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Contributors

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I.



CITY OF NEW SARUM



**THE
ANNUAL REPORTS**

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Senior Public Health Inspector

for the year 1970

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN CITY OF SALISBURY

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1970. The report of the Senior Public Health Inspector is appended.

During THE ANNUAL REPORT amongst the staff of the Health Department and I am very happy to report the way everyone has co-operated to tackle all the problems that have been brought to the attention of the department OF

I also wish to express my appreciation to the Medical Officer of Health and thank my colleagues the other chief officers and their departmental staff for the help and co-operation they have given when such affecting cases have to be dealt. AND

I also wish to acknowledge the interest and help of Dr. B. H. Lloyd, County Medical Officer, THE REPORT with, Wiltshire, and to thank the general practitioners and pharmacists of the City of Salisbury for their help and assistance whenever it was necessary for me to call upon them. OF

THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

October 1971

1970

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1970. The report of the Senior Public Health Inspector is incorporated.

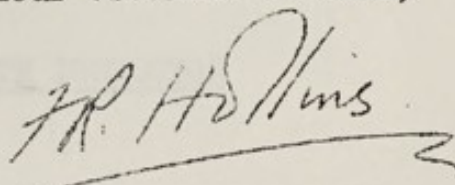
During the year there have been no changes amongst the staff of the Health Department and I am very happy to record the way everyone has co-operated to tackle all the problems that have been brought to the attention of the department during the year.

I also wish to express my appreciation to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their continuing support, to thank my colleagues the other chief officers and their departmental staff for the help and co-operation they have given when matters affecting them have to be considered.

I also wish to acknowledge the interest and help of Dr. C. D. L. Lycett, County Medical Officer of Health, Wiltshire, and to thank the general practitioners and consultants of the City of Salisbury for their help and assistance whenever it was necessary for me to call upon them.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

October 1971

TO THE MAYOR, ALBANY AND COUNCILLORS,

I have the honour to acknowledge the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1970. The report of the Sanitary Inspector is also received.

During the year there have been no changes amongst the staff of the Health Department and I am very happy to record the way everyone has co-operated to tackle all the problems that have been brought to the attention of the Department during the year.

I also wish to express my appreciation to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their continuing support, to thank my colleagues the other chief officers and their departments staff for the help and co-operation they have given when necessary effecting this have to be submitted.

I also wish to acknowledge the interest and help of Dr. G. B. J. Lloyd, County Medical Officer of Health, Wiltshire, and to thank the staff of the County Council for their help and co-operation.

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Medical Officer of Health

October 1971

INDEX

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Index	1
Members of the Public Health Committee	3
Staff of the Health Department	4
Wiltshire County Council Staff - Health Visitors and School Nurses	5
Statistics and Vital Statistics	6-8
The Birth Rate	9
Stillbirths	10
The Illegitimate Birth Rate	11
Causes of Death	12-16
Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)	17
Tuberculosis	18
Venereal Diseases	19
Immunisation and Vaccination	20
Immunisation and Smallpox Vaccination Statistics	21
Provision for the Care of the Sick and Elderly	22
Sewage Disposal	22
Refuse Disposal	22
Water Supplies	22
Common Lodging Houses	22

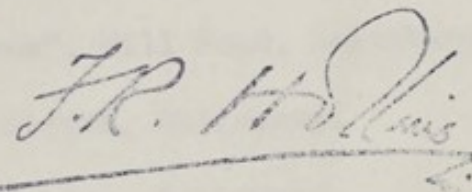
REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

General Hygiene	23
Noise Abatement	23
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act 1951	23
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963	23-24
Public Health Administration	25-26
Housing Statistics - Slum Clearance	27
Inspection of Dwelling Houses	28
Premises and Occupations which are controlled by Bye-Laws and Regulations	29
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960	30
Food and Drugs Act 1955: Poultry Inspection	31
Food Inspection	31-32
Milk Sampling	33
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949	34
Meat Inspection	35-44
Factories Act 1961	45-47

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, 1970.

- (a) The number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of 1970 together with the number of families and the number of persons dwelling therein:-
One dwelling
One family
Ten persons
- (b) The number of new cases of overcrowding reported during 1970:-
None
- (c) The number of known cases of overcrowding relieved during 1970 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 1970:-
None



Medical Officer of Health.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Birmingham
to the Minister of Health under the terms of Article 15(4) of
the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1939
for the year ended the 31st December, 1950.

- (a) The number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of 1950 together with the number of families and the number of persons dwelling therein:-
None
- (b) The number of new cases of overcrowding reported during 1950:-
None
- (c) The number of known cases of overcrowding relieved during 1950 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 1950:-
None

W. H. P. H.
Medical Officer of Health.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman (from 1.1.70 - 8.6.70)

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

Chairman (from 9.6.70 - 31.12.70)

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

Vice Chairman (from 1.1.70 - 8.6.70)

Councillor Mrs. M. J. Benson

Vice Chairman (from 9.6.70 - 31.12.70)

Alderman H. R. Kidwell

The Mayor (from January to May 1970)

Councillor Mrs. M. J. Benson

The Mayor (from May to December 1970)

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

Alderman Mrs. B. D. Brown, 4 Crestmount Drive, 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 R. F. Rigiani, 7 Main-a-long Road, Salisbury (from May 1970)

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

Councillor K. Royle, 4 Australian Avenue, Salisbury (from May 1970)

Councillor Mrs. E. M. Hoy, 9 Elm Grove Road, Salisbury (from Jan to May 1970)

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

Councillor G. H. A. Stocken, 27 West Street, Wilton (from Jan to May 1970)

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. J. W. Davey, C.M.I.

