

**[Report 1971] / Medical Officer of Health, Salisbury (New Sarum) City.**

**Contributors**

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I



**CITY OF NEW SARUM**

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**THE**  
**ANNUAL REPORTS**  
**of the**  
**Medical Officer of Health**  
**and**  
**Senior Public Health Inspector**  
**for the year 1971**



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, 1929  
for the year ended 31st December, 1971.

CITY OF SALISBURY

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

THE REPORT

OF

THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1971

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

THE REPORT

OF

THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1897

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 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, 1971.

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to exist on the 1st April, 1974.

(a) The number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of 1971 together with the number of families and the number of persons dwelling therein:-

|               |
|---------------|
| One dwelling  |
| One Family    |
| Eight persons |

(b) The number of new cases of overcrowding reported during 1971:-

|      |
|------|
| None |
|------|

(c) The number of known cases of overcrowding relieved during 1971 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 1971:-

|      |
|------|
| None |
|------|

During the year there have been no changes in the staff of the Health Department, and once again it gives me great pleasure to record my thanks to all the members for the way they have worked throughout the year for the health of the community.

I also take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support throughout the year, and to the Chief Officers and their staffs for the wholehearted co-operation they always give when asked to do so.

In conclusion I acknowledge with gratitude the continued interest and help of Dr. C. D. L. Lycett, County Medical Officer of Health, and I thank the Consultants and General Practitioners of the City of Salisbury for their assistance whenever it was necessary for me to call upon them.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

Medical Officer of Health.

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, 1929  
for the year ended the 31st December, 1931.

(a) The number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at  
the end of 1931 together with the number of families  
and the number of persons dwelling therein:-  
One dwelling  
One family  
Eight persons

(b) The number of new cases of overcrowding reported  
during 1931:-  
None

(c) The number of known cases of overcrowding relieved  
during 1931 and the number of persons concerned:-  
None

(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses in  
respect of which the local authority have been  
overcrowded during 1931:-

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*[Signature]*  
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 1971, and incorporated is the report of the Senior Public Health Inspector. This will be my penultimate report as Medical Officer of Health for the City, as the impending changes in the organisation of the National Health Service and Local Government means that both the City Council and the post of Medical Officer of Health for the City of Salisbury will cease to exist on the 1st April, 1974.

This report also contains the last account to be written by Mr. S. Appleyard the present Senior Public Health Inspector. By the time it is published he will have retired after more than thirty years service with the City Council, as he joined the Health Department in 1938. A year later he was promoted to the post of Senior Public Health Inspector and in that capacity he served the Council until his retirement in 1972. I have known him since I took up my appointment in 1967 and would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of his work and of the advice and help he so readily gave from his long experience of all aspects of the City connected with the health of its inhabitants.

The year 1971 was also extremely important as the ten yearly Census was held in May. Certain preliminary figures from this census are included in the report with comments on some of the trends and changes that these illustrate in the population structure of the city. The full details of the whole census results will not be known for some considerable time, and so will be dealt with subsequently.

During the year there have been no changes in the staff of the Health Department, and once again it gives me great pleasure to record my thanks to all the members for the way they have worked throughout the year to maintain the health of the community.

I also take this opportunity of expressing my sincere appreciation to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support throughout the year, and to the Chief Officers and their staffs for the whole-hearted co-operation they always give when asked to do so.

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I am,

Your obedient Servant,

Medical Officer of Health.

I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1927, and incorporated in the report of the Senior Public Health Inspector. This will be my penultimate report as Medical Officer of Health for the City, as the impending changes in the organization of the National Health Service and Local Government means that both the City Council and the post of Medical Officer of Health for the City of Salisbury will cease to exist on the 1st April, 1928.

This report also contains the last account to be written by Mr. S. Applegate the present Senior Public Health Inspector. By the time it is published he will have retired after more than thirty years service with the City Council, as he joined the Health Department in 1895. A year later he was promoted to the post of Senior Public Health Inspector and in that capacity he served the Council until his retirement in 1925. I have known him since I took up my appointment in 1907 and would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of his work and of the advice and help he so readily gave from his long experience of all aspects of the City connected with the health of the inhabitants.

The year 1927 was also extremely important as the ten yearly Census was held in May. Certain preliminary figures from this census are included in the report with comments on some of the trends and changes that these illustrate in the population structure of the city. The full details of the whole census results will not be known for some considerable time, and so will be dealt with subsequently.

During the year there have been no changes in the staff of the Health Department, and once again it gives me great pleasure to record my thanks to all the members for the way they have worked throughout the year to maintain the health of the community.

I also take this opportunity of expressing my sincere appreciation to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support throughout the year, and to the Chief Officers and their staffs for the wholehearted co-operation they always give when asked to do so.

In conclusion I acknowledge with gratitude the continued interest and help of Mr. C. D. L. Lyell, County Medical Officer of Health, and I thank the Consultants and General Practitioners of the City of Salisbury for their assistance whenever it was necessary for me to call upon them.

I am,  
Your obedient servant,

Medical Officer of Health.

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## MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

### Chairman

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

### Vice-Chairman

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

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

Alderman H. R. Kidwell, 2 Netheravon 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 K. Knowles, "Wilderswil", Grimstead Road, Whaddon, Near Salisbury.

Councillor K. Royle, 4 Australian Avenue, Salisbury.

Councillor Mrs. B. I. Sheppard, St. Martin's, London Road, Salisbury.

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

Councillor A. C. Wilson, 457 Devizes Road, 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., H.V.Cert.

Miss S. G. 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 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. (Resigned December 1971).

Mrs. B. Morgan, S.R.N., S.C.M., Prem. Baby Cert. H.V.Cert. (Resigned September 1971).

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

Miss J. F. Prichard, S.R.N., A.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss F. P. Kirkham, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. H.V. Diploma of Social Science.

Miss M. Randle, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (Commenced September 1971).

Mrs. W. Sawyer, S.R.N., H.V.Cert. (Commenced June 1971).

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. C. Statham, S.R.N.

## STATISTICS

### General Statistics

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Area in acres .. .. .                               | 3,640      |
| Number of inhabited dwellings (a) 1971 .. .. .      | 12,577     |
| (b) 1967 .. .. .                                    | 12,107     |
| Rateable value . . . . .                            | £1,935,774 |
| The sum represented by a penny rate .. .. .         | £7,647     |
| Rateable value for the year 1961 .. .. .            | £652,211   |
| The sum represented by a penny rate in 1961 .. .. . | £2,632     |

The standard of housing in the City continues to improve as old properties are renovated and new ones built both by the private sector and the City Council. The programme of the latter continues to cater for all sectors of the community, including a programme of grouped dwellings for the elderly. As part of the programme to eliminate houses unfit for human habitation a number of properties were subject to closing orders during the year, whilst others which had been dealt with in a similar manner in 1970 had been brought up to the appropriate standards, and had their closing orders determined. Details of these will be found in the report of Mr. Appleyard. Nevertheless, housing continues to be a matter of great importance though the stability of the population does not raise the tremendous issues faced by those authorities where there has been a population explosion.

It will be noted that the total number of inhabited dwellings for the year 1971 has fallen, one of the reasons being the continuing development programmes within the City.

### VITAL STATISTICS

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Registrar General's estimated mid-year Home Population for 1971 | 35,550 |
| Registrar General's estimated mid-year Home Population for 1970 | 36,270 |

### Births

|  | <u>Total</u> |        | <u>Male</u> |        | <u>Female</u> |        |
|--|--------------|--------|-------------|--------|---------------|--------|
|  | 1971         | : 1967 | 1971        | : 1967 | 1971          | : 1967 |
| Live - Legitimate  | 469          | 569    | 252         | 284    | 217           | 285    |
| Illegitimate   | 56           | 63     | 30          | 33     | 26            | 30     |
| All births   | 525          | 632    | 282         | 317    | 243           | 315    |
| Total Birth Rate per 1,000 population 1971                 | ..           | ..     | ..          | ..     | ..            | 14.8   |
| Total Birth Rate per 1,000 population 1967                 | ..           | ..     | ..          | ..     | ..            | 17.6   |
| Area comparability factor                                  | ..           | ..     | ..          | ..     | ..            | 1.0    |
| Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate              | ..           | ..     | ..          | ..     | ..            | .93    |
| Adjusted Birth Rate  | ..           | ..     | ..          | ..     | ..            | 14.8   |
| Illegitimate Live Births (percentage of total live births) | ..           | ..     | ..          | ..     | ..            | 11.0   |

# BIRTHS (Contd.)

|  | Total | Male | Female |
|--|-------|------|--------|
| Stillbirths - Legitimate .. .. .                       | 3     | 1    | 2      |
| - Illegitimate .. .. .                                 | 2     | -    | 2      |
| Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths .. .. . |       |      | 9.0    |
|  | Total | Male | Female |
| Total Live and Stillbirths .. .. .                     | 530   | 283  | 247    |
| - Legitimate .. .. .                                   | 472   | 253  | 219    |
| - Illegitimate .. .. .                                 | 58    | 30   | 28     |

# DEATHS

|   | Total | Male | Female |
|---|-------|------|--------|
|   | 529   | 217  | 312    |
| Total Death Rate per 1,000 population .. .. .   |       |      | 14.9   |
| Area comparability factor .. .. .   |       |      | .72    |
| Adjusted Death Rate .. .. .   |       |      | 10.7   |
| Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate .. .. .   |       |      | .92    |
| Infant Deaths (deaths under one year of age) .. .. .  |       |      | 12     |
| Infant Mortality Rate:  |       |      |        |
| Total infant deaths under 1 year per 1,000 total live births .. .. .  |       |      | 23.0   |
| Legitimate infant deaths under 1 year per 1,000 total legitimate live births .. .. .                                    |       |      | 21.0   |
| Illegitimate infant deaths under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births .. .. .                                      |       |      | 36.0   |
| Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births) .. .. .                                  |       |      | 13.0   |
| Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) .. .. .                              |       |      | 13.0   |
| Peri-natal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) .. .. . |       |      | 23.0   |
| Maternal Mortality (including abortion) .. .. .   |       |      | -      |

Ratio of births to deaths for the year 1969 - 14.8 per 1,000 : 9.7 per 1,000  
Ratio of births to deaths for the year 1971 - 14.8 per 1,000 : 10.7 per 1,000

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

1969 539 : 517  
1971 525 : 529

## Vital Statistics (Contd.)

The completion of the census makes it possible to compare the estimated and actual totals of the population of the City.

|                              |   |        |
|------------------------------|---|--------|
| Registrar General's estimate | - | 35,550 |
| Census figure                | - | 35,235 |
| error                        | - | 315    |

It is of great interest to see the great accuracy of the calculations made by the Registrar General's Department after a period of ten years from the previous census.

