

[Report 1951] / Medical Officer of Health, Aldershot Borough.

Contributors

Aldershot (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1951.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/j7aubtdg>

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>

AC 4415 (1) ALDERSHOT LIBRARY

BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT



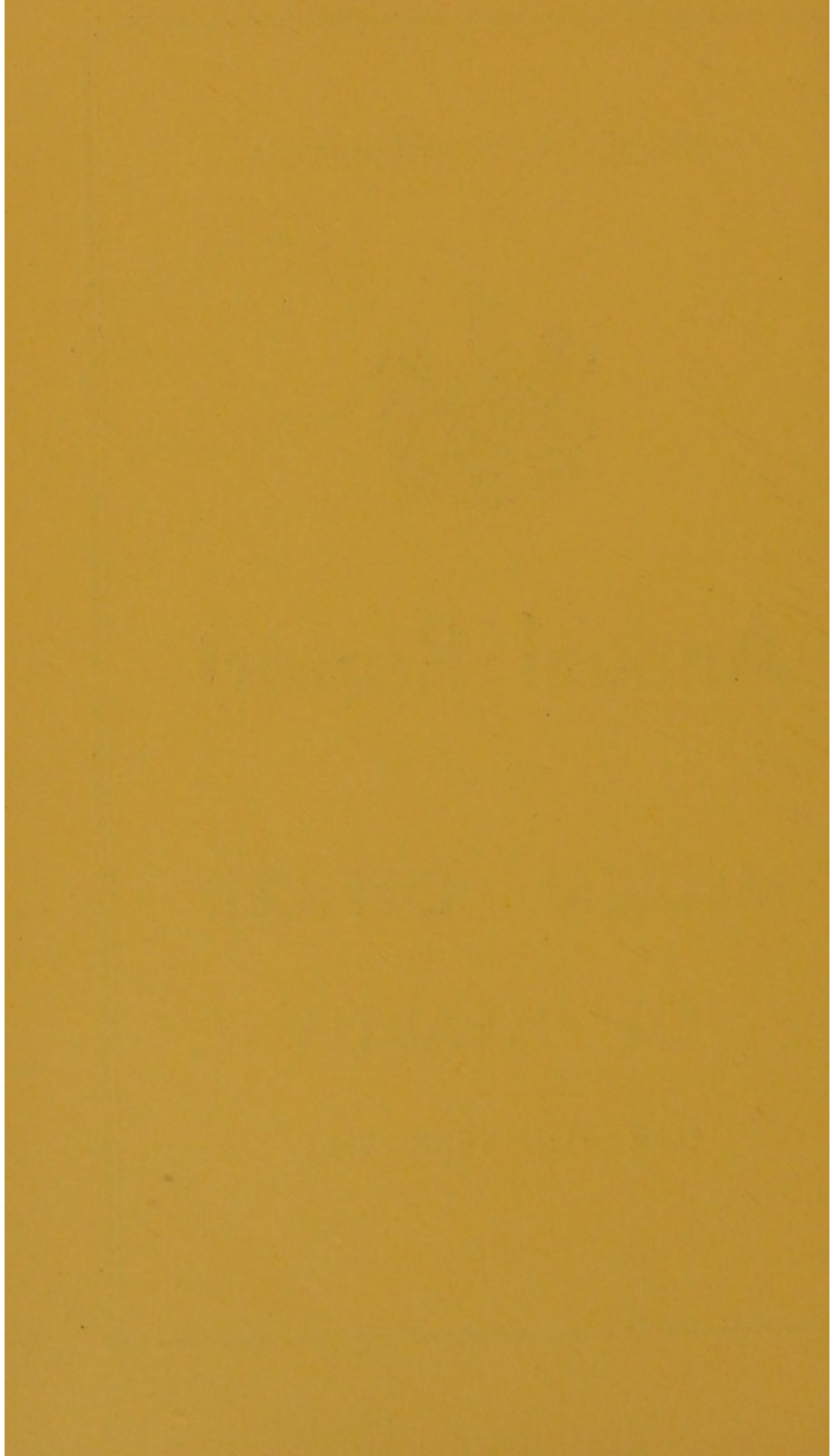
Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1951



BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT



Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1951

INDEX

1.	LIST OF COMMITTEES AND STAFF	3
2.	INTRODUCTORY PARAGRAPH	4
3.	VITAL STATISTICS	6
4.	INCIDENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE	
	(a) INCIDENCE	8
	(b) CONTROL	9
	(c) HOSPITALIZATION	9
	(d) TUBERCULOSIS	9
	(e) DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION	10
	(f) VACCINATION	11
5.	SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREA	
	(a) WATER	14
	(b) HARDNESS OF WATER	14
	(c) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE	15
6.	NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (SECTION 47) ..	15
7.	FOOD	
	(a) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS	16
	(b) CLEAN FOOD	17
8.	INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE (FACTORIES ACT, 1937) ..	17
9.	HOUSING	
	(a) BUILDING	21
	(b) DEMAND	21
	(c) POLICY	22
10.	CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S SECTION	23

LIST OF COMMITTEES CONCERNED WITH THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT

His Worship the MAYOR (ALDERMAN LT.-COL. H. D. TANNER, O.B.E., J.P.).
(ex-officio Member of the Committees).

HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN :

ALDERMAN C. J. PORTER.

ALDERMEN:—MRS. N. P. BENNETT-SNELL, C.C., G. ROBERTS, C.C. and F. STAY.

COUNCILLORS:—H. A. CHARTER, S. N. CHRISMAS, S. C. H. GIBBS, Miss M. E. KEMP, Mrs. K. H. ROBERTS, W. G. EDDY, W. G. HENHAM, O.B.E., J. NAYLOR, T.D., S. C. PRAVDA, Miss D. J. SEYMOUR and COLONEL P. F. PALMER, O.B.E.

COUNTY DISTRICT HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR Miss M. E. KEMP.

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

COUNCILLORS:—A. J. FRIEND, L. W. GEORGE, Mrs. K. H. ROBERTS, and COLONEL P. F. PALMER, O.B.E.

CO-OPTED:—MR. A. H. J. STROUD, M.B.E., J.P., C.C., Mrs. J. CHRISMAS, Mrs. J. CRAIG LINDSAY, Mrs. P. RICHARDSON, Mrs. J. H. TIPLER, J.P., and Mrs. E. BECKETT.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

Medical Superintendent, Isolation Hospital :

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

Clerical Assistants :

Mrs. K. H. 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.