Mr. R. G. Palmer, C.M.I.

CLERICAL STAFF

Mrs. J. Weeks

Mrs. W. Heuston

Miss S. Marsh

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 J. P. Humpherson, S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V.Cert.

Miss S. Dicks, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (Resigned September, 1970)

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

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

Miss A. N. Yates., R.S.C.N., S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (Resigned August, 1970.)

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.

Miss E. Holley, S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V.Cert. (Commenced January, 1970)

Miss J. F. Prichard, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (Commenced September, 1970)

Miss F. P. Kirkham, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., H.V. Diploma of Social Science. (Commenced October, 1970)

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) (Resigned July, 1970)

Mrs. C. Statham, S.R.N. (Commenced October, 1970).

STATISTICS

General Statistics

Area in acres	3,640
Number of inhabited houses (a) 1970	12,652
(b) 1966	11,412
Rateable Value	£1,935,447
The sum represented by a penny rate	£7,548
Rateable Value for the year 1960	£638,784
The sum represented by a penny rate in 1960	£2,582

During the year there has been a further increase in the number of inhabited houses which has risen by a total of 191. Large numbers of new council houses and flats were completed especially with the re-development of The Friary. This programme has materially assisted the re-housing of those occupying sub-standard accommodation. In addition to the new building programme, in both the council and private sectors, older properties have also been improved where possible. These factors have all contributed to providing steadily improving quality in the standard of accommodation in the City. It must be borne in mind, however, that it is the absence of a population explosion which has been one of the great factors in achieving the greatly improved situation.

VITAL STATISTICS

Registrar General's estimated mid-year Home Population for 1970	36,270
Registrar General's estimated mid-year Home Population for 1969	36,440

BIRTHS

	<u>Total</u>		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	1970	1966	1970	1966	1970	1966
Live - Legitimate	465	535	258	288	207	247
Illegitimate	56	66	23	36	33	30
All births	521	601	281	324	240	277
Total Birth Rate per 1,000 population 1970					14.4	
Total Birth Rate per 1,000 population 1966					16.79	
Area comparability factor					1.0	
Adjusted Birth Rate					14.4	
Illegitimate Live Births (percentage of total live births)					11.0	
	<u>Total</u>		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
Stillbirths - Legitimate	6		2		4	
- Illegitimate	1		1		0	
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths					13.0	
	<u>Total</u>		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
Total Live and Stillbirths	528		284		244	
- Legitimate	471		260		211	
- Illegitimate	57		24		33	

VITAL STATISTICS (Contd.)

DEATHS

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
	529	240	289
Total Death Rate per 1,000 population	14.6
Area comparability factor72
Adjusted Death Rate	10.5
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate90
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year of age)	7
Infant Mortality Rate:			
Total infant deaths under 1 year per 1,000 total live births	13.0
Legitimate infant deaths under 1 year per 1,000 total legitimate live births	13.0
Illegitimate infant deaths under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births	18.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births	10.0
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births	10.0
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	23.0
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	0
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	0

It is interesting to see in the latest statistical figures issued from the Registrar General's Department that his estimate for the total population of the City of Salisbury shows a small reduction. This reduction is estimated at 170 and brings the population of the City below the 1968 figure. It must be emphasised that these numbers are only estimates and, consequently, liable to error, as it will be necessary to await the 1971 Census results before being able to give the true totals. However, it is apparent that the population of Salisbury has remained very stable in recent years with only very slight annual increases. For this reason it is quite likely that there has been some reduction on account of a further fall in the birth rate, and a slight increase in the death rate. If the present estimate is correct and the population of the City is slightly below the 1968 total it is interesting to look at the corrected ratios of births to deaths for the two years in question.

VITAL STATISTICS (cont'd.)

Ratio of births to deaths for the year 1968 - 16.5 per 1,000 : 9.9 per 1,000
Ratio of births to deaths for the year 1970 - 14.4 per 1,000 : 10.5 per 1,000

If these rates are transposed into the actual figures they become rather more obvious and show -

1968	600	:	554
1970	521	:	529

that whereas in 1968 births exceeded deaths by 46, in 1970 deaths exceeded births by 8. The numbers are still extremely small and indicate a stable population with, if anything, a slight downward trend. Such a situation is certainly encouraging in view of the very high population density of this country which in 1968 was the third highest in the world, being exceeded only by Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany.

It must be remembered, however, that the actual reduction of the City must be mainly due to the modern trend of people seeking to live outside cities which in the case of Salisbury means the villages in the rural districts.

Note: Since writing the above account the preliminary figures from the 1971 National Census have been published. These show that the actual population of the City is 35,271 or a decrease of 221. This shows how close the Registrar's estimate was to the actual census figures.

The census figures also illustrate that the conclusion above was correct, and that while the City population reduction is slight there is a considerable increase in population of the Salisbury and Wilton R.D.C.

The Birth Rate

Year	Salisbury City	England and Wales
1966	16.69	17.7
1967	17.6	17.2
1968	16.2	16.9
1969	14.8	16.3
1970	14.4	16.0

The City birth rate has shown a further reduction for the third successive year thus continuing a trend that began when it reached a peak of 17.6 per 1,000 population in 1967. It is still much too early to say whether this is merely a trough between the waves, or the early stages of a genuine and permanent reduction. The present figure is certainly a very interesting and important one as, for the first time the City rate has fallen below the 1955 low level of 14.75 per 1,000 population. In a world that is rapidly becoming grossly over-populated this should not cause any alarm or concern. On the contrary, in my view, it is fortunate that the very high figures of the nineteen sixties seem to be approaching more realistic levels - levels that can add materially to the well-being of the population. As previously stated it remains to be seen whether or not the figures will remain low in future years, but in view of the ever increasing interest that is being shown in family planning and the problems of over population it is to be hoped that the Family Planning Service will play an important role in keeping numbers at a reasonable level. The national rate also shows a continuing reduction though it still remains considerably higher than that of the City of Salisbury.

