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Contributors

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Yeovil Rural District Council

Sam.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31st DECEMBER, 1961



YEOVIL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1961

--oooOooo--

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health : P. Power Fox, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Senior Public Health
Inspector : Brynmor Morris, M.A.P.H.I.
Additional Public Health
Inspectors : J.T. Dallimore, M.A.P.H.I.
D.N. Sibley, M.A.P.H.I.
Housing Inspector : W.G. Parris.
Housing Welfare Officer : Mrs. D.K. Trow.

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TO THE
CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE
YEovil RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

---oooOooo---

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1961.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

The total number of live births during the year was 467, as compared with 440 for the previous year. The Standardised Birth Rate was 18.9, as compared with 18.1 for the previous year - the rate for England and Wales was 17.4.

Deaths

The number of deaths of infants under the age of one year was 5, the Infant Mortality Rate (i.e. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births) was 10.7. The rate for the previous year was 22.7 - the rate for England and Wales was 21.4. The perinatal mortality rate was 21.0, the rate for England and Wales was 32.7.

The Standardised Death Rate of the general population was 9.8, 10.4 for the previous year - the Death Rate for England and Wales was 11.9. Of the total deaths for all ages, namely 238, 156 occurred in the people aged 70 years or over.

Infectious Diseases

The number of infectious diseases notified was 709, the figure for the previous year being 98. This increase was mainly due to the number of cases of Measles notified, 615 as compared with 43 for the previous year.

Immunisation

The total number of children under the age of 5 years who completed a full course of primary immunisation against Diphtheria was 375, Whooping Cough 357, and Smallpox 317.

Assuming the number of children born in the previous year, i.e. 440, is the number requiring immunisation, these figures represent 85.2%, 81.1% and 72.0% respectively.

I have pleasure in again recording my appreciation of the help and co-operation received from the Council, from the Public Health Committee and from the Members of the Staff.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

P. POWER FOX.

Medical Officer of Health.

YEOVIL RURAL DISTRICT

STATISTICS OF THE AREA FOR THE YEAR 1961

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	53,495
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	£228,110
Estimated Produce of 1d. rate in the year ending 31.3.62.	..	..	..	..	..	..	£932. 2s.
No. of inhabited houses (31.3.62).	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,572
Population	..	..	..	..	..	.4	26,010

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Yeovil Rural District, comprising an area of 53,495 acres, is situated in the South-East area of the County of Somerset and is composed of 31 rural parishes.

The area in general is not very much above sea level: the greatest point of elevation being Ham Hill, 426 feet above sea level.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply during the year has been satisfactory, the impounding reservoir at Sutton Bingham being completed in early December, 1955. The capacity of the reservoir is 575 million gallons, with an estimated net yield of 2.4 million gallons per day. Detailed information regarding bacteriological and chemical analyses are included in the Senior Public Health Inspector's Report.

METEOROLOGY

The climate is mild and relaxing. There is little fog or mist.

RAINFALL

The rainfall for the year 1961, as recorded at the Sutton Bingham Reservoir was 32.26.

OCCUPATION

The main industry of the district is agriculture, which is chiefly of a dairying and grazing nature. In addition, the manufacture of gloves is an important industry, glove factories being located at Martock, Stoke-sub-Hamdon and Tintinhull, in addition to the glove making which is carried out in the homes. A considerable proportion of people resident in the Yeovil Rural District are employed in the Yeovil Borough.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The Hospital Services are mainly situated in the Yeovil Borough. The South Petherton Hospital, which deals with infectious diseases is situated in the Rural District. The Hospital Services are administered by the South Somerset Hospital Management Committee, under the general direction of the South Western Regional Hospital Board.

Situated in the Borough are:-

- (1) The Yeovil & District Hospital - an acute general hospital.
- (2) Summerlands Hospital - mainly used as a geriatric hospital.
- (3) Yeovil Maternity Hospital (Crossways) - 14 beds.
- (4) Balidon Maternity Hospital - a General Practitioners Unit - 17 beds.

The Yeovil Hospital consists of 85 beds, of which six beds are private. The number of patients discharged throughout the year was 2,721 (2,587 in 1960), the average length of stay being 10 to 21 days. In addition, 5,659 new patients attended the Specialist and Out-patient clinics, making a total number of attendances of 21,158.

