

[Report 1933] / Medical Officer of Health, Aldershot Borough.

Contributors

Aldershot (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1933.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/jbkrttkp>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

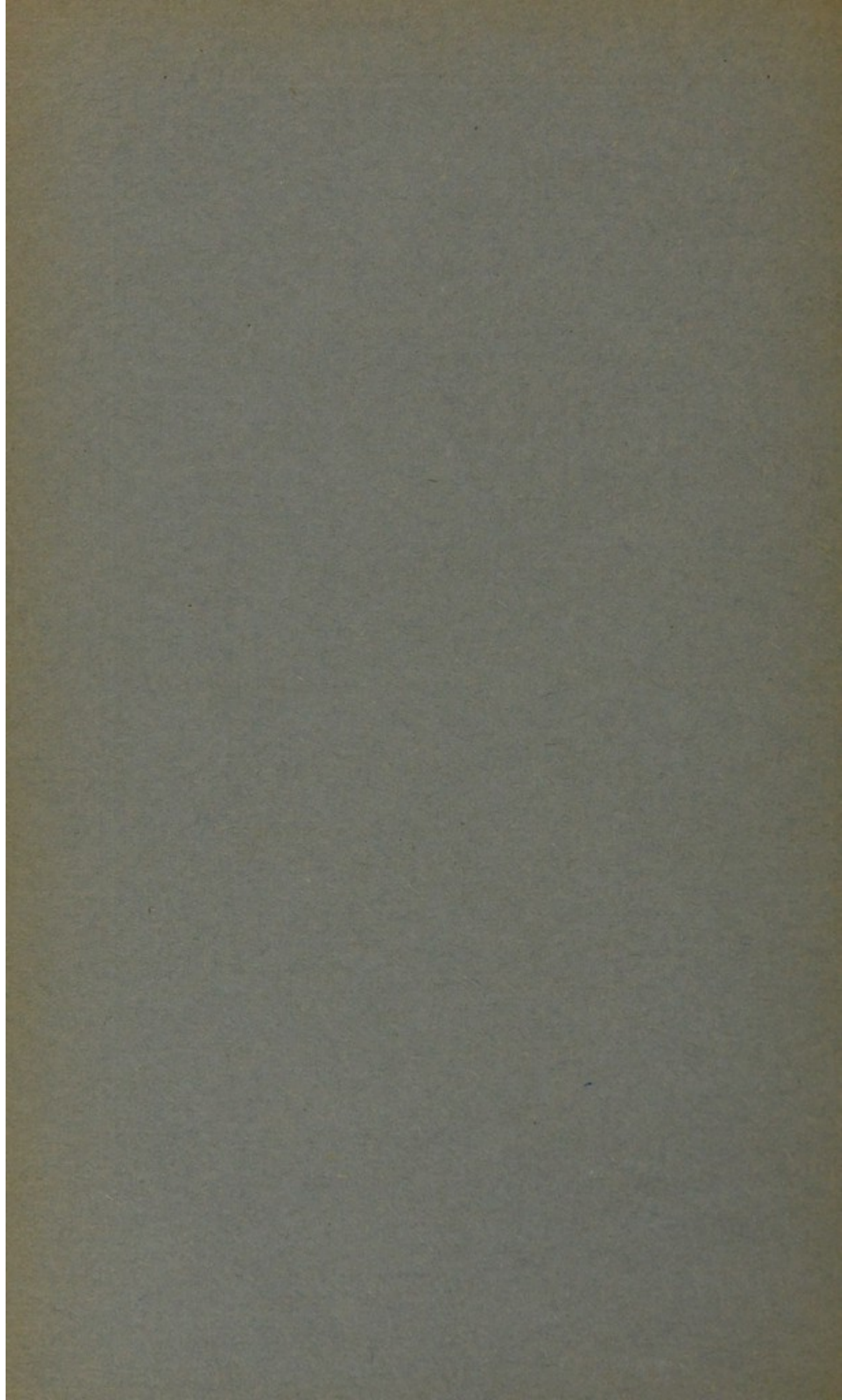
C.I. AC 4415(1) ALDERSHOT S'ampton

BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Clement & Son, Printers, 99, Victoria Road, Aldershot—28769



HEALTH and MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEES. 1933.

His Worship the MAYOR (Councillor J. A. Dines, J.P.)

CHAIRMEN :

Councillor CHAS. J. PORTER (Health).

Councillor Mrs. M. JESSIE KEMP (Maternity and Child Welfare).

ALDERMEN—

J. R. ATTFIELD E. A. UNDERWOOD, J.P., C.C.

Major-General J. A. HARTIGAN, C.M.G., D.S.O., K.H.P.

COUNCILLORS—

Mrs. N. P. BENNETT-SNELL

H. BAKER

Mrs. E. C. GARRATT

W. A. HEWENS

Mrs. M. JESSIE KEMP

CHAS. J. PORTER

W. J. NORTH

A. J. SIMS

Mrs. A. WILLIAMS

Co-opted Members :

Mrs. E. BENNETT

Mrs. F. L. RICHARDS

Mrs. E. STACEY

Miss E. P. HUGHES

OFFICERS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

School Medical Officer :

J. CRAIG LINDSAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

Meat and Food Inspector and Hackney Carriage Inspector :

F. WHITEHEAD, Cert. R.S.I., R.S.I. Meat & Food Certificate.

Health Visitor :

Infant Life Protection Visitor :

Miss C. ARTHUR, C.M.B., H.V.

