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Contributors

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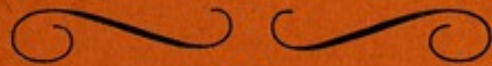
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DORCHESTER
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1966

DORCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
58 HIGH WEST STREET,
DORCHESTER,
DORSET.

Health Department
Telephone Number Dorchester 760

Personal Telephone Number
Dorchester 1000
Extension 470

To the Chairman and Members of the Dorchester Rural District Council.

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the state of the public health of the Rural District during the year 1966. This report is required by statute and contains material required by the Minister of Health relating to the public health of your district.

Unfortunately the services of your Senior Public Health Inspector who has been on sick leave since January 1967, have not been available to me in compiling much of the environmental part of the report, but I have had great assistance from Mr. J.B. Salt who has temporarily taken over the day-to-day administration of the Department. Comment is not as full as we would wish in this section and some figures required by the Minister are provisional.

I wish to thank Councillors and staff for their help, and to acknowledge assistance given me by social workers and health visitors when there have been personal health problems to resolve in the district.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,

Kenneth J. Adams

Medical Officer of Health

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health	K.J. ADAMS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Univ. Lond.)
Senior Public Health Inspector	N. RAWLINS, M.A.P.H.I.
Additional Public Health Inspectors	R.F. BLINKHORN, M.A.P.H.I. M.J. DOVE, M.A.P.H.I. J.B. SALT, M.A.P.H.I.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	128,608
Resident Population	17,870
Number of Dwellings	6,158
Rateable Value	£502,311
Sum represented by Penny Rate ..	£2,005

VITAL STATISTICS

Birth and Death Rates compared with other areas
(Births and Deaths per 1,000 population)


	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>
Dorchester Rural District	16.5 (19.1)	10.0 (9.9)
England and Wales	17.7 (18.0)	11.7 (11.5)
Dorset	18.0 (18.0)	10.9 (10.2)
Dorchester Borough	16.8 (17.1)	11.9 (10.2)

The figures in brackets are those for 1965.

In calculating Birth and Death rates, area comparability factors are issued by the Registrar General to "correct" irregularities in the age and sex structure of the population, and also to take into account any high mortality due to the presence of residential institutions.

Births and Infantile Deaths

	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Live Births	122	110	8	8	248
Still Births ..	1	1	-	-	2
Deaths under 1 year	-	2	-	1	3
Deaths under 4 weeks	-	1	-	1	2
Deaths under 1 week	-	1	-	1	2



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Infantile Mortality Rate

The infantile mortality rate is the number of deaths among infants of under one year of age per thousand registered live births. There were three infantile deaths under one year of age and 248 births in the area.

The National rate was 18.9 deaths among infants under one year of age per thousand live births and the Dorset rate was 14.3 deaths. Our figure is too small to work out an accurate comparative rate but the approximate figure compares quite well with the County infantile mortality rate.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

The following infectious diseases were notified during the year:-

Acute Pneumonia	2
Food Poisoning	2
Measles	48
Tuberculosis	2
Whooping Cough	7

No cases of Diphtheria or Poliomyelitis occurred in the Rural District.

Minor Smallpox: Although no cases of Minor Smallpox were notified, a child infected with the disease stayed on holiday during June in Chickerell. No medical opinion was sought whilst the patient was here but the diagnosis was made shortly after the child returned home to Pontypool where other cases came to light about the same time.

Unfortunately the commencement of the disease occurred during the first twenty-four hours or so of arrival so that it was necessary to postulate that the patient could have been infectious throughout her stay. By the time this was known most of the contacts who were themselves holiday makers, had returned home and it was necessary to circularise health authorities with a list of seventy-five contacts, some only identifiable by car index numbers. Three local persons and seven families still on holiday were vaccinated and kept under observation.

Family doctors were alerted during the emergency and subsequently four possible cases of minor smallpox were notified to me. Two could be rejected on clinical grounds, one was a very bad case of chicken pox and the fourth patient who had very few poxes was difficult to diagnose. For this case it was necessary to enlist the help of the Consulting Smallpox Physician, and pox fluid was sent to the Virus Reference Laboratory at Colindale. In approximately twenty-four hours I was informed that tests were negative.