In addition, there were 2,016 attendances at the Orthoptic Department, and 22,235 units of work were carried out in the Radiological Department. Members of the Council are already aware of the difficulties due to the lack of beds and inadequate facilities of the present hospital, but steady, if slow, progress is being made to the building of a new hospital of approximately 300 beds.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cases of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment are treated at the South Petherton Hospital (50 beds). In general, only the Cubicle Block (10 beds) is required, and the other 40 beds are utilized for post-operative cases, so relieving the strain on the Yeovil Hospital and for General Practitioner patients and semi-chronic sick.

TUBERCULOSIS

A chest clinic is held on Mondays and Wednesdays at Yeovil Hospital. Patients requiring in-patient treatment are admitted to Sanatoria at Quantock and Taunton.

CHRONIC SICK

Summerlands Hospital (100 beds), which is situated in the Borough, is the largest hospital in the area used for this purpose. This hospital was originally a Poor Law Institute built in 1837, and the layout etc. does not conform with the accepted standards of today. Further, there is shortage of nursing staff, but despite these handicaps, valuable work is carried out by the staff of the hospital.

LABORATORY SERVICE

A Laboratory is located at Yeovil Hospital, which deals with a large proportion of the pathological work connected with the hospital and the surrounding area. An emergency service is maintained which deals primarily with the Yeovil Hospital blood bank. The larger Laboratory at Musgrove Park Hospital undertakes work beyond the scope of Yeovil Hospital. Also, a Public Health Laboratory Service has a laboratory in Taunton, at which bacteriological examination of swab, blood, sputum and faeces is carried out. Bacteriological and chemical analyses for the examination of milk, food, water supplies and sewage effluent are also carried out.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The Ambulance Service is a responsibility of the Somerset County Council. The Ambulance Control Office is located at Summerlands Hospital. The ambulances and larger type of vehicles for sitting cases are in radio communication with the Control Office. A daily 24 hour service is maintained.

HOUSING

No. of houses etc. completed during the year to 31st December, 1961 = 49
 Houses, etc. erected post-war = 905
 Houses, etc., sold post-war = 24
 Houses, etc., erected by Local Authority and still owned by them = 1,872
 No. of applicants on the waiting list as at the 31st December, 1961 = 480

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

The statistics furnished by the Registrar show the number of births and deaths after correction has been made for transfers to the normal place of residence of the individuals concerned. From these figures can be calculated the "crude" birth and death rates. ¹⁵, however, the highest mortality occurs at the two extremes of life, and industrial areas in general have a bigger proportion of people living in the middle age periods of life, some correction must be made for the irregularities of distribution as regards age and sex, as otherwise the death rate will afford no accurate means of comparing the healthiness of one district with another. This comparability factor is furnished by the Registrar General, and applied to the "crude" birth or death rate, gives a standardised rate and enables comparison to be made with the rate for England and Wales, or with rates of other districts.

Live Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	467
Live Birth Rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.9
Stillbirths	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.8
Total Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	475
Infant Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.7
" " " " 1,000 legitimate births	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.7
" " " " 1,000 illegitimate births	..	..	..	..	..	..	.2
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (First four weeks) per 1,000 related live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.4
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (First week) per 1,000 related live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.4
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths + deaths during the first week) per 1,000 total live and still births	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.05
Percentage of illegitimate live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.4
Maternal Deaths (excluding abortion)	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortion) per 1,000 total births	..	..	..	..	..	..	-

BIRTHS

(a) Live Births

			Male	Female	1961 Total	1960 Total
Legitimate	..	..	213	232	450	432
Illegitimate	..	..	9	8	17	8
			227	240	467	440
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	..	....			17.9	17.09
Standardised Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population					18.9	18.1
Birth Rate for England and Wales	..	..	..	..	16.1	17.1

(b) Stillbirths

Legitimate	..	..	4	4	8	6
Illegitimate	..	..	-	-	-	-
			4	4	8	6
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and still births	..	..			16.8	13.4
" " for England and Wales	..	..	..	..	16.1	19.8

DEATHS

		1961	1960
	Male	Female	Total
Total Deaths	111	127	238
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population ..			9.1
Standardised Death Rate per 1,000 population ..			9.8
Death Rate for England and Wales			11.9

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Puerperal Sepsis ..	Nil.
Other Puerperal Causes ..	Nil.

BIRTHS

The total number of births was 467, 227 males and 240 females. Of these, 17 were illegitimate, 9 males and 8 females. The table below shows the birth rate for the previous ten years.

