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Contributors

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CITY OF NEW SARUM

THE
ANNUAL REPORTS
of the
Medical Officer of Health
and
Senior Public Health Inspector
for the year 1969

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, 1969.

- (a) The number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of 1969 together with the number of families and the number of persons dwelling therein:-
One dwelling
One family
Nine persons
- (b) The number of new cases of overcrowding reported during 1969:-
None
- (c) The number of known cases of overcrowding relieved during 1969 and the number 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 1969:-
None

J.R. H.S. [Signature]

Medical Officer of Health.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

CITY OF SALISBURY

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1969. The Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector is incorporated.

During the year there have been some changes in the staff of the Department but apart from these there have been no other alterations in personnel. It is a pleasure to acknowledge the co-operation and assistance of all who have worked in the department, and to express my appreciation of the way they carried out their duties.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF

I also wish to record my gratitude to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their support and assistance. I would also like to thank the various departments of the City of Salisbury for their very helpful co-operation in all matters where we had joint interests.

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

I also acknowledge the interest shown by Dr. C. D. F. Lysons, County Medical Officer of Health for Wiltshire, and to thank the General Practitioners of the City of Salisbury for their very willing co-operation and assistance at all times.

THE REPORT

OF

THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1969

Medical Officer of Health.

CITY OF SALT LAKE

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

THE REPORT

OF

THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1969

INDEX

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1969. The Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector is incorporated.

During the year there have been some changes in the office staff of the Department but apart from these there have been no other alterations in personnel. It gives me great pleasure to record the wholehearted co-operation and enthusiastic approach to the health problems of all who work in the department, and to express my appreciation of the way they carried out their duties.

I also wish to record my gratitude to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their continuing support. I would also like to thank my colleagues, the other chief officers, and their departmental staffs for their very helpful co-operation in all matters where we had joint interests.

I also acknowledge the interest shown by Dr. C. D. L. Lycett, County Medical Officer of Health, Wiltshire, and to thank the General Practitioners of the City of Salisbury for their very willing co-operation and assistance at all times.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J.R. H. Davis

Medical Officer of Health.

Index

Members of the Public Health Committee

Staff of the Health Department

Will

Statistics

The

Immunisation and Vaccination Statistics

Housing

Pre

Re

Common Lodging Houses

Noise Abatement

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act

Public Health Administration

Housing Statistic - Slum Clearance

Inspection of Dwelling Houses

Premises and Occupations which are Con

and Regulations

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1969

Food & Drugs Act 1955: Poultry Inspection

Food Inspection

Milk Sampling

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

Meat Inspection

Factories Act 1961

INDEX

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Index	1
Foreword	3
Members of the Public Health Committee	5
Staff of the Health Department	6
Wiltshire County Council Staff - Health Visitors and School Nurses	7
Statistics and Vital Statistics	8-9
The Birth Rate	10
Stillbirths	11
The Illegitimate Birth Rate	12
Causes of Death	13-18
Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)	19
Tuberculosis	20
Venereal Disease	21
Immunisation and Vaccination	22
Immunisation and Smallpox Vaccination Statistics	23
Housing for the Elderly	24
Provision for the Care of the Sick and Elderly	25
Sewage Disposal	25
Refuse Disposal	25
Water Supplies	25
Common Lodging Houses	25

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

General Hygiene	26
Noise Abatement	26
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act 1951	26
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963	26-28
Public Health Administration	29-31
Housing Statistics - Slum Clearance	32
Inspection of Dwelling Houses	33
Premises and Occupations which are Controlled by Bye-Laws and Regulations	34
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960	35
Food & Drugs Act 1955: Poultry Inspection	36
Food Inspection	36
Milk Sampling	37
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949	38-39
Meat Inspection	40-48
Factories Act 1961	49-51

INDEX

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICE OF HEALTH

1	Index
2	Foreword
3	Members of the Public Health Committee
4	Staff of the Health Department
5	Withshire County Council Staff - Health Visitors and School Nurses
6	Statistics and Vital Statistics
7	The Birth Rate
8-9	Stillbirths
10	The Illegitimate Birth Rate
11	Causes of Death
12-18	Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)
19	Tuberculosis
20	Venerable Diseases
21	Immunization and Vaccination
22	Immunization and Smallpox Vaccination Statistics
23	Housing for the Elderly
24	Provision for the Care of the Sick and Elderly
25	Sewerage Disposal
26	Burying Grounds
27	Latrine Disposal
28	Common Lodging Houses
29	General Hygiene
30	Noise Abatement
31	Rag Pick and Other Filth Materials Act 1957
32-33	Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1957
34-35	Public Health Administration
36	Housing Statistics - Room Clearance
37	Inspection of Dwelling Houses
38	Premises and Occupations which are Controlled by By-laws
39	and Regulations
40	Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960
41	Food & Drugs Act 1955: Food Hygiene Inspection
42	Food Inspection
43	Milk Sampling
44-45	Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949
46-48	Heat Inspection
49-51	Factories Act 1937

<https://archive.org/details/b30068411>

Foreword

This report is concerned mainly with the environmental aspects of public health and statistical tables etc. are directly comparable with those of previous years. This provides that degree of continuity which is so important when considering the problems of environmental health. It also contains details of the immunisation programmes that have been carried out, details of which have been provided by the Health and Welfare Department of the Wiltshire County Council through the courtesy of Dr. C. D. L. Lycett, County Medical Officer of Health.

Throughout most of the year the health of the inhabitants remained extremely good but in December a severe outbreak of influenza commenced which reached epidemic proportions towards the end of the month. This was part of a nationwide outbreak and was due to the A2/Hong Kong strain. It resulted in a severe illness in many cases with the usual complications and the epidemic continued into the early part of the new year before gradually dying out.

In the environmental field housing continued to pose many difficult problems though steady progress continued both in the provision of new houses, and the improvement of older properties. Suitable accommodation for the elderly continues to be a matter of concern, and reference to this will be found in the appropriate section of the report.

The South Wilts Water Board is responsible for the control of water supplies, and these are very satisfactory apart from a serious deficiency of fluoride.

The work of the Department continued satisfactorily throughout the year and good progress was made in dealing with the inspections under the Shops and Offices Act as will be apparent from the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector. This also shows the great increase in the throughput of the Abattoir compared to that of previous years.

In the field of health education regular sessions were held in most of the senior schools in the City, and I consider that these provide a most valuable supplement to the work of the teaching staff in dealing with medical, and medico social problems.

