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Contributors

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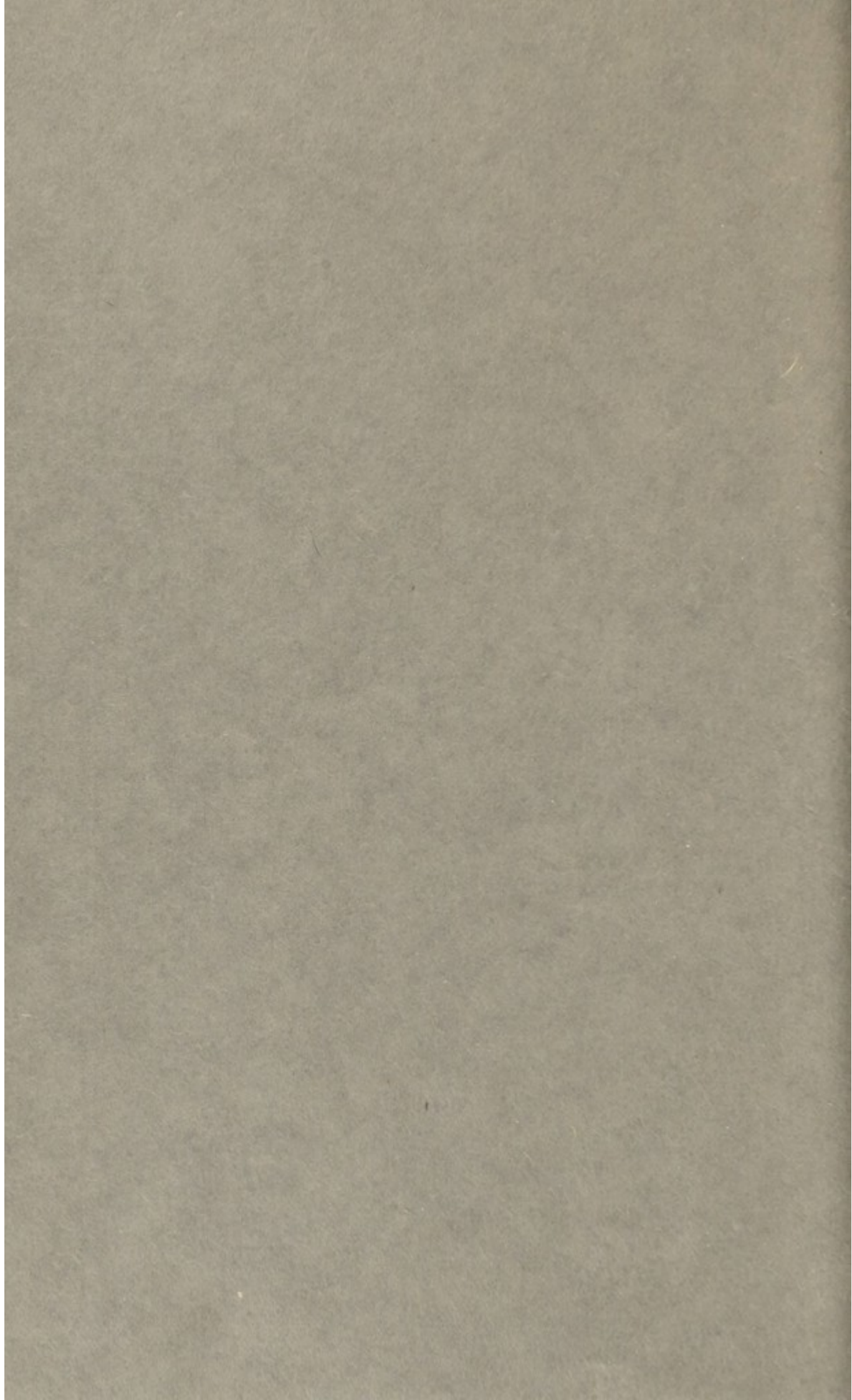


Annual Report
 on the
Health and
Sanitary Circumstances
 of the
Town of Sherborne
 For the Year 1938

By
T. MACCARTHY, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Public Health Officers
 of the
Sherborne Urban District Council :

Medical Officer of Health (Part Time)	T. MACCARTHY, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.
Sanitary Inspector (Part Time)	- C. E. BEAN, Cert. R.S.I.



