

[Report 1949] / Medical Officer of Health, Aldershot Borough.

Contributors

Aldershot (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1949.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/fhn78wq3>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

HEALTH

A 13 SEP 50

C.R.

54

BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT



Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1949



BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT



Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1949

INDEX

1. LIST OF COMMITTEES AND STAFF	3
2. INTRODUCTORY PARAGRAPH	4
3. VITAL STATISTICS	5
4. INCIDENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE	
(a) INCIDENCE	7
(b) CONTROL	7
(c) HOSPITALIZATION	8
(d) TUBERCULOSIS	8
(e) DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION	10
(f) CLEANSING CENTRE	13
5. SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREA	
(a) WATER	13
(b) HARDNESS OF WATER	14
(c) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE	14
6. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (SECTION 47) ..	15
7. FOOD	
(a) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS	15
(b) FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS	15
(c) CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN	17
8. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE (FACTORIES ACT, 1937) ..	17
9. HOUSING	
(a) BUILDING	19
(b) DEMAND	20
(c) POLICY	20
10. CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S SECTION	21

LIST OF COMMITTEES CONCERNED WITH THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT

His Worship the MAYOR (ALDERMAN G. ROBERTS, J.P.).
(*ex-officio Member of Committees*).

HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR W. G. EDDY.

ALDERMEN :—MRS. N. P. BENNETT-SNELL, C.C., C. J. PORTER, A. J. SIMS.

COUNCILLORS :—MISS M. E. KEMP, S. N. CHRISMAS, R. L. HOPPER, T. E. LEE,
LT.-COL. H. D. TANNER, O.B.E., T. WALSHAM, F. STAY and COLONEL T. H.
TWIGG.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR MISS M. E. KEMP.

ALDERMEN :—MRS. N. P. BENNETT-SNELL, C.C., W. M. R. DAVIS, M.B.E.,
C. J. PORTER.

COUNCILLORS :—W. G. EDDY, H. T. REEVES and COLONEL T. H. TWIGG.

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

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

Medical Superintendent, Isolation Hospital :

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

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In presenting this Report which is the fifth in the Post-War series the customary vital statistics have been included. It must be obvious to us all that to give accurate statistics of this nature for a town such as Aldershot cannot be easy, as they must be liable to considerable distortion. The exact population of the Town is extremely difficult to estimate and, for that reason, a comparable figure given by the courtesy of the Food Office is shown, as is also the estimated figure from the Registrar-General. The total population inclusive of the military element is also given and this again is liable to sudden fluctuation. This latter figure includes that section of War Department land which lies within the Borough boundary.

The number of Births, as shown, is abnormal in that we show 708 Births giving a Birth Rate which is well above the normal for the Country generally because of the fact that the Town contains two Maternity Units which serve a much wider area than the Town itself, and many mothers no doubt enter these Institutions from a Town address when they are, in fact, domiciled elsewhere.

As an interesting comparison, in the three months ending 31st December, 1949, the number of Births in this Town with a population of 28,560 was 245, whereas in Gosport with a population of 50,360 the number of Births for the same period was 254 while in Slough with a population of 66,640 the number of Births was 183 (*vide* the Registrar-General's Quarterly Return for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1949). The discrepancy, therefore, must be considerable.

The Death Rate is exceptionally low due in great measure to the fact that all our chronic sick who require hospitalization go outside the area and the large military element together with their families are within selected age-groups.

Finally, I am glad to be able to report that no outbreak of serious epidemic disease took place in 1949 and that the physical health of the general population is considered excellent.

I ask, therefore, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen, that you accept this report and at the same time I tender my thanks for your co-operation and confidence, on behalf of myself and my staff for the year 1949.

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, 1949

VITAL STATISTICS

Estimated population for mid-year 1949	..	..	28,150
(including non-civilian)	..	..	39,050
Comparability Factor	..	..	1.14

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

Total population of Aldershot as at December 31st, 1949	..	..	28,963
Number of children in age-group 0—5 years	..	..	3,021
Number of children in age-group 5—18 years	..	..	5,316

Number of available houses	..	..	6,176
Number of houses with shops	..	..	361
Number of Licensed Premises	..	..	79
Rateable value (December, 1949)	..	..	£297,637
Acreage :—Civil 1,432 — South Camp 2,746 — Total :—	..	..	4,178

LIVE BIRTHS	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	360	305	665
Illegitimate	23	20	43
Total	383	325	708

STILLBIRTHS	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	8	6	14
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	8	6	14

BIRTH RATE	..	..	18.13
CRUDE DEATH RATE	..	..	7.1
DEATH RATE (<i>Corrected with Comparability factor</i>)	..	..	8.1
INFANTILE DEATH RATE	..	..	24

