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**Yeovil Rural District Council**



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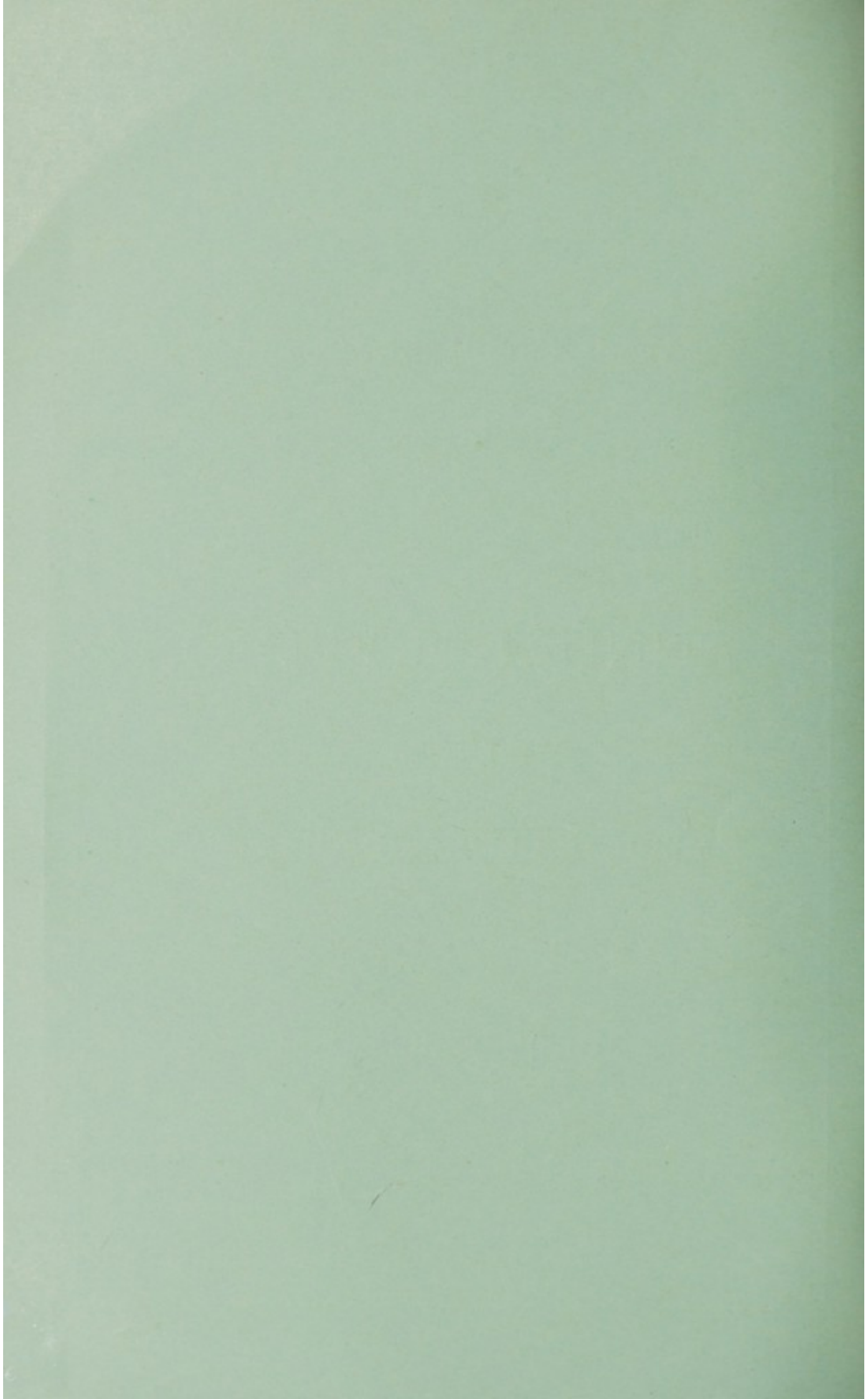
# **ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

**31st DECEMBER, 1962**




YEOVIL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1962.