URBAN DISTRICT OF SHERBORNE.

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

FOR 1938.

*To the CHAIRMAN, VICE-CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS
of the URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.*

Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

AREA (acres) 1,649·87.

POPULATION estimated 6419.

Physical Features and General Characters of the District.

The town lies chiefly on the northern side of the valley of the Yeo. The highest point is 460 feet and the lowest 158 feet above sea level. The sub-soil is inferior oolite.

RAINFALL was 26·67 inches compared with 39·21 in 1937.

Social Conditions.

Sherborne is widely known as an educational centre, being well provided with schools of every grade for both boys and girls.

The chief occupations are agriculture and the manufacture of gloves. There are two large milk factories, one for silk-weaving, three for letter-press printing, and a steam laundry.

The Town Planning Scheme covers the whole of the district, and has been adopted by the Council. The Inquiry into the Scheme has been held and the Minister has signified his approval subject to modifications.

Number of Inhabited Buildings, 1938, 1,762.

Number of families or separate occupiers, 1938, 1,774.

Rateable Value, £50,636.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £199·02.

Vital Statistics.

	Total	Males	Females
<i>Live Births</i> —Legitimate	90	45	45
Illegitimate	5	3	2
<i>Stillbirths</i> —2.			

Of these births only 61 belong to the town; M. 28, F. 31.
Illegitimate males 2.

Birth Rate per 1000 of resident population, 9.35

„ „ per 1000 of England and Wales, 15.1

Deaths—Males, 27. Females, 35. Total 62.

Death Rate per 1000 total population, 9.7.

„ „ per 1000 of England and Wales, 11.6.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of child-birth—nil.

England and Wales 2.97 per 1000 births.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1000 births, 32.8.

„ „ „ England and Wales, 53.

Legitimate, 2, Illegitimate, nil. Total 2.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) Males 3, Females 7. Total 10.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)—nil. England and Wales per 1000 population, .04.

Deaths from Whooping Cough—one. England and Wales per 1000 population, .03.

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)—nil. England and Wales per 1000 births, 5.5.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—There has been no case.

Nutrition. It will have to be borne in mind that where the poorer families have been removed from unsuitable but cheap houses into good but more expensive ones, there is a risk that the nutrition of the family may suffer because of increased expenditure on rent. In such cases rents must be as low as is possible.

Causes of Sickness. There is nothing to note.

General Provision of Health Services for the District.

Medical Officer of Health—T. MACCARTHY, M.R.C.S., ENG.,
L.R.C.P., LOND. (Part time).

Sanitary Inspector—C. E. BEAN, CERT. R.S.I. (Part time).

The present staff consists of one Medical Officer of Health and one Sanitary Inspector both part time. With the staff available they are not able to fully cover all the duties added

from time to time by statute, by the Council, and required of them under orders of the Ministry, together with the increasing need for close supervision and examination of the town's water and milk supplies.

The Yeatman Hospital (Voluntary) has 45 beds, and a new and up-to-date Extern department, with a new X-Ray installation. Massage and Electrical treatment of various kinds are constantly given.

A large extension to the Yeatman Hospital has been started. The new accommodation provides for 38 beds. The top floor of this extension is for a maternity ward which is being arranged in conformity with the Ministry's ideas. Many modifications of the existing buildings are also being made and when the scheme is completed by the summer of 1939, the Yeatman Hospital will be up-to-date and amply large for all the needs of the district it serves.

Professional Nursing in the Home.—The District Nurse, whose main work is midwifery, does some sick-nursing in the cottages.

Midwives.—There are eight resident in the district; of these, five are at the Yeatman Hospital, two reside in the district, one of whom is the County Nurse, and the Town Nurse practices in the district and attends most of the Confinements in the cottages of the Town. Sixty-one women have been confined in the maternity ward of the Yeatman Hospital this year.

Clinics and Treatment Centres—Maternity, Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Centre supported by voluntary subscriptions with supervision and assistance of the County Council Welfare Nurse.

The orthopædic clinic is held twice a month. The County oculist and dentist hold sessions for school-children.

The following figures show the work done by the Child Welfare Centre.

During the past year the centre has been opened 51 times.

