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CITY OF SALISBURY

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

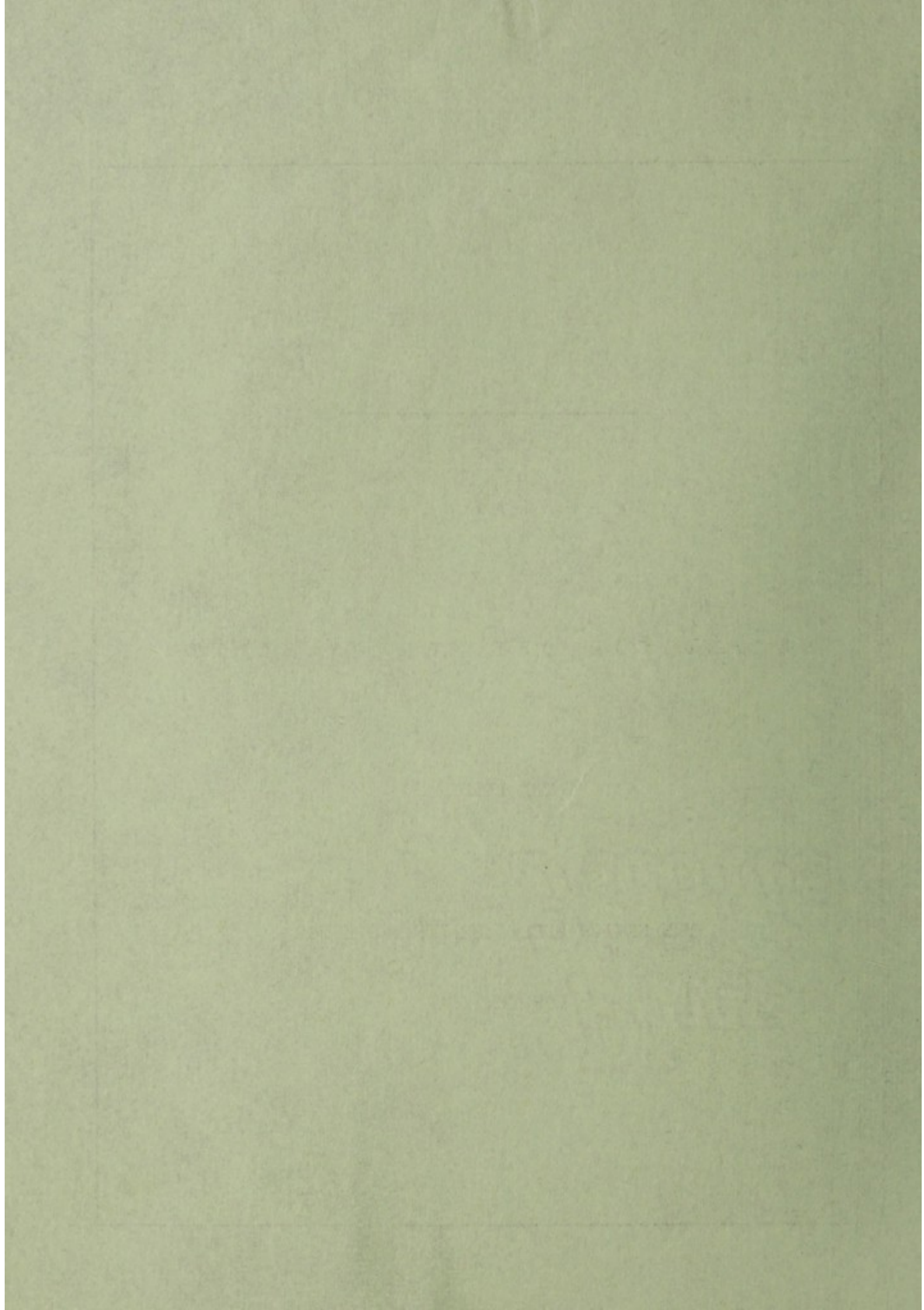
THE REPORT


OF

THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1961





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GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres
Number of inhabited houses and flats at end of 1961
Registrar General's estimated mid year base Population
for 1961
Rateable Value
The sum represented by a Penny Rate

VITAL STATISTICS

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report on the state of the public health and details of public health work in the City during the year 1961. The Report of your Senior Public Health Inspector is incorporated.

It gives me great pleasure to record my appreciation of the assistance and co-operation of the staff of the Public Health Department and of my colleagues in other Departments of the Council.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

E.M. WRIGHT

Medical Officer of Health.

October, 1962

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	3,640
Number of inhabited houses and flats at end of 1961	10,905
Registrar General's estimated mid year Home Population for 1961	35,480
Rateable Value	£652,211
The sum represented by a Penny Rate	£2,632

VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
BIRTHS. Live - Legitimate	571	309	262
Illegitimate	34	18	16
All births	605	327	278
Total Birth Rate per 1,000 population			17.05
Area comparability factor			0.98
Adjusted Birth Rate			16.7
Illegitimate Live Births (percentage of total live births)			5.62%
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Stillbirths - Legitimate	7	3	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births			11.4
Total Live and Stillbirths			612
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
DEATHS.	533	283	250
Total Death Rate per 1,000 population			15.02
Area comparability factor			0.65
Adjusted Death Rate			9.76

Infant Deaths (deaths under one year of age)	9
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Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	14.87
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	.. .. .	14.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.. .. .	29.41

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	13.22
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Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	13.22
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Peri-natal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	24.6
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Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	1
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Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	1.63
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CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CITY OF SALISBURY, 1961 (Corrected)

	Males	Females
All Causes	283	250
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	6	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	4
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	20	2
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	14
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	4
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	21	18
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1
16. Diabetes	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	39	47
18. Coronary disease, angina	44	25
19. Hypertension with heart disease	5	4
20. Other heart disease	45	54
21. Other circulatory disease	14	19
22. Influenza	-	3

Causes of Death (continued)

									<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	6
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	-
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	27
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-

The above figures only refer to deaths of residents in Salisbury and to those who died outside Salisbury but whose named residence is in the City. There were 712 deaths registered as occurring in Salisbury; 539 of these deaths occurred in institutions. There were 50 inward transfer deaths (i.e. those of residents of Salisbury who died outside the area), and 230 outward transfer deaths (i.e. those of non-residents who died in the City).