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO DISEASES

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—
2. Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	8	2	10
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	2	1	3
8. Syphilitic Diseases	—	—	—
9. Influenza	—	3	3
10. Measles	—	—	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis	—	1	1
12. Acute Infective Encephalitis ..	—	—	—
13. Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M) Uterus (F) ..	3	—	3
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	4	3	7
15. Cancer of Breast	—	2	2
16. Cancer of all other sites	14	15	29
17. Diabetes	—	—	—
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions ..	16	25	41
19. Heart Diseases	44	43	87
20. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3	3	6
21. Bronchitis	10	4	14
22. Pneumonia	3	7	10
23. Other Respiratory Diseases ..	2	3	5
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	4	—	4
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years	1	1	2
26. Appendicitis	—	—	—
27. Other Digestive Diseases ..	6	3	9
28. Nephritis	1	2	3
29. Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis	—	1	1
30. Other Maternal Causes	—	1	1
31. Premature Birth	2	4	6
32. Congenital Malformation, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases ..	2	—	2
33. Suicide	1	3	4
34. Road Traffic Accidents	1	—	1
35. Other Violent Causes	4	1	5
36. All Other Causes	6	11	17
TOTALS	137	139	276

INCIDENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

(a) **Incidence.**—Infectious Diseases notified during 1949 were as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	55
Whooping Cough	10
Measles	352
Erysipelas	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	3
Acute Polioencephalitis	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	6
Acute Pneumonia	1
Food Poisoning	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	31
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever has risen from 19 in 1948 to 55 in 1949. Such a rise is worthy of comment and at the same time, judging from the results of a follow-up of the cases, it is suggested that a more cautious policy be pursued in regard to Scarlet Fever as the *sequelæ* which follow oftener than one imagines, entitles this disease to more serious consideration than has been given it in the past few years. One often hears the comment that Scarlet Fever is so mild that it need not be treated seriously. One also hears the comment that it is a discomfort rather than a disease. Experience in the Borough would indicate that hospitalization under proper circumstances for a period of, say, 3 weeks, may be the means of saving a child from a very prolonged and disabling convalescence.

The high rate of Measles, i.e. 352, did not reach that recorded for 1948, i.e. 438. The disease was, on the whole, mild, with little evidence of the dreaded pulmonary complications that one normally expects. It was also noted that the higher age-groups were affected rather than the 0—2 years.

Eight cases in all of Poliomyelitis (including 2 of Polioencephalitis) were notified. One of the cases of Polioencephalitis died and of the remainder 2 were paralytic in type requiring prolonged treatment in the Lord Mayor Treloars Hospital, Alton, and 5 were non-paralytic and were discharged home with full use of their limbs.

(b) **Control.**—Prompt domiciliary visiting on receipt of the notification together with immediate hospitalization where necessary was carried out by the Staff of the Health Department. In a compact town of this nature the examination of contacts is easy to arrange and is a method which is used frequently and in a much wider range of Infectious Disease than is normally accepted. While

this method cannot be said to be infallible, it has a very steady influence on nervous parents who seem to be just as plentiful as ever. Parents are becoming more and more health-conscious and this usually coincides with a very critical attitude if, in the event of an Infectious Disease occurring in the home, no attempt is made to limit the infection by examination of the contacts. Again, this method which in many areas is falling into disuse, is very valuable in its effect in these days of overcrowding as well as having a high educational value in prompting a healthy attitude towards disease amongst the General Public who are usually most receptive to new ideas on such occasions.

(c) **Hospitalization.**—The transfer of Infectious Disease Hospitals to the control of the Regional Hospital Boards has been the subject of much discussion throughout the country. It is considered appropriate to take advantage of this report to stress the value and vital importance of a close liaison between the preventive and treatment aspects of Infectious Disease.

The value of an early diagnosis or even a provisional diagnosis being communicated from the hospital to the Public Health Department means, in all probability, a limitation in the damage to the community. Interchange of information can only succeed where there is perfect understanding and, one might even say, unified control wherever possible. Medical Officers of Health have still as one of their primary duties the diagnosis of suspected infectious disease. It is difficult to see how the Medical Officer of Health can adequately carry out this duty unless he is kept in constant touch with the Infectious Disease Hospital. Methods of diagnosis are constantly changing and it is vital that the Medical Officer of Health keeps in the picture in this respect. Thus it is very much hoped that the Medical Officers of Health will be given every opportunity and encouragement to take part in the hospitalization of Infectious Disease, which in a great many cases is arranged for diagnostic purposes, in the interests of public health.

(d) **Tuberculosis.**—The responsibility for the maintenance of a Register of Tuberculosis patients still remains with the Local Sanitary Authority. Furthermore, while such an Authority is not actively involved in the treatment or ascertainment of this disease, a useful rôle can be fulfilled in the control of the disease by treating sympathetically housing applicants where the risk of infection in the home is very great. It cannot be said that it is an easy decision for a Housing Committee to make in suddenly advancing a case on the Priority List because of its tuberculosis history and placing it in front of many who have been waiting for a number of years in the hope of re-housing. Nevertheless an attempt is made to balance these conflicting interests and every consideration is given to cases

where the risk of infection to a child in the home is great. There is no doubt that one of the methods of coping with the increasing problem of Tuberculosis is to provide suitable homes where such patients can live a reasonably normal life, and it is earnestly hoped that provision of this nature will be made by every housing authority within the next few years. Segregation in hospital of these cases, many of whom have home commitments, can never succeed as these patients may put up with some months of Institutional care but finally take their discharge and after a short period at home, irreparable damage may have been done in the way of carrying infection to young people.