A study of the composition of the sexes at birth gives the following results for the years 1968 and 1970.

1968	326 males	274 females	=	54.3% males	:	45.7% females
1970	281 males	240 females	=	54.4% males	:	45.6% females

This shows a steady preponderance of male births over females which is also reflected in the pattern throughout the country, whereas in the past the number of women in the population exceeded the number of men, that situation is now reversed - a state of affairs that may prove of considerable socio economic importance in the future if the present trend continues.

Stillbirths

Year	Male	Female	Total	Rate of Salisbury
1966	3	2	5	8.25
1967	7	6	13	20.0
1968	2	3	5	8.0
1969	5	2	7	13.0
1970	3	4	7	10.93

The figures are within acceptable limits and call for no special comments.

The Illegitimate Birth Rate

Year	Rate	Year	Rate
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
1960	5.39	1970	11.0

The rate shown for the year 1970 means out of the total births for the City of Salisbury which numbered 521: no less than 56 were illegitimate. Last year in my report I referred at length to this very serious matter which rose suddenly in the nineteen sixties. Though the figure shows a very slight reduction compare with that of last year it is still a disturbingly high number which at present shows little evidence of returning to more reasonable levels.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CITY OF SALISBURY, 1970

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
					1-5	5-15	15-23	23-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75 and over																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH (Contd.)

[illegible]

CAUSES OF DEATH (Contd.)

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 digestive system	M	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Congenital anomalies	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Birth injury, difficult labour etc.	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other causes of perinatal mortality	F	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle accidents	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
All other accidents	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	F	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
All other external causes	M	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total all causes:	M	240	4	2	-	5	2	5	11	47	71	93
	F	289	1	-	-	1	-	8	16	24	61	178

CAUSES OF DEATH

The accompanying statistics show that only 7 children died under 1 year and that out of a total of 529 deaths only 28 died under the age of 45 years from all causes throughout the year. These figures emphasise the very high standards of medical care that are now accepted as a matter of course. Yet as recently as 30 years ago with a population of 4,000 less than it is today, the number of deaths were nearly 200 more and 18 of these were babies under 1 year of age: whilst 50 years ago when the population was 14,000 less than it is today 27 babies died under the age of 1 year. These examples show clearly the diseases affecting the very vulnerable early months of life have been overcome. This year more than half of the total deaths of residents in the City of Salisbury occurred in those over the age of 75 years.

During the first few weeks of the year there was a severe epidemic of influenza and this was reflected in the number of deaths due to pulmonary disease especially in the aged section of the community. But as usual the principal cause of death was cardiovascular disease which altogether accounted for 284 deaths out of a total of 529. In men the commonest age of coronary heart disease was between 55 - 74 years of age, whereas in women it was over 75 years of age. Cerebrovascular disease or "stroke" accounted for 22 deaths under the age of 74 years and 37 deaths amongst those over 75 years.

The next commonest cause of death was cancer as there were 104 deaths due to all forms of the disease. Fifty-five of these deaths occurred in women and of these 8 cases or 1 : 7 were due to cancer of the breast. This is one of the most easily diagnosed forms of the disease and one which readily responds to treatment in the early stages. It is a sad fact that a great deal more needs to be done to make all women aware of the disease, its treatment, and its dangers if neglected. It also tends to be a disease of the younger woman and 4 of the 8 deaths in Salisbury occurred in the 35 - 54 years of age groups. Deaths due to cancer of the uterus was once again less than those caused by breast cancer. Today a high proportion of women recognise the importance of cervical cytology, and the service is freely available in Salisbury and there is no need for any woman to feel that she cannot have the test. Furthermore, it is simple, quick and entails very little discomfort.

Cancer of the lung was the single largest cause of cancer deaths in men. The total number of men who died from all forms of cancer during the year was 48, and of these 17 died from lung cancer. This represents a total of about 1 : 3 of all male cancer deaths when it is considered that the majority of lung cancer deaths are directly related to heavy cigarette smoking it is extremely important to do everything possible to discourage young people from starting to smoke, and encouraging those who are heavy smokers to give it up, especially if they are family men with young children.

ACCIDENTS

The total number of deaths under this heading only amounted to 14 of which 7 were road accidents involving motor vehicles. None of these were young children under the age of 15 years, though there were 3 in the 15-24 year age group. The number of road deaths is virtually unchanged from the previous year, but the total of other accidents has been halved. Throughout the year the committees of the City Council who are concerned with road safety and home safety have continued their work. Lectures and demonstrations are regularly given to school children and adults about the dangers in the home and dangers on the road. During the year a collection of unwanted drugs was organised and led to large quantities being handed in for destruction. It was particularly gratifying to obtain so many tranquilizers and sedatives, as these can be very dangerous if taken by small children.

All these activities are designed to educate the public about the dangers on the road and in the home, and the fact that no child under the age of 15 years died as a result of an accident must surely be most gratifying to all, as without the efforts of the committees a very different report might have had to be written.

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
Measles	367	15	228	108	11	1	-	-	14
Infective Hepatitis	49	-	3	29	3	10	1	1	2
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sonne Dysentery	258	4	75	118	9	42	2	-	8

An outbreak of measles occurred in the second half of the year, the majority of cases occurring in the fourth quarter. After the small number of cases which occurred in 1968 it was inevitable that there should be a considerable increase in the number of susceptible children, and this was reflected in the number reported. It was too early to see the effects of immunisation but it is anticipated that the effect of this preventive measure will gradually make itself felt as more and more parents take advantage of the opportunity to have their children protected.

