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BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT

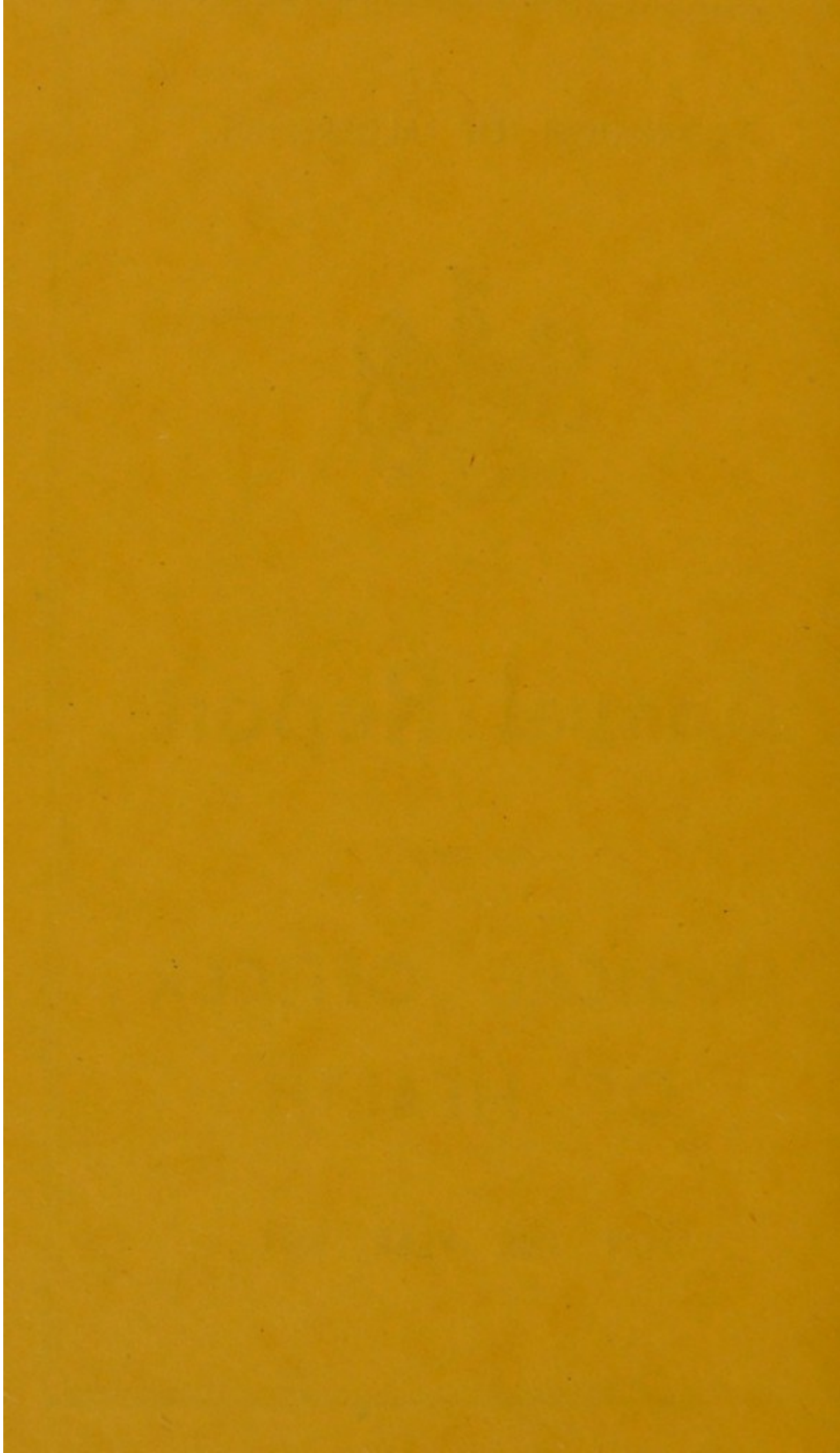


Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1947



BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT



Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1947

HEALTH COMMITTEE AT DECEMBER 31st, 1947

His Worship the MAYOR (ALDERMAN G. ROBERTS, J.P.).

CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR W. G. EDDY.

ALDERMEN :—MRS. E. C. GARRATT, C. J. PORTER, J.P., A. J. SIMS.

COUNCILLORS :—S. N. CHRISMAS, T. HODGSON, R. L. HOPPER, T. E. LEE,
F. A. RICKETTS, F. STAY, and COL. T. MENZIES, O.B.E., M.B.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE AT DECEMBER 31st, 1947

His Worship the MAYOR (ALDERMAN G. ROBERTS, J.P.).

CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR MISS M. E. KEMP.

ALDERMEN :—MRS. E. C. GARRATT, W. M. R. DAVIS, M.B.E., C. J. PORTER, J.P.

COUNCILLORS :—W. G. EDDY, H. T. REEVES and COL. T. MENZIES. O.B.E., M.B.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS :—MRS. J. CRAIG LINDSAY, MISS E. P. HUGHES,
MRS. E. MIDDLETON, and MRS. P. RICHARDSON.

OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

Medical Superintendent, Isolation Hospital :

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

Matron, Isolation Hospital :

MRS. A. M. MCDUGALL STEVEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.

Matron, Day Nursery :

MISS E. STEPHENSON.

Health Visitors—Infant Life Protection Visitors :

MRS. M. R. ROWDEN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MISS V. RUMBOL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Domiciliary Midwives :

MISS M. DUNN, S.C.M., S.R.N., R.S.C.N., G.A.

MRS. K. JINKS, S.C.M.

MISS L. KERNICK, S.C.M., G.A.

MRS. S. ROGERS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Clerical Assistants :

MRS. K. KITCHEN, MISS G. LODGE.

Chief Sanitary Inspector, Meat and Food Inspector, Hackney Carriage Inspector and Shops Act Inspector :

W. E. ROBERTS, M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

W. EDWARDS, M.S.I.A.

D. P. BROAD, M.S.I.A. (Part-time).

Clerical Assistant :

MRS. E. SHELLEY.

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT

MY MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my third post-war Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough for the year 1947.

The approach of the Appointed Day under the National Health Service Act, 1946, made the year one of limited progress. A certain amount of uncertainty was unavoidable so that no major development was possible.

In my last report I mentioned possible changes, *i.e.*, post-natal diagnostic facilities and a Home Help Service which might be expected in the near future. I am glad to say that the Home Help Service began to take shape and is developing along the right lines for an economical and efficient service. I mention economical because a Home Help Service must retain a proper proportion and perspective if it is to fit in with the other Health Services, and it must not become a Domestic Agency whose efficiency is gauged only by the number of workers employed.