The extent of the problem in Aldershot is shown by the following extract from the Tuberculosis Register :—

Number of Cases on Register at 1/1/1949

		<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Male	..	90	20	110
Female	..	54	11	65
				175

Number of New Cases during the year 1949

		<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Male	..	17	2	19
Female	..	14	2	16
				35

Number of Cases on Register at 31/12/49

		<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Male	..	96	20	116
Female	..	57	13	70
				186

Number of Cases Removed from Register during 1949

		PULMONARY	NON-PULMONARY	REASON FOR REMOVAL							
				DIED		CURED		LEFT DISTRICT		OTHER REASONS	
				Pul.	N. Pul.	Pul.	N. Pul.	Pul.	N. Pul.	Pul.	N. Pul.
Male	..	11	2	7	1	1	1	2	—	1	—
Female	..	11	nil	3	—	2	—	5	—	1	—

Also given below are statistics which resulted from a visit to the Town by one of the Mass Radiography Units of the South West Metropolitan Hospital Board—a visit which it is hoped will soon be repeated :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Total Number X-Rayed.. ..	344	447
Tuberculosis, Active	3	—
Tuberculosis, Inactive	18	18
Abnormalities, non-tuberculosis	16	16
Undiagnosed (under observation)	2	1

(e) Diphtheria Immunization

The following statistics show the work done during 1949 :—

Children who were immunized while under 1 year	27
Children who were immunized while between 1 and 5 years	549
Children who were immunized while between 5 and 14 years	142
	718
Number of “ Refresher ” doses given during 1949	516

Table I will give the details regarding the progress of our immunization campaign against diphtheria. It would appear that since 1947 over 70% approximately, of the children are being protected after reaching the age of 1 year or shortly after. The numbers during 1946 and reverting backwards into the war years do show that immunization was not being pressed as well as it might. One other factor which makes the war years figures on the low side, is that many records were lost through a fire in the Health Department at that time. It would seem therefore, that we have now reached an adequate level where a sufficient percentage of children are being done each year but this will require to be maintained if freedom from diphtheria which has lasted in the Borough for 3 years is to be ensured.

TABLE I
IMMUNIZATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of children who completed a full course of immunization at any time up to December 31st, 1949.							
<i>Age at 31/12/49 i.e. Born in year</i>	<i>Under 1 1949</i>	<i>1 1948</i>	<i>2 1947</i>	<i>3 1946</i>	<i>4 1945</i>	<i>5 to 9 1940-1944</i>	<i>10 to 14 1935-1939</i>
Number Immunized	27	435	423	326	272	1,304	702
Estimated mid- year child pop- ulation 1949			3,078			4,383	
							3,489
							7,461

Number of "Refresher" doses given at any time up to December 31st, 1949.

<i>4 Born 1945</i>	<i>5 to 9 1940 to 1944</i>	<i>10 to 14 1935 to 1939</i>	<i>Total</i>
8	955	374	1,337

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS (at December 31st, 1949).

Description.

Purpose.

Where held

Times.

By whom held

Child Welfare Centres	Child Welfare	Examination and supervision of Expectant Mothers	Manor Park House	Manor Park House	Mondays, 2 p.m. Wednesdays, 2 p.m. Tuesdays, 2 p.m. (Dr. Dobbin) Thursdays 2 p.m. (Dr. Page)	Hampshire County Council
Ante-Natal Clinics	Child Welfare	Examination and supervision of Expectant Mothers	Manor Park House	Manor Park House	Tuesdays, 2 p.m. (Dr. Dobbin) Thursdays 2 p.m. (Dr. Page)	Hampshire County Council
Diphtheria Immunization	Protection of children against Diphtheria	Protection of children against Diphtheria	School Clinic	School Clinic	1st Wednesday in month 2 p.m.	Hampshire County Council (Aldershot Borough Council acting as agent).
Minor Ailments Clinic	Treatment of Minor Ailments	Treatment of Minor Ailments	School Clinic	School Clinic	Every morning at 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Dental Clinic	Dental Treatment of School Children	Dental Treatment of School Children	School Clinic	School Clinic	Morning and afternoon sessions—weekdays	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Ophthalmic Clinic	Examination of ophthalmic cases and prescription of spectacles	Examination of ophthalmic cases and prescription of spectacles	School Clinic	School Clinic	1st, and 3rd Friday in month	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Orthopædic Clinic	Examination and supervision of muscle joint defects	Examination and supervision of muscle joint defects	Alternate months at School Clinic and St. Mark's Church Rooms, Farnboro'	Alternate months at School Clinic and St. Mark's Church Rooms, Farnboro'	1st Tuesday in each month	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Remedial Exercises Clinic	Treatment of Orthopædic cases	Treatment of Orthopædic cases	Alternate months at School Clinic and St. Mark's Church Rooms, Farnboro'	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)
Child Guidance	Child Guidance	Child Guidance	School Clinic	School Clinic	Wednesdays, 10 to 5 p.m.	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Speech Therapy	Correction of speech defects	Correction of speech defects	School Clinic	School Clinic	Tuesdays, Thursdays 9.30 to 4.30 p.m.	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Scabies and Cleansing Centre	Treatment of Scabies and other verminous conditions	Treatment of Scabies and other verminous conditions	Cleansing Centre, Laburnum Road	Cleansing Centre, Laburnum Road	Tuesdays and Fridays, 9—12.	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Examination of definite and suspected cases of Tuberculosis	Examination of definite and suspected cases of Tuberculosis	Manor Park House	Manor Park House	Tuesdays and Saturdays, 10—12	Aldershot Borough Council
Venereal Disease Clinic	Treatment of Venereal Diseases	Treatment of Venereal Diseases	Manor Park House	Manor Park House	Males. Mondays, 5—7 Females. Wednesdays, (Morning and afternoon sessions)	Hampshire County Council
Women's Welfare Clinic	Birth Control	Birth Control	Transferred temporarily to :— 6 Dapdune Crescent, Woodbridge Road, Guildford.	Transferred temporarily to :— 6 Dapdune Crescent, Woodbridge Road, Guildford.	1st and 2nd Wednesdays in month 2—4.30 p.m.	Hampshire County Council

