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Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1953



BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT



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FOR THE YEAR 1953

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COMMITTEE CONCERNED WITH THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT, 1953

HEALTH COMMITTEE

His Worship the MAYOR (ALDERMAN F. STAY, J.P.)
(*ex officio* Member of the Committee)

CHAIRMAN :

ALDERMAN C. J. PORTER

ALDERMAN: ALDERMAN MRS. N. P. BENNETT SNELL, C.C.

COUNCILLORS: S. N. CHRISMAS, W. G. EDDY, W. C. FORD, L. W. GEORGE,
MISS M. E. KEMP, C.C., F. MORRISON, MRS. K. H. ROBERTS, COLONEL
P. F. PALMER, O.B.E.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS (District Health Sub-Committee): MRS. E. BECKETT,
MRS. E. NASH, MRS. P. RICHARDSON, MRS. D. TAYLOR, MRS. J. H.
TIPLER, J.P.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT AT 31st DECEMBER, 1953

Medical Officer of Health :

Divisional School Medical Officer :

Physician Superintendent, Isolation Hospital :

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

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

Meat and Food Inspector :

Hackney Carriage Inspector :

Shops Act Inspector :

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

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

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

Chief Clerk :

A. C. AYLESBURY.

Clerical Assistants :

MISS G. LODGE, MRS. E. SHELLEY.

Rodent Operator :

W. H. MCGOWAN.

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 ninth in my post-war series.

No event of public health importance occurred during the year. It was one of freedom from any epidemic or outbreak of major infectious disease.

The partial Devolution of Health Functions from the Hampshire County Council developed still further whereby the Borough Health Committee accepted the commitments of a District Health Sub-Committee within the meaning of the Hampshire County Council scheme, the official channel with the County Council being the Town Clerk who acts as Clerk to the Committee. The linking up of the personal health services with the Health Department was indeed welcomed not only because of the intensity of population in the area but also because of the distance from the County Administrative Centre. Much can be done in a Health Department such as this to advise the public how to take advantage of the complex health machine which is growing up in our midst.

I am glad to say that I have been able to retain my membership of the Hospital Management Committee, Farnham Group, as well as my duties as Divisional School Medical Officer under the Hampshire County Council.

My thanks are due to my fellow Chief Officers whose friendship and co-operation have been of the greatest value. The comment of one of them, which although not original is worthy of repetition here:—

“It has become one of apologetic axioms of any less than satisfactory scheme in the modern state that anything will run if there is the good will to run it.”

In conclusion, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen, I would like to present for your acceptance 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 1953.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. CRAIG LINDSAY,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1953

VITAL STATISTICS

Estimated population for mid-year 1953 (including non-civilian)	...	...	...	...	...	39,050
Comparability factor—Births	...	...	...	...	...	1.29
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	1.56

LIVE BIRTHS					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	275	256	531
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	16	21	37
Total	...	...	...	...	291	277	568

STILLBIRTHS							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	6	4	10

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	7	5	12
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Total	...	...	...	...	7	6	13

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Total	...	...	...	...	3	5	8

Crude Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	14.5
Birth Rate (Corrected with comparability factor)	...	...	...	...	...	18.4
Crude Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	6.7
Death Rate (Corrected with comparability factor)	...	...	...	...	...	10.5
Infantile Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	22.9

Number of domestic houses and flats at 31.12.53	...	...	...	...	6,375
Number of commercial premises	...	...	...	...	807
Number of Licensed Premises (excluding Off-Licenses)	...	...	...	...	53
Rateable Value (December, 1953)	...	...	...	...	£306,741
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	...	...	1	2	3
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	—	1	1
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	—	1	1
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases			2	2	4
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	1	3	4
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus			8	2	10
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	—	2	2
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	—	—	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	10	12	22
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	—	—	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	—	1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system			14	20	34
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	24	13	37
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	2	6	8
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	19	18	37
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	7	—	7
22.	Influenza	...	...	2	3	5
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	10	1	11
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	13	3	16
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system			4	3	7
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	3	—	3
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	1	—	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	1	1	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	3	—	3
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion			—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	2	1	3
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases			11	17	28
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	1	—	1
34.	All other accidents	...	...	5	2	7
35.	Suicide	...	...	1	—	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	1	—	1
Totals				146	114	260

INCIDENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

(a) Incidence.

	1951	1952	1953
Measles	574	97	497
Whooping Cough	84	96	63
Scarlet Fever	29	33	55
Malaria (Camp)	—	22	25
Dysentery	1	3	23
Meningococcal Infection	5	2	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	15	6	6
Pneumonia	3	1	3
Diphtheria (S. Camp)	1	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	1	1	—
Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	1	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	3	10	2
Non-Paralytic	3	4	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	—
Food Poisoning (Camp)	—	4	—
Erysipelas	—	1	—
Smallpox (Variola Minor)	—	1	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	32	40	35
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	3	1

The table shows the incidence for the last three years and it bears out one or two interesting observations. In the first place, we see the increased incidence of measles occurring every two years, which is characteristic of the disease.