Food Poisoning: Two cases were notified during the year. On investigation one case which occurred in May was associated with an outbreak of Salmonella typhimurium infection in calves, although the method by which the patient became infected is not understood. The case was notified as "food poisoning" because the bacteria causing the infection are often conveyed by food but no food was isolated as the cause of the illness. It may have been more correct to have let the diagnosis rest as "salmonella enteritis", and to assume that the patient happened to be unduly susceptible to the particular organism.

The second case was notified in August and although the symptoms were typical of poisoning by bacterial toxins, no bacteria causing the illness were isolated from the patient. Investigation of possible infected food also yielded no result. About the same month several similar cases were notified to me in Dorchester Town and there is a strong likelihood that summer diarrhoea virus could have caused the symptoms.

Later in the year diarrhoea and vomiting occurred among the children at Owermoigne school and again the history was very suggestive of poisoning by toxins. Investigation failed to reveal any bacterial cause.

Scabies: Many cases of scabies occurred locally in the early part of the year. Fortunately the disease is not easily passed on during cold weather and is mostly a domestic disease among individuals of a household. Treatment must be vigorous if it is to be effective and it is difficult for the public to grasp that without treatment or with ineffective treatment, they are suffering from a skin disease which is not likely to cure itself, but which will pass into a chronic dermatitis. Fortunately most cases were cured by the spring and none have recurred.

Undulant Fever: In May a meeting of Veterinary Surgeons and Medical Officers of Health took place at the Post Graduate Medical Centre, in Dorchester. The meeting was addressed by Mr. J.A.J. Venn, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., Superintendent Veterinary Investigation Officer of Langford Laboratory Bristol. Common problems about infection of humans and cattle by Brucella abortus were discussed.

Later in the year a preliminary scheme for the eradication of Brucella infection in herds was formulated by the Minister of Agriculture and details were announced in the House of Commons. Reference may be found in the "Farmer and Stockbreeder" November 8th 1966 to the Minister's speech. Although most of the milk drunk locally is pasteurised, fourteen farms in the district hold retail licences and much milk is consumed untreated during the summer months by holiday makers.

Sampling of bulk milk is undertaken by the public health staff of the County Council and copies of results are sent to me. Farmers holding retail licences who produce milk positive to agglutination tests are offered individual cow sampling to find animals giving infected milk. When infected cows are known the farm is visited and the disposal of infected milk, together with the possibility of the herd becoming 'supervised' under the proposed Brucella Eradication Scheme is discussed. I then get in touch with the private veterinary surgeon.

LABORATORY WORK

Routine work particularly on water and milk samples continues under the direction of Dr. G.H. Tee who provides an excellent service. This year also Mr. J.A.J. Venn at the Veterinary Investigation Centre, Langford has examined many milk and blood samples from individual cows in herds under investigation.

POLLUTION OF WATER SUPPLIES WITH DIESEL OIL

In the autumn complaints were received by the Water Engineer that drinking water in Charminster tasted of diesel oil. Investigation revealed a leak from the fuel gauge of a storage tank holding diesel oil for the engines at Forston Pumping Station. Fuel was turned off and earth contaminated around the drainage area of the tank was removed. Water from the bores remained potable, and it was appreciated early that if the reservoirs were pumped to overflow, oil on the surface of the water would spill over. What was not appreciated for the first few days was that the oil would concentrate in the highest extremities of the supply. As soon as it became manifest that the concentration of diesel was varying with the elevation of the consumer, drinking water in tanks was made available throughout the area supplied by the Bore. The Fire Service maintained this supply of water until January 1967.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The Council will know that these services are undertaken by the County Council, but in as much as we have a direct interest in the control of infectious disease, we also have an interest in the efficiency of immunisation programmes. The written evidence of the Ministry of Health to the Royal Commission on Local Governments goes further in this respect saying "... the control of communicable disease in particular requires larger areas and should be linked with immunisation programmes..."

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health in reproducing the following figures:-

Immunisation against:-

	Diphtheria		Whooping cough		Tetanus	
	Primary course	Reinforcement dose	Primary course	Reinforcement dose	Primary course	Reinforcement dose
1963 ..	191	234	177	70	303	203
1964 ..	259	294	215	96	334	275
1965 ..	287	369	232	130	318	355
1966 ..	231	481	185	162	267	482

In interpreting these results it must be borne in mind that the district experiences about 250 births per year. Thus the figure of 231 for the number of primary diphtheria courses given is satisfactory and the larger figure for diphtheria in 1965 and 1964 represents the immunisation of a backlog of young children not undertaken in previous years. Many of these courses of immunity have been given on the new mobile caravan clinic now stationed once per month at Crossways and Broadmayne.