Post-natal diagnostic facilities show no improvement in the Borough as owing to the imminence of the National Health Service Act, 1946, it was not possible to interest the appropriate Authorities in a joint Service. It is to be hoped that the Authority now responsible for this Service will provide the facilities and link them with a Family Planning Clinic which has in the past, on a voluntary basis, fulfilled a useful purpose, but which service is now about to cease to function.

I am happy to report that the much publicised Anterior Poliomyelitis epidemic—the so-called “Infantile Paralysis” avoided this town with its ravages. Only three definitely diagnosed cases resulted, all of them leaving hospital with only minimal damage to the limbs. Our escape cannot be attributed to any specific efforts of the Public Health Department although I think we played a useful part in maintaining the morale of

those at special risk. Neighbouring areas showed pockets of infection which caused us much anxiety at the time.

One interesting occurrence which had useful consequences was a sharp and explosive outbreak of food poisoning which occurred in May, 1947. The details are fully set out in the report, but it served the useful purpose of stimulating interest in the campaign for cleaner food which has resulted in the formation of the Aldershot Hygienic Food Traders Guild which shows every possibility of flourishing, thanks to the interest shown and the support given by those members of the Council on the Guild and the enthusiastic trade members of the Guild itself. The Guild will mean much extra work for the staff of the Public Health Department, but all are keen and anxious to develop along these lines where there is so much to be done.

I ask, therefore, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen, that you accept this report and at the same time tender my thanks for your co-operation and confidence, on behalf of myself and my staff for the year 1947.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. CRAIG LINDSAY,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1947

VITAL STATISTICS

Estimated population for mid-year 1947 25,460
(Excluding Military personnel)

The following are submitted by courtesy of the Local Food Executive Officer :—

Total population of Aldershot as at December 31st,
 1947 27,726
 Number of children in age-group 0—5 years .. 2,863
 Number of children in age-group 5—18 years .. 5,321

Number of available houses 5,910
 Number of houses with shops 361
 Number of Licensed Premises 79
 Rateable value (December 1947) £288,863
 Acreage — Civil 1,432 — South Camp 2,746 — Total :—4,178

LIVE BIRTHS (<i>Excluding South Camp</i>)				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate				382	344	726
Illegitimate				22	25	47
Total				404	369	873

STILLBIRTHS						
Legitimate				7	7	14
Illegitimate				1	1	2
Total				8	8	16

Birth Rate per 1,000 Live Births of the Town Population 34.3
(Comparability factor not available for 1947)

DEATHS (<i>Excluding South Camp</i>)				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths				161	122	283
Death Rate						11.1
Infantile Deaths						32
Infantile Death Rate						36.7

Principal Causes of Death

Heart Disease ..	76	Road Accidents and	
Cancer	44	other Violent Causes	6
Cerebral Lesions ..	27	Nephritis	3
Pneumonia	21	Syphilitic Diseases	3
Bronchitis	15	Suicide	2
Premature Births ..	12	Diarrhoea under 2	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	years	3
Other Respiratory Diseases	9	Influenza	1
Other Circulatory Diseases	9	C.S.F.	1
Congenital Malformation	9	All other causes ..	34

Total :—283

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

The Postal Service which has existed in the past with the Public Health Laboratory at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, and the County Laboratory, The Castle, Winchester, was available throughout the year.

The Pathological Services at the Aldershot General Hospital, however, have been increased considerably during 1947. The Hon. Pathologist, Dr. Serge Keys, of Guildford, holds weekly out-patient sessions, and is available for emergency work, particularly blood transfusions. This service is closely linked with the Civil Isolation Hospital as accommodation has been provided by the Borough Council at the Civil Isolation Hospital and placed at the disposal of the Aldershot Hospital for internal alteration and fitting as a Laboratory.

Up till now this particular service has not discriminated between clinical and epidemiological aspects of the work, and any emergency examination has been undertaken promptly and efficiently by Dr. Keys. It is considered that this service is a great asset to the area, and steps are being taken to obtain the services of a part-time Technician to be shared with the Farnham County Hospital so that this work can be developed. Critics of the scheme tell us that modern medicine can be dominated by Pathology to such an extent that a diagnosis can be obtained through the post, but I think such criticisms cannot be, in fairness, levelled at an area where the Pathological Service, apart from the Postal Service, has been conspicuous by its absence. I personally think that great use can be made of the Pathologist in this area to the advantage of

both patient and doctor and, particularly as we are not an over-doctored area, we must ensure that pathological facilities are made readily available to the busy practitioners.

A few statistics are incorporated to show the amount of work done at the County Laboratories and at the Aldershot General Hospital.

**Specimens examined by the Public Health Laboratory,
Winchester, for the Borough of Aldershot
1947**

Throat and nose swabs	..	..	..	..	..	92
Fæces and urine	..	..	..	..	..	820
Sputum	..	..	..	..	..	56
Ice cream	..	..	..	..	..	124
Water	..	..	..	..	..	36
Milk	..	..	..	..	..	262
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	30
TOTAL						1,420

**Specimens examined by Hon. Pathologist, Aldershot
Hospital and Civil Isolation Hospital during 1947**

Blood, Cytology	..	..	..	..	..	173	<i>Tests</i>
Blood, Miscellaneous (B.S.R. Grouping, Bleeding and Clotting times, Prothrombin tests, etc.)						61	,,
Blood Transfusions	..	..	..	..	..	7	—
Biochemistry, Blood, Urine and C.S. Fluid	..					58	,,
Bacteriology, Blood, Urine, Fæces and C.S.F.	..					65	,,
Urine, General Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	59	,,
Urine, General Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	59	,,
Fæces, General Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	21	,,
Histology	..	..	..	..	..	63	,,
TOTAL						506	,,

Ambulance Facilities

This has remained adequate during the year although there was a growing need for a second ambulance and a sitting-case car. A mutual aid scheme has been working well between the adjacent areas. It is appreciated, however, that re-organization which will follow when the Ambulance Service is taken over by the Hampshire County Council will co-ordinate the services in adjacent Authorities more closely. This Borough, owing to its excellent accommodation provided for ambulances and attendants has been selected as one

of the Depot points throughout the County area. A close liaison is maintained between the Public Health Department and the Ambulance Service, and advice is frequently sought in regard to specific cases. This liaison even under the new order of things will be continued as it is felt that medical advice of an unbiased nature should be made available to Ambulance personnel at all levels in the service and not necessarily only at County level. An interesting change has been made in that the segregation of infectious diseases to a particular ambulance is no longer considered necessary. This will undoubtedly simplify the transport of cases to the Civil Isolation Hospital, although the question of a nursing attendant is still a matter of some difficulty owing to the shortage of nursing personnel.

