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**Contributors**

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CITY OF NEW SARUM

*SALISBURY*

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THE  
**ANNUAL REPORTS**  
of the  
**Medical Officer of Health**  
and  
**Senior Public Health Inspector**  
for the year 1967





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, 1967

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (a) The number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of 1967 together with the number of families and the number of persons dwelling therein:-                                     | Three dwellings<br>Five families<br>Twenty-five persons |
| (b) The number of new cases of overcrowding reported during 1967:-   | Three   |
| (c) The number of known cases of overcrowding relieved during 1967 and the numbers of persons concerned:-  | One case<br>Three persons                               |
| (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 1967:- | None  |

(Signed) F.R. HOLLINS

Medical Officer of Health.



2000-1-10

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the President of the United States since the year 1789. The names are given in alphabetical order, and the year of election is given in parentheses after each name.

George Washington (1789)  
John Adams (1796)  
Thomas Jefferson (1800)  
James Madison (1808)  
James Monroe (1816)  
John Quincy Adams (1824)  
Andrew Jackson (1828)  
Martin Van Buren (1836)  
Franklin Pierce (1852)  
Abraham Lincoln (1860)  
Andrew Johnson (1865)  
Ulysses S. Grant (1868)  
Rutherford B. Hayes (1876)  
James A. Garfield (1880)  
Chester A. Arthur (1881)  
Grover Cleveland (1885)  
Benjamin Harrison (1888)  
William McKinley (1896)  
Theodore Roosevelt (1900)  
William Howard Taft (1908)  
Woodrow Wilson (1912)  
Calvin Coolidge (1924)  
Herbert Hoover (1928)  
Franklin D. Roosevelt (1932)  
Dwight D. Eisenhower (1952)  
John F. Kennedy (1960)  
Lyndon B. Johnson (1964)  
Richard M. Nixon (1968)  
Jimmy Carter (1976)  
Ronald Reagan (1980)  
George H. W. Bush (1988)  
Bill Clinton (1992)  
George W. Bush (2000)  
Barack Obama (2008)  
Donald Trump (2016)

WILLIAM H. H. (1812)  
Editor of "The Nation"

CITY OF SALISBURY

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THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

THE REPORT


OF

THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1967





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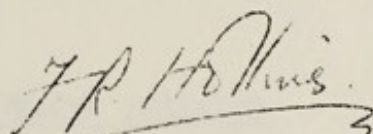
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TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1967. The report of the Senior Public Health Inspector is also incorporated.

I have much pleasure in expressing my warm appreciation of the work and co-operation of all members of the staff of the Health Department, and in recording my sincere thanks to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their support throughout the year. I would also like to acknowledge the help given and interest shown by Dr. C.D.L. Lycett, County Medical Officer of Health, Wiltshire and Dr. P. Wormald, Director of the Public Health Laboratory, Salisbury, and to acknowledge my indebtedness to the General Practitioners for their help and co-operation at all times.

I am,  
Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health

July, 1968.





CORRECTION SLIP

Page 3 Paragraph 3 line 6 'these' should read 'those'

Page 10 Table 1 Delete all figures against the year 1951 and substitute  
the following:-

1951	33079	15292	17787
------	-------	-------	-------

Page 13 line 3 After the word 'case' insert "except for the year 1967".

Page 14 line 5 Toal should be total.



CONNECTION STATE

Page 3 Paragraph 3 line 6 'these' should read 'there'

Page 10 Table 1 Delete all figures and the year 1951 and insert the following:-  
1951 38.75 1952 45.33 1953 11.57

Page 13 line 3 After the word 'cases' insert "except for the year 1951"

Page 14 line 3 Total should be total.

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## Foreword

This is my first report since taking up office on 1st February, 1967 following the retirement of Dr. E.M. Wright in the latter part of 1966, and it is only natural that there are certain differences in its layout and presentation. Consequently, a brief account of some of these changes and the reasons behind them form this introductory foreword.

It seems to me that a report of this type should reflect something of the philosophy of the writer, and not just be limited to factual information. Health, whether it be that of the individual or the community, possesses a personal quality that should never be forgotten. This applies particularly to the era in which we are now living. It is a time of increasing complexity when the lives of ordinary people are being more and more influenced by great technological and scientific achievements, and one in which services are tending to become larger and more impersonal. It is certainly true that all the latest discoveries must be embodied in practical and scientific methods to deal with the problems of preventive medicine, but in the final analysis it is the health, well-being and happiness of individual human beings that count, and this is the principle that must never be overlooked.

Figures and statistics are an essential element in the improvement of health in a community, and in a report of this type they should do something positive - either by illustrating a trend or highlighting a problem. If they fail to do this in a clear and simple way much of their significance will be lost to the ordinary reader. To try and overcome this I have enlarged the section on statistics in an attempt to add some extra local interest to these figures which are required for national and regional calculations. In doing so I have tried to illustrate some of the changes that are taking place in our city, and to offer such comments as appear necessary for their fuller understanding. I have also attempted to highlight some of the problems that face us, and it is my intention to continue along these lines in future reports.

Finally, it is axiomatic that problems in the field of public health and preventive medicine are sought and found so as to be eradicated. This being so I have also outlined the measures which are being taken to tackle the problems dealt with in the report.

## Foreword

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MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Alderman H.R. Kidwell, 4 Netheravon Road, Salisbury.

Vice-Chairman

Councillor Mrs. H.J. Benson, 213 Castle Road, Salisbury.

The Mayor

Alderman W.H. Lambert, 90, Queen Alexandra Road, Salisbury.

Alderman S.A. Vokes, 17, Wilton Road, Salisbury.

Councillor Mrs. H.E. Barker, "Strathavon", Mill Road, Salisbury.

Councillor R.W. Burton, 83 Greencroft Street, Salisbury.

Councillor A.S. Clark, 22 Stanley Little Road, Salisbury

Councillor M.C. Davey, 84 Downsway, Salisbury.

Councillor R.F. Rigiani, 7, Wain-a-Long Road, Salisbury.

Councillor M.S. Robbins, 85, Brown Street, Salisbury.

Councillor Mrs. H.A. Sheppard, 15 Chatham Close, Salisbury.

Councillor S.A. Snook, 40 Roman Road, Salisbury.

Councillor Mrs. C.M. Till, 140 Bouverie Avenue South, Salisbury.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Dr. F.R. Hollins, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.A.O., D.P.H.(LOND.)

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 INSPECTOR

Mr. S. Appleyard, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

DEPUTY SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. L. Weeks, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

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

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

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

MEAT INSPECTORS

Mr. J. Goldsborough (Commenced 2nd January, 1967)

Mr. A. Kendall (Commenced 2nd January, 1967)

CLERICAL STAFF

Mrs. J. Weeks

Miss C. Brown

Mrs. W. Womersley

Miss S. Andrews

Miss A. Bramley

(Resigned 31st March, 1967)

(Commenced 20th March, 1967)

(Resigned 31st September, 1967)

(Commenced 25th September, 1967)



WILTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

The following Health Visitors are employed by the Health and Welfare Department for duties in the City:-

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. J.M. Heard, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
Miss J.P. Humpherson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
Miss S. Dicks, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
Miss S.V. Munby, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
Mrs. H. Exley, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N.  
Miss M.C.R. Butler, S.R.N., S.C.M., O.N.C.E., H.V. Cert.,  
Miss A.H. Yates, R.S.C.N., S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

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.

