1967. The crude death rate was 13.2 per thousand population and the adjusted rate 11.0 per thousand the area comparability factor for deaths being 0.83. These rates compare with ones of 11.6 and 10.0 respectively in the District in 1967 and of 11.9 in England and Wales in 1968. The causes of death are shown in the table. These are recorded under the Abbreviated List of 50 causes from the International Classification of Diseases. In 1968 this list replaced the Abridged List of 36 causes. This change has meant that more conditions are specifically listed as opposed to being placed under general headings.

There were two infant deaths and no maternal deaths. Both deaths occurred in children under one week of age. The infant mortality rate was 10.7 per thousand live births and compared with a national figure of 18 per thousand.

Immunisation. The statistics show the number of children in the North 2 Area who were vaccinated and immunised during the year. The percentages of primary immunisations of infants were considerably lower than in 1967. It seems certain that this was only an apparent fall in the numbers carried out and one which will be rectified in future years.

The reason for this fall is that in the summer the schedule for immunisation was altered and whereas previously many infants had completed the course by 6 months of age under the new schedule primary courses are not completed until 1 year of age.

Vaccination against measles with one dose of live attenuated vaccine commenced nationally. Initially it was made available for children aged 4 to 7 years, subsequently for all other children under 16 years, and to be routinely included in the immunisation programme in the second year of life.

Infectious Diseases. One new case of tuberculosis was notified - non pulmonary. The death occurred of one previously notified case, but the cause of death was not due to tuberculosis.

Salmonella Infections. Two cases of food poisoning due to infections with Salmonella typhimurium were notified. Both occurred in infants aged 9 and 15 months who lived on farms where salmonella infections were known to exist in cattle and were not associated with other human cases. This age group and the very elderly are the ones at particular risk from this type of infection.

Information continued to be received from the Divisional Veterinary Officer about salmonella infections among livestock. The infections on the farms among cattle were S. typhimurium - 5, S. dublin - 6, other salmonellae - 6, and in chickens S. pullorum - 1. These outbreaks were investigated but no infections among farm staff occurred. One farm where several cows were affected comprised a dairy herd from which all milk was normally supplied for consumption untreated. However, the farm management and veterinary surgeons concerned co-operated fully and all milk was sent for pasteurisation during the period of the infection. This procedure is highly advisable with farm-bottled milk as a temporary measure in such circumstances, as outbreaks of food poisoning can occur.

Dysentery. One case was notified in a resident of an old people's hostel. Fortunately there was no spread of infection because this can be difficult to eradicate from a closed community.

Infective Hepatitis. This disease was made statutorily notifiable in June, 1968, and before the end of the year 50 cases had been notified. An outbreak started in Shilbottle in January and for the first four or five months was confined to a few families. Thereafter it spread sporadically through the population and after about 8 months it spread to neighbouring villages and into Alnwick. The initial case could have been infected at a large children's Christmas party held in a hospital some considerable distance away. At the time of writing 162 cases have been notified in the whole area during a period of 18 months and a further 14 cases were ascertained as having occurred in Shilbottle prior to notification commencing in June 1968. A number of additional cases are known to have occurred but were not notified, in particular in families where a second child developed mild symptoms and the parents did not feel any necessity to consult the family doctor.

The age distribution has shown a normal distribution for the disease, being mainly confined to children and young adults, although the oldest person was aged 71 years and the youngest $1\frac{1}{2}$ years. The proportions falling into different age groups, where this is known, were:

Under 5 years	5 - 14	15 - 44	45+
11%	65%	20%	4%

The disease in young children tends to be mild and may almost pass unnoticed but with advancing age the symptoms can be more serious and cause protracted illness.

Infection is considered to be by the faecal-oral route and it is probable that, as with poliomyelitis, very many more people are infected than develop any symptoms. It is a disease where toilet hygiene may play a considerable part but there is no means of knowing which of those at particular risk will contract it - most family contacts escaped infection as did intimate class contacts at school. The number of multiple family infections were as follows:

4 cases	3 cases	2 cases
5 families	9 families	13 families

Forty per cent of cases occurred in family groups while 60% of cases were isolated incidents with no other members of their families affected.

