#### [Report 1965] / Medical Officer of Health, Yeovil U.D.C. / Borough.

#### **Contributors**

Yeovil (England). Urban District Council.

#### **Publication/Creation**

1965

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## **Borough of Yeovil**

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31st DECEMBER, 1965



## BOROUGH OF YEOVIL

- ------

Mayor:

ALDERMAN MRS. IVY SEED

Deputy Mayor:

ALDERMAN FRANCIS LEONARD MOON

#### PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Alderman Mrs. H. C. Brown Alderman J. P. Kelly Councillor S. C. Harding Councillor G. Gaylard Councillor R. T. Palmer Councillor J. A. Jones

Vice Chairman

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer

: P. POWER FOX, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health (Assistant County Medical Officer): M.I.ROSS M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

: C.G.H.RICE, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I. Meat and Food

Public Health Inspectors

: G.E.ROADHOUSE, M.A.P.H.I. Cert. R.S.I. Meat and Food

D.F.ANTHONY, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.R.S.I. Meat and Food

P.McCANDLISH, M.A.P.H.I. Cert. R.S.I. Meat and Food Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2018 with funding from Wellcome Library

TO THE

#### MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS

OF THE

#### YEOVIL BOROUGH COUNCIL

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1965.

#### VITAL STATISTICS

#### Births

The total number of live births during the year was 387, as compared with 389 for the previous year. The Standardised Birth Rate was 16.2, as compared with 16.3 for the previous year - the rate for England and Wales was 18.0.

#### Deaths

The number of deaths of infants under the age of one year was 9, as compared with 3 for the previous year. The Infant Mortality Rate (i.e. deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births) was 23.2, as compared with 7.5 for the previous year - the rate for England and Wales was 19.0. The Perinatal Mortality Rate was 30.3, as compared with 17.9 the previous year - the rate for England and Wales was 26.9.

The Standardised Death Rate of the general population was 11.0, as compared with 11.4 the previous year. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 11.5. Of the total deaths of all ages, namely, 304, 132 occurred in people aged 75 years and over. As in previous years the greatest cause of deaths was Heart Disease, 103. Infectious Diseases

The number of infectious diseases notified was 303, as compared with with 62 for the previous year. The increase was mainly accounted for by the increase in the number of cases of Measles notified, 288 in 1965, as compared with 40 in 1964.

#### Typhoid

On the 3rd June, 1965, I was notified that a boy, who was a boarder at St. Nicholas School, West Coker, and who was an in-patient at Yeovil Hospital, had been diagnosed as having a Typhoid infection, the clinical diagnosis being confirmed by positive blood and faeces examination. The boy had beenhome on holiday in Spain and returned to his school at West Coker on the 27th April, 1965. Subsequent questioning of staff and pupils at the school gave no indication of any other member with a history of illness, and it was assumed that the disease had been contracted whilst on holiday. A sister of the patient who had also been on holiday in Spain was at a school in Bexhill, and I notified the Headmistress of the school at which the sister was a boarder, and the Medical Officer of Health of the area concerned of the circumstances, in order that the appropriate action could be taken.

At the time I was notified the school had already started halfterm holiday, so that the bulk of pupils had returned home, and to avoid undue worry to parents of pupils, it was decided that no notification of the patient's illness should be made until the other boys had returned to the school. In the meantime arrangements were made for a Sanitary Inspection of the school, with particular reference to water supply (Mains), toilet arrangements (main drainage), milk supply, etc.
Arrangements were made for specimens of faeces of the remaining boys at school, all members of the staff, teachers and domestic, to be submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Musgrove Park Hospital, and following the return of the boys on the following Tuesday, 8th June, 1965, specimens of their stools were also forwarded to the Laboratory. All stools were negative and parents of all the boys were informed of the results of the examinations.

#### Yeovil Hospital

The patient, prior to admission on the 27th May, 1965, had been complaining of not feeling well, herdache, constipation and feverishness since 17th May, 1965. Previous to this he had run a temperature of unknown origin and had complained of headache from the 4th to the 8th May. Fortunately, on both occasions when he was in the sick bay of the school he was the only patient. The patient was nursed in an open Children's Ward and therefore all children who had been patients in the Ward from the 27th May, 1965 until the 4th June, 1965, had to be investigated, and no admissions were allowed to the Ward until all such children and members of the hospital staff, i.e. doctors, nurses and domestic staff, etc., who had had contact with the patient, were known to be non-infectious. Unfortunately, the incident occurred just prior to the Whitsuntide holiday and members of the staff were scattered as far afield as Scotland and Lands End. This created minor complications. These measures were taken following a meeting of the hospital Medical Staff Committee. The admission of a case of Typhoid to a general ward showed the necessity of observing a high standard of personal and food hygiene practice and the fact that there were no secondary cases indicated that the standard of hygiene observed by all numbers of the staff was good.

Altogher 181 specimens of facces were submitted to the Laboratory for examination and my first thanks are due to Dr. Boycott for the help he afforded me, members of the staff of the Public Health Department, Health Visitors, Health Inspectors (Yeovil Borough and Yeovil Rural), and clerical staff who all worked willingly throughout the Whitsuntide holiday, and also the Matron and staff of Yeovil Hospital who all co-operated in amy measure which I thought advisable to carry out. Finally, I cannot speak too highly of the local Press, i.e. Yeovil and Bristol. A Press meeting was held on Whit Monday, when all the facts were given and I answered all questions asked. It was agreed that I should be completely open and frank and that the Press would only publish information which was mutually agreed was in the public interest. The Press were punctilious in honouring their side of the agreement, and I cannot speak too highly of them. Following the general meeting, one of their members, Mr. Grey Stokes, acted as their representative, and I acted as Press Officer for Yeovil Hospital. Calls were also received from National Press journalists.

The incident did give rise to some worry, and I can now appreciate the strain and worry an M.O.H. is subject to, when he is faced with a major outbreak of this disease.

#### IMMUNIZATION

Details of immunization which in the main relate to child population, are set out in more detail in the report proper. As it is not feasible to immunize all children born in a particular year in that same year, in order to determine the immunization state of children aged 2 years and under, I have taken into account the number of children born in 1964 (389) and the number of children immunized in 1964 and 1965.