Ratio of Births to Deaths for the following years:

|      |   |                |   |                |   |                   |   |            |
|------|---|----------------|---|----------------|---|-------------------|---|------------|
| 1968 | - | 16.5 per 1,000 | : | 9.9 per 1,000  | = | 600 actual births | : | 554 deaths |
| 1969 | - | 14.8 per 1,000 | : | 9.7 per 1,000  | = | 539 actual births | : | 517 deaths |
| 1970 | - | 14.4 per 1,000 | : | 10.5 per 1,000 | = | 521 actual births | : | 529 deaths |
| 1971 | - | 14.8 per 1,000 | : | 10.7 per 1,000 | = | 525 actual births | : | 529 deaths |

These figures show that whereas births were slightly in excess of deaths the balance has changed in the last two years so that the two are now virtually equal. This must be regarded as an encouraging sign in a country which has the third highest population density in the world including the whole of Asia. However, it has been pointed out elsewhere in this report that the City can no longer be considered as an isolated unit, as there has been a great increase in the population in the surrounding district. Now that plans are going ahead for the amalgamation of these areas, future population studies will have to be based on the new district with its varying types of environment and their effect on the health and morbidity of the population.

### THE BIRTH RATE

| Year | Salisbury City | England and Wales |
|------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1967 | 17.6           | 17.2              |
| 1968 | 16.2           | 16.9              |
| 1969 | 14.8           | 16.3              |
| 1970 | 14.4           | 16.0              |
| 1971 | 14.8           | 16.0              |

The birth rate is the number of live births per 1,000 of the population and is based on the total estimated population of the City at the middle of the year. It will be apparent from the table above that there has been a slight rise for the year 1971 after a continuing fall during the preceding three year period. Nevertheless, the Salisbury rate is still below the national figure for England and Wales which has remained unchanged for the second year. The City rate is still only marginally above the very low level of 1955 which was 14.75 per 1,000 and is well below the very high rates of the mid 1960s. I still consider that these lower figures are desirable both from a national and individual point of view in these modern days. Fortunately, there is an ever growing interest in family planning and the majority of parents are now having planned smaller families, whether this tendency will continue and spread still further in the future the birth rate of the coming years will show.

#### Composition of the sexes at birth:

| Year | Males | Females | Total | % Males | % Females |
|------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-----------|
| 1968 | 326   | 274     | 600   | 54.3    | 45.7      |
| 1969 | 284   | 255     | 539   | 52.7    | 47.3      |
| 1970 | 281   | 240     | 521   | 54.4    | 45.6      |
| 1971 | 282   | 243     | 525   | 53.7    | 46.3      |

The above table illustrates details of the actual live births in the City during the year in question. Though there has been a reduction in the last few years the overall picture is one of reasonable stability as the numbers involved are small. The figures also show very clearly that the preponderance of males over females has remained very much the same during this four year period.

# STILLBIRTHS

| Year | Male | Female | Total | Rate of Salisbury |
|------|------|--------|-------|-------------------|
| 1967 | 7    | 6      | 13    | 20.0              |
| 1968 | 2    | 3      | 5     | 8.0               |
| 1969 | 5    | 2      | 7     | 13.0              |
| 1970 | 3    | 4      | 7     | 10.93             |
| 1971 | 1    | 4      | 5     | 9.0               |

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

| Year | Males | Females | Total | % Males | % Females |
|------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-----------|
| 1968 | 358   | 574     | 932   | 38.5    | 41.5      |
| 1969 | 384   | 555     | 939   | 40.9    | 39.1      |
| 1970 | 381   | 540     | 921   | 41.4    | 38.6      |
| 1971 | 382   | 543     | 925   | 41.3    | 38.7      |

The above table illustrates details of the actual live births in the City during the year in question. Though there has been a reduction in the last few years the overall picture is one of reasonable stability as the numbers involved are small. The figures also show very clearly that the preponderance of males over females has remained very much the same during this four year period.

### THE ILLIGITIMATE BIRTH RATE

| Year | Rate | Year | Rate  |
|------|------|------|-------|
| 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  |
| 1961 | 5.62 | 1971 | 11.0  |

The table shows the great increase in the illegitimate rate in the City which commenced during the second half of the nineteen sixties and is continuing into the seventies. It will be appreciated that the rate is now approximately double that of ten years ago, and the figures become even more significant when it is remembered that the total live birth rate has fallen slightly over a similar period. This rate, and more especially the trend, is important for several reasons. Perhaps the most important is that the mortality of illegitimate children is considerably higher than among those who are legitimate. A very wide difference will be noted, for example, if one turns to the vital statistics of Salisbury elsewhere in this report. Too much reliance cannot be placed on these figures as the total numbers are very small. But large scale studies carried out elsewhere in the country have clearly demonstrated the high risk to illegitimate babies in the first year of life. Another very serious consequence is the socio economic effect on very young girls. In a number of these cases effects can alter or have profound repercussions on a girl's future life. The remedy to this serious and difficult situation is far from easy, though it seems logical to assume that it should rest largely with the parents and the home environment. Nevertheless, there is a responsibility to ensure that adequate instruction on personal relationships which should include all aspects of health education is carried out in senior schools. The County Health Department and the Education Department are fully alive to this important task. Medical Officers and Health Visitors are always available to undertake this work in the schools, whilst courses are organised for teachers who have a special interest in, and aptitude for, this very important subject.

# CAUSE OF DEATH

| CAUSE OF DEATH                         | Sex | Total all ages | Under 4 weeks | 4 weeks and under 1 year | Age in Years |    |     |     |     |     |     |     | 75 and over |   |
|--|-----|----------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|---|
|  |     |                |               |                          | 1-           | 5- | 15- | 25- | 35- | 45- | 55- | 65- |             |   |
| Tuberculosis of respiratory system     | M   | 1              | -             | -                        | -            | -  | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -           | 1 |
| Late effects of respiratory T.B.       | F   | -              | -             | -                        | -            | -  | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -           | - |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | M   | 1              | -             | -                        | -            | -  | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | 1           | - |
| Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity etc. | F   | 1              | -             | 1                        | -            | -  | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -           | - |
| Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus         | M   | 1              | -             | -                        | -            | -  | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -           | - |
| Malignant neoplasm, stomach            | F   | 3              | -             | -                        | -            | -  | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -           | - |
| Malignant neoplasm, intestine          | M   | 2              | -             | -                        | -            | -  | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -           | - |
| Malignant neoplasm, larynx             | F   | 7              | -             | -                        | -            | -  | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -           | - |
| Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus     | M   | 6              | -             | -                        | -            | -  | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -           | - |
| Malignant neoplasm, breast             | F   | 4              | -             | -                        | -            | -  | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -           | - |
| Malignant neoplasm, uterus             | M   | 9              | -             | -                        | -            | -  | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -           | - |
| Malignant neoplasm, prostate           | F   | 1              | -             | -                        | -            | -  | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -           | - |
| Leukaemia                              | M   | 5              | -             | -                        | -            | -  | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -           | - |
| Other malignant neoplasms              | F   | 10             | -             | -                        | -            | -  | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -           | - |
| Diabetes mellitus                      | M   | 5              | -             | -                        | -            | -  | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -           | - |
| Other endocrine etc. diseases          | F   | 12             | -             | -                        | -            | -  | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -           | - |
|  | M   | 2              | -             | -                        | -            | -  | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -           | - |
|  | F   | 17             | -             | -                        | -            | -  | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -           | - |
|  | M   | 1              | -             | -                        | -            | -  | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -           | - |
|  | F   | 4              | -             | -                        | -            | -  | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -           | - |
|  | M   | 2              | -             | -                        | -            | -  | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -           | - |

CAUSE OF DEATH (Contd.)

| CAUSE OF DEATH | Sex | Total all ages | Under 4 weeks | 4 weeks and under 1 year | Age in Years |      |       |       |       |       |       | 75 and over |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
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|                |     |                |               |                          | 1-5          | 5-15 | 15-25 | 25-35 | 35-45 | 45-55 | 55-65 |             |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|                |     |                |               |                          |              |      |       |       |       |       |       |             |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Anaemias       | M   | -              | -             | -                        | -            | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -           | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

CAUSE OF DEATH (Contd.)

| CAUSE OF DEATH                        | Sex | Total<br>all<br>ages | Under<br>4<br>weeks | 4 weeks<br>and<br>under<br>1 year | Age in Years |      |       |       |       |       |       | 75<br>and<br>over |
|---------------------------------------|-----|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|
|                                       |     |                      |                     |                                   | 1-5          | 5-15 | 15-25 | 25-35 | 35-45 | 45-55 | 55-65 |                   |
| Intestinal obstruction and hernia     | M   | 1                    | -                   | -                                 | -            | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 1                 |
| Other diseases of digestive system    | F   | 3                    | -                   | -                                 | -            | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 3                 |
| Nephritis and rephrosis               | M   | 1                    | -                   | -                                 | -            | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -                 |
| Hyperplasia of prostate               | F   | 1                    | -                   | -                                 | 1            | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     | 1     | -                 |
| Other diseases, genito-urinary system | M   | 1                    | -                   | -                                 | -            | -    | -     | -     | -     | 1     | -     | -                 |
| Diseases of musculo-skeletal system   | F   | 2                    | -                   | -                                 | -            | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 1                 |
| Congenital anomalies                  | M   | 1                    | -                   | -                                 | -            | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -                 |
| Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.  | F   | 3                    | 3                   | 1                                 | -            | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -                 |
| Other causes of perinatal mortality   | M   | 1                    | 1                   | -                                 | -            | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -                 |
| Symptoms and ill defined conditions   | F   | 3                    | -                   | -                                 | -            | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 1                 |
| Motor vehicle accidents               | M   | 2                    | -                   | 1                                 | -            | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 1                 |
| All other accidents                   | F   | 11                   | -                   | -                                 | -            | 2    | -     | -     | 2     | 1     | -     | 11                |
| Suicide and self-inflicted injuries   | M   | 6                    | -                   | -                                 | -            | -    | -     | -     | -     | 2     | -     | 1                 |
|                                       | F   | 6                    | -                   | -                                 | -            | -    | -     | -     | -     | 2     | 3     | 2                 |
|                                       | M   | 10                   | -                   | -                                 | -            | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -                 |
|                                       | F   | 2                    | -                   | -                                 | -            | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -                 |
|                                       | F   | 1                    | -                   | -                                 | -            | -    | -     | 1     | -     | -     | -     | -                 |
| TOTAL ALL CAUSES                      | M   | 217                  | 4                   | 2                                 | -            | 5    | 1     | 3     | 10    | 36    | 69    | 87                |
|                                       | F   | 312                  | 3                   | 3                                 | -            | 1    | 1     | 3     | 12    | 21    | 55    | 213               |