(f) **Cleansing Centre, Laburnum Road**

Number of cases treated during 1949 :—

Scabies cases from Aldershot	22
Scabies cases from Outlying Districts	1
Verminous Head cases from Aldershot	50
Verminous Head cases from Outlying Districts	13

The Cleansing Centre figures show a gradual reduction and it is conceivable that this service will be discontinued in the near future, although such an arrangement would require to be fully discussed with the Local Health Authority responsible for the School Health Services so that a more economical alternative can be arranged.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(a) **Water Supply**

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

The provision of the water supply for this Borough passed from the Mid Southern Utility Co. to the Mid Wessex Water Co. Frimley Green, Nr. Aldershot on the 1st January, 1950 by reason of the operation of the Mid Wessex Water Order, 1949. I am indebted to the Chief Engineer of the latter Company for the following information which is submitted on the lines set out in the Ministry of Health circular 2/50, dated 25th January, 1950.

- (a) The water supply of the area and its several parts was satisfactory both in quality and quantity ;
- (b) All supplies are chlorinated and bacteriological examinations made were as under :—

Raw

Water Company Chemist	6
Public Health Laboratory	29

with 4 exceptions these showed no Bact. Coli present in 100 c.c. The exceptions were :—

	<i>Bact. Coli per 100 ml.</i>
Sept. 28th—Chalk Supply	14
Oct. 3rd— „ „	7
Oct. 4th— „ „	3
Oct. 4th— „ „	2

*District**Bact. Coli*
per 100 ml.

Water Company Chemist -7	..	..	Nil
Public Health Laboratory -7	..	..	Nil
Guildford R. D. C. -7	..	..	Nil

Chemical Analyses made were :—

Sept. 7th	..	Raw Chalk Water	} Public Health Laboratory, Winchester.
Sept. 7th	..	Raw L.G.S. Water	
Oct. 24th	..	District Sample	

- (c) Waters supplied have no action on lead
- (d) No form of contamination was known
- (e) The total number of premises connection at December 31st, 1949 was 6,684 inclusive of metered and trade supplies; with few exceptions all connections feed a dwelling house. According to our records there are no premises supplied by standpipe.

(b) Hardness of Water

Regular analyses have been carried out in order to chart the hardness of water in the Borough. The following results have been obtained and are given in parts per 100,000 :—

January	..	..	23.8	July	..	..	24.4
February	..	..	30	August	..	..	26.8
March	..	..	25	September	..	..	25
April	..	..	22.8	October	..	..	23.6
May	..	..	24.2	November	No sample taken		
June	..	..	24.4	December	No sample taken		

(c) Drainage and Sewerage

I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor for the following report on drainage and sewerage for this area.

The existing works are out of date and difficulty is experienced in obtaining effluent to the requirements of the Thames Conservancy Board. The present method of treatment is by means of Settling Tanks, Filter Beds and Humus Tanks. There are no Screens or Detritus Tanks or Channels and as all the Sewage has to be pumped it will be appreciated that maintenance of the pumps is a heavy item. The present D.W.F. is approximately 720,000 gallons per day.

A Scheme for new works on the northern portion of the existing site has been prepared by me, approved by the Council and submitted to the Ministry of Health. The works will treat the sewage from Aldershot and also from Tongham and part of Ash in the Guildford Rural District. These Works have been designed for an ultimate D.W.F. of 1,130,000 gallons per day.

The treatment will comprise coarse screens, Detritus Channels Comminutors to break up solids, Settling tanks with mechanical de-sludging, filter beds and Humus tanks. Recirculation of the effluent is proposed. The Sludge will be treated in Sludge Digestion Tanks and it is anticipated that sufficient gas will be obtained to provide most of the power for pumping and mechanical equipment on the works.

SECTION 47 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

No instance arose during the year whereby action was required under this section of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

FOOD

(a) Meat and Other Foods

This section has been included in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 2/50 together with the statistical table required and is shown in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report on page 27.

In regard to the position of meat inspection in the Borough attention is directed to the conditions and accommodation of the existing premises for the purpose of slaughter of animals. The existing premises are most inadequate and in many instances are being asked to do more than they were originally designed for. The premises are of course, under direct control of the Ministry of Food but nevertheless there are inadequate facilities for the storage and hanging of carcasses in the Abattoir. The conditions under which the animals are slaughtered are not free from criticism and it is felt that the time is not far distant when an up to date properly constructed Abattoir for the area will require to be undertaken and it is hoped that the Government Department concerned will review this point having regard to the fact that Aldershot is a most convenient centre for this area.