Medical Superintendent, Isolation Hospital :

J. CRAIG LINDSAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Matron, Isolation Hospital :

Miss G. M. PALMER, S.R.N.

School Nurse :

Miss E. T. HOUGHTON, G. Cert., S.R.N., C.M.B.

Dental Nurse :

Clinic Clerk :

Miss G. CRADDOCK

Miss W. SMITH

Clerical Assistants :

Miss K. HAND

H. M. COLES

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

100 EAST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
1950

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
100 EAST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
1950

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough for the year 1933.

The slight decrease in the birth rate, although it remains well above that for the country generally, is reflected in the rate for England and Wales. The death rate shows a slight increase from that of last year, an increase which was seen in the figure for the whole country.

The infant mortality figure shows a considerable increase, which was foreshadowed in my Report for 1932. The exceptionally low figure for that year stands out in contrast to that for 1933, which is considerably higher than one expects for this area. A careful analysis of the individual infant deaths was carried out and is given in the text of the Report. It will be seen to be due, in great part, to factors affecting the infant before birth, that is to say, the great majority of the deaths fall within the neo-natal period.

Otherwise, my Report follows closely the lines of that for last year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. CRAIG LINDSAY.

Medical Officer of Health.

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

ANNUAL REPORT

for the Year ending December 31st, 1933.

Statistics.

The following extracts from the figures of the Registrar General are given. Those referring to the military population of that part of the Aldershot Command which comes within the Aldershot Borough Boundary, are given by the courtesy of the Deputy Director Medical Services (Aldershot Command).

ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR MID-YEAR, 1933 ..	34,330
--	--------

Military Population—

Officers	..	..	720
Other Ranks	..	..	11,925
Women	..	..	1,159
Children	..	..	2,036
TOTAL	..	..	15,840

No. of Inhabited houses (1931)	..	..	4,841
No of Families or separate Occupiers (1931)	..	..	5,593
Rateable Value (October, 1933)	..	..	£220,931
Sum represented by a penny rate (October, 1933)			£891
Acreage	..	..	4,178
Persons per acre	..	..	8.2
Rooms occupied	..	..	23,363
Persons per room	..	..	0.89

Births—

		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Legitimate	...	594	323	271
Illegitimate	...	35	17	18
Birth Rate		..	18.3	

Still-births—

		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Legitimate	...	20	11	9
Illegitimate	...	0	0	0

Deaths of Infants, under 1 year—

		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Legitimate	...	40	23	17
Illegitimate	...	1	1	0

Deaths of Infants, under 1 year, per 1,000 births .. 65.3

No. of Women dying in, or in consequence of, Child-birth—

2 {	From Sepsis	..	..	..	1
	Other Causes	..	..	..	1

Deaths : All Causes { Males 160.
Females 151.

Death Rate 9.5 per 1,000 of Total Population.

Main Causes of Death in Aldershot (Civilians).

	M	F		M	F
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	0	0	15 Cerebral hæmorrhage &c. ...	6	14
2 Measles ...	1	0	16 Heart disease ...	23	20
3 Scarlet fever ...	0	0	17 Other circulatory diseases ...	4	7
4 Whooping cough ...	0	0	18 Bronchitis ...	3	8
5 Diphtheria ...	0	0	19 Pneumonia, etc. ..	14	10
6 Influenza ...	11	5	20 Diarrhœa, &c., (under 2 years) ...	1	1
7 Encephalitis lethargica	0	0	21 Appendicitis ...	1	1
8 Cerebro-spinal fever	1	0	22 Acute and chronic nephritis ...	4	5
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	12	8	23 Puerperal sepsis ...	0	1
10 Other tuberculosis diseases ...	5	4	24 Other puerperal causes	0	1
11 General paralysis of the insane tabes dorsalis ...	2	1	25 Congenital debility premature birth, malformations, &c.	15	13
12 Syphilis ...	2	0	26 Suicide ...	1	0
13 Cancer, malignant disease ...	19	25	27 Other Violence ...	12	3
14 Diabetes ...	0	2			

TABLE NO. 1.

	Aldershot.	England & Wales.
Birth Rate ...	18.3	14.4
Death Rate ...	9.5	12.3
Infant Mortality ...	65.3	64.0
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 Total Births ...	3.0	4.23

The Birth Rate will be seen to have fallen slightly, and this would appear, from the above table, to reflect a similar fall for the whole of England and Wales. It remains, however, considerably above that for the whole of the country, due in all probability, to the predominance of persons of marriageable age as is to be expected in a garrison town.

The death rate shows an increase, and while this increase is to some extent seen in the figures for the country as a whole, the total number of deaths in Aldershot increased from 263 to 311.

TABLE NO. 2.

Increase in Death Rates.

Respiratory deaths increased from 44 in 1932 to 71 in 1933.

Table showing this increase in percentage of Total Deaths :—

Causal Disease.	1932. Percentage of Total Deaths.	1933. Percentage of Total Deaths.
Influenza ...	1.15	5.15
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	5.66	6.43
Bronchitis ...	3.02	3.40
Pneumonia & Other Respiratory Diseases ...	6.78	7.72

The outstanding causes of this increase would appear to be deaths from influenza (see Table No. 2), a disease which was very prevalent during the first three months of the year, together with 25 deaths attributable to pneumonia, bronchitis and other chest diseases, while congenital debility and premature birth took a considerable toll of infant lives, to the extent of 23 deaths.