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. W.G. Kelley, 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  
MEOVIL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

---ooOoo---

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1962.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

The total number of live births during the year was 472, as compared with 467 for the previous year. The Standardised Birth Rate was 17.8, as compared with 17.9 for the previous year - the rate for England and Wales was 18.0.

Infantile Mortality

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 10.5, the rate for the previous year was 10.7 - the rate for England and Wales was 20.7. The Peri-natal Mortality Rate was 10.5, the rate for England and Wales was 30.8.

Death Rate

The Standardised Death Rate of the general population was 8.9, 9.8. for the previous year - the Death Rate for England and Wales was 11.9. Of the total deaths for all ages, namely, 216, 142 occurred in people aged 70 years and over.

As in previous years, the major causes of death were Heart Disease (all ages), 57 as compared with 69 for the year 1961, and Cancer, 42 as compared with 45 for the year 1961.

Infectious Diseases

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified was 151, the figure for the previous year being 709. This decrease was mainly due to the number of cases of Measles notified, 141, as compared with 615 for the previous year.

Immunisation

As in previous years, the figures relating to immunisation continue to be satisfactory. Based on the number of children born in the year 1962, viz. 472, the percentage of children immunised in the first two years of life, during 1962, was 82% in respect of Diphtheria, Whooping Cough 77.7% and Poliomyelitis 88%. The percentage immunised against Tetanus was 78.8%, and against Smallpox, 76.9%.

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 1962

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	53,495
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£615,006
Estimated Produce of 1d. rate in the year ending 31.3.63	...	...	...	...	...	£959. 4. 5d.
No. of inhabited houses (31.3.63)	...	...	...	...	...	7,798
Population	...	...	...	...	...	26,510

### 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 1962, as recorded at the Sutton Bingham Reservoir was 28.64.

### 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 Hospitals 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 6 beds are private. The number of patients discharged throughout the year was 2,620 (2,721 in 1961), the average length of stay being 10 to 21 days. In addition, 5,824 new patients attended the Specialist and Out-patient clinics, making a total number of attendances of 19,121.

In addition, there were 3,999 attendances at the Orthoptic Department, and 22,396 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 South Petherton Hospital (50 beds). In general, only the Cubicle Block is required (10 beds), and the other 40 beds are utilized for post-operative cases, so relieving the strain on 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 the Cheddon Road Hospital, 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., did not conform with the accepted standards of today. Considerable improvements have already been carried out, and further improvements are being planned.

### 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 the responsibility of the Somerset County Council.

I am indebted to Captain C. J. Hutton, A.I.A.O., Ambulance Group Officer, for the following observations.

"The Ambulance Group Officer for South East Somerset, housed at Summerlands Hospital, and the ambulance staff and vehicles housed at Salthouse Lane, both in very unsuitable premises, were brought together under one roof at the fine new ambulance station and control, next to the Fire Station in Reckleford, on the 19th April this year.

This new station has ample garage accommodation for the ambulances, with under floor heating, a heated blanket store adjacent to the vehicles, a well equipped workshop for maintenance and repairs of a minor nature, a sluice



for bottles and bed pans and a dressing destructor.

The large airy control overlooks the Station yard, and from here a constant supply of messages to and from the ambulances on the road is kept up, by the use of this short wave radio, an ambulance can be diverted to an emergency at any time, in fact this week an accident occurred in High Street, Ilchester, just as an ambulance was passing by the Northover A.A. Box, a radio call was passed to this vehicle, and to the great surprise of the caller, arrived on the spot before he had left the telephone box. It does not always work out this way, but still saves a great deal of delay.

The Station has a staff of 15, and 7 ambulances and a sitting case car, these, aided by the Sub-station at Castle Cary, with a staff of 4, and 3 ambulances, deals with about 2,400 removals per month to and from hospitals in the South West. Most go to and from Yeovil Hospital and the other hospitals in the South Somerset Hospital Group, others go to Bristol, Bath, Exeter and Taunton, with an occasional train case to London; this is done by special arrangements with the Railway Authorities and the use of special stretcher gear.

The number of accident calls in the area varies, but averages 36 per month. The vehicles cover a vast mileage, some doing over 2,000 miles per month.