CAUSES OF DEATH

				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
INFECTIOUS DISEASE:	Influenza	...	...	2	3
	Tuberculosis	...	...	-	-
	Other..	...	...	-	1
RESPIRATORY DISEASE:	Pneumonia	...	...	8	34
	Bronchitis	...	...	8	5
	Other	...	...	6	1
HEART AND CIRCULATION:	Coronary Disease	...	...	37	14
	Cerebral haemorrhage	...	...	17	22
	Hypertension	...	...	4	2
	Other..	...	...	17	48
CANCER:	Stomach	...	...	2	2
	Breast	...	...	-	2
	Lung and Bronchus	...	...	10	2
	Uterus	...	...	-	-
	Leukaemia	...	...	1	-
	Other..	...	...	9	7
DIABETES:	...	...	...	1	1
GASTRIC OR DUODENAL ULCER:	...	...	...	1	-
GASTRITIS, ENTERITIS AND DIARRHOEA:	..	...	...	-	1
NEPHRITIS AND NEPHROSIS:	...	...	...	1	1
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE:	...	...	...	-	-
CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS:	...	...	...	1	-
MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS:	...	...	...	2	-
OTHER ACCIDENTS:	...	...	...	2	5
SUICIDE:	...	...	...	2	1
HOMICIDE AND OPERATIONS OF WAR:	...	...	...	-	1
OTHER DEFINED AND ILL-DEFINED CAUSES:	...	...	...	7	7
	TOTAL	...	...	138	160

CAUSES OF DEATH

A list of the numbers dying from common diseases is meaningless unless compared with national figures. The latest available are those for 1965 which, although referring to deaths in a previous year, demonstrate that the trends of causes of death in the Rural District, except perhaps for bronchitis, are similar to those in England and Wales.

Deaths from various causes England and Wales 1965

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Coronary Disease	69,261	44,190
Cerebral Haemorrhage	31,616	46,531
Cancer - Lung	22,231	4,167
Bronchitis	21,784	7,785
Pneumonia	14,684	16,904
Cancer - Breast	81	9,688
Cancer - Stomach	7,487	5,562
All other accidents	5,556	5,705
Motor vehicle accidents	5,298	2,217
Cancer - Womb	-	3,977
Hypertension	3,468	5,083
Suicide	2,942	2,219

CARE OF THE ELDERLY

With the improvement in public health, new drugs, and wear and tear having been reduced in daily work by the internal combustion engine, more persons live to retiring age. Longevity brings its own problems but our particular responsibilities are in the field of housing. As the number of elderly increase they must be given every amenity to enable independence to continue. Loss of independence breeds loss of confidence and self respect. It also puts an impossible burden on welfare facilities.

It is interesting to compare the number of aged in our district with the figures for the other rural areas of Dorset. These are set out in the 1961 Census prepared by the General Register Office.

Rural District	Single person households (householder of pensionable age)	Two person households (householders both pensionable age)
Beaminster	223	175
Blandford	250	240
Bridport	313	276
Dorchester	382	357
Shaftesbury	297	252
Sherborne	146	128
Sturminster	366	280
Wareham & Purbeck	410	380
Wimborne & Cranborne	761	971

On 1st January, 1966, there were 128 applicants for Elderly Persons accommodation on our waiting lists, and we had by this time built seventy-one units suitable for the elderly without warden service and sixty-seven with warden service. More dwellings are needed particularly at such centres as Maiden Newton, Puddletown and Chickerell.

Early in 1966 it gave me great pleasure to see two full-time wardens installed at Marshallsay Court, Chickerell. Here thirty-four units comprising bungalows and flats are wired for emergency purposes to two upstairs flats housing the wardens. The arrangement is particularly suitable as the wardens may relieve one another for off duty.

The Council's decision to provide warning bell wiring and 'welfare' facilities in all new bungalows whether the dwelling is occupied by a tenant requiring warden service or not, is a wise one. In the long run such capital provisions will prove cheaper. On small schemes a part-time warden may not be required in the beginning, but we already have the problem in older groups of bungalows that as tenants become more handicapped either warden service must be provided or tenants must move to another parish to obtain it.

