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Contributors

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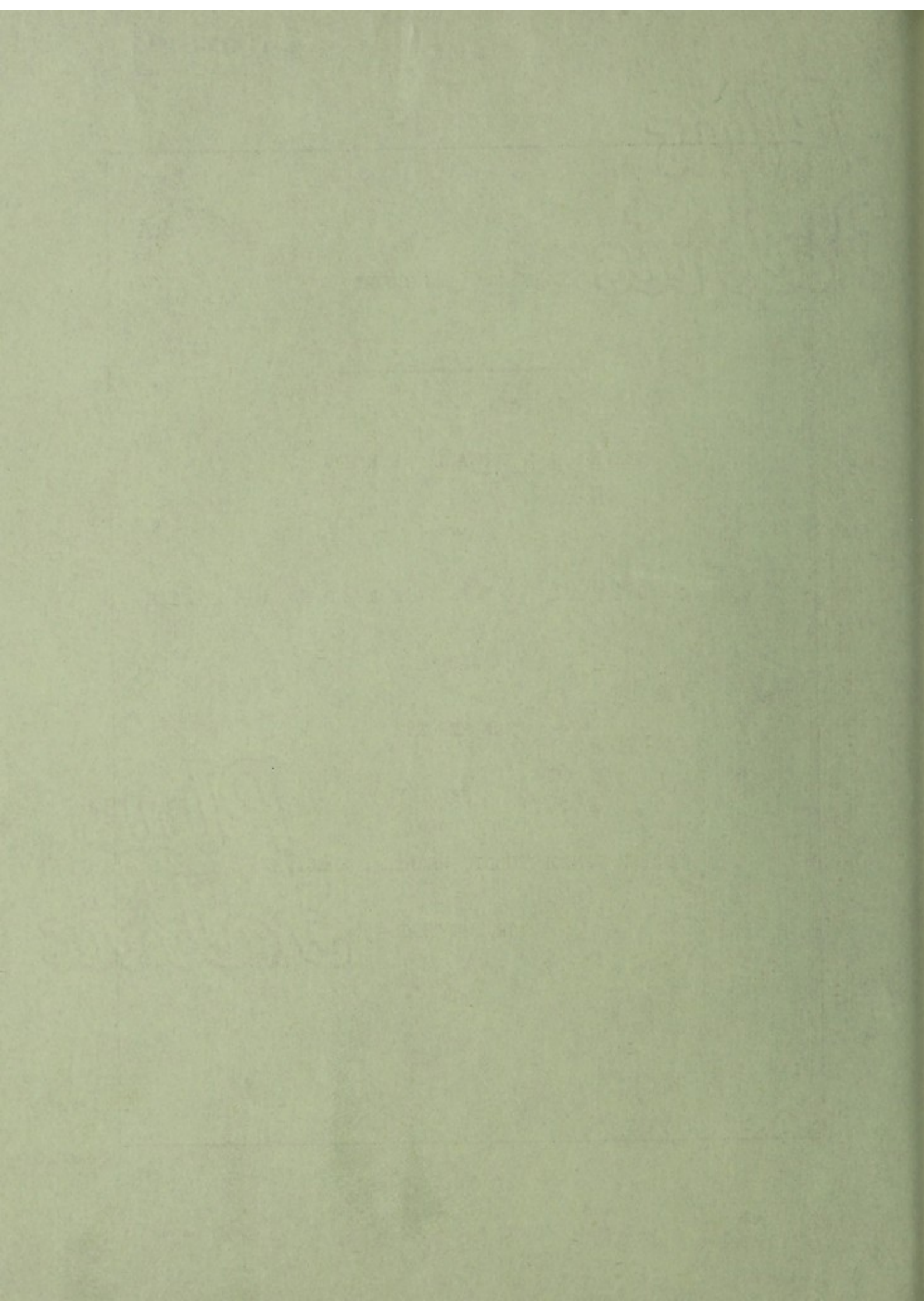
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CITY OF SALISBURY



THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
THE REPORT
OF
THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR
1962




CITY OF CALIFORNIA

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the City of Los Angeles
to the Director of Health under the terms of the Public Health Officers' Regulations
for the year ended the 31st December, 1962

- (1) The number of deaths known to be attributable to the cause of death of 1962 together with the number of deaths of 1961 and the number of persons dying therefrom.
- (2) The number of new cases of infectious diseases during 1962:-
- (3) The number of new cases of infectious diseases during 1962 and the number of deaths of 1961 and 1962:-
- (4) Particulars of any cases of infectious diseases in which the local health authorities have taken steps for the control of the disease during 1962:-

(Signed) S. E. Wright

Medical Officer of Health



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CITY OF SALISBURY

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Salisbury
to the Minister of Health under the terms of Article 15(4) of
the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959
for the year ended the 31st December, 1962

- | | | |
|-----|--|------|
| (a) | The number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of 1962 together with the number of families and the number of persons dwelling therein:- | None |
| (b) | The number of new cases of overcrowding reported during 1962:- | None |
| (c) | The number of known cases of overcrowding relieved during 1962 and the numbers of persons concerned:- | None |
| (d) | Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses in respect of which the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding have again become overcrowded during 1962:- | None |

(Signed) E. M. Wright

Medical Officer of Health.

CITY OF SALLSBURY

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Salisbury
to the Mayor of Salisbury under the terms of Article 15(A) of
the Public Health Act and Regulations, 1955
for the year ended the 31st December, 1957

- (a) The number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of 1957 together with the number of families and the number of persons dwelling therein:-
None
- (b) The number of new cases of overcrowding reported during 1957:-
None
- (c) The number of known cases of overcrowding notified during 1957 and the number of persons concerned:-
None
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of 1957 have been taken steps for the removal of overcrowding since again become overcrowded during 1957:-
None

(Signed) E. M. Wright

Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres
Number of inhabited houses and flats at end of 1962
Registrar General's estimated mid-year Home Population for 1962
Rateable Value
The rate 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 1962. 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.

DEATHS September, 1963.