Deaths in institutions in the City were as follows:-

				<u>Residents</u>	<u>Non-residents</u>
Newbridge Hospital	..	..	..	112	24
Salisbury General Hospital	..	..	..	91	186
The Old Manor Hospital	..	..	..	44	17
Meyrick Close	..	..	..	7	4
Nursing Homes	..	..	..	32	2
Harnwood Hospital	..	..	..	9	11

Miss F.E. Morris, S.C.M., R.F.W., H.V. Cert.
 Miss M.H. Norman, S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss E.C.W. Cross, S.C.M., R.F.W., H.V. Cert.
 Miss A.H. Solter, S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss J.E. Robson, S.R.N., S.C.M., A.R.S.H., H.V. Cert.
 Miss O.J. Olney, S.R.N., G.M.B. (Part I), H.V. Cert., N.W.E.F.
 (Resigned November, 1961)

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH
SERVICES FOR THE CITY

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Dr. E.M. Wright, T.D., M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H.
The Council House, Bourne Hill, Salisbury.
Telephone Nos. Office - Salisbury 5151
Residence - Coombe Bissett 207

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH*

Dr. I.E. Jameson, L.R.C.P.I. & L.M., L.R.C.S.I. & L.M.

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD INSPECTOR

Mr. S. Appleyard, C.S.I.B., A.R.S.I.

DEPUTY SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD INSPECTOR

Mr. L. Weeks, C.S.I.B.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD INSPECTORS

Mr. A.H. Kay, C.S.I.B., A.R.S.H.
Mr. H.H. Seddon, C.S.I.B., A.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H.H.
Mr. H. Dixon, C.S.I.B., M.R.S.H.
Mr. R. Sheppard, C.S.I.B., A.R.S.H.

CLERICAL STAFF

Mrs. J. Weeks
Mrs. E. North
Miss P. Winter

* Appointment under Section 115 of the Local Government Act, 1933.

The following Health Visitors are employed by the Wiltshire County Council for duty in the City:-

Miss P.E. Morris, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V. Cert.
Miss M.H. Norman, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss E.C.N. Cross, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. A.H. Soilleux, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss J.E. Robson, S.R.N., S.C.M., A.R.S.H., H.V. Cert.
Miss O.J. Olney, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part 1), H.V. Cert., N.N.E.B.
(Resigned November, 1961)

The following School Nurses are also employed by the Wiltshire County Council for duties in the Schools in the City: they carry out their work from the Minor Ailments Clinic, Salisbury General Hospital:-

Mrs. B. A. Brown, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. N. M. Dalzell, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Salisbury General Hospital, where examinations of specimens connected with infectious disease and examinations of water supplies, milk, ice-cream, food, etc., are regularly carried out.

COMMITTEES

The Public Health Committee and its Sub-Committees deal with all public health matters.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

Immunisation against these diseases is carried out in Salisbury under arrangements made by the Wiltshire County Council as local health authority. The work is shared between medical staff of the County Council and general medical practitioners in the City.

The following figures show the number of children immunised against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough in 1961 by age groups.

Year of Birth		1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1952-56	1947-51
Primary imms. completed during 1961	Diph.	179	297	36	20	15	60	5
	Wh/c.	179	293	34	15	8	17	2
Reinf. in- jections administered during 1961	Diph.	-	1	25	28	26	372	45
	Wh/c.	-	1	24	25	12	69	28

Vaccination against Smallpox

Vaccination against smallpox is undertaken by general medical practitioners in the City under arrangements made privately.

The following are the statistics for 1961:-

Age Groups	Under 1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over
Vaccinations	351	23	25	25	31
Re-vaccinations	-	-	8	28	127

The number of children under 1 year vaccinated against smallpox represents 58% of those born during the year, compared with 55% in 1960.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

The following are the total figures for vaccination against poliomyelitis for 1961:-

Number of second injections given	1210
Number of third injections given	1402
Number of fourth injections given	2056

Vaccination with B.C.G.

Children attending Secondary Modern Schools are vaccinated against tuberculosis with B.C.G. when a skin test shows this to be advisable.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Homes are visited by the Medical Officer of Health or the Public Health Inspectors when necessary upon receipt of notifications of infectious disease and enquiries are made regarding contacts and the possible source of infection.

Bedding is removed for disinfection when necessary, and disinfectants supplied to householders, with instructions given for their uses.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) during 1961

Notified Cases	All ages	Under 1 year	1-5	6-15	16-25	26-45	46-65	66+	Age Un-known	Treated in Hospital
Measles	533	9	343	176	3	-	-	-	2	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Acute Primary Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

FOOD POISONING

The following are particulars of cases of food poisoning during 1961:-

- (a) Total number of outbreaks 0
- (b) Total number of cases 3
- (c) Number of deaths 0

TUBERCULOSIS

Primary cases of Tuberculosis notified in the City during 1961

Age Periods	Primary Cases			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
0 - 1	-	-	-	-
2 - 5	-	-	-	-
6 - 15	-	1	-	-
16 - 25	1	1	-	-
26 - 35	-	-	1	-
36 - 45	3	2	-	-
46 - 55	-	1	-	-
56 - 65	1	1	-	-
66 and over	1	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	6	6	1	-

The City was not visited by a Miniature Mass Radiography Unit during the year.

REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE
AND ATTENTION

No action was taken during the year under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, or the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951. In several instances, however, advice was given regarding cases where action might have been necessary at a later date.

WATER SUPPLIES

The water supply of the City is derived from three wells, situated in the Devizes Road area, the Wyndham Road area, and at Deans Farm, north of Old Sarum, respectively.

Samples were taken for bacteriological examination before and after chlorination at each well weekly. Non-faecal type coliform organisms were found before chlorination in very small numbers on four occasions, and faecal type coliform organisms were found in small numbers on two occasions, in the Devizes Road well; moderate numbers of non-faecal type coliform organisms were found on one occasion in the Wyndham Road well, and small numbers of non-faecal coliform type organisms were found before chlorination on two occasions in the Deans Farm well.

Samples taken from the three wells after chlorination were found to be free from evidence of pollution on all occasions.

The following are the reports on the chemical analyses on the water from these wells:-

SALISBURY AREA PATHOLOGICAL SERVICE

General Hospital

Report on the Analysis of samples of water received on the 16th February, 1961.

Devizes Road Pumping Station

Physical Characters: Clear, colourless water, no deposit.

<u>Chemical</u>		<u>Parts per Million</u>	
Reaction	Alkaline	pH	7.1
Saline and free Ammonia			Nil
Organic (or "albuminoid") ammonia			Nil
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in three hours			
	at 37°C.		0.21
Chlorides			22
Nitrates (nitric nitrogen)			5.0
Total Hardness			280
(a) Temporary			205
(b) Permanent			75
Metals			Nil
Nitrites (nitrous nitrogen)			Nil

Wyndham Road Pumping Station

Physical Characters: Clear, colourless water, no deposit.

<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Parts per Million</u>
Reaction	Alkaline
Saline and free Ammonia	pH 7.1
Organic (or "albuminoid") ammonia	0.04
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in three hours at 37°C	Nil
Chlorides	0.07
Nitrates (nitric nitrogen)	24
Total Hardness	5.0
(a) Temporary	290
(b) Permanent	190
Metals	100
Nitrites (nitrous nitrogen)	Nil
	Nil

Deans Farm Bore Hole

Physical Characters: Clear colourless water, no deposit.