In discussing the infant mortality rate it will be remembered that in my Report for 1932, where a rate of 31.8 per thousand births was recorded, I stated that some increase was to be anticipated in 1933 owing to the fact that the figures 31.8 was exceptionally low. The rate for 1933 is 65.3. This increase was investigated in detail and the following tables show the classification of the various deaths into the various causes, and also their monthly incidence.

TABLE NO. 3.

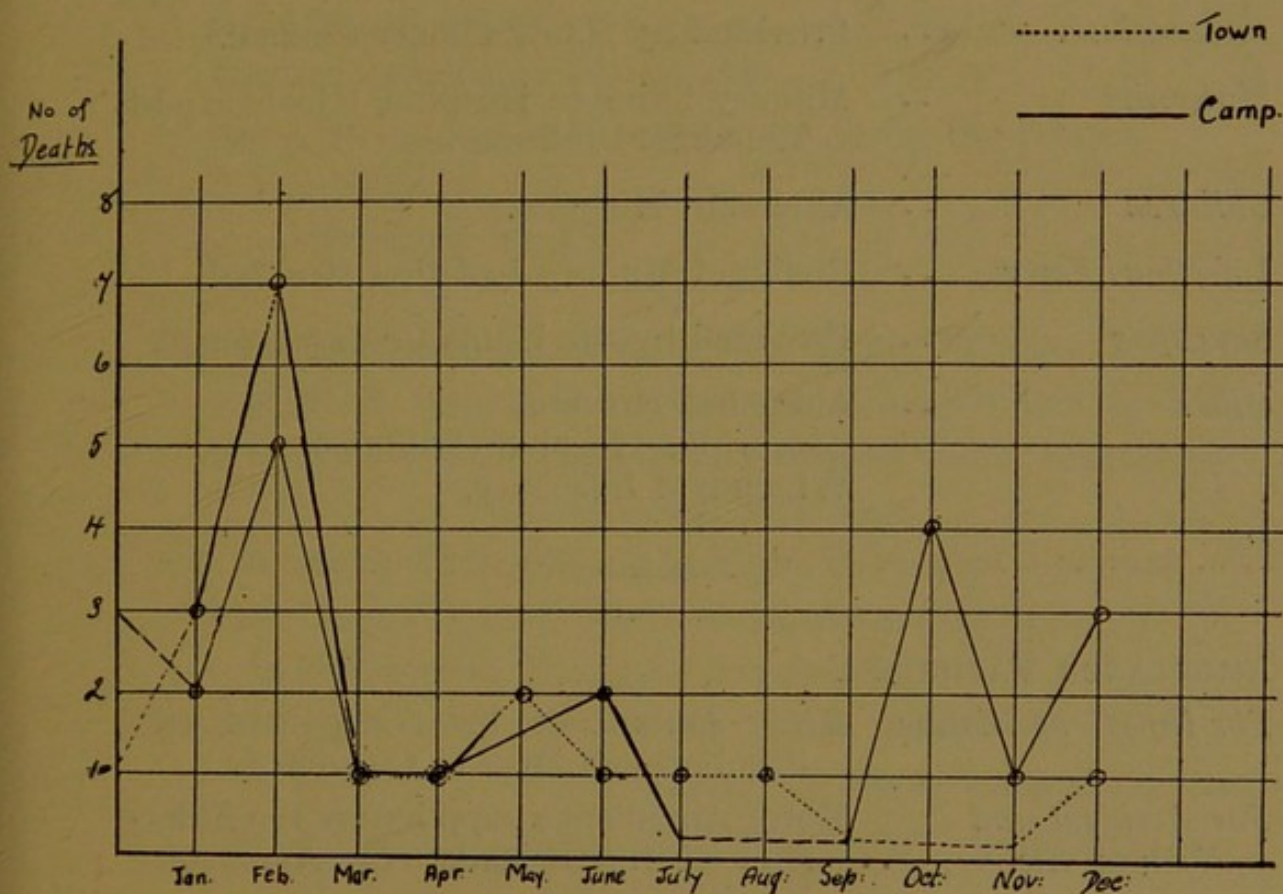
Analysis of Causes of Death in Infants under one year of age.

						TOTALS.
Pre-natal	{	Prematurity	...	...	6	} ... 21
		Malformation	{	Spina Bifida	3	
	{	Inanition	...	Congenital Malformation of heart	1	
				...	11	
Neo-natal	{	Asphyxia	...	...	1	} ... 3
		Difficult Labour	...	...	2	
Post-natal	{	Broncho-Pneumonia and other chest diseases			7	} ... 12
		Gastro-enteritis			2	
		Tuberculosis (Generalised)			1	
		Icterus with Hæmorrhage from bowel			1	
		Streptococcal Septicæmia			1	

In Table No. 3 it will be seen that well over half of the deaths in infants is attributable to various causes which have their effect before the child is born. It would appear that some investigation is necessary into the origin of those causes, and as to whether ante-natal supervision as we know it to-day, does not concentrate its full benefits on the unborn child to the same degree as to the mother.

Table No. 4 gives some idea as to the distribution of the deaths from month to month, the camp and town being dealt with separately. The sudden jump in the number of deaths during the month of February is remarkable, as without this sudden increase, the rate would have been more or less normal for the period under review.

TABLE NO. 4.

Monthly Incidence of Infantile Mortality for Town and Camp.

The maternal mortality figure, while showing a slight increase in 1932, registers a welcome decrease in 1933, but as stated in my Report for 1932, the smallness of the numbers makes year to year comparison inadvisable. Actually the number of deaths was two, one from abortion and one from Influenzal pneumonia and six months' miscarriage.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDIZED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR OTHERWISE.