Rodent Officer :

G. RANCE.

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

This Annual Report, which is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, is the seventh in my post-war series.

In presenting this Report it is customary, in this introduction, to mention one's impression of any outstanding changes which have taken place in the work during the year or, alternatively, any aspects of the work which require particular mention.

One outstanding change which is becoming more evident since the passage of the National Health Services Act, 1946, is the artificial division of Public Health work by which is meant the prevention of disease and the promotion of positive health amongst the people, into Environmental and Personal Health Services. The responsibility for the former rests with the District Council and the latter with the Local Health Authority (County or County Borough Councils). The division is an administrative one, and from the individual's point of view, one would be speaking for him or her if one said that such a division should not exist.

Prevention of Disease and Housing, which are the two main health functions of a District Council, are closely interwoven in the battle for health with the Personal Health Services for the individual concerned and must, if efficiency is to be attained, be closely linked to work hand-in-hand. Since the passage of this Act which has drastically changed Medical work, the need for the co-ordination of the various sections of the work is becoming increasingly apparent every year if the Public are to obtain full benefit. It would be impossible to set out all the sections of Public Health and other Medical work here, but, as the years go by they are becoming more and more elaborate and specialized, and, possibly "watertight." Thus, it has always been my policy, on your behalf, to act, amongst other things, as the co-ordinator of these sections, in order to ensure that the people of this Borough receive the fullest benefit. I am happy to say, as far as this area is concerned anyway, that all sections of the National Health

Service work together amicably although divergent forces are always present. I have remained a member of the Hospital Management Committee of the Farnham Group, and I have also continued to have the honour of being Chairman of the Medical Advisory Committee. I have retained the position of Divisional School Medical Officer on behalf of the Hants County Council as well as being associated with the District Health Sub-Committee whereby children of all ages can be supervised throughout their tender years.

Finally, as regards the Prevention of Disease, which has been said to be the dominating factor in the work of a Medical Officer of Health, I am happy to be able to report that no outbreak of serious epidemic disease took place in this area in 1951.

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 1951.

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, 1951

VITAL STATISTICS

Estimated population for mid-year 1951 (including non-civilian)	..	..	..	..	..	41,020
Comparability factor—Births	..	..	..	..	..	1.29
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	1.56

LIVE BIRTHS					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	356	301	657
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	26	15	41
Total	..	..	..	..	382	316	698

STILLBIRTHS							
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	7	7	14
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Total	..	..	..	..	8	7	15

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE							
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	16	13	29
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Total	..	..	..	..	16	13	29

CRUDE BIRTH RATE	..	..	..	..	17.5
BIRTH RATE (<i>Corrected with comparability factor</i>)	..	..	..	..	22.6
CRUDE DEATH RATE	..	..	..	..	7.6
DEATH RATE (<i>Corrected with comparability factor</i>)	..	..	..	..	11.9
INFANTILE DEATH RATE	..	..	..	..	41.5

Number of domestic houses and flats	..	..	..	..	6,175
Number of commercial premises	..	..	..	..	822
Number of Licensed Premises (excluding Off-Licenses)	..	..	..	..	52
Rateable Value (December, 1951)	..	..	..	..	£301,469
Acreage :—Civil 1,431 ; S. Camp 2,745 ; Total : 4,176.					

**CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH
ACCORDING TO DISEASE**

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	5	1	6
2. Tuberculosis, other	2	—	2
3. Syphilitic disease	1	1	2
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	6	—	6
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	1	5
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	—	5	5
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	—	2	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	8	20	28
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	1	—	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	21	24	45
18. Coronary disease, angina	15	11	26
19. Hypertension with heart disease	6	5	11
20. Other heart disease	25	36	61
21. Other circulatory disease	5	6	11
22. Influenza	3	4	7
23. Pneumonia	11	9	20
24. Bronchitis	8	3	11
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	—	5
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	2	1	3
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	—	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	—	5	5
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	17	11	28
33. Motor vehicle accidents	6	—	6
34. All other accidents	4	1	5
35. Suicide	3	1	4
36. Homicide and operations of war ..	1	—	1
TOTALS	165	149	314

INCIDENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

(a) Incidence.

Infectious Diseases notified during 1951 were as follows :—

Measles	574
Whooping Cough	84
Scarlet Fever	29
Puerperal Pyrexia	15
Acute Pneumonia	3
Meningococcal Infection	5
Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	1
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	3
Non-Paralytic	3
Dysentery (S. Camp)	1
Paratyphoid Fever (S. Camp)	1
Diphtheria (S. Camp)	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	32
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3

Two major factors influence the Incidence of Infectious Disease in this Borough. The Notification rate is higher because of the operation of the Registrar-General's Circular 51 (1950), which lays down that Infectious Diseases must be included in the Return of the area in which the diagnosis is made. The fact that two hospitals for the retention of infectious disease—the Civil and the Military Isolation Hospitals—are situated in the Borough, and the increasing tendency on the part of General Practitioners and Medical Officers to send in cases undiagnosed, leads to a higher incidence and a very mixed bag. Thus it would appear that these regulations whereby a case of Infectious Disease is attributable to the area in which the diagnosis is made, reflects adversely on the incidence of Infectious Disease in this Borough, where the Hospitals situated therein are serving, in the case of the Civil Isolation Hospital—Farnborough, Fleet, Hartley Wintney, Basingstoke, Frimley and Camberley, and part of the Guildford Rural District, while the Military Isolation Hospital serves practically the whole of the South of England.

The only disease which calls for particular comment is the extensive outbreak of Measles which took place in the earlier part of the year. This was not of a particularly virulent character and the Complication rate was remarkably low. Nevertheless, the fact that beds were available at the Isolation Hospital for the very young who were living in unsatisfactory conditions, was a major factor in returning these children to their homes in a very much better condition than would otherwise have been the case had they been left there. It is hoped that the tendency to reduce the number of Isolation Hospital beds, which is becoming manifest in certain quarters, will not take away the accommodation which meets so valuable a need.