## STATISTICS

In order that the figures may be more meaningful I have set those for 1967 alongside the ones for 1963. This will enable a comparison to be made over a period of five years and so give an indication of the trends that seem to be taking place. Furthermore, in the case of those figures which are of special interest, either from a sociological or a health point of view, the trend has been plotted in much greater detail to illustrate as clearly as possible what has been happening. When considering the total population I have also included the figures produced by the 1961 census. These are accurate totals whereas the others are estimates prepared by the Registrar General and so subject to some degree of error. Nevertheless, taken together they give a reasonably accurate picture of the population changes that have been taking place in the City.

### General Statistics

Area in acres .. .. .	3,640
Number of inhabited houses (a) 1967 .. .. .	12,107
(b) 1963 .. .. .	11,060
Rateable Value . . . . .	£1,780,807
The sum represented by a penny rate .. .. .	£6,897

It will be seen from the above figures that the number of inhabited houses and flats has increased considerably even though many of the old type slum dwellings have been cleared away. The provision of adequate housing is essential if the standard of personal and community hygiene is to be raised and in this respect the achievements of Salisbury are set out in the following table. This shows the number of houses and flats which have been built by the City Council during the past five years.

One bedroom bungalows .. .. .	22
One person flatlets .. .. .	60
One bedroom flats .. .. .	83
Two bedroom flats .. .. .	23
Three bedroom flats .. .. .	2
Two bedroom maisonettes .. .. .	20
Two bedroom houses .. .. .	119
Three bedroom houses .. .. .	36

These houses and flats incorporate modern improvements designed to provide a high standard of health for the occupants whether they are single flatlets for elderly people living alone, or larger houses for growing families. They have been erected in well laid out estates providing excellent conditions for the inhabitants, and this policy has enabled many of the old insanitary and unfit areas to be cleared. As a result of these achievements the Health Department is now having to deal mainly with the problems of individual unfit houses rather than with large clearance areas.



# VITAL STATISTICS

Registrar General's estimated mid-year Home Population for 1967 ..	35,990
Registrar General's estimated mid-year Home Population for 1966 ..	35,780

## BIRTHS

	<u>Total</u>		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	1967 : 1963		1967 : 1963		1967 : 1963	
Live - Legitimate .. ..	569	563	284	304	285	259
Illegitimate .. ..	63	57	33	33	30	24
All births .. ..	632	620	317	337	315	283
Total Birth Rate per 1,000 population 1967 .. ..						17.6
Total Birth Rate per 1,000 population 1963 .. ..						17.42
Area comparability factor .. ..						1.00
Adjusted Birth Rate .. ..						17.6
Illegitimate Live Births (percentage of total live births) .. ..						9.9

	<u>Total</u>		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
Stillbirths - Legitimate .. ..	11		5		6	
Illegitimate .. ..	2		2		0	
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths .. ..						20.0
Total Live and Stillbirths .. ..						645

## DEATHS

	<u>Total</u>		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	506		246		260	
Total Death Rate per 1,000 population .. ..						14.1
Area comparability factor .. ..						0.68
Adjusted Death Rate .. ..						9.58
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year of age) .. ..						9
Infant Mortality Rates						
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births .. ..						14.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births .. ..						15.8
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births .. ..						0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000						
total live births) .. ..						12.6
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000						
total live births) .. ..						7.9
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week						
combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) .. ..						28.0
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) .. ..						0
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths .. ..						0



## The Problem of Old Age

The total population of Salisbury has not changed very much over the past few years. Earlier changes were partly due to alterations in the City boundaries, and so are not strictly comparable with those of later years. Nevertheless, Table I which shows the census figures since 1931 is of considerable interest.

Table I

Year	Population	Males	Females
1931	26,460	12,112	14,348
1951	32,911	15,202	15,202
1961	35,492	16,490	19,002

These figures are accurate counts whereas the annual estimates are calculations based on previous trends and so liable to error. But taken together they do enable us to review our population with reasonable accuracy over the last thirty-six years. The figures clearly illustrate the relative stability of our population, both as regards total numbers and in the ratio of the sexes. The total increase has been very small indeed, especially in the past few years, compared to many places. For this reason the city has not been faced with the vast public health and housing problems which confronted those authorities where population explosions occurred. Consequently, it has been possible to make steady progress in the provision of new housing, and to carry out improvements to many of the older buildings so that they will conform to modern standards. This work was continued steadily throughout the year whilst closing orders were placed on those properties which were considered to be no longer suitable for human habitation.

Salisbury is, however, like the rest of the country, facing a problem that is assuming ever greater proportions. I refer to the care and welfare of the elderly. The expectation of life for both men and women has greatly increased in recent years, and is due to the enormous strides made in the field of curative medicine. In the year 1961 the total population was 35,492 and Table II shows the percentage distribution of the elderly section of the community for that year compared to England and Wales, and Wiltshire. These are census figures and so they and the calculations based upon them are accurate.

Table II

Age	Salisbury	Wiltshire	England and Wales
65 - 74	9.1	7.1	7.6
75 +	5.6	4.3	4.3



It is immediately apparent that the percentages for the City of Salisbury are significantly higher than those for either Wiltshire or England and Wales. What do these rates actually mean? I said in the beginning of this report that community health and preventive medicine must be related to the needs of individual men and women. It is very easy to talk of rates and percentages without being able to visualize what they actually involve. The following Tables III and IV show the actual number in the various age groups and marital status who were recorded in the City during the 1961 Census.

TABLE III

Elderly Male Population of Salisbury 1961

Age	Total	Single	Married	Widowers, Divorcees etc.
65 - 69	693	90	530	73
70 - 74	546	57	382	107
75 - 79	359	33	214	112
80 - 84	229	34	120	65
85+	92	10	24	58
Total	1919	254	1270	415

TABLE IV

Elderly Female Population of Salisbury 1961

Age	Total	Single	Married	Widows, Divorcees etc.
65 - 69	979	194	451	334
70 - 74	904	187	317	400
75 - 79	679	142	171	366
80 - 84	426	108	62	256
85+	273	65	19	189
Total	3261	696	1020	1545



These are important figures as they clearly highlight a medico social problem and one that is bound to increase with the passage of time. Many of these elderly people require accommodation in small bungalows or ground floor flats; others may need group dwellings where they have a warden to supervise; some are cared for by their families but this in turn poses other problems - chiefly housing. It is apparent from these figures that this matter of housing for the elderly is something that must be kept under constant review. Most of these people possess a sense of sturdy independence and wish to live in a place of their own and look after themselves as long as possible. This is certainly an attitude of mind that should be encouraged but it does mean the provision of increasing numbers of suitable flats and group dwellings by the City Council; a growing demand on the welfare services, and a great need for voluntary effort.