The following table shows the immunization state of children who were born in 1964 and were immunized against various infectious diseases in 1964 or 1965. It will be noted that for Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis and Tetanus, the percentage immunized was in excess of 100%. I am of the opinion that there are two reasons for this excess (1) children bornoutside Yeovil whose parents have taken up residence in the town and therefore have not been included in the number of births, but have been immunized in Yeovil and (2) certain of the streets in the Yeovil Borough extend into Yeovil Rural District and immunization of children from these areas have been credited to Yeovil orough instead of Yeovil Rural District. I think it is reasonable to assume, however, that the immunization of children is satisfactory.

|           | hildren born in<br>4 = 389 | No. inmu<br>1964 | nized in<br>1965 | Total | Percentage<br>Immunized |  |
|-----------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------|-------------------------|--|
| Immunized | against Diphtheria         | 223              | 192              | 415   | 107%                    |  |
| "         | " Whooping Cough           | 216              | 191              | 407   | 104%                    |  |
| 15        | " Polionyelitis            | 100              | 299              | 399   | 102%                    |  |
| 11        | " Tetanus                  | 220              | 192              | 412   | 106%                    |  |

#### Smallpox

The number of vaccinations of children under 2 years of age was 255, some of the children being born in 1964 and some in 1965. The average birth rate for these two years was 388.

The percentage of children under the age of 2 years vaccinated against Smallpox was 65.7. This figure is based on the average birth rate for 1964 and 1965 (388) and the number of primary vaccinations. However, the total number of primary vaccinations carried out in 1965 of children under the age of 15 years was 305, and based on a birth rate of 388, the vaccination state of children under the age of 15 years is 78.6%.

I am indebted to Mr. A. Heal, Borough Surveyor for the report regarding Drainage and Sewage Disposal, andto Mr. A. G. Flatt, Engineer and Manager, Wessex Water Board, reference Water Supplies.

#### Main Drainage

Stage I - This consists of laying surface water sewers in Vincent Street(part), Vicarage Street (part), Middle Street (lower part), Station Road and across Wyndham Fields to an outfall in the Dodham Brook. Also included is the replacement of part of the main trunk foul sewer in Wyndham Fields and the Town Station forecourt. This scheme is at present under construction and should be completed during May, 1966. The Contract value is £98,000.

Stage III - This consists of replacing the main trunk foul sewer from Town Station to the Sewage Disposal Works, the estimated cost of which is £78,000. Ministry approval is awated for this scheme.

Stage IV - This consists of constructing new surface water sewers in Newton Road, Wyndhan Street, Vincent Street (part), Market Street, Court Ash and Kingston, the estimated cost of which is £84,000. Ministry approval is awaited for this scheme.

#### Sewage Disposal

Owing to the inadequacy of the works completed in 1957 as a result of increased flows and the more stringent requirements of the River Authority, an extension of the works is under construction, the approximate cost of which is £350,000.

## Water Supplies - Yeovil Borough

The constructional work in connection with the Lake borehole scheme has been commenced. This scheme which is due for completion in early 1967 involves developing existing bore holes near Thornford to provide extra water for Yeovil and the surrounding area, and to eliminate areas of low pressure within the town. A further improvement is the laying of a new main to increase pressure in the West Coker Road area; this will be in operation in the spring of 1966. The water tower at Marl Close, disused for some years, has been denolished.

As in previous years I wish to record 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 serv. nt,

P.P. FOX

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

## YEOVIL BOROUGH

#### STATISTICS OF THE AREA FOR THE YEAR 1965

| Area (in acres)                         | <br> | 2,293      |
|---|------|------------|
| Rateable Value (31st March, 1966)       | <br> | £1,219,395 |
| Estimated Produce of 1d. rate (31.3.66) | <br> | £4,838     |
| No. of inhabited houses                 | <br> | 8,170      |
| Population                              | <br> | 25,200     |

#### PHYSICAL FEATURES AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Borough of Yeovil comprises of an area 2,293 acres and is situated at the extreme South of the County of Somerset, on the borders of Dorset, in the midst of an agricultural area.

The town is located on the Upper and Middle Liassic Formation. The sub-soil is chiefly clay, lying upon marlstone with the Midford Sands at Hendford Hill.

#### WATER SUPPLY

The water supply is derived from the various sources, the majority being situated in Dorset. The sources of supply are as follows:- Spring Pond (two springs), Evershot Tunnel, Upper Haydon Wood, Stockwood and the Cattistock source, which consits of four boreholes. All the water ischlorinated, and frequent baderiological analyses show the water to be satisfactory in quality. The present demand for the Borough is 1½ million gallons per day, which necessitates the water supply from the above sources being supplemented with water derived from the Sutton Bingham Reservoir.

#### METEDROLOGY

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

#### RAINFALL

Pen Mill. Total Rainfall = 32.45 inches

#### POPULATION

The population for 1965 = 25,200.

#### OCCUPATION

One of the main industries of Yeovil is in the manufacture of leather gloves, and includes all processes from the preparation of the raw hides to the production of the finished article. This trade gives factory and home employment to a large number of persons of both sexes.

In addition to the gloving industry, there is a thriving aircraft industry and other light engineering industries. There is also a large factory for the Hanufacture of preserved foods and dairy produce.

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#### YEOVIL HOSPITAL

The Hospital services in the Borough 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) Yeovil & District Hospital - an acute general hospital.

(2) Summerlands Hospital - mainly used as a geriatric hospital.
(3) Yeovil Maternity Hospital (Five Crossways) - 14 beds.
(4) Balidon Maternity Hospital (G. P. Unit) - 17 beds.

Yeovil Hospital consists of 92 beds, of which 6 beds are private. The number of patients discharged throughout the year was 2,985 (2,776 in 1964). In addition 6,458 new patients attended the Specialist and Out-patient clinics, making a total number of attendances of 27,251.