Nursing in the Home

The arrangements set out in my report for 1946 were continued during the year. District Nursing is a service which could well be enlarged in its scope, and as this service is undergoing a radical change, *i.e.*, from a purely voluntary basis to that of a service run by the Local Health Authority, this will give it a splendid opportunity to enlarge the Home Nursing contribution to the health and welfare of the people.

The type of administration which is in store for this ancillary Health Service is not known at present, but it is to be hoped that some scope will be given for local administration particularly when the service is increased.

Hospitals Provided and Subsidised by the Local Authority or Otherwise

General

Aldershot Hospital (50 beds). (Voluntary).

Cambridge Hospital (Military only).

EMERGENCY cases are being sent to the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, and to the County Hospital, Farnham, Surrey, when beds are available.

Maternity

Maternity Unit—attached General Hospital (14 beds). Provided by the Aldershot Borough Council.

Louise Margaret Hospital (Military only).

Infectious Diseases.

Aldershot Civil Isolation Hospital (50 beds).

Military Isolation Hospital (Military only).

TABLE NO. 1.—TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS (at December 31st, 1947).

<i>Description.</i>	<i>Where held</i>	<i>Times.</i>	<i>By whom held</i>
Child Welfare Centres	Manor Park House	Mondays, 2 p.m. Fridays, 2 p.m.	Aldershot Borough Council
Ante-Natal Clinics	Manor Park House	Thursdays, 2 p.m. (Dr. Page)	Aldershot Borough Council
Diphtheria Immunization	Manor Park House	1st and 3rd Tuesday in month (Dr. Dobbin)	Aldershot Borough Council
Minor Ailments Clinic	School Clinic	1st Wednesday in month 2 p.m. (Dr. Page)	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Dental Clinic	School Clinic	Every morning at 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
M. & C.W. Dental	School Clinic	Morning and afternoon sessions—weekdays	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Ophthalmic Clinic	School Clinic	Every Tuesday at 2 p.m. (Gas session fortnightly)	Aldershot Borough Council
Orthopædic Clinic	School Clinic	1st, and 3rd Friday in month	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Remedial Exercises Clinic	Alternate months at School Clinic and St. Mark's Church Rooms, Farnboro'	1st Tuesday in each month	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Child Guidance	Alternate months at School Clinic and St. Mark's Church Rooms, Farnboro'	Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 to 5 p.m.	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Speech Therapy	School Clinic	Alternate Wednesdays, 10 to 5 p.m.	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Scabies and Cleansing Centre	Cleansing Centre, Laburnum Road	Tuesdays, Thursdays 9.30 to 4.30 p.m.	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Manor Park House	Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 9—12.	Aldershot Borough Council
Veneral Disease Clinic	Manor Park House	Tuesdays and Saturdays, 10—12	Hampshire County Council
Women's Welfare Clinic	Cranford, 16 Northbrook Road, Aldershot	<i>Males.</i> Mondays, 5—7 <i>Females.</i> Wednesdays, (Morning and afternoon sessions) 1st and 2nd Tuesdays in month at 2 p.m.	Hampshire County Council Women's Welfare Association (Voluntary)

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Ante Natal Clinic—Statistics

No. of mothers who attended the clinic during 1947	410
No. of Attendances	2,005
Average attendance per session	27

Midwives Practising in Aldershot during 1947

NURSE M. DUNN, 6a Avondale Road, Aldershot.

NURSE K. JINKS, 58 St. George's Road, Aldershot.

NURSE L. KERNICK, 48 Sandford Road, Aldershot.

NURSE S. D. ROGERS, 69 North Lane, Aldershot.

Ante Natal Clinics

The Clinics continue their work at the Manor Park House with weekly sessions every Thursday at 2 p.m., the work being carried out by Dr. Clifford Page, Lindum House, Eggars Hill, Aldershot. Additional clinics are also held on the first and third Tuesday of the month at the Manor Park House with Dr. Dobbins, of Fraynes Croft, Fleet, in attendance.

Consulting Clinic—Ante Natal

A consulting clinic is held by the Medical Director of the Maternity Unit by appointment on Wednesday mornings at the Maternity Unit.

Institutional Accommodation for Maternity Cases

The Maternity Unit continues to carry out its valuable contribution to the Social Services of the Town as well as catering for the abnormal and emergency cases for the North-eastern part of Hampshire. Major Kennedy took over from Colonel Moss on the 1st August, 1947, and came to us with considerable experience and knowledge of the area and the type of case to be dealt with.

The Staff of the Maternity Unit is as follows :—

Medical Director ..	MAJOR D. A. D. KENNEDY, M.C.
Medical Officers ..	DRS. PAGE, DOBBIN and TIPLER.
Anæsthetists	DRS. REYNOLDS and TIPLER.
Sister-in-Charge ..	MISS J. E. GARRETT.

Maternity Unit

Record of work done during 1947 :—

<i>Origin of Case</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>No. of days maintenance</i>	<i>Average duration of stay</i>
Civil Borough	163	—	10—14 days
County Council	38	—	10—14 days
Private Ward	46	—	10—14 days
Civil Outside Borough	—	—	—

Further classification showing the type of work undertaken :—

<i>Origin of case</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Normal</i>	<i>Ab-normal</i>	<i>Result—Child</i>		<i>Result—Mother</i>	
				<i>Dis.</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Dis.</i>	<i>Died</i>
Civil Borough	163	112	51	157	5	162	—
County Council	38	6	32	29	6	38	—
Private Ward	46	33	13	43	3	46	—
Civil Outside Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Domiciliary Midwifery Service

This service continued to be under the administration of the Aldershot Borough Council as Welfare Authority by arrangement with the Hampshire County Council who retained their responsibilities as Local Supervising Authority.