<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Parts per Million</u>
Reaction	Alkaline
Saline and free Ammonia	pH 7.3
Organic (or "albuminoid") ammonia	Nil
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in three hours at 37°C	Nil
Chlorides	0.1
Nitrates (nitric nitrogen)	21
Total Hardness	10
(a) Temporary	250
(b) Permanent	175
Metals	75
Nitrites (nitrous nitrogen)	Nil
	Nil

No restrictions on the consumption of water were imposed during the year.

Seven samples were taken by the public health inspectors during the year from seven private wells supplying dairies and other industrial premises in the City and, of these, four were satisfactory, three samples showing a slight degree of pollution with non-faecal type coliform organisms.

The number of houses in the City with direct piped water supply was 10,899. There were fifteen houses with an approximate population of twenty-seven served by standpipes.

SEWAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

The greater part of the sewage from the City is dealt with at the Corporation sewage works, the effluent and storm overflow being discharged into the River Avon. These works are frequently over-loaded, the main reason for this being that although they have been enlarged from time to time, they were designed to deal with a much smaller volume of sewage than that which now reaches them. They can only give full treatment without deterioration in effluent quality to 2.33 times the dry weather flow. Flows between 2.33 times and 4.05 times the dry weather flow are passed to the storm filter, and all flow in excess of the latter figure is screened and passed direct to the river.

Sewage which is not passed to the works is treated at a sewage farm at Bemerton, on the outskirts of the City. This farm, which is efficiently managed, and gives no real grounds for complaint is, however, not large enough to accept easily the load applied to it in wet weather.

Sewerage arrangements in the City are reasonably adequate.

Work commenced in November, 1960, on the Council's new sewage works at Petersfinger, to the south-east of the City. These are scheduled for completion in the Autumn of 1963.

Refuse collection is dealt with by freighter type vehicles, which deliver to a controlled tip, which is very well managed.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are at present no registered common lodging houses in the City.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The work carried out under the Factories Act, 1937, is included as an Annex to this Report.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Introduction

In 1961 the Department had its full complement of inspectors, and this was reflected in the increased amount of work carried out.

One thousand four hundred and ninety-one inspections and 256 visits were made, (compared with 1,255 and 345 in 1960), including the following:-

212	inspections of dwellings,
157	" " restaurant kitchens,
144	" " drainage systems,
60	" " butchers' shops,
53	" " dairies,
44	" " factories,
30	" " caravans,
20	" " bakehouses,
13	" " ice-cream premises,
13	" " fried fish shops,
12	" " wet fish shops,
12	" " workplaces.

More time was given to the inspection of cafés and restaurants (157 compared with 110 in 1960) and a great deal more drainage work was accomplished (144 inspections compared with ninety-one in 1960): most of this included lengths of renewal and the provision of manholes.

Fewer complaints were received (eighty-five against 125), consequently fewer notices were served (forty informal housing repair notices against sixty-two and thirty-nine formal against forty-one in 1960). Fifty-two informal and forty-seven formal notices, including those outstanding from the previous year, had been complied with at the end of the year. Approximately the same number of visits were made in connection with unsound food (208), but infectious disease and food poisoning visits were halved (forty-two compared with 104 in 1960).

All plans received in the City Engineer's Department relating to the construction or re-planning of shops, warehouses, factories, cafés and other premises with which the Public Health Department is concerned are examined for compliance with the relative statutes administered by this Department, and some of this work is reflected in the items shown on pages 15 and 16.

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951

Since all the material used in the upholstery trade in the City comes from sources where the British Standard Specifications are complied with, no samples were submitted for examination, thereby saving time and expense.

Shops Act, 1950

The Public Health Inspectors are also Shops Act Inspectors and investigate the hours worked by young persons, the enforcement of the early closing hours, meal times, etc., and the provisions of the Public Health Act, which include ventilation, temperature and the provision of sanitary conveniences. Thirty-four (compared with seventeen last year) inspections were made, together with early closing day visits and investigations, as follows:-

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Additional visits</u>	<u>Early closing day visits and investigations</u>
Grocer	11	3	
Hairdresser	3	1	
Second-hand dealer ..	0	1	
Milk and fish	1	1	
Flour confectionery ..	3	2	
Motor cycle accessories	1	0	
Cycles and radios ..	1	2	
Foodmarket	1	0	
Butcher	1	0	
Chemist	1	0	
Furniture	1	0	
Outfitter	1	0	
Cinema kiosks	1	0	
General store	1	0	
Shoe repairs	1	0	
Sweets and tobacco ..	2	1	
Snack bar	3	0	
Scale makers	1	0	
	34	11	27
Notices served			1
Notices complied			1

Offices

The Offices Act, 1960, does not become operative until January, 1962, and regulations made thereunder will provide standards respecting sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, drinking water, lighting, temperatures, ventilation, cleanliness, the prevention of overcrowding, etc., but at the time of writing this Report (May, 1962) no such regulations had been made.

PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Work completed during the year 1961

Housing

Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Roofs renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Chimney stacks repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Chimney stacks rebuilt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Chimney stacks removed (old washing-copper flues)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Chimney pots provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Flashings renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gutters repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Dampness abated:-												
i. repairs to roofs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
ii. repairs to gutters or rainwater pipes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
iii. repairs to external walls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
iv. waterproofing of internal walls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
External walls repaired or repointed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Internal brick walls rendered with plaster finish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wall plaster repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Ceilings renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ceiling plaster repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Ceilings redecorated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Windows repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Windows renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Windows eased	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sashcords provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Window and door sills repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Window and door sills renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Doors repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Doors renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Door frames repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Floors repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Floors renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Sub-floor ventilation provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sub-floor ventilators renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Firegrates or ranges repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Firegrates or ranges renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rooms redecorated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
New sink provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
New sink waste pipe provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sink waste pipe repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stop tap repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Defective gas geyser removed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bath geyser renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bath and hot water system provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Housing (cont'd.)

Food store repaired or improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ballusters repaired or provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Verminous rooms disinfested	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dirty premises cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Yard or passage surface paved or repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Food-preparing premises, shops, cafés, restaurant kitchens, stalls, etc.