In addition, the e were 702 attendances at the Orthoptic Department, and 29,274 units of work were carried out in the Radiological Department.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cases of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment are treated at 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 eases, so relieving the strain on Yeovil Hospital and for General Pra titioner patients and semichronic sick.

#### TUBERCULOSIS

A Chest Clinic is held on Mondays and Wednesdays at the Yeovil Hospital. Patients requiring in-patient treatment are admitted to Sanatoria at Taunton.

#### CHRONIC SICK

Summerlands Hospital (100 beds), whichis 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 lay-out, etc., does not conform with the accepted standards of today. Further, there is a 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. The Public Health Laboratory Service has a laboratory at Taunton, at which bacteriological examination of swab, blood, sputum and faeces is carried out. Bacteriological and chemical analyses for the examination of milk, foods, water supplies and sewage effluents are also carried out.

#### HOUSING

I am indebted to the Housing Manager for the resume showing the number of council houses erected by the Corporation.

Houses etc., completed during the year ended 31.12.65. = 84
Houses, etc. erected post-war ... = 1,527
Houses etc. sold post-war ... = 115
Houses erected by Local Authority and still owned by them = 2,923
Number of applicants on the Waiting List as at 31.12.65 = 536
(The above figures do not include prefabricated bungalows).

#### VITAL SPATISTICS OF THE YEAR

The statistics f rnished by the Registrar General 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 nortality 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 comparibility 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.

|                      |          |           |              |          | England<br>and<br>Wales |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|--------------|----------|-------------------------|
| Live Births          |          |           |              | 387      | 864,000                 |
| Live Birth Rate      |          |           |              | 15.3     |                         |
| Standardised Birth R | ate      |           |              | 16.2     | 18.0                    |
| Stillbirths          |          |           |              | 9        |                         |
| Stillbirth Rate per  | 1,000 to | tal(live  | and still)   |          |                         |
|                      |          |           | births       | 22.7     | 15.7                    |
| Total Births         |          |           |              | 396      |                         |
| Infant Deaths        |          |           |              | 9        |                         |
| Infant Mortality Rat |          |           |              | 23.2     | 19.0                    |
|                      |          |           | imate births |          |                         |
|                      | per 1,   | 000 illeg | itimate birt | ths 90.9 |                         |
| Neo-natal Mortality  |          |           |              | 000      |                         |
| related 1            |          |           |              | 12.9     | 13.0                    |
| Early Neo-natal Nort |          |           | week)per 1,  | 000      |                         |
| related 1            |          |           |              | 7.7      |                         |
| Perinatal Nortality  |          |           |              |          |                         |
| during the first we  |          | ,000 tota | l live and   |          |                         |
| stillbirt            |          |           |              | 30.3     |                         |
| Percentage of illegi |          |           |              | 5.7      |                         |
| Maternal deaths (exc |          |           |              | -        |                         |
| Maternal Mortality R |          |           | ortion)      |          |                         |
| per 1,000            | total b  | irths     |              | -        |                         |

| <u>DEATHS</u>                           | Males | Females | 1965<br>Total | 1964<br>Total |
|---|-------|---------|---------------|---------------|
| Total Deaths Crude Death Rate per 1,000 | 163   | 141     | 304           | 315           |
| population Standardised Death Rate      |       | •••     | 12.1          | 12.5          |
| per 1,000 population                    |       |         | 11.0          | 11.6          |
| Deaths from Cancer (all ages)           |       |         | 60            | 76            |
| Deaths from Heart Diseases (all         | ages) |         | 103           | 102           |
| Deaths from Phthisis (all ages)         |       |         | -             | -             |

#### BIRTHS

The total number of births was 387, 204 male and 183 female. Of these 22 were illegitimate 11 male and 11 female. The Table below shows the birth rate for the previous ten years.

#### BIRTH RATES

| 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|      |      |      |      | 14.7 |      |      |      |      |      |

#### DEATHS

There was a decrease in the total number of deaths, 304 in 1965 as compared with 315 for the previous year. The Standardised Death Rate was 11.0 as complared with 11.6 for the previous year. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 11.5.

The following table shows the age and sex incidence, and it will be noted that amongst the males, of the 163 deaths, 98 occurred amongst those 65 years and over, and 55 amongst those 75 years and over. Of the fernles, out of the total of 141 deaths, 110 were 65 years and over, and 77 were 75 years and over.

| Ages at death in years | liales              | Females       | Total          |  |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|--|
| Under 1 year           | 7                   | 2             | 9              |  |
| 5<br>15<br>25          | 1 4                 | 2 2           | 3 4            |  |
| 35                     | 3<br>13<br>37<br>43 | 7<br>14<br>33 | 20<br>51<br>76 |  |
|                        | 55                  | 77            | 132            |  |
| Total                  | 163                 | 141           | 304            |  |

The following Table shows the causes of death during 1965.

| CAUSES OF DEATH                         | Male | Female  |
|---|------|---------|
| Syphilitic disease                      | 1    | -       |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases  | 1    | 1       |
| Malignant neoplasm, stomach.            | 4    | 2       |
| Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus      | 10   | 2       |
| Molignant neoplasm, brast               | -    | 4       |
| Malignant neoplasm uterus               |      | 3<br>15 |
| Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | 20   | 15      |
| Leukaemia, aleukaemia                   | -    | 2       |
| Diabetes                                | 4    |         |
| Vascular lesions of nervous system      | 22   | 30      |
| Coronary disease, angina                | 40   | 22      |
| Hypertension with heart disease         | 4-   | 4       |
| Other heart disease                     | 14   | 19      |
| Other circulatory disease               | 4    | 5 6     |
| Bronchitis                              | 11   | 4       |
| Other diseases of respiratory system    | 2    | 4 3     |
| Ulcer of stomach and duodenum           | 1    | 3       |
| Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea      | i    | 1       |
| Mephritis and nephrosis                 | î    | 2       |
| Congenital malformations                | 2    | _       |
| Other defined and ill-defined diseases  | 10   | 10      |
| Notor vehicle accidents                 | 1    | 1       |
| All other accidents                     | 3    | 3       |
| Suicide                                 | 1    | 1       |
| Total                                   | 163  | 141     |

| DEA   | TH | D  | A ITY | P |
|-------|----|----|-------|---|
| NAME. |    | 14 | A     | 2 |

| 1956  | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960  | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
|-------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 12.02 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 10.1 | 13.03 | 11.3 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 11.0 |