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	..	Provided by Hants County Council.
<i>Maternity</i>	..	Military Lying-in Hospital, Farnham and Winchfield Infirmaries.
<i>Children</i>	..	Aldershot Hospital.
<i>Infectious Fever</i>	..	Civil and Military Isolation Hospitals.
<i>Smallpox</i>	..	Provided by the Hants County Council.
<i>Other</i>	..	Aldershot Hospital. Cambridge Hospital (Military). Winchfield Infirmary.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

<i>For Infectious Disease</i>	Motor Ambulance, by arrangement with Farnborough District Council.
<i>For Accident and Sickness, Etc.</i>	.. Motor Ambulance supplied by the Alder- shot Fire Brigade & Ambulance Service.

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Child Welfare	Manor Park	Ample	Borough Council.
School Clinic	10 Grosvenor Road	"	Education Committee
Tuberculosis	59 Victoria Road	"	County Council
Venereal Diseases	59 Victoria Road	"	County Council
Maternity Dental	10 Grosvenor Road	"	Borough Council
Ante-natal	10 Grosvenor Road	"	Borough Council

NURSING IN THE HOME.

This work is carried out by the Aldershot Voluntary Nursing Association, but in exceptional cases of children under five years of age, visits are also paid by the Health Visitor.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Ante-natal Clinic—Statistics.

No. of mothers who attended Clinic	..	..	240
Total No. of Attendances	..	..	510
Average Attendance per Session	..	..	10
No. of cases attended by Midwives during the year :—			
As Midwives	..	..	254
As Maternity Nurses	..	..	28

Midwives practising in Aldershot during 1933 :—

- M. F. R. Burges, 8 York Road, Aldershot (left 31-3-33).
 E. P. Hughes, "Hutan," Northbrook Road, Aldershot.
 K. Jinks, 46 Victoria Road, Aldershot.
 A. Jones, 29 St. Michael's Road, Aldershot.
 K. Lowe, 7 St. Michael's Road, Aldershot (left 4-10-33).
 A. McCormick, 5 Cargate Avenue, Aldershot.
 M. O'Callaghan, 46 Victoria Road, Aldershot.
 S. D. Rogers, "Ardenholme," 69 North Lane, Aldershot.
 E. J. Tant, "Hutan," Northbrook Road, Aldershot.

The numbers of expectant mothers utilising the Ante-natal Clinic remain at the same level as in 1932, and represent a very satisfactory state of affairs. Most of the Midwives continue to support the Clinic, and accompany their cases there, where consultation with the Medical Officer and others does much to smooth out the difficulties in their work.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee appreciating the importance of encouraging the Midwives to visit the Clinic with their cases, sanctioned the payment of a compensation fee of 10/- to Midwives who might lose their cases as a result of a recommendation by the Ante-natal Medical Officer that admission to an institution was advisable in the interests of the mother.

Eleven post-natal cases attended at the usual Clinic hours for examination, and 48 expectant mothers attending the Clinic were supplied with milk, in view of their financial circumstances requiring it.

Institutional Accommodation for Maternity Cases.

These cases were sent, by a continuation of the arrangement of the previous year, to Farnham Institution, in view of the fact that the Maternity Unit being built in conjunction with the Aldershot Hospital was not quite ready for occupation at the end of the year.

In all, 100 cases were dealt with, 59 of them coming from the town itself, and 41 being admitted, by arrangement with the Aldershot Command Charities, from the Camp.

Six cases of abortion or miscarriage were admitted from this area and were dealt with in the Farnham General wards.

<i>Expenditure.</i>			<i>Receipts.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Camp Cases	164	13 0	Contributions by A.C. Charities	167	12 0
Town Cases	286	6 4	Contributions by Patients	37	4 10
	<u>£450</u>	<u>19 4</u>		<u>£204</u>	<u>16 10</u>

Balance £246 2s. 6d.—Cost to rates.

Infectious Cases (Puerperal)

Those puerperal cases which for some reason or other are deemed to be infectious, have, in the past, been dealt with in Farnham Institution, but during the year an arrangement was entered into with Queen Charlotte's Isolation Block, Hammersmith, for those cases to be admitted there. This Hospital's work in connection with puerperal infections is too well-known and too outstanding to require comment here.

This arrangement, while requiring a journey by motor ambulance of about one hour, must be held to be justified by the fact that the patients when admitted there receive scientific investigation and treatment which is probably the finest in the country.

Cases of abortion and miscarriage, while not definitely infective or septic in the majority of instances, are considered to be of a potentially septic nature, and therefore are unsuitable to be accommodated in a Maternity Unit or Ward. These cases, while probably not requiring urgent admission to an Institution such as Queen Charlotte's, were during the year admitted to the Farnham general wards, and it is hoped that they will be dealt with in the Aldershot Hospital in the ordinary surgical wards.

Aldershot Nursing Homes :—

55 Victoria Road, Aldershot (Dr. E. Lindsay).

"Hutan" Nursing Home, Northbrook Road, Aldershot
(Nurses Hughes and Tant).

"Tressider" Nursing Home, Cargate Avenue, Aldershot.