Every effort is made to keep journeys economical, but often life or death is the ruling factor.

The men have a fine kitchen and dining room, which can also be used for recreation and training, in fact, an advanced training course is starting on the 27th September, and will last for ten weeks. Each man has his own locker, there are excellent washing facilities and a hot shower, should they be involved in a dirty accident.

The Station is a very happy one, and it is our aim to serve the community to the best of our ability, and there is no doubt that the new Station has assisted us in this direction, the vehicles can be kept in better condition and the turn out is quicker.

signed: C. J. Hutton,  
Ambulance Group Officer.  
5th September, 1963.

#### HOUSING

I am indebted to the Housing Manager for the following information.

Houses, etc., completed during the year ended 31.12.62 -

(a)	by Y.R.D.C. ....	22
(b)	by other authorities (Royal Navy) ..	23
(c)	by Private Enterprise .....	245
	plus net gain conversions .....	5

Houses, etc., erected post-war -

(a)	by Y.R.D.C. ....	893
	plus temp 'prefabs' .....	40
(b)	by other authorities .....	417
(c)	by Private Enterprise .....	1,222

Council houses etc., sold post-war ..... 24  
Houses, etc., erected by local authority and still owned by them ...1,853  
(plus 40 temporary 'prefabs')

No. of applicants on the waiting list as at 31.12.62. .... 504

# 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. As, 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 .. .. .	472
Live Birth Rate .. .. .	17.8
Stillbirths .. .. .	3
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	6.3
Total Births .. .. .	475
Infant Deaths .. .. .	5
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births .. .. .	10.5
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate births .. .. .	10.8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 illegitimate births .. .. .	.3
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (First four weeks) per 1,000 related live births .. .. .	6.3
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (First week) per 1,000 related live births .. .. .	4.2
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths + deaths during the first week) per 1,000 total live and still births .. .. .	15.2
Percentage of illegitimate live births .. .. .	-
Maternal Deaths (excluding abortion) .. .. .	-
Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortion) (per 1,000 total births) .. .. .	-

<u>BIRTHS</u>				<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
(a)	<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Legitimate .. ..	228	231	459	450
	Illegitimate .. ..	5	8	13	17
		<u>233</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>472</u>	<u>467</u>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population .. .. .	17.8	17.9
Standardised Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population .. .. .	18.5	18.9
Birth Rate for England and Wales .. .. .	18.0	16.1

## (b) Stillbirths

Legitimate .. .. .	1	2	3	8
Illegitimate .. .. .	-	-	-	-
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and still births .. .. .	6.3	16.8
Stillbirth Rate for England and Wales .. .. .	18.1	16.1

<u>DEATHS</u>			<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total Deaths .. .. .	113	103	216	238
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population .. .. .			8.1	9.1
Standardised Death Rate per 1,000 population .. .. .			8.9	9.8.
Death Rate for England and Wales .. .. .			11.9	11.9



## MATERNAL MORTALITY

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

## BIRTHS

The total number of births was 472, 233 males and 239 females. Of these, 13 were illegitimate, 5 males and 8 females. The table below shows the birth rate for the previous ten years.

## BIRTH RATES

1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
14.72	14.3	16.3	16.4	14.8	17.06	16.4	18.6	17.09	17.9	17.8

## DEATHS

There was a decrease in the total number of deaths, 216 in 1962, as compared with 238 for the previous year. The Standardised Death Rate was 8.9, as compared with 9.8 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 113 deaths, 92 occurred amongst those 65 years and over, and 47 amongst those 75 years and over. Of the females, out of the total of 103 deaths, 90 were 65 years and over, 69 were 75 years and over.