In an effort to meet the housing needs of the elderly section of the community the City Council passed a resolution this year to build one new group dwelling each year for the next five years. In addition there is the need for small flats and flatlets. It is true that the numbers of these have to be balanced against the needs of other sections of the community so that an equitable building programme is produced. Let us not at any time forget the elderly and infirm, many of whom have served the city in their heyday. Today we have a greatly increased expectation of life and the number of elderly people is rapidly increasing. One important aspect of the problem which is clearly shown in the tables is the very large number of elderly women who are more or less on their own - i.e. single, widows, etc. It is certainly true that many who were married and had families will be cared for by the children, but a very large number have to face the final years of their life alone. In addition to the provision of adequate housing by the City Council and the health and welfare services of the local health authority we must not forget the great work of the voluntary agencies. It is only by teamwork and the co-operation of all concerned that we can hope to keep pace with this great problem.



### The Birth Rate

Year	Salisbury City	England and Wales
1967	17.6	17.2
1966	16.69	17.7
1965	16.57	18.1
1964	17.23	18.5
1963	17.42	18.2

The accompanying table shows the birth rate for the City compared to that for England and Wales over the last five years. This comparison shows that the figures for the City are lower than the national rates in each case. This difference was predictable as Salisbury has a population with a high proportion in older age groups. Nevertheless, the City rate has shown a steady increase during the last three years though there was a downward fluctuation after 1963.

These are important figures in view of the changing attitudes towards family planning and population control, and the rapidly increasing use of oral contraceptives. It is too early to comment on the effects these factors may or may not have in the future, but they are figures which will require continued observation in the coming years.

### Illegitimate Births

Concern has been expressed throughout the country at the increasing numbers of illegitimate births and the problems they pose. The following table is a comparison of the illegitimate live birth rate for the years 1963-1967 compared with the rate for 1953-1957 in the City of Salisbury. The rate is the percentage of the total live births that are illegitimate.

#### Illegitimate Live Birth Rate

Year	Rate	Year	Rate
1953	5.6	1963	9.19
1954	5.5	1964	8.1
1955	4.3	1965	10.45
1956	4.4	1966	10.98
1957	4.9	1967	9.9

These figures illustrate that the present rates for this City are considerably higher than for the corresponding period ten years ago, and it is a sobering fact that nearly 10% of the babies born during 1967 were illegitimate. There appears to be no simple answer to this problem. Whether it is due to our permissive present day attitudes, to the lack of parental control, and the lack of understanding between parents and their teenage children, or whether other factors are also involved is a matter for the sociologists. These figures do illustrate a problem which parents, teachers and youth leaders will have to bear in mind. It is true, of course, that it is a problem that has been present in all communities throughout the ages, but the situation has undoubtedly become much more serious during the present decade. The tragic consequences of the illegitimate child are too well known to socio-medical and welfare workers to need enumerating in this report, but the above table brings home quite forcibly the extent of the problem and the need for a co-ordination of effort on the part of all those who have the welfare of our young people at heart.



### Stillbirths

Year	Male	Female	Total	Rate for Salisbury	Rate for England & Wales
1967	7	6	13	20.0	14.8
1966	3	2	5	8.25	15.3
1965	6	3	9	14.95	15.8
1964	6	4	10	15.95	16.3
1963	3	8	11	17.42	17.2

The stillbirth rate which fell steeply in 1966 rose sharply to the highest figure recorded during the five year period. It is not possible to draw any valid conclusions from these variations as the numbers involved were so small. Nevertheless, I visited Odstock Hospital and through the courtesy of the hospital authorities was able to check the numbers and the causes of death from the records. All the mothers had attended ante-natal clinics and the causes of death both maternal and foetal were no more than the expected hazards associated with pregnancy and delivery. The fact that a larger number than usual occurred in this particular year would appear to be due to chance, and not to any special set of circumstances. Last year was the reverse with an extremely low rate, and here also the circumstances appear to be quite fortuitous.



CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CITY OF SALISBURY, 1967

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
					1-5-	5-15-	15-25-	25-35-	35-45-	45-55-	55-65-	65-75 and over																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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Causes of Death (continued)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS							
					1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75 and over
Other diseases of respiratory system	M	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital malformations	M	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	16	2	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	7
	F	25	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	4	6	11
Motor vehicle accidents	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other accidents	M	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	9
Suicide	M	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Homicide and operations of war	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total all causes	M	246	6	1	-	3	3	3	15	34	79	102
	F	260	2	-	2	1	1	5	7	20	52	170



### Causes of Death

A study of the table shows that three groups of conditions were responsible for 402 deaths out of the total of 506 which occurred during the year. Cardio vascular diseases formed by far the most important group accounting for 269 deaths or more than half the total figure. Nevertheless, these conditions are essentially diseases of the older age groups as only 36 people died from them before the age of 65 years, and only 2 before the age of 45.

The second group is cancer and in its various forms was responsible for 76 deaths. It is a much less important cause of death than cardio vascular disease, but it is very significant that 19 of these 76 cases, or a quarter of all cancer deaths were due to cancer of the lung.

Year	Cancer of the lung			All forms of Cancer
	Male	Female	Total	Total Deaths
1967	18	1	19	76
1966	18	4	22	84
1965	23	2	25	97
1964	17	2	19	82
1963	13	4	17	89

The above table shows deaths from this disease compared with the total cancer deaths during the last five years. It is indeed a tragedy that a disease which is directly related to cigarette smoking in a very high proportion of cases should have become such an important cause of death and suffering in the community. It is even more significant that its incidence throughout the country is rising steadily at a time when deaths from other forms of cancer are declining. In spite of the close relationship between cancer of the lung and heavy cigarette smoking it is extremely difficult to bring home to people - especially young people - the real dangers of smoking cigarettes. The task becomes even more difficult in households where one or both parents are heavy cigarette smokers. Nevertheless, it is the duty of parents, and all those who take a practical interest in young people and their welfare, to ensure that they fully appreciate the dire consequences that may follow a seemingly innocent habit. It is an interesting exercise to compare the publicity given to dangers of cancer of the cervix and cervical cytology during the year with that of cancer of the lung and smoking. Yet only one death occurred due to uterine cancer compared to the nineteen caused by lung cancer. This does not mean to say that I belittle cervical cytology as a preventive measure. This is far from the case, but I do consider that very much more publicity should be given to the great dangers of cigarette smoking than is done at the present time.



The third group is made up of the respiratory diseases, and these accounted for 57 deaths. One was due to pulmonary tuberculosis which will be discussed under another section of this report, and 32 were deaths from pneumonia occurring in old people over the age of 75. Only one death from this group occurred under the age of 45, and only two under 55. They are essentially an important cause of death in the elderly, but not in the young or middle aged.

#### Notifiable Diseases other than Tuberculosis

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	20	1	11	5	3	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	33	4	18	10	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

#### FOOD POISONING

The following are particulars of cases of food poisoning during 1967:-

- (a) Total number of outbreaks .. 5
- (b) Total number of cases .. 8
- (c) Number of deaths .. 0



### Notifiable Diseases other than Tuberculosis (continued)

The number of cases of statutory notifiable diseases which occurred in the City during the year are shown in the accompanying table. The incidence of measles varies enormously in different years and this year there were only 20 notifications compared to 199 the previous year. The widespread use of immunisation against whooping cough is changing the nature of this disease. Many cases are very mild and can only be diagnosed with certainty by laboratory methods.