(b) **Control.**

Homes in which a case of major Infectious Disease has occurred are visited forthwith. These visits are welcomed by the people when the question of disinfection of clothing and premises are discussed, and are modified, if necessary, having regard to the local circumstances. They also have a steadying effect on the population, whose morale is inclined to weaken in the presence of Infectious Disease, and they are a splendid opportunity for stimulating a healthy attitude towards Disease as well as a healthy attitude towards the various means of prevention against disease such as Vaccination, Immunization and the like, which are not accepted, in some quarters, with the alacrity they deserve.

(c) **Hospitalization.**

It is gratifying to be able to report that the liaison which exists between the Civil Isolation Hospital and the Public Health Department remains as close as ever. The increasing tendency, which has already been referred to, whereby Doctors send cases into the Isolation Hospital with a provisional diagnosis only, demands the closest interchange of information, so that measures to control, if they are to be of any value, can be put into immediate operation. This liaison also exists with all the Public Health Departments in the area which send cases to the Hospital and is, undoubtedly, a major factor in limiting outbreaks, particularly those diseases of the Enteric group where speed of notification is of vital importance if the incriminating evidence is to be traced.

(d) **Tuberculosis.**

The following figures indicate the incidence of new cases of Tuberculosis in the Borough during the years mentioned:—

			PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1946	..	..	18	15	4	3
1947	..	..	22	15	3	—
1948	..	..	17	14	4	4
1949	..	..	17	13	2	2
1950	..	..	18	13	—	5
1951	..	..	19	13	2	1
			—	—	—	—
			111	83	15	15
			—	—	—	—

The Borough constitutes too small a statistical unit to reflect the slight fall which is reported on the Incidence of new cases for the Country generally. From figures prepared by the County Medical Officer, it has been suggested that the Incidence in the Borough is slightly higher than that in any other part of the County. A closer liaison with the Chest Physician is developing and a joint effort is to be made to seek out the sources of infection as yet undetected.

Much thought was given to the re-housing of the Tuberculous and recommendations were made to the Housing Committee where these were considered necessary. It is, however, necessary to dispel a certain feeling that the person who is Tuberculous, must be re-housed by the Council. Many cases are non-infective and others are frequently adequately housed to enable them to carry on. It is worthy of being reported here that, in other areas, it has been found that the Incidence of new cases of Tuberculosis has sometimes been just as high in Council houses as elsewhere. In other words, while proper housing is certainly an essential for the Tuberculous person, a proper outlook by that Tuberculous person as to the best use to be made of his accommodation is just as necessary. The education of these people and more frequent home visiting by those responsible, coupled with suitable housing, are the real essentials. Sanatorium treatment is of curative value only to the individual concerned and has little effect on the infection of others in the home.

An interesting development which should be mentioned here, is that the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board have decided to instal an up-to-date Chest Unit at the Isolation Hospital, and to provide 14 beds for cases undertaking active treatment. The future of this Unit will be watched with the greatest interest.

(e) Diphtheria Immunization

The following statistics show the work done during 1951 :—

Children under 5 years who were immunized	..	..	456
Children from 5 to 14 years who were immunized	..	..	62
Number of "Refresher" doses given during 1951	..	..	374

Table I, which follows immediately after this paragraph, details the progress of Immunization throughout the year. The estimated percentage of children immunized under the age of 15 years, which includes the ages of potential danger from Diphtheria, is thus shown to be about 60%. This figure is thought to be on the low side, as with the increasing emphasis on immunization by General Practitioners, notification is not always received at the Health Department that the child has been done. It will be remembered that since the advent of the National Health Service Act, arrangements had been made whereby any child could be taken to his or her own Practitioner and immunized free of charge to the parent. The Practitioner receives a fee of 5/- for submitting the completed record card to the Health Department. This arrangement is general throughout the Country, but in

Aldershot we have supplemented these facilities by continuing our centralised Immunization Clinic which is held in the School Clinic, St. George's Road, East, on the first Wednesday in each month. There is no doubt that this clinic, as shown by the numbers who attend, is a most popular one, and is an almost essential supplement to the services rendered by the General Practitioners. Mothers, in these days with increasing demands on their time, are reluctant to wait about in a Doctor's Surgery for their child to be immunized. This centralised Clinic is invaluable also in dealing with the "Refresher" doses for the 5-year olds, which is an essential part of any scheme. The estimate, therefore, of 60% of children done, as shown in Table I, already referred to, does not take into account the number of "Refresher" doses given, and as it is now known that the effect of immunization cannot be expected to last to any potent degree after 5 years, the "Refresher" dose assumes an increasing importance. The absence of Diphtheria in the Town throughout the year is a common experience in most areas of the Country now, but cases have been seen during the year of membranous tonsilitis in immunized children from which no Diphtheria baccilli could be isolated and where the causal organism was said to be a non-diphtheritic one—*Staphylococcus Aureus* (Coagulase Positive). This makes one wonder whether this type of case is a Diphtheria of yesterday in amended form.

(f) Vaccination

The number of people vaccinated in the Borough has decreased very considerably since Compulsory Vaccination was removed from the Statute Book. Similar arrangements as for Diphtheria Immunization exist for children to be vaccinated, free of charge, by their General Practitioners, but without the centralised clinic arrangements. With the increasing risk of a Smallpox scare, the low vaccinal state of children today, gives cause for considerable anxiety and during such emergencies, considerable strain is thrown on the General Practitioners' services, when the rush to be done becomes manifest. The need to supplement facilities for Vaccination amongst the population today is becoming more apparent, but the establishment of a centralised clinic analogous to that for Diphtheria Immunization, is not the entire answer, because there are certain features of Vaccination and its effect on the human body which places it in a slightly different category to that for Diphtheria Immunization.