## CAUSES OF DEATH

It will be seen from the accompanying table that only twelve children died under the age of one year, a very slight increase in the figure for the previous year. These very small numbers illustrate how modern medical science has revolutionised the life expectancy of this very vulnerable age group. The corrected total of deaths for the city was 529 from all causes - a figure that is identical with the previous year. However, a more interesting matter is the age ranges affected by these deaths which have an important bearing on the age structure of the population. Only twenty-six of these deaths occurred under the age of 45 years, and only forty-eight under the age of 55 years. Another significant fact is that 300 deaths out of the total of 529 occurred in people over the age of 75 years. These figures illustrate the population problems that every country in the western world is having to face as more and more diseases are responding to modern medical and surgical treatments.

In considering the principal causes of death it may be of interest to compare the figure with those of the previous year.

| Deaths         | 1970 | 1971 |
|----------------|------|------|
| Total          | 529  | 529  |
| Cardiovascular | 284  | 285  |
| Cancer         | 104  | 99   |

Throughout this country diseases of the heart and blood vessels are now by far the most important causes of death, and with such a stable population the numbers occurring in the city have shown no change in the past two years. Approximately half the total deaths due to these conditions result from coronary heart disease - an indication of the great importance of this single condition as a cause of death. An interesting feature of this disease is the age difference between the sexes. In women 60 deaths out of a total of 82 occurred over the age of 75 years, whereas in men 34 out of a total of 55 deaths occurred in individuals under that age - the great majority being between the ages of 64 and 74 years. In the population as a whole only 21 deaths from coronary heart disease occurred in people under 65 years.

The next commonest was cancer which was responsible for 56 deaths in women and 43 in men. In the case of female cancer deaths it is significant to note that 12 or 1 : 45 were due to cancer of the breast. This is much more readily diagnosed than many other forms of cancer, and one which is readily treatable in the early stages. Unfortunately, in the later stages it is highly malignant, and is a most dangerous condition. Great publicity continues to be given to the importance and danger of cervical cancer, and its early diagnosis by

## Causes of Death (Contd.)

means of cervical cytology tests. It is not my object to minimise the value of this form of preventive medicine, but the point must be stressed that cervical cancer is much less common than breast cancer and also less malignant. In the period under review there were only 2 deaths from cervical cancer.

In the field of prevention there is an excellent cervical cytology service available in the city. Sessions are organised by the County Council Health Department at the Central Health Clinic, whilst a number of private practitioners also offer this service to their patients in their surgeries. As a result there is no need for any women to think that she cannot have the test, and she will certainly not have to wait more than two or three weeks before having it done.

Unfortunately, there has not been nearly so much publicity about the dangers of breast cancer at national level. In the city first class pamphlets are available at the Public Health Department and the Public Library showing every woman how to examine herself. These are supplied by the council, and are readily taken by the public, so there is little doubt that the information is being disseminated.

Cancer of the lung continues to be the most common form causing death in men as in the City this year it caused about 1 : 5-6 cancer deaths. In women it caused approximately 1 : 8 cancer deaths. This matter is dealt with in great detail elsewhere in this report in the section devoted to cigarette smoking.

## ACCIDENTS

There were 22 accidental deaths in the City during the year. This number represents the corrected total after transfers in and out had been adjusted. Six of these were road accidents involving motor vehicles. All were young men and youths in the 15 - 24 year age group, so no young children were killed in this manner. The number of road deaths has now remained almost the same for a number of years though the number of deaths from other accidental causes varies considerably. The Road Safety Committee has continued its work throughout the year, and it must be a cause of satisfaction that the figure of road deaths has remained so low in spite of the rapidly increasing volume of traffic.

Accident prevention in the home is a matter of great importance, and the Home Safety Committee has continued its efforts to educate the public in this subject. Lectures are given regularly to school children and adults, reinforced by demonstrations in a caravan specially equipped for this purpose. Annual collections of unwanted drugs are organised and result in large quantities being handed in to the local chemists for destruction. Many of these drugs would have been dangerous if they had been found by young children.

So far I have mentioned the three great diseases of middle and later life. Recently another danger of smoking has been shown to exist when women who smoke become pregnant and continue smoking. It has been demonstrated that in Britain the late foetal and neo-natal mortality is increased by some 28%, and that there is a birth weight reduction of about 170 grams. This is a most important finding, and must lead to health education aimed at getting all women and girls who are pregnant to give up smoking. The effects appear to be present when anything over four cigarettes a day are smoked after the fourth month. It appears that if the mother is a reasonably heavy smoker, and gives up before the fourth month her previous smoking will not affect the developing child, and that it is her established smoking habit at the end of the fourth month that is important.

This great increase in the deaths of the unborn and newly born babies is something that must be of the greatest concern to everyone, and emphasises once again the great dangers of the cigarette.

## THE DANGERS OF SMOKING

Cigarette smoking is directly associated with three very important diseases viz. cancer of the lung, coronary heart disease and chronic bronchitis. In addition cigarette smoking by pregnant women has got serious consequences which should be known to all women of child bearing age, and should be explained to all girls in their final year at school. So much has been talked and written about the subject of cigarette smoking that it might seem pointless to raise the issue yet again, but the sad fact remains that there is little or no reduction in the cigarette consumption throughout the country while the incidence of death and disease continues to rise. It is against such a background that once again I would draw attention to this major health hazard which, in theory, is so easily preventable but in practice appears impossible to control.

It is estimated on reasonable assumptions that approximately 100,000 deaths in 1969 due to the three diseases mentioned above can be attributed to cigarette smoking. At the present time four out of every ten cancer deaths in men, and about one in ten in women, could be prevented by a very simple measure - giving up smoking. In his Annual Report the Chief Medical Officer for the Department of Health and Social Security stated: "We cannot estimate the amount of working time lost from illness due to cigarette smoking but it must be responsible at least for the greater part of the 38.6 million days of sickness absence certified as due to bronchitis in 1969".

When we consider lung cancer alone the picture is indeed grim. This disease has caused the death of more than 250,000 people in England and Wales during the year 1960-69 and the most important causal factor is cigarette smoking. A quarter of a million deaths in ten years, and this is the heritage that parents and teachers who smoke and set the example are handing on to the next generation. Surely with the weight of evidence that now exists all of us should be doing our utmost to discourage young people from taking up this habit. This should not be done by emphasising dangers in the future which mean nothing to young adolescents, but by attempting to show how unglamorous is the business of smoking.

So far I have mentioned the three great diseases of middle and later life. Recently another danger of smoking has been shown to exist when women who smoke become pregnant and continue smoking. It has been demonstrated that in Britain the late foetal and neo-natal mortality is increased by some 28%, and that there is a birth weight reduction of about 170 grams. This is a most important finding, and must lead to health education aimed at getting all women and girls who are pregnant to give up smoking. The effects appear to be present when anything over four cigarettes a day are smoked after the fourth month. It appears that if the mother is a reasonably heavy smoker, and gives up before the fourth month her previous smoking will not affect the developing child, and that it is her established smoking habit at the end of the fourth month that is important.

This great increase in the deaths of the unborn and newly born babies is something that must be of the greatest concern to everyone, and emphasises once again the great dangers of the cigarette.

# 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             | 35       | 1            | 26  | 6    | 1     | -     | -     | -   | 1            |
| Infective Hepatitis | 8        | -            | -   | 3    | 1     | 4     | -     | -   | -            |
| Scarlet Fever       | 1        | -            | -   | -    | 1     | -     | -     | -   | -            |
| Sonne Dysentery     | 12       | -            | -   | 6    | 1     | 4     | -     | -   | 1            |
| Whooping Cough      | 5        | -            | 3   | 2    | -     | -     | -     | -   | -            |

Compared with previous years 1971 was exceedingly free from notifiable diseases and no serious outbreaks occurred in the City. The severe outbreak of measles which commenced in the second half of 1970 had come to an end before the year was out, and the total number of measles cases for 1971 was less than a tenth of the 1970 outbreak.

## Food Poisoning

The following are particulars of cases of food poisoning during 1971:-

- (a) Total number of outbreaks .... 2
- (b) Total number of cases .... 4
- (c) Number of deaths .... 0

# TUBERCULOSIS

## T.B. Register 1971

|  |   |            |    |                |    |        |     |
|--|---|------------|----|----------------|----|--------|-----|
| Male                                     | - | Pulmonary: | 69 | Non-Pulmonary: | 15 | Total: | 84  |
| Female                                   | - | Pulmonary: | 51 | Non-Pulmonary: | 12 |        | 63  |
| Total number of cases on register ... .. |   |            |    |                |    |        | 147 |

|   | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|---|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Recovered and discharged during the year: | 1           | 0             | 1            |
| Total number of deaths during the year:   | 3           | 0             | 3            |
| New cases taken on register:              | 7           | 5             | 12           |
| Transferred into area:                    | 1           | 0             | 1            |
| Left the district:                        | 0           | 0             | 0            |

Eleven of the new cases were suffering from the pulmonary form of the disease and one from the non-pulmonary form.