The 8 cases of food poisoning due to salmonella infection occurred in 5 families. All cases were fully investigated and there was complete co-operation between the health department, the public health laboratory and the general practitioners concerned. Certain control measures were imposed on the patients and families concerned, and the diseases did not spread to other households. All cases were completely clear of the infection before the end of the year.

Only 1 case of dysentery was notified during a year when a large outbreak occurred in a nearby rural district. The fact that outbreaks like this do occur in areas not very far from the City indicates the need for investigation in all possible instances.

### Venereal Disease

Notifications of numbers only of these conditions are received from the special treatment centres at Salisbury and Southampton and not from other sources.

#### Syphilis

#### Gonorrhoea

##### Male

##### Female

##### Male

##### Female

1

1

3

2

These figures do not I fear reveal the true state of affairs, and in a letter the Regional Consultant states "..... I am very surprised at the small number of cases of gonorrhoea and find it hard to believe that this gives an accurate picture of the position". Patients suffering from these diseases may be seeking treatment in other centres but it is hoped to try and investigate this problem more fully in a subsequent report.



## Tuberculosis

It is interesting to consider two abstracts from the tuberculosis register before commenting on the control of this disease.

### T.B. Register 1967

<u>Male</u>	-	Pulmonary:	92	Non-Pulmonary:	14	Total:	106
<u>Female</u>	-	Pulmonary:	76	Non-Pulmonary:	14	Total:	90
Total number of cases on register .. .. .							196
Recovered and discharged during the year							
			Male: 3	Female: 6	Total: 9		
New cases taken on register .. .. .							
			Male: 3	Female: 4	Total: 7		

Two of the new male cases and three of the female cases were suffering from the pulmonary form of the disease.

### T.B. Register 1963

<u>Male</u>	-	Pulmonary:	104	Non-Pulmonary:	8	Total:	112
<u>Female</u>	-	Pulmonary:	94	Non-Pulmonary:	16	Total:	110
Total number of cases on register .. .. .							222
Recovered and discharged during the year							
			Male: 10	Female: 9	Total: 19		
New cases taken on register .. .. .							
			Male: 10	Female: 2	Total: 12		

It will be seen that the total number of cases has fallen by 26 over the five year period. This is a fairly satisfactory reduction in view of the numbers involved and reflects the steady improvement in the control of this disease. Due to the arrangements made by Dr. C.D.L. Lycett, County Medical Officer of Health, B.C.G. vaccination is offered to all school children in the 13 - 15 year age group in the secondary modern and grammar schools of the City. This forms an important part of the work of your Medical Officer in his capacity as School Medical Officer, Wiltshire County Council. The response is always quite good to this form of immunisation but there is always a small core of persistent absentees. Subsequent tests are carried out to ensure that the vaccination has been successful. A very high proportion of boys and girls in this age group are susceptible to the disease as shown by tests carried out beforehand. Vaccination, together with modern treatment, has completely altered the outlook in respect of this disease.



## Immunisation and Vaccination

Dr. C.D.L. Lycett, County Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the administrative arrangements for these procedures as they are a duty of the Local Health Authority.

Vaccination against smallpox is carried out by the private practitioners for the children registered on their lists. It is not performed at any of the Local Health Authority Clinics, and parents who attend these clinics for other immunisation procedures, are advised when to make the appointments with their doctors. Vaccination against smallpox is not carried out until the child is in the second year of life except under certain special circumstances.

Immunisation against Poliomyelitis, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, and Tetanus is given either at the clinics, or by the general practitioners in their surgeries. This is done within the first year of life with re-inforcing doses later which may be given at the schools by a School Medical Officer. The initial choice of whether to go to the clinic or to her private doctor rests with the mother, who is advised to make arrangements most suitable for her particular circumstances.

Finally mention must be made of immunisation against influenza. This is offered to adult staff who run a high risk of contracting and spreading the disease, e.g. Health Visitors, School Medical Officers, Teachers etc. The response among these groups is extremely good.

Prior to taking up my present appointment I was engaged in a research centre investigating the value of measles vaccine. I am fully convinced of the efficiency of this vaccine after using it on large numbers of children over several years. I am, therefore, happy to report that this new vaccination against a disease which has serious complications will be offered to the children of Salisbury during the coming year.



### Removal to Suitable Premises

It was not found necessary to take any action during the year under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, or the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951. In several cases after consultation with a private practitioner it was necessary to visit patients and to use persuasion to obtain consent for transfer to hospital. I much prefer this line of approach and trust that it may be equally successful if I am called upon to assist in any other cases.

### Sewage Disposal

During the year the modern sewage works at Petersfinger continued to work efficiently. This is an extremely modern type and calls for no further comment. As mentioned in the report of the Senior Public Health Inspector rodent control in the areas is carried out under the supervision of an officer from this department. Realignment and new sewers leading to the works are matters for the City Engineer and his staff.

### Water Supplies

The control of all water supplies was transferred to the newly constituted South Wilts Water Board at the beginning of the year. This body is now responsible for the supply of water to the following local authority areas -

Salisbury City Council  
Wilton Borough  
Salisbury & Wilton R.D.C.  
Amesbury R.D.C.  
Pewsey R.D.C.

Samples of all supplies intended for human consumption are tested weekly and copies of the results are sent to the Medical Officer of Health. These samples are taken and tested before and after the addition of chloring, which is a routine treatment for all drinking water. During the year all samples were satisfactory and there were no outbreaks of waterborne infection. No mention of water and water supplies is complete without some reference to fluoridation. This is a subject that has aroused and still does arouse, a great deal of emotion and so it is desirable to review it in a purely factual manner. Fluorine is a chemical substance and belongs to the same chemical family as chlorine. The latter is added to all public water supplies intended for human consumption. This is a public health measure which has been used for many years, and has virtually eliminated the spread of waterborne disease. Today no one regards the addition of chlorine as "contaminating or adulterating" the water we drink yet they do so in the case of the closely allied substance fluorine.



Fluorine occurs naturally in water in amounts which vary from virtually nil to over twenty part per million in certain volcanic areas. It has now been definitely established that water which contains one part per million of fluorine protects children's teeth against dental caries (decay). Such a quantity does not taste or pollute the water in any way, and has no effect whatsoever on those who drink the water, be they human beings or animals. The first schemes for adding fluorine to water supplies whose fluoride content was below one part per million were carried out in Canada more than twenty years ago. The results have been so successful that some seventy million people in the U.S.A. now receive water to which fluorine has been added to maintain the level at one part per million. In addition to the American schemes about thirty other countries throughout the world have now got fluoridation schemes in operation and their number is steadily growing.

Since the war there has been a great increase in the incidence of dental caries in this country. In 1965 some four million school children were examined by officers of the school dental service. More than two and a quarter million of these children were found to be in need of dental treatment, almost all a result of dental caries.

