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BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT

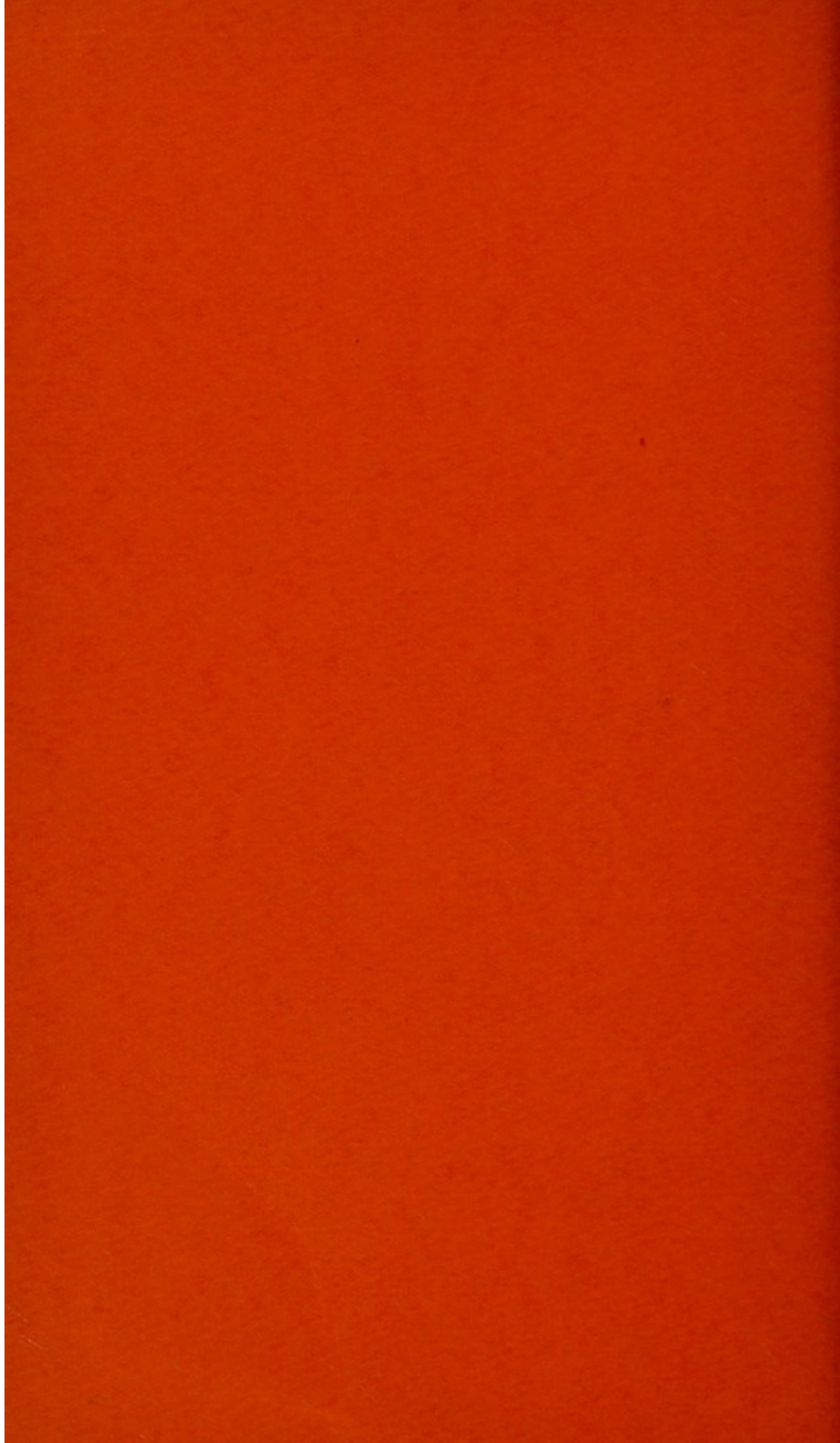


ANNUAL REPORT

of the

**Medical Officer
of Health**

FOR THE YEAR 1938



BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE YEAR 1938

HEALTH, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEES, 1938.

His Worship the MAYOR (COUNCILLOR A. H. J. STROUD, M.B.E., J.P.).

CHAIRMEN :

COUNCILLOR A. J. SIMS (Health).

ALDERMAN MRS. M. J. KEMP (Maternity and Child Welfare).

ALDERMEN—

MRS. M. J. KEMP.

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

MAJOR-GENERAL F. D. G. HOWELL, D.S.O., M.C., K.H.S., D.D.M.S.

COUNCILLORS—

MRS. N. P. BENNETT-SNELL.

G. ROBERTS.

MRS. E. C. GARRATT.

A. J. SIMS.

C. J. PORTER.

J. W. WHITE.

H. T. REEVES.

MRS. A. WILLIAMS.

F. A. RICKETTS

Co-opted Members :

MRS. E. STACEY.

MRS. G. F. PAGE.

MRS. L. HARLAND.

MISS E. P. HUGHES (Midwives).

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.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

W. E. ROBERTS, Cert. R.S.I., R.S.I. Meat & Food Certificate.

Shops Act Inspector :

A. E. SERIES.

Health Visitors—Infant Life Protection Visitors :

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

MISS R. M. KILLEN, C.M.B., H.V.

Medical Superintendent, Isolation Hospital :

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

Matron, Isolation Hospital :

MRS. A. McDUGALL STEVEN.

School Nurse :

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

Senior Assistant :

MISS G. CRADDOCK.

Dental Assistant :

MISS J. EVANS.

Clerical Assistants :

MISS J. JEFFERIES.

E. L. BAILEY.

**THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT.**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough for the year 1938.

The Report is drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Minister of Health, and is based, so far as its general lay-out is concerned, on the draft scheme issued by them.

It was intended to elaborate certain items in this Report, and if possible, to carry out a study of the incidence of various Infectious Diseases in the different Wards of the Borough, but owing to the additional demands on the Public Health Department, required in the preparation and administration of a scheme for the Casualty Services, rendered necessary as part of Air Raid Precautions, the necessary time has not been available, and it is regretted that it has not been possible to have this done. Changes in the personnel of the clerical staff of the Public Health Department have held up the preparation of this Report, and accounts for the unavoidable delay in its presentation.

I wish to express my warm appreciation of the co-operation and support of the members of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees, as well as to those of my staff, both temporary and permanent, for their excellent work during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. CRAIG LINDSAY,

Medical Officer of Health.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY
JOSEPH NEALE

IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. I.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.
1791.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME, BY JOSEPH NEALE, ESQ. IN TWO VOLUMES. VOL. I. LONDON: PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD. 1791.

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ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ended 31st December, 1938.

STATISTICS.