(b) Food Poisoning Outbreaks

(a)	Total number of outbreaks	..	2	(See Appendix II).
(b)	Number of cases		3	(See Appendix I).
(c)	Number of deaths		Nil	
(d)	Organisms or other agents responsible, with number of outbreaks attributable to each		See Appendix I.	
(e)	Foods involved and number of outbreaks associated with each		See Appendix II.	

APPENDIX I.

Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected).

1. LOCAL AUTHORITY—Aldershot Borough Council	YEAR 1949		
2. FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED)			
<i>1st Quarter</i>	<i>2nd Quarter</i>	<i>3rd Quarter</i>	<i>4th Quarter</i>
Nil	Nil	3	Nil
3. OUTBREAKS DUE TO IDENTIFIED AGENTS			
<i>Total Outbreaks</i>	<i>Total Cases</i>		
1	2		
Outbreaks due to :—(c) Staphylococci (including toxin)			
4. OUTBREAKS OF UNDISCOVERED CAUSE			
<i>Total Outbreaks</i>	<i>Total Cases</i>		
Nil	Nil		
5. SINGLE CASES			
<i>Agent Identified</i>	<i>Unknown Cause</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Yes	Nil	1	
(Salmonella Typhi Murium)			

APPENDIX II.

Food Poisoning Outbreak (summary of details)

1. FOOD CAUSING OUTBREAK	AGENT CAUSING OUTBREAK		
Chicken patties	Staphylococcus aureus		
Sandwiches	isolated (coagulase		
Sausages	positive).		
Chocolate Sponge			
Sponge with cream filling.			
Wedding cake and almond paste.			
2. CASES FORMING OUTBREAK which occurred from 20/7/49 to 21/7/49.			
<i>Total Notified</i>	<i>Total Ascertained</i>	<i>Fatal</i>	
2	10	Nil	
3. CLINICAL FEATURES. Average interval ingestion to onset—4—6 hours.			
<i>Main Symptoms etc.</i> —Vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pains.			
<i>Severity of illness.</i> —Painful with much discomfort but clinically not severe.			
<i>Duration of Illness.</i> —24—48 hours.			
4. RESULTS OF LABORATORY INVESTIGATION (Summary)			
<i>Cases</i>	2 (Positive)	<i>Food Handlers</i>	Nil
<i>Food Samples</i>	8 (7 Positive)	<i>Others</i>	Nil

5. ORIGIN AND PREPARATION OF FOOD CAUSING ILLNESS
Food for wedding prepared at 77 Elston Road, Aldershot and Sussex House, Farnham Common, Bucks.
6. PLACE AT WHICH FOOD CAUSING OUTBREAK WAS CONSUMED
77 Elston Road, Aldershot.
7. PROBABLE ORIGIN OF INFECTION OR CONTAMINATION OF FOOD
Domestic Food Handler
Contributory factors—Ni

(c) Clean Food Campaign

The formation of the Aldershot Hygienic Food Traders' Guild and the work resulting therefrom was fully dealt with in my report for 1947 and it is not proposed to repeat the information set out there. It will be sufficient to say that we have continued our efforts for the pursuit of clean food and much useful work has been done. The applications for membership of the Guild are coming in slowly but surely, as the high standard set by the Guild will naturally take a little time for some traders to reach. Film displays, lectures, etc. are now part of our routine and we can say that we are satisfied with the position up-to-date. Financial support continues to be given by the Borough Council to the Guild.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE (FACTORIES ACT, 1937)

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, H. Comoy Ltd., and Godalming Skins and Furs, 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	20	48	3	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	2	72	144	1	—	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	3	—	—	—	—	3
TOTAL ..	6	92	192	4	—	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)	To H.M. By Inspector (5)	H. M. Inspector (6)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	1	1	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)							
(a) insufficient ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	10	3	3	—	—	—	10
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
TOTAL ..	60	4	4	—	—	—	60

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	M/c line No.	Section 110			Section 111			M/c line No.
		No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Wearing apparel—								
Making, etc.	13	4	—	—	—	—	—	13
Cleaning and washing	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Household linen ..	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Lace, lace curtains and nets ..	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Headings	17 to 44	NIL						17 to 44

HOUSING

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

(a) Houses etc., Completed during 1949

Month 1949	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	10	1	—	—	—
February	10	—	—	—	—
March	8	1	—	—	—
April	6	4	—	—	—
May	—	4	—	—	—
June	4	—	—	—	—
July	4	2	—	—	—
August	—	2	—	—	—
September	26	2	—	—	—
October	20	2	—	—	—
November	14	2	—	—	—
December	4	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	106	22	Nil	Nil	Nil

(b) 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	11
Married persons with no children	301
Married persons with 1 child	423
Married persons with 2 children	198
Married persons with 3 children	73
Married persons with 4 children	23
Married persons with 5 children	17
Married persons with 6 children	6
Married persons with 7 children	4
Aged Couples	8
Widows	6
TOTAL ..	1,070

(c) Policy

The housing applications which are supported by medical certificates and any cases in which there is an acute health problem are referred by the Housing Department to us for an opinion. The medical certificates which are received are many and varied and are not always a very reliable guide to the urgency of the housing need. A very large percentage of the cases which await re-housing by the Borough Council could justifiably claim health grounds. The Public Health Dept. therefore has been forced to limit its influence to stressing those cases in which there is an immediate danger to health and to urge re-housing in this respect.