The total number of cases of pulmonary disease rose slightly during the year though the number of non-pulmonary patients remained unchanged.

Details of the twelve new cases that occurred in the City are as follows:-

| <u>Age</u>    | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Pulmonary</u> | <u>Non-Pulmonary</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 0-4 years ... | 1 ...       | .....         | 1 ...            | 0                    |
| 5-9 " ...     | 0 ...       | 1 .....       | 1 ...            | 0                    |
| 10-14 " ...   | 0 ...       | 1 .....       | 1 ...            | 0                    |
| 20-24 " ...   | 2 ...       | 0 .....       | 2 ...            | 0                    |
| 30-34 " ...   | 1 ...       | 0 .....       | 0 ...            | 1                    |
| 40-44 " ...   | 1 ...       | 0 .....       | 1 ...            | 0                    |
| 45-50 " ...   | 0 ...       | 1 .....       | 1 ...            | 0                    |
| 50+ " ...     | 2 ...       | 1 .....       | 3 ...            | 0                    |

Three of these cases were young children and were members of the family of the non-pulmonary case. All were discovered during routine screening of the family, so that one family accounted for a third of the total number of notified cases. In all instances involving school contacts, all these were heard tested and offered BCG vaccination where necessary.

# IMMUNIZATION AND VACCINATION

## VENEREAL DISEASES

New cases registered during the year 1971.

| 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              | -      | 9          | 5      | 30                        | 33     | 41                               | 38     |
| Others    | -              | -      | -              | -      | 3          | -      | 7                         | 3      | 10                               | 3      |

pointed out that almost every infant today is vaccinated with a "triple" vaccine which gives protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. At the same time all children receive oral vaccine against acute anterior poliomyelitis. Consequently, though the calculations are only in respect of one disease, almost all children will be protected against the other mentioned diseases.

| Salisbury City | Diphtheria | Babies Immunised up to 31.12.71 | Live Births | % Immunised |
|----------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 659            | 551        | 82.3                            |             |             |

The calculations show that among the City children there is a very high state of protection against these major diseases.

Immunisation is provided either by the family doctor or at a Health Authority Clinic, the choice resting entirely with the mother who selects whichever method is most convenient from her point of view.

## Smallpox Vaccinations

| Age Group       | 0-5 | 5-15 | 15-25 | 25-35 | 35-45 | 45-55 | 55-65 | 65-75 | 75-85 | 85-95 |
|-----------------|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Vaccinations    | -   | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     |
| Re-vaccinations | -   | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     |

N.B. Vaccination discontinued as a routine measure in early childhood in September, 1971.

## IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

These are the responsibility of the Local Health Authority, and the Health Department, Wiltshire County Council under Dr. C. D. L. Lycett, County Medical Officer of Health who is responsible for making the necessary administrative arrangements to ensure that all children whose parents are agreeable receive protective immunisation at the proper age. In this connection it should be pointed out that vaccination against smallpox is no longer compulsory, and childhood vaccination against this disease was stopped as a routine preventive measure in Wiltshire in September, 1971.

The following table gives full details for the City of Salisbury and was provided through the courtesy of Dr. C. D. L. Lycett.

In every programme of immunisation it is very important to know the immunisation state of the infant community. This is expressed as a percentage of a given group and calculations have now been made to show this for immunisation against diphtheria for all infants born during the year 1970. It should be pointed out that almost every infant today is vaccinated with a "triple" vaccine which gives protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. At the same time all children receive oral vaccine against acute anterior poliomyelitis. Consequently, though the calculations are only in respect of one disease, almost all children will be protected against the others mentioned.

| Primary Immunisation<br>Diphtheria | Babies Immunised<br>up to 31.12.71 | Live Births | %<br>Immunised |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Salisbury City                     | 429                                | 521         | 82.3           |

The calculations show that among the City children there is a very high state of protection against these major diseases.

Immunisation is provided either by the family doctor or at a Health Authority Clinic, the choice resting entirely with the mother who selects whichever method is most convenient from her point of view.

### Smallpox Vaccinations

| Age Group       | 0-3 | 3-6 | 6-9 | 9-12 | 1   | 2-4 | 5-15 |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|------|
| Vaccinations    | -   | -   | -   | -    | 107 | 158 | 10   |
| Re-vaccinations | -   | -   | -   | -    | -   | 1   | 44   |

N.B. Vaccination discontinued as a routine measure in early childhood in September, 1971.

## HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY

This is a subject of great importance in view of the increasing proportion of elderly people living in and around the City. It is also one that needs to be reviewed at regular intervals to assess the progress already made, and to consider future requirements. In a previous report I stressed the need for immediate and continuing action to avoid reaching the stage where the problem became so large as to be virtually uncontrollable. Since then the City Council has built a number of grouped dwellings and suitable flats, the charitable organisations have also played their part in helping to keep the problem within manageable limits. When I wrote my first report and carried out my original investigations I was thinking only in terms of the City of Salisbury itself, but it now seems to me that the time has come to think in wider terms. In 1st April 1974 a new district will arise whose council will be elected the previous autumn and so time is very short indeed. It takes a long time to build grouped dwellings, or old people's bungalows, or blocks of flats from the date when the plans are finally approved until the buildings are ready for occupation. Consequently it would appear that the time has now passed when schemes of this nature can be considered by individual councils of those districts which are due to amalgamate, and so the question arises whether or not those areas of population which are adjacent should consider setting up joint liaison groups to consider this important and growing problem.

The population of the City of Salisbury and the adjoining Salisbury and Wilton Rural Districts are set out in the accompanying table for the two census years of 1951 and 1971 with the percentages of male and female old age pensioners. These figures cover a period of twenty years so it is possible to see the trend.

| Place or Area               | 1951    |                     |                   | 1971    |                     |                   |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------------------|-------------------|---------|---------------------|-------------------|
|                             | Persons | % female pensioners | % male pensioners | Persons | % female pensioners | % male pensioners |
| Salisbury M.B.              | 33,079  | 21.3                | 10.9              | 35,235  | 25.4                | 12.6              |
| Salisbury and Wilton R.D.C. | 17,848  | 19.9                | 12.0              | 23,165  | 21.5                | 12.2              |

It will be apparent that, though the population of these two areas has increased by nearly 18,000 in that time, the increase in the City itself has only been about 2,000. So the trend is of a steadily rising population in the rural area and a stable one in the City. The next point to note is the percentage of pensioners in each sex group and the trends these figures demonstrate. The first point is that the figures are high especially in the case of the women. As regards men it is of interest to note that there has been no dramatic change during the past twenty years. In the rural district the percentage has remained virtually unchanged, whilst in the City the increase has been less than two per cent. The women pensioners on the other hand show a definite increase in both the

Housing for the Elderly (Contd.)

rural district and city with the largest increase of approximately four per cent in the latter, so that now we have a situation where a quarter of all the female population are over the age of sixty years. Nevertheless, the rural district also has a high figure though the rise over the twenty year period is not so marked.

Fortunately, a very high proportion of these elderly folk possess a sense of sturdy independence, and are able to look after themselves and prefer to do so. They may require support from either the family or the appropriate social services department or voluntary agencies. But this does not mean that the problem can be shelved by local housing authorities. It is a serious one and it is growing steadily so it is essential to bear it in mind. There is an important place in the care of the elderly for the provision of suitable housing either bungalows, flats or grouped dwellings; there is also a need for adequate supportive services so that all those elderly people who are able to do so can enjoy their declining years in their own homes for as long as possible. And so it is necessary to strike a balance so that there will be not only the necessary services, but also housing of an appropriate type in the proper place. This is the essence of the problem and would seem to need joint action on the part of authorities soon to be united, to consider the overall needs of their elderly community, and as it is a question of services, housing, and medical needs, the Medical Officer and a representative of the Social Services Department should form part of the team.

| 1951                        |          | 1931    |          | 1921    |          | Place or Area               |
|-----------------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|-----------------------------|
| Persons                     | % female | Persons | % female | Persons | % female |                             |
| Salisbury M.B.              | 21.3     | 35,079  | 21.3     | 35,079  | 21.3     | Salisbury M.B.              |
| Salisbury and Milton R.D.C. | 21.3     | 35,079  | 21.3     | 35,079  | 21.3     | Salisbury and Milton R.D.C. |
| Salisbury M.B.              | 21.3     | 35,079  | 21.3     | 35,079  | 21.3     | Salisbury M.B.              |
| Salisbury and Milton R.D.C. | 21.3     | 35,079  | 21.3     | 35,079  | 21.3     | Salisbury and Milton R.D.C. |

It will be apparent that, though the population of these two areas has increased by nearly 15,000 in that time, the increase in the City itself has only been about 5,000. So the trend is of a steadily rising population in the rural area and a stable one in the City. The next point to note is the percentage of pensioners in each sex group and the trends these figures demonstrate. The first point is that the figures are high especially in the case of the women. As regards men it is of interest to note that there has been no dramatic change during the past twenty years. In the rural district the percentage has remained virtually unchanged, whilst in the City the increase has been a less than two per cent. The women pensioners on the other hand show a definite increase in both the

## PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF THE SICK AND ELDERLY

People who are sick and elderly or both and who are unable to be cared for adequately in their own homes or who cannot look after themselves properly may be removed to hospital. This can be done if they are not prepared to go voluntarily, when this is considered necessary, by the Medical Officer of Health who is empowered to act under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act of 1948, or the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951. No cases were dealt with in this way during the year, as all who were in need of hospital care agreed to enter voluntarily.

## SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The modern plant at Petersfinger continued to function perfectly throughout the year and so there were no untreated problems during that period. The effluent is discharged into the River Avon, and as it is of a high standard of clarity and purity there have been no problems of river pollution.

## REFUSE DISPOSAL

This is carried out by controlled tipping on a site within the city boundary that has been in use for several years. The area is regularly surveyed for rats by a firm employed in rodent control duties. Routine treatment is applied if and when necessary, and this has maintained a high degree of control. Towards the end of the summer large numbers of crickets (Fam. Gryllidae) were found to be breeding on one part of the tip. These insects lay their eggs simply in the ground and the larvae which hatch pass through the normal stages of metamorphosis before the perfect insects emerge. They are omnivorous feeders and usually frequent hot dry places. The weather at the time was ideal from this point of view and breeding occurred in an undisturbed part where active tipping was not in progress. Routine treatment with insecticides was rapidly effective.