More recent researches have revealed another probable action of fluorine. One of the conditions associated with ageing is osteoporosis in which the bones become weaker and more liable to fracture. Modern research now strongly points to the probability that this condition is prevented, or the risk greatly reduced if the water supply contains one part per million.

Salisbury water supply contains only a minute amount fluorine viz. 0.1 parts per million. This is a very small amount indeed, yet until quite recently parts of Essex had five parts per million. These figures give a good idea of the range in southern England. These high fluorine waters in Essex have now had their fluorine content lowered by mixing them with water whose content was very low. The Salisbury City Council, on the other hand, approved the proposal that their water supply should have the fluorine content raised to one part per million. This was done during the year under review.

This levelling of the fluorine content of water intended for human consumption is a preventive measure of great importance and one which will have far reaching beneficial effects on both young and old.

There were seven houses with an approximate population of twelve served by standpipes.

#### COMMON LODGING HOUSES

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



## REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

### General Hygiene

One thousand, six hundred and eleven inspections of premises (\*1,681) and 1,797 additional visits were made (1,332) including the following:-

135	inspections of dwellings,
106	" " drainage systems,
73	" " restaurant kitchens,
38	" " butchers' shops,
16	" " bakehouses,
29	" " factories.

Sixty-one informal and 71 statutory notices were served and 49 informal and 73 statutory notices had been complied with at the end of the year, the latter including some outstanding from 1966.

As previously reported, all plans received in the City Engineer's Department relating to the construction or re-planning of shops, warehouses, factories, cafes 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 27 and 28

### Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

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

### Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

During the year 104 inspections and 239 additional visits had been made making a total of 237 inspections and 505 additional visits to the 672 registered premises: 26 informal notices were served and 42 fully complied with during the year, the latter including some outstanding from 1966.

### Offences Remedied After Inspection

#### Sanitary Conveniences Regulations, 1964:

Compartments cleansed/repaired .. .. .	6
Ventilation improved .. .. .	3
Lighting improved .. .. .	1
Extra sanitary conveniences provided .. .. .	3
Compartments labelled .. .. .	10
Approach lobbies provided/ventilated .. .. .	3

#### Washing Facilities Regulations, 1964:

Running hot water provided .. .. .	15
Wash basins (with hot and cold water) provided .. .. .	4

(\* indicates figures for 1966)



## Offences Remedied After Inspection (continued)

### Floors, passages and staircases:

Handrails provided .. .. .	9
Defective floor covering renewed .. .. .	9
Floors repaired .. .. .	5
Floors cleansed .. .. .	1
Balustrades provided .. .. .	4
Openings in floors fenced .. .. .	1
Stair treads renewed/repaired .. .. .	1

### Fencing of machinery:

Machinery guarded .. .. .	16
Obsolete and unguarded machines replaced .. .. .	1
Unguarded machines dispensed with .. .. .	1
Interlocks repaired .. .. .	1

### Cleanliness:

Structural repairs .. .. .	2
Rooms/staircases and landings cleansed .. .. .	19

### Sitting facilities for shop workers:

Provided .. .. .	1
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### Seats for sedentary workers:

Satisfactory seating provided .. .. .	5
---------------------------------------	---

### Temperature:

Thermometer provided on each floor .. .. .	36
Heating of rooms provided .. .. .	2

### Ventilation:

Improved .. .. .	8
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### Lighting:

Improved to rooms .. .. .	3
Improved to stairs, passageways, etc. .. .. .	8

### Overcrowding:

Abated .. .. .	12
----------------	----

### Drinking water:

Vessels provided .. .. .	1
--------------------------	---

### First Aid Order, 1964:

First aid box provided .. .. .	31
First aid box re-equipped .. .. .	2

### Information for Employees Regulations, 1965:

Abstract posted after notice .. .. .	20
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# PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Work completed during the year 1967

## Housing

Roofs repair .. .. .	8
Chimney stacks repaired .. .. .	2
Obsolete chimney stacks removed .. .. .	2
Gutters repaired or renewed .. .. .	10
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed .. .. .	2
External walls repaired or re-pointed .. .. .	4
Window and door sills repaired .. .. .	1
Windows and door sills renewed .. .. .	3
Dampness abated:-	
i. leaking water pipes .. .. .	1
ii. repairs to roof .. .. .	4
iii. repairs to gutters or rainwater pipes .. .. .	8
iv. repairs to external walls .. .. .	1
v. waterproofing of internal walls .. .. .	4
vi. D.P.C. provided .. .. .	1
Sub-floor ventilation provided .. .. .	2
Wallplaster repaired .. .. .	6
Ceiling plaster repaired .. .. .	5
Windows repaired .. .. .	8
Windows renewed .. .. .	3
Sashcords provided .. .. .	7
Doors repaired .. .. .	1
Doors renewed .. .. .	2
Floors repaired .. .. .	10
Floors renewed .. .. .	2
Stairs repaired .. .. .	4
Skirtings renewed .. .. .	1
Firegrates or ranges renewed .. .. .	2
New sink provided .. .. .	7
New sink waste pipe provided .. .. .	7
Ventilated food store provided .. .. .	7
Food store repaired or improved .. .. .	1
Internal brick walls rendered over .. .. .	1
Improved ventilation .. .. .	1
Internal partition wall repaired .. .. .	1
Fire escape system provided .. .. .	1
Yard surfaces renewed .. .. .	1
Wash basins provided .. .. .	7
Hot and cold water provided .. .. .	7



### Sanitary Conveniences

New water-closets provided complete	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Water-closet compartment repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
New water-closet pan provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11

### Drainage

Drains/sewers examined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Drains/sewers cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Drains/sewers repaired or reconstructed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Inspection chamber provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Cesspool cleansed	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

### Nuisances

Offensive accumulation removed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
--------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

### Factories and Workplaces

Premises cleansed and limewashed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Intervening ventilated space provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Doors and fastenings provided to water-closet compartments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Water-closets repaired/renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Water-closets cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Notices affixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Artificial lighting provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

### Food-preparing premises, shops, cafes, restaurence kitchens, stalls, etc.

Rooms cleansed or redecorated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Fittings, benches, etc. cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Structural repairs carried out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Adequate food storage facilities provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Preparation tables resurfaced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Protection for open food on display	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Floors cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Floors repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Floors renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ventilation improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sinks provided/renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wash-hand basin provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Water heaters provided/renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Clean towels provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Hand washing materials provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hand washing notices provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Clothes lockers provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
First-aid boxes provided or re-stocked	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3



## Food-preparing premises, shops, restaurant kitchens, stalls, etc. (contd.)

Water-closets redecorated .. .. .	4
Sanitary convenience disconnected from food room .. .. .	1
Extra lighting installed in food rooms .. .. .	2
Repairs to sanitary accommodation .. .. .	1
Waste bins renewed .. .. .	1
Refrigerators provided .. .. .	1

## Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

Clean and washable over-clothing provided .. .. .	5
Interior of vehicle cleansed .. .. .	5
Wash-basins with hot water and washing materials provided .. .. .	5
First aid materials provided .. .. .	5
Lighting provided to vehicles .. .. .	5