The housing of the tuberculosis patient with a wife and family has already been referred to. This type of case represents the most urgent problem to-day. It is felt that a definite allocation of houses should be made each year for this particular problem and some encouragement should be given to Local Authorities who are prepared to re-house these cases.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1949

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

During the year 1949, the following inspections and visits were made by the Sanitary Officers in respect of :—

Drainage	262
Water Supply and Sampling	31
Nuisances arising from Keeping of Animals	5
Offensive Accumulations and Noxious Matters	12
Disinfection of Houses	34
Council Houses prior to Vacation and Prospective Tenants for Council Houses	281
Overcrowding	43
Verminous Premises	74
Rats and Mice Infestation	1,351
Infectious Diseases	135
Common Lodging Houses	4
Factories with Mechanical Power	144
Factories without Mechanical Power	48
Outworkers Rooms	4
Public Conveniences	4
Theatres, Cinemas, etc.	5
Shops	288
Vacant Land and Dumps	16
Interviews with Owners, etc.	232
Swimming Pool	17
Licensed Premises	12
Works in Progress	295

Number of Notices Served

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health the following action was taken.

No. of Informal Notices Served	802
No. of Informal Notices Complied with	758
No. of Statutory Notices Served	9
No. of Statutory Notices Complied with	9

Nuisances and Other Matters dealt with

During the year the following were received and attended to :—

Defective cisterns, pipes and taps	32
Defective Water Closets	18
Choked or Defective Drains	61
Dampness of Walls	70
Premises Infested with Vermin	74
Insect Pests	20
Nuisances Arising from Keeping of Animals	5
Defective Dustbins	486
Smoke Nuisances	4
Dangerous Structures	6
Water Supply reinstated	8

Outwork

Lists received in accordance with requirements of the Act, contained names and addresses of 4 Outworkers. No instances were found of homework being carried out in unwholesome premises.

Bakehouses

There are 11 Bakehouses on the Register to which 29 visits were paid during the year.

Smoke Abatement

Nuisance was caused by grit emission from a laundry in the district, caused by the burning of Coke Breeze. The firm concerned installed a Grit Arrester and this plus the use of a better quality fuel, partly overcame the difficulty.

This firm has ordered new boiler equipment and when this is installed the difficulty should be entirely overcome.

Rats and Mice

The general position with regard to Rat and Mice Infestations in the Borough is satisfactory, due in the main to the excellent work performed by the Council's Operator.

Infestations (with the exception of Sewage Works and Badshot Lea Pond) were of a minor character which received prompt treatment preventing major infestations.

Treatments carried out by the methods laid down by the Ministry were highly successful.

Members of the Public have co-operated very well since the inauguration of a free service to dwelling houses and some business firms have terminated their contracts with private firms preferring the service offered by the Corporation.

Advice is freely given to poultry keepers on the rat proofing of runs and buildings.

Successful joint operations were carried out in co-operation with :—

1. British Railways with respect to infestations of Railway Embankments and adjoining properties and
2. Surrey County Council relative to banks surrounding ponds used by Local Angling Society.

Premises found to be infested	214
Visits for Baiting and Extermination	1,351
Premises Cleared of Infestation	210
Amount charged in respect of Disinfestation Work	£20. 11s. 6d.

Rodent Treatment of Sewers

The disinfestation of Sewers in the Borough was again carried out, showing marked decrease on previous years. The district was again divided into 7 areas and 322 manholes were inspected and baited on the first treatment. Further inspection revealed that 88 manholes required a second treatment.

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.

Swimming Pools

Regular and frequent samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination during the open season from the Town Swimming Pool and Kiddies Paddling Pool, and results were extremely satisfactory.

In addition chlorine tests are carried out by the Superintendent.

Common Lodging Houses

There is one Common Lodging House in the district and regular visits have been paid during the year.

HOUSING

There is still an extreme shortage of houses in the district. This major problem is made worse by lack of suitable building sites in this heavily built up Borough which has necessitated the building of houses by the Corporation in the adjacent Rural District.

The number of applicants awaiting accommodation on December 31st, 1949 was :—

Single Persons	11
Married Couples with no children	301
" " 1 child	423
" " 2 children	198
" " 3 " 	73
" " 4 " 	23
" " 5 " 	17
" " 6 " 	6
" " 7 " 	4
Aged Couples	8
Widows	6
TOTAL ..	<u>1,070</u>

During the year a total of 112 new permanent houses and flats were erected, 22 being erected by Private Enterprise and 90 being permanent Council Houses and Flats.

33 complaints in respects of housing defects and dampness were received in the department, the position regarding labour and materials was rather less acute but there is still insufficient of either available to justify the execution of works other than those of an urgent character. In addition owners of small low rented properties are finding it extremely difficult to meet the high costs of building repairs.