BIRTH RATES

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
15.00	14.72	14.3	16.3	16.4	14.8	17.06	16.4	18.6	17.09	17.9

DEATHS

There was a decrease in the total number of deaths, 238 in 1961, as compared with 246 for the previous year. The Standardised Death Rate was 9.8, as compared with 10.4 for the previous year. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 11.9. The following table shows the age and sex incidence, and it will be noted that amongst the males, of the 111 deaths, 97 occurred amongst those 65 years and over, and 57 amongst those 75 years and over. Of the females, out of the total of 127 deaths, 114 were 65 years and over, 67 were 75 years and over.

AGES AT DEATH

Ages at Death in years					Males	Females	Total
Under 1	..	..	..	..	1	4	5
1	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
5	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
15	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
25	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
45	..	..	..	..	10	4	14
65	..	..	..	..	28	27	55
Total under 70 ..					42	40	82
70	..	..	..	..	12	20	32
75	..	..	..	..	21	20	41
80	..	..	..	..	19	21	40
85	..	..	..	..	13	16	29
90	..	..	..	..	4	8	12
95	..	..	..	..	-	2	2
Over 100	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
Total over 70 ..					69	87	156
Total					111	127	238

	1961	1960
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	45	52
Deaths from Heart Disease (all ages)	69	66
Deaths from Phthisis (all ages)	1	1

The Crude Death Rate for the past ten years is as follows:-

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
10.48	10.13	7.6	9.54	10.2	9.5	9.3	9.5	10.1	9.5	9.1

The following table shows the causes of death and the sex distribution.

1961

Causes of Death	Male	Females
Tuberculosis, Other	1	-
Malignant neoplasm, Stomach	5	4
" " Lung, Bronchus	2	1
" " Breast	-	8
" " Uterus	-	6
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	14
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	2
Diabetes	2	-
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	13	23
Coronary disease, angina	26	7
Hypertension with heart disease	-	3
Other heart disease	19	14
Other circulatory disease	13	17
Pneumonia	7	6
Bronchitis	3	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-
Congenital malformations	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	10
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	2
All other accidents	2	2
	111	127

CANCER

The number of deaths due to Cancer (all forms) was 45. The table as set out below shows the incidence of Cancer for previous years.

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
46	32	30	35	31	40	39	46	62	52	45

CANCER DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION:

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Yeovil Rural District	1.92	1.33	1.22	1.50	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.4	2.02	1.7
County of Somerset	2.00	1.98	1.84	2.06	2.045	1.89	2.054	2.018	2.12	2.157	2.22
England & Wales	1.96	1.99	1.99	2.035	2.056	2.1	2.1	2.13	2.13	2.15	2.16

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The number of children dying within the first twelve months of life was 5, as compared with 10 for the year 1960. The rate per 1,000 live births was 10.7, as compared with England and Wales - 21.4.

The following table shows the number of deaths and the Infantile Mortality Rate as compared with previous years.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
No. of Deaths	12	9	7	9	9	9	5	9	12	10	5
Rate per 1,000 live births in Rural Dist.	36.44	27.19	21.08	25.2	23.07	25.2	12.7	23.6	25.6	22.7	10.7
Rate per 1,000 live births in England & Wales	29.6	27.6	26.5	25.5	24.9	23.8	23.1	22.5	22.6	21.9	21.4

CAUSES OF DEATH AND AGE

	Under 24 hours	Under 1 week	1 month	Under 1 year
Prematurity	-	2	2	2
Congenital abnormality of heart	-	1	1	1
Frontal Astrocytoma ..	-	-	-	1
Peritonitis and Hepatitis ..	-	-	-	1
Total ..	-	3	3	5

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table sets out the details of infectious diseases during the year, and also the figures for the previous year.

Disease	Cases Notified	
	1961	1960
Dysentery	1	-
Polio-myelitis	-	2
Scarlet Fever	13	33
Measles	615	43
Pneumonia	13	7
Whooping Cough	66	7
Food Poisoning	-	5
Erysipelas	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-
Total ..	709	98

IMMUNIZATION

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

The following table shows the number of children who completed a full course of primary immunization during the year 1961.

Children born in the years:-

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1952 - 56	1945 - 51	Total
Diphtheria	142	194	16	17	6	42	7	424
Whooping Cough	141	179	15	16	6	15	7	379

In addition, 241 children in the same age groups received re-inforcement or booster doses against Diphtheria.

Smallpox

Age Groups	Under 1 year	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	Total
No. of Primary Vaccinations	277	23	17	12	2	331

In addition, 12 re-vaccinations were carried out.