Structural repairs carried out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Rooms cleansed or redecorated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Walls of rooms re-tiled	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Floors repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Unsatisfactory fittings renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fittings, benches, etc. cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Preparation tables resurfaced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
New benches provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clothes lockers provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
First-aid boxes provided or restocked	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Sinks provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Wash hand basin provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Hot water supply provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Water heaters provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Sink waste pipe provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hand washing materials provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Continuous roller towels provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hand washing notices provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
New drainer fitted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Crockery racks renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hot cupboard provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Defective food container renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Protection for open food on display	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ventilation improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Extra lighting installed in food rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
New ceiling provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sleeping quarters disconnected from food rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sanitary convenience disconnected from food room	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Repair to sanitary accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Artificial lighting provided to water-closet compartment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Solid fuel boilers excluded from food rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dustbin lids provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Names and addresses displayed on stalls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Defective floors of delivery vans renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Sanitary Conveniences

New water-closets provided complete	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Water-closet compartment repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
New water-closet basin provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Water-closet cistern repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Water-closet cistern renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Flush pipe repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Choked water-closet cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Drainage

Drains/sewers examined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Drains/sewers cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Drains/sewers repaired or reconstructed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Inspection chamber provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Fresh air inlet fixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
New gullies provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Interceptor trap removed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Rodding eye provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Soakaway and separate surface water drainage provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Nuisances

Offensive accumulations removed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Nuisance from keeping animals abated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Offensive smell (electrical fittings renewed)	1
Wasps' nests destroyed	168

Shops Act, 1950

Form K exhibited	1
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Factories and Workplaces

Sanitary accommodation provided	2
Sanitary accommodation redecorated	1
Sanitary accommodation - structural repairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Water-closets cleansed (Elsan)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Intervening ventilated space provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ventilation improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Notices affixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Artificial lighting provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Tents, Vans and Sheds

Tent, etc. removed	1
--------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

Caravan Sites

Water heaters repaired	3
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HOUSING STATISTICS

SLUM CLEARANCE

Houses Demolished

The following properties were closed and demolished during the year:-

1-4 The Square, Stratford-sub-Castle; 27 Greencroft Street;
Two families (three persons) being rehoused.

Twelve individual unfit houses closed in previous years were demolished during 1961.

Houses Closed. Clearance Areas:

The following properties were closed and the twelve families (population thirty-five) were rehoused:-

Part of Clearance Area No. 30: 41-47 The Friary
Part of Clearance Area No. 31: 57 The Friary and
2 Park Terrace, The Friary
Part of Clearance Area No. 32: 86-92 Culver Street
Part of Clearance Area No. 33: 63 and 65 Culver Street

Houses Closed. Individual Unfit Houses:

Twenty individual unfit houses were closed, the seventeen families (population forty-four) being rehoused.

One of these properties was subsequently made fit, together with another which had been closed in the previous year, and both Closing Orders were revoked.

In addition, one unfit room was closed and a Closing Order applied to two unfit rooms in another house was revoked.

INSPECTIONS OF DWELLING HOUSES

Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957

Unfit Properties

Preliminary inspections	.. .. .	51
Detailed inspections	.. .. .	38
Additional visits	.. .. .	153

Underground Rooms

Inspections	.. .. .	12
Additional visits	.. .. .	11

Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932

Detailed inspections	1
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Rent Act, 1957

Applications for Certificate of Disrepair	3
Certificates issued	0
‡Undertakings to effect repairs accepted	.. .. .	11
Applications for cancellation of Certificates	.. .. .	1
Objections to cancellation raised	.. .. .	0
Certificates cancelled	.. .. .	1
Inspections	.. .. .	5
Additional visits	.. .. .	2
Interviews at office or premises	.. .. .	10

Public Health Act, 1936

Inspections	.. .. .	212
Additional visits	.. .. .	289
Preliminary notices served	.. .. .	40
Complied	.. .. .	52*
Statutory notices served	.. .. .	39
Complied	.. .. .	47*

Number of New Houses and Flats erected during the year:-

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)):-

(i) by the Local Authority	.. .. .	227
(ii) by other bodies or persons (including existing houses converted into flats)	.. .. .	71

(b) With state assistance under the Housing Acts:-

(1) by the Local Authority

number of houses and flats in course of construction under the Housing Act, 1936, on the 31st December, 1961	84
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Number of Houses owned by the Local Authority

Housing Act, 1919	210
Housing Act, 1923	304
Housing Act, 1924	.. .. .	110
Housing Act, 1930	.. .. .	112
Housing Act, 1936	.. .. .	17
Housing Act, 1938	.. .. .	12
Housing Act, 1946	.. .. .	1,748
Temporary Bungalows, Housing Act, 1944	.. .. .	56
Total	.. .. .	2,569

‡ Including undertakings given subsequent to applications made in 1960

* Including arrears from 1960

Housing Act, 1957 - Part IV - Overcrowding

Number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year	Nil
Number of new cases of overcrowding discovered during the year	1
Number of cases relieved during the year	1
Number of inspections	23
Number of additional visits	4
Houses measured for permitted numbers	14

Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 83-85

Number of inspections in connection with verminous premises	59
Number of additional visits entailed	57
Number of new cases	24
Number of verminous rooms sprayed	42
Number of verminous rooms treated with powder	8
Number of rooms gassed	14
Notices served	9
Notices complied	7

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH ARE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The Market Place

Forty-nine general inspections and 174 individual inspections of stalls (compared with 125 in 1960) were made with a view to observing the sale of unsound food and also compliance with the Meat Regulations, Food Handling Bye-laws and the Food Hygiene Regulations. Several verbal warnings were given, but in no case was it found necessary to consider proceedings.

Offensive Trades

There is only one such trade carried on within the City, viz. a marine store. The premises are regularly inspected and are generally kept clean, tidy, and free from vermin.

Moveable Dwellings

Forty-seven site inspections and thirty inspections of vans were made.

Ice-cream

Thirty-one ice-cream samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, compared with sixteen in the previous year. All satisfied the prescribed standards of cleanliness.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

No organised course of lectures was given during the year, but every opportunity is taken of teaching hygienic methods of food handling and many improvements in premises and equipment have been effected.

A total of 491 inspections (compared with 383 in 1960) with 118 additional visits (against fifty-three last year) of these and other food premises were made during the year, the following table showing the variety of such premises visited:-

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Additional visits</u>
Restaurant kitchens	157	30
Private school kitchens	1	0
County school kitchens	1	1
Canteen kitchens	5	1
Welfare home kitchens	1	0
Boarding house kitchens	7	0
Nursing home kitchens	4	3
Snack bars	23	26
Social clubs	3	0
Licensed premises	35	6
Licensed premises, selling snacks	13	4
Ice-cream dealers	1	0
Ice-cream depot	1	0
Caterers	3	1
Butchers	60	4
Bakers	20	13
Fried fish	13	3
Wet fish	12	1
Grocers	67	6
Greengrocers	20	2
General stores	8	5
Cooked meat	3	4
Sweet manufacturers	7	3
Soft drink manufacturers	3	0
Flour confectioners	6	1
Sugar confectioners	2	1
Wholesale food stores	3	0
Foodmarket	4	0
Cattle Market stall	2	1
Auctioneer's food stall	0	2
Cold store	1	0
Delivery vans	5	0

Food Inspection

Details of the amount of food examined and voluntarily surrendered at the abattoir, by wholesalers, shopkeepers, canteens, etc., as unfit for human consumption are shown below. The first item given (fresh meat condemned in the City) includes all meat condemned at the abattoir for both diseased conditions and decomposition, and meat condemned at butchers' shops in the City. The total figure of 95 tons (compared with 69 tons in 1960) is due in part to an increase in the number (4,268) of cattle (not animals) killed, and partly to the number found to be affected with tuberculosis, twelve cattle being totally condemned (see Table III).