The great problem of the year was an outbreak of sonne dysentery which affected a large number of primary school children in the City during the first half of the year. Some of the older members of affected families were also affected amongst whom were a number of food handlers. A considerable amount of time and effort was devoted to an investigation into the spread and the control of the disease amongst the primary school children and the results have already been published in an appropriate medical journal. There were no serious complications in any of the patients who contracted the infection and though large numbers of children from certain schools were affected no schools had to close.

The number of cases of infective hepatitis was also increased, but were widely scattered throughout the City. Close liaison about these cases was established with the general practitioners, and most close family contacts received a protective injection of gamma-globulin by their private doctors.

Food Poisoning

The following are particulars of cases of food poisoning during 1970:-

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

Notifiable Diseases other than Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis

T.B. Register 1970

Male	-	Pulmonary:	66	Non-Pulmonary:	15	Total:	81
Female	-	Pulmonary:	49	Non-Pulmonary:	12	Total:	61
Total number of cases on register							142
Recovered and discharged during the year		Male:	2	Female:	4	Total:	6
Total number of deaths during the year		Male:	1	Female:	2	Total:	3
New cases taken on register		Male:	3	Female:	3	Total:	6
All 6 new cases were suffering from the pulmonary form of the disease.							
Left the district		Male:	2				
Transferred into area		Pulmonary:	Male:	1			

The total number of cases both pulmonary and non-pulmonary showed another marked decline. At the end of the year the actual number on the register had fallen from 180 to 142 in the twelve months period. Only 6 new cases were taken on the register during the period under review and 1 transfer was received from another area.

Three new cases were over the age of 50 years, one of which was over 80 years old. They comprised 2 male and 1 female. Two female and 1 male were over the age of 24 years and 1 youth aged 19 years. Last year no cases at all were recorded under the age of 20 years old and with only one this year it shows how rare it has become in young people and children.

B.C.G. vaccination is offered as a routine preventive measure to all children in the senior schools of the City. Furthermore, if any case contacts with schools and school children occur all children are tested and offered B.C.G. vaccination. Arrangements for all these sessions are the responsibility of Dr. C.D.L. Lycett, Principal School Medical Officer.

Food Poisoning

The following are particulars of cases of food poisoning during 1970:-

(a)	Total number of outbreaks	7
(b)	Total number of cases	1
(c)	Number of deaths	0

Venereal Diseases

Great concern is being expressed today at the rapid increase in the spread of venereal diseases or, as they are now termed - "Sexually transmitted diseases". The commonest of these is gonorrhoea which has shown a tremendous increase throughout the country in recent years. It is important, not only as an index of the degree of sexual promiscuity in a community, but unless prompt and correct treatment is sought serious complications can occur. A comparison with last year shows that whereas the number of cases of gonorrhoea has altered only very slightly there has been a considerable increase in incidence of urethritis, especially in the female, and this increase points to an increase in promiscuity. A total of 47 new cases of gonorrhoea were treated at the Salisbury Clinic during the year, and 6 of these cases were under the age of 19 years. This represents a figure of 12.7%, which, though high, is considerably lower than the national average which was approximately 17% in 1969.

The two conditions which are causing the greatest concern throughout the country are gonorrhoea and non-specific urethritis. These diseases not only provide an index into the degree of sexual promiscuity in a community, but also can cause serious complications if patients who have contracted them do not seek prompt and correct medical treatment. In 1969 the male/female ratio in gonorrhoea in England was 2.5/1. The figures for Salisbury show a very much higher incidence among females than this but the numbers are too small for statistical analysis. Nevertheless, in spite of certain increases it must be pointed out that the number of new cases continues to remain fairly low, and the fact that nearly the same number of females have been diagnosed and treated as in the case of men indicates that the female investigation and treatment is being actively followed up.

New cases registered during the year 1970

Clinic	Syphilis Early		Syphilis Other		Gonorrhoea		Other Venereal Conditions		Total of all Venereal Conditions.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Salisbury	-	-	-	2	10	7	47	49	57	58

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.

It is important and of considerable interest to study the proportion of children who have been protected against the various diseases and for this purpose it is best to take the figures for the year 1969. In that year a total of 539 children were born in the City of Salisbury and approximately 411 of these received protective immunisation with triple antigen and poliomyelitis vaccine and 306 were protected against measles. This represents a total of 76.2% and 57% respectively. These figures show what a high proportion of infants born in the City now receive protective immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis. The figures for measles are not truly representative of the situation that now exists as immunisation against this disease had to be discontinued for a limited period, but it is anticipated that the numbers will steadily increase as parents become more and more aware of the value of this form of immunisation in preventing widespread illness associated with a proportion of serious complications.

Smallpox Vaccinations

Age group	0-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	1	2-4	5-15
Vaccinations	1	2	1	2	253	60	10
Re-vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	2	53

Immunisation and Smallpox Vaccination Statistics 1970.

Year of Birth		1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1961-65	1955-60	Others under 16
Primary imms. completed during 1970	Diph.	208	210	17	5	3	22	-	-
	Wh/c.	205	209	15	2	1	1	-	-
	Tet.	208	210	17	5	3	31	22	8
	Meas-les	1	255	145	48	49	20	8	-
	Polio.	216	209	15	8	4	26	2	-
Reinforcing Imms. given in 1970	Diph.	3	115	201	20	140	119	4	-
	Wh/c.	-	95	151	13	5	11	1	-
	Tet.	3	116	201	20	140	128	52	10
	Polio.	-	107	181	16	141	197	16	-

Common Lodging Houses

-21-

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

Provision for the Care of the Sick and Elderly

Under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, or the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, provision is made which permits the removal of sick and elderly people to hospital where circumstances are such that the patients are unable to be cared for adequately or to look after themselves properly, and who refuse to go to hospital when this is suggested by their doctors.