The tendency of the modern mother to seek institutional accommodation for her confinement was stressed in my report last year, and it was only by the close co-ordination of the two services, *i.e.*, the Maternity Unit and the Domiciliary Midwives, that a balance was struck which was satisfactory to all concerned. It is psychologically a bad beginning for a mother who has set her heart on being confined in hospital, to be told that she must have her confinement at home, and where the housing conditions are unsatisfactory as they so frequently are, the effect on her mental state is greatly increased. The Domiciliary Midwives co-operated

splendidly in the scheme and the arrangement, whereby the mothers who applied for institutional accommodation and who were deemed to be normal as the result of a visit to the ante-natal clinic were visited by a Midwife and the question of home confinement discussed, proved very satisfactory. In this way the pressure on the Maternity Unit beds was alleviated. So much so was this the case that the number of confinements taking place at home increased from 179 to 290, whereas the Maternity Unit dealt with 197 cases in 1946 as against 247 in 1947.

Despite the changes which will come about on the Appointed Day, it is difficult to see how this system of booking and home visiting can be done away with as the demand for Maternity Unit beds will increase both as a result of the increased birth rate and more settled economic conditions, and the fact that institutional accommodation in future will be free of charge. It is only by a tactful handling of the situation locally that complaints and dissatisfaction amongst the mothers can be avoided.

Infant Life Protection

Number of Foster-mothers registered (at 31st December, 1947)	.. .. .	6
Number of Foster-children in the Town	.. ..	11

The number of Foster-mothers in the Town has decreased from 12 to 6 in 1947 and is a reflection of the great difficulty in finding Foster-mothers in the Borough.

The appropriate Committee have reviewed throughout the year our methods whereby suitable Foster-mothers could be obtained and no adequate solution was found. It would appear that the economic stress of modern life leaves the average mother with little time to expend on a foster-child. This is probably true of most Urban areas, and I feel that it is in the more rural parts of the country that the willingness to take a foster child might be more common. For this reason one must admit that the handing over of the services devoted to Infant Life Protection to an Authority covering a wider area will undoubtedly benefit the Service as a whole. It will also help in that many of the children who require a Foster-mother in a small borough like Aldershot would be better with a Foster-mother outside the area, and such an arrangement could only be arrived at when the Service is controlled by a Central Authority.

All the Foster-children in our care in the Borough continued to thrive during the year and no problem arose in regard to any one of them.

Dental Treatment

Number of Mothers treated	94
Number of children under 5 years treated	17
Number of general anæsthetics given	92
Number of dentures supplied	25

Mr. E. V. O'Hara, L.D.S., carried out the dental work under a part-time appointment.

Health Visiting—Statistics

Number of visits paid during the year by the Health Visitors :—

	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Total Visits</i>
To Expectant Mothers	109	109
To children under 1 year	556	1,544
To children 1—5 years	—	1,524
		<hr/>
		3,177
		<hr/>

Child Welfare Statistics

Total number of children under 5 years of age who first attended at the Centre during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance were :—

Under 1 year of age	454
Over 1 year of age	28

Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Centre during the year and who, at the end of the year were :—

Under 1 year of age	431
Over 1 year of age	311

Premature Babies

No special facilities exist for the care of premature infants and of illegitimate children, but such a statement does not do justice to the work done in this area for such cases. The Aldershot Borough Council acting as Welfare Authority in such a small and compact area keeps a close eye on such matters, and where such cases exist, which require special care, efforts are made either by providing special nursing care from the Health Visiting staff or via Domiciliary Midwives. Appliances such as hot-water bottles, blankets (electric if necessary), special foods and equipment, etc., are available from voluntary sources, while the case remains under the close supervision of the Health Department. Illegitimate children particularly are kept under review and in a Garrison town of this nature, the incidence of such cases is relatively high. The sickness and mortality rates, however, amongst these special children, give rise to no particular anxiety.

Incidence and Control over Infectious Diseases

Infectious Diseases notified during 1946 (Excluding South Camp) :—

Measles	142	Whooping Cough ..	21
Scarlet Fever ..	37	Puerperal Pyrexia	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	37	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	3	C.S.F.	1
Pneumonia ..	1	Anterior Poliomyelitis	3

Infectious Diseases rates were on the whole above those for 1946, particularly in regard to Measles and Scarlet Fever, but the incidence of Diphtheria which was relatively high compared to the rest of the Country in 1946, has dropped so that it is with great pleasure that one reports that no cases of Diphtheria occurred in the Borough during 1947. The figure of 18 for 1946 caused a certain amount of disappointment, but the intensification of the Immunization campaign beginning in the post-war period seems to have had the desired effect.

The epidemic of Poliomyelitis throughout the country affected this Town only to the extent of three cases. Four cases were notified with three confirmed. Only in one case, a boy aged 4 years, was there a very slight degree of residual paralysis, the other two leaving hospital perfectly normal in every way.

Civil Isolation Hospital

The record of work for 1947 is as shown on Table 2.

The work of the Hospital continued without interruption throughout the year. The epidemic of Poliomyelitis caused a considerable demand on the services of the Hospital during the months of July, August and September. It was not so much the number of cases as the fact that each case required the most careful investigation and observation in view of the difficulty of diagnosis in the early stages of this disease. Of the total number of cases admitted from Aldershot and the surrounding districts as Poliomyelitis ten were confirmed and accepted as true cases of the disease. The unconfirmed cases showed a wide variety of diseases, and the services of Dr. Heward Bell, M.R.C.P., Physician; Dr. Wright, F.R.C.S., Surgeon, and Dr. Serge Keys, Pathologist, were indispensable.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

The water supply of this area was fully described in my reports for the year 1935 and later supplemented in that for 1938, and such details as are contained therein can be forwarded on request to those interested.

TABLE NO. 2

Aldershot Civil Isolation Hospital—Record of Work—1947

Area	Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Ac. Poliomyelitis	Encephalitis	Measles.	Measles (complicated)	Whooping Cough	Whooping Cough (complicated)	Mumps (complicated)	Chicken Pox	Rubella	Tuberculous Meningitis	Gastro-Enteritis	Miscellaneous. (Diagnosis of Infectious Diseases not confirmed)	Total.
Aldershot	22	—	—	1	—	4	5	1	2	1	3	—	1	2	11	53
Farnborough	18	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	27
Fleet	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	11
Hartley Wintney	6	1	1	—	—	2	3	2	2	—	2	—	—	1	2	22
Camberley	7	2	2	6	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	30
Basingstoke	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
																Final Total 147

The following particulars have been received through the courtesy of the Mid Southern Utility Co. :—

- (a) The water supply of the area has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity.
- (b) Routine Bacteriological examinations by our Staff were made as under :—

The only occasion of B. Coli showing was on November 28th when one raw water sample showed 2/100 c.c. believed to have been caused by repairs to service pipe. No instance of B. Coli on district samples.