## WATER SUPPLIES

The South Wilts Water Board control all water supplies for the City. The water is pumped up to storage reservoirs from deep wells in the chalk. Samples of all water intended for human consumption are taken at weekly intervals and sent to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis. Samples are taken before and after chlorination, and copies of all the reports are sent to your Medical Officer. It should be mentioned that all water for human consumption is first treated by standard chlorination methods irrespective of the laboratory findings. Salisbury water as it comes from chalk wells is not a "soft" acid water. The latter is now suspect as having a possible part to play in the onset of coronary heart disease and research into this possibility is proceeding at the present time.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses registered in the City.

INTRODUCTION TO THE ANNUAL REPORT 1971  
OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

This is my 33rd and last Annual Report, having been appointed as Additional Inspector on 1st January, 1938 and due for retirement in August 1972. It is, of course, a time for retrospect and comparisons between pre-war and post-war years.

Old courts and passages, together with the private slaughterhouses have disappeared, being replaced by modern estates and an abattoir: the common lodging house, railway cattle sidings and cattle market in the centre of the City have likewise disappeared.

The staff has increased from two inspectors to four, increased duties having been laid on the department by virtue of the Food Hygiene Regulations; The Clean Air Act; Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act; Pet Animals Act; Noise Abatement Act; Swill Boiling Regulations, etc. Some infectious diseases, such as diphtheria and scarlet fever, have declined or vanished and the necessary disinfecting proceedings with them, but we are still occasionally diverted from routine duties by outbreaks of dysentery and food poisoning, which can be very time-consuming.

Whilst the living conditions have improved over the years, in many respects I regret the changes in developments in the City (involving alteration to the character of the streets), shopping habits and the personal approach of the shopkeepers.

WATER SUPPLIES

The South-West Water Board control all water supplies for the City. The water is pumped up to storage reservoirs from deep wells in the chalk. Samples of all water intended for human consumption are taken at weekly intervals and sent to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis. Samples are taken before and after chlorination, and copies of all the reports are sent to your Medical Officer. It should be mentioned that all water for human consumption is first treated by standard chlorination methods irrespective of the laboratory findings. Salisbury water as it comes from chalk wells is not a "soft" acid water. The latter is now suspected as having a possible part to play in the onset of coronary heart disease and research into this possibility is proceeding at the present time.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses registered in the City.

## REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

### General Hygiene:

One thousand, five hundred and fifty one inspections of premises \*(1,112) and 1,969 additional visits were made during the year \*(2,816) including the following:-

|     |                                 |
|-----|---------------------------------|
| 186 | inspections of drainage systems |
| 180 | " " dwellings                   |
| 103 | " " restaurant kitchens, cafes  |
| 30  | " " butcher's shops             |
| 27  | " " bakers                      |
| 15  | " " factories                   |

Sixty two informal and 17 statutory notices were served and 53 informal and 18 statutory notices had been complied with at the end of the year, the latter including some outstanding from 1970.

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 the work achieved is reflected in the items shown on pages 28 to 31.

### Noise Abatement Act 1960

A complaint of noise arising from the siting of a refrigerator compressor on the outside of the shop wall adjoining a dwelling was eventually resolved by moving the unit to the rear of the shop.

### Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act 1951

Again, as previously reported, 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.

\* Figures for 1970 are shown in parenthesis throughout the report.

## Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963

Thirty premises received a general inspection during the year, the total number of registered premises now standing at 578. One hundred and forty one visits were made to follow-up notices etc. Eleven informal notices were served and 16 complied with, the latter including some outstanding from 1970.

Twelve non-fatal accidents were reported; including 7 due to sprains, two fractures and 1 each of falls, cuts and bruising.

### Offences Remedied after Inspection

#### Sanitary Conveniences Regulations 1964

|                                |     |     |     |     |     |   |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Permanent ventilation provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Doors labelled                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Cleansed/repaired/redecorated  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Incinerators provided          | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

#### Floors, staircases & passages

|                                  |     |     |     |     |     |   |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Floors repaired/renewed/cleansed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Handrails provided/repaired      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Open sides of stairs guarded     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Treads renewed                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

#### Machinery

|  |     |     |     |     |     |   |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Fencing provided to fans, belt drives etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Emergency stop switches to belt drives     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

#### Cleanliness

|                                     |     |     |     |     |     |   |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Rooms repaired/cleansed/redecorated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|

#### Temperature

|                          |     |     |     |     |     |   |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Heaters provided/renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Thermometers provided    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

#### Ventilation

|                               |     |     |     |     |     |   |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Ventilation provided/improved | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Fans provided                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

#### Lighting

|                         |     |     |     |     |     |   |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Extra lighting provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|

# Offences Remedied after Inspection (cont'd)

## First Aid Order 1964

First Aid boxes provided/restocked ... .. 6

## Information for Employees Regulations 1965

Abstracts of Act provided ... .. 2

## O.S.R.P. (Hoists & Lifts) Regulations 1968

Repairs and alterations done ... .. 2

## Overcrowding

Abated ... .. 2

## PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

### Work completed during the year 1971

#### Housing:

|  |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |    |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Roofs repaired                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Roofs renewed                              | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3  |
| Chimney stacks repaired                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2  |
| Chimney stacks rebuilt                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1  |
| Gutters repaired or renewed                | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9  |
| Rain-water pipes repaired or renewed       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5  |
| External walls repaired or repointed       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5  |
| Window and door sills repaired             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2  |
| Window and door sills renewed              | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5  |
| Dampness abated:-                          |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |    |
| i. repairs to roof                         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4  |
| ii. repairs to gutters or rain-water pipes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4  |
| iii. repairs to external walls             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4  |
| iv. waterproofing of internal walls        | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5  |
| v. D.P. plinth provided                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1  |
| Yard or passage surface paved or repaired  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2  |
| Wall plaster repaired                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Ceiling plaster repaired                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Rooms redecorated                          | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Windows repaired                           | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| Windows renewed                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| Sashcords renewed                          | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| Doors repaired                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3  |
| Doors renewed                              | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7  |

# Work completed during the year 1971 (cont'd)

|                                       |     |     |     |     |     |     |   |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Floors repaired                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Floors renewed                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Stairs repaired                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Stairs renewed                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Ballusters repaired or provided       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Firegrates or ranges repaired         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Firegrates or ranges renewed          | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| New sink provided                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| New sink W.P. provided                | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| New bath fitted                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Wash-house rebuilt or repaired        | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Taps renewed                          | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| External painting to houses           | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Means of escape (multiple occupation) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

## Sanitary Conveniences:

|                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |   |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Water-closet compartment repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| New water-closet basin provided   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Water-closet cistern repaired     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Water-closet cistern renewed      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Flush pipe repaired               | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Water supply pipe repaired        | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Manhole cover rebedded            | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

## Drainage:

|   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Drains/sewers examined                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 107 |
| Drains/sewers cleansed                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 94  |
| Drains/sewers repaired or reconstructed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31  |
| Soil or ventilating pipe repaired       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1   |
| Inspection chamber provided             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11  |
| New gullies provided                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2   |
| Kerb to gully repaired                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1   |

## Nuisances

|                                      |     |     |     |     |     |     |   |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Offensive accumulations removed      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Nuisance from keeping animals abated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |

## Factories & Workplaces:

|                                 |     |     |     |     |     |     |   |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Sanitary accommodation provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Notices affixed                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

Work completed during the year 1971 (cont'd)

Food Preparing Premises, Shops, Cafes,  
Restaurant Kitchens, Stalls etc.

|   |     |     |     |     |     |    |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Rooms cleansed or redecorated                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Fittings, benches, etc. cleansed                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1  |
| Structural repairs carried out                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| Adequate food storage facilities provided           | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2  |
| Refrigerators provided                              | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1  |
| New benches provided                                | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1  |
| Preparation tables resurfaced                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5  |
| Protection for open food on display                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1  |
| Floors repaired                                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4  |
| Floors renewed                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5  |
| Ceilings lined                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1  |
| Walls repaired/tiled                                | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5  |
| Ventilation improved                                | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3  |
| Sinks provided                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6  |
| New drainer fitted                                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2  |
| Hot water supply provided                           | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4  |
| Wash hand basin provided                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6  |
| Water heaters provided                              | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2  |
| Water heaters repaired                              | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1  |
| Hand washing materials provided                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3  |
| Hand washing notices provided                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4  |
| Water-closets redecorated                           | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1  |
| Sanitary convenience disconnected from<br>food room | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2  |
| Extra lighting installed in food rooms              | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4  |
| Gullies sealed                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1  |
| Refuse storage arrangements improved                | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7  |

## HOUSING STATISTICS

### SLUM CLEARANCE

#### HOUSES DEMOLISHED

##### Clearance Area No.40

- 1 - 7 Curtis Court, Endless Street.
- 25 Devizes Road.

#### HOUSES CLOSED

- 6 Blechyndens Almshouses, Winchester Street.
- 30a, 30b and 32a Culver Street.
- 6 Pennyfarthing Street.
- 5 Waverley Place, Gigant Street.
- 46 Milford Street.

#### CLOSING ORDERS DETERMINED

- 1, 4, 8 and 9 Ivy Place, Castle Street and
- 53 Windsor Street (closed in 1970) were closed
- but subsequently made fit and Closing Orders determined.