The incubation period of the disease is uncertain but is considered to have a wide range between 15 and 40 days. Of the 27 families with multiple cases 10 had additional cases within 10 days of the original one, suggesting a common outside source; 19 had additional cases within 10 - 40 days suggesting family infections; 8 had additional cases occurring as long as 40 - 91 days afterwards and in these cases the possibilities are undiagnosed intervening cases, escape from family infection but contact with another source, or a family case continuing to excrete the virus for some weeks after clinical recovery. The wide range of susceptibility is shown by two families with four cases. In one all occurred within 3 days of each other and, in the other, at intervals of 24, 9, and 23 days.

Infection is probably by many means and inquiries within a number of families did not suggest any common factors such as meat, groceries, milk, icecream, water, or places of contact or recreation, and standards of personal hygiene varied. Little is known about the responsible virus.

It cannot be grown in the laboratory, nor identified, and there are no immunological tests which can prove infection. It is also highly resistant to heat, disinfectants, and freezing. There are thus no practicable methods of prevention other than hygiene. There is no form of active immunisation available but passive immunisation can give a brief immunity. Passive immunisation is, however, really only of use in preventing an outbreak in a closed community and the possibility of its use was discussed with the Public Health Laboratory Service and the Department of Health and Social Security. As has been discussed identifying those susceptible from those at risk, family and intimate class contacts, is not possible and passive immunisations would have been ineffective and unnecessary in a very large proportion of the cases.

Mussel Poisoning. In May a dramatic outbreak of food poisoning occurred as a result of eating mussels collected on the north Northumberland coast. This was found to be due to a neurotoxin, produced by a form of plankton, which was absorbed by the mussels and which could cause degrees of paralysis and serious illness. No cases of poisoning occurred or were produced in the District but warning notices were displayed in those areas where mussels existed, particularly in the Coquet estuary although sale of these mussels is already prohibited under a bye-law. It seems probable that this occurrence is an annual one which came to light last year because of abnormally high levels of toxicity. Surveillance of the coastline is now undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food.

Ian G.P. Fraser

Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL STATISTICS

The area of the district was 92,964 acres.

The number of inhabited houses was 4,307 and the number of new houses completed during the year was 14

The estimated mid-year population was 12,360 and this figure was taken when calculating the Birth and Death Rate.

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	84	93	177
Illegitimate	5	3	8
Totals	<u>89</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>185</u>
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population			15.0
Crude Birth Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor			17.1
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			4.3
<u>Stillbirths</u>			
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			31.1
Total live and still births			<u>191</u>
<u>Infant Deaths (Deaths under one year)</u>			
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Infant Mortality Rates</u>			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births			10.7
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			11.3
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			-
<u>Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u>			
Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births			10.7
<u>Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u>			
Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births			10.7

Perinatal Mortality Rate

Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined
per 1,000 total live and still births 41.4

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of Deaths -
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births -

Deaths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	87	76	163
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the population			13.2
Crude Death Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor			11.0

CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	2	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	4	1	5
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	5	5
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	2	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	5	6	11
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	-	1	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc	1	2	3
Hypertensive Disease	1	2	3
Ischaemic Heart Disease	33	16	49
Other Forms of Heart Disease	-	4	4
Cerebrovascular Disease	20	20	40
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	1	1	2
Influenza	-	2	2
Pneumonia	6	1	7
Bronchitis and Emphysema	4	3	7
Peptic Ulcer	1	-	1
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	-	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	-	1	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	1	1	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	2	3
All Other Accidents	3	5	8
Suicide and Self-inflicted injuries	1	-	1
Totals	<u>87</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>163</u>

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever	12
Measles	61
Dysentery	1
Food Poisoning	2
Infective Hepatitis	50

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-

IMMUNISATION

NORTH NO. 2 AREA

Disease	Primary Immunisation			Reinforcing Doses		
	Under 4	4-15	Total	Under 4	4-15	Total
Diphtheria	300	47	347	348	441	789
Whooping Cough	297	47	344	211	118	329
Tetanus	301	48	349	354	522	876
Polio	331	92	423	353	366	719
Measles	175	329	516	-	-	-

	Primary Vaccination			Revaccination		
	Under 5	5-15	Total	Under 5	5-15	Total
Smallpox	250	22	272	3	15	18

There were 459 live births in the area during 1968 and the number of primary immunisations of children under 4 years of age (smallpox - under 5 years) have been expressed as percentages of this figure.