Polio-myelitis

Primary Course (2 injections)

Born	1943 - 1961	1953 - 42	Persons under 40	Persons over 40	Total
	461	117	432	31	1,041

Re-inforcement Doses

3rd injections

1,126

4th injections (children aged 5 - 12 years)

1,931

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year was 4, Non-pulmonary 2. There was 1 death recorded as due to Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
No. of cases notified Pulmonary ...	4	7	7	12	5	8	9	15	14	19
No. of cases notified Non-pulmonary ...	2	1	2	4	2	5	6	5	1	8
No. of deaths Pulmonary ...	-	1	2	-	1	2	2	-	4	3
No. of deaths Non-pulmonary ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Death rate of respiratory Tuberculosis per 1,000 population	-	.03	.08	-	0.04	0.08	0.08	-	0.1	0.1

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS

AGE	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
55 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ...	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	1

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

The establishment and maintenance of the Infant Welfare Clinics are a direct responsibility of the Somerset County Council, and during recent years the number of such clinics in the Yeovil Rural District has been increased to 7. At each clinic, other than the Houndstone Camp Clinic, a doctor engaged by the Somerset County Council attends regularly, also a District Nurse.

Facilities are available for the purchase of Infant Welfare Foods, including National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, etc., and certain proprietary dried milk preparations, which are sold at the Clinics at special prices.

Apart from other consideration, the clinics have an important educational value.

Associated with each clinic is a voluntary Committee, the value of whose services it would be difficult to over emphasize. The W.V.S. assist considerably by distributing the Foods from the Public Health Centre, Preston Road, Yeovil, to the individual clinics. The following table sets out the attendances, etc., at the various clinics.

	Martock	Stoke- sub- Hamdon	South Pether- ton	West Coker	Hound- stone	Wrex- hill Road	Ilchester	Total
No. of children who attended for the 1st time (under 1 year of age)	62	19	58	20	27	31	86	303
No. of children who attended during the year	109	48	135	60	67	61	155	635
Total attendances of children during the year	478	367	775	287	210	224	659	5,000
Average attendance of children per session	39	14	32	23	17	18	23	166
Total No. of children examined by doctor	60	32	19	60	-	36	55	262
No. of sessions with Medical Officer	12	12	12	12	-	12	24	84
Total No. of sessions	12	24	24	12	12	12	24	120

BIRTHS

Live Births ...	Legitimate 450	Illegitimate 17	Total 467
Still Births	" 8	" -	" 8
Infant Deaths ..	Legitimate 5	Illegitimate -	Total 5

BLOOD EXAMINATION CLINIC

This clinic was commenced in 1947, and is held at the Preston Road Clinic, Yeovil. Since its inception, 6,715 individual pregnant women have been examined, 851 examinations being carried out in 1961. The area from which the patients are drawn, is, as would be expected, mainly the Yeovil Borough and Yeovil Rural District. Patients are referred by the private practitioner or midwife, without previous appointment. A card showing the patient's blood group, and whether she is Rhesus Positive or Rhesus Negative, is forwarded to her direct, together with a covering letter emphasizing the importance of her retaining the card in case she ever requires a blood transfusion for any purpose. A report giving further information, including percentage of haemoglobin and W.R. test, is forwarded to the private doctor, and a copy of this report is also forwarded to the Midwife or Matron of the maternity unit, depending on where the patient is having her confinement. Previously, similar information was forwarded to Yeovil Hospital in case the patient was admitted there for any reason, and required a blood transfusion, but a copy is now forwarded direct by the Laboratory doing the tests.

A record of all blood tests is also kept at the Public Health Department. In the case of second or subsequent pregnancies of Rhesus Negative women, as the test is normally carried out early in pregnancy, a further test is carried out six to eight weeks before the expected date of confinement, to exclude antibodies. If antibodies are found to be present, and if in sufficient quantities to threaten the welfare of the baby when born, arrangements are made for the baby to be born either at Bristol or Taunton, so that the blood transfusion of the baby can be carried out if necessary. The number of babies whose life has been saved by this procedure now runs into double figures and is a source of gratification.

considerable

HOME HELP SERVICE

This service continues to render excellent assistance and the following table indicates the scope of its activities.

No. of cases who received help in 1961

Type of Case	Yeovil Rural District
Maternity	40
Old Age and Infirmary	95
Chronic Illness	2
Emergency Illness	2
Mental Health	3
Families of children	1
Post Operation	7
	150

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

No action was taken under Section 47 of the above Act.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1961.