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951

Whilst it is heartening to refer to progress made in provision of council housing for the elderly, at the other end of the scale I am often called upon to visit elderly persons living in difficult circumstances or those who feel they have medical reasons for removing into the care of warden service.

On three occasions I was faced with persons "who were unable to devote to themselves and were not receiving from others, proper care and attention". Two fulfilled entirely the conditions of the National Assistance Act but refused to go to hospital. It was necessary to obtain a Magistrate's Order for their removal. The third person an old man with an incipient gangrene of the foot, eventually yielded to persuasion, entered Herringston Road Annexe and made a recovery only to suffer from a cerebral haemorrhage later.

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SUMMARY OF COMPLAINTS.

	<u>Received</u>	<u>Dealt With</u>
Rats and Mice	480	480
Other Vermin	1	1
Nuisances	125	125
Refuse Collection	39	39
Water	25	25
Housing	10	10
Food and Drugs	4	4
Drainage	14	14
Caravan Sites	3	3
Factories	1	1
	<u>702</u>	<u>702</u>

INSPECTIONS AND VISITSHousingTotalsUnder Public Health Act 1936.

Number of houses inspected	22	
Visits to above houses	<u>2</u>	
		24

Under Housing Acts:-

Number of houses surveyed in detail	45	
Visits for that purpose	1	
Number of houses partially inspected	1398	
Visits for that purpose	47	
Visits for overcrowding only	<u>-</u>	
		1491

Water SuppliesUnder Public Health and Water Acts:-

Sampling for bacteriological examination	358	
Sampling for chlorine residual examination	209	
Sampling for chemical examination	7	
Visits for other purposes	<u>157</u>	
		731

DrainageUnder Public Health Act 1936

Inspections for inadequate drainage and sanitary conveniences	<u>251</u>	
		251
	C/fwd.	2497

INSPECTIONS AND VISITS (Cont'd)

b/fwd.2497

FoodUnder Food and Drugs Act 1955 and Regulations etc:-

Meat inspection at slaughterhouses	1201
Food Premises	96
Catering establishments	157
Unsound food	6
	<hr/>
	1460

Caravans and TentsUnder Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, and Public Health Acts:-

157

157

Rats and MiceUnder Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949:-

Agricultural premises	283
Non-agricultural premises	2918
	<hr/>
	3201

Factories and Work PlacesUnder Factories Act, 1961:-

62

62

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963:-

22

22

NuisancesUnder Public Health Act 1936:-

315

315

Refuse Collection and DisposalUnder Public Health Act 1936:-

251

251

TOTAL

7965

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED BY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

	<u>Informal Notices</u>		<u>Formal Notices</u>	
	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied</u> <u>With</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied</u> <u>With</u>
<u>Under Housing Acts</u>	17	3	Not applicable	
(12 of the Informal Notices were Schedules of Works. Of this number 8 of the houses on which schedules were prepared had previously been reported to the Council for Slum Clearance action).				
<u>Public Health Act, 1936</u>				
Section 39 (Drainage)	1	1	11	6
Section 83 as amended by Section 35 of 1961 Act	4	4	-	-
Section 93 (Nuisance)	16	9	8	7
Section 45	1	1	-	-
Section 47	-	-	1	-
Section 89 (Sanitary Conveniences)	1	1	-	-
Notice of Ownership	-	-	54	54
<u>Food and Drugs Acts and Regulations</u>	13	10	Not Applicable	
<u>Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. and Tents - Public Health Act, 1936</u>				
	2	2	-	-
<u>Factories Act, 1961</u>	8	6	-	-
<u>Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963</u>				
	3	2	-	-
<u>Slaughterhouse Act, 1958</u>				
	2	-	-	-
	<u>68</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>67</u>

HOUSING

Subsequent action taken and general progress:-

Summary of notices served -

Informal	(a)	Under Housing Act	17
	(b)	Under Public Health Act	4
Statutory	(a)	Under Housing Act	
	(i)	Closing Orders	14
	(ii)	Demolition Orders	9
	(iii)	Undertakings	23
	(iv)	Repair	-
	(b)	Under Public Health Act	-

Houses rendered fit and brought up to a Category of not less than 2 after service of notice including those in respect of which notices were served in previous years

Informal	(a)	Under Housing Act	62
	(b)	Under Public Health Act	-
Statutory	(a)	Under Housing Act	-
	(b)	Under Public Health Act	-

Number of Houses demolished 4

Common Lodging Houses - Public Health Act, 1936.