Diphtheria	-	65%
Whooping Cough	-	64%
Tetanus	-	66%
Polio	-	72%
Smallpox	-	57%

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Alnwick U.D.	200
Alnwick R.D.	25
Amble U.D.	190
Rothbury R.D.	40
Totals	<u>455</u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR1968To the Chairman and Members of the Alnwick Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith, for your consideration, my fourteenth Annual Report including the appended statistical section.

The distribution of a piped water supply throughout the whole of your area has at last been attained and many small private supplies, which heretofore have not been wholly satisfactory, are gradually being abandoned in favour of supplies from the Coquet Water Board Mains. There is a reduction in the number of sampling from private supplies but we are kept fully informed of all sampling throughout the Rural Area by the Water Board's Officers. Progress is still being made in regard to sewerage schemes. The Embleton/Christon Bank Scheme was officially opened in July. The Alnmouth/Lesbury Scheme is approximately three-quarters finished and by next summer this scheme should be in the early stages of plant testing if not, wholly in operation. The Radcliffe/Hauxely area is still subject to negotiations although it is expected that the inhabitants of Radcliffe will be re-housed in Amble during 1971. Howick village will remain a black spot in the area regarding sewerage, but, now that adequate water is available, discussions are to take place with the landlords of the houses so that advantage can be taken of the impending new Grant Aid scheme for modernising houses.

The Grant Aid schemes for improving housing conditions have shown a reversal of the number of applicants for previous years. The number of applicants for Standard Grants is down by approximately 50% and the number has risen by 30% in respect of Discretionary Grants. There are still a

large number of sub-standard houses in outlying parts of the district, which cannot have the benefit of sewers, and it is to be hoped that all the owners of these houses will consider modernisation when the new proposals for larger Grants are implemented.

During the early part of the year investigations and a Report was carried out by Messrs. S.J. Noel-Brown and Company Limited, Management Consultants, London, on the proposed amalgamation of the Alnwick Rural and Alnwick Urban Councils Public Cleansing Services. Briefly the Report stated that amongst other minor administrative suggestions:-

- (a) The two Services should combine for purposes of collection and disposal of refuse.
- (b) A small Joint Committee, comprising of three members per Council, be formed to meet quarterly with delegated powers to operate the Service.
- (c) Costs of the service to be apportioned on the basis of "national total cost".
- (d) Kerbside collections be abandoned, where rear access to premises is available.
- (e) Re-organise collections to provide greater frequency at villages and farms at present collected fortnightly and monthly respectively.
- (f) A new 20 cubic yard collection vehicle be purchased.
- (g) Improvement to be made in controlled tipping by use of extra man-power and machines.
- (h) A work-study investigation, costing approximately £1,600, to be carried out to establish the most economical organisation of manpower and vehicles for the combined services.

The Council agreed that an additional tip-man be employed and a suitable machine be purchased for better controlled tip work; that the work study investigation be not undertaken at the present time; that an additional loader be employed and that I should reorganise the whole of the collection service to provide weekly collections at

all villages and fortnightly collections to farms. This involved a lot of extra work during the day and sometimes in the evenings, to adjust the new routes of collection to ensure that not only were all premises to be collected but that there would not be any unnecessary crossing of routes by vehicles.