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Throughout most of the year the health of the inhabitants remained extremely good but in December a severe outbreak of influenza commenced which reached epidemic proportions towards the end of the month. This was part of a nationwide outbreak and was due to the A/Hong Kong strain. It resulted in a severe illness in many cases with the usual complications and the epidemic continued into the early part of the new year before gradually dying out.

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The South White Water Board is responsible for the control of water supplies, and these are very satisfactory apart from a serious deficiency of fluorides.

The work of the Department continued satisfactorily throughout the year and good progress was made in dealing with the inspections under the Shops and Offices Act as will be apparent from the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector. This also shows the great increase in the throughput of the Abattoir compared to that of previous years.

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MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

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

Vice Chairman

The Mayor.

Alderman Mrs. B. D. Brown, 4 Crestmount Drive, Queen Alexandra Road,
Salisbury.

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, 21 New Zealand Avenue, Salisbury.

Councillor Mrs. E. M. Hoy, "Holmside", Elm Grove Road, Salisbury.

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

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

Councillor G. H. A. Stocken, St. Andrew's House, 27 West Street, Wilton.

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

Councillor Mrs. K. M. Whaley, "Glenside", Shady Bower, Salisbury.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Dr. F. R. Hollins, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.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.

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., M.A.P.H.I.

MEAT INSPECTORS

Mr. A. Kendall, C.M.I.

Mr. R. R. White, C.M.I.

Mr. K. W. Davey, C.M.I.

CLERICAL STAFF

Mrs. J. Weeks

Mrs. W. Heuston (Commenced 15.12.69)

Miss S. Marsh (Commenced 3.3.69)

Mrs. D. Ralls (Resigned 12.12.69)

Miss A. Bramley (Resigned 28.2.69)

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.

Mrs. J. Heard, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (Deceased)

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.

Miss M. C. R. Butler, S.R.N., S.C., O.N.C.E., H.V.Cert.

Miss A. M. Yates, R.S.C.N., S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss L. Sage, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss S. Evans, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss D. Cantillon, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. B. Morgan, S.R.N., S.C.M., Prem. Baby Cert. H.V.Cert.

(Commenced May, 1969)

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

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

Mrs. S. Whitby, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part time)

STATISTICS

General Statistics

Area in acres	3,640
Number of inhabited houses (a) 1969	12,461
(b) 1965	11,301
Rateable Value	£1,859,207
The sum represented by a penny rate	£7,340
Rateable value for the year 1959	£625,992
The sum represented by a penny rate in 1959	£2,501

During the period under review there has been a further increase of 157 inhabited houses. The present total of 12,461 represents an increase of 1,933 in the ten year period since 1959 as the number at the end of that year was 10,528. During 1969 a large number of new council houses and flats were completed and the rehousing of those in sub-standard accommodation continues. Other older properties which could be improved to a reasonable standard have had the necessary work carried out. As I stated in the report for 1968 health inspectors have no longer to contend with large slum areas, but are concerned with the problem of individual unfit houses, very small clearance areas of about two or three houses, and giving advice in respect of improvements to older properties. These various works are steadily raising the quality of accommodation in the City and the high degree of stability of the population is an important factor in achieving this result.

VITAL STATISTICS

Registrar General's estimated mid-year Home Population for 1969	36,440
Registrar General's estimated mid-year Home Population for 1968	36,320

BIRTHS

	<u>Total</u>		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	1969	: 1965	1969	: 1965	1969	: 1965
Live - Legitimate	472	531	255	263	217	268
Illegitimate	67	62	29	24	38	38
All births	539	593	284	287	255	306
Total Birth Rate per 1,000 population 1969	..	..	..	..	..	14.8
Total Birth Rate per 1,000 population 1965	..	..	..	..	..	16.5
Area comparability factor	..	..	..	..	..	1.0
Adjusted Birth Rate	..	..	..	..	..	14.8
Illegitimate Live Births (percentage of total live births)	..	..	..	..	..	8.0

	<u>Total</u>		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
Stillbirths - Legitimate	..	7	5		2	
Illegitimate	..	-	-		-	
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	13.0
Total Live and Stillbirths	546

VITAL STATISTICS (Contd.)

DEATHS

	<u>Total</u>			<u>Male</u>			<u>Female</u>		
	517			256			261		
Total Death Rate per 1,000 population	14.2	
Area comparability factor68	
Adjusted Death Rate	9.7	
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year of age)	11	
Infant Mortality Rates									
Total infant deaths under 1 year per 1,000 total live births	30.0	
Legitimate infant deaths under 1 year per 1,000 total legitimate live births	32.0	
Illegitimate infant deaths under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births	15.0	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	11.0	
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births	6.0	
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	18.0	
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	0	
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	0	

This year shows another very slight rise in the estimated population of the City, the actual figure being 120. Such an increase means that the population is remaining very stable indeed unlike so many other cities and towns throughout the country. The 1961 census which was the last year when an actual count was taken gave the actual population of the City as 35,492 or just a 1,000 less than it is now.

If the birth rate continues to fall the population will maintain or even increase this degree of stability which it has exhibited during the past decade. The corrected birth rate has also shown a very slight drop, the ratio of the two being 14.8 : 9.7. This ratio illustrates the degree of natural increase, but does not, of course, take emigration or immigration into account.

All these figures are most important in planning the housing needs of the future, whilst a stable population does avoid an enormous build up of those who are awaiting houses, both in the private and the council sectors.

The Birth Rate

Year	Salisbury City	England and Wales
1965	16.57	18.1
1966	16.69	17.7
1967	17.6	17.2
1968	16.2	16.9
1969	14.8	16.3

The table shows the changes in the birth rate of the City, and England and Wales as a whole, during the past five years. This shows that the figures for 1969 is the lowest for the period, and that the City rate is considerably lower than that for the country as a whole. This fall continues the reduction which began in the previous year, but whether it proves to be significant or only a trough in a series of waves will only become apparent after some years. On the other hand it must be remembered that these rates are still higher than those during the 1950s when the national rate fell to 15 in 1955 and the City rate to 14.75. In his annual report for the year 1968 the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health and Social Security stated that "over the next few years births are expected to increase again". Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that the great emphasis which is now being placed on family planning will help to reduce the rate and keep it at a lower level. In this connection it is essential to remember that in the case of babies born at the present time boys have a life expectancy of almost 69 years, and girls 75 years. This is a very different state of affairs from those days not so many years ago when the infant mortality rate was high and the life expectancy a great deal less than it is today. In those days it was considered necessary to have fairly large families, whereas today we must do all we can to encourage people to have small ones for social and economic reasons both for the national as well as the family point of view.