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, 1951.							
<i>Age at 31/12/51 i.e. Born in year</i>	<i>Under 1 1951</i>	<i>1 1950</i>	<i>2 1949</i>	<i>3 1948</i>	<i>4 1947</i>	<i>5 to 9 1942-1946</i>	<i>10 to 14 1937-1941</i>
Number Immunized	20	339	455	529	475	1,527	958
Estimated mid- year child pop- ulation 1951	3,103						4,053
						4,303	7,156

<i>Description.</i>	<i>Purpose.</i>	<i>Where held</i>	<i>Times.</i>	<i>By whom held</i>
<i>Child Welfare Centres</i>	<i>Child Welfare</i>			
Ante-Natal Clinics	Examination and supervision of Expectant Mothers	Manor Park House	Monday, 2 p.m. Wednesdays, 2 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
		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	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	School Clinic	Every morning at 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council
Dental Clinic	Dental Treatment of School Children	School Clinic	Morning and afternoon sessions—weekdays	(Local Education Authority)
Ophthalmic Clinic	Examination of ophthalmic cases and prescription of spectacles	School Clinic	All day—Thursdays	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Audiometric Clinic	Hearing testing of School Children	School Clinic	1st Thursday in month at 10 a.m.	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Orthopædic Clinic	Examination and supervision of muscle joint defects	Alternate months at School Clinic and St. Mark's Church Rooms, Farnboro'	1st Tuesday in each month	Regional Hospital Board
Remedial Exercises Clinic	Treatment of Orthopædic cases	School Clinic	Tuesdays—all day Fridays—all day	Regional Hospital Board
Child Guidance	Child Guidance	School Clinic	Wednesdays, all day	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Speech Therapy	Correction of speech defects	School Clinic	Tuesdays—all day Fridays—all day	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Cleansing Centre	Treatment of verminous conditions	School Clinic	Monday and Thursdays, 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Chest Clinic	Examination of definite and suspected cases of Tuberculosis	Manor Park House	Tuesdays and Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon	Regional Hospital Board
Special Clinic	Treatment of Venereal Diseases	Manor Park House	<i>Males.</i> Mondays, 5—7 <i>Females.</i> Wednesdays, (Morning and afternoon sessions)	Regional Hospital Board
Family Planning Clinic	Birth Control	Manor Park House	1st, 2nd & 3rd Fridays in month, 2 to 4 p.m.	Women's Voluntary Organization.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(a) **Water Supply**—I am indebted to the Chief Engineer, Mid-Wessex Water Company, Frimley Green, for the following information which is submitted on the lines set out in the Ministry of Health circular 2/50 dated the 25th January, 1950 :—

- (i) Water is supplied by the Mid-Wessex Water Company and is obtained from wells at Boxalls Lane. An adequate supply for all purposes without restriction was maintained throughout the year.
- (ii) Samples of water were taken regularly and frequently by the Company before and after treatment at the works, and in supply. They were examined chemically and bacteriologically by their resident Chemists and Bacteriologists and in addition samples were submitted to an independent specialist for report at regular intervals. The reports during the year on all samples of treated water at the works and in supply have shown a consistently high standard of organic and bacterial purity. Precautionary chlorination treatment is applied continuously at all sources.
- (iii) The water distributed in this area is a chalk and lower green-sand blended water and has no plumbo-solvent action.
- (iv) No action was necessary, so far as the Company was concerned, to deal with any form of contamination.
- (v) (a) There are approximately 6,303 domestic connections in the Borough of Aldershot, supplying a population of about 30,400.
- (b) We believe 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	.. ..	25.5	July	.. ..	27.5
February	.. ..	22.5	August	.. ..	28
March	No sample taken		September	No sample taken	
April	.. ..	21.5	October	.. ..	31.5
May	.. ..	24.5	November	.. ..	27
June	.. ..	27.5	December	.. ..	23

When one refers to that excellent publication from the Ministry of Health, "Water Softening—Report of the Water Softening Subcommittee of the Central Advisory Water Committee, 1949," one does appreciate that at certain times the water in this area is

reaching the classification of "very hard," which is the highest classification for a potable water supply laid down by this sub-Committee.

While one cannot claim a direct effect on the health of the population as a result of this very hard water, one is conscious of the possibility of skin conditions, difficulties in the washing of under-clothes and difficulties in regard to the care of the scalp, to mention only some of the conditions which are bound to occur in an area with such hard water. The hardness of the water is further shown in sharp relief when one considers the statutory softening which is required by the various local authorities in the nearby areas served by the same water company. The situation is being watched very closely and there has undoubtedly been a slight improvement as a result of the new supply of soft water becoming available from the lower green-sand as a result of a new pumping well which has recently been sunk by the Company.

(c) **Drainage and Sewerage.**—I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor for the following report on Drainage and Sewerage for this area :—

A scheme for the reconstruction of the existing sewage disposal works has been in hand for some time.

Tenders have recently been accepted for the provision of mechanical equipment in connection with the first two stages of reconstruction and includes comminutors ; detritis pumps ; flow recorder and automatic control valve ; main pumps and control gear ; primary settling tank scrapers ; sludge digestion plant and gas holder. If these tenders are acceptable to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government it is hoped that an early starting date will be awarded, so that the work of reconstruction can begin.

When fully completed, the reconstruction scheme will provide a modern disposal works and by the collection of gas given off in the sludge digestion plant, will produce its own running power.

The existing sewage disposal works are very much outdated and it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain a satisfactory effluent complying with the requirements of the Thames Conservancy Board.

An additional 90ft. diameter Filter Bed has been constructed during the past year and this will form part of the future disposal works.

SECTION 47 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

As required by the Ministry of Health, I wish to report that only one incident occurred where action was required to be taken under this Section.

The circumstances of the case were those of an elderly man, aged 77 years, living alone in an extremely verminous state and refusing

all help from neighbours. The vermin had affected both his clothing and bedding. Some evidence of senile dementia was found and his attempts at lighting fires and cooking his own food, were undoubtedly a risk not only to himself but to others in the same premises. His nutritional condition bordered on a state of starvation and had reached the stage where there was no longer any desire for suitable food. The premises were extremely dirty, foul-smelling and a cause of annoyance to the neighbours. The case was kept under observation before a final decision was reached to take the necessary action despite a certain amount of official pressure from another quarter.

It cannot be too strongly stressed that action taken under this Section requires to be performed with the greatest caution, and that unless the broadest view can be taken of the case, precipitate action produces unfortunate results. The uprooting of an aged, sick man from his home must only be done when there is a direct threat to his immediate health and the health of the community. All these conditions were faithfully complied with and fulfilled before action was taken. The person concerned was dealt with by a Magistrate's Order dated the 23rd November, 1951, and the period named was three weeks. The removal was made to St. John's Hospital, Andover, where the person was allotted Part III accommodation. It is with regret that we have to mention that the patient died a week after admission to his new environment.