If the Service only collected dry ashbins it would be a much simpler task for re-organising than having to think of particular types of vehicles (i.e. side-loader) collecting from the various pail closets and privy middens still scattered throughout the area. By 7th October the revised schedules were brought into operation and apart from minor teething troubles they appeared to be working satisfactory as complaints diminished. Looking to the future one must stress again that refuse is increasing in bulk to such an extent that possibly the 20 cubic yard vehicle, as recommended, will be insufficient in size. A new vehicle will be required in April, 1969, to replace an old 10 cubic yard side loader. Since the provision of a track shovel and full time man at Embleton Quarry there has been a noticeable improvement in tipping methods. I would like to emphasize here, that as regards the disposal of refuse, which must not be confused with collections, I personally think that the four authorities, namely Alnwick Rural, Alnwick Urban, Amble Urban and Belford Rural ought to get together and provide one unified refuse disposal service and share the costs. The principal tipping areas, in my opinion, would be at The Braids, Amble (short term), Embleton Quarry (long term), Mile End, Glanton (long term) and possibly the continuation of the existing Alnwick tip, although by using much larger collection vehicles the refuse could possibly be economically disposed at Embleton from Alnwick.

I feel that greater control over refuse tipping could be attained by reason of there being a nucleus of manpower and machines available to distribute the work as and where required at any time, equally important, during periods of illness and holidays. The collection of refuse could be left to each separate authority to organise as they deemed expedient.

In conclusion I would like to express my thanks, for assistance during the year, to all Council Members, the Medical Officer of Health and colleagues in the office, in particular Mr. Sisterson, Pests Officer. Since my deputy left I have not been able to devote sufficient time to all aspects of administration but I have endeavoured to carry out the basic essential duties.

I am,
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

J.A. STAIG, M.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspector

SECTION 1PUBLIC HEALTHSanitary CircumstancesTOTAL VISITS DURING YEAR RE:-TOTAL

Houses - Housing Defects (S. 39, 45, 47, 56, 58, 92, 138)	42
Houses - Other nuisances (S. 39, 50, 75, 83A, 83B, 92B, 92C, 92D)	29

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

Section 39 Drainage, Cesspools, etc.	129
Section 47 W.C.'s - Conversions	16
Section 50 Cesspools - nuisances	5
Section 73 Trade Refuse	6
Section 75 Dustbins	12
Section 83A Filthy Premises	11
Section 87 Public Conveniences	76

STATUTORY NUISANCES

Section 92 (a) Animals	4
Section 92 (b) Accumulations etc.	7
Section 138 Water Supply	8

PART V

Infectious Diseases	27
Section 259 Watercourses, ditches, etc.	9
Section 268 Tents, Vans, Sheds	15

FOOD AND DRUGS

Butchers	11
Ice Cream	4
Meat Preparation Rooms	7
Public Houses, Inns, Hotels, etc.	15
Restaurants, Cafes	11
Kippering Sheds	1
Slaughterhouses	2

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Shops etc.	13
Slaughterhouses	490

	TOTAL
MISCELLANEOUS	7
LITTER BINS	11
PETROLEUM	25
DISINFESTATION	2
CARAVAN SITES	52
INTERVIEWS	127

FACTORIES

Mechanical	25
Non Mechanical	5
Workplaces	2

PEST CONTROL

Local Authority Premises	2
Dwellinghouses	7
Business Premises	4

CLEANSING SERVICE

Collection	28
Disposal (Tips etc.)	107

HOUSING ACT 1936/57

Demolitions (Section 16)	11
Cleanance Area (Section 42)	7

SECTION 2FOOD AND DRUGSLicences or Registrations

Slaughterhouses	6
Slaughtermen	21
Ice Cream Premises	48

Food InspectionTINS

Section 9 Canned Foods	769
Meat	74
Milk	92

SECTION 3HOUSINGGeneral

Total Number of Houses in District	4,307
New Houses (1968) - Local Authority	8
New Houses (1968) - Other Housing Authorities	-
New Houses (1968) - Private Persons	6
Total Number of Council Houses to date	859

Unfit Housing

Total Number demolished 1968	5
Total Number Unfit Houses on List	71
Total Number Repaired by Informal Action	41
Total Number Demolition Orders Revoked	8

Discretionary Grants 1968

1. Applications submitted to Local Authority (1968)	22
2. Applications rejected	-
3. Applications approved	22
4. Total number approved since inception of scheme	490
5. Hill Farming and Livestock Rearing Act 1946-54 for year 1968	-

Standard Grants 1968

	1968	To Date
Number of Houses Grant Aided	13	284
Number of Houses provided with Bath or Shower	13	219
Number of Houses provided with Wash Hand Basin	13	243
Number of Houses provided with Hot Water Supply	13	205
Number of Houses provided with Water Closet	12	252
Number of Houses provided with Food Store	10	180