Total Death Rate per 1,000 population
Area comparability factor
Adjusted Death Rate

TO THE MAYOR, ALBANY AND COMMISSIONERS,

I have the honor 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 1962. The Report of your Honor's Public Health Inspector is incorporated.

It gives a general picture of the work 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.

September, 1963.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	3,640
Number of inhabited houses and flats at end of 1962	11,026
Registrar General's estimated mid-year Home Population for 1962	35,440
Rateable Value	£659,567
The sum represented by a Penny Rate	£2,668

VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
<u>BIRTHS.</u> Live - Legitimate	566	303	263
Illegitimate	46	20	26
All births	612	323	289
Total Birth Rate per 1,000 population			17.21
Area comparability factor			0.98
Adjusted Birth Rate			16.86
Illegitimate Live Births (percentage of total live births)			7.51%
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Stillbirths - Legitimate	10	3	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births			16.08
Total Live and Stillbirths			622
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
<u>DEATHS.</u>	573	284	289
Total Death Rate per 1,000 population			16.17
Area comparability factor			0.63
Adjusted Death Rate			10.18

Infant Deaths (deaths under one year of age)	15
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	24.5
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	24.73
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	21.7
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	21.24
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	14.7
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	30.54
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	-

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CITY OF SALISBURY, 1962 (Corrected)

	Males	Females
All Causes	284	289
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	2	4
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	13	3
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	8
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	21	25
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	2
16. Diabetes	2	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	33	48
18. Coronary disease, angina	49	28
19. Hypertension with heart disease	5	6
20. Other heart disease	42	54
21. Other circulatory disease	16	17
22. Influenza	1	1

Causes of Death (continued)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
23. Pneumonia	17	25
24. Bronchitis	10	7
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	6	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	5	4
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	38	31
33. Motor vehicle accidents	4	2
34. All other accidents	2	8
35. Suicide	3	3
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-

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 832 deaths registered as occurring in Salisbury; 613 of these deaths occurred in institutions. There were 49 inward transfer deaths (i.e. those of residents of Salisbury who died outside the area), and 308 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	130	32
Salisbury General Hospital	80	226
The Old Manor Hospital	45	17
Meyrick Close	22	1
Nursing Homes	31	9
Harnwood Hospital	6	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	314	299
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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. T. E. Jameson, L.R.C.P.I. & L.M., L.R.C.S.I. & L.M.
(Appointed under Section 115 of the Local Government Act, 1933)

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. (Resigned 2nd September, 1962)
Mr. J. W. Fairless, C.S.I.B., A.R.S.H. (Commenced duty 1st April, 1962)
Mr. R. E. Wilcoxson, C.S.I.B. (Commenced duty 1st October, 1962)

CLERICAL STAFF

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

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 J. P. Humpherson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Commenced duty
31st April, 1962)
Miss E. M. Davies, S.R.N., O.N.S., H.V. Cert. (Commenced duty 12th June, 1962)
Miss J. M. Hood, S.R.N., O.N.S., H.V. Cert. (Commenced duty 12th June, 1962)

The following School Nurses are also employed by the Wiltshire County Council for duties in the Schools in the City:-

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.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the following figures for immunisation and vaccination work carried out in the City during 1962.

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 these diseases in 1962 by age groups.

Year of Birth		1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1953-57	1948-52
Primary immunisations completed during 1962	Diph.	173	246	18	4	7	61	8
	Wh/c.	170	237	16	4	4	6	1
	Tet.	173	242	20	10	26	181	69
Reinforced injections administered during 1962	Diph.	-	28	79	23	39	416	67
	Wh/c.	-	8	30	14	8	46	1
	Tet.	-	29	77	21	38	282	69

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 1962:-

Age Groups	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over
Vaccinations	394	61	127	704	1,173
Re-vaccinations	-	5	96	955	2,468

The number of children under 1 year vaccinated against smallpox represents 64% of those born during the year, compared with 58% in 1961.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Persons Born	2nd inj.	3rd inj.	4th inj.	3rd oral	3rd oral after 2 inj.	4th oral
1943-1961	101	747	113	338	50	748
1933-1942	29	172	3	54	15	1
Babies born in 1962	3	4	-	32	-	-
Others	55	448	5	137	44	2
Totals	188	1,371	121	561	109	751

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 1962

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	82	2	47	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	11	-	2	5	-	2	1	1	-	-
Scarlet Fever	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

FOOD POISONING

The following are particulars of cases of food poisoning during 1962:-

- (a) Total number of outbreaks .. 0
- (b) Total number of cases .. 1
- (c) Number of deaths 0

TUBERCULOSIS

Primary cases of Tuberculosis notified in the City during 1962

Age Periods	Primary Cases			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
0-1	-	-	-	-
2-5	-	-	-	-
6-15	-	-	-	-
16-25	1	1	1	2
26-35	-	-	-	2
36-45	3	-	-	-
46-55	2	-	-	1
56-65	3	1	-	-
66 and over	-	1	-	1
Age unknown	-	-	-	-
Totals	9	3	1	6

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 one occasion in the Devizes Road well, and also on one occasion in the Wyndham Road well. Large numbers of non-faecal coliform type organisms were found before chlorination on one occasion and a very small number of non-faecal type coliform organisms on another occasion, 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 26th February, 1962.

Devizes Road Pumping Station

Physical Characters: Clear, colourless water, no deposit.

<u>Chemical</u>		<u>Parts per Million</u>
Reaction	alkaline pH	7.2
Saline and free Ammonia		Nil
Organic (or "albuminoid") ammonia		Nil
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in three hours at 37°C.		0.03
Chlorides		20
Nitrates (nitric nitrogen)		5
Total Hardness		225
(a) Temporary		175
(b) Permanent		50
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 pH	7.2
Saline and free Ammonia	Nil
Organic (or "albuminoid") ammonia	Nil
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in three hours at 37°C.	0.07
Chlorides	22
Nitrates (nitric nitrogen)	7.5
Total Hardness	230
(a) Temporary	175
(b) Permanent	55
Metals	Nil
Nitrites (nitrous nitrogen)	Nil

Deans Farm Bore Hole

Physical Characters: Clear, colourless water, no deposit.