## INSPECTIONS OF DWELLING HOUSES

### Housing Acts 1936 and 1957

#### Unfit Properties:

|                         |     |     |     |     |     |    |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Preliminary inspections | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Detailed inspections    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Additional visits       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 67 |

### Housing Act 1961 (Multiple Occupation Regulations)

|                                |     |     |     |     |     |    |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Inspections                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| Additional visits              | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7  |
| Informal notices served        | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4  |
| Informal notices complied with | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1  |

### Housing Act 1969

|                                   |     |     |     |     |    |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Qualification Certificates issued | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|

### Public Health Acts 1936 and 1961

|                                 |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Inspections                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 228 |
| Additional visits               | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 326 |
| Informal notices served         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20  |
| Informal notices complied with  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13  |
| Statutory notices served        | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17  |
| Statutory notices complied with | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18  |

### Housing Act 1957 - Part IV - Overcrowding

|                                       |     |     |     |     |     |    |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Number of inspections                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8  |
| Number of additional visits           | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8  |
| Houses measured for permitted numbers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| New cases                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | -  |
| Cases relieved                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | -  |

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

|   |     |     |     |     |     |    |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Number of inspections in connection with verminous premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47 |
| Number of additional visits                                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 |
| New cases   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5  |
| Verminous rooms sprayed                                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5  |
| Verminous rooms dusted with powder                          | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 |

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 seven general inspections and 161 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. Three informal notices were served during the year for offences and all were complied with.

Moveable Dwellings

Eleven inspections with 2 additional visits were made on the one site situated in the City. Conditions remain satisfactory and the site well-maintained.

Ice-cream

Routine sampling revealed that a pasteurised mix being received by a Salisbury dealer was of low bacteriological standard. Considerable time was spent in the subsequent investigation involving sampling of batches of ice cream mix at the time of delivery by the wholesaler and further sampling of the same mix after storage by the dealer. In addition to routine methylene blue tests, the Public Health Laboratory Service carried out extensive tests including counts and identification of the bacteria. This produced considerable information regarding the keeping quality of the pasteurised mix and the need for strict stock rotation and a short storage period. Controlled tests proved that rapid growth of bacteria was taking place at temperatures well below the recommended storage temperature or that enforceable by the Regulations. Representations to the local authority in whose area the mix was produced eventually resulted in an improved product. A suggestion that the product be dated with a 'shelf life' resulted in a clear instruction as to shelf life following delivery.

Opportunity was taken to give practical demonstrations at two depots used by vehicles which trade in a wide area outside Salisbury, to show the correct method of cleaning and sterilizing the soft mix machines. This was backed up by bacteriological test of swabs taken from the machine and also samples of mix and then the ice cream produced by the machines.

# Ice-cream (cont'd)

The following table shows results of samples taken during the year.  
(Grades 1 & 2 are considered to be satisfactory; Grade 3 doubtful and Grade 4 unsatisfactory).

| TYPE OF SAMPLE                             |             | GRADE |    |    |    | Totals |
|--|-------------|-------|----|----|----|--------|
|  |             | 1     | 2  | 3  | 4  |        |
| SOFT ICE CREAM<br>(frozen on van)          | Sterilised  | 13    | 6  | 5  | 6  | 30     |
|  | Pasteurised | 3     | 4  | 2  | 3  | 12     |
| ICE CREAM MIX<br>(liquid before freezing)  | Sterilised  | 4     | -  | -  | -  | 4      |
|  | Pasteurised | 61    | 37 | 23 | 34 | 155    |
| LOOSE ICE CREAM<br>(served from bulk pack) | Premises    | 3     | 2  | -  | -  | 5      |
|  | Vans        | 2     | -  | -  | -  | 2      |
| PRE-PACKED<br>ICE CREAM                    | Van         | 1     | -  | -  | -  | 1      |
| TOTALS                                     |             | 87    | 49 | 30 | 43 | 209    |

# Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970

The number of food premises subject to the above-named Regulations is 281 (as shown) and all have wash-hand basins for personal use and sinks for the washing of utensils, crockery and equipment as required, amongst other things, by the Regulations.

|                                    |                      |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 75 Licensed hotels & public houses | 7 Fish & chip fryers |
| 66 Groceries and provisions        | 7 Bread shops        |
| 43 Restaurant and snack bars       | 5 Bakers             |
| 25 School kitchens                 | 3 Wet fish shops     |
| 19 Licensed clubs                  | 3 Guest Houses       |
| 14 Butchers                        | 3 Outside caterers   |
| 9 Canteens                         | 3 Wholesalers        |

A total of 333 inspections with 82 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 ... ..           | 103         | 28                |
| County school kitchens ... ..        | 6           | 1                 |
| Canteen kitchens ... ..              | 3           | -                 |
| Church hall kitchens ... ..          | 1           | -                 |
| Snack bars ... ..                    | 16          | -                 |
| Social clubs ... ..                  | 1           | -                 |
| Licensed premises ... ..             | 9           | 1                 |
| Licensed premises selling snacks ... | 13          | -                 |
| Caterers ... ..                      | 5           | -                 |
| Butchers ... ..                      | 30          | 2                 |
| Bakers ... ..                        | 27          | 7                 |
| Fried fish ... ..                    | 8           | 6                 |
| Wet fish ... ..                      | 11          | 4                 |
| Grocers ... ..                       | 25          | 2                 |
| Greengrocers ... ..                  | 4           | -                 |
| General stores ... ..                | 13          | 3                 |
| Sweet manufacturers ... ..           | 2           | 4                 |
| Flour confectioners ... ..           | 12          | -                 |
| Sugar confectioners ... ..           | 2           | -                 |
| Wholesale food stores ... ..         | 3           | -                 |
| Delivery vans ... ..                 | 10          | 6                 |
| Supermarkets ... ..                  | 14          | 13                |
| Multiple stores ... ..               | 2           | 2                 |
| Ice-cream dealers ... ..             | 2           | 2                 |
| Auctioneers ... ..                   | 7           | -                 |
| Potato storage ... ..                | 1           | 1                 |
| Ice-cream depots ... ..              | 3           | -                 |
| Notices served ... ..                | ...         | 8                 |
| Notices complied with ... ..         | ...         | 18                |

## Food & 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 in butchers' shops.

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 19 cwt. 1 qtr. 1 st. 7 lbs. 7 ozs. fresh meat. |                                |
| 4 cwt. 1 qtr. 1 st. 9 lbs. 1 oz. tinned meat.  |                                |
| 376 lbs. frozen meat.                          |                                |
| 1,926 tins of fruit, veg., soup, etc.          |                                |
| 18 cwt. 3 qtr. 14 ozs. frozen food.            |                                |
| 45 pkts. frozen food.                          |                                |
| 713 lbs. (8 sides) pork.                       |                                |
| 35 lbs. (1 side) sheep                         |                                |
| 35 lbs. (1 carcass) N.Z. Sheep.                |                                |
| 60 lbs. sow kidneys.                           |                                |
| 111 steak & kidney pies.                       |                                |
| 7 assorted meat pies.                          |                                |
| 7 lbs. beef sausage meat.                      |                                |
| 2 lbs. pork sausage meat.                      |                                |
| 194 sausage rolls.                             |                                |
| 7 lbs. turkey stuffing.                        |                                |
| 2,240 onions.                                  |                                |
| 1,040 peaches.                                 |                                |
| 2 lbs. 14 ozs. biscuits.                       |                                |
| 21 pkts. cakes, tarts.                         |                                |
| 1 dairy cream sponge.                          |                                |
| 24 gateaux.                                    |                                |
| 12 eclairs.                                    |                                |
| 3 Arctic rolls.                                | 1 lb. margarine.               |
| 97 mousse.                                     | $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. butter.      |
| 59 pkts. assorted ice-cream.                   | $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tea          |
| 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ice-cream products.      | $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. cornflakes. |
| 33 galls. 7 pts. 12 fl.ozs. ice-cream.         | 467 pkts. cereal.              |
| 2 lbs. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ozs. cheese.            | 108 pkts. rice, pasta,         |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. flour.                       | 10 pkts. boiled sweets.        |
| 1 lb. pastry mix.                              | 14 lbs. chocolate sweets.      |
| 2 lbs. jam.                                    | 2 lb. carton UHT milk.         |
| 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. paste.                    | 1 pt. UHT milk.                |
| 1 bottle sauce                                 | 5 pt. full cream milk.         |

The ice-cream & ice-cream products were surrendered as a result of the breakdown of refrigerated displays.

Food Inspection (cont'd..)

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  |
|------------------------|---|---|--|
| 1 lb. pkt. frozen peas | Complaint after sale                                    | Appeared to be out of condition             | Warning letter sent  |
| 2½ oz. cream cheese    | -do-<br>*   | Affected by mould                           | -do-   |
| 1 cream dessert        | On inspection of above * premises, found to be unsound. | -do-  | -do-   |
| 1 bottle of milk       | Complaint after sale                                    | Contained black material consistency of mud | Legal proceedings instituted; £10 fine.                              |
| Apple turnover         | -do-  | Affected by mould                           | Warning given to retailer  |
| Pkt. Beef-burgers      | -do-  | -do-  | Warning letter sent to distributor                                   |
| Doughnut               | -do-  | Contained wasp                              | Warning letter sent indicating legal proceedings for future offences |
| Chicken                | -do-  | Decomposed                                  | -do-   |

### Milk Sampling:

There are 53 milk distributors on the register, including 2 dairies selling bottled and cartoned milk - one of the dairies being discontinued in November. All the dealer's licences were renewed during the year, this being a statutory requirement every five years. The dairies, including a pasteurising plant, are visited regularly, 250 visits for samples being made. One hundred and ninety five samples were submitted for cleanliness and heat-treatment efficiency, plus 96 washed bottles, results being shown below.

| <u>MILK SAMPLES</u> |  |                            |                       |
|---------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Number Taken</u> | <u>Examination Undertaken</u>                      | <u>Number Satisfactory</u> | <u>% Satisfactory</u> |
| 195                 | Phosphatase test for pasteurised milk              | 195                        | 100%                  |
| 142                 | Methylene blue test for pasteurised milk           | 137                        | 96.47%                |
| 28                  | Statutory test for U.H.T. milk                     | 28                         | 100%                  |
| 8                   | Statutory test for untreated milk                  | 7                          | 87.5%                 |
| 4                   | Statutory test for sterilised milk                 | 4                          | 100%                  |
| 96                  | Washed bottles submitted for bacterial cleanliness | 93                         | 96.87%                |
| 2                   | The presence of tubercle bacilli                   | 2                          | 100%                  |
| * 15                | The presence of Brucella Abortus                   | 8                          | 53.33%                |

\*The 7 positive samples resulted in the milk being withdrawn from sale and the affected cows were slaughtered.