Child Welfare Clinic—Statistics

Total Est. Population (Civil)	..	18,490
Total Births	..	454
Notification of Birth Act, 1907 :		
Births notified by Doctors and Parents		175
Births notified by Midwives ..	..	279
Visits to Expectant Mothers :		
First visits	..	62
Total visits	..	67
Visits to children under 1 year of age :		
First visits	..	303
Total visits	..	1,241
Visits to children between 1 and 5 years :		
Total visits	..	871
No. of Welfare Centres	..	1
No. of Sessions	..	2 weekly
Total number of attendances at Centre		
by children under 1 year of age ..	..	3,280
by children from 1 to 5 years of age ..	..	2,721
Average attendance of children per session		57
Total number of children who attended at the the Centre for the first time during year		
Under 1 year of age	..	152
Between 1 and 5 years	..	324
Percentge of notified children who attended centre during the year	..	46.65 %

The Aldershot Town Maternity & Child Welfare Voluntary Committee.

President : Mrs. R. W. Edwards.

Chairman :	Hon. Sec. and Treasurer :
Councillor Mrs. M. J. Kemp.	Coun. Mrs. N. P. Bennett-Snell.

Vice-Chairman :	Asst. Hon. Secretary :
Councillor Mrs. E. C. Garratt.	Mrs. E. E. Bennett.

Hon. Auditor : Mr. T. W. Lloyd, F.L.A.A.

The work of the Child Welfare Clinic, under the capable management of the Aldershot Town Maternity and Child Welfare Voluntary Committee, maintained a high level this year as it has done since its inception.

No alteration in its working arrangements took place, and I am indebted to the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer (Mrs. N. P. Bennett-Snell) for the following observations on the administrative and social work of the Centre during the year :—

Our Jumble Table gave excellent results and raised £20, which was utilised for our General Fund.

The S.O.S. Fund has used £7 7s. 7½d., and has helped 15 mothers.

Two Christmas Teas were held at the Clinic with great success, and all mothers who attended were given a parcel of groceries on leaving.

Our Outing in July was held at Southsea, and was a great success. About 70 mothers and 90 infants and toddlers took part. Of this number the Committee sent 19 mothers and infants free.

Our annual Sewing Competition was held in July, when about 38 entries were received. The judges were Mrs. R. W. Edwards and Mrs. Jackson, who considered the work very good indeed.

We entered for the Rhondda Shield Competition Essay, and although we were low on the list for all the British Isles, one or two good papers were received. In the Essay Competition on Breast Feeding, some very good papers were handed in.

Home Helps.

This service was started in July, 1933, on a grant from the Borough Council of £20 towards its working expenses. These Helps are paid £1 per week while working, and no retaining fee between their periods of employment.

The charges to the mothers are arranged according to their income, and during the period from July to September 30th, two Home Helps were available, and they did nine weeks' employment between them in that period.

Maternity Bags are available for one month from the birth of an infant, for the sum of 1/-.

The S.O.S. Fund mentioned above acts as an accessory to the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Borough Council, in distributing milk amongst the necessitous mothers, dealing with those cases which for some reason or other the main Committee are unable to help. In addition to the mothers who received milk from the S.O.S. Fund, 55 nursing mothers were supplied with milk during the year by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Council.

Infant Life Protection.

Inspection and control under this heading continued without change throughout the year under review.

Altogether the applications for registration as foster-mothers during the year numbered five, a decrease from six in the previous year. These were considered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and after careful enquiry and report on inspection being made, registration was approved. At the close of the year there were 13 foster-mothers on the Register, which shows an increase of five from that of last year.

Dental Clinic.

The Dental Surgeon, MR. B. F. KRAUTH, L.D.S., reports as follows :—

During the year 1933, 50 sessions each of one hour were devoted to the dental treatment of the expectant and nursing mothers of the Borough. A number of children below school-age suffering from toothache also received treatment.

Within the year, there were 360 attendances and of these 165 were 'gas' cases, the anæsthetic being administered by the Medical Officer. A number of extractions were also carried out under local anæsthesia.

Whenever necessary artificial dentures were supplied to the mothers at fees that were financially within their reach. Twenty such cases were dealt with in the year, and in almost all of these cases the patients received dentures for both the upper and the lower jaws.

Birth Control.

The arrangements with regard to birth control instruction continued along the same lines as in the previous year.

Each case is sanctioned by the Medical Officer of Health before being sent on to be dealt with by the General Practitioner, Dr. E. F. Griffith, at his own Surgery, where he holds a session devoted to this type of work. Dr. Griffith has given me the following report regarding his work :—

Total number of cases from January, 1932, to December, 1933—22:

Ages vary from 17 to 44.

Number of pregnancies in any individual case 2—18.

Results of cases to date :—

Technique satisfactorily carried out until change of life was reached normally or was induced artificially (<i>i.e.</i>) by radium	3
--	---

Method given up on account of it being disliked or because the patient would not trouble to carry out instructions	5
--	---

Cases that cannot be traced	2
-----------------------------------	---

Cases in which the method was not carried out satisfactorily, who were subsequently sterilized ..	2
---	---

Cases doing the method satisfactorily ..	10
--	----

Medical reasons for giving instruction :—

Cases with a succession of dead children or miscarriages	4
--	---

Debility following severe childbirth	
(<i>a</i>) due to instruments	5

(<i>b</i>) severe hæmorrhage	6
--------------------------------------	---

N.B.—Pregnancies usually followed one another very quickly. Husbands were frequently out of work.

Cases due to heart disease	3
----------------------------------	---

Cases due to lung disease	1
---------------------------------	---

Cases due to kidney disease	3
-----------------------------------	---

All the above cases came from the lower social grades of society, and although several of the women failed to carry out the method satisfactorily, the majority of them are either practising the method satisfactorily or have benefited in health owing to the fact that it was possible to sterilize them or

in some other manner to prevent further pregnancy. A certain number of women of this type are unable to benefit by the contraceptive technique which is at present taught, but the methods are daily becoming easier and more reliable.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TABLE NO. 5.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) during 1933.