## HOUSING STATISTICS

### SLUM CLEARANCE

#### HOUSES DEMOLISHED

##### Clearance Area No.38

1-8 Finchley Road

##### Clearance Area No.39

11-12 Finchley Road

##### Clearance Area No.32

86-96 Culver Street

#### HOUSES CLOSED

##### Clearance Area No.41 (part)

5, 9, 17, 30 The Friary

#### Individual Unfit Houses Demolished

59 Castle Street

48 Salt Lane

#### Individual Unfit Houses Closed

95 Culver Street

42-44 Milford Street

5 St. Edmunds Church Street

3 St. Ann Street

1 Lampard's Terrace

27 Lower Road

11 Old Street

#### Closing Orders Determined

100 Exeter Street

96 Fisherton Street



## INSPECTIONS OF DWELLING HOUSES

### Housing Act, 1936 and 1957

#### Unfit Properties

Preliminary inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Detailed inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Additional visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Interviews	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Blocks of properties surveyed for future action	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14

### Housing Act, 1961 (Multiple Occupation Regulations)

Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Preliminary notices served	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
complied	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Statutory notices served	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Complied	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

### Rent Act, 1957

Interviews at office or premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
----------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair or cancellations of such certificates were received.

### Public Health Acts, 1936 and 1961

Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135
Additional visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255
Preliminary notices served	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Complied	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Statutory notices served	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Complied	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71

### Number of New Houses and Flats erected during the year

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

(i) by the Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
(ii) by other bodies or persons (including existing houses converted into flats)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231

(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										
1967	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128



### Number of Houses owned by Local Authority

Housing Act, 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210
Housing Act, 1923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	304
Housing Act, 1924	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
Housing Act, 1930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112
Housing Act, 1936	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Housing Act, 1938	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Housing Act, 1946	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,201
Housing Act, 1958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	421
Housing Act, 1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	614

Total 3,011

### Housing Act, 1957 - Part IV - Overcrowding

Number of new cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Number of inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Number of additional visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Houses measured for permitted numbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Overcrowding relieved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

### Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 83-85

Number of inspections in connection with verminous premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Number of additional visits entailed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Number of new cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Number of verminous rooms sprayed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Number of verminous rooms dusted with powder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Number of verminous rooms gassed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Number of notices served	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Complied	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

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

#### The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants within the City.

#### The Market Place

Forty (33) general inspections and 702 (865) individual inspections of stalls were made with a view to observing the sale of unsound food and also compliance with the Food Handling Bye-laws, the Food Hygiene Regulations. One verbal notice being served under the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966.

#### Offensive Trades

There is still 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

Eleven inspections of the one site, and 2 additional visits to individual vans were made during the year, one notice being served.

## Ice-cream

Thirty-four samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination and all were found to be satisfactory.

## Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The following table shows the number of food premises subject to the Regulations and requiring the provision of sinks and/or washing facilities:-

1. Number of food premises .. .. .	277
2. Number having wash-hand basins available .. ..	265
3. Number requiring sinks for washing food or equipment	268
4. Number provided with sinks .. .. .	268

A total of 261 inspections (268) with 46 additional visits (55) 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 .. .. .	73	22
Private school kitchens .. ..	1	0
County school kitchens .. ..	6	1
Canteen kitchens .. .. .	4	4
Snack bars .. .. .	11	4
Social clubs .. .. .	2	0
Licensed premises .. .. .	15	1
Licensed premises, selling snacks	7	0
Ice-cream manufacturers .. ..	1	0
Butchers .. .. .	38	2
Bakers .. .. .	16	3
Fried fish .. .. .	2	0
Wet fish .. .. .	5	0
Grocers .. .. .	38	2
Greengrocers .. .. .	16	1
General stores .. .. .	11	4
Sweet manufacturers .. .. .	4	2
Flour confectioners .. .. .	6	0
Sugar confectioners .. .. .	1	0
Deliver vans .. .. .	4	0
Notices served .. .. .		19
Notices complied with .. .. .		18



## Food and Drugs Act, 1955: Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises within the City.

### Food Inspection

Details of the amount of food examined and voluntarily surrendered 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 decomposition etc., (not as a result of routine meat inspections) and also meat condemned at butchers' shops in the City.

2,468 lbs. 10 ozs. meat (1 ton, 2 cwt., 1 qtr., 10 ozs.),  
460 lbs. 5 ozs. tinned meat,  
1, 792 tins fruit, fish, soup, vegetables, milk etc.,  
15 lbs. Australian rabbits,  
8 lbs. Gorgonzola cheese,  
21 x 1 lb. packets of rice,  
8 x 29 ozs. jars of cherries,  
46 x 4 ozs. portions of cheese,  
2 stone of herrings,  
12 lbs. 8 ozs. fresh 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)
Ham sandwich	Complaint after sale	Containing a caterpillar	Strong letter of warning indica- ting legal proceedings for a future offence
Meat pasty	Complaint after sale	Contaminated by mould growth	Warning letter in- dicating legal proceedings for a future offence
Ice-cream	Complaint after sale	Containing a piece of plastic	Warning letter in- dicating legal proceedings for a future offence



Food Inspection (continued)

Article (1)	How discovered or reported (2)	Nature of complaint or other irregularity (3)	Action authorised (4)
Sausage rolls	Complaint after sale	Contaminated by mould growth	Warning letter in- dicating legal proceedings for a future offence
Wrapped cut loaf	Complaint after sale	Containing a rubber band	Warning letter in- dicating legal proceedings for a future offence
Meat pie	Complaint after sale	Contaminated by mould growth	Warning letter in- dicating legal proceedings for a future offence
Fried fish	Complaint after sale	Containing a nail	Warning letter in- dicating legal proceedings for a future offence
Potatoes	Complaint after sale	Unsound	Warning letter in- dicating legal proceedings for a future offence

Other complaints, in which no official action was taken, included the sale of syrup, cream, flour, biscuits, sweets, bread, pork pies and coffee.

## Milk Sampling

There are 49 distributors of "Pasteurised" milk on the register, including 2 dairies, selling bottled milk only: 3 new Dealers' licences were issued during the year. The dairies (including a pasteurising plant) are visited regularly: 22 inspections and 230 visits for samples being made. One hundred and eighty-six samples submitted for cleanliness and pasteurising efficiency, with an additional 43 samples for pasteurising efficiency alone, and 99 washed bottles were submitted for examination, results being shown below.

### Milk Samples

<u>Number taken</u>	<u>Examination undertaken</u>	<u>Number satisfactory</u>	<u>Percentage satisfactory</u>
186	Statutory test for "Pasteurised" milk	182	97%
43	Phosphatase test only for "Pasteurised" milk	43	100%
18	Statutory test for untreated milk	16	89%
99	Washed bottles submitted for bacterial cleanliness	95	96%
7	The presence of tubercle bacilli	7	100%
17	The presence of Brucella Abortus	17	100%

Two hundred and twenty-nine milk samples (186 + 43: lines 1 and 2 in the table above) were submitted to the statutory test for pasteurised milk which comprises a phosphatase test (to check the efficiency of heat-treatment) and a methylene blue test (which indicated the cleanliness or keeping quality of the milk:) the latter test however cannot be applied during hot weather and in these circumstances the phosphatase test only is undertaken - vide line 2.