## AGES AT DEATH

Ages at Death in years				Males	Females	Total
Under 1	..	..	..	2	3	5
1	..	..	..	-	1	1
5	..	..	..	-	2	2
15	..	..	..	2	1	3
25	..	..	..	6	1	7
45	..	..	..	11	5	16
65	..	..	..	32	8	40
Total under 70				53	21	74
70	..	..	..	13	13	26
75	..	..	..	16	18	34
80	..	..	..	9	20	29
85	..	..	..	14	23	37
90	..	..	..	7	6	13
95	..	..	..	1	2	3
Over 100	..	..	..	-	-	-
Total over 70 ..				60	82	142
Total .. ..				113	103	216

			1962	1961
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	..	..	42	45
Deaths from Heart Disease (all ages)	..	..	57	69
Deaths from Phthisis (all ages)	..	..	1	1



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

1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
10.13	7.6	9.34	10.2	9.5	9.3	9.5	10.1	9.5	9.1	8.1

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

1962

Causes of Death	Males	Females
Tuberculosis Pulmonary .. ..	-	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	-	1
Malignant neoplasms stomach .. ..	2	1
" " lung, bronchus .. ..	8	1
" " breast .. ..	-	5
" " uterus .. ..	-	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	13	10
Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. ..	-	3
Diabetes .. ..	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	17	24
Coronary disease, angina .. ..	26	11
Hypertension with heart disease .. ..	1	2
Other heart disease .. ..	5	12
Other circulatory disease .. ..	8	7
Influenza .. ..	-	1
Pneumonia .. ..	2	6
Bronchitis .. ..	5	1
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. ..	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. ..	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis .. ..	4	1
Hyperplasia of prostate .. ..	2	-
Congenital malformations .. ..	2	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	4	4
Motor vehicle accidents .. ..	6	-
All other accidents .. ..	5	2
Suicide .. ..	2	-
	113	103

# CANCER

The number of deaths due to Cancer (all forms) was 42. The table as set out below shows the incidence of Cancer for previous years.

1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
32	30	35	31	40	39	46	62	52	45	42

CANCER DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION:

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Yeovil Rural District	1.33	1.22	1.50	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.4	2.02	1.7	1.5
County of Somerset	1.98	1.84	2.06	2.045	1.89	2.054	2.018	2.12	2.157	2.22	2.17
England & Wales	1.99	1.99	2.035	2.056	2.1	2.1	2.12	2.15	2.15	2.16	2.17

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The number of children dying within the first twelve months of life was 5, as compared with 5 for the year 1961. The rate per 1,000 live births was 10.5, as compared with England and Wales - 21.6.

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

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
No. of Deaths	9	7	9	9	9	5	9	12	10	5	5
Rate per 1,000 live births in Rural Dist.	27.19	21.08	25.2	23.07	25.2	12.7	23.6	25.6	22.7	10.7	10.5
Rate per 1,000 live births in England & Wales	27.6	26.5	25.5	24.9	23.8	23.1	22.5	22.6	21.9	21.4	20.7

CAUSES OF DEATH AND AGE

	Under 24 hours	Under 1 week	Under 1 month	Under 1 year
Prematurity .. ..	1	-	-	-
Broncho-pneumonia .. ..	-	-	1	-
Congenital abnormality of heart .. ..	1	-	-	1
Meningitis .. ..	-	-	-	1
Total ..	2	-	1	2

## 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	
	1962	1961
Dysentery .. .. .	-	1
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	-	-
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	6	13
Measles .. .. .	141	615
Pneumonia .. .. .	2	13
Whooping Cough .. .. .	-	66
Food Poisoning .. .. .	-	-
Erysipelas .. .. .	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	1	1
Total ..	151	709

## IMMUNIZATION

### Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

The following table shows the number of children who completed a full course of primary immunization during the year 1962.

Children born in the years:-

	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1953-57	1948-52	Total
Diphtheria	197	190	17	3	2	-	14	3	426
Whooping Cough	194	173	16	3	2	-	4	2	394

In addition, 405 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	328	35	88	295	381	1,127

In addition, 1,551 re-vaccinations were carried out.

### Poliomyelitis

No. of persons who received a course of primary vaccination (two injections or 3 doses of Oral Vaccine) during the year 1962.

Children born 1962		Children born 1961		Young Persons born 1933-42		Persons under 40 years of age plus priority groups		Total	
Salk	Oral	Salk	Oral	Salk	Oral	Salk	Oral	Salk	Oral
8	42	189	176	22	24	33	61	252	303
Grand Total - 555									



# Tetanus

No. of children who received a full course of primary immunization in the year 1962.