New Babies registered 50.

Attendances under 1 year 737.

Attendances over 1 year 1,149.

Total 1,886.

Average per Session 37.

The Ante-Natal Clinic is held every fortnight. The number of attendances during the year was 171 by 51 mothers.

Hospitals Provided or Subscribed to by the Local

Authority or by the County Council—An Isolation Hospital managed by the Urban District Council, which also receives the cases from the Rural District by arrangement, and under the County Council Scheme cases from other areas when necessary. Its situation and extent and nature of its accommodation may be considered reasonably satisfactory.

Consideration has been given during the year to the provision of a Joint Isolation Hospital for North Dorset to serve the following areas—

Sherborne, Urban and Rural.

Shaftesbury, Borough and Rural.

Sturminster Newton, Rural.

A Joint Committee of these areas is considering the relative merits of a new Hospital in the centre of the districts as against the enlargement of this Council's hospital.

Small-Pox.—An agreement has been made for the use of the Shaftesbury Small-Pox Hospital.

No Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children exists.

Ambulance Facilities.—

(a) For Infectious cases—There is a horse ambulance.

(b) For Non-Infectious and Accident cases—There is an up-to-date motor ambulance managed by the local male V.A.D.

These are sufficient for the present needs.

Laboratory Work.—In the future the Dorset County Laboratory will be used as far as is possible.

List of Adoptive Acts—

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act 1890, Sections 1-4, 16, 18-24, added on Jan. 16th, 1890, adopted 1st March, 1890, and applied to extended area by order of L.G.B. 19th Oct. 1894.

Public Health Amendment Act 1890. Parts II and III adopted 9th Dec., 1890. Commencement 2nd Feb., 1891, and applied to extended area by order of the L.G.B. 1st Sept., 1896.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907. Parts II, IV, VI and Sec. 95 Part X, in force, order dated In so far as these have not been repealed by the Public Health Act, 1936.

Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Bye-Laws.—Bye-Laws are in force for Tents, Vans and Sheds, Nuisances, Public Conveniences, Drainage of Existing Buildings and Slaughterhouses.

Drainages of Existing Buildings and Slaughterhouses.

The Building Bye-Laws are being revised as required by the Public Health Act 1936.

The Council is considering new Bye-Laws for Public Conveniences, Trade Effluents, Swimming Baths, Nuisances, Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water.—The chief sources of supply are two bore-holes at the Castleton Waterworks, 175 feet deep, the average yield of which is 200,000 gallons a day, constant, and is ample for the needs of the town.

A duplicate plant at the Waterworks provides that the water supply of the Town shall be on a reasonably safe basis.

The pumping plant comprises two twin-cylinder oil-engines of 90 B.H.P. and 80 B.H.P. respectively, with two 9-stage centrifugal bore-hole pumps. There are also treble ram pumps worked by a water-wheel in wet weather.

The daily consumption of water per head of the population is Domestic, 32.3 gals., Trade, 2.8 gals.: Total 35.1 gals.

The filtration plant for the Town's water supply near the High Level Reservoir is now in operation and working satisfactorily. Analyses by the Counties Public Health Laboratory show that the Guarantee given by the Candy Filter Company as to the removal of iron, etc. is carried out. The quantity remaining after filtration is 0.040 per 100,000.

Also during the year a chlorination plant has been installed and is operating. The chlorination is done before the filtration.

This plant is placed at the Pumping Station and is duplicated for the two main engines.

The machinery of each is interchangeable, and the Water-wheel supply is also treated here. The main plants supply gaseous chlorine through an injector, and ammonia sulphate in solution through booster pumps at the rate of:—

Chlorine20 lbs. per hour.

(This equals a dose of one part of Chlorine to three million parts of water.)

Ammonia Sulphate15 lbs. per hour.

(This equals a dose of one part of free ammonia to nine million parts of water.)

The Waterwheel supply varies in the method of treatment, in that the Chlorine is injected under pressure. "Chloros" being used. The dose is one part of free chlorine in three million parts of water. These doses were fixed after experiment. It is found that a slight residual is thus obtained at the extremities of the system for several hours. Frequent tests are made at points in the town to check this residual, as well as the visual recorder, at the Pumping Station which gives a comparative colour test of the dose at fifteen minute intervals during pumping from any of the three plants.