The following extracts are taken from the figures supplied by the Registrar General for 1937. 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, 1938 36,120

Military Population—

Officers	..	..	..	592
Other Ranks	..	..	..	8,111
Women	..	..	..	1,224
Children	..	..	..	1,878
Total	..	..		<u>11,805</u>

	<i>May, 1939.</i>	<i>May, 1938.</i>	<i>May, 1937.</i>
Number of Available Houses	5,523	5,410	5,222
Houses with Shops	367	367	366
Licensed Premises	79	79	78
Number of Families or separate Occupiers (estimated 1936)			6,093
Rateable Value (April, 1939)			£262,628
Rateable Value (October, 1938)			£259,151
Sum represented by a penny rate (April, 1939)			£1,064
Acreage—Civil 1,432 ; South Camp 2,746. Total			.. 4,178
Persons per acre (1937)			.. 8.2
Civilians per civil acre (1937)			.. 15.2

Points of interest in the following vital statistics are the high comparability Factor given by the Registrar-General for this area—1.38. This gives us a corrected death rate of 9.7 for this Borough as against a rate of 11.6 for England and Wales.

Again, the Borough shows an extremely low infant mortality rate of 36.7 per thousand live births, while the birth rate is high—17.3 per thousand of the population. All these are satisfactory features in an age of declining birth rates.

Extracts from vital statistics of the year, which are given in the following form, relate to the net births and deaths after correction for inward and outward transfers as furnished by the Registrar-General.

<i>Live Births—</i>				<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	627	310	317
Illegitimate	..	..	..	26	12	14
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 17.3.						

				<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
<i>Still-births</i>	..	..	..	16	13	3
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births						23.9

				<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
<i>Deaths</i>	..	..	..	255	138	117

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 7.06

Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (comparability factor, 1.38) .. 9.7

Deaths from Puerperal causes—

					<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 (live and still) Births.</i>
Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	1	1.5
Other Puerperal Causes	..	..	..	..	0	0
Total					1	1.5

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age—

All infants per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	36.7
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	..	..	..	35.1
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	..	..	..	76.9
Deaths from Cancer	..	..	..	42
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	3
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	0
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	..	..	..	0

Social Conditions and Unemployment.

This area is non-industrial in character. Having regard to its proximity to the large Military centre, the work of the people is more or less dependent on those services and duties which have a bearing on such a residential area and garrison town. The main centres of employment would appear to be three large laundries, three printing works, one flour mill, while Aldershot is the main centre for a large Utility Company providing gas, water, and electricity for the surrounding districts. Furthermore, it is also the centre of a large Traction Company whose employees live mainly in the town. It will be appreciated that the extent of unemployment in an area of this character is low and the following table shows its degree.

NUMBERS ON LIVE REGISTER AND PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT. JUNE, 1938 TO JUNE, 1939.

Table No. 1.

<i>Month Ended.</i>	<i>Live Register.</i>	<i>Percentage of Unemployed.</i>	<i>Insured Population.</i>
June, 1938	892	4.6	19,132
July, 1938	716	3.7	
August, 1938	682	3.6	
September, 1938	771	4.3	
October, 1938	893	4.7	
November, 1938	923	4.8	
December, 1938	927	4.8	
January, 1939	939	4.9	
February, 1939	905	4.7	
March, 1939	792	4.1	
April, 1939	783	4.1	
May, 1939	713	3.7	
June, 1939	440	2.3	

Table No. 2.

<i>Unemployed as at 12/6/39.</i>					<i>Insured population up to and including 31st March, 1939.</i>
Men	21—65	222			13,537
Young Men	18—20	10			994
Boys	16—17	2			522
Boys	14—15	7			408
Women	21—65	161			2,330
Young Women	18—20	27			730
Girls	16—17	6			368
Girls	14—15	5			243
TOTAL		440			19,132

It should be noted that out of the total number of 440 shown as unemployed, 158 of these are non-claimants who simply register with the hope of securing employment and who do not draw Unemployment Insurance Benefit, or Unemployment Assistance Board Allowances.

As is the custom and having regard to the close connection between social conditions, unemployment and malnutrition amongst the child population, I add a table which was prepared in connection with my Report on the School Children of the Borough which will show that there is little malnutrition amongst that section of the community, a section which is the first to show the effect of "hard times."

**CLASSIFICATION SHOWING NUTRITION OF CHILDREN
INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE
GROUPS.**

(See Administrative Memorandum No. 124, dated 31st December, 1934).

Table No. 3.

<i>Age groups.</i>	<i>No. of Children Inspected</i>	<i>A (Excellent)</i>		<i>B (Normal)</i>		<i>C (Slightly sub-normal)</i>		<i>D (Bad)</i>	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	321	93	28.97	211	65.73	17	6.29	—	—
Second age-group ..	277	30	10.83	237	85.55	10	3.61	—	—
Third age-group ..	241	47	19.50	191	79.25	3	1.24	—	—
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	839	170	20.26	639	76.16	30	3.57	—	—

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

Pathological and Bacteriological Examinations are carried out at the County Laboratory, The Castle, Winchester. Owing to the distance, however (some 30 miles away), urgent examinations may be delayed. For this reason the Borough Council have installed and equipped a small laboratory at the Civil Isolation Hospital, which is utilized for the more urgent or emergency examinations, with special reference to throat swabs in cases of suspected diphtheria. The work is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health, and the amount done is governed very largely by the amount of time which his many other duties leave him.

Ambulance Facilities.

For Accident and Sickness—2 Motor Ambulances supplied by the Aldershot Fire Brigade and Ambulance Service.

For Infectious Disease.—Our arrangement with the Farnborough Urban District Council remained in force for 1938, whereby all infectious cases were transported to the Isolation Hospital by means of the ambulance from that area. Further negotiations with outside Authorities participating in the Isolation Hospital scheme were held, but only three out of the five Authorities taking part in this scheme are proposing to enter into an arrangement for using the proposed Infectious Diseases Ambulance which is to be stationed at the Isolation Hospital. The point which received further consideration therefore has been to decide whether it will be worth while for those three Authorities, bearing in mind the great advantages that would be gained by keeping an ambulance at the Isolation Hospital, to pursue the matter further. The Aldershot Borough Council, realizing the necessity for reducing the delay in admitting patients to an Infectious Diseases Hospital to a minimum, and the further advantage of a nurse travelling with the ambulance, have agreed, together with two other outside Authorities to proceed with their ambulance scheme, subject to agreement on the financial arrangements. It is hoped that the new scheme will be commenced during 1939.

Nursing in the Home.

The Aldershot Borough Council, appreciating the excellent work done by the Aldershot District Nursing Association, continued their grant of £100 per annum to this Association, to assist in this important work of nursing in the home.

Hospitals Provided or Subsidised by the Local Authority or Otherwise.