One hundred and ninety-five 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 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.

Eleven shops are now selling Ultra Heat Treated milk: this is the "long life" (sterilised) milk which keeps fresh for several months.

### Biological Milk Samples

All samples submitted for the presence of tuberculosis since 1952 have proved negative, no further samples will be submitted to this test as all milk sold in the City is now heat-treated.

## 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  | ...  | ...  | ...  | 132 |
| Total number of properties inspected | .... | .... | .... | 302 |
| Number found to be infested by RATS  | .... | .... | .... | 87  |
| MICE                                 | .... | .... | .... | 20  |

## Summary of work carried out (cont'd)

### Sewers:

Total number of manholes in foul  
and connected systems ... .. 1,536

### 10% TEST Baiting (May)

Number of manholes test baited ... .. 169  
Number of manholes showing bait taken ... .. 4

### TREATMENT (June)

|          |   | <u>Baited</u> | <u>Taken</u> |
|----------|---|---------------|--------------|
| Area (a) | Number of manholes (Council owned)                        | 3             | nil          |
|          | Number of inspection chambers<br>(privately owned) ... .. | 7             | 3            |

|          |                           |    |   |
|----------|---------------------------|----|---|
| Area (b) | Number of manholes ... .. | 13 | 4 |
|----------|---------------------------|----|---|

Area (c) + (d) There were no takes recorded when full coverage of the manholes in two of the suspect areas was carried out and it was assumed that the test baits were washed off by storm water. (A total of 29 manholes were checked).

### FURTHER TREATMENT (November)

Follow-up treatment of areas (a) and (b) revealed no evidence of infestation.

Salisbury has a rat-free sewer system, but occasionally minor incidents such as were recorded this year arise. These are usually associated with building sites or drainage defects where rats have been able to gain access to the sewer system. This emphasises the need for care when alteration to drainage systems and new work is carried out to ensure that sewer and drain connections are not left open for prolonged periods while work is in progress.

## MEAT INSPECTION 1971

### INTRODUCTION

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

During meat rationing the slaughterhouses were closed and never re-opened: in 1954 one of several experimental "line-slaughter" abattoirs was built by the Government in Salisbury and has since been acquired by the Council and twice enlarged, making it possible to slaughter three classes of animals at the same time. Originally the three inspectors in the Public Health Department did both district work and meat inspection, working very long hours, but eventually two, and now five, full-time meat inspectors were employed, the "throughput" having increased from 41,782 to 141,897 animals per year.

Of the total number of animals slaughtered, approximately 30% are for local butchers, but this is subject to a wide seasonal variation and the term 'local' as understood by the trade does not just cover the City but also the surrounding area as far afield as Frome, Yeovil, Warminster, Bath, Andover, Reading, Southampton, Blandford and Shaftesbury.

The hours during which slaughtering takes place have not been specified by the City Council but it ranges between 7 a.m. every day and mid to late afternoon; 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 four managers, 3 buyers, 3 salesmen, 17 cutters, 30 ancillary workers (including 11 porters and 5 checkers), 13 clerical and administrative workers, 6 drivers, 2 stockmen, 14 slaughtermen, 6 engineering and maintenance staff, 3 check weighmen, 2 storemen, 8 women packers, 4 gut men, 2 canteen staff and 3 cleaners. Total: 120.

In addition to the meat inspectors, on average, four fatstock officers are employed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food to grade and certify live and dead animals. The fatstock officers are also responsible for grading and certification of animals at local markets.

The meat inspectors are responsible for:-

1. The inspection of all animals sent in for slaughter.
2. The supervision of the hygienic preparation of meat carcasses and the enforcement of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958; the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1958-1966; the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958; the Meat (Staining & Sterilization) Regulations 1960; the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963-1966 (in respect of the slaughtering operations); the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970 (in respect of the canteen and meat transport, etc.); and certain parts of the Food & Drugs Act 1955.
3. The inspection, when necessary, of meat and offal of animals slaughtered elsewhere; of imported, frozen and chilled meat and offal received at the Abattoir, of imported meat received from the ports in sealed containers, and the re-inspection of meat and offal during and after storage and before sale.

#### Emergency Slaughter:

The term "emergency slaughter" should only apply where immediate slaughter of a sick or injured animal is carried out in order to salvage the carcass. During and after the war the definition broadened and now includes animals which are suffering from some chronic or undefined illness and which 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 - if alive - need not be accompanied by such a certificate, but in view of the danger from anthrax, foot-and-mouth, etc. such a certificate is always desirable.

Animals which arrive dead or die naturally after arrival are taken to a local knacker's yard and examined by a local veterinary surgeon; if suitable they are used for pet food.

### Export Trade:

The Abattoir is approved for the slaughter and export of animals to E.E.C. countries but 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

|        |         |
|--------|---------|
| Cattle | 18,614  |
| Calves | 1,143   |
| Sheep  | 36,896  |
| Pigs   | 84,644  |
| TOTAL  | 141,297 |

The total number of animals slaughtered shows a decrease over last year of 53 - an increase in the number of sheep, and a decrease in the number of cattle, calves and pigs.

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 1971 was 68,696, a decrease of 2,742 over 1970 giving an average number of units per week of 1,321. (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<br>animals  | Number of<br>"units" | Average<br>number<br>of "units"<br>per week |
|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1954 (9 months) | 41,782 <sup>(a)</sup> | 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                                       |
| 1971 ... ..     | 141,897               | 68,696               | 1,321                                       |

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

#### Result of Post-Mortem Inspection:

Nine hundred and fifty whole carcasses were rejected as unfit for human consumption, a decrease of 95 over 1970; which represents 14.08% of the total number of animals slaughtered. In addition 99,703 animals had some part rejected as unfit for human consumption. This means that some 70.56% 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 |
|---|------------------------|------|--------|-------|------|
| Abscesses, multiple                                     | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 125  |
| with necrotic tail                                      | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 38   |
| with other conditions                                   | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 4    |
| Anaemia   | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 2    |
| Bad bleeding  | -                      | 1    | -      | -     | 5    |
| "Black Beef"  | -                      | 1    | -      | -     | -    |
| Brown fat disease                                       | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 4    |
| Bruising, extensive                                     | 1                      | 1    | 1      | 2     | 6    |
| with oedema   | -                      | 1    | -      | -     | 1    |
| Contamination:  |                        |      |        |       |      |
| by contents of abscesses etc.                           | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 7    |
| manurial  | -                      | -    | 2      | 2     | 2    |
| soakaway oil  | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 11   |
| Endocarditis, acute bacterial                           | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 2    |
| Eosinophilic myositis                                   | -                      | 2    | -      | -     | -    |
| Fever   | -                      | 3    | -      | 1     | 7    |
| Haemorrhage, internal                                   | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 1    |
| Icterus   | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 8    |
| Injuries, acute septic                                  | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 5    |
| Leukaemia   | -                      | -    | -      | 1     | -    |
| Machine damage, extensive                               | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 8    |
| Mastitis, acute septic                                  | -                      | 4    | -      | 1     | -    |
| Melanotic fibrosis                                      | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 1    |
| Metritis, acute septic                                  | -                      | 1    | -      | 1     | -    |
| Moribund  | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 11   |
| Odour, abnormal   | 1                      | -    | -      | 1     | 2    |
| Oedema  | -                      | 5    | 2      | 15    | 11   |
| with emaciation   | -                      | 9    | 3      | 17    | 14   |
| with pleurisy & peritonitis                             | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 1    |
| with abscesses  | 1                      | -    | -      | -     | -    |
| with nephritis  | -                      | 1    | -      | -     | -    |
| with septic bronchitis                                  | -                      | 1    | -      | -     | -    |

TABLE III (cont'd)

| Diseases and condition rendering animals unfit for food | Cattle other than Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep | Pigs |
|---|------------------------|------|--------|-------|------|
| Pathological emaciation                                 | -                      | 4    | -      | 2     | 10   |
| Parasites   |                        |      |        |       |      |
| Cysticercus Bovis, generalised                          | 1                      | -    | -      | -     | -    |
| Pericarditis, acute septic                              | -                      | 2    | -      | -     | 6    |
| Peritonitis, acute septic                               | -                      | 5    | 1      | 1     | 28   |
| with enteritis  | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 2    |
| with necrotic tail                                      | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 2    |
| Pleurisy, acute septic                                  | -                      | -    | -      | 1     | 30   |
| with peritonitis  | 1                      | 1    | -      | -     | 79   |
| with necrotic tail                                      | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 9    |
| with pneumonia  | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 4    |
| Pneumonia, acute septic                                 | 2                      | -    | 1      | 2     | 89   |
| with abscesses  | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 17   |
| with necrotic tail                                      | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 82   |
| Polyarthrititis   | -                      | -    | 1      | 1     | 135  |
| with melanosis  | -                      | -    | -      | 1     | -    |
| with necrotic tail                                      | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 2    |
| Pyæmia  | -                      | 1    | 6      | 2     | 4    |
| Pyelonephritis, bilateral                               | 1                      | 2    | 1      | -     | 6    |
| Septicaemia   | 1                      | 3    | 9      | -     | 13   |
| Swine erysipelas  | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 1    |
| Tuberculosis, generalised                               | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 2    |
| Tumours, multiple                                       | -                      | 4    | -      | -     | 2    |
| Sarcoma   | -                      | 1    | -      | -     | -    |
| Uraemia   | -                      | -    | -      | 1     | -    |
|   | 9                      | 53   | 27     | 52    | 809  |