#### CANCER

The number of deaths due to Concer (all forms) was 60. The Table as set out below shows the incidence for previous years.

| 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| -    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| 40   | 59   | 51   | 48   | 50   | 59   | 54   | 51   | 76   | 60   |

#### CANCER DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

| YEAR                  | 1955  | 1956 | 1957  | 1958  | 1959 | 1960  | 1961 | 1962  | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
|-----------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| Yeovil<br>Boro'       | 2.04  | 1.6  | 2.04  | 2.1   | 1.9  | 2.13  | 2.4  | 2.1   | 2.06 | 3.02 | 2.4  |
| County of<br>Somerset | 2.046 | 1.89 | 2.054 | 2.018 | 2.12 | 2.157 | 2.22 | 2.17  | 2.17 | 2.31 | 2.2  |
| England &<br>Wales    | 2.056 | 2.1  | 2.1   | 2.12  | 2.13 | 2.15  | 2.16 | 2.177 | 2.1  | 2.21 | 2.23 |

#### INFANT MORTALITY

The number of children dying within the first twelve months of life was 9, as compared with 3 for the previous year. The rate per 1,000 live births was 23.2 as compared with England and Wales - 19.0.

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

|  | 1955 | 1956 | 1957  | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962  | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
|--|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| No. of deaths  | 5    | 8    | 5     | 9    | 12   | 9    | 1.0  | 7     | 9    | 3    | 9    |
| Rate per<br>1,000<br>live<br>births<br>in Yeovil     |      | 23.3 | 13.05 | 27.6 | 32.6 | 25.4 | 26.6 | 18.08 | 23.3 | 7.7  | 23.2 |
| Rate per<br>1,000<br>live birt<br>in Eng.<br>& Wales |      | 23.8 | 23.1  | 22.5 | 22.6 | 21.9 | 22.4 | 20.7  | 22.3 | 20.0 | 19.0 |

#### CAUSES OF DEATH AND AGE

|                             | Under 24<br>hours | Under 1<br>week | 1 month or under | Under 1<br>year |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Malformation (congenital)   | -                 | -               | 2                | -               |
| Pneumonia                   | -                 | -               | 1                | 1               |
| Other defined & ill-defined | -                 | -               | 5                | 1               |
| Ali other accidents         | -                 | -               | -                | 2               |

|  |  | 1 75 |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|------|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |      |  |  |  |  |

#### MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

|                  | CAUSES   | Cases no<br>1965 | tified<br>1964 |    |
|------------------|----------|------------------|----------------|----|
| Anthrax .        |          |                  | 1              | -  |
| Dysentry .       |          |                  | -              | 2  |
| Erysipelas .     |          |                  | 3              | -  |
| Measles .        |          |                  | 288            | 40 |
| Meningococcal In | nfection |                  | 1              | -  |
| Puerperal Pyrex  | ia       |                  | 6              | 1  |
| Scarlet Fever .  |          |                  | 4              | 5  |
| Whooping Cough   | •••      |                  | -              | 7  |
|                  | Total    | al               | 303            | 55 |

#### IMMUNIZATION

#### Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

The following Table shows the number of children who completed a course of primary immunization during the year 1965

Children born in the years

|                   | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 | 1958-61 | Others ur | der Total |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Diphtheria        | 224  | 192  | 11   | 4    | 36      | 17        | 484       |
| Whooping<br>Cough | 224  | 191  | 11   | 3    | 1       | -         | 430       |

In addition 803 children in the same age group received re-inforcement or booster doses.

#### Smallpox

| 0-3<br>mths |    |    | 10-12<br>mths. | 1   | year | 2  | - 4yrs. | 5- | 15 yr: | . To | tals |
|-------------|----|----|----------------|-----|------|----|---------|----|--------|------|------|
| . P.        | P. | P. | P.             | p.  | R.   | P. | R.      | P. | R.     | P.   | R.   |
| 2           | 5  | 7  | 6              | 233 | 1    | 20 | 1       | 32 | 142    | 305  | 144  |

Poliomyelitis

No. of persons who received a course of primary vaccination (two injections of Salk vaccine, three injections of quadruple or three doses of Oral vaccine during the year 1965

| 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 | 1958 - 61 | Children<br>under 16 | Total |
|------|------|------|------|-----------|----------------------|-------|
| 101  | 299  | 29   | 11   | 31        | 12                   | 483   |

.... 

#### Re-inforcement Doses

Children born in the years

| 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 | 1958 - 61 | Others under<br>age 16 | Total |
|------|------|------|------|-----------|------------------------|-------|
| -    | -    | -    | -    | 241       | 72                     | 313   |

#### Tetanus

No. of children who received a full course of primary immunization (Tetanus Toxoid) in the year 1965.

Children born in the years

| 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 | 1958 - 61 | Others under<br>age 16 | Total |
|------|------|------|------|-----------|------------------------|-------|
| 224  | 192  | 11   | 4    | 74        | 305                    | 810   |

#### Re-inforcement doses

Children born in the years

| 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 | 1958-61 | Others under<br>age 16 | Total |
|------|------|------|------|---------|------------------------|-------|
| -    | 12   | 25   | 7    | 114     | 72                     | 230   |

#### TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year 1965 was 6, non-pulmonary 1. There were no deaths recorded as due to pulmonary tuberculosis, and no deaths due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

|   | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 | 1961 | 1960 | 1959 | 1958 | 1957 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| No. of cases notified<br>Pulmonary                  | 6    | 5    | 5    | 5    | 8    | 9    | 12   | 12   | 17   |
| No. of cases notified<br>Non-pulmonary              | 1    | 5    | 2    | 1    | 4    | 1    | 4    | 2    | 4    |
| No. of deaths<br>Pulmonary                          | -    | -    | -    | -    | 1    | 1    | -    | 2    | -    |
| No. of deaths<br>Non-pulmonary                      | -    | -    | -    | 1    | -    | 1    | -    | -    | -    |
| Death Rate of<br>Respiratory T.B.<br>per 1,000 pop. | -    | -    | 0.04 | -    | 0.04 | 0,04 | 0.01 | 0.08 | -    |

|   | NE    | W CASI | ES    |           | DEATHS |       |               |    |  |
|---|-------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|---------------|----|--|
| Age   | Pulmo | nary   | Non-p | oulmonary | Pulm   | onary | Non-pulmonary |    |  |
|   | M.    | F.     | H.    | F.        | И.     | F,    | И,            | F. |  |
| 0<br>1<br>5<br>15<br>20<br>25<br>35<br>45<br>55<br>65 & apwards | 2 1 2 | 1      | 1     |           |        |       |               |    |  |
| Total   | 5     | 1      | 1     | -         | -      | -     | -             | -  |  |

| DENTAL TREATMENT   | 1965                                    | 1964                                     |
|--|---|--|
| No. of ante-natal cases No. of post-natal cases No. of children under 5 years  | 43<br>22<br>87                          | · 51<br>47<br>144                        |
| Total  | 152                                     | 232                                      |
| HAME WISING BY HEATTH WISINGS  |   | THE WARRY STATE OF                       |
| HOME VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS Infants:  | 1965                                    | 1964                                     |
| Primary Visits (children under 1 year ) Frimary Visits (children 1 - 4 years ) Total visits pre-school children Ante-natal visits Old Persons Liaison Visits, Hospitals etc. | 533<br>852<br>7,227<br>42<br>216<br>555 | 753<br>1482<br>9,612<br>33<br>102<br>231 |
| Other Visits Futile Visits   | 179<br>1.038                            | 184<br>829                               |
| Total  | 10,642                                  | 13,223                                   |

#### BLOOD EXAMINATION CLINIC

This clinic was commenced in 1947. It is held at the Preston Road Clinic, Yeovil. Since its inception, 9,552 individual pregnent women have been examined, 861 examinations being carried out in 1965.

The areas from which the patients are drawn, are, 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 Rh. Positive or Rh. 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 Natron of the maternity unit, depending on where the patient is having the 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 kept at the Public Health Department. In the case of second or subsequent pregnancies of Rh. Negative women, as the test is normally carried out early in pregnancy, further tests are carried out 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.

#### INFANT WELFARE.

#### Preston Road Clinic (Tuesdays)

| Total number of children attending<br>Total number of children attending<br>Total number of attendances made | g for the first time 257 |  |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| SOUTHVILLE Clinic  |                          |  |
| Total number of children attending<br>Total number of children attending<br>Total number of attendances made |                          |  |
| LARKHILL Clinic  |                          |  |
| Total number of children attending<br>Total number of children attending<br>Total number of attendances made |                          |  |
| MONEJOUTH HALL Clinic  |                          |  |
| Total number of children attending<br>Total number of children attending<br>Total number of attendances made |                          |  |

#### HOME HELP SERVICE

#### No. of cases who received help in 1965

| In   | pe of Ca | se |      |   | Yeovil Borough                            |
|--|----------|----|------|---|---|
| Mental Illness Maternity Old Age and Infin Tuberculosis Chronic Illness General Illness Families of Chile Post-operation Accidents |          |    |      |   | 5<br>36<br>183<br>4<br>9<br>28<br>1<br>12 |
|  |          |    | Tota | 1 | 282                                       |
|  |          |    |      |   |   |

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

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

#### REVIEW OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The school health services provides for remedial and preventive treatment, and consists of :-

(a) Routine and special medical inspections.

(b) Minor Ailment Clinic.

(c) Cleanliness inspections of children by Health Visitors.

Dental Inspection and treatment.

(d) (e) A much expanded scheme, in co-operation with the Hospital Services for the treatment of defects of vision, and of the ear, nose and throat.

(f) Routine colour vision testing of children.

Routine and special testing of children's hearing acuity.

Speech Therapy.

Routine immunization of children against Diphtheria, Smallpox, Tetenus and Tuberculosis. This consists mainly of re-inforcement inoculations of children already immunized, but children who have been "missed" in infancy are also immunized.

(3) Breathing Exercises Clinic.

A Breathing Exercise Clinic established in 1950, which was formerly held at the Clinic, has now been transferred to Yeovil Hospital Physiotherapy Department.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

#### CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

#### FOR THE YEAR 1965.

To: The Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

I present herewith my Report for the year 1965.

#### HOUSING ACT 1957.

The major task of dealing with unfit properties commenced in 1955 has new in the 10 years following, been accomplished, except for some single or small isolated groups of properties, and concluding the work for this period are the statistics shown below:

| Actual number of unfit houses dealt with. | 549 |
|---|-----|
| No of 6loarance Areas                     | 53  |
| Unfit houses dealt with individually.     | 265 |
| Number demolished during the period.      | 336 |
| Number of unfit houses made fit.          | 66  |

#### DETAILS FOR 1965.

#### A. Clearance Areas.

No. Clearance Area procedure was carried out during the year.

18

#### B. Individual Unfit.

C

|     | 9   |    |
|-----|---|----|
| . U | nfit Houses Rendered Fit.                                     |    |
|     | Formally undor Housing Act 1957                               | 10 |
|     | Unfit houses made fit or where<br>defects remedied informally | 48 |
|     | Houses made fit (repairs and                                  | -  |
|     | Grant Aid)  | 15 |

No. dealt with under Housing Act 11

## D. Houses Demolished.

## HOUSING INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT.

#### Proportios inspected:-

| (a) | ) Under | ho  | Public Hoalth | Act. | 156 |
|-----|---------|-----|---------------|------|-----|
| (b) | ) Under | tho | Housing Act   |      | 135 |