FOOD

(a) **Meat and Other Foods.**—Meat inspection at the local Abattoir is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectorate of the Borough and is becoming a fairly large commitment. Owing to the centralized arrangements for the slaughter of animals, meat inspection is carried out of carcasses which are distributed to a much wider area than that of the Borough. Thus meat inspection is done on behalf of Farnham and other districts owing to the central position of the Aldershot abattoir.

The statistical details regarding this work can be found in the section of this report completed by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, but I should again like to draw attention to the conditions and accommodation of the premises used for the purpose of slaughter of animals. The staff of the Abattoir carry out their work most satisfactorily and without question make the fullest use of the limited accommodation available. Nevertheless the premises are badly situated, old in design and inadequate for the numbers involved, with a shortage of accommodation for the storage and hanging of carcasses in the Abattoir. The responsibility for the provision of accommodation is no longer with the Local Sanitary Authority, but is that of the Ministry of Food, but I should like

to take this opportunity of drawing the Council's attention to the inadequacy of the premises.

(b) **Clean Food.**—A very satisfactory year has just been completed and the freedom of the Borough from any food-borne infection is a matter for congratulation to all concerned. We must include in this the food-handlers themselves, on whom the whole situation depends.

The publicity which is now becoming nationwide is, to some extent, displacing local publicity, as the problem, of course, is a national one. There is, undoubtedly, an increasing desire on the part of the public for clean food and there is also an increasing appreciation of its importance amongst the traders themselves.

I have to record a very successful Food Hygiene Exhibition held at the West End Infants School from 29th March to 4th April, 1951, inclusive. The Exhibition was organised by the Aldershot Hygienic Food Traders Guild and consisted of 20 stalls, Pictorial and Poster displays and films on Food Hygiene and Infestation Control. A 16-page Brochure, advertising the Exhibition was produced, and delivered to every house in the Town (approx. 6,500). About 2,000 people attended, but it was felt that had the weather been better and the hall more centrally situated, the number would have been trebled.

A contribution towards the cleanliness of food in shops was also made when printed notices were issued to every Food shop advising against the taking of dogs into food shops. A very good response on the part of the traders was greatly appreciated, particularly when it is realised that this item is a very small part of the problem. Nevertheless, it serves to focus attention on the possibilities of contamination of food which are always present from a variety of sources.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE (FACTORIES ACT, 1937)

The change in this area which has been taking place since the war whereby light industries are attracted to the town has resulted in a building programme of modern, well-designed factories. From the environmental point of view the workers' conditions are satisfactory.

The gap between Industrial Hygiene and the Public Health Department still exists in that this Department has no contact with the Medical Officers responsible for such examinations of the workers as are carried out. The problem of collaboration between the Industrial Medical Officer and the Public Health Medical Officer is a central one and is no doubt receiving the attention of the central authorities.

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

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	19	48	—	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	2	109	111	—	—	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	3	6	—	—	3
TOTAL ..	—	131	165	—	—	—

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)	Referred To H.M. By H.M. Inspector (6)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	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	—	—	—	—	—	10
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
TOTAL ..	60	1	—	—	1	—	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	6	—	—	—	—	—	13
Cleaning and washing	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Household linen ..	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Lace, lace curtains and nets ..	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Curtains and furniture hangings	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Furniture and upholstery	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Electro-plate	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
File making	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Brass and brass articles ..	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Fur pulling	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Iron and steel cables and chains ..	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Cart gear	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Locks, latches, and keys	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Umbrellas, etc.	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Artificial flowers ..	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Nets, other than wire nets ..	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Tents ..	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Sacks ..	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Racquet and tennis balls	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Paper bags	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	33

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)—continued.

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)
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Brush making	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Pea picking	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
Feather sorting ..	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc. ..	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
Stuffed toys	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Basket making	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
Chocolates and sweetmeats	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc. ..	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	42
Textile weaving	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
Lampshades	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
TOTAL ..	70	6	—	—	—	—	—	70

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 1951

Month 1950	Houses com- pleted by L.A.	Flats con- structed by L.A.	Conversions or adaptations of properties to provide flats		Houses completed by P.E.
			By L.A.	By P.E.	
January	2	—	—	2	4
February	4	8	—	—	—
March	2	—	—	—	3
April	—	12	—	—	3
May	2	4	—	—	2
June	—	—	—	—	1
July	2	10	—	—	—
August	2	—	—	1	1
September	—	6	—	1	1
October	4	—	—	—	3
November	2	—	—	—	1
December	2	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	22	40	Nil	4	19

(b) Demand—as at 31.12.51

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

Civilians

Single Persons	17
Married persons with no children	276
Married persons with 1 child	335
Married persons with 2 children	161
Married persons with 3 children	56
Married persons with 4 children	23
Married persons with 5 children	7
Married persons with 6 children	4
Married persons with 7 children	3
Married persons with 10 children	1
Aged Couples	16
Widows	10
	—
	910
	—

H.M. Forces (non civilians)

Single persons	.. ..	1
Married persons with no children	.. ..	35
Married persons with 1 child	.. ..	50
Married persons with 2 children	.. ..	36
Married persons with 3 children	.. ..	15
Married persons with 4 children	.. ..	8
Married persons with 5 children	.. ..	3
Married persons with 6 children	.. ..	4
		152

(c) Housing Policy

The limitations of the Construction Programme of the Borough Council were referred to in my report of last year. Reading there it will be seen that 90 houses were completed during that time. From the Table shown in paragraph (a) of this section, it will be seen that 22 houses and 40 flats were completed by the Local Authority in 1951.

The decrease in number, from the public health point of view, is one which is greatly regretted, but it is realised of course that it is not due to local factors except in so far as the lack of suitable building land in the Borough for the construction of new houses. Such a lack is not a subject which can be fully dealt with in a report of this nature, but nevertheless, a reference to the acreage for the civilian area and the number of domestic houses and flats therein will indicate the compactness of the Borough, and emphasise the problems which arise when the Local Authority is faced, in such circumstances as we are in to-day, with a waiting list for premises of well over 1,000, and little prospect of sufficient land ever being available to build these houses, even if the materials and other necessities are freely available. It is conceivable that a situation may arise when this Authority must seriously consider the closure of the waiting list.

SECTION PREPARED BY THE
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

INTRODUCTION.

I have pleasure in submitting my sixth Annual Report on the work carried out by this department during the past year.