TABLE IV

## PART CARCASSES and OFFALS rejected

| Diseases and Condition rendering animals unfit for food | Cattle other than Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep | Pigs  |
|---|------------------------|------|--------|-------|-------|
| Abnormal odour  | 4                      | 2    | -      | 8     | 25    |
| Abscesses   | 1469                   | 461  | 3      | 69    | 1079  |
| Anaemia   | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 3     |
| Arthritis   | 2                      | 22   | -      | 64    | 521   |
| Ascariasis  | -                      | 3    | 4      | 18    | 10743 |
| Aspiration  | 126                    | 123  | 15     | 34    | 10487 |
| Atelecases  | -                      | 1    | -      | -     | 108   |
| Bad bleeding  | 6                      | -    | 3      | -     | -     |
| Bile staining   | 11                     | 3    | -      | 13    | 502   |
| Bites   | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 9     |
| "Black Beef"  | 64                     | -    | -      | -     | 5     |
| Blood splashing   | 67                     | 64   | -      | 63    | 49    |
| Bruising  | 189                    | 235  | 5      | 37    | 692   |
| Calcification   | 1                      | -    | -      | -     | -     |
| Cirrhosis   | 25                     | 33   | -      | 2     | 323   |
| Congestion  | 10                     | 13   | -      | 16    | 269   |
| Contamination   | 1003                   | 678  | 56     | 3598  | 3147  |
| C. Bovis  | 69                     | 34   | -      | -     | -     |
| Cysts   | 5                      | 28   | -      | 2     | 76    |
| Damaged   | -                      | 3    | -      | 1     | 257   |
| Decomposition   | -                      | 6    | -      | -     | -     |
| Deformity   | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 12    |
| Emphysema   | 16                     | 258  | -      | 3     | -     |
| Endocarditis  | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 1     |
| Enteritis   | -                      | 3    | -      | -     | -     |
| Erysipelas  | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 71    |
| Erythema/rash   | -                      | 17   | -      | -     | 261   |
| Fasciolasis   | -                      | 2163 | 3      | 228   | 23    |
| Fat necrosis  | 34                     | 21   | -      | 37    | 122   |
| Fatty change  | 24                     | 55   | -      | 20    | 128   |
| Fibrosis/Callous/Scar                                   | 33                     | 10   | -      | 2     | 6     |
| Flares  | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 297   |
| Fractures/dislocations                                  | 7                      | 4    | 1      | 7     | -     |

TABLE IV (cont'd)

| Diseases and condition rendering animals unfit for food | Cattle other than Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep | Pigs  |
|---|------------------------|------|--------|-------|-------|
| Haemorrhage   | -                      | 2    | -      | -     | -     |
| Hepatitis   | -                      | 2    | 1      | -     | 19    |
| Hydatidosis   | -                      | 413  | -      | 116   | 5     |
| Hydro nephrosis   | 10                     | 57   | -      | -     | 32    |
| Injuries  | 4                      | -    | -      | -     | -     |
| Jaundice  | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 5     |
| Laceration  | 1                      | -    | -      | 1     | 33    |
| Leukaemia   | -                      | -    | -      | 2     | -     |
| Linguatula  | -                      | 4    | -      | 36    | 7     |
| Liver parasites   | -                      | 195  | 21     | 4332  | 20521 |
| Lung parasites  | -                      | 126  | 6      | 2067  | 1815  |
| Macarated fat   | -                      | -    | -      | 32    | 9     |
| Melanosis   | 10                     | 3    | -      | 6     | 4     |
| Mesentry  | -                      | 1    | -      | -     | -     |
| Metaplasia  | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 6     |
| Necrosis  | 5                      | 14   | -      | -     | 2237  |
| Nephritis   | 7                      | -    | -      | -     | 12    |
| Oedema  | 7                      | 16   | -      | 5     | 26    |
| Pleurisy/pericarditis/<br>peritonitis                   | -                      | 2430 | 24     | 418   | 13932 |
| Pneumonia   | -                      | 349  | 19     | 655   | 16919 |
| Rupture   | -                      | 14   | -      | 8     | 42    |
| Septicaemia   | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 2     |
| Shotty eruption   | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 5     |
| Steatosis   | 3                      | 1    | -      | -     | 1     |
| Telangiectasis  | -                      | 691  | -      | 6     | -     |
| Tuberculosis  | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 1019  |
| Tumours   | -                      | 3    | -      | -     | -     |
| Ulceration  | -                      | 21   | -      | -     | 14    |
| Undressed   | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 35    |
| Urticaria   | -                      | -    | -      | -     | 5     |
| Warble  | 7                      | 2    | -      | -     | 1     |
|   | 3229                   | 8484 | 161    | 11906 | 85923 |

TABLE V

Summary of CARCASSES and OFFAL Rejected

|  | Cattle<br>other than<br>Cows | Cows  | Calves | Sheep  | Pigs  | Total  |
|--|------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| DISEASES AND CONDITIONS<br>OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS<br>AND CYSTICERCUS BOVIS  |                              |       |        |        |       |        |
| Whole carcasses unfit  | 8                            | 53    | 27     | 52     | 809   | 948    |
| Carcasses of which some<br>part or organ was unfit   | 3150                         | 8550  | 161    | 11906  | 84904 | 108671 |
| Percentage of the number<br>inspected affected with<br>diseases and conditions<br>other than tuberculosis<br>and cysticercus bovis | 25.05%                       | 0.52% | 16.44% | 32.41% | 0.73% | 77.58% |
| TUBERCULOSIS ONLY  |                              |       |        |        |       |        |
| Whole carcasses unfit  | -                            | -     | -      | -      | 2     | 2      |
| Carcasses of which some<br>part or organ was unfit   | -                            | -     | -      | -      | 1019  | 1019   |
| Percentage of the number<br>inspected affected with<br>tuberculosis  | -                            | -     | -      | -      | 1.20% | 1.38%  |
| CYSTICERCUS BOVIS ONLY   |                              |       |        |        |       |        |
| Whole carcasses unfit  | 1                            | -     | -      | -      | -     | 1      |
| Carcasses of which some<br>part or organ was unfit   | 69                           | 34    | -      | -      | -     | 103    |
| Carcasses submitted to<br>treatment by refrigeration   | 69                           | 33    | -      | -      | -     | 102    |

One cow was affected with Cysticercus Bovis but was not sent for refrigeration because it was condemned for another reason.

Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of Health and the Senior Public Health  
Inspector for 1971

ERRATUM

Delete the whole of Table V and  
Substitute the following revised table:-

Summary of CARCASSES and OFFAL rejected

|  | Cattle<br>other than<br>Cows | Cows  | Calves | Sheep | Pigs  | Total |
|--|------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| DISEASES AND CONDITIONS<br>OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS<br>AND CYSTICERCUS BOVIS  |                              |       |        |       |       |       |
| Whole carcasses unfit  | 8                            | 53    | 27     | 52    | 809   | 949   |
| Carcasses of which some<br>part or organ was unfit   | 7324                         | 4649  | 40     | 8425  | 43386 | 64773 |
| Percentage of the number<br>inspected affected with<br>diseases and conditions<br>other than tuberculosis<br>and cysticercus bovis | 58.2%                        | 78.2% | 5.9%   | 22.9% | 52.2% | 45.8% |
| TUBERCULOSIS ONLY  |                              |       |        |       |       |       |
| Whole carcasses unfit  | -                            | -     | -      | -     | 2     | 2     |
| Carcasses of which some<br>part or organ was unfit   | -                            | -     | -      | -     | 1019  | 1019  |
| Percentage of the number<br>inspected affected with<br>tuberculosis  | -                            | -     | -      | -     | 0.7%  | 0.7%  |
| CYSTICERCUS BOVIS ONLY   |                              |       |        |       |       |       |
| Whole carcasses unfit  | 1                            | -     | -      | -     | -     | 1     |
| Carcasses of which some<br>part or organ was unfit   | 69                           | 34    | -      | -     | -     | 103   |
| Carcasses submitted to<br>treatment by refrigeration   | 69                           | 33    | -      | -     | -     | 102   |

One cow was affected with Cysticercus Bovis but was not sent for refrigeration because it was condemned for another reason.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1971

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<br>(1)  | Number<br>on<br>Register<br>(2) | Number of          |                           |                                |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
|  |                                 | Inspections<br>(3) | Written<br>Notices<br>(4) | Occupiers<br>Prosecuted<br>(5) |
| (i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities                     | 15                              | -                  | -                         | -                              |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority                     | 169                             | 14                 | -                         | -                              |
| (iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) | 65                              | 3                  | 1                         | -                              |
| Total:   | 249                             | 17                 | 1                         | -                              |

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

| Particulars<br><br>(1)  | Number of cases in which<br>defects were found |                 |   |                             | Number of<br>cases in<br>which pros-<br>ecutions<br>were<br>instituted<br>(6) |
|---|--|-----------------|---|-----------------------------|---|
|   | Found<br>(2)                                   | Remedied<br>(3) | Referred<br>to H.M.<br>Inspector<br>(4) | by H.M.<br>Inspector<br>(5) |   |
| Want of cleanliness<br>(S.1)  | -  | -               | -                                       | -                           | -   |
| Overcrowding (S.2)  | -  | -               | -                                       | -                           | -   |
| Unreasonable temperature<br>(S.3)   | -  | -               | -                                       | -                           | -   |
| Inadequate ventilation<br>(S.4)   | 1  | 1               | -                                       | -                           | -   |
| Ineffective drainage of<br>floors (S.6)   | -  | -               | -                                       | -                           | -   |
| Sanitary conveniences<br>(S.7)  |  |                 |   |                             |   |
| (a) Insufficient  | 1  | 1               | -                                       | -                           | -   |
| (b) Unsuitable or<br>defective  | -  | -               | -                                       | -                           | -   |
| (c) Not separate<br>for sexes   | -  | -               | -                                       | -                           | -   |
| Other offences against<br>the Act (not including)<br>offences relating to<br>outwork) | 1<br>(Abs)                                     | 1               | -                                       | -                           | -   |
| Total:  | 3  | 3               | -                                       | -                           | -   |

# PART VIII OF THE ACT

## Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

| Nature of Work<br>(1)           | Section 133  |  |  | Section 134   |                       |                     |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|---|-----------------------|---------------------|
|                                 | No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (i)(c)<br>(2) | No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council<br>(3) | No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists<br>(4) | No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises<br>(5) | Notices served<br>(6) | Prosecutions<br>(7) |
| Wearing Apparel:                | 1  | -  | -  | -   | -                     | -                   |
| Making etc. cleaning & washing: | -  | -  | -  | -   | -                     | -                   |
| Furniture & upholstery:         | -  | -  | -  | -   | -                     | -                   |
| Total:                          | 1  | -  | -  | -   | -                     | -                   |

September, 1972

signed F. R. HOLLINS  
Medical Officer of Health