There are no Common Lodging Houses as defined by Section 235.

WATER SUPPLIES

Examination of Water Supplies

The sampling of public and private water supplies for bacteriological, chlorine residual and chemical examinations are as hereunder:-

A. By the Public Health Laboratory Service

<u>Public Supplies</u>	<u>Total Number of samples taken</u>	<u>BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION</u>			<u>CHLORINE RESIDUAL EXAMINATION</u>	
		<u>Sat.</u>	<u>Sus.</u>	<u>Unsat.</u>	<u>R.Chlorine Present</u>	<u>R.Chlorine Absent</u>
Dorchester R.D.C. Forston	166	87	-	7	4	68
Dorchester R.D.C. Portesham	96	52	-	-	15	29
Dorchester R.D.C. Maiden Newton	48	23	-	1	6	18
Weymouth Water Company	147	74	-	28	11	34
Poole and East Dorset Water Board	54	45	-	-	-	9
Wessex Water Board	23	10	-	1	4	8
Other Public Supplies	<u>33</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTAL	<u>567</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>168</u>

Key to above table: Sat. = Satisfactory, Sus. = Suspect, Unsat. =
Unsatisfactory.

Water supplied from public mains has been satisfactory in quantity during the year, except in the Coryates and Crossways areas which are at the end of long mains. Quality has been affected by pollution, ref. page 6, and unsatisfactory bacterial counts were dealt with by flushing mains and increasing the chlorine residual.

WATER SUPPLIES (Cont'd)

Public Supplies

The 5 sources from which the 38 unsatisfactory samples were taken were later resampled and examined and reported upon as satisfactory.

The extent of pollution of those 38 samples was:-

Summary of Unsatisfactory Bacteriological Reports

PROBABLE NUMBER OF COLIFORM BACILLI OR BACT. COLI

<u>Source</u>		<u>PROBABLE NUMBER OF COLIFORM BACILLI OR BACT. COLI</u>							
		1-3	4-5	6-8	9-12	13-20	21-25	26-50	50 plus
Maiden Newton	Coliform bacilli	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bact. coli (type 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forston	Coliform bacilli	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bact. coli (type 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weymouth Water Co.	Coliform bacilli	15	3	2	-	1	1	1	5
	Bact. coli (type 1)	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	4
Wessex Water Board	Coliform bacilli	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bact. coli (type 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Public	Coliform bacilli	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bact. coli (type 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>28</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>

NOTE: 38 samples adversely reported upon, 10 of which showed the 2 types of bacteria.

B. By Public Analysts

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.

	<u>Total Number of samples taken.</u>	<u>Sat.</u>	<u>Unsat.</u>
Three statutory undertakings	3	3	-

WATER SUPPLIES (Cont'd)

Private Supplies

A. By the Public Health Laboratory Service

	<u>BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION</u>			<u>CHLORINE RESIDUAL EXAMINATION</u>		
	<u>Total Number of Samples taken</u>	<u>Sat.</u>	<u>Sus.</u>	<u>Unsat.</u>	<u>R.Chlorine Present</u>	<u>R.Chlorine Absent</u>
From 33 Private Undertakings	197	118	13	50	4	12

B. By Public Analysts

	<u>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION</u>		
	<u>Total Number of samples taken</u>	<u>Sat.</u>	<u>Unsat.</u>
Four Private Undertakings	4	4	

Private Supplies

Of 12 sources, from which 48 samples were taken and examined, all were satisfactory, at all times.

Of 21 sources, from which 133 samples were taken and examined, some unsatisfactory reports were received on all sources.

The results received were -

satisfactory - 70
unsatisfactory - 50
suspect - 13

Key to above tables:

Sat. = Satisfactory, Sus. = Suspect, Unsat. = Unsatisfactory.

Arising from these unsatisfactory reports, the sources were inspected and recommendations made to the owners for removal of the causes of pollution. As a result of such action and advice given, and following further examination of these water supplies, the cause of pollution at nine sources was removed, and subsequent samples examined were satisfactory.

Drainage

Sewering of Villages.

During the year, work has been started on the joint sewerage scheme for the villages of Abbotsbury and Portesham, and it is anticipated that this will be completed before the end of 1967.

The Council have agreed to sewer **Martinstown** and the villages situated in the Piddle Valley shortly.

Public Conveniences.