To take action under this section the details have to be presented to a magistrate who, if satisfied, grants the appropriate authority. So far your Medical Officer has never had to invoke the law in such cases, as it always proved possible to persuade the patients to take the advice of their doctors and enter hospital voluntarily.

Sewage Disposal

This did not present any problems during the year as the plant continued to function perfectly. The effluent which is discharged into the River Avon has proved to be of a high standard so that no problems of river pollution have arisen.

Refuse Disposal

Refuse continues to be disposed of by controlled tipping on a suitable site within the City boundary. The whole area is regularly surveyed for rats and treatment applied where necessary so as to keep a strict check. A fly problem developed for a short period during the summer but appropriate action brought it under control and adequate steps taken to ensure no further recurrence.

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 position 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, one hundred and twelve inspections of premises *(1,332) and 2,816 additional visits were made during the year *(2,039) including the following:

118	inspections of dwellings
109	" " " drainage systems
55	" " " restaurant kitchens
21	" " " butcher's shops
16	" " " bakehouses
11	" " " factories

Fifty informal and 36 statutory notices were served and 49 informal and 40 statutory notices had been complied with at the end of the year, the latter including some outstanding from 1969.

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 24 to 26.

Noise Abatement Act 1960

Complaints regarding all night pumping out of sewer trenches and in respect of late night and early morning fuel deliveries were investigated and satisfactorily resolved.

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

Forty-nine premises received a general inspection during the year, the total number of registered premises now standing at 605, of which 153 have been inspected. An additional 111 visits were made to follow-up notices etc. Fifteen informal notices were served and 17 complied with, the latter including some outstanding from 1969.

* Figures for 1969

Fifteen non-fatal accidents were reported, including 6 due to falls, 1 from bruising and 1 from falling objects together with laceration from a potato peeler, 1 from a mincing machine and 2 from cutting vegetables and opening tinned meat.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 (continued)

Offices Remedied After Inspection

Sanitary Conveniences Regulations 1964

Artificial lighting provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Approach lobbies provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Permanent ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Doors labelled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cleansed/repaired/redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Incinerators provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Washing Facilities Regulations 1964

Handbasins (with hot and cold water) provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Running hot water provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Floors, staircases and passages

Floors repaired/renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Staircases and passages repaired/cleansed/redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Handrails provided/repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Obstructions removed	1

Machinery

Fencing provided to fans, belt drives etc.	2
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Cleanliness

Rooms repaired/cleansed/redecorated	4
-------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Temperature

Heaters provided/renewed	2
Thermometers provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

Ventilation

Ventilation provided/improved	16
Fans provided	3

Lighting

Extra lighting provided	2
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First Aid Order 1964

First Aid boxes provided/restocked	6
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Information for Employees Regulations 1965

Abstracts of Act provided	5
Additional office accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Work completed during the year 1970

Housing:

Roofs repaired ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
External walls repaired or repointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dampness abated:-								
i. repairs to roof ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
ii. repairs to gutters or rainwater pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
iii. repairs to external walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
iv. waterproofing of internal walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wallplaster repaired ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Skirting renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sashcords provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Floors renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New sink waste-pipe provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Refuse receptacle provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Verminous rooms disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Fire Alarm system provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stairway and passage fire-proofed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Sanitary Conveniences:

Water-closet compartment repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water-closet cistern repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Water-closet cistern renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Structural repairs done	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Water service pipe repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Nuisances:

Offensive accumulation removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisance from keeping animals abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wasps nests destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Drainage

Drains/sewers examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Drains/sewers cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Drains/sewers repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Soil or ventilating pipe repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Inspection chamber provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gullies repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Access for rodding provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Work completed during the year 1970 (cont'd)

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

Rooms and staircases cleansed or redecorated	...	...	...	...	19
Fittings, benches, etc. cleansed	...	...	...	...	9
Structural repairs carried out	...	...	...	...	12
New benches provided	...	...	...	...	1
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Floors renewed	...	...	...	...	4
Ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	2
Ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	3
Hot water supply provided	...	...	...	...	4
Wash-hand basin provided	...	...	...	...	5
Water heaters provided	...	...	...	...	2
Water closets redecorated	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary convenience disconnected from food room/fans provided	...	...	...	...	2
Extra lighting installed in food rooms	...	...	...	...	4
Refuse receptacles renewed	...	...	...	...	3
Protection for open food in store	...	...	...	...	1

Factories and Workplaces:

Intervening ventilated space provided	...	...	...	...	2
Sanitary accommodation redecorated	...	...	...	...	2
Sanitary accommodation repaired	...	...	...	...	1

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

Handwashing basins provided	...	...	...	...	1
Hot water provided at washbasins	...	...	...	...	2
Names and addresses displayed	...	...	...	...	1
Towel and soap provided	...	...	...	...	1
Floor cleansed	...	...	...	...	1

Two informal notices were served during the year.