Steady progress has been maintained in the Sanitary Administration of the area and much attention has been focused on Food Supply and Food Premises.

Meat Inspection again played a prominent part, involving 637 visits to the Slaughterhouse for the examination of 8427 animals killed and condemnation of some 27 tons of meat.

Finally, may I express my thanks to the Council, Members of the Health Committee and colleagues for their continued co-operation during the year.

W. E. ROBERTS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

During the year 1951, the following inspections and visits were made by the Sanitary Officers in respect of :—

Drainage	203
Water Supply and Sampling	23
Nuisances arising from Keeping of Animals	1
Offensive Accumulations and Noxious Matters	14
Disinfection of Houses	23
Council Houses prior to Vacation and Prospective Tenants for Council Houses	294
Overcrowding	30
Verminous Premises	74
Infectious Diseases	109
Common Lodging House	20
Factories With Mechanical Power	48
Factories Without Mechanical Power	111
Outworkers Rooms	6
Public Conveniences	14
Shops Act	279
Vacant Land and Dumps	7
Interviews with Owners, etc.	233
Swimming Pool	6
Works in Progress	244

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	683
No. of Informal Notices Complied with	617
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 and pipes	24
Defective Water Closets	8
Choked or Defective Drains	106
Dampness of Walls	110
Premises Infested with Vermin	49
Insect Pests	4
Wasp Nests	28
Nuisances Arising from Keeping of Animals	1
Defective Dustbins	381
Dangerous Structures	10
Water Supply reinstated	4
Obstructed Flues Cleared	1
Roosting of Birds	1
Defective Geysers	2

Outwork

Lists received in accordance with requirements of the Act. contained names and addresses of 6 Outworkers. No instances were found of homework being carried out in unwholesome premises.

Bakehouses

There are 11 Bakehouses on the Register to which 38 visits were paid during the year.

Smoke Abatement

It was not necessary to take any action in respect of Smoke Abatement in the Borough during the year, although extensive alterations are being carried out in respect of one Laundry, where in the past, smoke nuisance has been experienced.

Rodent Control

One Rodent Operator is employed for Rodent Control work, and excellent results were obtained during the year. Details of this work are summarized below :—

Premises Inspected	440
Premises Treated	257
Visits for Baiting and Extermination	1,674
Total Quantity of Material used (Approx.) :—	
4lb Sugar, 168-lb. Sausage Rusk, 56-lb. Wheat, 8-lb. Flour..	236-lb.
Total Quantity of Poison used (Approx.)	12-lb.
Number of Rats Killed (Estimated Minimum)	782
Number of Mice Killed (Bodies Found)	91
Amount Charged in respect of Disinfestation Work	£57. 6s. 0d.

All Council properties are kept under surveillance. The Sewage Works and Salvage Depot are constantly receiving treatment and during the past year very many major improvements were carried out thus reducing harbourage for rats.

No charges are made for work carried out at private dwelling-houses, but in the case of business premises, charge is based on cost of work.

By arrangement with the hospitals and a few business premises, treatment for the eradication of rodents is carried out over a 12-monthly period.

Rodent Treatment of Sewers

The annual test baiting of the whole area was carried out and of the manholes baited three showed complete takes and two partial takes.

Two maintenance treatments were carried out during the year. In the first 92 manholes were baited and 39 manholes poisoned, 18 showed complete takes and 21 part takes. Material used, Zinc Phosphide and Sausage Rusk. In the second, using Bread Mash and Arsenic, 68 manholes were baited and 20 manholes poisoned, showing 4 complete takes and 16 part takes.

North East Hants Workable Area for Rodent Control

The Council remained a member of the North-East Hants Workable Area Committee, which comprises the Borough of Aldershot, The Farnborough and Fleet Urban District Councils and the Hartley Wintney Rural District Council, the representatives being one member of the Local Authority with the Chief Sanitary Inspector of the district. Quarterly meetings were held in different districts when both technical and administrative matters were discussed. Representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Aldershot Military District and Hampshire Agricultural Executive Committee attended these meetings making their contributions to problems arising.

Insect Pests

A considerable nuisance was experienced during the summer months with wasp infestations and 28 premises were eradicated during the year.

Swimming Pools

Samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination during the open season, especially at peak periods from the Town Swimming Pool and Kiddies' Paddling Pool, and the results were extremely satisfactory. In addition, Chlorine tests were carried out by the Superintendent.

Common Lodging House

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

Shops Act, 1950

In the course of the administration of this Act, 279 visits were made during the year. A number of verbal warnings were given for various infringements, especially in respect to Sunday Trading. The heating arrangements in one large store was found to be totally inadequate and a new system of heating was installed to provide suitable temperature for the employees.

HOUSING

The Housing position in the area still remains acute, and I cannot foresee this major problem being solved for many years.

The following is a summary of progress made towards the provision of new houses :—

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Permanent houses and flats provided by the Council during the year | 62 |
| 2. Houses erected by Private Enterprise during the year | 10 |

266 complaints in respect of housing defects and dampness were investigated and defects of an urgent character dealt with in order to make the houses reasonably habitable.

The response of property owners continues to be fairly good, informal notices usually being complied with, rendering Statutory Action unnecessary. The high cost of building repairs is still a very serious matter to owners of small rented properties.

The 12 houses represented and taken over by the Council in 1950 have not yet been demolished, but it is hoped that in the very near future this will take place in order to make way for much sought after houses and flats.