B. Welchii absent in all cases.

16 Raw Samples } were taken during the year.
22 District Samples }

Chemical analyses carried out by the Counties Public Health Laboratories in July on chalk and sand waters showed no material change from previous analyses.

- (c) Waters have no plumbo-solvent action.
- (d) There have been no cases of contamination in the area.
- (e) Within the Borough of Aldershot, excluding the bulk supply to War Department, the number of dwelling-houses (*i.e.*, number of connections to our system) in December last was 6,436, and the corresponding population by assumption only was 29,620.

There are no known cases of supply by stand-pipe in Aldershot.

Diphtheria Immunization

The following statistics show work done during 1947 :—

Children who were immunized while under 1 year	6
Children who were immunized between 1 to 5 years	269
Children who were immunized between 5 to 14 years	129
TOTAL	<u>404</u>

Number of " Refresher " doses given during 1947 :—

Children between 5 to 14 years	<u>190</u>
--	------------

Attention has already been drawn to the fact that no case of Diphtheria was recorded during the year 1947.

Cleansing Centre

No change has been made in the arrangements for running the Cleansing Centre in Laburnum Road. The number of cases is as follows :—

Number of Scabies cases from Aldershot	67
Number of Scabies cases from Outlying Districts	18
Number of Verminous Head cases from Aldershot	73
Number of Verminous Head cases from outlying Districts	9

HOUSING

The record of housing as follows is shown by courtesy of the Borough Surveyor's Department :—

Demand

The following statistics show the extent of the problem in housing shortage. They constitute the waiting list for houses of the Borough :—

Single Persons	18
Married persons with no children	361
Married persons with 1 child	588
Married persons with 2 children	320
Married persons with 3 children	104
Married persons with 4 children	45
Married persons with 5 children	26
Married persons with 6 children	7
Married persons with 7 children	1
Married persons with 8 children	2
Married persons with 9 children	1
TOTAL ..	1,473

Supply

Month 1947	Houses completed by L.A.	Houses completed by private enterprise	Conversions or adaptations of properties to provide flats		Pre-Fab. Houses
			By L.A.	By P.E.	
January	8	7	—	2	—
February	—	—	—	—	—
March	6	2	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	—
May	6	7	—	—	—
June	—	1	—	—	—
July	—	5	—	—	—
August	—	2	—	—	—
September	—	5	—	—	—
October	—	3	—	4	—
November	—	8	—	—	—
December	—	5	—	8	—
TOTALS	20	45	Nil	14	Nil

Policy

A report on the health of any Town in this year, 1947, would be incomplete without some reference to the acute housing shortage. The position and policy of the Council was fully discussed in my report for last year. I cannot think of any single factor which would do more to improve the health and happiness of the people than the provision of a house which provides separate kitchen and bathroom for each separate family, and it is a tribute to the staying power of the British people when we look at the housing conditions under which many of them have to exist at the present time. The rôle of the Public Health Department should be to act in support of the Housing Committee of the Council whose job is a most difficult and thankless one. The constant procession of applicants who come to the Health Department for certificates stating that their housing conditions are prejudicial to their health is so numerous that one is forced to tell all of them that a certificate of this nature could be given to many hundreds of families, but it would simply have the effect of upsetting the work of the Housing Committee which is already working under extreme difficulties. The work of the Health Department, therefore, especially the Health Visitors and Sanitary Inspectors, is designed at the present time towards mitigating the dangers of overcrowding, and at the same time, representing those cases where there is immediate danger to the health of the families to the Housing Committee for whatever degree of priority they may be able to give.

FOOD HYGIENE

Data on an Outbreak of Food Poisoning in the Borough.

The following details are considered worthy of record. They were originally written to endeavour to answer certain points in connection with such an outbreak which, up to the present, have evaded solution.

Firstly, how infective was this ice cream and what were the risks to a normal, healthy person consuming it?

Secondly, how long does a person remain infective, that is to say, capable of passing on infection after an attack?

Thirdly, where had this infection come from amongst a population when it appeared suddenly without warning, and from a source as yet unknown?

The data concerning the outbreak, are set out in chronological order for purposes of brevity :—

26/4/47.

1. Notified by General Practitioner at 6 p.m. of a number of cases of food poisoning. All claimed to have eaten ice cream from the same shop.

2. Telephoned firm stopping sale of ice cream.
3. Visited premises at 6.30 p.m.
4. Forbade sale of open uncooked foodstuffs (*e.g.*, salads, etc.) in addition to ice cream until further notice.
5. Telephoned general practitioners.

27/4/47.

6. Took samples of ice cream, ice cream powder, etc., for transmission to Laboratory.
7. Remainder of ice cream destroyed.
8. Obtained specimens of fæces and urine from staff of firm.

28/4/47.

9. Advance report from Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, stating that specimens from staff of firm showed strong evidence of *Salmonella Typhi-murium*.
10. (a) Circularised general practitioners.
(b) Informed M.O.H.'s of surrounding districts.
11. Nine members of the staff from the Café were advised to refrain from handling foodstuffs.
12. (a) Cases investigated and
(b) Food handler contacts of cases taken off work.
13. Specimens of fæces and urine taken from staff of firm and all food handler contacts of cases. (In all this lasted from 27/4/47 to 27/5/47).

1/5/47.

14. *Salmonella typhi-murium* definitely isolated in ice cream sample taken on 26/5/47 and from staff of café concerned.

15/5/47.

15. Commenced methodical taking of specimens of fæces and urine from patients.

The following details do to some extent answer the questions set out in the first paragraph :—

1. Case Incidence

24/4/47.	2-gall. of ice cream made and eaten	300	portions
25/4/47.	3 gall. of ice cream made and eaten (exclusive of dance)	450	„
26/4/47.	3½ gall. made but nearly 1 gall. thrown away	360	„
		1,110	„

Total Number of Cases Reported :—

Aldershot	59	2 male adults	19 male children
		25 female adults	13 female children

Guildford Rural 11

—
70

Thus, it will be noted that the case incidence was 6.3%, which means that roughly 6 people in every 100 who consumed the infected ice cream developed the symptoms, and this explains to the lay person why certain members only of a family or group go down with a disease of this nature.

It is interesting to note that no secondary cases in the homes of those affected were recorded, only 4 cases were removed to hospital, and no deaths occurred.