<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Parts per Million</u>
Reaction alkaline pH	7.3
Saline and free Ammonia	Nil
Organic (or "albuminoid") ammonia	Nil
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in three hours at 37°C.	0.07
Chlorides	20
Nitrates (nitric nitrogen)	7.5
Total Hardness	225
(a) Temporary	160
(b) Permanent	65
Metals	Nil
Nitrites (nitrous nitrogen)	Nil

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

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

The number of houses in the City with direct water supply was 11,011. 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 overloaded, 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 early part of 1964.

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

Having been appointed on the 1st January, 1938, the past year saw the completion of twenty-five years' service with the Corporation, twenty-four of them as Senior Inspector. It is, therefore, opportune to reflect on the changes which have taken place within the City and within the purview of an inspector's work. First, the change of title itself - formerly "Sanitary Inspector" and before that "Inspector of Nuisances". Just as the latter title became out of date with the abolition of privies, cesspools, offensive trades, the keeping of backyard fowls and other insanitary practices, so also the title "Sanitary Inspector" became a misnomer, giving no indication of the changed and varied duties of the present day inspectorate, enumerated in this and other recent reports.

All slum property has been virtually cleared and bed bugs, fleas and similar infestations are things of the past; similarly with scarlet fever and diphtheria - common diseases a quarter of a century ago.

Several old established bakeries, restaurants and other businesses have gone, and the common lodging house has been demolished. One also remembers the original use of the market square for cattle, sheep and pig sales and the nuisances suffered by stall holders by poor drainage. Nine private slaughter-houses have been closed and replaced by a modern abattoir employing four inspectors.

Ice-cream and milk vending have probably seen the greatest change - then there were twenty-nine dairies and eight cow keepers within the City, all of whom had to be visited, the premises inspected and samples taken. It was common practice to inspect methods of milking at 7 a.m. and continue sampling for the greater part of the day until 6 p.m. Some of these dairymen remain as distributors for the two main retailers in the City, but most have passed on. Nowadays it is somewhat startling to read in my report for 1942 that "only six of thirty-four premises are provided with adequate facilities for sterilizing utensils and three cow-sheds are without a laid-on water supply." Now the whole of England and Wales is virtually free from tuberculosis in cattle and the designation "Tuberculin Tested" itself will shortly be abolished.

Changes in the Department during 1962 were the resignation of one district/meat inspector and the appointment of two meat inspectors.

One thousand and ninety-three inspections and 358 visits were made, (compared with 1,491 and 256 in 1961), including the following:-

144	inspections of dwellings,
113	" " restaurant kitchens,
107	" " drainage systems,
99	" " dairies,
43	" " butchers' shops,
40	" " factories,
17	" " wet fish shops,
16	" " bakehouses,
7	" " fried fish shops,
6	" " workplaces,
5	" " caravans,
5	" " ice-cream premises.

Ninety-four complaints were received (against eighty-five in 1961), thirty-eight informal and twelve formal housing repair notices being served: twenty-seven informal and six formal notices had been complied with at the end of the year. One hundred and thirteen inspections were made of cafés, restaurants, snack bars, etc.

Fewer visits were made in connection with unsound food (123 compared with 208 in 1961), but infectious disease and food poisoning visits increased (116 compared with forty-two).

As previously stated, 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

All the material used in the upholstery trade in the City comes from sources where the British Standard Specifications are complied with, therefore no samples were submitted for examination, saving both 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. Fourteen (compared with thirty-four last year) inspections were made, together with early closing day visits and investigations, as follows:-

Type of premises	Inspections	Additional visits	Early closing day visits
Gowns	4	1	1
Mixed business	2	2	0
Grocery	1	7	3
Furniture	2	0	0
Flour confectionery ..	3	1	0
Butchers	1	0	0
Radio sales	1	0	0
Fresh fish	0	0	1
Hairdresser	0	1	0
Bedding store	0	0	1
Early closing day tours .. ..	..	..	8
Notices served .. ..	..	..	3
Notices complied .. ..	..	..	1

Offices

The Offices Act, 1960, did not become operative until January, 1962, and regulations made thereunder should provide standards respecting sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, drinking water, lighting, temperatures, ventilation, cleanliness, the prevention of overcrowding, etc., but no such regulations have yet been made and, in consequence, the detailed inspection of offices has not been proceeded with.

PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Work completed during the year 1962

Housing

Roofs repaired	17
Roofs renewed	1
Chimney stacks repaired	4
Chimney stack removed (old boiler flue)	1
Gutters repaired or renewed	7
Rain-water pipes repaired or renewed	6
External walls repaired or repointed	3
Dampness abated:-	
i. repairs to roof	19
ii. repairs to gutters or rain-water pipes	5
iii. repairs to external walls	2
iv. waterproofing of internal walls	6

Housing (continued)

Yard or passage surface paved or repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Wall plaster repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Ceiling plaster repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Rooms redecorated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Ceilings redecorated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Windows repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Windows renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Sashcords provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Doors repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Doors renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Floors repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Floors renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ballusters repaired or provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Firegrates or ranges renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
New sink provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
New sink waste pipe provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sink waste pipe repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Burst water pipe repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Washing accommodation provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ventilated food store provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Food store repaired or improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dirty house cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
House emptied of filthy articles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Sanitary Conveniences

Water closet compartments redecorated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Water closet compartments repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
New water closet basins provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Water closet cisterns repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Water closet cisterns renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Overflow pipe renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Urinal flushing systems repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Urinal flushing systems provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Drainage

Drains/sewers examined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Drains/sewers cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Drains/sewers repaired or reconstructed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Soil or ventilating pipe repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Inspection chamber provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
New gullies provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Manhole covers renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Nuisances