STRATA OF 1926 BORE-HOLE, CASTLETON WATERWORKS.

				ft. in.		ft. in.
Made Ground	...	...	...	1 6	...	1 6
Clay and Stones	...	...	...	3 0	...	4 6
Boulder Clay	...	...	...	14 6	...	19 0
Stone	...	...	...	3 6	...	22 6
Rock	...	...	...	15 6	...	38 0
Clayey Gravel	...	...	...	0 9	...	38 9
Rock	...	...	...	16 9	...	55 6
Clayey Gravel	...	...	...	1 6	...	57 0
Rock	...	...	...	7 6	...	64 6
Clayey Gravel	...	...	...	1 6	...	66 0
Rock	...	...	...	8 0	...	74 0
Sand	...	...	...	0 6	...	74 6
Rock	...	...	...	2 0	...	76 6
Midford Sands	...	...	...	99 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	175 6 $\frac{1}{4}$

Standing level of water, 13 ft. 6 ins. from ground level.
Water found at 22 ft. and main supply at 121 feet.

The Dymore Spring, situated about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town, normally gives 48,000 gallons a day. This water is treated by a Chlorination plant and supplies one-fifth of our needs.

The heading in connection with this supply has been cleaned out during the year and routine inspections of the system are carried out.

This supply on reaching the Low Level Reservoir is now pumped through the 9-in. Rising Main to the Filters for filtration by an automatic control electric motor and centrifugal pump.

This allows the existing Wallace and Tiernan Chlorometer to be retained for the chlorination of this supply. The plant is simple and certain in operation. The dose of free chlorine is also one in three million. Thus all the water supplied to the town is now chlorinated and filtered.

Water Analyses.—Bacteriological examinations are made monthly and chemical analyses every six months as a routine.

In addition analyses are made as occasion requires, sometimes frequently.

Average samples taken from the Town's water and the Isolation Hospital Well:—

“The water is of a very high degree of bacterial purity and is therefore a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.”

This applies to samples taken at the wells before chlorination and filtration.

The permanent hardness is	...	5.0
The temporary hardness is	...	23.0
(removed by boiling)		—
	Total	28.0

There were 14 Bacteriological and 3 Chemical Analyses made of the Town's water during the year and 23 Bacteriological analyses of private supplies including 3 of the Isolation Hospital well.

For detailed Analysis see appendix.

Bacteriological analyses of private supplies in the Town and those supplying farms and cottages on the outskirts have shown that several of these from time to time have *B. Coli* present in quantities of 5 to 10 c.c. and others somewhat less contaminated. The Council has obtained the following remedial measures on the part of the respective owners.

The Castle Inn—Well closed.

No. 9 Coombe—Well closed.

293-294 Marston Road—Well closed.

Farm cottages, 111-112 Coombe—Well closed and the town supply laid on.

In this case the owners laid 520 feet of service to place the houses on the town's supply.

In the case of one farmhouse and cowshed supply, together with two farm cottages, the source of the water is outside the Urban District. Repeated analyses show that this source is polluted and the Council, therefore, has asked the neighbouring Authority to take what action they consider necessary to ensure that this water is suitable for use in connection with the dairy and farmhouse.

Further, an application for an “Accredited Licence” was made from another dairy and cowshed and, in this case, the water has proved to be unsatisfactory. Negotiations are

proceeding between the Council and owners to have the town's water laid on.

In the case of dairy premises in the town, one consumer considered it best to sink his own borehole. Bacteriological examinations made by the Council and the owner himself, proved that occasional pollution was occurring in the water. As a result, he has put in the town's water for all dairy and domestic purposes, other than car washing, cooling and steam sterilization.

A local Brewery which has its own private well, has now laid on the town's water as its supply proved to be contaminated. The water from this well is now only used in the form of steam for sterilization.

A Milk Factory, also in the town, has made similar provisions.

Arising out of the investigation of private supplies it was found, in two cases, that persons had inter-connected their system with the town supply pipes, with the consequent danger that, should the town's water be turned off, leakage back from the private supply into the town's mains could occur. Action was immediately taken to have a complete separation from the town supply of all services.