During the year the following inspections and visits were made:-

Drainage.....	212
Factories.....	8
<u>Food Premises</u>	
Bakers and Bakeries.....	-
Butchers.....	1
Cafes and Restaurants.....	1
Canteens and Mobile Canteens.....	1
Fish and Chip shops.....	-
Greengrocers.....	1
Grocers.....	4
Licensed premises and Off Licences.....	3
Sweet Confectionery.....	-
Wet fish shop.....	-
Food Sampling (Ice Cream).....	53
Housing General.....	260
Housing Grants.....	775
Meat Inspection and other foods.....	679
Caravans.....	129
Nuisances.....	108
Offensive Trades.....	1
Refuse Collection and Disposal.....	181
Rodent Control.....	16
Slaughter Houses.....	24
Water Supplies.....	99
Petroleum Acts.....	132
Fire Escapes.....	4
Rent Act.....	1
Diseases of Animals Acts.....	9
Miscellaneous.....	24

HOUSING

By the end of the year all the properties situated in the South Petherton Silver Street Clearance Areas had been demolished and the families rehoused. Six unfit houses were demolished in Martock voluntarily by the owner. Altogether 51 families (66 persons) were moved from unfit houses. In this connection I would like to pay tribute to the Council's Housing Welfare Officer, Mrs. D.M. Trow, for her skill and patience in piloting each family to a satisfactory berth on the various housing estates.

HOUSING (CONTINUED).

During the year a further sixteen unit houses were closed.

IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES

This constitutes the major work of the department and involves interviews with the applicants either in the office or on the site, detailed surveys of the properties concerned, consultation with architects and close liaison with the Council's Chief Officers notably the Treasurer and Clerk. Each application is very carefully scrutinised and prepared before presentation to the Committee for approval.

(a) DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

46 applications involving 58 dwellings were approved during the year. Of these 23 applications were in respect of owner occupiers.

The average cost per dwelling approved was £969 and the total amount of grant payable by the Council was £14,678.

(b) STANDARD GRANTS.

35 applications were received 32 of which were approved.

ICE CREAM

53 samples were taken from various retail shops and the one manufacturing premises situated in the district. It was found that only one of the samples was found to be bacteriologically unsatisfactory.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Slaughtering of animals for human consumption was carried on at three of the four licensed slaughterhouses in the District. A total of 27,726 animals were slaughtered and all were inspected. Approximately 5% of the animals were cows all of which required very careful inspection. The main slaughterhouse was much too small so that on certain times on several days of the week the work of the meat inspectors was rendered far more difficult and unpleasant than it might have been. It was therefore very gratifying to see a start made on the construction of a large modern slaughterhouse during the middle of the year. Again I am glad to report that no animal was found to be affected with generalised tuberculosis and that in only 11 of the animals was evidence found of this disease. I would like to record my appreciation of the work of the Additional Public Health Inspectors in ensuring 100% inspection of the animals killed.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

At the end of the year the position was as follows:-

Number of single caravans licensed	...	26
Number of site licences issued in respect of more than one caravan	...	16
Number of sites closed as a result of the above Act	...	4

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960 (CONTINUED).

All licences were issued subject to conditions and in the case of the larger sites these required the carrying out of fairly extensive works. At the end of the year most of the larger site owners had applied for an extension of the time by which these works had to be completed. Nevertheless, improvement of the living conditions of the families on these sites was becoming apparent.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

There was no extension of the weekly collection during the year. The men engaged on this work started working a five day week at the beginning of the year and to maintain the existing collection schedules it was found necessary to increase the use made of the reserve vehicle and crew.

Recovery and Sale of Salvageable Materials

Miscellaneous Metals	...	332.	13.	11.
Scrap Iron	...	4.	12.	3.
Waste Paper	...	121.	6.	5.
		3158.	12.	7.

RODENT CONTROL

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Council's Rodent Operators during the year.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All other including business & industrial.	
Number of inspections during the year as result of:-					
(a) Notification	NIL	435	6	23	464
(b) Survey under the Act.	98	NIL	120	NIL	218
Number of properties found to be infested:					
(a) Major	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
(b) Minor	9	278	5	4	296
Number infested properties treated by the Council's Operators.	9	278	5	4	296

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

B. Morris
B. MORRIS.

Senior Public Health Inspector.

SECTION 'C'

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1) WATER SUPPLIES

Operation of the treatment works and pumping station at the Sutton Bingham Reservoir continued without incident, providing a supply for substantially the whole of the population of the Rural District and a bulk supply to the Yeovil Corporation.