We also notice the number of cases of dysentery have increased very markedly. These were mostly due to *Shigella Flexner Z* and were more or less concentrated in one outbreak in an Institution in the Borough and discussed in the text of the Report. When interpreting this increase in the incidence of dysentery, one should bear in mind that the incidence of an infectious disease of this nature is directly proportional to the availability and excellence of the Public Health Laboratory facilities equipped to make a diagnosis; in other words, if one were to take specimens for laboratory examination for every case of diarrhoea however mild, we should soon be increasing the number of cases which come under the heading of dysentery.

Acute Poliomyelitis which has been much in the news these last few years (one might say too much) produced only two cases, with one non-paralytic, in the Borough during 1953. This decrease is purely fortuitous as the disease is difficult to control in an area of this nature where there is much coming and going with the surrounding neighbourhood, including the Metropolitan area. Acute Poliomyelitis is now more or less accepted as a disease which is food or drink borne in view of the fact that recent studies have demonstrated the infective virus in the stools of the affected patients over a prolonged period. The modern view tends to confirm the value of isolation not only of the case but of all direct close contacts, particularly where food handlers are concerned, and we must expect the increased use of this method of control if the disease breaks out again.

The incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis remains almost constant and this is interesting in view of the recent statement that this Borough showed an increase in the cases compared with other areas of the County. Our figures show no justification for this statement, but nevertheless the fact remains that the number of new cases is not falling. This might be partially due to the increased ascertainment or case finding. Nevertheless this calls for the most stringent efforts on everyone's part to take measures to control this disease.

(b) Control.

The Laboratory aids for the control of infectious disease are vitally important in the work of the public health team. This is particularly so when one remembers that the bulk of the work of infectious disease control nowadays concerns excremental diseases. Without laboratory diagnostic facilities readily available, it would be impossible to function.

The opening of the new Public Health Laboratory in Guildford brought closer to this Borough the services of this efficient organisation in the early and prompt diagnosis of many infectious diseases. Previously we had had to work with the Winchester Public Health Laboratory and, while Dr. Mackenzie gave us every help and co-operation, it was nevertheless 34 miles away. By now working with the Guildford Public Health Laboratory the to and fro traffic is very much speeded up and we are receiving every co-operation from the Director there, Dr. Cook.

The method of control of infectious disease, especially food borne disease, by standing the contacts off work is becoming increasingly used; and as the public tend to eat more and more at communal centres, large numbers of people are involved in food handling. The question of claims for compensation for standing contacts off work, therefore, will become more of a problem for the District Health Committees.

(c) Hospitalisation.

The keen interest which was taken in the hospitals in the area was mentioned in previous years and continues. This was greatly facilitated by membership of the Hospital Management Committee. Hospital facilities are adequate in this area although cases from the Borough still go to the Royal Surrey County Hospital at Guildford and St. Luke's; owing to the increased demand for maternity beds the overflow has to be accommodated in St. Luke's, Guildford. The predominance of the general practitioner hospitals is a feature of the Hospital Group and there is only one main hospital (Farnham Hospital—178 beds) which has a resident medical staff.

The opening of a new Chest Clinic, which is being formed out of one of the wards in the Civil Infectious Diseases Hospital, will be a very welcome development, as well as the conversion of another to hold 15 beds, which it is anticipated will be for general practice cases.

The adequacy of the accommodation for the isolation of infectious diseases in the area is still a welcome feature. Particularly is this so when one bears in mind that the label "infectious" when applied to patients has still a sinister ring to the general public in spite of all our efforts at health education. The demand for 100 per cent. security, so characteristic of modern life, extends to the field of epidemiology and woe betide the unfortunate medical officer of health who is not available to take immediate action on the occurrence of a case of infectious disease in his area. The alarm which spreads in the presence of a case of "Polio" is one which is definitely to be countered. The removal of the case to an infectious diseases hospital has a most quietening effect. To have such beds readily available is a very welcome weapon. The label "infectious" also tends, contrary to what one would expect with our modern methods of prevention and treatment, to be enlarging.

It includes almost any child suffering from sickness, diarrhoea or convulsions, while that vague group of condition which affect the central nervous system, characterised by headache, temperature, etc., seem to be increasing from year to year. The correlation of the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases is still, to my mind, the ideal.