Stillbirths

Year	Male	Female	Total	Rate for Salisbury
1965	6	3	9	14.95
1966	3	2	5	8.25
1967	7	6	13	20.00
1968	2	3	5	8.00
1969	5	2	7	13.00

The rise illustrates fluctuations that a couple of cases can produce in a rate that is based on very small numbers. As a matter of interest the figure is exactly the same as the national rate and the total of only seven cases is extremely low. All the stillbirths occurring in the City were legitimate, and so there have been no illegitimate stillbirths in the City for several years.

The Illegitimate Birth Rate

Year	Rate	Year	Rate
1954	5.5	1964	8.1
1955	4.3	1965	10.45
1956	4.4	1966	10.98
1957	4.9	1967	9.9
1958	6.0	1968	9.0
1959	5.36	1969	12.0

For several years I have referred with concern to the high numbers of illegitimate children born to mothers in the City of Salisbury. It will be obvious from the figures in the above table that the increases occurred during the 1960s. This rate is the percentage of the total live births that are illegitimate, and though the baby may be born anywhere in the country the figures are corrected to produce an accurate local rate. During the three year period 1966-68 there was a downward trend, but last year I warned against any optimism about this short period, and my warning has now been justified. During the year 1969 five hundred and thirty-nine babies were registered as Salisbury births and sixty-seven of these were illegitimate. This compares unfavourably with the rate of 8 for England and Wales, so though the total birth rate is lower the illegitimate birth rate is higher than the national average.

These figures, and particularly the latest, pose a serious challenge to those who are interested in the welfare of young people. Health education and personal relationships discussions conducted by medical teams, teachers, and youth organisers will provide these young people with basic knowledge, but no matter how carefully such programmes are planned and conducted, in my opinion, they are only a part of the answer. It seems to me that a great deal more responsibility for the well being and discipline of their children will have to be borne by parents. This should begin when the children are quite young and it is most important that it should continue throughout the senior school career. Too often parents take the easy way out by doing or saying nothing until it is too late. Many school leavers have said to me that they wished there was more discipline at home, but as it was they felt their parents did not care what they did.

It is certainly time that society and all the forces of society should try to educate - not the children - but their parents. If this could be done and a sense of real stability and self discipline created in the children so as to give them, not only the feeling of complete security which is so important, but at the same time those values of traditional morality which modern psychiatrists are now regarding as being even more important in the development of a secure and integrated personality.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CITY OF SALISBURY, 1969

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																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH (Continued)

[illegible]

CAUSES OF DEATH (Continued)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years						75 and over
					1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55		55-65
(ther diseases of digestive system	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
(ther diseases, Genito-urinary system	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital anomalies	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birth injury, difficult labour	M	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle accidents	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other accidents	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other external causes	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total all causes:	M	256	3	8	1	4	15	33	88	101	
	F	261	3	2	-	1	11	16	51	174	

Causes of Death

The death returns for the City of Salisbury for the year 1969 emphasize points that I have stressed in the past. The total number of deaths amounted to 517 which is a drop of 37 compared to the previous year. It will be apparent from the table that this total is divided very evenly between male and female with a slight preponderance on the female side. It will also be noted that only 103 of these deaths occurred under the age of 65 years, a reduction of 24 when compared with the figure for the previous year which was 127. Furthermore, 16 of these 103 deaths occurred within the first year of life. This problem of longlivity leading to the problems of the aged will be referred to in another section of the report where the figures will be considered in greater detail.

The major cause of death was, of course, cardio vascular disease which accounted for a total of 285 out of the 517. Coronary heart disease was responsible for 140 of these 285 in the proportions shown in the table. This also shows that the commonest age in the case of men was the 20 year period between the ages of 55 years and 74 years, whereas in the case of women it was over the age of 75 years. Cerebral thrombosis (so-called "stroke") was responsible for a further 72 deaths of which 63 occurred over the age of 65 years.

Cancer of the Lung

This condition has shown itself to be responsible for more deaths than any other malignant tumours, and the total is a little greater than all the deaths from cancer of the breast, uterus, prostate and stomach added together.

The following table does not show any marked change from previous years. None-the-less deaths from cancer of the lung shows a steady and significant increase for the country as a whole. I have referred to this in previous reports and pointed out that the great majority of cases of lung cancer are directly attributable to heavy cigarette smoking, and so must be regarded as largely preventable. In his report for the year 1968 the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health and Social Security states, "The increase in mortality from lung cancer alone accounts for one quarter of the increase in total cancer deaths over those of 1967*."

Year	Cancer of the Lung			All forms of Cancer
	Male	Female	Total	Total Deaths
1969	18	6	24	93
1968	19	3	22	96
1967	18	1	19	76
1966	18	4	22	84
1965	23	2	25	97

Cancer of the Uterus

Only one death occurred from this condition during the year 1969, compared to 6 deaths in women due to lung cancer, and 5 from cancer of the breast. This single death compared very favourably with the 6 deaths from this condition which occurred during the previous year. It is a subject that has achieved far more publicity and caused a good deal more emotion than other forms of cancer in women, and whilst this may be a good thing the other conditions should not be overlooked. Cervical cytology services are now available to all women in the city of Salisbury so there is no need for any to worry that it can not be done.

Cancer of the Breast

This is a common form of malignant tumour, and the outlook is very favourable when the disease is diagnosed in the early stages. In 1968 it was responsible for more than four times the number of deaths than cancer of the cervix. This illustrates the need for education of the public to an awareness of the condition, and to teach women how to examine their own breasts in the proper way. Leaflets giving this information clearly and simply have been obtained by the health department and may be obtained from this department or from the City Library.

Year	Deaths from Breast Cancer	Cancer of the Uterus
1969	5	1
1968	11	8
1967	7	1

Respiratory Diseases

There were no epidemics of influenza or other respiratory diseases during the year, and so deaths from this group of conditions was much lower than for the preceeding year - a total of 68 compared with 82 during 1968. Only 12 of these deaths occurred under the age of 64 years, and 6 of these were in the first year of life.