It is desired that the practice adopted by the Sherborne Steam Laundry, which has its own private supply, and has asked the Council to take routine samples on their behalf, should be extended.

Precautionary Works. Further to the action taken last year to eliminate all known pollution dangers in the vicinity of the Council's Pumping Station, the Council has erected a new W.C. and wash-house for use of the Attendants at the Works, and also concreted a further length of watercourse leading to the Waterwheel.

In this connection it is interesting to note that since the precautionary works mentioned in last year's report were completed no trace of *B. coli* have been found in the main supply, in any of the analyses, all of which are taken prior to Chlorination and Filtration.

Rivers and Streams.—The River Yeo receives the final effluent from the sewage disposal works.

Slight occasional traces of oil are observed on the surface of the river, believed to come from garage washes discharging into the surface water drains.

Draining and Sewerage.—The sewage works are working satisfactorily.

Surface Water Drains.—During the past year only a few re-layings of existing surface water drains have been carried out by the Council. The Governors of Sherborne School, however, have removed a considerable quantity of surface water from the foul water system, and carried the same into an enlarged drain, laid by the Council, in Church Avenue.

Closet Accommodation.—There are about 1,720 water-closets in the district. There is a shortage in old property which will be scheduled for demolition later. Several additional ones have been erected during the year for other Cottage Property.

All closets are converted into water-closets, save one pail-closet in the old area far removed from the drainage system. In the added area there are some 6 pail closets on farm property.

Scavenging and Refuse Disposal.—The S.D. Freighter continues to give satisfactory service and, as the first portion of the Council's "Controlled Tip" at Quarr Lane has been completed to the level required to form a football pitch it became necessary during the year to acquire further land. The Sherborne Castle Estates were approached and an agreement reached for the purchase of 8a. 2r. 26p. which lies immediately south of the present tip and is a continuation of it.

This site was formerly a quarry and will, as the former site, be well adapted to the layout in a series of terraces for playing grounds, etc. Opportunity was also taken to purchase a strip of land on the top of the Quarry down to Coombe to allow a pleasant walk to be made when this site is developed.

An Enquiry, by the Ministry of Health, was held on the 27th October, 1938, and approval was duly given, provided the Council undertook that the additional land would be tipped over in strict accordance with the Minister's Orders for "Controlled Tipping."

Refuse is collected as formerly, from all premises bi-weekly, and it is noted in this connection that the present standard size bin, 18-in. × 24-in. is, in a good many cases, only half filled, with the result that firstly, the cost of bins to the owners is increased, and secondly, the bin is awkward for the Council's workmen to carry, and there is a temptation to fill the bin unnecessarily. It is suggested, therefore, that the new British Standard Specification No. 792—1938 bin of two cubic feet capacity should be substituted for the present receptacle when replacements fall due.

During the year the Council has on several occasions, considered the question of making a charge for the collection and disposal of trade refuse, as a charge for this work is made compulsory under the Public Health Act, 1936. Statistics as to quantity, etc., have been obtained and a report is awaited as to an equitable method of charging.

Rat Destruction.—The “Controlled Tipping” method of disposal does not encourage rats, and only a few isolated cases have been noted on the outskirts of the tip. Complaints, however, continue to be made from time to time by private persons of the presence of rats in various parts of the town. In view of the fact that surface water drains are used by the animals as route ways, it has been the practice of the Council for some years to trap all surface water gullies, although these in some cases, only discharge into open watercourses and ditches and this work is now complete.

Crickets.—A few crickets, of all ages, were noticed from time to time on the older portion of the tip during last summer. These were immediately dealt with by means of spraying with creosote, etc., and last year’s practice of dressing all the final cover on the tip at the end of each day’s work was carried out throughout the hot weather. It is hoped, by this means, to exterminate the few survivors on the older portion of the tip during the forthcoming year.

Assistance to Private Enterprise.—The works mentioned in the 1937 report have been carried out this year, and the assistance given.

Public Conveniences.—The Town has 3 conveniences for both sexes, and 1 urinal and 1 w.c. for men. It is regretted that during the year continual outbursts of wilful damage have occurred at all lavatories in the town, together with disfiguration of the walls. The co-operation of the Police to detect the offenders has been asked for.

Sanitary Inspection of the District :—

Number of premises visited: 231.