HOUSING STATISTICS

SLUM CLEARANCE

HOUSES DEMOLISHED

Clearance Area No. 40

129, 133, 135, Castle Street
2, 3 and 4 Brown's Almshouses

Individual Unfit Houses Demolished

80, 82 and 84 Milford Street

Houses Closed

5 and 10 Ivy Place
33 Devizes Road
9 Prospect Place
53 Windsor Street
83 Fisherton Street
91 and 95 Gigant Street
70 and 72 St. Edmund's Church Street

Parts of Buildings Closed

11 Palmer Road (2 underground rooms)

Closing Orders Determined

92 Brown Street

INSPECTIONS OF DWELLING HOUSES

Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957

Unfit Properties:

Preliminary inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Detailed inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Additional visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56

Housing Act, 1961 (Multiple Occupation Regulations)

Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Additional visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Housing Act, 1969

Qualification Certificates issued	12
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Public Health Acts, 1936 and 1961

Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Additional visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243
Preliminary notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Preliminary notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Statutory notices complied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39

Housing Act, 1957 - Part IV - Overcrowding

Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of additional visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Houses measured for permitted numbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

Public Health Act, 1936 - Sections 83 - 85

Number of inspections in connection with verminous premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
" " additional visits entailed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
New cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Verminous rooms sprayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Verminous rooms dusted with powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

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

Thirty-eight general inspections and 100 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

Eight inspections with 2 additional visits were made on the one site together with 1 inspection of an individual van on an isolated temporary site.

Ice-Cream

Four samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination and all were found to be satisfactory (grades 1 and 2).

Grade/s	Premises				Vans			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Hard Ice-cream	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soft Ice-cream	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

The number of food premises subject to the above-named Regulations is 267 (as shown) and all have wash-hand basins for personal use and sinks for the washing of utensils, crockery and equipment.

75 Licensed Hotels & Public Houses

66 Groceries and provisions

41 Restaurant and Snack Bars

25 School Kitchens

13 Butchers

19 Licensed clubs

9 Canteens

7 Fish and Chip fryers

12 Bakers

3 Wet fish shops

2 Guest Houses

3 Caterers

2 Wholesalers

A total of 257 inspections with 52 additional visits 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	55	3
Private school kitchens	1	1
County school kitchens	3	1
Canteen kitchens	-	1
Church hall kitchens	4	-
Snack bars	20	6
Social clubs	2	3
Licensed premises	12	-
Licensed premises selling snacks	12	2
Caterers	4	-
Butchers	21	2
Bakers	16	2
Fried fish	7	2
Wet fish	8	-
Grocers	38	6
Greengrocers	16	3
General stores	9	-
Cooked meat	2	2
Flour confectioners	1	2
Sugar confectioners	2	-
Food stall - cattle market	1	-
Cooked food - off sales	1	1
Wholesale food stores	1	-
Delivery vans	1	1
Supermarkets	14	11
Multiple stores	1	-
Wine making supplier	-	1
Ice-cream dealers	2	1
Bread and confectionery depot	1	1
Auctioneers	1	-
Egg packing station	1	-
Notices served	...	15
Complied with	...	17

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

2 cwt. 2 qrs. 1 st. 12 lbs. fresh meat		
1,343 tins of soup, fish, fruit, vegetables, etc.	-do-	
9 cwt. 1 st. 8 lbs. tinned meat.	-do-	
300 lbs. neck of lamb.	-do-	
150 lbs. New Zealand lamb. (thawed)	-do-	
290 lbs. New Zealand lamb. (decomposition)	-do-	
360 lbs. Turkeys.	-do-	
45 pkts. various frozen meats.	-do-	
5 cwt. 5 qtrs. 1 st. 3 lbs. frozen meat.	-do-	
3 doz. pkts. various frozen fish.	-do-	
1 gall. cockles.	-do-	
4 cwt. 3 qtrs. 1 st. 10 lbs. frozen fish.	-do-	
39½ galls. ice-cream.	-do-	
62 ice lollies.	-do-	
4 doz. pkts. ice-cream.	-do-	
2 tins ice-cream.	-do-	
2 boxes ice-cream.	-do-	
2 tons 3 qtrs. 1 st. 13 lbs. frozen food.	-do-	
1½ doz. pkts. of puff pastry.	-do-	
6 doz. sausage rolls.	-do-	
71½ lbs. butter	-do-	
56 lbs. sugar.	-do-	
94 lbs. prunes.	-do-	
147½ lbs. avicado pears.	-do-	
42 lbs. margarine.	-do-	
42 lbs. lard.	-do-	
14 dairy cream sponges.	-do-	
204 various meat pies.	-do-	
5 lbs. frozen vegetables.	-do-	

Food Inspection (contd.)

The following complains 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
Meat and potato pie	Complaint after sale	Affected by mould	Warning letter indicating legal proceedings for a future offence
Cream slice	-do-	Contained part of a smoked cigarette	-do-
Bottle of milk	-do-	Contained cement deposit	-do-
Milk bottle	Inspection of dairy	Capped with another tradesman's name	-do-
Milk bottle	Complaint after sale	Contained bird droppings	-do-
Packet of sausage rolls	-do-	Affected by mould	-do-
Fruit & apple pie	-do-	-do-	-do-
Iced bun	-do-	Contained a piece of brown paper	-do-
Jar of cheese	-do-	Sold after expiry date	No further action
Scotch eggs	-do-	Inspection of premises - other goods found to be unsound	Legal proceedings instituted £25 fine.
Packet Ready Brek	-do-	Contained beetles	Warning letter sent indicating legal proceedings for future offence
Meat and potato pie	-do-	Affected by mould	-do-
Bacon	-do-	Offensive smell, on inspection of premises, other pkts. found to be affected	-do-
Sausages	-do-	Screwhead found in sausage	-do-

Milk Sampling:

There are 50 milk distributors on the register, including 2 dairies selling bottled and cartoned milk: 4 new Dealer's Licences were issued during the year. The dairies (including a pasteurising plant) are visited regularly, 15 inspections and 251 visits for samples being made. Two hundred and twenty-eight samples were submitted for cleanliness and heat-treatment efficiency, plus 117 washed bottles, results being shown below.