213,119	lbs. meat (95 tons, 3 cwt. 1 st. 9 lbs.),
2,793	tins fruit, fish, soup, vegetables, milk, etc.,
1,074 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs. tinned meat,
1,021	lbs. bacon,
461 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. wet fish,
274 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. sausages,
50	lbs. frozen rabbits,
50	lbs. currants,
14	lbs. frozen kidney,
12 x 20	oz. jars apricot jam.

The following complaints of unsound food being sold, offered for sale, or deposited with a view to sale, were reported to the Public Health Committee and column 4 indicates the action taken.

Article (1)	How discovered or reported (2)	Nature of complaint or other irregularity (3)	Action authorised (4)
Bottle of milk	Complaint after sale	Sale of bottle of milk containing a piece of cardboard	Warning letter indi- cating proceedings for a future offence
Bottle of malt vinegar	Complaint after sale	Sale of bottle of vinegar containing vinegar worms	Warning letter indi- cating proceedings for a future offence
Loaf of bread	Complaint after sale	Sale of sliced loaf containing wood- louse	Warning letter indi- cating proceedings for a future offence
Bottle of milk	Complaint after sale	Sale of milk in dirty bottle	Legal proceedings: £5 fine instituted
Bilberry pie	Complaint after sale	Sale of bilberry pie affected with mould growths	Legal proceedings: £5 fine instituted
Bottle of milk	Complaint after sale	Sale of milk in dirty bottle	Warning letter indi- cating proceedings for a future offence
Sponge roll	Complaint after sale	Sale of sponge roll containing mould growths	Warning letter indi- cating proceedings for a future offence
Bottle of milk	Complaint after sale	Sale of milk con- taining slug	Warning letter indi- cating proceedings for a future offence
Chocolate éclair	Complaint after sale	Sale of chocolate éclair containing mould growth	Warning letter indi- cating proceedings for a future offence
Bottle of milk	Complaint after sale	Sale of milk con- taining piece of glass	Warning letter indi- cating proceedings for a future offence

Other complaints, in which no official action was taken, included the sale of a box of chocolates and a bread roll.

INSPECTION OF DAIRIES AND MILK SAMPLES

There are thirty-three distributors of milk on the register, including five dairies and twenty-seven retail shops selling bottled milk only. The dairies (including two pasteurising plants) are visited regularly: fifty-three inspections were made, and sixty-eight samples for milk cleanliness, pasteurising efficiency and bottle cleansing were submitted for examination, results being shown below. Three Dealers' "Tuberculin Tested" and twenty-nine Dealers' "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)" licences were issued during the year.

<u>Milk Samples</u>			
<u>Number taken</u>	<u>Examination undertaken</u>	<u>Number Satisfactory</u>	<u>Percentage Satisfactory</u>
39	Statutory test for "Pasteurised" milk	39	100%
8	Statutory test for "Tuberculin Tested" milk	8	100%
5	The presence of tubercle bacilli	5	100%
21	Washed bottles submitted for bacterial cleanliness	20	95.2%

Biological Milk Samples

All the samples submitted for the presence of tuberculosis since 1952 have proved negative.

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Three hundred and seventy-five complaints of rats or mice were received and, together with surveys undertaken on adjoining properties, a total of 814 inspections (involving 1,943 visits and 1,507 treatments) of the following varied types of premises were made:- dwellings, business premises, Institutions, garden sheds and poultry runs, pig-sties, the sewage works and refuse tips. Two treatments of the City's sewers involving 141 manholes gave very satisfactory results and again showed only small cores of infestation in the older parts of the City, i.e. the "chequers".

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

(2) Workplaces

Type of Workplace	Total Number of Inspections	Total Number of Notices served	Total Number of Notices complied with
Offices	4	-	-
Garages and store ..	4	1	1

MEAT INSPECTION

Introduction

The extensions to the City boundary on the 1st April, 1954, included the slaughterhouse at Stratford-sub-Castle and the City Council, instead of the Salisbury and Wilton Rural District Council, became responsible for meat inspection there. On the 3rd May, 1954, the new abattoir, situated in Churchfields, Salisbury, commenced operating and the old one at Stratford-sub-Castle was closed down. The Ministry of Food relinquished control of slaughtering on the 28th June, 1954, and the City Council agreed to purchase the new abattoir and appointed the Fatstock Marketing Corporation Limited as their slaughtering contractors.

Since that date, the F.M.C. have used the premises as their Salisbury depot, and 99% of the animals slaughtered are for their own trade. Some local butchers still purchase their own animals for slaughter at the abattoir.

Representatives of other local authorities, both at home and abroad, continue to visit the abattoir. Other visitors included an American medical student and a Jamaican interested in the technical aspects of abattoir work in connection with the possible formation of a Meat Board for the West Indies Federation.

Twelve slaughtermen hold licences under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958, authorising them to slaughter animals.

Two full-time meat inspectors and two part-time meat inspectors are employed by the City Council and, on an average, four fatstock officers are employed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to grade and certify live and dead animals. The fatstock officers are also responsible for grading and certification of animals at local markets.

The meat inspectors are responsible for:-

1. The inspection, both ante-mortem and post-mortem, of all animals slaughtered at the abattoir, including animals sent in for emergency slaughter;
2. The supervision of the hygienic preparation of meat carcasses and the enforcement of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958, the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, the Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations, 1960, in respect of all slaughtering operations, the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, in respect of the canteen and meat transport, etc., and certain parts of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955; and
3. The inspection, when necessary, of meat and offal of animals slaughtered elsewhere; of imported, frozen and chilled meat and offal; and the re-inspection of meat and offal during and after storage and before sale.

Two meat inspectors are on duty the whole of the time that slaughtering takes place and for at least half an hour after slaughtering finishes, although in the latter part of the year, in an attempt to reduce overtime and evening work, only one inspector was on duty on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings during the week.

The actual slaughtering hours (which have never been agreed upon between the Council and the F.M.C.) vary, dependent upon the time of the year.

1. INSPECTION OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Number of animals slaughtered

The number of animals slaughtered annually since the Council became responsible for meat inspection on 1st April, 1954, is shown in Table I below:-

TABLE I

Number of animals slaughtered within the City
since the boundary extensions in 1954

Year	Number of Animals	Number of "Units"*	Average Number of "Units" per week
1954 (9 months)	41,782 ^(a)	16,972	435
1955	29,562	13,806	265
1956	34,131	15,145	291
1957	43,951	18,661	359
1958	47,820	20,140	387
1959	71,504	26,622	512
1960	87,583	35,617	685

(a) Including 2,624 animals inspected at the
Stratford-sub-Castle Slaughterhouse

* See page 27

In 1961, 87,293 animals were slaughtered at the abattoir, as Table II shows. All were inspected. In addition to these, at least 4,440 animals which should have been slaughtered here had to be slaughtered elsewhere.