28 defects or nuisances discovered. The owners were notified and in all cases the works were carried out.

Sanitary Inspector’s Statement :—

- | | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| (a) Number of inspections made during the year | ... | 315 |
| (b) Number of informal notices issued during the year... | | 52 |

(c) Number of informal notices complied with during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
(d) Number of Statutory Notices issued during the year.							Nil
(e) Number of Statutory Notices complied with during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

We find we are able to do all that is necessary by informal action.

Premises and occupations which can be controlled by Bye-Laws and Regulations:—

Offensive trades: none.

Underground sleeping rooms: none.

Shops and Offices.—Owing to shortage of staff little progress has been made in recording the conditions in shops and offices in the area. Three new W.Cs. have been built for shops and a complete survey is hoped for in the coming year.

Swimming Baths.—There are two privately owned baths at the boys' and girls' Public Schools.

That at the boys' school is filtered and chlorinated efficiently. This bath is used, with permission, by the townspeople when the school is on summer holiday.

That at the girls' school is emptied fortnightly and is treated with "Voxsan."

It would be better if a chlorination and filtration plant were installed.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.—No action has been necessary during the year and no complaints have been received.

Smoke Abatement.—A cautionary letter was sent to the Laundry who, in reply, stated they had received an unsatisfactory supply of coal, and that this had caused the trouble.

Camping Grounds.—The Council received two applications under the above, one for a single tent (one occupant) outside the built-up area was approved; the other for a camping ground suitable for Vans, Hawkers, etc., was considered and eventually the application was withdrawn as the occupier was not prepared to instal water, lavatory accommodation and other necessary requirements asked for by the Council.

Schools.—All the water at the schools is from the town's supply. A new range of Lavatories, etc. provided at the Newland Infants' School.

HOUSING.

General Housing Conditions of the District.

The shortage is being rapidly dealt with, for with a town of a population (for housing purposes) of 5,500. The Council now owns 296 new houses.

Fitness of Houses.—The general standard of housing is good.

General Action as regards unfit houses.—In a number of cases demolition notices have been served and in most of these cases the houses will be demolished as soon as the tenants can be otherwise housed.

In a few cases they have been allowed to be used as stores.

In continuance of their policy of maintaining the character of the town as far as possible, the Council agreed for reconditioning to be carried out at several cottages in Newland and, as a result, some 12 dwellings have been remodelled and provide useful houses without hardship in respect of rental to the sitting tenants. Also agreement was made to close 5 houses in Bidewell when alternative accommodation is available.

The reconditioning on similar lines of a further 9 houses in The Gardens, Lenthay Road, is to be carried out and, details having being agreed, the work is about to be commenced.

The Sherborne Castle Estates have been asked to close a number of houses, as these are considered to be beyond reasonable repair, and a provisional agreement in respect of this matter has now been reached.

During the year the Council decided to adopt the principle, incorporated in the last 58 houses, of painting the bathrooms and sculleries, in all their houses, when these are due for redecoration. This principle should lead to much cleaner houses.

Also during the year, plans were prepared and approved for the erection of 24 Aged Persons Homes on the site purchased in Horsecastles for that purpose and, when erected, it is hoped that it will be possible to go ahead with the closing of several old properties in the town.

Overcrowding.—During the year the Council has transferred several tenants of their own to their larger houses to abate outstanding overcrowding, and has found houses for other cases, also several new cases have arisen. These are being dealt with.

Closet accommodation shows slight continued increase during the year. Our aim is, where possible, to provide one W.C. for each household. It would also be beneficial if all houses had their own drinking water taps and sinks inside, and the Council is doing what it can in this direction.

The health of the town has been satisfactory during the past year and compares favourably with the rest of the country.

Housing.

Number of New Houses and flats erected during the Year:—

	<i>Houses</i>
(a) Total [including numbers given separately under (b) and (c)]... ..	7
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:	
(i) By the Local Authority	None
(ii) By other bodies or persons	None
(c) By the Local Authority without assistance	None

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	280
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	690
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	12
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	15
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	12

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices:—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	24 (plus 6 from last year).
--	-----------------------------

Houses

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—*

(a)—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs. None

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices. None

(a) By owners

(b) By local authority in default of owners

(b)—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied None

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:

(a) By owners None

(b) By local authority in default of owners None

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

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... None

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in Pursuance of Demolition Orders None

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

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made None

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit None

4. *Housing Act 1936, Part IV. Overcrowding:—*

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	11
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	11
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	57½

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	6
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(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	8
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases...					33
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded, after the local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding				...	None

Food.