Children born in the years:-

1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1953-57	1948-52	Total
194	178	17	5	3	13	6	416

Children who received a re-inforcement dose and who were born in the years:-

1961	1960	1959	1958	1953-57	1948-52	Total
23	19	1	1	38	6	88

# TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year was 6, Non-pulmonary 3. There was 1 death recorded as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
No. of cases notified Pulmonary ...	6	4	7	7	12	5	8	9	15	14
No. of cases notified Non-pulmonary	3	2	1	2	4	2	5	6	5	1
No. of deaths Pulmonary ...	1	-	1	2	-	1	2	2	-	4
No. of deaths Non-pulmonary	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Death rate of respiratory Tuberculosis per 1,000 population	.03	-	.03	.08	-	0.04	0.08	0.08	-	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 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 ...	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
45 ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total ...	4	2	-	3	-	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 considerations, 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 following table sets out the attendances etc., at the various clinics.

	Mar- tock	Stoke- sub- Hamdon	South Pether- ton	West Coker	Hound- stone	Wrax- hill Road	Ilches- ter	Total
No. of children who attended for the 1st time (under 1 year of age)	57	18	46	22	22	29	90	284
No. of children who attended during the year	123	51	135	61	51	86	156	663
Total attendances of children during the year	482	470	718	279	164	393	824	3,330
Average attendance of children per session	40	20	30	23	14	33	36	196
Total No. of children examined by doctor	80*	27	106*	44*	-	39*	96*	392
No. of sessions with Medical Officer	12	10	12	12	-	12	23	81
Total No. of sessions	12	23	24	12	12	12	23	118
	9 imm. only	-	76* imm. only	8 imm. only	-	13 imm. only	40 imm. only	



## BIRTHS

Live Births	Legitimate 459	Illegitimate 13	Total 472
Stillbirths	" 3	" -	" 3
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, 7,314 individual pregnant women have been examined, 848 examinations being carried out in 1962. 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 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 considerable gratification.

## 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 1962

<u>Type of Case</u>	<u>Yeovil Rural District</u>
Maternity .. .. .	36
Old Age and Infirmary .. .. .	82
Chronic Illness .. .. .	5
Emergency Illness .. .. .	6
Mental Health .. .. .	5
Families of children .. .. .	3
Post Operation .. .. .	3
Tuberculosis .. .. .	3
	<hr/>
	143
	<hr/>

## 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 the annual report of the work of the Public Health Inspector's Department for 1962.

During the year the following inspections were made:-

Drainage.....	202
Factories.....	1
<u>Food Premises</u>	
Bakers and Bakeries.....	1
Butchers.....	1
Cafes and Restaurants.....	4
Canteens and Mobile Canteens.....	-
Fish and Chip shops.....	-
Greengrocers.....	-
Grocers.....	-
Licensed premises and Off Licences.....	-
Sweet Confectionery.....	-
Wet fish shop.....	-
Food Sampling (Ice Cream).....	3
Housing General.....	148
Housing Grants.....	769
Meat Inspection and other foods.....	389
Caravans.....	75
Nuisances.....	105
Offensive Trades.....	1
Refuse Collection and Disposal.....	151
Rodent Control.....	13
Slaughter Houses.....	32
Water Supplies.....	67
Petroleum Acts.....	73
Fire Escapes.....	-
Rent Act.....	-
Diseases of Animal Acts.....	8
Miscellaneous.....	22

I was absent due to illness for two months, and Mr. D.N. Sibley resigned in May. He was replaced by Mr. W.G. Kelley. The total number of inspections was thus slightly lower than those for the previous year.

### HOUSING.

Inspections of housing following applications for Discretionary and Standard Grants, inspection of improvement works in progress again comprised a major part of the work of the department. The number of applications received and approved during the year was as follows:-

#### DISCRETIONARY GRANTS.

<u>No. of Applications.</u>	<u>No. Approved.</u>	<u>No. of Houses.</u>
41.	41.	49.