This year in the village of Cerne Abbas, work has commenced on the construction of the Council's first Public Conveniences, and these should be available for use early next year. Provision has also been made, and is being considered, for erecting Conveniences in the villages of Osmington Mills, Portesham, Abbotsbury, Maiden Newton and Puddletown. It is gratifying to know that the Council has made such provision for dealing with the ever increasing problem created in this district by the travelling and visiting public.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Food Premises and Food Inspection

	TOTAL	Fitted to comply with Reg. 16	To which Reg. 19 applies	Fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Manufacturers & Processors	2	2	2	2
Bakehouses	6	5	6	6
WHOLESALE PREMISES	8	7	8	8
Butchers	7	6	7	7
Grocers, Provision Merchants & General Shops	60	54	58	58
RETAIL PREMISES	67	60	65	65
Hotels, Public Houses and Guest Houses	60	48	60	60
School Canteens	22	22	22	22
Cafes	11	11	11	11
Canteens, Snack Bars and Kiosks	11	11	11	11
CATERING PREMISES	104	92	104	104

Regulation 16 requires the provision of a wash-hand basin.

Regulation 19 requires the provision of a sink.

In addition to the above premises the following are subject to inspection by the Public Health Inspectors under various regulations:-

Slaughterhouses and Knackers Yard	4
Milk Distributors	2

FOOD

Ice-Cream

15 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, the results of which were:-

	<u>Bulk</u> <u>Ice-Cream</u>	<u>Pre-packed</u> <u>Ice-Cream</u>
Provisional Grade 1	-	14
Provisional Grade 2	-	1

Results of ice-cream are judged on the following standards:-

Over a six-monthly period 50 per cent of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent into Grades 1 and 2, not more than 20 per cent into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

Iced Lollies

3 samples of iced lollies were submitted for bacteriological examination, all of which were reported upon as satisfactory.

Food Condemnation

The surrender has been accepted during the year of the following quantities of foodstuffs:-

Meat (in addition to meat condemned at slaughterhouses)	2 cwts 3 qrs
Tripe	2 tons 17 " 0 "
Ice Cream and Iced Lollies	20 lbs

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963.

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district and no samples of liquid egg have been submitted to the Alpha-Amylase test.

FOOD

Meat Inspection

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	TOTAL
Number killed	596	704	316	3022	33566	38204
Number inspected	596	704	316	3022	33566	38204
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cystercerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	4	14	13	33	34	98
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	95	239	7	173	6697	7211
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cystercerci	16.61	35.94	6.33	6.82	20.05	19.13
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	6	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	581	581
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.75	1.54
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	1
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-	1
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total weight of meat condemned - 17 tons 7 cwts. 2 qrs. 22 lbs.						

Food (Contd.)

Meat Inspection

It will be seen that a 100% meat inspection has been maintained throughout the year and the slaughtering pattern has remained similar to that of the previous year, with a small increase only in the total through-put.

It is pleasing to note that no case of Tuberculosis was recorded in cattle throughout the year, although the instances in pigs has continued at a very similar level to that of the previous two years. In these cases, however, it is probably safe to say that a proportion of them are due to the macroscopically similar Corynebacterium Equi.

Viable cystericercosis, although assiduously looked for was detected in one animal only throughout the year.

The Council's Officers appreciate the willing assistance of Dr. Tee and his staff at the County Pathological Laboratory when required and maintain close liaison with the Divisional Veterinarian Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and his staff on matters of mutual interest.

CAMPING CONTROL

There are now known to be licensed sites for 1222 caravans and 200 tents in this area.

They are as follows:-

Caravans

<u>Site</u>	<u>Number of Caravans</u>	
	<u>Residential</u>	<u>Holiday</u>
Chickerell	36	
Chickerell	36	
Chickerell		44
Chickerell	12	10
Chickerell		655
Chickerell		75
Osmington	2	76
Osmington		35
Osmington		20
Osmington		40
Owermoigne		30
Warmwell	40	55
Winterborne St. Martin	12	8
<u>Single Caravans</u>	30	6
<u>Single Caravans - Exempt from Licensing</u>	5	

Caravan sites occupied by The Caravan Club of Great Britain -

1 site at Long Bredy

1 site at Winterborne St. Martin

1 site at Chickerell

Tents - Licensed Sites -

1 site at Fleet for 100 tents

1 site at Chickerell for 100 tents

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Collection.