TABLE II

Number and Type of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected
during 1961

Cattle other than Cows	12,698
Cows	1,558
Calves	3,369
Sheep	40,915
Pigs	28,753
Total ..	87,293

A "unit" is equal to one beast, two pigs, three calves or five sheep, and the "unit" figure for the year was 37,938, an increase of 2,321, whilst the average number of "units" per week rose by forty-five to seven hundred and thirty. On no occasion during the year did this weekly "unit" figure fall below 500 and only on six occasions was it below six hundred. It is interesting to note that three years ago, in 1958, this weekly figure rose above 600 on only one occasion. The lowest figure during the year was 523 (971 animals) and the highest 1,062 (2,173 animals) in one week.

The actual number of animals slaughtered here was 290 less than that slaughtered in 1960. Calves fell by 1,416, sheep by 323, and pigs by 2,817, whilst cattle increased by four thousand two hundred and sixty-eight.

The dismissal of two slaughtermen at the end of May, just before the commencement of the heavy kill period, severely affected the throughput per hour. This made it necessary for at least 4,440 animals to be taken to other abattoirs to be slaughtered. Prior to these dismissals it was commonplace for fifty cattle to be slaughtered and dressed before 10.30 a.m. instead of the usual time of 12 noon, and on one occasion 194 pigs were slaughtered in one hour fifty minutes - a record!

Of the total number of animals slaughtered, approximately 40% are for local butchers, but this is subject to a wide seasonal variation and the term "local" as understood by the trade does not just cover the City but covers the surrounding area as far afield as Frome, Yeovil, Warminster, Bath, Andover, Reading, Southampton, Blandford and Shaftesbury.

Diseases of Animals Act, 1950

Six hundred and ten swine fever contacts were slaughtered and inspected during the year. No diseases covered by the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, were found in any animals brought into the slaughterhouse.

Cruelty to Animals

A lady complained to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals alleging cruelty to a heifer when it was being loaded on to a lorry for despatch to this abattoir. Mr. Seddon attended Court to give evidence as to the extent of the bruising suffered by the animal, but the Court dismissed the case, due to "insufficient evidence for conviction".

Export Trade

During the year a small trade in sheep carcasses was built up with Switzerland and Holland. The routine inspection of these carcasses and their offal is carried out by the meat inspectors, but local veterinary surgeons sign the exportation certificate. This practice appears to be fairly common in England.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

On one Saturday afternoon the Manager stunned, slaughtered and dressed a casualty pig which arrived nearly dead, no licensed slaughterman being available. As the Manager did not hold a licence to slaughter animals, this was a contravention of Section 3 of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958. He subsequently received a warning from the Council.

Admission of Dead Animals

The admission of dead animals and animals which have been killed and not bled to the abattoir is now prohibited. Undressed carcasses which have been bled and dressed carcasses are only permitted if they are accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinary surgeon.

Animals sent in for emergency slaughter, the so-called "casualties", if alive, need not be accompanied by such a certificate, but in view of the danger from anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, etc., such a certificate is always requested.

Animals which arrive dead or die naturally after arrival are taken to a local knacker's yard, examined by a local veterinary surgeon, and a report sent direct to the F.M.C.

Post-Mortem Inspection

sent in for emergency slaughter.

part or organ was rejected.

TABLE III

Whole Carcasses Rejected as Unfit for Human Consumption

Diseases and conditions rendering animals unfit for food	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Bacterial Diseases</u>					
Swine erysipelas, acute	-	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis	11	1	-	-	2
<u>Generalised Systemic Infections</u>					
Gangrene	-	-	-	-	1
Fever (including Salmonellosis)	-	2	6	4	25
Mastitis, acute septic	-	3	-	1	-
Metritis, acute septic	-	-	-	-	1
Multiple abscesses	-	1	-	4	16
Pericarditis, acute septic	-	-	-	-	1
Peritonitis, acute septic	-	2	-	1	4
Pleurisy, acute septic	-	-	-	-	1
Polyarthrititis	-	-	3	1	1
Pneumonia, acute septic	-	2	2	4	20
Pneumonia and peritonitis, acute septic	-	-	-	-	1
Pyaemia	-	1	2	1	4
Pyelonephritis	-	-	-	1	-
Septicaemia	-	1	3	-	5
<u>Degenerative and Other Conditions</u>					
Icterus (jaundice)	-	-	2	-	5
Oedema, generalised	-	6	5	4	14
Oedema and emaciation	1	7	-	16	2
Uraemia	-	1	-	1	2
<u>Neoplasms (cancer)</u>					
Carcinomatosis with emaciation	-	1	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	1	-	-	-
<u>Other Miscellaneous Conditions</u>					
Acetonaemia	-	-	-	-	1
Bad bleeding	-	-	-	2	-
Bad bleeding and physical exhaustion ..	-	1	-	-	-
Bruising, extensive	-	1	-	5	-
Bruising, extensive, and fever	-	-	-	1	-
Emaciation, pathological	1	2	-	25	2
Erythema	-	-	-	-	2
Immaturity	-	-	5	1	-
Moribund carcasses	-	-	2	3	5
Odour, abnormal	-	-	-	-	1
Total	13	33	30	75	117

TABLE IV

Part Carcasses and Offals Rejected

Diseases and conditions rendering animals unfit for food	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Parasitic Infestations</u>					
Ascariasis (milk spot)	-	-	-	-	3,188
Cysticercus bovis	136	10	-	-	-
Cysticercus ovis	-	-	-	44	-
Cysticercus tenuicollis	-	-	-	6	-
Echinococcus (hydatid cysts)	45	28	-	839	91
Fascioliasis (liver fluke)	4,554	597	-	401	-
Linguatula	14	-	-	2	-
Miscellaneous liver parasites	23	1	-	3,310	1
Miscellaneous lung parasites	9	4	-	1,375	-
<u>Bacterial Diseases</u>					
Actinomycosis (including Actinobacillosis)	57	10	-	-	-
Bacterial necrosis	5	3	-	-	-
Johne's disease	12	7	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	252	68	10	-	177
<u>Local Inflammatory Processes</u>					
Abscesses	995	88	10	122	144
Arthritis	1	1	6	69	187
Bad eye	-	1	-	-	-
Bites	-	-	-	-	17
"Black beef"	3	22	-	-	-
Bruising	154	68	8	39	149
Callous (hyperplasia)	1	1	-	3	9
Change of tissue	3	-	-	-	3
Cirrhosis	130	17	7	3	209
Congestion	46	14	87	219	1,687
Cysts	-	-	1	3	-
Deformities	-	-	-	1	1
Emphysema	21	10	-	-	-
Endocarditis	-	-	-	-	2
Enteritis	-	-	-	-	2
Erythema	-	-	-	-	9
Fatty change	50	16	3	16	15
Fat necrosis	28	2	-	16	-

TABLE IV (cont'd.)