CIVIL PARISH.

Disease.	Total Civilian Cases notified.	Cases admitted to Civil Isolation Hospital.
Scarlet Fever	42	15
Diphtheria	4	4
Puerperal Fever	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	—
Pneumonia	21	—
Erysipelas	8	—
Encephalitis L.	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	4	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	3	2

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

During the year 1933, taking the returns of infectious disease for the Civilian population as a whole, some increase in the numbers is to be noted. Scarlet Fever showed the greatest increase, from 19 to 42, but in many of the cases the disease was of so mild a type that removal to hospital was not insisted upon, as neither the Practitioner nor the parent was anxious for the child to be so dealt with.

The Diphtheria notifications remain low, although a slight increase was recorded of from two to four cases. The absence of Diphtheria in the town to any great extent, might account for the lack of enthusiasm for Diphtheria Immunisation. A scheme was drawn up whereby parents could have their children immunised by their own General Practitioner, who would be supplied with the necessary material, free of charge, by the Health Committee, the parents, of course, paying the medical fee. The General Practitioners were circularised, but no definite campaign was initiated amongst the people themselves. In only one instance was application made for the immunising

material to be supplied. Nevertheless, the scheme may be looked upon as a beginning, and, having been accepted in principle by the Council, a useful nucleus if at any time it is considered essential and advisable to widen its scope.

The pneumonia rates were definitely increased from 2 to 21, and even this number does not represent the total number of cases which occurred in the town, as the number of deaths caused by pneumonia alone increased from 18 to 23.

The Borough had its annual visitation in the form of its usual quota of four cases of Cerebro Spinal Fever. It is a remarkable fact that each year, during the months of February and March, a small, explosive outbreak of Cerebro Spinal Fever has been noted for the past few years. In 1933 four cases, markedly severe in type, were removed to the Isolation Hospital, but in spite of careful enquiry and observation, no relationship could be traced between either of the four cases, although in two instances some connection with the Camp was noted, where this disease was occurring at the same time.

An unusual and rare feature during the year was the occurrence of three cases of Enteric within a short time of each other, and in each instance the origin of infection was proved to be outside the area.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

TABLE NO. 6.

DISEASE	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Measles ..	—	9	11	9	—	24	18	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	2	1	1	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	2	3	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Chicken Pox ...	4	4	13	8	5	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
Mumps ...	8	3	11	36	34	14	—	6	2	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The above table, compiled from the returns from Head Teachers in schools, gives a useful indication as to the extent of non-notifiable infectious disease, and gives valuable information as to their extent at any given time in the area.

TABLE NO. 7.
CASE RATES FOR INFECTIOUS FEVERS.
Calculated per 1000 Population.

Disease.	Aldershot (Civil)	England and Wales
Scarlet Fever	1.9	3.21
Diphtheria	.18	1.18
Erysipelas	.36	.45
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	.13	.14

Civil Isolation Hospital.

Area	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Enteric Fever	Observa- tion and other Cases	Total
Aldershot	15	4	4	2	2	27
Farnborough	17	6	—	—	—	23
Hartley Wintney ...	6	7	1	—	—	14
Frimley Urban District	41	—	—	—	—	41
Fleet	3	—	—	—	—	3
Total Deaths in Hospital from all Areas.	1	2	—	—	2	5

No extensive alterations, structurally, were undertaken, but the administrative quarters were re-decorated in the Spring, and a new pantry added. The observation and discharge blocks were painted inside, while in one of the two single observation wards, an anthracite stove was placed instead of the previous open grate.

The work of the hospital proceeded uninterrupted throughout the year, when the number of patients admitted reached its highest level for some time. At one period cases had to be refused owing to the fact that no accommodation was available.

Extensive alterations were contemplated as a result of a survey of the Infectious Diseases Hospitals in the County, prepared by the County Medical Officer, Hampshire. This was accepted by the Borough Council on the recommendation of the Health Committee. Up to the present, the hospital, which serves, in addition to the Borough, Farnborough, Hartley Wintney, Fleet, and Frimley, a total population of some 80,000—90,000, has only been able to accommodate cases from the outside areas if and when accommodation permitted, but in this new scheme, which has been accepted in principle, some guarantee will be given that accommodation will be available by way of an increase in the number of beds from 35 to 62, which will be necessary, subject of course to financial adjustment with the areas involved. This accommodation allows one bed for every 1,500 of the population in the area served by the hospital.

With regard to the clinical work of the Hospital, in reference to Scarlet Fever, the effect of Scarlatinal Antitoxin in treatment was observed closely. The material used was Concentrated Streptococcus Antitoxin (Scarlatina) Globulins. While it was noticed that after its injection, usually in doses of 10c.cs., a rapid fall in temperature was noted and the patient's comfort was thereby improved, its effect on the incidence of complications was disappointing. Its use, however, was confined to cases of the markedly severe type or worse, which amounted to 17% of the total admissions, and of that 17%, 80% developed some form of complication, the most common being Otorrhœa, while Nephritis, Albuminuria and abscess of the neck occurred in equal proportions in the remainder.