<i>Tuberculosis</i> ..	..	Provided by Hants County Council.
<i>Maternity</i> ..	..	Maternity Unit, Aldershot General Hospital (12 beds). Provided by the Aldershot Borough Council.
<i>Maternity</i> ..	..	Louise Margaret Military Hospital, Aldershot, Farnham (Surrey), and Winchfield Public Assistance Maternity Wards.
<i>Children</i> ..	..	Aldershot General Hospital (10 beds).
<i>Infectious Diseases</i>		Civil and Military Isolation Hospitals.
<i>Smallpox</i> ..	..	Provided by the Hants County Council.
<i>Other</i> ..	..	Aldershot General Hospital (50 beds. Two private wards). Cambridge Hospital (Military), Aldershot. Farnham (Surrey), and Winchfield Public Assistance Hospitals.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

<i>Description.</i>	<i>Purpose.</i>	<i>Where held.</i>	<i>Times.</i>	<i>By Whom held.</i>
Maternity & Child Welfare Centres.	Child Welfare.	Manor Park House.	Mondays, 2 p.m. Fridays, 2 p.m.	Borough Council.
Ante-Natal Clinic.	Examination and supervision of expectant mothers.	Manor Park House.	Thursdays, 2 p.m.	Borough Council.
Diphtheria Immunization.	Immunization of young children against diphtheria.	Manor Park House.	Every other Wednesday, 2.30 p.m.	Borough Council.
Minor Ailment Clinic.	Treatment of Minor Ailments.	School Clinic.	Every morning 9.30 a.m.	Borough Council.
Dental Clinic.	Dental Treatment.	School Clinic.	Every morning, 9.30 a.m. Mondays, Tuesdays, 2—4 p.m. On Wednesdays as required.	Borough Council.
Ophthalmic Clinic.	Examination of ophthalmic cases and prescription of spectacles.	School Clinic.	3rd Wednesday in month, 2.30 p.m.	Borough Council.
Orthopaedic Clinic (Surgeon's Day).	Examination and supervision of cripples.	School Clinic.	Every Wednesday, 2.30 p.m.	Borough Council.
Remedial Exercise Clinic.	Treatment of Deformities.	School Clinic.	Tuesdays and Saturdays, 10.15 a.m.	County Council.
Tuberculosis Dispensary.	Examination of definite and suspected cases of Tuberculosis.	Manor Park House.	Mondays and Wednesdays, 5 p.m. and 1.30 p.m.	County Council.
Venereal Diseases Clinic.	Treatment of Venereal disease.	Manor Park House.	1st and 2nd Tuesdays in month, 2 p.m.	Women's Welfare Association.
Women's Welfare Clinic.	Birth Control.	Manor Park House.		

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Ante-Natal Clinic—Statistics.

No. of mothers who attended Clinic	360	(including
Total No. of Attendances	1,348	Military)
Average Attendance per Session ..	26	
No. of cases attended by Midwives during the year (including cases in Maternity Unit) :—		
As Midwives	435	
As Maternity Nurses	108	
Total No. of Births	543	

Midwives Practising in Aldershot during the year 1938:—

Those in Hospital (giving the Hospital) :—

NURSE N. G. FISHLOCK, Maternity Unit, Aldershot.	
NURSE J. GARRETT,	" "
NURSE E. P. GREEN,	" "
NURSE C. H. JONES,	" "
NURSE H. E. MOWBRAY,	" "
NURSE M. NEWHAM,	" "
NURSE H. A. STANTON,	" "
NURSE M. YORKE,	" "
NURSE E. ALLAN, Louise Margaret Hospital, Aldershot.	
NURSE M. E. BUCKINGHAM,	" "
NURSE H. CARROLL,	" "
NURSE, D. C. HAVELOCK,	" "
NURSE Z. HODGKISS,	" "
NURSE F. V. HORSFIELD,	" "
NURSE N. KIRKPATRICK,	" "
NURSE M. S. KNIGHT,	" "
NURSE M. I. NEWBURY,	" "
NURSE G. E. STEWART,	" "
NURSE H. N. TOMPKINS,	" "

Those in General Practice, whole time :—

NURSE S. D. ROGERS, 69 North Lane, Aldershot.
NURSE K. JINKS, 29 Gordon Road, Aldershot.
NURSE L. L. KERNICK, 48 Sandford Road, Aldershot.
NURSE P. V. HIGNELL, Allanville, Church Lane, Aldershot.

Those in independent General Practice :—

NURSE H. BATTEN, 54 Cranmore Lane, Aldershot.
NURSE E. C. DAVIS, Hutan, Northbrook Road, Aldershot.
NURSE A. JONES, Hutan, Northbrook Road, Aldershot.
NURSE D. M. MONKS, Hutan, Northbrook Road, Aldershot.
NURSE E. TANT, Hutan, Northbrook Road, Aldershot.
NURSE L. A. MILLS, 112 Boxalls Lane, Aldershot.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

This Clinic continues its work at the Manor Park House in weekly sessions, every Thursday at 2.30 p.m.

The Clinic work was carried out by Dr. Clifford Page.

It will be noted that 55.5 per centum of the mothers confined in the town attended our Ante-Natal Clinic. This is probably a low figure because many of the confinements taking place in the town are brought in for the purpose of confinement only in the Aldershot Maternity Unit, but have the effect of reducing the percentage to the figure above.

Consultant Services.

Our consultant service, whereby Colonel E. Lawton Moss, C.M.G., F.C.O.G., Medical Director of the Maternity Unit is available for consultant by general practitioners remains unchanged.

Provision of Milk.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee places great value on the provision of milk to nursing or expectant mothers and children under the age of five years.

The following figures will give some idea as to the amount of work done under this heading :—

Total quantity of milk supplied free during the year to expectant and nursing mothers and young children :—

Liquid—20,068 pints.

Dried—3,628 pounds.

The previous restrictions such as only being granted to children under the age of two, etc., have been removed and also a new income scale which is a generous one has been adopted and, furthermore, the Borough Council has approved that only pasteurized or accredited milk should be provided.

Institutional Accommodation for Maternity Cases.

The Maternity Unit carried out a full year's working to the extent of 261 patients. The work of the Unit ran smoothly and without interruption and arrangements can now be said to have settled down to a routine, the various points of detail and possible friction having been removed. The following Tables show the extent of the work done :—

Table No. 4.

Origin of Case.	No. of Cases	No. of days Maintenance.	Average duration of stay.
Command Charities	128	1,806	14
Civil Borough ..	64	954	15
Civil Outside Borough	2	29	15
County Council ..	52	840	16
Private Ward ..	28	424	15

Table No. 5.

Origin	Total	Normal	Abnormal	Result Child		Result Mother	
				Discharged	Died	Discharged	Died
Outside Borough (Civil)	3	3	—	3	—	3	—
Borough	56	45	11	53	1 & 4 s/b	56	—
County	49 4 not delivered in Unit.	17	28	42	4 s/b	49	—
Military	125	119	6	123	3 s/b	125	—
Private	28 1 not delivered.	23	4	27	—	28	—

A noteworthy feature of the working of the Unit is that the cost of this Institution to the Borough Council remains stationary. As in my last report I give the maintenance charge in a weekly figure for each of the four quarters of the year :—

	£	s.	d.
Quarter ended 31st March ..	4	1	6.32
Quarter ended 30th June ..	3	5	10.72
Quarter ended 30th September	3	11	6.20
Quarter ended 31st December	3	11	0.95

It is now possible to give the figures for the total charge to the Borough Council for the past four years' working and these will prove of considerable value in the negotiation of new agreements with the participating Authorities.