Offensive accumulations removed	3
Nuisance from keeping animals abated	2

Factories and Workplaces

Premises cleansed and limewashed	1
Water closets cleansed (including pail closets)	3
Sanitary accommodation redecorated or cleansed	3
Notices fixed	1
Roof repaired	1
Eaves gutter repaired	1
Dangerous chimney stack removed	1

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

Rooms cleansed or redecorated	21
Fittings, benches, etc. cleansed	7
Structural repairs carried out	8
Adequate food storage facilities provided	1
Hot cupboards provided	3
Sinks provided	8
Sinks renewed	1
Wash hand basins provided	3
Hot water supply provided	3
Water heaters provided	3
Water heaters repaired or renewed	2
Hand washing materials provided	5
Clean towels provided	4
Continuous roller towels provided	3
Hand washing notices provided	5
Extra lighting installed in food rooms	1
Ventilation improved	2
Clothing accommodation provided	2
First-aid boxes provided or restocked	4
Floors repaired	3
Floor covering provided	1
Ceiling lined	1
Sanitary convenience disconnected from food room	1
Name and address displayed on stall	2
Covering provided to meat and fish stalls	2

HOUSING STATISTICS

SLUM CLEARANCE

Houses Demolished

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

41-49 The Friary (part of Clearance Area No. 30) - five families (thirteen persons) having been rehoused.

Nine individual unfit houses closed in previous years were also demolished.

Houses Closed

53 and 55 The Friary (part of Clearance Area No. 31) - three families (seven persons) being rehoused during the year.

Four individual unfit houses were also closed, three families (five persons) being rehoused.

INSPECTIONS OF DWELLING HOUSES

Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957

Unfit Properties

Preliminary inspections	23
Detailed inspections	12
Additional visits	92

Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932

Detailed inspections	1
------------------------------	---

Rent Act, 1957

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	2
Certificates issued	0
Undertakings to effect repairs accepted	1
Application withdrawn	1
Application for Certificate stating that defects have not been remedied	1
Certificate issued	1
Inspections	4
Additional visits	21
Interviews at office or premises	18

Public Health Acts, 1936 and 1961

Inspections	161
Additional visits	328
Preliminary notices served	40
Complied	31
Statutory notices served	12
Complied	6

Number of New Houses and Flats erected during the year

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

(i) by the Local Authority	154
(ii) by other bodies or persons (including existing houses converted into flats)	88

(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, 1962	80
--	----

(2) Other 27

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	1,819
Temporary Bungalows, Housing Act, 1944	56*
Total	2,640

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	Nil
Number of cases relieved during the year	Nil
Number of inspections	10
Number of additional visits	2
Houses measured for permitted numbers	7

* Of this number, 23 were vacant awaiting demolition.

Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 83-85

Number of inspections in connection with verminous premises	..	74
Number of additional visits entailed	.. .. .	40
Number of new cases	.. .. .	25
Number of verminous rooms sprayed	.. .. .	10
Number of verminous rooms treated with powder	.. .. .	4
Number of rooms gassed	.. .. .	15
Notices served	.. .. .	2
Notices complied	.. .. .	1

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

The Market Place

Forty-four general inspections and 204 individual inspections of stalls (compared with 174 in 1961) 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. Eight notices were served under the Food Hygiene Regulations, and at the end of the year two had been complied with.

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

Eighteen inspections of the two sites and five inspections of individual vans were made during the year.

Ice-cream

Eighty-eight ice-cream samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, compared with thirty-one in the previous year, and eighty-five satisfied the prescribed standards of cleanliness. This standard is set by the Public Health Laboratory Service, which suggests that over a period of six months 50% should fall into Grade 1, 80% into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20% into Grade 3 and none into Grade 4.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Seven lectures were given during the year, and every opportunity is taken of teaching hygienic methods of food handling. Many improvements in premises and equipment have been effected.

A total of 427 inspections (compared with 491 in 1961) with 143 additional visits (against 118 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	..	..	..	..	113	45
County school kitchens	..	..	..	..	12	2
Canteen kitchens	..	..	..	..	6	0
Snack bars	..	..	..	..	27	19
Social clubs	..	..	..	..	3	2
Licensed premises	..	..	..	..	31	4
Licensed premises, selling snacks	..	..	..	..	5	2
Ice-cream dealers	..	..	..	..	3	0
Ice-cream manufacturers	..	..	..	..	2	0
Butchers	..	..	..	..	43	11
Bakers	..	..	..	..	16	6
Fried fish	..	..	..	..	7	1
Wet fish	..	..	..	..	17	5
Grocers	..	..	..	..	65	22
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	25	2
General stores	..	..	..	..	9	3
Cooked meat	..	..	..	..	8	2
Sweet manufacturers	..	..	..	..	3	0
Soft drink manufacturers	..	..	..	..	2	0
Flour confectioners	..	..	..	..	7	3
Sugar confectioners	..	..	..	..	4	5
Wholesale food stores	..	..	..	..	8	3
Foodmarket	..	..	..	..	1	0
Delivery vans	..	..	..	..	1	0
Vegetable store	..	..	..	..	1	0
Egg packing station	..	..	..	..	1	0
Drink vending machine	..	..	..	..	3	3
Circus	..	..	..	..	1	1
Trades exhibition	..	..	..	..	3	2
Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	29
Notices complied	..	..	..	..	..	19

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 meat condemned at the abattoir for diseased conditions and decomposition, and also meat condemned at butchers' shops in the City. The total figure of 109 tons (compared with 95 tons in 1961) includes 106 tons condemned at the abattoir and is due in part to an increase in the number of cows killed, and partly to the increased amount of pigs' offal condemned.

244,560 lbs. meat (109 tons, 3 cwts., 2 qtrs., 8 lbs.),
1,396 tins fruit, fish, soup, vegetables, milk, etc.,
509 lbs. tinned meat,
216 lbs. wet fish.