With regard to the Cerebro Spinal Fever, however, the results of serum treatment were distinctly encouraging. In all instances, intensive administrations intrathecally, under a general anæsthetic where possible, of Anti-Meningococcus Serum (Globulin Solution), prepared by the Lister Institute, Multi-valent or Uni-valent as indicated, was persisted in for the first

four days. The typing of the organism in the Cerebro Spinal fluid was a matter of some difficulty, owing to the geographical position of Aldershot, but in this respect I am indebted to the Leishman Laboratory of the Cambridge (Military) Hospital for their help in this matter. Where the organism belonged to a definite group, a uni-valent serum was administered. This procedure sufficed in three cases, while the fourth prolonged administration of a multi-valent serum by the route mentioned was considered advisable. In all cases a complete recovery was recorded. In this instance, however, it might be mentioned that the type of case dealt with in 1933 was not the fulminating rapidly fatal type of the previous years.

Tuberculosis.

(New Cases and Mortality during 1933).

The following table gives the details with regard to the new cases of Tuberculosis occurring in this area during 1933. It also shows the number of cases which have been removed from the Register for various reasons, which include transference of the patient to another area, those cured and those who have died from the disease. The figures show a slight increase in the Pulmonary type of the disease to the extent of 2 male cases and 7 female cases. The Non-pulmonary cases show an increase of 3: being 10 male and 7 female cases. These numbers include civilian and non-civilian cases.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
New cases 	25	16	8	3
Cases Removed from Register 	22	10	7	1
Cases remaining on Register on 31/12/32 ..	42	19	9	5
Cases remaining on Register on 31/12/33 ...	44	26	10	7
Deaths from Tuberculosis 	13	5	2	1

The Local Register shows that the number of persons resident in Aldershot on December 31st, 1933, suffering from Tuberculosis was 87 tabulated as follows:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pulmonary	44	26	70
Non-Pulmonary	10	7	17
	—	—	—
	54	33	87
	—	—	—

Bacteriological Laboratory.

Examinations of Spinal Fluid (for Cerebro-spinal Fever)				4
Examinations of Throat Specimens (for suspected				
Diphtheria)	..	..	..	40
Other Examinations	..	..	..	10
Analysis of Sewage Effluents	..	..	..	0

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS AND LOCAL REGULATIONS
RELATING TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT,
WITH DATE OF ADOPTION.

<i>Adoptive Acts.</i>	<i>Adopted.</i>
Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899 and 1923	1923
Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890 ..	1891
Private Street Works Act, 1892 ..	1910
Public Health Amendment Act, 1890 ..	1891
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 ..	1913

Part 2. Streets and Buildings.

Sanitary Provisions.

Infectious Diseases.

Common Lodging-houses.

Recreation Grounds.

Dangerous Riding and Driving (Sec. 79).

Leading or Driving Animals (Sec. 80).

Extending Definition of Public Place and Street
for certain Purposes (Sec. 81).

Licenses to Porters (Sec. 84).

Marine Store Dealers (Sec. 86).

Sky Signs (Sec. 86).

Purchase of Lands (Sec. 95).

<i>Bye-laws.</i>	<i>Adopted.</i>
Pleasure Grounds	1931
Employment of Children	1920
Cleansing of Footways, Pavements and Cesspools ..	1887
Common Lodging-houses	1887
Hackney Carriages	1920
Houses let in Lodgings	1928
Mortuary	1888
New Streets and Buildings	1930
Nuisances	1925
Offensive Trades	1915
Slaughter-houses	1924
Tents, Vans and Sheds	1907
Removal of House Refuse	1925
Good Rule and Government	1927

ROADS, Etc.—STATISTICS.

	<i>Miles.</i>
Town Roads maintained by the Council ..	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
County Roads maintained by the Council ..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Town Roads not taken over by the Council ..	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sewers	35
Roads and Streets in the Borough ..	124

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF NUMBER OF PREMISES VISITED.

Number of visits to houses re—

Infectious Disease	..	..	97
Complaints Received	..	..	194
Overcrowding	..	..	42
Ordinary and Re-inspections	..	..	1566

Number of visits to—

Slaughterhouses	..	..	210
Food Premises	..	..	388
Dairies and Cowsheds	..	..	49
Bakehouses	..	..	38
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	5
Lodging Houses	..	..	10
Caravans ..	..	..	3
Works in Progress	..	..	525
Smoke Observations	..	..	4
Offensive Trades	..	..	8
House drains subjected to smoke test	..	..	42
Cases of defective conditions	..	..	42

TABULAR STATEMENT OF DEFECTS OR NUISANCES DISCOVERED.

Defective drains	..	..	72
Choked drains	..	..	49
Broken W.C. pans	..	..	2
Foul and furred W.C. pans and syphons	..	..	2
Dilapidated W.C.'s	..	..	10
Defective W.C. flushing pipes	..	..	6
Defective W.C. flushing cisterns	..	..	7
Defective and broken W.C. seating	..	..	4
Insufficient or unsuitable sanitary conveniences	..	..	1
Defective drain ventilating shafts	..	..	4
Insufficient, foul or defective urinals	..	..	1
Defective sink wastes	..	..	1
Choked sink wastes	..	..	0
Defective gullies	..	..	7
Insanitary scullery sinks	..	..	9
Unventilated bath and sink wastes	..	..	2
Defective and leaky roofs	..	..	29
Damp house walls	..	..	43
Dirty and insanitary walls and ceilings (rooms)	..	..	115
Defective house floors	..	..	51
Defective skirting boards	..	..	2