<u>Milk Samples</u>			
<u>Number taken</u>	<u>Examination undertaken</u>	<u>Number satisfactory</u>	<u>Percentages satisfactory</u>
228	Phosphatase test for Pasteurised milk	227	99.56%
172	Methylene Blue test for Pasteurised milk	165	95.93%
26	Statutory test for Ultra High Temperature milk	26	100.0%
1	Statutory test for Sterilized milk	1	100.0%
16	Statutory test for untreated milk	13	81.25%
117	Washed bottles submitted for bacterial cleanliness	102	71.71%
3	The presence of tubercle bacilli	3	100.0%
15	The presence of Brucella Abortus	15	100.0%

Two hundred and twenty-eight milk samples 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.

Seven 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 50 n.p. 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 ...	...	...	152
Total number of properties inspected ..	...	...	374
Number found to be infested by RATS ...	...	...	111
MICE	21

Sewers:

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

Number of manholes test baited	163
Number of manholes showing bait taken	0

District Heating Ducts

Test baiting across the whole of the system, involving 59 inspection chambers on the heating ducts, was carried out in June. Thirteen takes were recorded.

Extended baiting in the four sections infested was carried out, involving 62 inspection chambers, but the only takes recorded were in the original thirteen chambers found infested. Both test baiting and treatment was carried out with a maize and warfarin mixture. Baits were left in position on completion of treatment.

MEAT INSPECTION - 1970

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 and Trainee Manager, 3 buyers, 4 salesmen, 10 cutters, 34 ancillary workers (including 14 porters and 4 checkers) 10 clerical and administrative workers, 5 drivers, 2 stockmen, 15 slaughtermen, 4 engineering and maintenance staff, 2 check weighmen, canteen manageress, night watchman and 1 night cleaner. Total 92.

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 by the F.M.C., 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	20,861
Calves	1,888
Sheep	31,176
Pigs	87,425
Total	141,350

The total number of animals slaughtered shows a decrease over last year of 1,921 - an increase in the number of cattle, and a decrease in the number of sheep, pigs and calves.

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 1970 was 71,438 a decrease of 321 over 1969, giving an average number of units per week of 1,374. (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
1970	141,350	71,438	1,374

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

Result of post-mortem inspection

One thousand and forty-five whole carcasses were rejected as unfit for human consumption, an increase of 90 over 1969; which represents .73% of the total number of animals slaughtered. In addition 85,586 animals had some part rejected as unfit for human consumption. This means that some 60.5% 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 condition rendering animals unfit for food	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Bacterial Diseases:</u>					
Swine erysipelas	-	-	-	-	3
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Generalised systemic infections:</u>					
Abscesses multiple				2	81
with necrotic tail	-	-	-	-	36
with polyarthrititis	-	-	-	-	4
with pleurisy	-	-	-	-	1
with peritonitis	-	-	-	-	2
with arthritis	-	-	-	-	2
with pleurisy, peritonitis, pericarditis	-	-	-	-	1
Endocarditis bacterial	-	1	-	-	2
Fever	4	2	1	1	9
with erysipelas	-	-	-	-	2
with ill bled	1	1	-	-	-
with bruising	-	1	-	-	-
with gangrenous pleurisy	1	-	-	-	-
Injury acute septic	-	1	1	1	2
gangrenous injury with necrotic tail	-	-	-	-	2
with bruising	-	-	-	1	-
with contamination	1	-	-	-	1
Pericarditis acute septic	1	-	-	-	2
Peritonitis acute septic	1	6	1	1	19
with septic pleurisy	-	1	-	-	31
with septic pneumonia	-	-	-	-	8
with emaciation	-	-	-	-	1
with pleurisy and necrotic tail	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia acute septic	-	-	2	3	156
with necrotic tail	-	-	-	-	111
with pericarditis	-	-	-	-	1
with necrotic tail and multiple abscess	-	-	-	-	9
with multiple abscess	-	-	-	-	12

(b) TABLE III (Cont'd)

Diseases and conditions rendering animals unfit for food	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Generalised systemic infection (Cont'd)</u>					
Pleurisy acute septic	-	-	-	5	59
with pneumonia	-	-	1	-	6
with pericarditis	-	-	-	-	49
with necrotic tail	-	-	-	-	10
with polyarthritis	-	-	-	-	1
with pneumonia and necrotic tail	-	-	-	-	2
with oedema	-	-	-	-	1
with peritonitis and oedema	-	1	-	-	-
with emaciation	-	-	-	-	1
with peritonitis and pericarditis	-	-	-	-	1
Polyarthritis acute septic	-	-	1	-	123
with pneumonia, necrotic tail	-	-	-	-	1
with pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1
with necrotic tail	-	-	-	2	3
with oedema	-	-	1	-	2
with multiple abscesses	-	-	-	-	3
Pyæmia	-	1	9	1	8
Septicaemia	1	2	10	1	6
with abscesses	-	-	1	-	-
with polyarthritis	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Degenerative and other conditions</u>					
Anaemia	-	-	-	-	2
Icterus	-	-	-	-	3
with immaturity	-	-	-	1	-
with pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1
Oedema	6	7	1	10	8
with emaciation	-	7	1	18	6
with necrotic tail	-	-	-	-	1
with contamination	-	-	-	-	1
with abscesses	-	-	-	-	1
with emaciation and bruising	-	-	-	1	-
with abnormal colour	-	-	-	-	1
with pneumonia, peritonitis	-	-	-	-	1
with pyelonephritis	-	1	-	-	-
with emaciation and arthritis	-	1	-	-	-
Pyelonephritis bilateral	-	1	-	-	-
Uraemia	-	1	-	-	2