The fortnightly scheme of collection has continued to operate as in previous years. It has been suggested on several occasions in the past that a weekly collection should take place in at least some of the larger villages, but this proposal has not been adopted.

"Back door" Collection - Aged and Infirm.

The scheme for this special service, brought into operation by the Council some years ago, continues to operate satisfactorily and increasing advantage is being taken of it. During the year the scheme was further extended to include any persons over the age of sixty-five years, provided there is no other able bodied person living with them.

Litter

The Dorset County Council, in conjunction with the Ministry of Transport, have erected litter bins on lay-bys on classified roads. This Council's refuse service empties these receptacles fortnightly for which an annual charge is made to the Dorset County Council. This Council also provides and maintains many litter bins on other roads and at some beauty spots.

Disposal

Two points for the disposal of refuse exist in this area and these are controlled by the Council. The main tip is an old gravel pit situated at Warmwell, for which a rent is paid to the owner, and the other site is a small pit at Cattistock, which is being filled in for the owner and for which no rent is paid. A B85 International loader is owned by the Council in order that "controlled" tipping may be properly carried out. It is used mainly at Warmwell, where it is garaged, but is transported to Cattistock as and when necessary. A temporary arrangement has also been made for tipping the refuse collected in the Chickerell/Abbotsbury area, at the Weymouth Corporation tip in Weymouth, for which a charge is made of 10/0d. per load.

Transport.

In May of this year the Council purchased a 50 cu.yd. Pakamatic Refuse Vehicle, thus adding to the two Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tippers already purchased in 1955 and 1961. The 1955 vehicle has by now served the majority of its useful life and is retained as a stand-by vehicle. The new vehicle has proved to be satisfactory, and by virtue of its larger capacity has reduced the number of journeys to the disposal sites.

Disposal of Old Motor Vehicles.

This is not as yet a serious problem in this area, although the practice of abandoning old motor vehicles appears to be on the increase. During the year the Council arranged for the removal and disposal of four motor vehicles and the expenses incurred were recovered from the owners.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The Register showed the following details at the end of the year:-

	<u>No. of Premises.</u>	<u>No. of Persons Employed</u>
Offices	11	45
Retail Shops	28	117
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	19
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	13	69
Fuel Storage depots	1	4
	<u>54</u>	<u>254</u>

Two notifications were received of accidents to persons employed in Catering Establishments.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1947 AND 1948

	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices
(a) <u>Factories:-</u>			
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is to be enforced by Local Authorities	100	55	6
TOTAL	<u>101</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>6</u>

Cases in which defects were found:-

	Found	Referred		Remedied
		To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences -				
(a) Insufficient	3	-	1	3
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	-	1	2
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	-	-	1
TOTAL	<u>7</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>

(b) Outworkers

No. of outworkers employed by wearing apparel manufacturers	2
No. of outworkers employed by net manufacturers	40
TOTAL	<u>42</u>

APPENDIX

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF WATER

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

	<u>Cottage</u> <u>Dorchester Road</u> <u>Maiden Newton</u>	<u>3, South Drive</u> <u>Cattistock</u>	<u>Forston</u> <u>Charminster</u>
Appearance - Clear		Taste and odour - normal	
Colour - Colourless	pH 7.8	pH 7.2	pH 7.3
	<u>Parts per Million.</u>		
Free Carbon Dioxide CO ₂	7	22	6
Ammonia (as N)			
Free	0.002	0.002	Less than .002
Albuminoid	0.012	0.007	0.007
Chlorine (as Chlorides)	14.5	14.	14.5
equivalent to Sodium Chloride	24	23	24
Oxygen absorbed (4 hrs.)	0.14	0.08	0.09
Nitrogen in Nitrite	absent	absent	absent
Nitrogen in Nitrate	2.2	2.4	3.2
Total Solids	282	330	262
Loss on ignition	13	17	16
Appearance on ignition	No charring	No charring	No charring
Hardness: Temporary	219	220	191
Permanent	<u>21</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>26</u>
Total	240	251	217
Lead and Copper - not detected, less than	0.1	0.1	0.1

These analyses are satisfactory.

Public Analyst

13.5.66.

STATE OF TEXAS

COUNTY OF DALLAS

IN SENATE, FEBRUARY 12, 1941.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE

LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR

ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1940.

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LAND AND DEBT - see report.

See also

These reports are available

for sale at

price