2. Carrier Rate

Total Cases in Borough	59
1 case left town after 1 positive	1
1 case left town after 1 negative	1
4 cases refused to co-operate after 1 negative	4
3 cases refused to co-operate entirely ..	3
*In one case no trace of the child having eaten ice cream could be obtained, although 2 positive results were obtained	1
	— 10
	— 49

Persistence of Carrier State

Of these 49 cases the specimens from	
1 adult and 1 child gave the first of 3 consecutive negatives after	2 weeks
9 adults and 4 children gave the first of 3 consecutive negatives after	3 weeks
6 adults and 5 children gave the first of 3 consecutive negatives after	4 weeks
2 adults and 7 children gave the first of 3 consecutive negatives after	5 weeks
3 adults and 5 children gave the first of 3 consecutive negatives after	6 weeks
5 children gave the first of 3 consecutive negatives after	7 weeks
1 child gave the first of 3 consecutive negatives after	8 weeks

These particulars give us to some extent the answer to the second and third questions we set out to solve. It will be seen that in extreme cases, especially children, that the person who has suffered from food poisoning can excrete the organism up to 8 weeks, and this is probably an understatement. Regarding the final question as to where do these infections come from, there is

* The significance of this occurrence was not appreciated at the time but it does emphasise the possibility of a reservoir in people in normal health.

only one possible solution which would account for an outbreak of this nature suddenly appearing out of the blue amongst the members of a healthy population, and that is a reservoir of infection carried amongst the population by what are called germ carriers, and when the circumstances are favourable, infection takes place.

Every credit is due to the Sanitary Inspectors for their splendid assistance in investigating this outbreak, and the help of Dr. Mackenzie, of the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, was most valuable.

Aldershot Hygienic Food Traders Guild

It is rather appropriate that reference should be made to this body immediately after a description of an outbreak of food poisoning. The work of the Guild is designed to reduce the possibility of such outbreaks to a minimum, and it works by the process of education rather than regimentation which is, as will be appreciated, the only way to handle present-day workers in industrial establishments particularly when asking them to conform to the rigid code of personal conduct required in handling food.

The composition of the Guild is shown below and much help and advice has been received from our colleagues in the Borough of Guildford :—

LIST OF MEMBERS OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MRS. N. P. BENNETT-SNELL, C.C.

Members of Council :

His Worship the MAYOR (ALDERMAN G. ROBERTS, J.P.).

COUNCILLOR W. G. EDDY.

COUNCILLOR R. L. HOPPER.

Trade Representatives :

COUNCILLOR F. STAY	..	..	Bakers
MR. H. VINSON	..	..	Butchers
MR. W. R. SMITH	..	..	Fishmongers
MR. J. GAUDERN	..	..	Multiple Traders
MR. W. J. JORDAN	..	..	Dairymen
MR. E. H. PIERCE	..	..	Grocers
MR. J. THOMPSON	..	..	Licensed Victuallers
MR. T. H. DAY	..	..	Caterers
MR. H. J. HUNT	..	..	Caterers
MR. G. SARGEANT	..	..	Chamber of Commerce
MR. FARRINGTON	..	..	Fish Fryers
COUNCILLOR H. T. REEVES	..	..	Fish Fryers and London and Home Counties Fish Fryers Association
MR. G. E. PLAYLE	..	..	Co-Operative Society Ltd.

Joint Hon. Secretaries :

DR. J. CRAIG LINDSAY	..	..	Medical Officer of Health
W. E. ROBERTS	..	..	Chief Sanitary Inspector

Health Education Propaganda.

The year's work was along the generally accepted lines, but space is becoming more and more available in the *Municipal Chronicle* for Health topics. This small and easily read journal is circulated by the Borough Council throughout the area free of charge and is a most favourable medium for the distribution of health information. It is proposed to increase the contributions on suitable subjects.

Day Nursery

The work was continued throughout the year. There are sixty places for children of suitable ages, and a Nursery Class for the 2—5 years age groups was carried on by arrangement and in conjunction with the Local Education Committee.

The following statistics are given :—

Number.	Number of approved places.		Number of children on the register at the end of the year.		
	0—2 yrs.	2—5 yrs.	0—2 yrs.	2—5 yrs.	
Nurseries maintained by the Council	1	16	44	12	37

Home Help Scheme

The nucleus of a Home Help Service was maintained during 1947 consisting of one full-time worker and part-time helpers as necessary. The demand varied considerably and the service was on probation. The committee were undoubtedly convinced that the success of a service of this nature depends on a suitable supervisor maintaining close control and towards the end of the year growing support for the proposal was noted.

During 1947 18 families were provided with a Home Help.

Industrial Hygiene

No problems of any importance arose during the year in connection with this subject. The area is non-industrial, although, in accordance with the policy of the Council, to attract industry to the area, factories chiefly Messrs. Timothy Whites & Taylors Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, and Messrs. Thomas Christie, Ladies' Cosmetics, will shortly be in full employment.

These buildings are, as one would expect, modern in design and lay-out. Thus from the environmental point of view, conditions are satisfactory. As far as the workers themselves are concerned, close liaison is maintained with the Certifying Factory Surgeon. The work of the Aldershot Hygienic Food Traders Guild has already been referred to, but in all trades, health education would fulfil a useful function and, it is considered, would influence the individual more if presented from the work angle. There is evidence that the more progressive firms are performing useful work in this respect and that the problem will be the small firm or trader.

The following statistics refer, and are taken from the return requested by the Minister of Labour & National Service, under the Factories Act, 1937 :—

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors) :—

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of *			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	1	57	83	6	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	2	—	—	—	—	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	—	—	—	—	3
TOTAL ..	6	57	83	6	—	6

2.—Cases in which Defects were found :—

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)	M/c line No. (8)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred To H.M. By Inspector (5)	H.M. Inspector (6)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	2	2	—	—	—	4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)							
(a) insufficient ..	9	1	1	—	—	—	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	10	3	3	—	—	—	10
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Other offences against the Act (not in- cluding offences re- lating to Outwork)	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
TOTAL ..	60	6	6	—	—	—	

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Section 110			Section 111			M/c line No. (9)
		No. of out- workers in August list required by Sect. 110(1)(c) (3)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (4)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (5)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (6)	Notices served (7)	Prose- cutions (8)	
Wearing apparel— Making, etc.	13	5	—	—	—	—	—	13
Cleaning and washing	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Household linen ..	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Lace, lace curtains and nets ..	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	16

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Number and Nature of Inspections :—