#### Ro-inspections.

| (a) | Under | tho | Public            | Hoalth | Act. | 146 |
|-----|-------|-----|-------------------|--------|------|-----|
| (b) | Undor | the | Public<br>Housing | Act    |      | 426 |

| S.D.A.A. Loans.  Discretionary Improvements Grants and Standard Grants.  Searches (Local Land Charges Regist Cursory Inspections.  | 26<br>32<br>or)<br>80                                    |   |                       |
|--|--|---|-----------------------|
| RENT ACT. 1957   |  |   |                       |
| One cortificate of Dis-repair appliduring the year.  | ed for and   | granted   |                       |
| One cancellation of dis-repair cort  | ificate is   | suod.   |                       |
| COMPLAINTS:  |  |   |                       |
| There were 333 complaints received comprising the following:-  | during the   | yoar,   |                       |
| Housing defects Drainage Insect Pests Unsound Food Dampness, condensation and fungus Miscollaneous Rats and Mico.  | 44<br>26<br>48<br>11<br>19<br>52<br>133                  |   |                       |
| FACTORIES ACT 1961.  |  |   |                       |
| 1. INSPECTIONS: Inspections for purpose (details required in Appendix II Cir.  | s of provi   | sions as to hoal                                  | th.                   |
| Promises. Number . on Registe  |  | ctions Writton<br>Noticos.                        | Occupiors<br>Pros'etd |
| (1) (2)  | (3   | (4)   | (5)                   |
| CONTRACTOR OF STREET, AND AND ADDRESS OF STREET, AND ADDRESS OF STRE | error when wants make making                             |   |                       |
| i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities 16  | 4  | pa :  | _                     |
| 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be onforced by Local Authorities 16  ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority 176  | 40   | 2   | -                     |
| ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced   |  | 2   |                       |
| 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities 16  ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority 176  iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers   |  |   | -                     |
| 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be onforced by Local Authorities 16  ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority 176  iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers premises  | 40   |   | -                     |
| 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be onforced by Local Authorities 16  ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority 176  iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers premises  Total: 192  2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.  Number of case defects were f  | 41 s in which ound. Referred. H.M. By H                  | Number of in which prosecut:                      | ch<br>ions            |
| 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be onforced by Local Authorities 16  ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority 176  iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers premises  Total: 192  2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.  Number of case defects were forced.  Particulars. Found Remedied. Ins  | 41 s in which ound. Referred.                            | Number of in which prosecut: .M. were instituted. | ch<br>ions            |
| 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities 16  ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority 176  iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers premises  Total: 192  2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.  Number of case defects were for the control of the control | 41 s in which ound. Referred. H.M. By H                  | Number of in which prosecut: .M. were instituted. | ch<br>ions            |
| 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities 16  ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority 176  iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers premises  Total: 192  2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.  Number of case defects were for the control of the control | 41 s in which ound. Referred. H.M. By H                  | Number of in which prosecut: .M. were instituted. | ch<br>ions            |
| 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities 16  ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority 176  iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers premises  Total: 192  2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.  Number of case defects were for the case for the | 41 s in which ound. Referred. H.M. By H p'r. Insp 4) (5) | Number of in which prosecut: .M. were instituted. | ch<br>ions            |

Other visits in respect of the Housing Acts:

## CLEAN AIR ACT. 1956.

Conversion of hand fired boilers to oil firing has continued over the year resulting in a decrease in the number of complaints and observations of industrial chimneys. A certain amount of experimental work has been carried out regarding the degree and type of atmospheric pollution in the Berough and although not completed or conclusive, does indicate areas where domestic smoke is prevalent. There has been an increase in the number of complaints of nuisance from benfires, chiefly due to the burning of garden refuse. It is perhaps worth suggesting that this nuisance could be greatly avoided if householders would carry out the proper composting of their garden rubbish and autumn leaves and thus return valuable material to the soil. Composting carried out by modern methods could help to reduce the amount of refuse put into the bin.

During the year inspections were made concerning:-

Smoke nuisances 28

Smoke observations 12

Inspections re:
Boiler installations
and new chimneys

15.

## NOISE ABATEMENT ACT. 1960.

This year has seen an increase in the complaints of noise, an event semewhat common throughout the country. It would appear that as people become more noise conscious, work for the Public Health Department could increase, in this field. A high proportion of the complaints are in respect of pneumatic drills used on readwork and works of reconstruction. In this day and age, it is possible to obtain pneumatic drills with silencers incorporated or muffles for other types. It would certainly be helpful if Contractors carrying out works for Municipal Authorities and Statutory Undertakings, were required by their Centract to use equipment which has been suitably "silenced". The number of visits made during the year concerning noise nuisance was 41...

# DISINFESTATIONS AND DISINFECTIONS.

## Disinfostations.

Complaints received of infestations 44 Rooms sprayed or fumigated for vermin. 12 Premises dealt with for wasps. 26

#### Disinfections.

| Rooms  | sprayed  | or | fumigated | for | Tuborculosis | 12 |
|--------|----------|----|-----------|-----|--------------|----|
| Rooms  | sprayod  | or | fumigated | for | Cancor       | 10 |
| Fomito | 0.5      |    |           |     |              | 84 |
| Miscol | llancous |    |           |     |              | 5  |

#### WATER SUPPLY

The following samples were taken during the year:

#### RAW WATER.

Chonical. Satis. Unsatis.

Those samples were taken by the Wessex Water Board.

## TREATED BEFORE GOING INTO SUPPLY

Bactoriological Chemical. Satis: Unsatis: Satis: Unsatis:

23 of those samples were taken by the Wessex Water Board.

## DRAINS AND SEWERS. Section 24 Public Health Act 1936.

Number of lengths of sewer cleared 8 Number of houses involved. 36

No charges were made to the ethers of the promises concerned, as no major works were carried out.

## FOOD INSPECTIONS:

## Slaughterhouses.

whilst the number of animals passed through is less than in previous years the amount condemned reflects favourably upon the quality of the meat produced. It will be seen from the statistics that 1,401 beef careases were inspected and of these, none were condemned for Tuberculosis, there in 1935, 622 careases of beef more inspected and of that total, 6 were condemned, chiefly because of generalised T.B. In 1965, 7 careases were found affected with cysticercus bovis and submitted to refrigeration treatment. ., This parasitic condition was not noted in 1935.