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 aluminium foil cap	Warning letter indi- cating proceedings for a future offence
Carton of milk from vending machine	Complaint after sale	Sale of carton of milk containing a slug	Warning letter indi- cating proceedings for a future offence
Party pie	Complaint after sale	Sale of party pie containing piece of metal	Legal proceedings: £10 fine instituted
Sweets pre-packed in cellophane bag	Complaint after sale	Sale of pre-packed sweets containing cigarette end	Warning letter indi- cating proceedings for a future offence

Other complaints, in which no official action was taken, included the sale of loaves of bread, tinned fruit and prunes.

INSPECTIONS OF DAIRIES AND MILK SAMPLES

There are forty distributors of milk on the register, including five dairies and thirty-four retail shops selling bottled milk only. The dairies (including two pasteurising plants) are visited regularly: one hundred and seventeen inspections and 132 additional visits were made. Two hundred and thirty-four samples for milk cleanliness and pasteurising efficiency and 111 washed bottles were submitted for examination, results being shown below. In June, the Special Designations (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1962, became operative and this meant that only specially designated milk may now be sold anywhere in the country, the designations being "Sterilized", "Tuberculin Tested" and "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)". Cows are still being found, of course, which react to the tuberculin test, but they are immediately removed from the milking herd and consigned to the abattoir for slaughter. Eight Dealers' "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)" licences were issued during the year, making a total of forty such licences, plus two Dealers' "Tuberculin Tested" (raw milk) licences.

Milk Samples

<u>Number taken</u>	<u>Examination undertaken</u>	<u>Number satisfactory</u>	<u>Percentage satisfactory</u>
200	Statutory test for "Pasteurised" milk	192	96%
34	Statutory test for "Tuberculin Tested" milk	28	82.35%
6	The presence of tubercle bacilli	6	100%
111	Washed bottles submitted for bacterial cleanliness	102	91.89%

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

The rodent operative's post was vacant until June, and the figures for this work only relate to the period July to December. One hundred and twenty-six complaints of rats or mice were received and, together with surveys undertaken on adjoining properties, a total of 343 inspections (involving 765 visits and 680 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. One treatment of the City's sewers was undertaken and, of the 135 manholes tested, only twenty-two gave positive results.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

(2) Workplaces

Type of Workplace	Total number of Inspections	Total number of Notices served	Total number of Notices complied with
Photographer's studio/office	2	1	1
Offices	4	1	1

MEAT INSPECTION

1. Introduction

Public Slaughterhouse, Churchfields

The F.M.C. (Meat) Limited, as they are now known, employ, in addition to a manager, fifty-two staff (forty-five male, seven female) and twelve of the men hold licences under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958, authorising them to slaughter and stun animals.

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

The hours which the public slaughterhouse is open (and therefore the hours during which slaughtering takes place) have not been specified by the City Council. They have, however, prohibited slaughtering on Sundays and on Bank Holidays, except for the Sunday prior to Christmas and on Good Friday, if no slaughtering takes place on the following day.

The slaughterhouse, lairage and slaughtering operations were featured in I.T.V.'s "Farming in the South" programme in February, and working conditions, etc. were part of a composite article in "The Farmer's Weekly".

Information on the incidence of abscesses in pigs has been furnished to the Pig Industry Development Authority, and at the present moment a three-monthly check on these is being undertaken.

2. Ante-mortem inspection

The inspectors try to see all animals prior to slaughter, but this is not always possible. One of the reasons is noted on page 36.

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, etc. such a certificate is always desirable.

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. (Meat) Limited.

3. Post-mortem inspection

Post-mortem inspection of food animals is based on the routine examination of the head, viscera, associated lymph nodes and the carcass. A more minute examination is made of the organs and carcass depending on the conditions found during the routine examination, or when the animal has been marked as suspect on an ante-mortem inspection or when it has been sent in for emergency slaughter.

The general principles governing the judgement of meat should not only eliminate the danger to human health but should also cover any factor that may render the meat unacceptable as human food by cultural standards. To fulfil the requirements, it is necessary to reject for human consumption meat that is:-

- (a) actually or potentially dangerous to health through the possibility of transmitting parasitic disease, bacterial disease or food-borne disease;
- (b) so deteriorated in appearance, taste and texture as to render it unacceptable; and
- (c) contaminated or polluted through contact or admixture with objectionable material.

Number of animals slaughtered

The number of animals slaughtered annually since the Council became responsible for meat inspection on the 1st April, 1954, is shown under 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
1961	87,293	37,938	730

(a)

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

* See page 26

In 1962, 93,853 animals were slaughtered at the abattoir as Table II shows. All were inspected. Due to the incapacity of the abattoir to deal with all animals which are sent here for slaughter, approximately 3,930 animals had to be sent elsewhere.

TABLE II

Number and Type of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected
during 1962

Cattle other than Cows	11,164
Cows	3,512
Calves	3,515
Sheep	42,950
Pigs	32,709
Goats	3
TOTAL	93,853

Included in the above figures are 1,118 sows and boars and 3,289 ewes and lambs.

The actual number of animals slaughtered showed an increase of 6,560 over those slaughtered in 1961. Cattle increased by 420, although the number of steers and heifers slaughtered actually dropped by 1,534. (The increase was primarily due to the number of cows slaughtered, which increased by 1,954). Calves increased by 146, sheep by 235 and pigs by 3,956.

The only item which affected either the weekly, daily or hourly throughput was the absence of slaughtermen through illness. This state of affairs exists primarily due to the heavy monotonous work and hours that these men put in per week. A further slaughterman from Fareham commenced work on the 12th February, bringing the total up to 13 (including one apprentice, who started work on the 1st January).

As more work is involved inspecting, or for that matter slaughtering, a steer, heifer or cow, than a sheep, it was necessary for a standardised unit to be found. The following has been adopted - one cattle unit became equal to two pigs, three calves or five sheep. This unit figure for 1962 was 40,972, an increase of 3,034 over 1961. The average number of units per week was 788,

an increase of 58 over 1961. This presents a far different picture to that given in 1958, when the figure was 387. In only one week during the year did this average weekly figure fall below 500, and that was during the Christmas week and was primarily due to the heavy falls of snow which occurred during that week. On only three occasions was it below 600 units a week. The lowest figure during the year was 420 (869 animals) and the highest 966 (2,003 animals).