### Biological Milk Samples

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



## THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The rodent operator resigned on the 24th February, 1967.

After an unsuccessful attempt to employ another rodent operator the Council engaged a private servicing company on an annual contract commencing the 21st June. They undertake to investigate all complaints received including a survey of the surrounding area: council occupied property and private residential premises are treated under this inclusive fee but the servicing company are at liberty to make their own arrangements for contracts with business premises including farms, hospitals, schools etc. A token payment of seven shillings and sixpence is charged by the Council to occupiers of residential property for a complete treatment to eradicate any infestation of rats or mice.

The sewage works and sewer treatments are excluded from the contract as over the past few years there have been no serious infestations. This work is done by the City Engineer's staff under the supervision of a Public Health Inspector.

These new arrangements are proving satisfactory and ensure the constant availability of a trained operator who can work without supervision. Over the past three or four years much time has been lost through training unskilled labour and with the operators being able to leave at short notice there have been several breaks in the service that we wished to offer.

### Summary of work completed - (June - December 1967)

Total number of complaints received	175
Total number of properties inspected	430
Number found to be infested by Rats	113
Mice	15

In one case legal proceedings were taken to enforce the clearance of harbourage for rats in a private garden, after treatment.

### SEWERS

Total number of manholes in foul and connected systems	1,419
Number of manholes test baited (July)	164
Number of manholes showing bait taken	None

(This is the fourth consecutive year the sewers have been recorded as being free from infestation).

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 (Continued)

DISTRICT HEATING DUCTS

Number of manholes test-baited following report of infestation											
(November) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Number of manholes showing bait taken .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Number of manholes poison baited .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135
Number of manholes showing bait taken .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58

This treatment was extended into 1968 to ensure that no rats survived to produce another infestation.



## MEAT INSPECTION - 1967

I think new members of the City Council may like to know something of the history of meat inspection within the City.

In pre-war years nine private slaughter-houses were in use and meat inspection took place in the early morning and evening, the Tuesday fatstock market (in the market place and vanished sale yards) being a particularly hectic day in which local butchers bought for slaughter.

During meat rationing the slaughterhouses were closed and never reopened: in 1954 one of several experimental "line - slaughter" abattoirs was built by the Government in Salisbury and has since been acquired by the Council and enlarged, making it possible to slaughter three classes of animals at the same time. Originally the three inspectors in the Public Health Department did both district work and meat inspection, working very long hours, but eventually two, and now four, full-time meat inspectors are employed, the "throughput" having increased from 41,782 to 116,725 animals per year.

Of the total number of animals slaughtered, approximately 30% 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 also the surrounding area as far afield as Frome, Yeovil, Warminster, Bath, Andover, Reading, Southampton, Blandford and Shaftesbury.

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.

### Administration

The Corporations slaughtering contractor's are F.M.C. (Meat) Ltd., who have in their employment, in addition to their Manager, 3 buyers, 3 salesmen, 6 cutters, 26 ancillary workers (including 17 porters and checkers), 13 clerical and administrative workers, 2 stockmen, 17 slaughtermen, an engineer and assistant, canteen manageress and night watchman. Total 74.

In addition to the meat inspectors, on 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 of all animals sent in for slaughter including those sent in for emergency slaughter;



## Administration (continued)

2. The supervision of the hygienic preparation of meat carcasses and the enforcement of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958, the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958-1966, the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, the Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations, 1960, the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963-1966, (in respect of the slaughtering operations,) the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960-1962, (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 received at the abattoir, and the re-inspection of meat and offal during and after storage and before sale.

## 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 carcass. 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 carcass for human consumption is so difficult to make, as, in the majority of instances, no precise history of the illness or description of the symptoms are available.

## Admission of dead illness

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 and examined by a local veterinary surgeon; if suitable they are used for pet food.



## Export Trade

During the year some 2,844 sheep carcasses, 2,165 legs of pork, 766 sides of beef, 1,230 full and part-hind quarters of beef and 930 fore-quarters and part quarters of beef were exported to Holland, Belgium, Switerland and France, whilst others sold to N.A.A.F.I. were destined to Tripoli, Cyprus, Hong Kong and Malaysia etc.

The routine inspection of these carcasses and their offal is carried out in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963 by the meat inspectors, but local veterinary surgeons sign the exportation certificates, as required by the importing countries.

## Number of animals slaughtered and inspected

The number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year is shown in Table I.

TABLE I

Cattle other than cows	14,700
Cows .. .. .	2,358
Calves . . . .	2,720
Sheep .. .. .	42,012
Pigs .. .. .	54,935
Total	116,725

The total number of animals slaughtered shows an increase over last year of 2,062 cattle. The small increase in the number of calves slaughtered was offset by the decrease in the number of pigs and sheep.

As more work is involved in inspecting, or for that matter slaughtering, cattle than, for instance, sheep, it was necessary, for statistical purposes, to find some sort of standardised unit. The following, therefore, was adopted:- one cattle unit became equal to two pigs, three calves or five sheep. This unit figure for 1967 was 53,835, an increase of 2,053 over 1966, giving an average number of units per week of 1,035. (In 1958 the figure was 387).

Table II shows the number of animals slaughtered and inspected since the abattoir commenced operations in 1954.



TABLE II

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
1962 .. ..	93,853	40,972	788
1963 .. ..	85,283	41,611	800
1964 .. ..	99,297	46,172	888
1965 .. ..	116,033	53,790	1,034
1966 .. ..	114,663	51,782	996
1967 .. ..	116,725	53,835	1,035

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

Result of post-mortem inspection

Six hundred and thirty whole carcasses were rejected as unfit for human consumption, a decrease of 54 over 1966, which represents 0.54% of the total number of animals slaughtered. In addition, 52,211 animals had some part rejected as unfit for human consumption. This means that some 45.3% of the animals slaughtered had some disease, infection, condition or infestation present.



Table III shows the number of whole carcasses rejected as unfit for human consumption 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>					
Swine erysipelas	-	-	-	-	4
Tuberculosis, generalised	1	-	-	-	-
<u>Generalised systemic infections:</u>					
Fever	-	-	1	2	5
Injury, acute septic	-	1	-	2	-
Mastitis, acute septic	-	2	-	-	-
Metritis, acute septic	-	2	-	2	-
Multiple abscesses	-	-	-	1	59
with necrotic tail	-	-	-	-	7
Pericarditis, acute septic	-	-	-	-	4
Peritonitis, acute septic	1	1	-	2	5
with septic pleurisy	-	-	-	-	6
with septic pneumonia	-	-	-	-	3
with necrotic tail	-	-	-	-	1
Pleurisy, acute septic	-	-	-	2	3
with septic pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia, acute septic	-	-	7	8	84
with necrotic tail	-	-	-	-	94
Polyarthrititis	-	-	-	2	55
Pyæmia	-	2	4	2	9
Septicaemia	-	-	1	-	2
<u>Parasitic conditions:</u>					
Ovis, cysticercus, generalised	-	-	-	1	-
Carried forward:	2	8	13	24	342