	Year ended 31st March, 1936.	Year ended 31st March, 1937.	Year ended 31st March, 1938.	Year ended 31st March, 1939.
Total Days' Maintenance ..	3868	3412	3560	4053
Gross Cost ..	£2900 0 8	£3008 11 0	£3180 17 9	£3384 8 7
Gross Cost per Patient per day	14 11.94	17 7.62	17 10.44	16 8.41
Gross Cost per week	£5 4 11.58	£6 3 5.35	£6 5 1.08	£5 16 10.87
Income ..	£1849 16 8	£1570 2 0	£1861 4 1	£2587 18 0

Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

The Domiciliary Midwifery Service, in accordance with our arrangement with the Hampshire County Council, was maintained throughout the year under review. There is little change to be recorded from my Report of last year, in which I dealt in full with the various difficulties which Aldershot Borough Council, as a "Welfare Authority" under the Act, has met with. Close co-operation, which is of vital importance, has been maintained with the Aldershot Maternity Unit, and in this connection I must pay tribute to the Matron of the Aldershot Hospital, Miss Scovell, and the Sister-in-Charge of the Maternity Unit, Miss Garrett, for their unfailing courtesy and assistance in the general administration of both Institutional and Domiciliary Midwifery in this Borough.

It is still an open point at the time of writing as to whether this Authority will continue to act as the Employing Authority of the Midwives, but writing as Medical Officer of Health and as Medical Officer of the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme of this Borough, I must record my personal opinion that it would be in the interests of the mothers themselves if the Domiciliary Midwifery Service, as is functioning at present, continued to be administered by the same Authority as that responsible for the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. The co-ordination of the two services with each other makes possible that mutual support which is of such great importance in promoting the health and welfare of the mother and child. The failure to agree, of the County and Borough Council in regard to the financial arrangements between the two Authorities when the divergence of opinion is confined to a relatively small financial deficit, should not be allowed to stand in the way of the broader issues, which are, the efficient working of the Maternity Scheme as a whole, and the welfare of the mother and child as the ultimate aim. Certain factors still exist in the Borough which interfere with the efficient work of the scheme, but it is hoped to gradually remove them and improve this scheme so that as far as possible it fulfils the intentions outlined above.

In connection with the Midwives Domiciliary Service, the following observations were put before the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee in the hope that they would continue to discharge the functions of a Welfare Council under the Midwives Act of 1936, and I am very glad to say that the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee approved of my Report in principle, stating that they were prepared to carry on as a Welfare Council, subject to the deficit in running being made up by the Local Supervising Authority.

(1) From the mothers' point of view it is undoubtedly an advantage for such a personal service to be administered locally, as there are considerable details which have to be gone into prior

to the confinement. If the County Council administered the service, then all such matters would require to be done by correspondence, and, from the average working-class mothers' point of view, this is a strong objection.

(2) Administration by the Borough Council allows the Scheme to dovetail into the other activities of the Council, in fact, "rounds off" the Maternity and Child Welfare Services of this Borough, of which we are justly proud, in the following ways:—

(a) The Home-Help Scheme, as administered by the Borough Council, would be unworkable without the same Authority administering the Midwives Scheme. They are both, in fact, collateral organizations.

(b) Ante-Natal and Post-Natal supervision of cases going into the Maternity Unit are the responsibility of the Borough Council. Much of the work at present is being done by the Municipal Midwives which, if the latter were not employed by this Council, would take up a considerable part of the Health Visitors' time, which should be spent in other work.

(c) Co-ordination with the Maternity Unit. The Municipal Midwives are rendering valuable service to the Maternity Unit. They form a reservoir of additional midwives which can be called in an emergency to the hospital in rush periods.

(d) Another useful service is that of allowing cases from the Maternity Unit to be discharged home earlier than would normally be possible, owing to the beds being required by other urgent maternity cases. A case normally requires to be retained in the Maternity Unit for fourteen days, but owing to the heavy demands on the accommodation of the Maternity Unit, it has sometimes been impossible to accommodate all the booked cases. To get over this difficulty it is possible, *faute de mieux*, to discharge a mother before the fourteenth day. This is done, only if at the same time, the case is taken under the close supervision of the Municipal Midwives in the mother's home, and her general health and condition permits. This, I suggest, allows the Maternity Unit to meet its commitments in bookings, which would not be otherwise possible without such a Midwifery Reserve.

(3) The financial deficit in the Midwifery Service is due, in great part, to the demand for accommodation in the Maternity Unit, which overtaxes our In-patient accommodation and allows a certain deficit in the Out-door or Domiciliary Midwifery. I am satisfied that an even balance between those two factors will be reached in a short time for various reasons and, furthermore, if a

proper balance can be reached it would result in a considerable saving to the Rates, as cases could quite well be confined at home and pay the Midwife themselves, instead of occupying beds in a heavily subsidized Institution. It therefore follows that it is impossible to arrive at this co-ordination or proper balance between outdoor and indoor midwifery unless the same Authority, *i.e.*, the Aldershot Borough Council controls them both.

The following table shows the work of the Midwives employed by the Aldershot Borough Council :—

Month	Nurse Rogers	Nurse Jinks	Nurse Kernick	Nurse Hignell
January ..	6	2	2	7
February ..	7	3	6	4
March	10	3	4	4
April	4	6	3	7
May	7	6	8	2
June	8	9	9	5
July	5	3	—	7
August	6	—	10	—
September ..	7	5	5	5
October	4	5	1	6
November ..	5	4	4	1
December ..	6	2	7	3
	—	—	—	—
	75	48	59	51
	—	—	—	—

I am also indebted to the Borough Treasurer for the following financial statement :—

MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.—Year ended 31st March, 1939

EXPENDITURE.			INCOME.			
	£	s. d.	No. of cases	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries—Midwives	659	0 8				
Medical Officer of Health	50	0 0	Nurse Rogers	73	130 1 0	
Superannuation Contributions	23	19 11	Nurse Hignell	49	92 5 0	
National Insurance Contributions ..	6	1 4	Nurse Kernick	60	114 1 0	
Allowances—Uniforms	32	0 0	Nurse Jinks	58	118 0 6	454 7 6
Cycle	12	0 0	Services at Maternity Unit	..	47 4 0	
Telephone	16	0 0	Additional Nursing Services	..	2 2 6	
	60	0 0	Aldershot Command Charities	..	14 17 0	64 3 6
Equipment, etc. ..	5	2 3	Hampshire County Council contribution			200 0 0
Fidelity Guarantee Insurance ..	3	3				718 11 0
			Cost to the Rates			85 16 5
	£804	7 5				£804 7 5

Institutional Accommodation for Infectious Puerperal Cases.

The arrangements remained unaltered for the year 1937, whereby cases continued to be sent to Queen Charlotte's Isolation Hospital, Ravenscourt Square, Hammersmith. Two mothers required these facilities and both of them made excellent recoveries.

Post-Natal Clinic.

No alteration worthy of record was noted during the year 1938. The conditions during the year were very similar to those described in my last Report.

Infant Life Protection.

No alteration falls to be recorded under this heading, the work of inspection and follow-up visits continued throughout the year. At the end of the year there were 9 foster-mothers registered as against 9 in 1937.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

The facilities for the ascertainment and treatment of orthopaedic defects for the pre-school child are similar, in their scope, to those of the school child. These have been described fully in my School Medical Report for 1938. 23 children under five had orthopaedic treatment.