Dwelling houses

Inspections	1,776
Re-inspections	2,529

Number of Visits to :—

Complaints received	403
Overcrowding	54
Infectious Diseases	97
Scabies Contacts	22
Drainage Inspection and Tests	57
Tents, Vans and Sheds	10
Stables and Piggeries	2
Factories	77
Workshops and Workplaces	6
Outworkers Rooms	8
Theatres, Cinemas, Etc.	3
Shops Acts	476
Vacant Land and Dumps	5
Common Yards and Passages	3
Interviews with Owners, Etc.	275
Verminous Premises or Rooms	87
Houses Disinfected	24
Bathing Pool	29
Work in Progress	587
Rats and Mice Infestation (Rats 262, Mice 199)	461
Housing Committee Visits	55
Food Poisoning Cases	375
Miscellaneous Visits	234
Slaughterhouses	577
Bakehouses	41
Licensed Houses	9
Butchers' Shops and Stalls	138
Fishmongers and Poulterers	39
Grocers and Other Shops	178
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	37
Fried Fish Shops	71
Dairies and Milkshops	87
Cowsheds	3
Ice Cream Premises	279
Restaurant and Dining Rooms	27
Public Market Food Stalls	9
Ice Cream Samples Taken	116
Water Samples Taken	52

Nuisances and Other Matters dealt with

Foul Drains, W.C.'s opened and cleared	65
Accumulations of Noxious Matters	13
Nuisances arising from Keeping of Animals	3
Verminous Houses	20
Dustbins Renewed	435
Smoke Nuisance	6
Overcrowding	54

Principal Structural Improvements carried out

Dangerous Structures reported to Surveyor	7
Drain Inspection Chambers Provided	6
Premises Installed with New Drainage System	5
New Water Supply Installed	7
New Sanitary Accommodation Provided	2
New W.C. Pedestal Pans Fitted	46
Water Closets put in Order	56
Yards Paved or Repaired	3
New Sinks Fitted	8
Sink Wastepipes Repaired or Renewed	13
New Soil and Ventilating Shafts	7
Water Supply re-installed	19
New Gully Trans provided	5
New Food Stores Provided	1

Houses Improved

Roofs Repaired	108
Rainwater Downpipes Repaired	17
Eaves Gutterings Repaired or Renewed	36
Walls and Ceiling Plaster Renewed	205
Walls and Ceilings Cleansed (Rooms)	130
Scullery Floors Reformed	7
Other Floors Reformed	79
Firegrates Repaired or Renewed	32
Windows Repaired and made to Open	112
Doors Repaired	27
Stairs Retreaded	8
Door Steps Repaired	2
Walls Repointed	6
Stair Handrails Provided	4
Damp Walls Remedied	94
Cooking Ranges Repaired or Renewed	36
Washing Coppers Repaired or Renewed	9
Chimneys Repaired or Renewed	6
Hearths Repaired or Renewed	4

Number of Notices served during the Year

Informal	795
Statutory Public Health Act, 1936, Section 44	1
" " " " " " 75	27
" " " " " " 93	10

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACTS AND BYELAWS RELATING TO HOUSING

Unhealthy Areas

(1) Clearance Areas	---
(2) Improvement Areas	---

Number of Houses owned by Local Authority

(1) Under the Housing Act, 1936	639
(2) Other Powers	169

Number of Houses Erected during the Year

(1) By Local Authority	20
(2) By Other Bodies or Persons	43

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of Dwelling houses during the Year

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	421
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,263
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected under the Housing Acts	—
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(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	421

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	400
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice	
(a) By Owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Act :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	11
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	11
(a) By Owners	11
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(c) Proceedings under Section 11 & 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses of which demolition orders were given	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	—
(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	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenant or room having been rendered fit	—

DISINFECTIONS

Steam disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., is carried out by the staff of the Civil Isolation Hospital.

Number of rooms disinfected after infectious, contagious and other diseases	92
Number of cases where bedding was subjected to Steam Disinfection and Disinfestation	98

VERMIN INFESTATION CONTROL

(a) Rodent Destruction

Rodent destruction was again actively carried out during the year. A few major infestations occurred but the majority of new infestations were of a minor character, and treatments carried out by methods laid down by the Ministry of Food were highly successful. Advice is freely given to poultry-keepers on the rat-proofing of runs and buildings.

The following table is a summary of action taken :—

Complaints received were	461
Premises found to be infested	153
Visits for baiting and extermination	1,825
Premises cleared of infestation	153
Amount charged in respect of disinfection work	£4. 5s. 0d.

Rodent Treatment of the Sewers

Two additional labourers were engaged to assist the Rodent Operator during the period of sewer disinfection. The district was divided into 7 areas, 466 manholes were inspected and baited on the first treatment. Further inspection revealed that 69 manholes required a second treatment. The infestation of sewers show a 50% reduction compared with previous year.

Periodical treatment is given to the Sewage Works.

North east Hants Workable Area for Rodent Control

The area comprises of Aldershot, Farnborough, Hartley Wintney and Fleet District in conjunction with the local Army and Air Force Authorities. Each district is represented by a member of a Local Authority and Sanitary Inspector. Quarterly meetings are held in the respective districts, when technical matters and problems arising in various districts are discussed.

(b) Disinfection of Premises

During the year 87 complaints of verminous premises were received and 87 premises comprising 97 rooms were disinfested.

The treatment consists of spraying with liquid insecticide, containing D.D.T., and removal of bedding to the disinfecting station for steam disinfection.

An inspection is made of all furniture and bedding of families allocated premises by the Corporation, and of the premises to which the family is moving. Any infestations by vermin thus found are dealt with before the removal takes place.

Work is undertaken by the department for the extermination of cockroaches in hotels, bakehouses and food preparing premises. The cost of this work being borne by the occupiers.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Factories, Factories (No Mechanical Power) and Workplaces

No. of Factories on Register	57
No. of Factories on Register (no mechanical power)	10
No. of Factories, Factories (no mechanical power) and workplaces inspected during the year	83
No. of Outworkers Premises visited	5
No. inspected and found satisfactory	51
No. inspected and found unsatisfactory	6

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

Milk and Dairies Acts and Order, etc.

Registered Purveyors	47
Registered Cowkeepers	1

With the exception of a small quantity, all milk sold in this area is subjected to heat-treatment.

All schools are supplied with "Pasteurised Milk" which is sampled weekly.

During the year 212 samples of "Pasteurised" milk were obtained and submitted for examination.

207, Satisfactory. 5, Unsatisfactory.