Table III shows the number of whole carcasses rejected and the reasons therefore. Table IV shows a similar comparison for part carcasses and offal, and Table V summarises the number of animals from which some 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>					
Johne's Disease with emaciation	-	3	-	-	-
Swine erysipelas, acute	-	-	-	-	3
Tuberculosis	3	2	-	-	-
<u>Generalised Systemic Infections</u>					
Enteritis	-	-	4	-	-
Enteritis and moribund	-	-	-	-	1
Fever (including Salmonellosis)	1	4	4	2	31
Injury, acute septic	1	-	-	-	-
Mastitis, acute septic	-	3	-	1	-
Metritis, acute septic	-	2	-	-	1
Metritis, acute septic with contamination	-	1	-	-	-
Multiple abscesses	-	-	-	1	21
Pericarditis, acute septic	-	-	-	-	4
Peritonitis, acute septic	1	1	1	-	6
Pleurisy, acute septic	-	-	-	2	8
Polyarthrititis	-	-	7	4	8
Pneumonia, acute septic	1	1	4	31	30
Pyæmia	1	2	3	-	10
Pyelonephritis	-	1	-	-	-
Septicaemia	2	2	4	2	7
Carried Forward:	10	22	27	43	130

TABLE III (continued)

Diseases and conditions rendering animals unfit for food	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Brought Forward:	10	22	27	43	130
<u>Degenerative and Other Conditions</u>					
Anaemia	-	-	-	1	-
Anaemia with abnormal odour	1	-	-	-	-
Icterus (jaundice)	-	-	-	-	1
Malnutrition	-	-	-	1	-
Oedema, generalised	1	8	2	5	7
Oedema and emaciation	2	9	-	23	6
Uraemia	-	2	-	-	1
<u>Neoplasms</u>					
Sarcomatosis	-	-	1	-	-
<u>Other Miscellaneous Conditions</u>					
Bruising, extensive	-	2	1	3	-
Emaciation, pathological	-	-	-	22	-
Immaturity	-	-	1	1	-
Moribund carcasses	-	2	2	2	1
Peritonitis, twisted gut and gangrene	-	-	1	-	-
Total:	14	45	35	101	146

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	-	-	-	-	6,308
Cysticercus bovis	157	22	-	-	-
Cysticercus ovis	-	-	-	12	-
Cysticercus tennuicollis	-	-	-	2	-
Fascioliasis	2,612	1,296	2	558	-
Hydatidosis	68	96	1	1,173	12
Linguatula	1	2	-	-	-
Miscellaneous liver parasites	29	12	1	2,308	7
Miscellaneous lung parasites	4	8	-	2,337	154
Septic warbles	1	-	-	-	-
<u>Bacterial Diseases</u>					
Actinomycosis (including Actinobacillosis)	50	23	-	-	-
Bacterial necrosis	2	3	-	-	-
Johne's disease	5	11	-	-	-
Ringworm	-	-	-	-	2
Tuberculosis	90	36	-	-	202
<u>Local Inflammatory Processes</u>					
Abscesses	727	242	6	95	177
Arthritis	2	4	1	61	237
Bites	-	-	-	-	30
"Black beef"	5	50	-	-	-
Bronchitis	1	-	-	-	-
Bruising	166	185	7	59	80
Callous (hyperplasia)	1	-	-	1	3
Change of tissue	1	1	-	-	1
Cirrhosis	81	87	3	2	493
Congestion	36	40	61	157	3,084
Cysts	2	6	1	1	-
Emphysema	27	51	-	-	-
Endocarditis	-	1	-	-	-
Erythema	-	-	-	-	13
Fatty change	36	47	11	23	10

TABLE IV (continued)

Diseases and conditions rendering animals unfit for food	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Local Inflammatory Processes (cont'd.)					
Fat necrosis	27	20	-	27	1
Fibrosis	15	9	-	-	7
Fractures and dislocations	20	10	-	13	87
Hydro-nephrosis	3	7	-	-	4
Mastitis	-	2	-	-	8
Myocarditis	1	-	-	-	-
Nephritis	-	22	2	22	6
Oedema	6	4	1	12	2
Pleurisy, pericarditis and peritonitis	985	390	5	154	2,515
Pneumonia	57	15	33	538	6,531
Telangiectasis	186	625	-	-	-
Ulceration	3	1	-	-	1
Neoplasms					
Haematoma	1	1	-	-	-
Lipoma	-	2	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	2	4	1	-	1
Other Miscellaneous Conditions					
Aspiration of stomach contents	352	166	1	1	756
Bloodsplash	3	1	-	57	1
Contamination by intestinal contents	67	32	19	86	6
Haemorrhages	10	5	-	6	1
Injuries (non-specific)	3	1	-	1	-
Laceration	2	-	-	-	5
Lymphadenitis	1	-	-	-	-
Rupture	1	-	-	1	15
Scars	2	2	-	3	3
Pigmentations					
Melanosis	18	4	1	-	4

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	11	43	35	101	146	336
Carcasses of which some part or organ was unfit	4,406	2,549	145	6,992	17,151	31,243
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases and conditions other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercus bovis	39.6	73.8	5.1	16.5	52.8	33.6
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>						
Whole carcasses unfit	3	2	-	-	-	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was unfit	58	32	-	-	204	294
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.55	0.96	-	-	0.62	0.32
<u>CYSTICERCUS BOVIS ONLY</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was unfit	147	22	-	-	-	169
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	147	22	-	-	-	169
Generalised and totally unfit	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VI

Cysticercus bovis - Distribution of Cysts

Class of animal	Heart	Masseter muscles	Heart and skirt	Masseter muscles and heart	Skirt	Masseter and pterygoid muscles	Total
Heifer	18	30	-	-	1	-	49
Steer	31	59	1	2	3	1	97
Cow	7	14	-	-	1	-	22
Bull	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	56	104	1	2	5	1	169

The percentage incidence of the total number of cattle slaughtered was 1.15%, and Table VII gives the incidence found in cattle over the past eight years.