Number of samples taken for Bacteriological Examination	.....	99
Number of samples reported satisfactory	.....	99
Number of samples reported unsatisfactory	.....	NIL
Number of samples taken for Chemical Examination	.....	18
Number of samples reported satisfactory	.....	18
Number of samples reported unsatisfactory	.....	NIL
Rainfall recorded during year at Sutton Bingham Reservoir		
Rainfall Station	.....	1960 = 48.25
	.....	1961 = 36.16

2) PUBLIC CLEANSING

The collection of refuse is carried out:-

Weekly in five parishes, part weekly/part fortnightly in five parishes, fortnightly in nineteen parishes and in the remaining parish it is collected part fortnightly and part monthly. Isolated farm houses and other premises where access is difficult are collected monthly.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA.

Inspections for nuisances	.....	108
Informal Notices served and complied with	.....	5
Drainage tests and inspections	.....	212
Houses disinfected	.....	NIL
Inspections of Water Supplies	.....	99
Slaughterhouse Inspections	.....	24
Shops and Offices	- It was not found necessary to take any special action under the provisions of the Shops Act 1934.	
Clean Air Act	- It was not found necessary to take any action.	

SECTION 'D'

HOUSING AND HOUSING INSPECTIONS.

1) NEW HOUSES

Houses erected during the year.

Local Authority - For Slum Clearance 26

For other purposes 17

Houses in course of erection.

For Slum Clearance 7

For other purposes 7

2) PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Houses erected during the year 93

Houses in course of erection 84

Houses gained from conversion of large houses or
buildings into flats or dwellings 8

Houses lost from conversion of two or more houses
to one 8

3) HOUSING INSPECTIONS

1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected
for housing defects (under P.H. or
Housing Acts) 408

(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose. 1005

2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under
sub-head 1 above) which were inspected
and recorded under H.Con. Regs. 1925
and 1932 106

(b) Number of inspections made for this
purpose 210

(c) Number of houses in which no action
necessary NIL

3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in
a state so dangerous or injurious to health
as to be unfit for human occupation 16

4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of
those referred to under the preceding
sub-head) found not to be in all
respects fit for human occupation 92

- 4) HOUSING ACTION
- (a) Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 90
 - (b) Number of houses demolished voluntarily or in consequence of informal action NIL
- 5) ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR
(Proceedings under Sections 9, 16, 17, 18 and 26 of the Housing Act 1957).
- 1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs NIL
 - 2) Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice :-
 - (a) By owners NIL
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners NIL
- 6) PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS
- 1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 2
 - 2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:-
 - (a) By owners 2
 - (b) By Local Authority NIL
- 7) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 9, 17 AND 42 OF THE HOUSING ACTS, 1957.
- 1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made NIL
 - 2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 41
 - 3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made 16
- 8) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 18 OF THE HOUSING ACT 1957.
- 1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made NIL
 - 2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or roomshaving been made fit NIL

9) HOUSING ACT 1957 - OVERCROWDING

(a)	i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year (Estimated)	30
	ii) Number of families dwelling therein (Estimated)	52
	iii) Number of people dwelling therein (Estimated)	163
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1
(c)	i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	6
	ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	30
(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	NIL

SECTION 'E'

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD PREMISES

The following shows the number of food premises etc., by type of business:-

Cafes etc	13
General Stores	62
Bakers	7
Butchers	12
Licensed Premises	65

Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955

Ice Cream	94
Preserved Foods	16
Number of Registered Dairies	NIL
Number of Private Slaughterhouses licensed	4
Number Operating	3

BYELAWS (UNDER SECTION 15 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1938)

It was not found necessary to take any action.

ADULTERATION

The Council is not a Local Authority under the sale of Food and Drugs Act.

MEAT INSPECTION

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part during year:-

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	3269	8477	4700	10783	497	-
Number Inspected	3269	8477	4700	10783	497	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	8	52	2	31	16	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	133	1825	15	2343	198	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	4%	22%	less than 1%	22%	43%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	3	-	-	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	2	-	-	7	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	-	less than 1%	-	-	2%	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	1	-	-	-	-
Generalized and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Weight of meat condemned (in lbs) for</u>						
(a) Tuberculosis	-	1534	-	-	280	-
(b) Cysticercosis	105	35	-	-	-	-
(c) Other	3363	60207	225	3809	2154	-
Total (in lbs condemned.	3468	61776	225	3809	2434	-