Dental Treatment for Mothers and Children under Five.

The weekly session for the treatment of children, and the treatment and provision of dentures for nursing and expectant mothers was continued as in previous years. The School Dental Surgeon, Mr. E. V. O'Hara, L.D.S., was responsible for this section of the work during 1938.

Health Visiting—Statistics.

Notification of Births Act, 1907 :—

Births notified by Doctors and Parents (including Military)	108
Births notified by Midwives	435

Home Visits to Expectant Mothers :—

First Visits .. 105	Total Visits .. 125
---------------------	---------------------

Home Visits to Children under 1 year of age :—

First Visits .. 400	Total Visits .. 1,818
---------------------	-----------------------

Home Visits to Children between 1 and 5 years :

Total Visits	2,103
----------------------	-------

Child Welfare Clinic—Statistics.

Number of Welfare Centres 1	Number of Sessions weekly 2
-----------------------------	-----------------------------

Total number of attendances at Centre :—

By children under 1 year of age	4,462
By children from 1 to 5 years of age	2,071

Average attendance of children per session ..	62
---	----

Total number of children who attended at the

Centre for the first time during year :—

Under 1 year of age 271	Between 1 and 5 years 55
-------------------------	--------------------------

Percentage of notified children who attended

Centre during the year	42.7%
--------------------------------	-------

THE ALDERSHOT TOWN MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE VOLUNTARY COMMITTEE.

<i>Chairman</i>	..	MRS. E. C. GARRATT.
<i>President</i>	..	ALDERMAN MRS. M. J. KEMP.
<i>Vice-Chairman</i>		MRS. L. L. HARLAND.
<i>Hon. Sec. & Treas.</i>		COUNCILLOR MRS. N. P. BENNETT-SNELL.
<i>Asst. Hon. Sec.</i>		MRS. E. E. BENNETT.
<i>Hon. Auditor</i>	..	MR. T. W. LLOYD, F.L.A.A.

Toddlers' Clinic. Alternate Wednesdays. Average attendance, 25.

The work of the Child Welfare Clinic, held at the Manor Park House on Mondays and Fridays, at 2.30 p.m. each week, remained under the capable management of the Aldershot Town Maternity and Child Welfare Voluntary Committee.

I am indebted to the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer (Councillor Mrs. N. P. Bennett-Snell) for the following observations on the administrative and social work of the Centre during the year.

Our Jumble Table was again a great success and raised £22 12s. 10½d., which was put into our General Fund.

The Annual Summer Tea and Sports were held in the Manor Park in August, when 180 mothers and 200 infants and toddlers attended for an enjoyable afternoon.

A group of the West Surrey and Aldershot Hospital League was formed in January, 1936, and now has 102 members.

The Annual Outing was to Southsea in July, when 30 mothers, 34 children and 20 infants took part.

"Home-Help Service."

This Service remained under the control of the Aldershot Town Voluntary Committee, to whom a grant of £50 per annum was paid until the 1st of October, 1939. After that time it was taken over by the Borough Council as part of the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

The scheme has worked reasonably well, but difficulty is found in retaining an adequate supply of efficient Home Helps on the list available for booking. The uncertain nature of the work, together with the lack of any retaining fee is one disadvantage of this scheme. Nevertheless, it is proving a useful adjunct to the work of Maternity and Child Welfare, an enlargement and increase in popularity can be anticipated in the future. The number of Home Helps booked or utilized by the mothers from the period 1st October to 31st December, 1938, was 3, representing 6 weeks employment.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

The water supply of this area was fully described in my report for 1935 and no alteration has taken place since that time.

The water supply is controlled by the Mid Southern Utility Company, Aldershot, on whom rests the primary responsibility for the supply of a pure and wholesome water.

Conversations were maintained during the year between the Company and myself on behalf of the Borough Council, and I am happy to say that close liason exists for the interchange of information likely to be helpful to each other. Bacteriological analyses are forwarded to me by the Company each month for submission to the Health Committee of the Borough Council, while chemical analyses are sent when they are available, which is of course in keeping with the usual practice, at less frequent intervals. These analyses show that bacteriologically the water is examined at least weekly if not oftener.

During the year, the Council, on receipt of a Report from the Health Committee on the water supply of this area, expressed its satisfaction with the conditions as described to them, noting at the same time the primary responsibility of the Company.

The supply is obtained from a chalk formation by a number of bored tube wells whose upper outlets are situated in the Borough. The surface of the land is about 248 feet O.D. and the borings have a depth of some 239 to 300 feet with a diameter of 5 to 14 inches. Owing to the geological formation of the ground at the wells, a thick layer of clay exists above the chalk formation which is considered to be an impermeable barrier to surface contamination. This overlying layer of clay exists throughout the Borough's area, but unfortunately ceases to exercise its protective influence in a neighbouring district where the chalk formation outcrops to the surface on the north side of the road known as the Hog's Back.

Measures designed to protect any possible contamination of this surface outcrop do not come within the province of the Aldershot Borough Council but it may be observed that the neighbouring authorities together with the Water Company, are fully alive to the position and have this matter under review.

The following chemical and bacteriological analyses are taken over a number of years and show remarkable consistency :—

CHEMICAL RESULTS in parts per 100,000.

Appearance : Bright and clear.

Colour : Normal. Odour : Nil.

Reaction pH : Neutral 7.1.

Electrical conductivity at 20 °C	..	..	..	560	
Chlorine in Chlorides	..	..	..	2.1	
Hardness Total	..	..	30.0	In English degrees {	21.0
Temporary hardness	..	..	21.5		15.0
Permanent hardness	..	..	8.5		6.0
Nitrogen in nitrates	..	..	..	..	0.36
Nitrites	..	..	..	..	Absent
Free Ammonia	..	..	..	..	0.00
Albuminoid Ammonia	..	..	..	..	0.0008
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 °F *	..	..	..	0.000 to 0.0015	
Metals : Iron absent. Zinc absent.					
Free Carbonic Acid	..	..	..	..	3.0
Total Solids dried at 180 °C	..	..	..	..	37.5

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

Number of bacteria growing on Agar per c.c. in 2 days at 37 °C	..	..	..	..	..	=	0 to 5
Number of bacteria growing on Agar per c.c. in 4 days at 20 °C	..	..	..	..	..	=	
The Bacillus Coli	..	..	..	..	..	Absent in 100 c.c.	
Bacillus Welchii	..	..	..	..	..	Absent in 100 c.c.	
(B. Enteritidis Sporogenes)	..	..	..	..	..	Absent in 100 c.c.	

The only observations which one can make on these analyses are that they show a high degree of purity, but the chemical analyses indicate a total hardness of 30 degrees, which is a degree of hardness more than one can view with equanimity. However, as this point has been drawn to the attention of the water undertaking, one can assume that they have the matter under consideration.

Drainage and Sewerage.

All new house drainage work has been inspected and tested under hydraulic pressure before being approved. With regard to sewerage works, the foul and surface water sewers in Waterloo Road have been completely reconstructed.

Pollution of Rivers and Streams.