Part Carcasses and Offals Rejected

Diseases and conditions rendering animals unfit for food	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Local Inflammatory Processes (cont'd.)</u>					
Fibroplastic nephritis	-	-	4	-	-
Fibrosis	17	3	-	1	6
Fractures and dislocations	29	11	-	11	71
Hydro-nephrosis	6	-	-	-	10
Myocarditis	3	-	-	-	-
Nephritis	2	5	-	3	1
Oedema	9	3	-	2	4
Pleurisy, pericarditis and peritonitis	578	121	2	88	1,960
Pneumonia	53	9	21	407	5,458
Telangiectasis	161	168	-	-	-
Ulceration	14	2	-	-	-
<u>Neoplasms</u>					
Haematoma	5	3	-	-	1
Miscellaneous	1	2	-	-	-
Papillomata	1	-	-	-	-
<u>Other Miscellaneous Conditions</u>					
Aspiration of stomach contents	270	15	-	-	187
Bloodsplash	2	-	1	181	5
Contamination by intestinal contents	73	16	18	158	6
Decomposition	-	-	3	-	-
Dehydration, excessive	-	-	1	-	-
Haemorrhages	11	6	-	5	2
Infarcts	-	-	-	-	4
Laceration	3	-	-	-	2
Rupture	-	-	-	-	5
Scars	2	2	-	4	8
<u>Pigmentations</u>					
Melanosis	20	2	-	-	-

TABLE V

Summary of Carcasses and Offal Rejected

	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
<u>DISEASES AND CONDITIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCUS BOVIS</u>						
Whole carcasses unfit	2	32	30	75	115	254
Carcasses of which some part or organ was unfit	4,912	942	158	6,171	11,447	23,630
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases and conditions other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercus bovis	38.7%	62.5%	5.6%	15.3%	40.2%	27.4%
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>						
Whole carcasses unfit	11	1	-	-	2	14
Carcasses of which some part or organ was unfit	168	58	8	-	177	411
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	1.4%	3.8%	0.2%	-	0.6%	0.5%
<u>CYSTICERCUS BOVIS ONLY</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was unfit	136	10	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	136	10	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally unfit	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cysticercosis

Cysticercosis covers tape worms found in man (*Taenia solium* and *Taenia saginata*), the cystic stages of which (*Cysticercus bovis* and *Cysticercus cellulosae*) are found in cattle and pigs respectively; and two tape worms found in dogs (*Taenia ovis* and *Taenia marginata*), the cystic stages of which (*Cysticercus ovis* and *Cysticercus solium*) are found in sheep: (this is the principal reason for not allowing dogs to enter a slaughterhouse). The latter two tape worms are not transmissible to man.

Forty-four examples of infestation of *Cysticercus ovis* were noted in sheep, principally in the heart, although these examples do not show the full extent of *Cysticercus ovis* infestation in sheep. Only in cases where there are more than five cysts present is it necessary to make a further examination of the muscles to determine whether or not the condition is generalised.

One hundred and forty-six cases of *Cysticercus bovis* were found, and Table VI indicates the sites of infection. As the cyst is easily destroyed by freezing, all affected carcasses were transferred either to the Salisbury Transport and Cold Storage Company Limited, Churchfields, or to Palmer's Cold Store, Deptford, and kept there for twenty-one days at a temperature not exceeding 20°F.

The percentage incidence of the total number of cattle slaughtered and affected with *Cysticercus bovis* was 1.02%, and Table VII gives the incidence in cattle over the past seven years.

TABLE VI

Cysticercus bovis - Distribution of Cysts

Class of Animal	Site of infection				Total
	Masseter muscles	Heart	Skirt	Masseter or pterygoid muscles and heart	
Heifers ..	25	23	-	-	48
Steers ..	40	43	2	3	88
Cows	6	4	-	-	10
Total ..	71	70	2	3	146

Total number of cysts found	154
Total number of cysts viable	63
Total number of cysts thought degenerated	91

TABLE VII

Cysticercus bovis - Percentage incidence

Year		Percentage Incidence
1955	..	0.95
1956	..	0.93
1957	..	0.83
1958	..	0.81
1959	..	1.05
1960	..	0.69
1961	..	1.02

Tuberculosis

Two hundred and thirty-eight cattle, eight calves and 179 pigs were found to be affected with tuberculosis during the year.

Ninety-nine cattle and seventeen calves, having reacted to the tuberculin test were slaughtered at this slaughterhouse under the terms of the Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Order, 1950. Of these reactors, sixty-one cattle and eight calves showed positive evidence of tuberculosis, whilst thirty-eight cattle and nine calves showed no macroscopic evidence of tuberculosis. These 116 reactors came from thirty-five farms. Of these thirty-five farms, ten had previous records of reactors.

Of the other 177 cattle to show evidence of tuberculosis, 160 were imported from Ireland, the remainder being purchased from markets or dealers in this country.

The results of all post-mortem inspection on reactors and on other animals affected with tuberculosis are reported to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Table VIII shows the incidence of tuberculosis in cattle slaughtered at the abattoir during the last seven years.

TABLE VIII

Incidence of Tuberculosis in Cattle

Year	Cattle other than Cows	Cows
1955	5.75%	7.96%
1956	4.26%	8.64%
1957	2.79%	9.03%
1958	2.72%	28.30%
1959	1.24%	5.58%
1960	0.94%	1.82%
	(0.07% reactors; 0.87% others)	(0.22% reactors; 1.60% others)
1961	1.4%	3.79%
	(0.07% reactors; 1.33% others)	(3.27% reactors; 0.52% others)

Table IX shows the sites where tuberculosis was found.

TABLE IX

Distribution of Tuberculous Lesions

Site of Lesion	Bovine				Figs	
	Steers Bulls Heifers	Cows	Calves	Percentage Incidence	Number	Percentage Incidence
Lungs	109	50	2	41.9	2	1.1
Heads	88	9	6	26.8	178	96.7
Intestines ..	46	5	1	13.4	-	-
Livers	32	2	1	9.1	2	1.1
Spleens	2	-	-	0.5	-	-
Kidneys	1	-	-	0.3	-	-
Carcase nodes ..	15	2	-	4.6	2	1.1
Serous membranes	8	2	-	2.6	-	-
Mammary gland ..	-	3	-	0.8	-	-

Emergency Slaughter

The term "emergency slaughter" should only apply where immediate slaughter of a sick or injured animal is carried out in order to salvage the carcase. During and after the war the definition broadened and now includes animals which are suffering from some chronic or undefined illness and which are consigned alive by farmers to the abattoir as so-called "casualties". It is this last category in which a decision as to the fitness of the carcase for human consumption is so difficult to make. In the majority of instances, no precise history of the illness or description of the symptoms are available. At least 190 cattle, 360 pigs, 130 sheep and sixty-six calves were admitted as "casualties". In addition, 610 pigs were admitted as swine fever contacts.