Accidents

Deaths under this heading continues to form a very small proportion of the total but they are important as all must be regarded as preventable. Six people died in the City as the result of road accidents involving motor accidents, and one of these was a child in the age group 1 - 4 years. Fourteen deaths occurred as the result of all other accidents which brings the total up to twenty and is eight more than in the year 1968. Deaths due to accidents, whether they occur on the road, in the home, or elsewhere must be regarded as a stimulus and a challenge to all who are concerned with accident prevention. The committees of the Salisbury Council who are responsible for road safety and accident prevention devote a great deal of time and effort to the vital but unglamorous task of teaching both adults and children the dangers in the home and on the roads. It is important that the public should realise the great amount of time and effort that goes into providing interesting and useful lectures and demonstrations; without such efforts it is more than possible that the figures might be considerably higher.

Year	Deaths from Road Accidents	Deaths from Other Accidents
1969	6	14
1968	5	11
1967	4	10

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	153	-	100	48	-	1	-	-	4	-
Whooping Cough	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Hepatitis	22	-	-	10	4	7	1	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-

The number of cases of measles was rather less this year than in 1968 and no serious complications were reported. The incidence of this disease will now be watched with interest as immunisation is being offered and all patients who wish to have their children protected can bring them to the clinics.

There was an increase in the number of cases of infective hepatitis notified during the year. In many instances close family contacts were given a protective injection of gamma-globulin by their private doctors.

The numbers of other notifiable diseases were so small that they do not call for any special comment except that they emphasise the tremendous change that has taken place in the incidence of these diseases such as whooping cough which used to be so very common.

Food Poisoning

The following are particulars of cases of food poisoning during 1969:-

(a) Total number of outbreaks	3
(b) Total number of cases	4
(c) Number of deaths	1

Only three outbreaks of food poisoning due to salmonella were confirmed during the year. The first occurred in a husband and wife but the three children did not contract the disease. It was due to the widespread strain Salmonella 412D. The wife was engaged in packaging dried food so routine precautions were instituted with the full co-operation of the management and no spread occurred.

In the other two outbreaks only a young child and an elderly person respectively were affected giving a total of four cases for the year.

Tuberculosis

T.B. Register 1969

Male	-	Pulmonary:	85	Non-Pulmonary:	16	Total:	101
Female	-	Pulmonary:	64	Non-Pulmonary:	15	Total:	79
Total number of cases on register							180
Recovered and discharged during the year							
			Male:	17	Female:	14	Total: 31
Total number of deaths during the year							
			Male:	2	Female:	2	Total: 4
New cases taken on register							
			Male:	5	Female:	2	Total: 7
All 7 new cases were suffering from the pulmonary form of the disease.							
One male and one female left the district.							

A detailed review of the register was carried out during the year and as a result the figures were amended and the totals given above show the state of the disease at the end of the year 1969. It will be noted that a total of 31 cases were discharged as cured, whilst the number of deaths only amount to 4. This clearly illustrates the complete change that has taken place in the outlook of this disease in the last two decades. Furthermore, only 7 new cases, all of the pulmonary type, were recorded and entered in the register in the period under review. The steady decline in the incidence of the disease continued and also in the age pattern. Tuberculosis used to be a disease in young people but the age of onset has shifted dramatically in recent years. This trend is clearly illustrated by the figures above. Five of the new cases were diagnosed in people over the age of 60 whilst the other two cases were 35 and 23 years respectively. Not a single case was recorded in a teenager.

B.C.G. vaccination is offered as a routine control measure to all children in the city's senior schools. Arrangements for these sessions are made by Dr. C.D.L. Lycett, County Medical Officer, Wiltshire County Council. The sessions are usually well attended and only very small numbers do not turn up for vaccination.

Venereal Disease

Information for a small city such as Salisbury tends to be unreliable for two reasons. Firstly, the total number of cases is usually quite small, and when transformed into a percentage or rates even the difference of one or two cases can make a disproportionate variation. Secondly, many of those who seek treatment often go to clinics in large centres outside the city where they may give false names and addresses. Nevertheless, bearing these fallacies in mind it is possible to form a reasonably accurate assessment of the trend over a period of time.

The information contained in this report is compiled from the returns of the special treatment centres in Salisbury and Southampton, and refers to all those who have given this city as their home address.

New cases registered during the year 1969

Clinic	Syphilis Early		Syphilis Late		Gonorrhoea		Other Venereal Conditions		Total of all Venereal Conditions	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Salisbury	-	-	-	-	10	5	39	35	49	40
Southampton	-	-	-	-	2	1	11	1	13	2
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	12	6	50	36	62	42

It will be apparent from the above figures that the number of cases of gonorrhoea were considerably less than last year, and that no cases of syphilis were recorded. This is certainly encouraging in view of the national trend which continues to show a considerable increase especially as regards gonorrhoea. Actually the figures are not comparable with those of last year, but it is hoped that they will form the basis of comparison for future years. In another section of this report dealing with personal relationships classes, mention is made that information about these diseases is given to school leavers in the senior schools in the city. It is only when people realise the dangers and complications of these diseases that they are likely to heed them, and it is my sincere hope that instruction on this subject will have some influence in this great medico-social problem.

Immunisation and Vaccination

These are the responsibility of the Wiltshire County Council as the local health authority, and Dr. C.D.L. Lycett, County Medical Officer of Health is responsible for making the appropriate administrative arrangements to ensure that all children are immunised correctly and at the proper ages.

The following tables give the details for the City of Salisbury and were provided through the courtesy of Dr. C.D.L. Lycett.

Immunisation against poliomyelitis, whooping cough, diphtheria, tetanus and measles is carried out at the various local authority clinics by medical officers of health in the local authority health service or in the surgery of the doctors with whom the baby is registered. The choice rests with the mother who decides which arrangement is more suitable to her particular set of circumstances. Vaccination against smallpox, however, is only carried out by the private practitioners.