TABLE III (continued)

Diseases and conditions rendering animals unfit for food	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Brought forward:	2	8	13	24	342
<u>Degenerative and other conditions:</u>					
Anaemia	1	-	-	1	1
Icterus	-	-	-	2	1
Oedema, generalised	-	16	4	34	14
with emaciation	-	3	-	81	3
with arthritis	-	-	-	5	-
with abscesses	-	-	-	1	1
Osteomyelitis	-	-	-	-	2
Pyelonephritis, bilateral	1	4	-	-	3
Uremia	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Neoplasms:</u>					
Lymphadenoma, multiple	-	-	-	1	1
Lymphosarcoma, multiple	-	-	-	-	1
Miscellaneous	-	2	-	1	1
<u>Other miscellaneous conditions:</u>					
Bloodsplashing, extensive	-	-	-	-	1
Bruising, extensive	1	3	-	4	-
Contamination	-	-	-	-	1
Emaciation, pathological	-	-	-	3	3
Gangrene	-	-	-	1	3
Immaturity	-	-	8	4	-
Metabolic disorder	-	-	-	1	1
Moribund	2	1	1	4	7
Odour, abnormal	-	3	1	1	1
Total:	7	40	27	168	388



TABLE IV

PART carcasses and offals rejected

Diseases and conditions rendering animals unfit for food	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Bacterial diseases:</u>					
Actinomycosis	40	5	-	-	1
John's disease	1	4	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	9	6	-	-	757
<u>Local inflammatory processes:</u>					
Abscesses	1,188	219	5	51	1,039
Arthritis	6	11	2	70	1,077
Bites	-	-	-	-	14
"Black Beef"	5	73	-	-	-
Bruising	449	232	9	63	528
Cirrhosis	47	23	3	-	366
Cysts	1	1	-	-	3
Emphysema	13	44	-	-	1
Erythema	-	-	-	-	174
Fat necrosis	13	4	-	11	1
Fatty change	10	23	2	1	5
Fibrosis	11	2	-	9	20
Fractures	5	12	-	13	86
Hydronephrosis	7	45	-	3	44
Mastitis	-	3	-	-	1
Metaplasia	-	-	-	-	8
Myocarditis	-	2	-	-	-
Nephritis	10	167	8	1	25
Oedema	14	110	1	20	9
Pleurisy, pericarditis & peritonitis	5,140	848	19	189	6,262
Pneumonia	218	25	40	1,338	11,397
Rupture	-	-	-	-	33
Telangiectasis	73	314	-	-	-
Ulceration	3	1	-	-	-

TABLE IV (continued)

Diseases and conditions rendering animals unfit for food	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Parasitic Infestations:</u>					
Ascariasis	-	-	-	-	7,621
Cysticercus bovis	67	12	-	-	-
Cysticercus ovis	-	-	-	4	-
Fascioliasis	3,285	666	-	929	-
Hydatidosis	22	9	-	42	14
Linguatula	88	19	-	-	-
Liver parasites (miscellaneous)	79	14	-	2,310	3
Lung parasites (miscellaneous)	96	21	-	3,816	5,314
<u>Neoplasms:</u>					
Miscellaneous	1	1	-	-	1
Lipoma	1	-	-	-	-
Papilloma	1	-	-	-	-
<u>Other miscellaneous conditions:</u>					
Anaemia	-	3	-	3	-
Aspiration of stomach contents etc.	201	128	16	2	10,350
Abnormal odour	5	4	-	-	-
Bile staining	-	-	14	1	84
Bloodsplashing	8	5	3	9	7
Contamination by intestinal contents	1,102	237	34	423	121
Haemorrhage	18	3	1	-	12
Laceration	4	-	-	-	4
Melanosis	4	3	-	2	5
Osteomalacia	2	-	-	-	1
Othematoma	-	-	-	-	13
Not scalded	-	-	-	-	9
Shotty eruption	-	-	-	-	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	6	40	27	168	388	629
Carcasses of which some part or organ was unfit	8,689	1,059	118	8,689	32,824	51,379
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases and conditions other than tuberculosis and cysticercus bovis	59.1%	46.6%	5.3%	21%	60.5%	44.6%
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>						
Whole carcasses unfit	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was unfit	3	1	-	-	757	761
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.03%	0.04%	-	-	1.4%	0.65%
<u>CYSTICERCUS BOVIS ONLY</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was unfit	67	12	-	-	-	79
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	67	12	-	-	-	79
Generalised	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Tuberculosis

Five cattle and 757 pigs were found to be affected with tuberculosis during the year. One of the cattle was a case of generalised tuberculosis and the majority of the pigs were only affected in the head (submaxillary lymph nodes). Whilst the number of cattle affected remained small the number of pigs found to have tuberculosis increased by 474.

In addition 3 cattle were slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1964 as reactors but none showed any macroscopic signs of tuberculosis.

## Cysticercosis

Cysticercosis covers tape worms found in man (*Taenia solium* and *Taenia saginata*), the cystic stages of which are found in cattle and pigs respectively; and two tape worms found in dogs (*Taenia ovis* and *Taenia marginata*), the cystic stages of which 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.

Seventy-nine cases of *Cysticercus bovis* were found; as the cyst is easily destroyed by freezing all affected carcasses were transferred either to cold storage in Salisbury or Southampton 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 0.05%.

## Disposal of meat and offal rejected as unfit for human consumption

As no means of sterilisation is provided at the abattoir, all meat and offal rejected as unfit for human consumption is taken in large containers to the by-products factory of F.M.C. (Meat) Ltd., at Stoke Bardolph, Nottingham except for a small amount of livers taken by Dinmodog Products Ltd., Tisbury.

One hundred and forty-eight tons, thirteen-hundred weight, two quarters and six pounds were so rejected as Table VI shows. This shows an increase of  $25\frac{1}{4}$  tons over 1966.



TABLE VI

Weight in lb. of meat and offal rejected for human consumption

	Meat	Offal	Total
Tuberculosis	8,003	253	8,256
Other diseases	93,928	230,854	324,782
Total	101,931	231,107	333,038

On no occasion during the year was it necessary to seize any meat under Section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Other food products

In addition to the amount enumerated in part III above, some 1,291 lbs. of offal and 2,118 lbs. of meat were rejected as unfit for human consumption after routine inspection for various causes which develop during storage. 74 lbs. of imported offal and 297 lbs. of imported meat were also rejected either at the abattoir or at the premises of Wilsons Meats Ltd. in Churchfields.

Conclusion

It will be seen from the figures given how the time spent exclusively on meat inspection has increased over the past decade and there seems to be every indication, from projects being considered, that this increase will continue.

ANNEX

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1967  
FOR THE CITY OF SALISBURY IN THE COUNTY OF WILTSHIRE

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration  
of the Factories Act, 1961

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	17	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	172	21	5	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	140	17	-	-
TOTAL:	329	21	5	-



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	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	5	6	-	5	-
(c) Not separate for sexes .. ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) .. ..	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	7	-	5	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work  (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (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	2	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	3	-	-	-	-	-

(Signed) F.R. Hollins

Medical Officer of Health

July, 1968.