I must reiterate that there are a number of houses in the Borough which should be dealt with as soon as the housing position eases to the slightest degree.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1 Inspection of Dwelling houses during the Year

(a) (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health Act or Housing Act) ..	266
(2) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	778
(b) (1) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head above) which were inspected under the Housing Acts ..	11
(2) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ..	30
(c) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	Nil
(d) 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 ..	8

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	250
---	-----

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	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice :—	
(a) By Owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	Nil

(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	9	
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	Nil	
(c) Proceedings under Section 11 & 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses of which demolition orders were given	Nil	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	Nil	
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made ..	Nil	
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ..	Nil	

HOUSES REPAIRED

The following is a list of repairs executed :—

Roofs Repaired	163
Roof Flashings repaired or renewed	16
Rainwater downpipes repaired or renewed	23
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	73
Wall and Ceiling plaster renewed	179
Walls and Ceilings cleansed	34
Scullery Floors reformed	10
Other Floors repaired or renewed	66
Skirting Boards repaired or renewed	19
Firegrates repaired or renewed	24
Cooking Ranges repaired or renewed	30
Washing Coppers repaired or renewed	6
Hearths repaired or renewed	4
Windows repaired and made to open	83
Window Sills repaired	7
Doors repaired or renewed	26
Doorsteps repaired	2
Stairs retreaded	3
Stair Handrails repaired or renewed	2
Fanlights repaired	3
Damp Walls remedied	110
Chimneys repaired or renewed	3
Mantel-shelves repaired or renewed	6
Premises installed with new drainage	36
New Drain Inspection Covers provided	8
Yards paved or repaired	5
New Sinks fitted	9
Sink and Bath Wastepipes repaired or renewed	19
New Soil and Ventilating Shafts provided	3
New W.C.'s provided	18
Walls repointed	14
Air Bricks renewed	6

DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES

During the year 41 premises were found to be verminous and 41 premises comprising 86 rooms were disinfested.

In all instances where families are moved to Council Houses or Requisitioned accommodation within the Borough, 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 D.D.T. and removal of bedding to the Isolation Hospital for Steam Disinfection.

Work is undertaken by the Department for the extermination of Cockroaches and other insect pests.

DISINFECTIONS

Number of rooms disinfected after infectious, contagious, and other diseases	.. .. .	57
Number of cases where bedding was subjected to Steam Disinfection and Disinfestation	.. .. .	40 loads
comprising		
Mattresses	.. .. .	160
Blankets	.. .. .	640
Pillows	.. .. .	320

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD MILK SUPPLY

All milk sold in the Borough with the exception of a small quantity retailed from the Farnham Area, is now Pasteurised, Sterilized or Tuberculin Tested.

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

There were 333 samples of milk obtained and submitted for examination, comprising 196 samples of Pasteurised, 136 samples of Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised and 1 sample of Raw Milk; of these, 3 failed to pass the required tests.

Monthly Returns of all samples taken are now forwarded to the Ministry of Food, Milk Division, Thames Ditton.

The Local Authority licence and supervise the one pasteurising premises in the district on behalf of the County Council.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949

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

Tuberculin Tested Milk :—

Dealers' Licences		5
-------------------	---------	---

Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk :—

Dealers' Licences		1
-------------------	---------	---

Pasteurised Milk :—

Pasteurisers' Licences	..	..	..	1
Dealers' Licences	..	..	..	4
Supplementary Licences	..	..	..	1

Sterilized Milk :—

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

ICE CREAM

17 additional premises were registered for the sale of Ice Cream bringing the number of persons on the Register to 81.

Vehicles entering the district for the sale of Ice Cream made in outside areas were also inspected.

In most cases the Ice Cream sold is prepacked, usually made by large manufacturing firms, who secure local agents for the sale of their products in the Borough.

144 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>
109	19	10	6

In all cases where the results fall within Provisional Grades 3 and 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.

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 district of Farnham.

The cooling facilities at these premises are still totally inadequate. The Carcases are hung in the slaughter-hall and whilst slaughtering is in progress are packed together, thus preventing adequate cooling. The provision of separate hanging and cooling halls would greatly facilitate inspection of carcasses during periods of heavy kill and prevent loss through Bone-taint.

All meat inspection is carried out in accordance with the recommendations laid down in Memo 62 Foods. 637 visits were made to the slaughterhouse where 8,427 animals were killed and inspected.

Owing to the hours of slaughtering, a considerable amount of this inspection is still done during evenings and at week-ends.

Details of six cases of Congenital Tuberculosis found in calves were notified to the Divisional Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, so that the dams could be traced and examined for Tuberculosis.

Cysticercus Bovis

86 cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* (3.37% of all bovines) were found during the year as compared with 89 cases (3.3%) in 1950.

In order to detect *Cysticerci* it is necessary to make several incisions into the external and internal masseter muscles, to examine carefully the tongue musculature and inspect the heart wall externally and by incision, to cut into the thick pillars of the diaphragm and also to inspect all other surfaces.

In all cases the affected carcasses were kept in cold store for the requisite period of at least 21 days.

The following table shows whether or not the cysts were active, and the position in which they were found :—

48 Cases—	55.8%	were active.
38 „	—44.2%	were degenerated.
58 „	—67.4%	were found in the masseter muscles.
26 „	—30.2%	in the heart muscles.
2 „	—2.4%	in the diaphragm.
70 Cattle—	3.64%	of all cattle killed were affected.
16 Cows—	2.56%	of all cows killed were affected.

I must again emphasize, however, that even the most careful examination cannot ensure that every case is detected.

Food Unfit for Human Consumption

Diseased or unwholesome meat from the slaughterhouse is collected by a Government Contractor and used for the manufacture of fertiliser, etc., a small percentage is used for feeding dogs owned by the various Armed Forces. Livers affected with fluke, angioma, etc., but which are not otherwise affected with disease, are utilized for pharmaceutical purposes.

A considerable amount of trouble was experienced with imported hams during the year, many tins which appeared sound were found to be unfit on opening. This was due, in part at least, to not keeping the tins in cold storage.

But traders and public seek the advice of the department regarding suspicious or suspected food. There was no necessity to institute legal proceedings in respect of any unsound foodstuffs in the Borough.

The following were found to be diseased and accordingly condemned :—

Bovines

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Other Diseases</i>
17 Carcases	14 Carcases
17 Complete Offals	14 Complete Offals
2 Loins and Rumps	3 Buttocks
4 Hindquarters	2 part Hindquarters
12 Forequarters	5 part Forequarters
	1 Forequarter
	1 Shin
	6 Beef Trimmings
	1 Rump
	2 Thin Flanks
	1 Rand and Brisket

Bovines—continued.