TABLE III (Cont'd)

Diseases and conditions rendering animals unfit for food	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Parasitic conditions</u>					
C. Bovis generalised	-	-	-	7	-
<u>Neoplasms</u>	-	1	-	1	1
Adenocarcinoma	-	1	-	-	-
<u>Miscellaneous conditions</u>					
Abnormal colour	-	-	-	-	1
Bad bleeding	-	1	-	-	2
Blood splashing, extensive	1	-	-	-	1
Brown fat disease	-	-	-	-	1
Bruising extensive	1	6	1	23	8
with oedema	-	3	1	1	1
Contamination	-	-	-	1	6
Deformed	-	-	-	-	1
Emaciation pathological	-	-	-	1	6
with abscesses	-	-	-	2	1
Immaturity	-	-	3	2	-
Manure contamination	-	-	2	3	-
Moribund	-	-	3	2	10
Myositis Eosinophilic	-	-	-	-	-
Myositis interstitial	-	-	-	-	1
Degeneration of spinal membranes with similar lesions elsewhere	1	-	-	-	-
Fractured pelvis extravasation of blood and external decomposition	-	1	-	-	-
Abscesses of spine necrotic tail abnormal colour	-	-	-	-	1
Total:	19	49	40	91	846

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	88	31	-	-	-
John's disease	-	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis	-	2	-	1	292
<u>Local inflammatory processes:</u>					
Abscesses	1,378	338	6	78	969
Arthritis	13	30	3	37	584
"Black Beef"	9	81	-	-	6
Bruising	371	293	7	27	489
Cirrhosis	44	42	1	2	506
Cysts	2	35	-	9	9
Emphysema	18	151	-	1	6
Erythema/rash	-	6	-	-	164
Fat necrosis	29	15	1	5	40
Fatty change	26	30	1	27	109
Fibrosis/callous/scar	21	15	1	4	95
Fractures/dislocations	9	-	4	6	53
Hydro nephrosis	5	59	-	-	13
Injuries	5	9	2	2	21
Metaplasia	-	1	-	-	4
Necrosis	5	13	-	13	1,230
Nephritis	38	353	2	2	32
Oedema	9	25	-	8	35
Pleurisy, pericarditis and peritonitis	5,136	1,813	4	268	3,005
Pneumonia	459	173	21	651	5,820
Rupture	10	9	-	4	51
Telangiectasis	87	635	-	4	8
Ulceration	-	38	-	-	11

TABLE IV (contd).

Diseases and conditions rendering animals unfit for food	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Parasitic infestations:</u>					
Ascariasis	-	4	-	-	7,793
Cysticercus bovis	89	22	-	-	-
Cysticercus ovis	-	1	-	56	11
Fascioliasis	21,786	1,124	3	638	120
Linguatula	17	7	-	-	-
Liver parasites	38	65	-	1,529	610
Lung parasites	52	41	1	1,650	5,817
Hydatidosis	64	106	-	104	25
Warble	7	-	-	-	-
<u>Neoplasms:</u>					
Miscellaneous	1	8	-	-	1
<u>Miscellaneous:</u>					
Abnormal colour	-	-	-	-	1
Abnormal odour	-	1	-	-	-
Aspiration	93	117	-	1	13,501
Atelectasis	2	-	-	-	104
Bile Staining	2	1	1	-	622
Blood splashing	46	33	-	32	37
Congestion	11	9	3	1	120
Contamination	191	485	49	838	683
Deformed	-	-	-	-	7
Endocarditis	1	-	-	-	1
Gangrene	-	-	-	-	2
Haemorrhage	4	11	-	-	7
Hepatitis	-	-	-	1	29
Hypertrophy	-	-	1	-	-
Laceration	2	6	-	-	2
Melanosis	12	-	1	2	3
Shotty eruption	-	-	-	-	10
	30,180	6,234	112	6,001	43,059

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	19	48	40	91	845	1,043
Carcasses of which some part or organ was unfit	8,070	4,342	82	6,373	35,879	54,746
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases and conditions other than tuberculosis and cysticercus bovis	52.36%	81.23%	5.93%	20.73%	42.75%	98.67%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole carcasses unfit	-	-	-	-	1	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was unfit	-	-	-	-	742	742
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.91%	0.52%
CYSTICERCUS BOVIS ONLY						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was unfit	89	22	-	-	-	111
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	89	22	-	-	-	111

Tuberculosis

Seven hundred and forty-two 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 eleven 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 0.53%.

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

As no means of sterilization 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.

One hundred and ninety-four tons, thirteen hundredweight, three quarters were so rejected as Table VI shows. This shows an increase of approximately 62 tons over 1969.

TABLE VI

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

	Meat	Offal	Total
Tuberculosis	7,914	9	7,923
Other diseases	150,676	277,506	428,182
Total	158,590	277,515	436,105

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 1970
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		Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	
(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	168	-	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	80	18	-	-
Total:	265	57	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)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	1	2	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	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:	5	-	-	-	-	-
Making etc. cleaning & washing.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture & upholstery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	5	-	-	-	-	-

September, 1971.

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

in regard to the work of the Outwork (Sections 133 and 134) (2)

PART VII OF THE ACT

Outwork

Particulars

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers in August	No. of cases of default in sending to the General	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in whole or in part done by some persons	Notice served on persons	Section 134
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Wearing apparatus	5	-	-	-	-	-
Making etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning & washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture & upholstery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	5	-	-	-	-	-

September, 1971.

(Signed) F. R. HOLLIS

Medical Officer of Health