Smallpox Vaccinations

Age group	0-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	1	2-4	5-15
Vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	121	27
Re-vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	9	36

Immunisation and Smallpox Vaccination Statistics 1969

Year of Birth		1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1960-64	1954-59	Others under 16
Primary imms. completed during 1969	Diph.	201	225	17	6	1	8	-	-
	Wh/c.	201	219	15	-	-	-	-	-
	Tet.	201	225	17	6	1	16	3	20
	Meas-les	-	51	123	29	16	47	3	-
	Polio.	202	227	20	4	7	41	19	-
Reinforcing Imms. given in 1969	Diph.	-	108	201	9	67	505	14	11
	Wh/c.	-	89	134	3	2	23	4	11
	Tet.	-	108	201	9	67	514	20	49
	Polio.	-	105	187	9	71	298	10	21

Housing for the Elderly

In my annual report for the years 1967 and 1968 I devoted several pages to this serious problem, and I do not feel that I owe any apology for referring to the matter yet again. As mentioned previously it was agreed by the City Council that one new group dwelling would be built each year for a period of five years, yet in the year to which this report refers only one block with accommodation for eight persons was completed. This is no reflection on contractors or department but illustrates that plans of this nature take a long time to reach fruition. Land has to be purchased - usually in small lots, plans prepared, estimates obtained, and contracts agreed, all these time consuming events have to be completed before a solitary brick is laid. From now on matters should move much more swiftly but it is essential that all who are in any way concerned should do their utmost to ensure that no delays occur. The problem of the aged is already with us, and if it is to be kept under control an adequate programme must go ahead. In this connection it is important to consider the most suitable types of sites. In the past it was considered that quiet and secluded places were the ideal spots for these old people, but this is certainly not the case. Old people like to see street scenes and the interest provided by passers-by and vehicles. Generally speaking hearing is less acute so that street noises are not such a serious problem as they are to those of a younger age group.

A central site, close to shops and where there is activity going on, is much more suitable than one that is hidden away in some forgotten backwater. Unfortunately, such sites are expensive but here it is necessary to weigh the various factors in the balance, never forgetting that most important factor of all - the need of individual human beings. Our aged population is rapidly increasing, and more and more are going to need the group dwelling type of accommodation as time goes on. Life expectancy continues to rise and councils must be prepared to face this fact. Salisbury is headed on the right path, and if timetables are adhered to it should be able to keep the problem under control.

Provision for the Care of the Sick and Elderly

Provision is made under section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, or the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, to permit the removal of sick and elderly people to hospital. These provisions are designed to deal with those people who are unable to look after themselves properly, and who refuse to go into hospital when this is suggested by their doctors.

To invoke the law it is necessary to present the details of the case to a magistrate who, if satisfied, grants the appropriate authority. During the year it was not found necessary to take any action under these Acts.

Sewage Disposal

The large sewage works situated on the outskirts of the City at Petersfinger is a very modern installation that is capable of meeting the needs of a growing population. Throughout the year it continued to function smoothly and efficiently. The effluent is discharged into the River Avon, and has not given rise to any problems of pollution.

Refuse Disposal

All refuse is at present disposed of by controlled tipping on a suitable site within the City voundary. This is regularly surveyed for rats and treated when necessary so as to keep the problem strictly under control. Flies are rarely a problem, but the tip is regularly dusted with insecticide which is supplied to the workmen by the Health Department.

Water Supplies

All water supplies for the City of Salisbury are controlled by the South Wilts Water Board. These supplies are obtained from deep wells in the chalk, and are then pumped to suitable covered storage reservoirs. These are situated in suitable positions on the tops of hills in the City. Samples of all water supplies intended for human consumption are sent weekly to the public health laboratory for bacteriological tests and chemical analysis. Samples are taken before and after chlorination, and copies of all the reports sent to your Medical Officer of Health. During the year under review all samples were completely satisfactory, and there were no outbreaks of any waterborne diseases.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no longer any common lodging houses registered in this City.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

General Hygiene

One thousand, three hundred and thirty two inspections of premises *(1,309) and 2,039 additional visits were made during the year *(1,702) including the following:-

129	Inspections of dwellings
189	" " drainage systems
40	" " restaurant kitchens
33	" " butchers' shops
18	" " bakehouses
25	" " factories

Sixty-one informal and 12 statutory notices were served and 82 informal and 17 statutory notices had been complied with at the end of the year, the latter including some outstanding from 1968.

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 to 31.

Noise Abatement Act 1960

Complaints involving factories on night work were again dealt with by late night visits and meter recordings and in one case investigations are still proceeding.

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

Eighty one premises received a general inspection during the year, the total number of registered premises now standing at 576, of which 406 have been inspected. An additional 271 visits were made to follow-up notices etc. Eighteen informal notices were served and 34 complied with, the latter including some outstanding from 1968.

* Figures for 1968.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 (cont'd)

Seventeen non-fatal accidents were reported, including 5 due to falls, 4 to fractures or bruising by falling objects, 4 strains or dislocations from moving or lifting articles, 1 by a meat slicing machine and 1 from using a meat knife.

Offices Remedied After Inspection

Sanitary Conveniences Regulations 1964:

Extra conveniences provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Partitions provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Artificial lighting provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Approach lobbies provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Permanent ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Doors labelled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cleansed/repaired/redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Incinerators provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Washing Facilities Regulations 1964:

Handbasins (with hot and cold water) provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Running hot water provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

Floors, staircases and passages:

Floors repaired/renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Floor covering renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Staircases and passages repaired/cleansed/redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Handrails provided/repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Open sides of stairs filled in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Artificial lighting provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Non-slip treads provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Machinery:

Fencing provided to fans, belt drives etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Guards provided to slicing machines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Doors to lift rooms provided with locks	3

Cleanliness:

Rooms repaired/cleansed/redecorated	21
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Temperature:

Heaters provided/renewed	10
Thermometers provided	15

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 (cont'd)

Offices Remedied After Inspection (cont'd)

Ventilation:

Ventilation provided/improved	12
Fans provided	5

Lighting:

Extra lighting provided	3
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Accommodation for clothing:

Provided	1
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Sitting facilities:

Extra seats for employees	2
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Eating facilities:

Rooms provided	1
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First Aid Order 1964:

First aid boxes provided/restocked	18
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Information for Employees Regulations 1965:

Abstracts of Act provided	24
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Temperature:

Heaters provided/renewed	10
Thermometers provided	12

PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Work completed during the year 1969

Housing:

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rain-water pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
External walls repaired or repointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Window and door sills renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dampness abated:-								
i. repairs to roof	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
ii. repairs to gutters or rain-water pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
iii. repairs to external walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
iv. waterproofing of internal walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
v. repairs to water pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sub-floor ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Skirting renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Windows renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sashcords provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Doors renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Floors renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fireproofing to stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Self-closing fire doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Firegrates or ranges repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New sink provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water tap repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bath waste-pipe extended...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hot water supply for flat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ventilation provided to bathroom with W.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ventilated food store provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Refuse receptacle provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Verminous rooms disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Sanitary Conveniences:

New water-closet basin provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water-closet cistern repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Water supply pipe repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Nuisances:

Offensive accumulation removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Smoke nuisance abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Work completed during the year 1969 (cont'd)

Drainage:

Drains/sewers examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Drains/sewers cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Drains/sewers repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Premises drained to sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Soil or ventilating pipe repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Inspection chamber provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Fresh air inlet repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gullies repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New gullies provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Inspection chamber covers renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Septic tank cover provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Food-preparing premises, shops, cafes, restaurant kitchens, stalls etc.:

Rooms and staircases cleansed or redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Fittings, benches, etc. cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Structural repairs carried out	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Adequate food storage facilities provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New benches provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Preparation tables resurfaced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sinks provided or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hot water supply provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wash-hand basin provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Wash-hand basins renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water heaters provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water heaters repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
First-aid boxes provided/restocked	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water-closets redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sanitary convenience disconnected from food room	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Artificial lighting provided to water-closet compartment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Extra lighting installed in food rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Returnable containers protected from contamination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Refuse receptacles renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yard area cleansed and rubbish removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Factories and Workplaces:

Intervening ventilated space provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary accommodation redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Work completed during the year 1969 (cont'd)

Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls & Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966:

Handwashing basins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hot water provided at washbasins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Handwashing materials provided at washbasins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Names and addresses displayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Covering provided to stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Clean and washable overclothing provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
First aid materials provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dirty vehicles cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Repairs to vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Only two informal notices were served during the year. One case involving 9 contraventions of 4 Regulations was heard in the Magistrate's Court and convictions were obtained in 5 cases (two being dismissed) as follows:-

Unsound food not kept apart from other food and
not removed from the stall - fine of £20

Food placed lower than eighteen inches above
the ground - fine of £5

Washing facilities not maintained in a
conveniently accessible position - fine of £5

A nail brush was not provided and the towel
was dirty - fine of £5

Stall not properly covered at back and side - fine of £5

HOUSING STATISTICS

SLUM CLEARANCE

HOUSES DEMOLISHED

Clearance Area No. 41 (Part)

71 and 73 The Friary

Individual Unfit Houses Demolished

1 - 3 Lampard's Terrace, Exeter Street

23 - 29 Lower Road, Bemerton

Parts of Buildings Closed

5A "Three Swans" yard, Winchester Street

Closing Orders Determined

16 Exeter Street

Demolitions in The Friary were completed during the year - a total of 122 houses.

INSPECTIONS OF DWELLING HOUSES

Housing Act 1936 and 1957

Unfit Properties:

Preliminary inspections	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Detailed inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Additional visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47

Housing Act 1961 (Multiple Occupation Regulations)

Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34
Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Preliminary notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Rent Act 1957

Interviews at office or premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
No applications for Certificates of Disrepair or cancellations of such certificates were received during the year.									

Housing Act 1969

Qualification Certificates issued	2
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Public Health Acts 1936 and 1961

Inspections	134
Additional visits	278
Preliminary notices served	23
Complied with	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27
Statutory notices served	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Complied with	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15

Housing Act 1957 - Part IV - Overcrowding

Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of additional visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Houses measured for permitted numbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27

Public Health Act 1936 - Sections 83 - 85

Number of inspections in connection with verminous premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
" " additional visits entailed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
" " new cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " verminous rooms sprayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
" " " " dusted with powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
" " " " gassed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

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-six general inspections and 168 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 and 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

Nine inspections with two additional visits were made on the one site together with one inspection of an individual van on an isolated temporary site.

Ice-Cream

Ninety-six samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination and 66 were found to be satisfactory (grades 1 and 2), 14 fairly satisfactory (grade 3) and 16 unsatisfactory (grade 4). 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 and 2, not more than 20% in Grade 3 and none into Grade 4. The 16 unsatisfactory samples were associated with unsterile rinse water used with the servers and follow-up samples after advice had been given proved satisfactory.

Grade/s	Premises				Vans			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Hard Ice-cream	31	15	8	8	-	-	-	-
Soft Ice-cream	-	-	-	-	13	7	2	4

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

The number of food premises subject to the above-named Regulations is 260 (as shown) and all have wash-hand basins for personal use and sinks for the washing of utensils, crockery and equipment.

71 Licensed Hotels & Public Houses	9 Canteens
69 Groceries and provisions	7 Fish and Chip fryers
34 Restaurant and Snack Bars	4 Bakers
23 School kitchens	2 Wet fish shops
19 Butchers	2 Guest Houses
16 Licensed clubs	2 Caterers
	2 Wholesalers

A total of 209 inspections with 116 additional visits were made during the year, the following table showing the variety of such premises visited:-

Type of Premises	Inspections	Additional Visits
Restaurant kitchens	40	14
Private school kitchens	3	1
County school kitchens	2	1
Canteen kitchens	1	-
Church hall kitchens	2	-
Snack bars	7	2
Social clubs	4	2
Licensed premises	7	6
Licensed premises selling snacks	5	1
Caterers	1	1
Butchers	33	8
Bakers	18	3
Fried fish	4	12
Wet fish	8	7
Grocers	31	10
Greengrocers	7	1
General stores	9	31
Cooked meat	2	3
Sweet manufacturers	5	1
Flour confectioners	3	-
Sugar confectioners	1	-
Food stall - cattle market	1	-
Cooked food - off sales	3	7
Wholesale food stores	-	2
Fruit and vegetable stores	2	1
Delivery vans	5	-
Supermarkets	4	2
Proposed food business	1	-
Notices served	...	11
Complied with	...	14

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, shopkeeper, 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 inspection) and also meat condemned at butchers' shops in the City.

451, lbs. 2 oz. meat (4 cwt. 3 lbs. 2 oz.)

4 cwt. 66 lbs. tinned meat

585 tins of soup, fruit, fish, vegetables etc.

125 pkts. savoury crisps

3 lbs. butter

6 st. 1 lb. preserving sugar

532 x 16 oz. pilchards

5 cwt. 48 lbs. (damaged by storm water)

34 bottles of wines & spirits (damaged by storm water)

33 dairy cream sponges

13 doz. lettuce

148½ lbs. chocolate

11 chicken pies

28 chicken & ham pies

45 steak & kidney pies

29 savoury beef pies

Breakdowns of refrigerated display counters which occurred during the year, resulted in the surrender of the following unsaleable quantities of food:-

49 assorted packets

18 cwt. 2 qtr. 1 st. 11 lbs. 1½ oz. of

various packed foods

179 gallons (approx.) of frozen ice-cream, mousse etc.