No pollution of rivers and streams has taken place and the effluent discharged from the sewage works has complied with all requirements of the Thames Conservancy Board during this period

Closet Accommodation.

The closet problem in Aldershot does not arise to any great extent owing to the compactness of the Borough and the almost exclusive use of the water carriage system. A few dry closets exist on the outskirts of the Borough but as these dwellings are rapidly disappearing or falling into disuse, before long the water carriage system will be universal.

Public Cleansing.

Refuse collection is carried out entirely by mechanical transport vehicles specially designed for the purpose. Disposal of the refuse is carried out at the Sewage Works in two large destructors where the resultant heat generated is utilized for pumping sewage.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The number and nature of inspections made by the Health Department :—

Inspection of Dwelling-houses.

Housing Acts	..	..	..	..	..	51
Public Health Acts	..	..	..	..	..	330
District Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	1078
Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	784

No. of Visits to :—

Cowsheds	..	..	..	..	..	42
Dairies and Milk Shops	..	..	..	..	..	23
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	32
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	169
Stables and Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	11
Clearance Areas	..	..	..	..	..	360
Infectious Disease Cases	..	..	..	..	..	71
Shops under the Shops Acts	..	..	..	..	..	43
No. of Houses : Drains subjected to smoke test	..	..	..	..	..	45

Nuisances and Other Matters Dealt with.

Foul drains, W.C.'s, etc., opened and cleared	52
Defective water closets and drains	79
Accumulations of manure and offensive matter ..	9
Nuisances arising from keeping of animals abated ..	3
Verminous houses	70
Dwelling-houses needing repairs	196
Dangerous buildings reported to the Borough Surveyor	3
Dust Bins renewed	327
Filthy and unwholesome premises cleansed	2

Principal Structural Improvements Carried Out.

38 premises installed with new drainage systems.
30 new drain inspection chambers fitted.
28 new drain inspection chamber covers.
45 new W.C. pedestal pans fitted.
46 yards paved or repaired.
41 water closets put in order.
14 new scullery sinks fitted.
13 sink waste pipes repaired or renewed.
12 foodstores provided.
6 new soil and vent. shafts.
2 vent. shafts repaired.

Houses Improved.

Roofs repaired	34
Eaves guttering repaired	13
Wall and ceiling plaster	86
Scullery floors	8
Other floors	44
Firegrates	33
Hearths	4
Windows repaired and made to open	73
Doors repaired	27
Skirting boards repaired	12
Stair treads	13
Stair handrails fitted	7
Damp walls remedied	107
Walls and ceilings cleansed (rooms)	121
Cooking ranges repaired	16
Washing coppers	13

The Number of Notices Served During the Year.

Informal	712
Statutory Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39 ..	1
Statutory Public Health Act, 1936, Section 24 ..	18

Statutory Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45	..	1
Statutory Public Health Act, 1936, Section 40	..	1
Statutory Public Health Act, 1936, Section 56	..	6
Statutory Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75	..	17
Statutory Public Health Act, 1936, Section 83	..	3
Statutory Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93	..	22
Statutory Public Health Act, 1936, Section 138	..	1
Statutory Public Health Act, 1936, Section 287	..	42
Statutory Housing Act, 1936, Section 9	.. ..	4
Statutory Housing Act, 1936, Section 59	.. ..	2
Statutory Housing Act, 1936, Section 157	.. ..	26
Statutory Notices Under Byelaws re Houses Let in Lodgings	.. .. .	4

Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	.. .. .	0
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	.. ..	0
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	.. ..	0
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	.. .. .	5
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding abated during the year	.. .. .	5
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	.. ..	8½
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	.. .. .	0

SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1936.

During the year 43 visits of inspection were made to shops. The requirements of the above Acts are generally well observed by shopkeepers. In two cases legal proceedings were instituted and fines inflicted. Six letters of warning were also sent to occupiers of shops.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There was no necessity to take any action in relation to the emission of smoke from the chimneys in connection with the few factories situate within the Borough.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

This Borough possesses a large up-to-date Swimming Pool with a water surface of just under 1 acre. Water enters the pool from a spring or similar formation at the bottom of the pool. The

volume of water entering daily is estimated to be 8,000 to 10,000 gallons. The method of purification is by four pressure filters and chlorination. Trained staff are employed to supervise those entering the pool and the purification of the water supply, while samples are taken at intervals of not less frequently than each month for bacteriological analyses. During those hot spells in the summer months large numbers of people enter this pool, which can be said to be one of the most popular in the district. It will be appreciated, of course, that attendance varies with meteorological conditions.

Physical Properties and Chemical Analyses on a sample of water taken from the Aldershot Swimming Pool :—

Smell when heated	..	..	..	..	Natural
Turbidity	..	..	..	..	Clear
Suspended matter	..	..	..	..	None

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Number of colonies per m.l. capable of growing upon agar at 37°C in 2 days	97
Number of colonies per m.l. capable of growing upon gelatine at 22°C in 2 days	212
Number of colonies per m.l. capable of growing upon lactose Bile Salt agar in 2 days	None
Organisms giving acid and gas in Bile Salt lactose broth present in	None in 70 m.l.
Bacillus Coli present in	None in 70 m.l.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

The methods of disinfestation of bug-infested houses are hydrogen cyanide fumigation of extensive infestations, which is carried out by the London Fumigation Company, Ltd., and spraying with an efficient vermicide in other infestations by the Health Department.

The number of Council houses found to be infested was 41. Disinfestation of these houses was carried out by means of vermicide spraying treatment.

The number of other houses found to be infested was 29. Disinfestation of these houses was also carried out by means of vermicide spraying treatment.

Notification is received from the Housing Department of persons who have been allocated Council houses. A visit is then paid to the premises or rooms occupied by these persons and a thorough inspection made, particularly as to vermin infestation. Should there be any indication of vermin infestation, the furniture and effects are subjected to HCN van fumigation before removal to

Council houses. All bedding, etc., being removed separately for steam disinfection at the Isolation Hospital and returned to the new house the same day.

Similar methods are employed when various tenants on the Housing Estate are granted transfers.

The number of HCN van fumigations carried out during the year was 4, exclusive of those carried out under the Slum Clearance and overcrowding programme.

The furniture and effects belonging to 24 families were subjected to HCN van fumigation prior to removal under the abatement of overcrowding programme, and 59 families under Slum Clearance. In addition 70 houses were subjected to fumigation prior to demolition,

The pantechnicon in which the HCN fumigations are carried out is our own adaptation and about 560 cubic feet capacity, air-tight and equipped with electrical heating apparatus comprising 156 feet of unity heating tubes which maintain a temperature of 90 degrees Fahrenheit during the period of two hours which the van is under gas. A powerful 12-inch exhaust fan is also provided in the front end of the van, and which is capable of withdrawing the gas very quickly, and it has been found by practice that there is an absence of dangerous concentration of gas in the space of 20 minutes from the time of opening. This method of van fumigation has proved to be successful, economical and safe, and the electrical heating and extraction apparatus enables the removal to be carried out expeditiously.

Vacant Council houses are subjected to a thorough inspection prior to re-occupation, and should vermin be discovered the necessary disinfection work is carried out.