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
1962	1.15

Interesting items seen during the year included a "bulldog" calf and generalised sarcoma, also in a calf. Five complete carcasses were rejected for tuberculosis, three of which were the worst affected carcasses seen during the past few years, whilst one showed early generalised infection of the carcase lymph nodes.

Export trade

Sheep carcasses are still being exported to 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 being a requirement of the countries concerned.

On the 3rd November, the slaughterhouse was approved by the West German Government as being satisfactory for the export of meat and meat products to the Federal Republic.

Diseases of Animals Act, 1950

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

Cysticercosis

Cysticercosis covers tape worms found in man, the cystic stages of which (*cysticercus bovis* and *cysticercus cellulosae*) are found in cattle and pigs respectively; and two tape worms found in dogs, the cystic stages of which (*cysticercus ovis* and *cysticercus tenuicollis*) are found in sheep. The latter two tape worms are not transmissible to man.

One hundred and sixty-nine 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 to the Salisbury Transport and Cold Storage Company Limited's cold store in Churchfields, and kept there for twenty-one days at a temperature not exceeding 20°F. One hundred and seventy-five cysts were found altogether, of which 111 were viable and sixty-four were thought to be degenerated.

Tuberculosis

One hundred and thirteen cattle and 204 pigs were found to be affected with tuberculosis during the year.

Forty-three cattle (thirty-two cows and eleven other cattle) having reacted to the tuberculin test were sent for slaughter to this slaughterhouse

under the provisions of the Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Order, 1950. Of these reactors, twenty-five (twenty-one cows and four other cattle) showed positive evidence of tuberculosis, whilst eighteen (eleven cows and seven other cattle) showed no macroscopic evidence of tuberculosis. These forty-three reactors came from thirty farms. Of these thirty farms, ten had previous histories of reactors. Of the other seventy cattle to show evidence of tuberculosis, fifty-one were imported from Ireland, thirteen were purchased by the F.M.C. (Meat) Limited from markets in this country and six came from farms in Wiltshire and Cornwall.

The Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme is having its effect. The percentage of cattle shown to be affected with tuberculosis was the lowest since the slaughterhouse opened nine years ago. In the last eight years, the incidence of tuberculosis in cattle has shown the following trend in animals slaughtered at this abattoir:-

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% other animals)	(0.22% reactors) (1.60% other animals)
1961	1.4%	3.79%
	(0.07% reactors) (1.33% other animals)	(3.27% reactors) (0.52% other animals)
1962	0.55%	0.96%
	(0.04% reactors) (0.51% other animals)	(0.58% reactors) (0.38% other animals)

Table IX shows the sites where tuberculosis was found.

TABLE IX

Distribution of Tuberculous Lesions

Site of lesion	Bovine			Pigs	
	Steers Bulls Heifers	Cows	Percentage incidence	Number	Percentage incidence
Lungs	36	25	39.9	-	-
Heads	33	8	26.8	203	99.5
Mesenteries ..	12	5	11.1	-	-
Livers	10	3	8.6	-	-
Spleens	2	2	2.6	-	-
Kidneys	1	-	0.6	-	-
Carcase nodes ..	10	2	7.8	1	0.5
Serous membranes	1	2	2.0	-	-
Mammary gland ..	1	-	0.6	-	-

Salmonellosis

The placing of sewer swabs in the two catchpits has continued during the year. Towards the end of the year they were placed there to cover calves and sheep only.

Emergency slaughter

At least 197 cattle, fifty-one calves, 180 sheep and 368 pigs were admitted for emergency slaughter.

We had quite a lot of trouble at the beginning of the year with the notification to us by the stockmen that animals which had been sent in for emergency slaughter were in process of being slaughtered. This culminated in an incident when Mr. Kay was informed that a cow which had been slaughtered at 4 p.m. the previous day (but not dressed) was carrying a dead calf. No uterus was available and in the circumstances he had no option but to condemn the carcass. Since then, things have improved and the institution of noti-

fication forms to be compiled by the stockmen on receipt of casualties, with a corresponding register in this office, improved things still further. But they are still not fully satisfactory. Casualties are still being slaughtered during the day and not at a different time to other animals, but it is difficult to enforce this in view of the provisions of Article 18(a) of the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958. The only satisfactory method of dealing with casualties is to use a separate slaughtering block, used solely for emergency slaughter, and the absence of this in plans for the new extensions is regrettable.

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 were rejected as unfit for human consumption.

TABLE X

	Offal (lbs.)	Meat (lbs.)	Total
Tuberculosis	2,693	6,827	9,520
Other diseases	169,824	59,895	229,719
	172,517	66,722	239,239

(106 tons, 6 cwt., 7 lbs.)

The amount of condemned meat and offal again increased, this time by 16 tons, or 18%. The number of animals slaughtered increased by only 7%. In the last two years, the amount of condemned meat and offal has increased by over 50%.

The increase is mainly due to two items, i.e. the increase in the number of cows slaughtered and in the amount of offal condemned from pigs.

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 conditions warranted it, were sold to a mink farm.

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, or to Dinna-dog Products, Tisbury, where sterilization is available. The Agreement between the Council and the

F.M.C. (Meat) Limited requires the staining of all such meat before it leaves the premises.

4. Slaughterhouse hygiene

One of the consequences of the increase in staff has been the chance to pay a greater attention to the hygiene and cleanliness of the slaughterhouse and its environments. A weekly report was commenced in October. However, in spite of this, we are still experiencing difficulties in getting items of repair and complaints attended to.

In view of the progress made with the proposed extensions, it has been agreed that certain items enumerated either in the new weekly report or in previous reports could be more adequately attended to if they were left until the alterations were carried out. These include:-

1. the repair or renewal of most of the slaughterhall floor;
2. the repair and improvement of the defective lighting at the east end of the gut room;
3. the provision of a proper office for the stockmen; and
4. the repair of the gut room floor.