Defective scullery floors	..	3
Dampness of brick paved floors	..	1
Defective walls	..	5
Broken and perished wall and ceiling plaster		52
Defective doors	..	16
Defective reveals	..	6
Overcrowded houses	..	18
Verminous rooms, etc.	..	15
Filthy conditions	..	1
Defective stair steps	..	0
Filthy conditions, passages and back yards	..	0
Dilapidated cooking ranges	..	8
Defective firegrates	..	17
Defective hearths	..	1
Obstructions in chimneys	..	4
Dilapidated washing coppers	..	13
Defective and unopenable windows	..	38
Broken window sash cords	..	24
No handrails to stairs	..	9
Defective and choked downpipes	..	0
Defective F.A.I.	..	0
Broken drain inspection covers	..	6
Defective and overflowing eaves	..	11
Defective and insufficient yard pavements	..	11
Improper water supply	..	6
Unsuitable house refuse receptacles	..	406
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	..	1
Dirty conditions of fish frying premises	..	2
Dirty walls, slaughterhouses	..	0
Uncovered cesspools	..	0
Miscellaneous	..	10

Classified Statement of the number of Premises visited. 1933.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July and August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Infectious Disease ...	3	12	6	11	12	9	10	4	13	9	9	98
Complaints Received ...	12	25	19	13	34	12	30	19	13	14	3	194
Overcrowding ...	7	5	3	4	5	2	5	3	2	3	3	42
Ordinary and Re-inspections ...	90	160	67	102	119	267	193	81	169	224	94	1566
Slaughterhouses ...	18	18	15	11	23	18	16	14	17	14	46	210
Food Premises ...	22	36	47	22	37	21	46	20	19	36	82	388
Dairies and Cowsheds ...	4	6	4	5	3	3	6	4	4	3	7	49
Bakehouses ...	—	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	2	4	38
Offensive Trades ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Works in Progress ...	30	65	62	84	42	62	87	21	39	30	3	525
Ice Cream Premises ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Smoke Observations ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Caravans ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Scheduled Clearance Areas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	27
TOTALS ...	186	331	228	256	283	398	410	169	283	335	278	3157

Smoke Abatement.

Several complaints were registered in respect of nuisances arising from the emission of smoke from two factory laundry chimneys. Ten smoke observations were taken and as the result of interviews and correspondence, the nuisances were abated.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws and Regulations.

Common Lodging-houses	..	..	1
Farms	..	..	3
Dairies	..	..	46
Houses let in lodgings, &c.	..	..	—
Rag and Bone Dealers	..	..	1
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	15
Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	..	—
Slaughter-houses	..	..	2

Housing.

Under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1933, 292 houses have been erected and occupied on the Park Farm Estate.

In addition 62 houses are in course of erection, under the same Act, in Connaught Road, Canning Road and Belle Vue Road.

Housing Statistics.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—*
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 646
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 1524
 - (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 62
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 194
 - (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 2
 - (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 219
2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers .. 149
3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—*
 - (a).—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :
 - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 8
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—
 - (a) By owners 8
 - (b) By local authority in default of owners .. 0
 - (b).—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :
 - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 62
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
 - (a) By owners 62
 - (b) By local authority in default of owners .. 0

(c).—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ..	1

(d).—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

Housing Act, 1930.

During the year under review, five Clearance Areas were scheduled embracing 47 houses and 196 persons to be displaced. Progress is being made in connection with demolition and clearance, and the Council have resolved to proceed with the erection of 47 new houses on the Aldershot Park Estate.

Legal Proceedings.

Police Court proceedings were taken against a pig dealer to abate a nuisance from the keeping of pigs. The Magistrates made an Order under the Public Health Act, 1875, for abatement, with a continuing penalty of 2/- per day. The Order was not complied with, with the result that the continuing penalty for a period of 68 days was enforced. Subsequently, the nuisance was abated by the complete discontinuance of the keeping of pigs on the premises concerned.

Milk Supply.

There are only three producers of milk in the Borough, and the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, are insisted upon. All dairies are equipped with means of sterilization of milk receptacles and apparatus by steam.

Twelve samples of ordinary milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. In nine cases, B. Coli was absent in 1/1000th cubic centimetre, and each with a bacterial count of under 250,000.

Two milk retailers hold Dealers Licenses to sell "Certified" Milk.

Meat Inspection.

		<i>Weight lbs.</i>	<i>Reason for Destruction.</i>
1. Parts of Beef carcasses ..	14	Distoma Hepaticum	
2. do. ..	34	Tuberculosis	
3. Whole of Calf carcass ..	108	Generalised Tuberculosis	
4. Parts of Pig carcasses ..	28	Putrefaction	
5. do. ..	624	Tuberculosis	
6. Whole of Pig carcass ..	130	Generalised Tuberculosis	
7. Pig's Livers ..	24	Cirrhosis	
8. Sheep's Livers ..	15	Putrefaction	
9. Tinned Prawns ..	14	do.	
10. Cod Roes ..	14	do.	
11. Cod Fillets ..	70	do.	
12. Hams ..	28	do.	
13. Apples ..	1,800	Unsound & Unwholesome	
	2,903		

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1933, for the Borough of Aldershot,

on the administration of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. [1]	Number of		
	Inspections. [2]	Written Notices. [3]	Occupiers prosecuted. [4]
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	5	2	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	38	2	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	43	4	—

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. [1]	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted. [5]
	Found. [2]	Remedied. [3]	Referred to H.M. Inspector. [4]	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	3	3	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	2	2	—	—
Other nuisances	1	1	—	—
Sanitary accommodation :—				
insufficient				
unsuitable or defective				
not separate for sexes				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)				
Other offences				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
Total	6	6	—	—

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

J. CRAIG LINDSAY, Medical Officer of Health.