Number of animals killed during the past 5 years.

| Year. | Cattle. | Shoop & Lombs. | Pigs. | Colvos. | - | Total. |
|-------|---------|----------------|-------|---------|---|--------|
| 1960  | 1,678   | 3,223          | 4,585 | 156     |   | 9,642  |
| 1961  | 1,679   | 6,503          | 2,479 | 188     |   | 10,677 |
| 1962  | 1,571   | 4,992          | 2,394 | 135     |   | 9,091  |
| 1963  | 1,619   | 5,788          | 2,613 | 95      |   | 10,115 |
| 1964  | 1,243   | 4,935          | 2,121 | 30      |   | 8,329  |
| 1965  | 1,401   | 4,263          | 2,140 | 11      |   | 7,815  |

# Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part during the year.

| Cattle<br>excluding<br>Cows. Cows |                                     | Calvo                               | Shoop<br>and<br>a.Lambs. | Pigs.   |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1,389                             | 12                                  | 11                                  | 4,263                    | 2,140   |
| 1,389                             | 12                                  | 11                                  | 4,263                    | 2,140   |
|                                   |                                     |                                     |                          |   |
| -                                 | -                                   | -                                   | 3                        | 9   |
| 156                               | 5                                   | -                                   | 123                      | 165   |
|                                   |                                     |                                     |                          |   |
| 11.23                             | 41.66                               | -                                   | 2.7                      | 8.13  |
|                                   |                                     |                                     |                          |   |
| _                                 | -                                   | _                                   | _                        | 19  |
|                                   |                                     |                                     |                          |   |
|                                   | 0xcludir<br>Cows.<br>1,389<br>1,389 | oxcluding Cows.  1,389 12  1,389 12 | oxcluding                | oxcluding and Cows. Cows. Calvos.Lambs.  1,389 12 11 4,263  1,389 12 11 4,263  3  156 5 - 123 |

Color Color Strategy Color

| Carcasos and | offal :     | inspected | and co | ondomned     | in th | ole or | in part   |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|--------|--------------|-------|--------|-----------|
| during the v | CARL COLUMN |           |        | and otherway |       |        | Ter but o |

| Number killed.                                     | Cattle<br>excluding<br>Cows. | Cows. | Calvos | Shoop<br>and<br>Lambs | Pigs. |
|--|------------------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------|-------|
| Cysticorcosis.                                     |                              |       |        |                       |       |
| Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned. | 7                            | -     | -      | -                     | -     |
| Carcase submitted to refrigeration treatment.      | 7                            | -     | -      | -                     | -     |
| Weight of meat condemned in lbs for:               |                              |       |        |                       |       |
| (a) Tuborculosis<br>(b) Cysticorcosis              | -                            | -     | -      | -                     | 149   |
|  | 132                          | -     | -      | -                     | -     |
| (c) Other  | -                            | -     | -      | 145                   | 823   |
| Total (in 1bs) condemned                           | 132                          | -     | -      | 145                   | 972   |

# OFFAL CONDEMNED.

|                    | Bullooks. | Calves. | Shoop. | Figs. |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|--------|-------|
| Honds and Tonguos. | 3         | -       | 1      | 16    |
| Flucks             | -         | -       | -      | 16    |
| Lunga and Heart    | 8         | -       | 2      | 21    |
| Lungs              | 23        | -       | 98     | 81    |
| Skirts             | 1         | -       | -      | -     |
| Kidnoy             | 5         | -       | 6      | 19    |
| Livers             | 64.       | -       | 42     | 26    |
| Part Livers        | 69        | -       | 2      | -     |
| Stemach (Cripe)    | -         | -       | -      | 1     |
| Molt               | 1         | -       | -      | 7     |
| Guts               | 9         | -       | 8      | 23    |
| Noscatories        | -         | -       | -      | 6     |

# CARRIED FOODS CORD 1 1330.

| Mont  |      |              | 424 | tins |
|-------|------|--------------|-----|------|
| Milk  |      |              | 83  | 11   |
| Fruit | Sec. | Vagotables   | 500 | 11   |
| Fish  |      | Mark Control | 180 | 11   |
| Hans  |      |              | 10  | 11   |
| Soup  |      |              | 34  | 11   |

# OTHER FOODS COID! D.

| Jam           | 7 lbs.  |
|---------------|---------|
| ot Fish       | 5 lbs   |
| Muzicoji s    | 113 153 |
| Buttor        | 178 155 |
| rotatoes      | 28 curt |
| Menu Bacon    | 135 lbs |
| Choose Sproud | 42 lbs  |

### FOOD & DRUGS.

A number of complaints were received during the year, regarding food containing foreign matter. Whilst these who report these matters are to be commended, one is lead to wender if there are many instances which are not reported because of reluctance to be involved.

It is not always that a prosecution follows but in all cases the complaint is fully investigated. The point of importance lies in the fact that often this can help in preventing re-currence.

One type of complaint in particular will bear some mention and it is the abuses to which ordinary milk bettles are put other than the purpose for which they are intended. In the past a variety of things such as glass, sand, flies, plastic caps etc., have been found in bettles. Much could be achieved if all empty bettles were rinsed out and covered before being placed on the deer step.

This year there have been 11 complaints concerning food which resulted in two presecutions for offences under Section 2 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955. Fines totalling £70 were imposed.

During the year a course of lectures on Food Hygiene were arranged by the Technical College in co-operation with my Department and although supported by many of the Larger firms the actual numbers attending were few, consisting mainly of managerial staff. Junior employees appear to be reluctant to give up any of their spare time. Basically, the problem is really how to impart some early knowledge on the subject of hygiene to potential food handlers and here it seems that the only effective way of so doing would be during the final year at school. Meanwhile, it is intended to try lectures during actual hours of employment, an idea already supported by one or two firms but difficult perhaps for the smaller trader.

The number of visits made to food promises, including public houses was approximately 300. A weekly inspection of market food stalls has been maintained during the year and from time to time inspections of mobile food vehicles especially Ice Cream Vendors have been carried out.

# Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

| 1)      | No of food promisos.                                | 205 |
|---------|---|-----|
| 11)     | No of promises fitted to comply with Regulation 16. | 194 |
| 111)    | No of premises to which<br>Regulation 19 applies    | 203 |
| IV)     | No of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19. | 202 |
| Section | 1 16.   |     |

Applications received for Registration of premises:

(a) for the sale and storage of ice cream 1
(b) for the preparation of preserved foods Nil.

Total number of premises registered at the ond of the year

(a) for the sale and storage of ice cream 99
(b) for the preparation of preserved foods 24

.... contd.

. .

# Samples of Ice Cream taken during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory:

| Total number of samples:<br>Results of samples as follows: | 59 Provisional Grados. |    |    |    |
|--|------------------------|----|----|----|
| No of samples taken:                                       | 1.                     | 2. | 3. | 4. |
| 59   | 43                     | 5  | 4  | 7  |

Milk Samples - Taken by Somerset County Council of milk bettled within the Borough or in another area and retailed within the Borough.

|   |     | urisod.<br>Unsatis: | Raw<br>Satis: | Milk.<br>Unsatis: |
|---|-----|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| By Somersot C.C. (a) Bottled within County                | 174 | 2                   | 33            | 3                 |
| (b) Bottlod outside<br>County, retailed<br>in the Borough | 68  | Nil                 | 1             | Nil               |

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949.

Although there has been a slight decrease in the number of rat and mice complaints compared with 1964, the complaints figure is still comparatively high. Some arise from the indiscriminate tipping of garden refuse on to waste land.

| No of complaints           | 133 |
|----------------------------|-----|
| No of promises visited for |     |
| post oradication.          | 267 |
| No of visits made          | 969 |
| No of infestations cleared | 194 |

Inspections and treatments were carried out at the Sewage Works and Refuse Tips regularly, this work is done as a routine measure in order to keep any infestations under control. Approximately 140 visits were made, including contracts at factory premises.

#### OFFICES SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT.

1965 represents the first full year in the enforcement of this Act. Whereas in 1964, only a token number of inspections were made, during the year under review, a fuller number of inspections were carried out and have shown a fairly uniform pattern of compliance. In the early menths infringements were noted in all promises. Since May however, the percentage of premises initially satisfying the previsions of the Act in full, has steadily increased. In general, employers seem to have made a genuine attempt to meet the welfare standards prescribed. A false impression could easily be formed by the number of follow up visits necessitated, but these have mainly been in regard to isolated items everle ked by employers.

... contd.

The Ministry of Labour requested that a general report, included below should be made on the question of enforcement of lighting standards in offices and shops during the final quarter of 1965, and statistical details of measured illuminations covering the menth of November. The latter are incorporated in Appendix II.

Generally in those parts of buildings to which the public have access for instance, display and counter areas in shops and open plan offices, the standard of lighting is good. Elsewhere, provided the employee is able to see, the clarity of his vision does not seem to concern either employer or employee unduly. The artificial lighting of stock rooms and wash places frequently seems to put the burden upon "local knowledge". The number of instances where the lighting provided in passages and stairways evokes a more flicker of recognition from the needle of the light meter, are far from isolated.

In the absence to date of any legal standard, other than "suitable and sufficient," consideration was given at an early stage to the adoption of specific lighting standards. The levels recommended by the Illuminating Engineering Society, were felt to be laudible but unrealistic, although helpful in certain ways.

After considering other adoptive standards, it was decided to ask for a minimum lighting standard of 15 lumens/sq.ft at the working plane in general offices and shops, with higher standards depending upon the work performed. No standard has been adopted for rooms which are not work rooms.

In the Borough, the number of shops or offices comprising any particular class, is small, and it would be unwise to draw any inferences from shortcomings within such groups. It is however, fair to comment that Insurance, Banking and Building Society offices, enjoy a lighting standard noticably higher than many other offices.

Where action has been necessary, in most cases the lighting has been inadequate, the installation of fluorescent fittings has often resulted, with the added advantages of even distribution and reduced running costs.

The provision of lights without diffusers is commonplace, and remedial action to overcome glare at the source or from reflecting surfaces has in a few instances, been requested. The measurement of glare, is however, a complex matter, but at this stage does not warrant involved calculations. Action has therefore been confined to serious infringements only.

There were three applications for Exemption under the Act. Two were granted, one refused.

## CONCLUSION.

I would again like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and also to the Members of my Staff for their continued support and help during the year.

I am,

Your obodient servant.

G.G.H.RICE.

## APPENDIX.

TABLE 1. Dotails concorning premises registered and number of persons employed etc.

| Now<br>Ro'gns | Ro'gns at 31.12.65. | No of persons omployed.                                   | Inspections.   |
|---------------|---------------------|---|--|
| 27            | 158                 | 1,620   | 53   |
| 15            | 240                 | 1,625   | 122  |
| -             | 22                  | 21.9  | 2  |
| 2             | 32<br>-             | 319<br>18   | 1 -  |
| -             | 2                   | 57  | 3  |
| 44            | 454                 | 3,858<br>2,261 (fomalo<br>1,597 (Malos                    |  |
|               | 27<br>15<br>-       | Ro'gns Ro'gns at 31.12.65.  27 158  15 240 - 22  2 32 - 2 | Ro'gns Ro'gns at omployed.  27 158 1,620  15 240 1,625  - 22 219  2 32 319  2 32 319  18  - 2 57  44 454 3,858 2,261 (fomale |

TABLE 11. Light Measurements recorded in offices and shops during the month of November.

|                         | Illumination | Illumination recorded at working plane as lumens sq/ft. |          |          |               |  |
|-------------------------|--------------|---|----------|----------|---------------|--|
|                         | Loss than 5. | 5 - 10.   | 10 - 15. | 15 - 25. | Moro than 25. |  |
| Officos.                |              | 4   | 7        | 5        | 1             |  |
| Shops<br>(Solling Aroa) |              |   | 1        | 5        | 2             |  |
| Shops<br>(Working Aron) | 2            | 6   | 4        | 1        |               |  |

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