Tuberculosis

150 Heads
239 Lungs
21 Hearts
6 Skirts
51 Livers
8 Spleens
80 Mesenteries
3 Tripes
2 Udders
4 Kidneys

Other Diseases

101 Heads
203 Lungs
98 Hearts
5 Skirts
1,101 Livers
102 Spleens
88 Mesenteries
96 Tripes
44 Udders
16 Kidneys

Calves

6 Carcases
6 Complete Offals
1 Lungs
1 Heart

1 Carcase
1 Complete Offal
1 Leg
2 Heads
1 Liver
1 Lungs

Pigs

6 Heads
2 Plucks
4 Mesenteries

5 Carcases
5 Complete Offals
7 Lungs
3 Heads
8 Mesenteries
9 Legs of Pork
4 Loins of Pork
6 Kidneys
1 Liver

Sheep

Other Diseases

12 Carcases
12 Complete Offals
2 Heads
49 Plucks
5 Targets Mutton
317 Livers

		<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qtrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Weight of Carcase Meat Condemned ..	..	9	7	0	5
Weight of Offal Condemned ..	..	18	2	2	9
	TOTAL	27	9	2	14

Other Foods

Meat and Meat Products

545½ lbs. Beef.

290 lbs. Chitterlings.

Groceries and Confectionery

19 lbs. Currants
606 lb. Sweets
1 lb. Butter
17 pkts. Jellies
140 lbs. Oatmeal

28 lbs. Ground Almonds
1 ton Mixed Foods
11½ galls. Jelly Mix
10 lbs. Biscuits

Canned, Bottled, etc. Goods.

960 tins Foodstuffs (Misc.)	359 tins Milk
308 pkts. „ „	39 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Cake
28 jars „ „	
4 bots. „ „	

Fish

7 lbs. Fishcakes	28 lbs. Herring Roes
80 lbs. Fish	

Vegetables & Fruit

2 ton, 6 cwt. Potatoes	74 bunches Bananas
Weight of other food condemned	7 ton, 3 cwt., 1 qtr., 23 lb.

GRAND TOTAL OF ALL FOOD, INCLUDING DISEASED MEAT, ETC.

CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR = 34 ton, 13 cwt, 9 lbs.

The following table shows the distribution of tuberculosis and other diseases :—

	<i>Cattle Excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number Killed	1,921	625	1,975	3,769	137
Number Inspected	1,921	625	1,975	3,769	138*
<i>All Diseases except T.B.—</i>					
Whole Carcases Condemned ..	2	12	1	12	5
Carcases of which some part or or- gan was condemned	825	375	4	267	43
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Di- seases other than T.B.	43.05%	61.28%	0.27%	7.4%	34.77%
<i>Tuberculosis Only</i>					
Whole Carcases Condemned ..	9	8	6	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	187	168	1	—	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	10.2%	28.16%	0.35%	—	4.38%

* One pig (illicit slaughter) brought in by the Food Enforcement Officer.

Meat Transport

The transport of unwrapped home-killed quarters of beef is still as in previous years, far from satisfactory, and not until the present cartage vans are replaced by those fitted with hanging rails, will there be any improvement, and it is hoped that this will take place in the very near future.

The transport manager is now responsible for protective clothing worn by the carters, and this is far more satisfactory than being left in the hands of individual employees.

Food Premises

The continued vigorous action is still being pursued by the Health Department and has resulted in much improvement in the environmental conditions of food shops and catering establishments in the district.

A Clean Food Exhibition was organized by the Aldershot Hygienic Food Traders Guild in conjunction with the Infestation Control Department, Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries. This Exhibition consisted of 20 stalls, pictorial and postal display and films on Food Hygiene, and Infestation Control were shown. The weather for the most part was unfavourable and the only hall available was some distance out of the town with the result that the attendance was somewhat disappointing considering the amount of work involved. A 16-page Brochure was produced and circulated to approximately 6,700 homes in the town, which was widely read and I am of the opinion that the seed was sown for raising the standard of food handling generally.

Food Hygiene Films were shown to the Senior School Children of the local Elementary Schools and keen rivalry was shown making the judges task very difficult in an essay competition run in conjunction therewith.

The Guild are aware of the importance of teaching food hygiene to all persons engaged in the food trades, particularly to the young persons entering such trades.

Talks have been given to the various local organizations and canteen staffs.

During the year 777 visits were made to food premises and 120 improvements made.

Notices Served	21
Notices complied with	21

The following tables show the work done and the improvements carried out :—

Visits to Food Premises

<i>Premises.</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Butchers Shops and Stalls	159
Bakehouses	38
Fishmongers and Poulterers	21
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	49
Grocers and Other Shops	150
Fried Fish Shops	27
Dairies and Milkshops	5
Ice Cream Premises	45
Restaurants and Dining Rooms	150
Street Hawkers and Vendors	11
Public Market Food Stalls	111
Other Food Premises	10

Improvements to Food Premises

Floors Relaid	3
Floors Repaired	2
Wall Plaster Repaired	5
Ceiling Plaster Repaired	1
Windows, Doors, etc. Repaired or Renewed	1
Rooms Redecorated	33
Other Structural Repairs or Alterations	7
Sinks Fitted or Renewed	3
Constant Supply of Hot Water Provided	14
Towels, Soap, etc. Provided	2
W.C.'s Repaired	1
W.C.'s Redecorated	1
W.C.'s Provided	1
Intervening Ventilated Space Provided	1
Dampness Remedied	1
Extra Bins Provided	2

There still remains a tremendous amount of work in this particular field and much time must be spent in educating both management and workers. The general public also must be taught to appreciate the efforts being made on their behalf in this direction and encouraged to follow up the good work in their homes.

We receive excellent co-operation from the Food Office, and as a result all 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.

The provision of Sanitary Accommodation for the purpose of persons frequenting Cafés is very difficult owing to lack of space. Nevertheless, progress in this direction is being made.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933

The number of Slaughtermen on the Register on the 31st December, 1951, was 12

These licences are now granted on a three year basis.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

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.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Number taken.</i>	
	<i>Genuine.</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory.</i>
Milk	87	—
Butter and Other Fats ..	9	—
Drugs	5	—
Sausages & Other Meat Products	7	1
Spirits	5	—
Other Foods	11	—
	124	1

The 87 samples of milk proved to contain an average of 3.76% of Milk Fat and 8.55% of Non-Fatty Solids.

Unsatisfactory Samples.

Sample of sausage No. 1866 was purchased from a butcher at Aldershot on the 8th May, 1951, and certified to be 30% deficient in meat according to the Meat Products and Canned Meat (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1948, No. 1509. The case was reported to the Food Control Authorities who took proceedings. The case was heard at Aldershot on the 16th August last when the defendant was ordered to pay a fine of £2 plus £4. 4s. 0d. costs.