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)	316
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	790
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head above) which were inspected under the Housing Acts ..	29
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	116
(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	316

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	280
---	-----

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 ..	9
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By Owners	8
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ..	1

(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 .. —

HOUSES REPAIRED

The following is a list of repairs executed :—

Roofs Repaired	85
Roof Flashings repaired or renewed	5
Rainwater downpipes repaired or renewed	22
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	35
Wall and Ceiling plaster renewed	188
Walls and Ceilings cleansed	76
Scullery Floors reformed	15
Other Floors reformed or repaired	90
Skirting Boards repaired or renewed	20
Firegrates repaired or renewed	34
Cooking Ranges repaired or renewed	29
Washing Coppers repaired or renewed	18
Hearths repaired or renewed	2
Windows repaired and made to open	126
Window Sills repaired	21
Doors repaired or renewed	31
Doorsteps repaired	4
Stairs retreaded	4
Stair Handrails provided	8
Fanlights repaired	1
Damp Walls remedied	70
Chimneys repaired or renewed	7
Mantel-shelves repaired or renewed	4
Geysers repaired	3
Domestic Boilers repaired	1
Premises installed with new drainage	25
Drain Inspection Covers provided	7
Yards paved or repaired	5
New Sinks fitted	6
Sink and Bath Wastepipes repaired or renewed	18
New Soil and Ventilating Shafts provided	8
Additional Light and Ventilation provided	1
New Gully Traps provided	6
Walls repointed	19
Air Bricks renewed	2
New Wash-hand Basins provided	2

DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES

During the year 74 complaints of verminous premises were received and 74 premises comprising 146 rooms were disinfected.

In all instances notification is received from the Housing Department of families allocated Council Houses or requisitioned accommodation. An inspection is made of all furniture and bedding to be removed, and of the premises to which the family is moving. Any vermin infestations thus discovered are dealt with before removal takes place.

The treatment consists of spraying with liquid insecticide containing DDT, and removal of bedding to the disinfecting station for Steam Disinfection.

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.

DISINFECTIONS

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

Number of rooms disinfected after infectious and contagious, and other diseases	34
Number of cases where bedding was subjected to Steam Disinfection and Disinfestation	69 (Loads)
comprising	
Mattresses	207
Blankets	621
Pillows	414

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders, etc.

During the year one privately owned dairy was taken over by a large company and the premises are now being used as a depot only for the storage and distribution of bottled milk. Also a new spacious dairy fully fitted with modern equipment was erected.

Registered Purveyors ..	41
Registered Cowkeepers ..	1

It is gratifying to report that all milk sold in the Borough with the exception of a very small quantity is now Pasteurised.

All schools are supplied with Pasteurised milk which is sampled weekly.

317 samples of milk were taken and submitted for examination with the following results.

	<i>Satisfactory.</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory.</i>
Pasteurised ..	261	12
Heat Treated ..	39	5

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations

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

Tuberculin Tested Milk :—

Supplementary Licences ..	..	..	2
Dealers' Licences ..	..	..	4

Pasteurised Milk :—

Pasteurisers' Licences ..	..	..	2
Dealers' Licences ..	..	..	1
Supplementary Licences ..	..	..	2

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Meat Inspection

There is one slaughterhouse operating in the Borough under the control of the Ministry of Food, catering in the main for this district and the adjoining Urban District of Farnham. The provision of sufficient hanging and cooling space would be an extremely desirable asset to the building, at present the carcasses are hung to cool in the slaughter hall.

All meat inspection is carried out in accordance with the recommendations laid down in Memo 62 (Food) and 425 visits were made during the year for this purpose.

It will be noticed that the proportion of both cattle and cows affected with " diseases other than tuberculosis " is still very high. This is mainly due to the increase in the number of cirrhotic livers (caused by the liver fluke) found in otherwise perfectly healthy animals.

The percentage of cows affected with tuberculosis is still very high (38.37%).

During the year 46 cases (2.18%) of *Cysticercus Bovis* were found including one generalised case on which a report was furnished to the Ministry of Food. Generalised cases are of course condemned but the treatment of slightly affected carcasses is as follows.

If two or more cysts (whether viable or degenerated) are found, the carcase is cut into the major butcher's joints and all cut surfaces thoroughly examined. If no further cysts are found, the

affected portions are condemned and the remainder of the carcase sent to a cold store to be held at a temperature below 20°F. for a period of at least 21 days. If only one degenerated cyst is found, the carcase is only quartered before being sent to the cold store, the affected portions again being condemned.

A careful check is maintained to ensure that the carcase is kept in the cold store for the requisite length of time. Since 6 days at a temperature of 15°F. is sufficient to destroy the cyst, it will be realised that the safety margin is very wide.

In this connection however, it must be emphasised that the most careful and scrupulous examination cannot possibly ensure that every affected carcase is found. In these circumstances it is certainly a comfort to know that reasonably thorough cooking will destroy any cysts which may be present.