The proposed alterations will provide:-

1. additional office space;
2. additional cold storage space;
3. cutting room;
4. permanent deep freeze unit; and
5. more adequate facilities for detained and condemned carcasses.

They will not at the moment solve the problem of car parking facilities, ease of entry or departure by vehicles from all points, storage space for stockinette, plastic bags, etc., storage of offal or head racks and the slaughter of "casualties".

They will permit the slaughter of cattle and sheep together, or sheep and pigs together, where it is now only possible to slaughter one class of animal at the same time. It is anticipated that the throughput will increase by 50% and that the number of slaughtermen employed will also increase. It

may be that the actual hours of slaughtering will be reduced. Whatever happens, it will affect the present meat inspection arrangements.

Other items brought to the notice of the contractors included the improper cleansing of cattle heads. No action was forthcoming at the time, but the condemnation of one complete rack soon altered the situation.

Lighting

The lighting in the slaughterhall, fat room and detained meat room was, with minor exceptions, brought up to the standard required by the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958. The improved lighting in the pre-cooler and passage has yet to be completed.

Painting

As reported last year, the Agreement between the Council and its contractors requires the painting of the outside of the building in 1960 and again in 1963 and the inside in 1960 and again in 1967. It is with pleasure that I can now report that the 1960 painting was carried out in 1962.

Clothing

A recommendation was made to the Manager regarding the standardisation of protective clothing for the slaughtermen, which has now been agreed, and is much more satisfactory.

TABLE XI

Rejected after routine inspection

Description of part rejected	Reasons for rejection	Weight (lbs.)	
		Meat	Offal
<u>RE-INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OFFAL (ON ARRIVAL) FROM ANIMALS NOT SLAUGHTERED AT SALISBURY</u>			
Beef:			
2 part hindquarters	Internal decomposition Stale	197	
6 part hindquarters		578	
Sheep:			
18 lamb carcasses	External decomposition	625	
14 lamb carcasses	External decomposition	574	
	Carried Forward:	1,974	

TABLE XI (continued)

Description of part rejected	Reasons for rejection	Weight (lbs.)	
		Meat	Offal
	Brought Forward:	1,974	
<u>FROM ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THIS ABATTOIR AND CONDITIONS FOUND SUBSEQUENT TO ROUTINE INSPECTION</u>			
Sheep:			
Leg	Abscess	5	
Pigs:			
Leg	Bruising	12	
Half head	Abscess	4	
Shoulder	Abscess	20	
Leg	Abscess	91	
Leg	Fracture	18	
Part forequarter	Abscess	12	
<u>MEAT PURCHASED BY LOCAL BUTCHERS AND RETURNED</u>			
Beef:			
33 part hindquarters	Internal decomposition	2,797	
Trimnings forequarter	Bruising	10	
Part kidney and fat	Abscess	20	
Part hindquarter	Fistula	58	
Part hindquarter	Tumour	6	
Part hindquarter	Bruising	70	
2 part forequarters	Bruising	18	
Part hindquarters	Fibrosis	35	
Sheep:			
Part forequarter	Hyaline degeneration	11	
Pigs:			
Leg	Arthritis	14	
	Carried Forward:	5,175	

TABLE XI (continued)

Description of part rejected	Reasons for rejection	Weight (lbs.)	
		Meat	Offal
	Brought Forward:	5,175	
<u>PROLONGED STORAGE IN COLD ROOMS</u>			
Beef:			
30 livers	External decomposition		389
Kidney	" "		14
25 tails	" "		75
31 lungs	" "		186
Sweetbreads	" "		19
Part hindquarter	" "	13	
2 hindquarters	" "	262	
One forequarter	" "	124	
Sheep:			
17 livers	" "		30
Hearts	" "		7
Carcase	" "	44	
Side	" "	18	
Pigs:			
5 plucks	" "		60
121 plucks	" "		441
Side	" "	179	
36 spleens	" "		10
<u>IMPORTED MEAT</u>			
20 tins Australian sheep livers	Tyrosin crystals		200
2 tins New Zealand pig livers	Decomposition		20
2 boxes Yugoslavian pig livers	Decomposition		28
8 New Zealand frozen lamb car-	Cladosporium herbarum	231	
cases	(black spot)		
2 New Zealand long hinds	Mould	37	
	Total:	6,083	1,479

There has been a marked reduction in the amount of meat rejected under Table XI as against last year, principally due to (a) the fall in the amount of beef affected with internal decomposition (bone taint) and (b) the fall in the amount of pork and of all types of offal rejected for external decomposition. It must be noted, however, that 1961 showed a marked increase in both these items over 1960.

TABLE XI MEAT REJECTED FOR REASON OF EXTERNAL DECOMPOSITION (Excluding offal)			
Description of meat		1960	1961
Beef	Whole carcasses	10	10
	Half carcasses	10	10
Pork	Whole carcasses	10	10
	Half carcasses	10	10
Lamb	Whole carcasses	10	10
	Half carcasses	10	10
Mutton	Whole carcasses	10	10
	Half carcasses	10	10
Goats	Whole carcasses	10	10
	Half carcasses	10	10
Horses	Whole carcasses	10	10
	Half carcasses	10	10
Other	Whole carcasses	10	10
	Half carcasses	10	10
TOTAL		100	100

ANNEX

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1962
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 ..	29	27	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	179	56	5	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	109	2	-	-
TOTAL:	317	85	7	-

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)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S. 2) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S. 7)					
(a) Insufficient ..	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	5	4	-	1	-
(c) No separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	6	5	-	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	16	-	-	-	-	-
Other types of outwork	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	17	-	-	-	-	-

(Signed) E. M. Wright

Medical Officer of Health.

September, 1963.

PAGE VIII OF THE ACT

Outbreak

(Sections 120 and 121)

	Section 120			Section 121		
	No. of infectious in August 1965	No. of cases of dysentery in August 1965	No. of persons who died in August 1965	No. of infectious in August 1965	Total cases	Total deaths
Salmonella	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Shigella						
Other						
Total						

(Signed) R. A. Dwyer

Medical Officer of Health

September, 1965.