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	How discovered or reported	Nature of complaint or other irregularity	Action authorised
Chocolate Snow-creme	Complaint after sale	Containing a piece of plastic	Warning letter indicating legal proceedings for a future offence
Pork sausages	do.	Sour & mouldy	do.
Cornish pasty	do.	Affected by mould	do.
Steak & kidney pie	do.	Containing two metal washers	No further action taken
Bottle of milk	do.	Foreign object	do.

Milk Sampling

There are 53 distributors of "Pasteurised" and "U.H.T." milk on the register, including 2 dairies, selling bottled milk only: 6 new Dealer's licences were issued during the year. The dairies (including a pasteurising plant) are visited regularly, 21 inspections and 280 visits for samples being made. Two hundred and thirty samples were submitted for cleanliness and pasteurising efficiency, with an additional 48 samples for pasteurising efficiency alone, plus 123 washed bottles, results being shown below.

Milk Samples

<u>Number taken</u>	<u>Examination undertaken</u>	<u>Number satisfactory</u>	<u>Percentages satisfactory</u>
182	Statutory test for Pasteurised milk	180	98.9%
48	Phosphatase test only for Pasteurised milk	48	100.0%
11	Statutory test for Ultra High Temperature	11	100.0%
14	Statutory test for untreated milk	10	71.4%
123	Washed bottles submitted for bacterial cleanliness	115	93.5%
3	The presence of tubercle bacilli	3	100.0%
16	The presence of Brucella Abortus	16	100.0%

Two hundred and thirty milk samples (182 + 48: lines 1 and 2 in the table) 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 indicates 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.

Eight shops are now selling Ultra High Temperature milk: this is the "long-life" milk which will keep fresh for several months.

Biological Milk Samples

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

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

The Council retain the services of a private servicing company to carry out work on their behalf. They are engaged on an annual basis at a set fee for which they undertake to investigate all complaints received. 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, schools, hospitals, 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 rats or mice.

The sewage works and sewer treatment are excluded from the contract. This work is done by the City Engineer's staff under the supervision of a Public Health Inspector.

There have been no serious problems, and work has been of a routine nature. All complaints are dealt with promptly and by using a servicing company a trained operator is available at all times without delays due to holidays and sickness.

Summary of work carried out

Surface Infestations:

Total number of complaints received	194
Total number of properties inspected	489
Number found to be infested by RATS	131
MICE	42

Sewers:

Total number of manholes in foul and connected systems	1,484
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10% Test baiting (May)

Number of manholes test baited	164
Number of manholes showing bait taken	1

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 (cont'd)

Treatment of infested area (June)

Number of inspection chambers poisoned
baited 21

Total number of manholes showing take
of bait (including 4 which had
complete takes) 10

Baiting of Infested area (November)

The same 21 inspection chambers were baited
but no takes recorded, proving the first
treatment had been successful.

The area infested was on an estate where there is no sewer in the high-way. Groups of houses are drained in combination by branch pipes running through the garden areas. Baiting was carried out in the inspection chambers at suitable distances apart to give adequate coverage.

District Heating Ducts

During March, a minor rat infestation in a small section of the system was dealt with, entry appeared to have been through a defect in one of the inspection chambers. This was made good.

Test baiting across the whole of the system, involving 59 inspection chambers on the heating ducts, was carried out in May. None of the baits were taken.

MEAT INSPECTION - 1969

Introduction

Four inspectors are employed full-time at the abattoir. 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 Corporation's slaughtering contractors are F.M.C. (Meat) Ltd., who have in their employment, in addition to their Manager, 3 buyers, 3 salesmen, 10 cutters, 35 ancillary workers (including 19 porters and 3 checkers) 12 clerical and administrative workers, 6 drivers, 2 stockmen, 13 slaughtermen and 3 apprentices, 4 engineering and maintenance staff, 1 check weighman, canteen manageress, night watchman and 1 night cleaner. Total 95.

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 is 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 animals

The admission of dead animals and animals which have been killed and not bled to the abattoir is 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.

Admission of dead animals (cont'd)

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

Due to an amended book-keeping system, figures for this class of trade are not now available.

Number of animals slaughtered and inspected

The number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year is shown below:-

TABLE I

Beef	20,585
Calves	2,030
Sheep	32,768
Pigs	87,888
Total	143,271

The total number of animals slaughtered shows an increase over last year of 18,650 - an increase in the number of cattle, pigs and calves and a decrease in the number of sheep.

As more work is involved in slaughtering and inspecting 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 1969 was 71,759, an increase of 12,357 over 1968, giving an average number of units per week of 1,380. (In 1958 this 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
1968	124,621	59,402	1,142
1969	143,271	71,759	1,380

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

Result of post-mortem inspection

Nine hundred and fifty-five whole carcasses were rejected as unfit for human consumption, an increase of 3% over 1968; which represents 0.67% of the total number of animals slaughtered. In addition 97,852 animals had some part rejected as unfit for human consumption. This means that some 68.29% of the animals slaughtered had some diseased 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
<u>Generalised systemic infections:</u>					
Fever	1	-	4	3	2
Injury, acute septic	-	-	2	7	4
Mastitis acute septic	-	4	-	-	-
Multiple abscesses	-	-	-	3	-
with necrotic tail	-	-	-	-	36
Pericarditis, acute septic	-	-	-	-	4
Pneumonia, acute septic	1	4	8	4	183
with septic pleurisy	-	-	-	-	6
with septic injury, arthritis	-	-	-	-	2
with polyarthritis	-	-	-	-	6
with necrotic tail	-	-	-	-	204
with multiple abscess	-	-	-	1	4
with emaciation, oedema	-	1	-	1	3
with septic pericarditis	-	-	-	-	3
with septic peritonitis	-	-	-	-	3
Polyarthritis, acute septic	-	-	3	14	90
with emaciation, oedema	-	-	-	3	-
with multiple abscess	-	-	-	-	5
Pleurisy, acute septic	-	-	-	2	47
with peritonitis, pericarditis	-	-	-	2	11
with septic pericarditis	-	-	1	-	25
with peritonitis, pericarditis,	-	-	-	-	-
multiple abscesses	-	-	1	-	25
with necrotic tail	-	-	-	-	3
with multiple abscesses	-	-	-	-	2
Peritonitis, acute septic	2	4	-	4	1
with necrotic tail	-	-	-	-	1
Pyæmia	1	-	8	3	8
with necrotic tail	-	-	-	-	5
Septicaemia	1	-	4	1	7
Carried forward:	6	13	31	48	694

TABLE III (cont'd).