122 samples of "Heat-Treated" milk were taken and submitted for examination, of which 12 were unsatisfactory, the remainder passing the prescribed test.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936—1946

The following table shows the number of designated milk licences granted during the year :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk :—

Dealers' Licences	1
Supplementary Licences	2

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM

During the year the premises at which Ice Cream was manufactured or sold, were rigidly inspected and a detailed report submitted to the Local Authority, which has resulted in a considerable improvement of premises. There did appear a general failure on the part of persons engaged in the Ice Cream Trade to appreciate the necessity for the preparation and handling to be carried out under the most hygienic conditions. Much has been achieved in this direction by informal persuasion.

An outbreak of food poisoning involving 59 cases in the Borough and 11 cases outside the area was traced to the consumption of Ice Cream *Salmonella Typhi-Murium*. This involved a considerable amount of time and work, and 264 specimens of fæces and urine were obtained from persons affected. 97 specimens of fæces and 99 of urine were obtained from food handlers involved in this outbreak.

279 visits were made to Ice Cream premises, and 116 samples taken for examination, results of which are set out hereunder :—

Summary of Results

<i>Samples Taken</i>	<i>Grade</i>			
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
116	61	33	13	9

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS INSPECTION

There is one slaughterhouse operating in the Borough under the control of the Ministry of Food, catering for this district and the adjoining Urban District of Farnham.

During the autumn months, the R.A.S.C. Slaughterhouse was again brought into use to cope with the exceptional heavy killing taking place in the Borough. This necessitated working much overtime during evenings and week-ends.

A regular system of meat inspection is carried out in accordance with the recommendations laid down in Memo. 62 (Food) and 577 visits were made during the year for this purpose.

Particulars of diseased and unsound food condemned and disposed of during the year.

Tuberculosis	
Bovines	
Carcases complete with offal	47
Heads and Tongues ..	306
Forequarters ..	27
Lungs	431
Livers	121
Mesenteries	120
Hearts	10
Tripes	12
Skirts	13
Spleens	15
Udder	1
Briskets	6
Kidneys	8
Stomach	1
Loin	1
Rump	1
Topside	1
Silverside	1
Shank	1
Flank	1

Calves	
Carcase complete with offal	1

Pigs	
Carcase complete with offal	1
Runner and fat ..	1

Other Diseases

Bovines	
Carcases complete with offal	6
Forequarter ..	1
Hindquarter ..	1
Shoulders	2
Foreribs and Shin ..	2
Livers	1,204
Part Livers	117
Lungs	129
Heads and Tongues ..	67
Udders	45
Spleens	9
Rands	7
Ribs	2
Skirt	1
Loin	1
Filletts	2
Tripes	2

Kidneys	18
Topsides	13
Rumps	10
Buttock	1
Thick Flanks	15
Silversides	10
Aitchbones	3
Hearts	11
Brisket	23 lb.
Trimmings	158 lb.

Pigs	
Barrel Bellies ..	1
Guts	13
Lungs	2
Intestines	2
Fat and Gut	1
Fat and Runners ..	2
Heart	1

Sheep	
Carcases complete with offal	5
Plucks	25
Livers	267
Lungs	2
Hearts	2
Necks	2
Legs	2
Chump Ends	2
Loins	2
Shoulder	1

Calves	
Carcases complete with offal	2
Heads and Tongues ..	4
Plucks	2
Leg	1
Liver	1
Forequarter	1
Kidney	1

Unsound Foodstuffs

Tins Foodstuffs (Misc.)	1,555
Tins Milk	1,447
Jars Foodstuffs (Misc.)	279
Jars Mixed Pickles ..	49
Bottles Foodstuffs (Misc.)	113
Pkts. Foodstuffs (Misc.)	661
Cubes Foodstuffs (Misc.)	158
Eggs	2,211
Pigeons	9

Unsound Foodstuffs—(continued)

Chickens	12	Apricots	56 lb.
Rabbits	2 cases	Raisins	56 lb.
Potatoes	674 lb.	Apples	28 lb.
Carrots	24,644 lb.	Cherries	450 lb.
Spring Greens	2,912 lb.	Chocolate	24 lb.
Peas	67 lb.	Sweets	94 lb.
Haricot Beans	46 lb.	Cake	20 lb.
Mixed Cereals	1,264 lb.	Trifle	23 lb.
Flour	215 lb.	Cocoa	7 lb.
Egg Powder	255 lb.	Margarine	1 lb.
Crumpets	12 lb.	Bacon	23 lb.
Ground Ginger	3 lb.	Cheese	10 lb.
Macaroni	146 lb.	Sausages	162 lb.
Celery Salt	16 lb.	Pies	6 lb.
Mustard	10 lb.	Fish Cakes	47 lb.
Dates	90 lb.	Kippers	168 lb.
Peaches	180 lb.	Herrings	28 lb.
Oranges	127 lb.	Crabs	70 lb.
Prunes	274 lb.	Smoked Haddock	38 lb.

NUMBER OF CARCASSES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Slaughtered</i>	<i>Inspected</i>
Cattle	3,270	3,270
Calves	2,530	2,530
Sheep	3,366	3,366
Pigs	54	54

SUMMARY WEIGHT OF CONDEMNED FOOD

Beef	Tuberculosis	49,587 lb.
	Other Causes	24,559 lb.
Pigs	Tuberculosis	243 lb.
	Other Causes	389 lb.
Sheep	Tuberculosis	—
	Other Causes	894 lb.
Calves	Tuberculosis	183 lb.
	Other Causes	203 lb.
TOTALS	Tuberculosis	50,013 lb.
	Other Causes	26,045 lb.

or	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qtrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
	33	19	—	10
Unsound Foodstuffs	16	13	2	27
GRAND TOTAL ..	50	12	3	9

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1938

The number of Slaughtermen on the register on 31st December,
1947, was

10

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

From information supplied by:—Mr. C. O. Perry, Chief Inspector,
Weights and Measures; the following samples of food and drugs were taken
during the year ending 31st March, 1948:—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>No. Taken.</i>	<i>Result of Analysis.</i>	
		<i>Genuine.</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory.</i>
Butter	3	3	—
Fish Cake	1	1	—
Jam	2	2	—
Lard	1	1	—
Margarine	2	2	—
Meat Paste	1	1	—
Meat Pie	1	1	—
*Milks	75	68	7
Milk, Condensed	1	1	—
Mincemeat	2	2	—
Oatmeal	1	1	—
Sausage Meat	3	2	1
Sugar, Demerara	1	1	—
Syrup of Figs	1	1	—
Vegetables, Tinned	1	1	—
Spirits	3	3	—
Other samples	17	17	—
TOTALS	116	108	8

* Milk—Average quality : Milk fat 3.53%, N.F. Solids 8.69%.



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