(a) *Milk Supply.*—During the year action was taken in respect of Coldharbour Dairy and, as a result, the occupier agreed to sell the whole of his milk direct to the Factory, and the owners agreed to remodel his cowshed, provide a milk store, water supply, amended drainage and general repairs thereto.

Amendments and improvements are also in hand at Lower Clatcombe Farm cowshed, to provide a proper milk store and water supply. (Note—this supply is one of the doubtful water supplies).

As regards the Milk Shops and Dairies themselves, the standard is a moderately good one. During the year additional and new sterilizing and bottle washing plants have been provided at the premises occupied by Mr. Bennett, Mr. Walter Bown and Mr. A. M. Fox.

Cowsheds and Dairies.—

No. of Persons on Register at end of 1938	...	...	...	12
No. of Dairy Farms and other Dairy Premises 1938			...	15
No. of Dairy Farms inspected during 1938			...	15
No. of Inspections during 1938	...	...	...	30
No. of Notices served and complied with, Informal			...	4
No. of Milkshops inspected during 1938	...	...	...	5
No. of Inspections during 1938	...	...	...	10
No. of Notices served—Nil. No. complied with			...	—

Pasteurised Milk.—

No. of Pasteurising Plants in District two

Names of Licencees:

South Western Dairies Ltd.

E. R. Hunt, Cheap Street.

Tuberculin Tested.—

1 Licence to bottle:

E. R. Hunt, Cheap Street.

Accredited.—

1 Licence to bottle:

E. R. Hunt, Cheap Street.

(b) *Bakehouses.*—Their condition is satisfactory.(c) *Meat Supply.*—There are two Registered and one licensed slaughterhouses in the district. 15 Inspections made.*Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.*—1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to Health.
Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises. (1)	Inspections. (2)	Number of Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
Factories with mechanical power	7	None	None
Factories without mechanical power	10	None	None
* Other premises, under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers premises)	10	None	None
Total	27	None	None

2. DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Referred to H.M. Inspector.	defects in Number of respect of which Prose- cutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	(4)		
Want of Cleanliness. (S.1.)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding. (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature. (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation. (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors. (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences. (S.7.):					
insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
unsuitable or defective ...	6	6	—	—	—
not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule of the Factories Act, 1937.)					
Total.	6	6	—	—	—

Administration of Sale of Food and Drugs Act.—

Description of Sample.	Number of samples obtained.	Number of samples reported against.
Brawn	1	—
Butter	2	—
Cream	1	—
Custard Powder ...	1	—
Dairy Cream Ices ...	2	—
Egg Powder	1	—
Flour	1	—
Glaubers Salt	1	—
Gin	1	—
Ginger Wine	1	—
Honey	1	—
Iodine Throat Paint ...	1	—
Iodine, Tincture of ...	1	—
Milk	13	3
Peas (Tinned)	1	—
Pepper	1	—
Pickles	2	—
Rum	2	—
Sausage (Beef)	1	—
Seidlitz Powder	1	—
Sugar, Icing	1	—
Tea	1	—
Whisky	8	—
TOTALS	46	3

Action taken with regard to samples adversely reported upon:—

- Milk. Deficient in fat to the extent of 3%. *Seller cautioned.*
- Milk. Deficient in fat to the extent of 9%. *Seller cautioned.*
- Milk. Deficient in fat to the extent of 4%. *Seller cautioned.*

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.—

Disease	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small Pox ...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	7	7	None
Pneumonia ...	14	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	—	None
Erysipelas ...	1	—	None
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—

No action has been taken in this district to provide artificial immunisation.

Prevention of Blindness.—

No action has been taken under Section 176 of the Public Health Act 1936 for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

Tuberculosis.—

No action has been taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925 or under Section 172 of Public Health Act 1936.

Tuberculosis. New Cases and Mortality during 1938.