Diseases and conditions rendering animals unfit for food	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Degenerative and other conditions:</u>					
Anaemia	-	-	-	-	1
Icterus	-	-	-	3	3
Oedema	1	3	3	19	4
with emaciation	-	5	1	21	1
with arthritis	1	1	-	-	3
with pleurisy, peritonitis	1	2	-	1	-
with abscesses	-	1	-	2	2
with abnormal odour	-	-	-	-	1
Pyelonephritis	-	-	-	-	-
with multiple abscesses	-	-	-	-	1
bilateral	-	-	-	-	2
Uraemia	-	1	2	3	-
<u>Other miscellaneous conditions:</u>					
Bruising, extensive	-	1	-	2	5
with oedema	1	3	-	1	2
with peritonitis	-	-	-	1	-
Emaciation, pathological	-	2	-	2	-
Moribund	1	-	3	8	13
with pneumonia	1	-	1	4	6
Contamination	1	-	-	1	3
Tumours multiple	-	2	1	-	-
with malignant, extensive bruising	-	1	-	-	-
Bronchitis, acute septic	-	1	-	-	-
Fat necrosis, nephritis, oedema	-	1	-	-	-
Osteomalacia	-	-	1	-	-
Brown fat disease	-	-	-	-	2
Gangrene	-	-	-	-	2
Steatosis	-	-	-	-	1
Total:	13	37	43	116	746

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	90	18	-	-	1
Johne's disease	-	-	-	-	4
Tuberculosis	-	1	-	-	677
Necrosis, bacterial	-	-	-	1	-
<u>Local inflammatory processes:</u>					
Abscesses	1,163	282	16	30	964
Arthritis	11	22	1	52	683
Bites	-	1	-	-	5
"Black Beef"	2	23	-	-	2
Bruising	348	3,338	9	17	502
Cirrhosis	25	10	7	3	629
Cysts	22	40	-	3	14
Emphysema	13	116	-	-	9
Erythema/rash	1	3	-	-	108
Fat necrosis	25	19	1	2	337
Fatty change	20	25	3	1	172
Fibrosis/callous/scar	22	14	2	7	91
Fractures/dislocations	8	15	2	2	58
Hydro nephrosis	26	75	-	-	41
Mastitis	-	1	-	-	10
Metaplasia	-	-	-	-	7
Necrosis	6	27	4	1	1,510
Nephritis	18	291	5	7	30
Oedema	16	43	2	2	17
Pleurisy, pericarditis and peritonitis	3,887	1,526	53	133	11,152
Pneumonia	1,961	141	49	1,109	13,312
Rupture	4	2	-	1	55
Telangiectasis	148	636	6	4	11
Ulceration	1	10	-	-	4
Pynelonephritis	-	-	1	1	-
Myocarditis	-	-	-	-	8

TABLE IV (cont'd).

Diseases and conditions rendering animals unfit for food	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Parasitic infestations:</u>					
Ascariasis	-	-	-	-	9,183
Cysticercus bovis	96	26	2	4	129
Cysticercus ovis	1	-	-	18	1
Fascioliasis	5,064	2,134	43	1,554	125
Hydatidosis	46	63	-	86	15
Linguatula	102	33	-	-	8
Liver parasites	101	56	7	3,060	1,889
Lung parasites	13	22	24	2,285	2,826
Mesentery parasites	8	9	-	-	-
Hepatitis parasites	-	1	-	-	-
Warble	3	2	-	-	-
<u>Neoplasms:</u>					
Miscellaneous	1	2	-	-	9
<u>Miscellaneous:</u>					
Aspiration	79	86	2	-	16,286
Abnormal colour	1	1	-	-	1
Bile staining	3	6	9	10	670
Blood splashing	43	11	1	6	28
Contamination	1,872	709	114	1,137	780
Haemorrhage	4	-	5	-	47
Laceration	2	2	-	1	2
Melanosis	11	6	-	1	10
Congestion	11	11	12	1	163
Injuries	11	7	-	2	18
Atelectasis	1	-	-	-	133
Calcification	-	1	-	-	-
Hepatitis	2	-	-	-	29
Anaemia	-	1	-	-	-
Decomposition	-	-	3	-	2
Shotty Eruption	-	-	-	-	2

TABLE V

Summary of CARCASSES and OFFAL Rejected

	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
DISEASES AND CONDITIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCUS BOVIS						
Whole carcasses unfit	12	32	45	107	890	1,086
Carcasses of which some part or organ was unfit	9,289	4,620	113	11,772	52,661	78,455
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases and conditions other than tuberculosis and cysticercus bovis	67.3%	84.3%	7.8%	36.25%	60.9%	55.5%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole carcasses unfit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was unfit	-	1	-	-	677	678
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	0.01%	-	-	0.99%	0.47%
CYSTICERCUS BOVIS ONLY						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was unfit	94	23	-	-	-	117
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	94	23	-	-	-	117
Generalised	1	-	-	-	-	1

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

Conclusion

As stated in my last report, the throughput continues to increase annually and plans for further extensions to the abattoir are now being considered.

Tuberculosis

Six hundred and seventy seven pigs were found to be affected with tuberculosis, (the majority only affected in the head), the increased percentage of cases matching the increased throughput.

Cysticercosis

Cysticercosis covers tape worms found in man, the cystic stages of which are found in cattle and pigs respectively; and two tape worms found in dogs, the cystic stages of which are found in sheep: (this is the principle reason for not allowing dogs to enter a slaughterhouse). The latter two tape worms are not transmissible to man.

One hundred and eighteen 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 0.57%

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 Calne, Wiltshire, except for a small amount of livers taken by Dinnodog Products Ltd., Tisbury.

Two hundred and thirty two tons, fifteen hundredweight, two quarters and nineteen pounds were so rejected as Table IV shows. This shows an increase of approximately 43 tons over 1968.

TABLE VI

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

	Meat	Offal	Total
Tuberculosis	7,738	345	8,083
Other diseases	169,636	343,716	513,352
Total	177,374	344,061	521,435

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

Conclusion

As stated in my last report, the throughput continues to increase annually and plans for further extensions to the abattoir are now being considered.

ANNEX

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1969

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	16	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	176	24	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	82	11	-	-
Total:	274	35	1	-

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)	1	1	-	1	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not sep rate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	2	-	-	-	-
- Total:	4	2	-	1	-

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:	4	-	-	-	-	-
Making, etc. cleaning & washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture & upholstery	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	4	-	-	-	-	-

September 1970.

(Signed) F. R. HOLLINS
Medical Officer of Health