It is hoped that during the coming year, with an increased staff, we may be able to exercise a greater control over the admission and inspection of this class of animal.

Disposal of Meat Rejected as Unfit for Human Consumption

Table X shows the total weight of offal and meat rejected as unfit for human consumption. Approximately 0.3% of carcase meat inspected and approximately 5% of offal (including stomachs and intestines) inspected was rejected as unfit for human consumption.

TABLE X

	Tuberculosis	Other Diseases	Total
Offal (lbs.)	8,551	141,973	150,524
Meat (lbs.)	9,490	41,786	51,276

90 tons, 1 cwt., 3 qrs., 4 lbs.

Although the number of animals slaughtered was practically the same as in 1960, the amount of "condemned" meat and offal increased by 20 tons, or 28.6%; the reason for this is explained on page 21.

On no occasion during the year was it necessary to seize any meat under Section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. All meat unfit for human consumption was voluntarily surrendered. Unfit livers again, when the condition warranted it, were sold to a mink farm for animal feeding.

As no means of sterilization is provided at the abattoir, all meat and offal which is unfit for human consumption is taken to R. J. Moody, Henbury Farm, East Orchard, Shaftesbury. The Agreement between the Council and the F.M.C. requires the staining of all such meat before it leaves the premises.

2. HYGIENE

Smoking

"No smoking" notices were replaced in the slaughterhall, fat room and loading bay. One slaughterman and one meat porter received written warnings from the Council regarding smoking in the slaughterhall and on the loading bay, and it was necessary to warn verbally various slaughtermen, meat porters, butchers and visitors.

Public Health Act, 1936

One written Notice was served on the F.M.C. to remedy a nuisance arising from an overflowing soakaway behind the manure bay. This was remedied within a couple of days and a suitable cesspit provided, which is now emptied at regular intervals by the Southern Counties Cleansing Service.

Alterations

As reported in previous years, the premises are overloaded, but the F.M.C. have deposited plans for the extension and improvement of the abattoir and these have been approved.

Canteen

The walls and ceiling were redecorated, although the provision of proper washing facilities in the preparation area is one of those items deferred until the new additions are built.

3. MEAT DEPOT

In addition to being used as a slaughterhouse, the premises are also used as a meat depot. It is therefore necessary at times, in addition to the routine inspection of carcasses and offal at the time of slaughter, to inspect meat and offal stored in the cold rooms, returned from butchers, imported from other countries or transferred from other slaughterhouses.

Table XI gives details of meat and offal rejected after normal routine inspection at the time of slaughter.

TABLE XI

Rejected after Routine Inspection

Description of part rejected	Reasons for rejection	Weight (lbs.)	
		Meat	Offal
RE-INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OFFAL (ON ARRIVAL) FROM ANIMALS NOT SLAUGHTERED AT SALISBURY:			
Beef:			
Chilled flanks	Decomposition	22	
Forequarter	Decomposition, slime and mould	119	
9 tongues	Manurial contamination		35
3 diaphragms	Manurial contamination		12
FROM ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THIS ABATTOIR AND CONDITIONS FOUND SUBSEQUENT TO ROUTINE INSPECTION:			
Pigs:			
5 legs	Internal abscess	43	
Leg	Fracture	17	
2 shoulders	Fractures	17	
4 heads	Internal abscess	21	
Part forequarter	Abscess	10	
Part leg	Internal bruising	17	
2 loins	Abscesses	10	
Sheep:			
Liver	Abscesses		2
Beef:			
Part hindquarter	Sarcoma	144	
Part forequarter	Bruising	13	
Part hindquarter	Fibrosis	6	
1 liver	Bacterial necrosis		13
	Carry Forward:	439	62

TABLE XI (cont'd.)

Rejected after Routine Inspection

Description of part rejected	Reasons for rejection	Weight (lbs.)	
		Meat	Offal
<u>MEAT PURCHASED BY LOCAL BUTCHERS AND RETURNED:</u>	Brought Forward:	439	62
Beef:			
4 part hindquarters	Internal bruising	204	
1 side	Internal decomposition (Bone taint)	264	
115 part hindquarters and 1 forequarter	Internal decomposition (Bone taint)	10,763	
<u>STORAGE:</u>			
Pigs:			
2 part forequarters and 4 part hindquarters	Decomposition	366	
16 sows' plucks	"		136
1 sow's liver	"		8
46 hands	"	313	
3 loins	"	34	
1 side	"	124	
4 legs	"	46	
4 bellies	"	36	
11 hands and bellies	"	157	
3 carcasses	"	453	
49 heads	"	520	
Back fat	"	130	
83 plucks	"		399
2 livers	"		5
	Carry Forward:	13,849	610

TABLE XI (cont'd.)

Rejected after Routine Inspection

Description of part rejected	Reasons for rejection	Weight (lbs.)	
		Meat	Offal
	Brought Forward:	13,849	610
<u>STORAGE:</u> (cont'd.)			
Beef:			
11 part hindquarters	Decomposition	594	
2 ribs	"	17	
3 sides	External decomposition and mould	843	
Part hindquarter	Decomposition, slime and mould	139	
73 livers	Decomposition		780
30 diaphragms	"		62
2 tails	"		3
10 hearts	"		30
91 lungs	"		910
Sweetbreads	"		58
Calves:			
2 carcasses	Decomposition	196	
Trimnings	"	44	
Forequarter	"	30	
2 hindquarters	"	52	
3 sides	"	78	
Sheep:			
28 tops	Decomposition		47
100 plucks	"		306
Sweetbreads	"		22
<u>IMPORTED MEAT:</u>			
Packet frozen pork loins	Decomposition	64	
2 boxes frozen pigs' kidneys	"		52
2 boxes pigs' livers	"		56
Sheep livers	Tyrosin crystals		10
	Totals:	15,906	2,946

ANNEX

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1961
FOR THE CITY OF SALISBURY IN THE COUNTY OF WILTSHIRE

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

- 1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	92	15	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	110	52	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	227	12	-	-
Total ..	429	79	4	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S. 2) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S. 7)					
(a) Insufficient ..	1	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	5	4	-	-	-
(c) No separate for sexes	-	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	6	-	1	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (i)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel:						
Making, etc., cleaning and washing ..	5	1	-	-	-	-
Other types of outwork	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	5	1	-	-	-	-

(Signed) E. M. Wright

Medical Officer of Health.

October, 1962.