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0- ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
5-15 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
25-35 ...	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
35-45 ...	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
45-55 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals...	7	—	3	1	3	1	1	—

One case of death of tuberculosis of lungs had not been notified.

Appendix.

Beale and Suckling.

The Counties Public Health Laboratories,
91, Queen Victoria Street,
London, E.C.4.

Ref. M.4819.

10th October, 1938.

ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER received on 5th
October, 1938, from SHERBORNE URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL.

Labelled Tap at Office.

Date 4.10.38. 10.15 a.m.

Taken by C. E. Bean. Witness —. Signed —.
Surveyor.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER 100,000.

Appearance: Clear and Bright.

Colour: Normal. Odour: Nil.

Reaction pH. Neutral: 7.8. Free Carbonic Acid ... 1.1

Electric Conductivity at 20°C. 520. Total Solids dried
at 180°C. 35.0

Chlorine in Chlorides: 1.6. Alkalinity as Calcium
Carbonate... 24.0

Hardness: Total: 27.0 Temporary: 22.0 Permanent 5.0

Nitrogen in Nitrates: 0.04 Nitrites ... Absent

Free Ammonia: 0.0052 Ammoniacal Nitrogen ... —

Albuminoid Ammonia: 0.0012 Albuminoid Nitrogen... —

Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F. 0.005

Metals. Iron: 0.005

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

Number of Bacteria growing on Agar per cc or ml

in 1 day at 37°C. 3.

ditto. ditto. in 2 days at 37°C. 14.

ditto. ditto. in 3 days at 20°C. 120.

The Bacillus Coli ... Present in — Absent in 100 cc.

Bacillus Welchii (B. Enteritidis Sporogenes),

Present in — Absent in 100 cc.

REPORT:—

This sample is clear and bright and of normal colour.
The water is neutral in reaction, contains no metals apart
from a negligible trace of iron, no excess of saline or mineral
matter in solution, and no free chlorine.

It is of satisfactory organic and bacterial purity and is
considered wholesome in character, and suitable for drinking
and domestic purposes.

Signed E. W. SUCKLING.

REPORT
ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER TAKEN ON 21st OCTOBER 1928
FROM THE TOWN OF SHERBORNE
SHERBORNE, WILTSHIRE

ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER TAKEN ON 21st OCTOBER 1928
FROM THE TOWN OF SHERBORNE
SHERBORNE, WILTSHIRE

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER 100,000

Temperature of Water and Air at Time of Sampling
Total Solids (at 100°C) 0.005
Dissolved Solids (at 100°C) 0.002
Total Solids (at 180°C) 0.003
Dissolved Solids (at 180°C) 0.001
Calcium 0.001
Magnesium 0.001
Sulphate 0.001
Chloride 0.001
Nitrate 0.001
Ammonia 0.001
Iron 0.001
Copper 0.001
Zinc 0.001
Manganese 0.001
Lead 0.001
Cadmium 0.001
Mercury 0.001
Silver 0.001
Gold 0.001
Platinum 0.001
Barium 0.001
Strontium 0.001
Sodium 0.001
Potassium 0.001
Lithium 0.001
Rubidium 0.001
Cesium 0.001
Boron 0.001
Aluminum 0.001
Silicon 0.001
Titanium 0.001
Vanadium 0.001
Chromium 0.001
Manganese 0.001
Iron 0.001
Cobalt 0.001
Nickel 0.001
Copper 0.001
Zinc 0.001
Arsenic 0.001
Selenium 0.001
Tellurium 0.001
Bismuth 0.001
Polonium 0.001
Radium 0.001
Actinium 0.001
Thorium 0.001
Uranium 0.001

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of Bacteria present in 100 c.c. of water
at 15°C. 100
at 20°C. 100
at 25°C. 100
at 30°C. 100
at 35°C. 100
at 40°C. 100
at 45°C. 100
at 50°C. 100
at 55°C. 100
at 60°C. 100
at 65°C. 100
at 70°C. 100
at 75°C. 100
at 80°C. 100
at 85°C. 100
at 90°C. 100
at 95°C. 100
at 100°C. 100

The sample is clear and bright and of normal colour.
The water is neutral in reaction, contains no visible matter
and is free from any offensive odour or taste.
It is of satisfactory quality and suitable for drinking
and other purposes.