	<i>Cattle Excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number Killed	1,362	748	1,164	3,243	154
Number Inspected	1,362	748	1,164	3,243	154
<i>All Diseases except T.B.—</i>					
Whole Carcases Condemned ..	—	3	3	3	5
Carcases of which some part or or- gan was condemned	547	363	3	131	26
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Di- seases other than T.B.	40.16%	48.93%	0.52%	4.13%	20.13%
<i>Tuberculosis Only</i>					
Whole Carcases Condemned ..	12	33	—	—	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	194	254	—	—	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	15.27%	38.37%	—	—	3.23%

			<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qtrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Weight of Carcase Meat Condemned	..	..	15	7	3	16
Weight of Offal Condemned	..	..	15	7	3	6
TOTAL ..	..	..	30	15	2	22

Food Premises

A Hygiene Guild has been established in the Borough and various methods of propaganda and publicity have been undertaken with a view to focussing the interest of the Food Traders and the Public on the need for improved food hygiene. The Guild has already made a substantial contribution to the development of clean and safe food handling and is receiving much support from the traders. The public are becoming more and more interested to know what goes on "behind the scenes" in those places where their food is bought or eaten, and this interest should be encouraged, since ultimately it is only public opinion that will eradicate the unhygienic handling of food.

Co-operation with the food office is excellent, and as a result all proposed food premises are inspected and approved by us before a permit is issued. This results in all new premises being brought to a satisfactory standard before the commencement of business.

Many visits have been made to premises for the purpose of advising prospective occupiers of the work considered necessary before they can be used for the preparation or sale of food and every opportunity is being taken to educate the public and the food handling staff in this campaign to improve food hygiene.

It will be seen from the following table a total of 1,176 visits have been made to food premises and 268 improvements made to 47 of them including the provision of suitable communal washing facilities for the use of food handlers in the market.

Visits to Food Premises

The following is a summary of the visits paid to Food Shops and Premises within the Borough during the year 1949.

<i>Premises.</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Butchers Shops and Stalls	151
Bakehouses	29
Licensed Premises	12
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	111
Grocers and Other Shops	255
Fried Fish Shops	42
Dairies and Milkshops	26
Cowsheds	5
Ice Cream Premises	319
Restaurants and Dining Rooms	139
Street Hawkers and Vendors	25
Public Market Food Stalls	20
Flour Mills	5
Other Food Premises	37

Improvements to Food Premises

Notices Served	20
Notices Complied with	47
Floors Relaid	23
Floors Repaired	11
Wall Plaster Repaired	22
Ceiling Plaster Repaired	13
Windows, Doors, etc. Repaired or Renewed	13
Rooms Redecorated	75
Refrigerators Redecorated	2
W.C.'s Repaired	5
W.C.'s Redecorated	11
Yards Relaid or Repaired	3
Roofs Underdrawn	12
Walls Completely Rendered	5
Extra Natural Light Provided	2
Extra Ventilation Provided	2
Other Structural Repairs or Alterations	18
Sinks Fitted or Renewed	13
Constant Supply of Hot Water Provided	18
Towels, Soap, etc. Provided	4
Miscellaneous	16

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933

The number of Slaughtermen on the Register on the 31st December, 1949, was 12

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

(a) Adulteration

Food and Drugs Sampling under this Act is carried out in the Borough by the County Council, and I am indebted to Mr. C. O. Perry, Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures, for the following information which he has supplied.

List of Samples taken for Analyses:—

Article.	No. Taken.	Result of Analysis.	
		Genuine.	Unsatisfactory.
Butter and Other Fats	9	9	—
Drugs	4	4	—
Milk	71	71	—
Sausages & Other Meat Products	9	6	3
Spirits	6	6	—
Other Foods	19	19	—
	118	115	3

The 71 Milk Samples contained an average of 3.55% of Milk Fat and 8.73% of Non-Fatty Solids.

Samples of Sausage Nos. 5446/7/8 were purchased in Aldershot on the 17th November last, and certified according to the Meat Products & Canned Meat (Control & Maximum Prices) Order, 1948, to be deficient in meat to the extent of 40.8% and 15.0% and 29.0% respectively. These cases were reported to, and are being dealt with by, the Food Control Authorities.

(b) Registered Premises

The number of Premises registered under Section 14 of the Act is as follows.

For Manufacture & Sale of Ice Cream	4
For Sale of Ice Cream	50
For Preparation or Manufacture of Sausages or Potted, Pressed, Pickled or Preserved food intended for sale	21

(c) Ice Cream

During the year, the premises at which Ice Cream was manufactured and sold were kept under close supervision. 4 persons manufacture Ice Cream in the district, two being fitted with Heat Treatment Plants and two resorting to the complete cold mix.

Vehicles entering the district for the sale of Ice Cream made in outside areas were regularly inspected, but I should like to see compulsory registration of all these vendors, similar to conditions imposed on milk suppliers.

267 samples were taken during the year and the following is a summary of the results.

<i>Grade 1</i>	<i>Grade 2</i>	<i>Grade 3</i>	<i>Grade 4</i>
195	49	15	8

In all cases where the result falls within Provisional Grades 3 or 4, investigations are carried out to discover defects of the manufacture or handling. The appropriate departments are notified when it is manufactured outside the district.

One manufacturer also manufactured "Ice Lollies" and these premises were kept under observation.