SECTION 4OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963(a) Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. Registered During Year	Total No. Registered at End of Year	No. of Registered Premises received General Inspection
Offices	Nil	4	-
Shops	Nil	28	21
Wholesale Shops	Nil	-	-
Catering establishments	Nil	15	12
Fuel Storage Depots	Nil	1	-

Number of visits of all kinds to registered premises - 33

(b) Analysis of Persons in Registered Premises

Class of Workplace	No. of Persons Employed
Offices	18
Shops	91
Wholesale Shops	-
Catering Establishments	86
Fuel Storage Depots	4
Total	199
Males	71
Females	128

SECTION 5PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1968

	Type of Property	
	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
1. No. of Houses in district	3,495	812
2. (a) Total number of houses (including nearby premises) inspected <u>following notification.</u>	304	5
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	140	4
(ii) Mice	16	1
3. (a) Total number of houses inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons <u>other than notification.</u>	54	215
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	19	62
(ii) Mice	-	14

18
SECTION 6.

MEAT

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	451	-	4	1,713	367
Number Inspected	451	-	4	1,713	367
All diseases except <u>Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u> <u>Whole carcasses condemned</u>	2	-	2	1	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	143	-	-	102	45
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than cysticerci and Tuberculosis	32%	-	50%	6%	13%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u> <u>Whole carcasses condemned</u>	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis - Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and Totally Condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Meat Condemned During 1968

Disease or Condition	Whole Carcasses				Parts or Organs				Weight in lbs.
	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	
Abscesses			2		6				135
Actinomycosis					2				60
Bruising		1			4		3		96
Cirrhosis					28				367
Fascioliasis					94	29			1,316
Immaturity				2					30
Parasites					9	21	15		257
Pleurisy	2								600
Pneumonia						52	27		145
Total	2	1	2	2	143	102	45	-	3,006

Tuberculosis, Cysterci and Other DiseasesYears 1966 to 1968

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. Killed 1966	644	-	5	2,280	371
No. Killed 1967	666	-	2	2,140	361
No. Killed 1968	451	-	4	1,713	367
No. Inspected 1966	644	-	5	2,280	371
No. Inspected 1967	666	-	2	2,140	361
No. Inspected 1968	451	-	4	1,713	367
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerici - 1966	29.0	-	40.0	2.0	26.68
1967	30.0	-	100.0	3.5	12.0
1968	32	-	50	6	13
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis - 1966	-	-	-	-	0.26
1967	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis carcases of which some part or organ was condemned - 1966	4	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION 7.WATER SAMPLINGClassification of SuppliesPublic Supplies

Class 1	Excellent	55
Class 2	Satisfactory	3
Class 3	Suspicious	-
Class 4	Unsatisfactory	-
Total Number of Samples		<u>58</u>

SECTION 8CARAVAN SITES ACT.

Sites for Single Caravans	6
Sites for 2 - 5 Caravans	7
Sites for 6 - 14 Caravans	7
Sites for 15 and over Caravans	7
Total Licensed Sites	<u>27</u>

SECTION 9CLEANSING SERVICE.

Staff	10
Vehicles (Rear Loading - Dual Tip: 12 cu. yds.)	2
(Side Loading: 10 cu. yds.)	2
(Side Loading: 7 cu. yds. spare)	1
40 BHP Diesel Engine Tractor	1
Districts	4
Refuse Tips	4

SECTION 10MISCELLANEOUS

Number of Public Conveniences	6
Number of Part-Time Caretakers	6
Licensed Petroleum Installations	97



SECTION 1

SECTION 2

1. The first section of the Act is entitled "Short Title".
2. The second section of the Act is entitled "Enactment".
3. The third section of the Act is entitled "Commencement".
4. The fourth section of the Act is entitled "Interpretation".

Enacted
in the Year

SECTION 3

SECTION 4

1. The fifth section of the Act is entitled "Provisions".
2. The sixth section of the Act is entitled "Penalties".
3. The seventh section of the Act is entitled "Miscellaneous".