Every advice and assistance is given to householders as to the keeping of their homes free from vermin.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACTS AND BYELAWS RELATING TO HOUSING.

Unhealthy Areas.

(1) Clearance Areas	..	..	..	..	..	<i>nil</i>
(2) Improvement Areas	..	..	..	..	..	<i>nil</i>

Number of Houses Owned by the Local Authority.

(1) Under the Housing Act, 1930	..	..	..	110
(2) Other powers	..	..	..	529

Number of Houses Erected During the Year.

(1) By Local Authority	..	..	..	78
(2) By other bodies and persons	..	..	..	153
Total	..	..	..	231

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)	268
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	536
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	49
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	98
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	<i>nil</i>
(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	45

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	189
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3. Action Under Statutory Powers During the Year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal Notices :—	
(a) By owners	4
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	<i>nil</i>
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	22
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices :—	
(a) By owners	22
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	<i>nil</i>
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(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 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :— | |
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made | nil |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | nil |

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There is only one slaughterhouse within the Borough, viz :—
Registered Rear of 126 Ash Road.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

This enactment came into operation on the 1st January, 1934, and provides for the humane and scientific slaughter of animals for human food, the licensing of slaughtermen and for purposes connected therewith. By resolution of the Council the requirements with regard to humane slaughter applies to all animals slaughtered for food.

Number of licences granted during the year to slaughter or stun animals	4
---	---

The following particulars indicate the amount of diseased and unsound food condemned and destroyed during the year :—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Bovines.

- 1 Ox carcasses, complete with offal.
- 2 Heads.
- 2 Sets of offal.

Pigs.

- 4 carcasses, complete with offal.
- 7 Heads and offal.
- 29 Heads.

OTHER DISEASES, UNSOUND FOOD, ETC.

Bovines.

72 lb. of beef.
2 Bovine livers.
1 Spleen.

Pigs.

4 Carcases, complete with offal.
3 Plucks.
5 Livers.
62 lb. Pork.

OTHER FOODS.

90 lb. Luncheon sausage.

SUMMARY WEIGHT OF CONDEMNED MEAT.

Bovines.						lb.
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	800
Other Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	112
Pigs.						
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	709
Other Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	370
Other Meat	..	..	..	..	..	90
						2,081 lb.

Or 18 cwts., 2 qr., 19 lb.

CARCASES EXAMINED DURING THE YEAR.

Swine	..	..	..	..	..	703
Calves	..	..	..	..	..	105
Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	20
Bovines	..	..	..	..	..	9
						837

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply :—

Licensed Dealers of " Pasteurized " Milk ..	2
Licensed Dealers of " Tuberculin Tested " Milk ..	2
Registered Purveyors of Ordinary Milk	50
Registered Dairies	5
Registered Cowkeepers	1

Report on Bacteriological Examination of Milk Samples carried out by the National Institute for Research in Dairying, Reading, and the County Laboratory, Winchester, during the year on 63 samples of Ordinary milk and 118 samples of " Pasteurized " milk :

No. of Sample.	Grade.	No. of organisms per m.l.	Bacillus Coli.		
			1/10 c.c.	1/100 c.c.	1/1,000 c.c.
338	Ordinary	187,000	+	—	—
340	"	4,700	+	+	—
341	"	6,400	—	—	—
342	"	6,600	—	—	—
343	"	6,200	+	+	—
344	"	42,000	+	+	+
355	"	36,000	—	—	—
356	"	74,000	+	+	—
357	"	440,000	—	—	—
358	"	5,800	+	+	—
359	"	10,500	+	—	—
361	"	Millions	+	+	+
370	"	139,000	—	—	—
372	"	157,000	—	—	—
373	"	2,500	—	—	—
374	"	3,300	+	—	—
375	"	154,000	—	—	—
376	"	10,000	+	+	—
398	"	500,000	+	+	—

No. of Sample.	Grade.	No. of organisms per m.l.	Bacillus Coli.		
			1/10 c.c.	1/100 c.c.	1/1,000 c.c.
399	Ordinary	Millions	+	+	+
400	"	Millions	—	—	—
401	"	197,000	—	—	—
402	"	70,000	+	+	—
403	"	280,000	+	+	+
412	"	18,300	—	—	—
413	"	40,000	+	+	—
414	"	Millions	+	+	+
415	"	15,000	+	—	—
416	"	16,000	+	—	—
417	"	Millions	+	+	+
430	"	44,000	+	—	—
431	"	57,000	—	—	—
432	"	12,700	+	—	—
433	"	133,000	+	+	+
434	"	624,000	+	+	+
436	"	224,000	+	+	+
437	"	165,000	+	—	—
438	"	Millions	+	+	+
451	"	17,800	—	—	—
452	"	140,000	+	—	—
454	"	16,400	—	—	—
455	"	400,000	+	—	—
453	"	52,000	—	—	—
456	"	7,400	+	+	—
457	"	Millions	+	+	+

No. of Sample.	Grade.	No. of organisms per m.l.	Bacillus Coli.		
			1/10 c.c.	1/100 c.c.	1/1,000 c.c.
458	Ordinary	198,000	+	+	+
461	"	330,000	+	+	+
470	"	28,400	+	—	—
473	"	28,000	+	—	—
480	"	2,100	+	—	—
481	"	912,000	+	+	+
482	"	21,300	+	+	+
483	"	22,000	—	—	—
484	"	6,200	+	+	—
485	"	512,000	+	+	+
486	"	688,000	+	+	+
505	"	392,000	+	+	+
506	"	Millions	—	—	—
507	"	8,200	+	—	—
508	"	4,700	—	—	—
509	"	44,000	+	+	—
510	"	228,000	+	+	+
511	"	394,000	+	+	+
339	" Pasteur-ized "	2,400	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.		
360	"	72,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.		
371	"	80,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.		
378	"	5,320	Phosphatase Test—Unsatisfactory.		
383	"	38,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.		
385	"	2,200	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.		
387	"	93,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.		
389	"	8,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.		

No. of Sample.	Grade.	No. of organisms per m.l.	Bacillus Coli.
391	"Pasteurized"	1,800	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
392	"	2,800	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
395	"	9,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
396	"	230,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
405	"	64,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
407	"	45,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
408	"	3,700	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
410	"	5,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
419	"	9,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
420	"	7,100	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
423	"	21,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
427	"	270,000	Phosphatase Test— Unsatisfactory.
425	"	500	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
428	"	32,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
435	"	18,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
440	"	155,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
442	"	1,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
444	"	1,200	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.

The following are the results of samples of "Pasteurized" milk supplied to the Schools in the district :—

No. of Sample.	Bacterial Count.	Phosphatase Test.
345	12,000	Unsatisfactory.
346	4,300	"
347	23,000	Satisfactory.
348	20,000	"
349	1,400	"
350	17,000	"
351	2,800	"
352	6,000	"
353	450	"
354	Millions	"
362	10,000	"
363	4,700	"
364	40,000	Unsatisfactory.
365	39,000	Satisfactory.
366	8,700	"
368	40,000	Unsatisfactory.
367	6,100	Satisfactory.
369	Over 1,000,000	"
377	16,000	"
379	3,760	"
380	2,000	"
382	7,000	"
384	4,300	"
386	69,000	"
388	5,300	Borderline.
390	100,000	Satisfactory.