#### STANDARD GRANTS.

36.	36.	36.
-----	-----	-----

#### UNFIT HOUSES.

Seven houses were closed during the year.

#### SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION.

Slaughtering of animals for human consumption took place at three of the licensed slaughterhouses. The total number of animals slaughtered and inspected was 46,497 - an increase of 18,771. The slaughter of adult cattle increased by 7,903. From July onwards it was found necessary to utilise one inspector full time on Meat Inspection. There was no evidence of tuberculosis amongst the prime cattle killed and it was less than 1% among the older cattle.

#### CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

The improvement of facilities on the larger residential sites continued during the year.

Number of single caravans licensed	.....	35
Number of site licences issued in respect of more than one caravan	.....	14
Number of sites closed as a result of the above Act	.....	2

#### REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Criticism of the present kerbside collection formed the main basis for complaint received during the year. Towards the end of the year it was found necessary to report the danger associated with the method of disposal of refuse at Odcombe Tip.

#### SALVAGE OF WASTE PAPER ETC.

The price obtainable for waste paper dropped by 50% in May.

Miscellaneous Metals	....	29.16. 9.
Scrap Iron	....	- - -
Waste Paper	....	111.18. 1.
		<u>£141.14.10.</u>

Scrap iron collected has been sold together with scrap derived from Council Houses and the Water Undertaking.

# RODENT CONTROL

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

	<u>TYPE OF PROPERTY</u>				Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All other including business & industrial	
Number of inspections during the year as result of :- (a) Notification (b) Survey under the Act	Nil. 66.	308. Nil.	7. 18.	9. Nil.	324 84.
Number of properties found to be infested: (a) Major. (b) Minor	Nil. 16.	Nil. 198.	Nil. 8.	Nil. 9.	Nil. 231.
Number infested properties treated by the Council's Operators.	16.	198.	8.	9.	231

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

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	....	1961 = 36.16
	....	1962 = 28.64

#### 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 farmhouses and other premises where access is difficult are collected monthly.

#### SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA.

Inspections for nuisances	....	105
Informal Notices served and complied with	....	2
Drainage tests and inspections	....	202
Houses disinfected	....	3
Inspections of Water Supplies	....	67
Slaughterhouse Inspections	....	32

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.	3.
for other purposes	19.

Houses in course of erection.

for Slum Clearance	-
for other purposes	-

### 2) PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

Houses erected during the year	245
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Houses in course of erection	294
------------------------------	-----

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	3
--	---

### 3) HOUSING INSPECTIONS.

1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under P.H. or Housing Acts)	387
---	-----

(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose	917
---	-----

2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under H.Con.Regs, 1925 and 1932.	64
---	----

(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose	182
---	-----

(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.	7
--	---

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	68
--	----

4) HOUSING ACTION.

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| (a) Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers | 57 |
| (b) Number of houses demolished voluntarily or in consequence of informal action  | 1  |

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 notices:-          |     |
| (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 | 1   |
| 2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-                |     |
| (a) By owners  | 1   |
| (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    | 1   |
| 3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made    | 7   |

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 rooms having 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	63
Bakers	7
Butchers	12
Licensed Premises	65

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955.

Ice Cream	96
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.

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

	Cattle Exclud- ing Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed.	4207.	15452.	4316.	19208.	3314.	-
Number Inspected.	4207.	15452.	4316.	19208.	3314.	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u> Whole carcasses condemned.	3.	43.	12.	52.	18.	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	234.	3245.	14.	1947.	430.	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci.	5.6%	21.3%	Less than 1%	10.4%	13.5%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	2	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part of an organ was condemned	-	6	-	-	62	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	-	Loss than 1%	-	-	1.9%	-
<u>Cysticercosis.</u> Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	3	3	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	3	3	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	Nil.	1	-	-	-	-
Weight of meat condemned (in lbs) for						
(a) Tuberculosis.	-	747.	-	-	640	-
(b) Cysticercosis.	45.	435.	-	-	-	-
(c) Other.	3290.	62835.	595.	3731	2870.	-
Total (in lbs) condemned.	3335.	64017.	595.	3731.	3510.	-