No. of Sample	Bacterial Count	Phosphatase Test
393	22,000	Satisfactory.
394	8,000	"
397	400,000	"
404	15,000	"
406	65,000	"
407	45,000	"
409	47,000	"
411	17,000	"
418	370,000	"
421	60,000	"
422	24,600	"
424	53,000	"
426	5,000	"
429	12,000	"
435	18,000	"
439	23,000	"
441	12,000	"
443	2,800	"
445	4,300	"
446	5,000	"
447	2,300	"
448	4,500	"
449	3,000	"
450	100	"
459	900	"
460	2,500	"
463	5,000	"

No. of Sample	Bacterial Count	Phosphatase Test
464	600	Satisfactory.
465	2,500	"
466	4,300	"
467	2,000	"
468	2,300	"
469	700	"
471	1,300	"
472	5,300	"
474	600	"
475	1,000	"
476	3,100	"
477	1,000	"
478	1,200	"
479	3,000	"
487	500	"
488	900	"
489	8,000	"
490	68,000	"
491	750	"
492	400	"
493	650	"
494	1,100	"
495	500	"
496	2,000	"
497	900	"
499	41,000	"
500	32,000	"

No. of Sample	Bacterial Count	Phosphatase Test
501	3,300	Satisfactory.
502	7,200	"
503	2,400	"
504	900	"
505	392,000	"
512	19,000	"
513	500	"
514	700	"
515	15,700	"
516	9,000	"
517	300	"
518	500	"

In adopting the standard of a bacterial count of not more than 300,000 per millilitre and the absence of bacillus Coli in 1/1,000 millilitre, it is shown that 60% of samples of ordinary milk were satisfactory.

The examination of samples of "Pasteurized" milk showed that 92% were within the standard laid down by the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, and in 95% the Phosphatase Test was satisfactory.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

<i>Nature of Offence.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, Section 1	Fined 10/ .
Shops Act, 1912— Section 1	Fined 10/-.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1938.

Table No. 7.

Disease.	Town.	South Camp	Total.
Scarlet Fever	24	37	61
Diphtheria	10	5	15
Erysipelas	12	1	13
Puerperal Pyrexia	8	—	8
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	6	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	—	6
Malaria (Relapses)	—	25	25
Pneumonia	7	21	28

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1938.
(Town and Camp)

Table No. 8.—Showing Age Distribution.

	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..	—	—	1	—
1 „ ..	—	—	—	—
2 years ..	1	1	—	—
3 „ ..	2	1	—	1
4 „ ..	—	—	—	—
5 „ ..	7	9	5	—
10 „ ..	—	4	—	1
15 „ ..	15	3	1	3
20 „ ..	11	6	1	—
35 „ ..	—	1	—	—
45 „ ..	1	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—

ALDERSHOT CIVIL ISOLATION HOSPITAL

Table No. 9.

Area	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever and Chicken Pox	Measles and Pneumonia	Scabies	Gon. Orchitis	Cellulitis of Knee	Carrier	TOTAL
Aldershot ..	24	13	—	4	—	7	3	1	1	3	56
Farnborough ..	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Frimley and Camberley	20	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	25
Fleet ..	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Hartley Wintney ..	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11

The new Administrative Block and the two 12-bed Cubicle Blocks contemplated as extensions of the Isolation Hospital under the Hants County Council Isolation Hospitals Scheme were opened for use by the Mayoress of Aldershot, Mrs. A. H. J. Stroud, supported by His Worship the Mayor and Members of the Aldershot Corporation, together with many visitors from the constituent authorities taking part in this scheme on 11th July, 1938.

The Administrative Block and Cubicle Wards will bear favourable comparison with any hospital in the neighbourhood

and represent the culmination of a policy which laid down that the conditions in our Isolation Hospitals, should be equivalent to those of Voluntary Hospital standards. The excellent accommodation for patients and nurses has already resulted in a splendid atmosphere of efficiency and cheerfulness throughout the Hospital, which results, undoubtedly, in an improvement in the comfort and well-being of the patients themselves.

The Hospital is now in a position to deal with any type of case of Infectious Disease, suspect or otherwise, and notifiable or non-notifiable. In this regard it is hoped that there will be an increase in the non-notifiable of Infectious Diseases admitted to the Hospital, having regard to the necessity for the hospitalization of these cases.

The outside authorities participating in this scheme still show a reluctance to admit complicated cases of non-notifiable Infectious Diseases, and in one case there was a definite refusal when such a case was brought to their notice.

It cannot be too widely known that there is an obligation, moral if not legal, on all Sanitary Authorities to provide and utilize hospital accommodation for cases of Infectious Disease, whether notifiable or not. In fact, to quote from Circular 1728 issued by the Ministry of Health, entitled, CIRCULAR AS TO THE CONTENTS AND ARRANGEMENT OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH FOR 1938—on which this report is based: "The Report should refer to any action taken or advised with the object of securing that the hospital accommodation available for cases of infectious disease whether notifiable or not notifiable, is utilized to the best advantage." With the excellent facilities available in our Isolation Hospital now, there can be no justification for the non-utilization of the beds provided.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION.

The following are the number of children dealt with during the year :—

Children under 1 year	..	..	4
Children between 1—5 years	..	..	52
Children between 5—8 years	..	..	18
Children between 8—11 years	..	..	12
Children between 11—14 years	..	..	3
			—
Total	..	..	89
			—

The scheme for the immunization of young children against Diphtheria during 1938 remained unaltered from that of previous years. The work is done by various general practitioners, who attend at the Manor Park Clinic as and when desired, and at an approved fee of £1 11s. 6d. per Session, to carry out the immunization of the young children collected by the Health Visitors. The material used is A.P.T., and the total number of injections given to each child is two, with a fortnight's interval between. The scheme would be more popular if some additional driving force were introduced into it, but owing to the demands of other duties on the Public Health staff, the necessary time and personnel have not been available. In this regard I think it can be said that this is one of the disadvantages of the employment of a general practitioner service, in that they, as a rule, do not have the time to assist in the administration of the scheme and the collection of cases for immunization.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1938.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1938, are given in the following form :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years								
0-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
5-	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—
15-	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	—
25-	4	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
35-	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
45-	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	11	9	5	6	2	4	—	—

The notification of Tuberculosis in this area is well up to the standard. General practitioners without exception give every assistance to the Health Department, and co-operate generally in their efforts towards prevention of disease.

The local register shows that the number of persons resident in Aldershot on 31st December, 1938, suffering from Tuberculosis was :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pulmonary	51	33	84
Non-Pulmonary ..	18	18	36

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 with mechanical power ..	22	2	—
Factories without mechanical power	30	3	—
*Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
* Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories Total ..	52	5	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars (1)	No. of Defects			Number of offences in respect of 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	5	5	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation :—				
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ..	1	1	—	—
Not separate for sexes ..	1	1	—	—
<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 ..	8	8	—	—

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

1. STATEMENT OF FACTS

Date		Time		Place		Weather		Remarks	