One other type which leads to increased demand for infectious disease hospital beds is the child falling sick in a household where the mother is required to work and a difficult decision is sometimes to be taken as to whether the removal to hospital of a child who is not suffering from one of the major infectious diseases and is not really ill, is justified for this purpose. Close consultation with the general practitioner and a knowledge of the local conditions is usually the means of arriving at a just decision.

(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
1952	...	...	...	20	20	1	2
1953	...	...	...	10	25	—	1

(e) **Diphtheria Immunization.**

The following statistics show the work done during 1953:—

Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunization:—

<i>Under 1 year.</i>	<i>1 year.</i>	<i>2 years.</i>	<i>3 years.</i>	<i>4 years.</i>	<i>5-9 years.</i>	<i>10-14 years.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
52	197	47	10	10	78	5	299

Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing injection) i.e., subsequently to primary immunization at an early age:—

<i>Under 1 year.</i>	<i>1 year.</i>	<i>2 years.</i>	<i>3 years.</i>	<i>4 years.</i>	<i>5-9 years.</i>	<i>10-14 years.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
—	—	—	—	5	322	24	351

TABLE 1.
IMMUNIZATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of children at 31st December, 1953, who had completed a course of Immunization at any time before that date (*i.e.*, at any time since 1st January, 1938).

<i>Age at 31/12/53 i.e., Born in year</i>	<i>Under 1 1953</i>	<i>1-4 1952-1949</i>	<i>5-9 1948-1944</i>	<i>10-14 1943-1939</i>	<i>Total Under 15</i>
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster):— 1949-1953	30	1,584	1,924	665	4,203
1948 or earlier	—	—	551	842	1,393

TABLE II

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

<i>Description</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Where held</i>	<i>Times</i>	<i>By whom held</i>
Child Welfare Centres	Child Welfare	Manor Park House	Mondays, 2 p.m. Wednesdays, 2 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Ante-Natal Clinics	Examination and supervision of expectant mothers	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 at 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. (Med. Officer's Clinic on Mondays and Thursdays at 9.30 a.m.)	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Dental Clinic	Dental treatment of school-children	School Clinic	Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Ophthalmic Clinic	Examination of ophthalmic cases and prescription of spectacles	School Clinic	1st, 2nd and 4th Thursdays plus additional sessions as required	Regional Hospital Board
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 month—morning sessions	Regional Hospital Board

TABLE II—Continued.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

<i>Description</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Where held</i>	<i>Times</i>	<i>By whom held</i>
Remedial Exercises Clinic	Treatment of orthopaedic cases	School Clinic	Tuesdays—all day Fridays—all day	Regional Hospital Board
Child Guidance Clinic	Child guidance	School Clinic	Mondays and Wednesdays—all day	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Speech Therapy Clinic	Correction of speech defects	School Clinic	1st Tuesday in month —all day; 2nd, 3rd, 4th Tuesdays—after- noons only; Fridays —all day—	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Cleansing Centre	Treatment of verminous conditions	School Clinic	Mondays 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	Males: Mondays, 5 to 7 p.m. Females: Wednesdays (Morning and afternoon sessions)	Regional Hospital Board
Family Planning Clinic	Birth Control	Manor Park House	1st, 2nd and 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 Boxali's Lanc. 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 normal chalk and lower greensand 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 6,529 domestic connections in the Borough of Aldershot, supplying a population of about 30,700.
- (b) We believe there are no premises supplied by standpipe.

(b) Hardness of Water, 1953.

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	(3 samples) ...	...	24.5	23.0	23.5
February	(3 „) ...	...	25.5	26.5	26.5
March	(3 „) ...	...	27.5	28.5	28.0
April	(2 „) ...	...	24.5	24.5	
May	(3 „) ...	...	25.5	25.5	25.0
June	(3 „) ...	...	23.0	24.0	24.0
July	(3 „) ...	...	23.5	23.5	23.0
August	(3 „) ...	...	23.0	23.0	23.0

September	(3	„	) ...	...	23.0	23.0	23.0
October	(3	„	) ...	...	21.5	22.0	22.0
November	(3	„	) ...	...	22.0	22.0	22.0
December	(3	„	) ...	...	22.0	22.0	23.0

(c) Drainage and Sewerage.

I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor for the following report on Drainage and Sewerage for this area:—

Design work on the scheme for the reconstruction of the Corporation's Sewage Disposal Works at Ash Road has been proceeding during the year.

Three dual fuel engines, each developing 165 b.h.p., together with alternators and ancillary equipment, have been placed on order for delivery in 1955. These engines will produce all the electrical power required at the Works, making the Works independent of any outside electricity supply. Any two engines will provide the maximum power required. The third will act as a standby and give a reserve of power during an emergency.

The fuel on which the engines will run will be a mixture of diesel oil and methane gas. The methane gas is to be produced by digesting sewage sludge on the Works.

During the year the flow of sewage from the Guildford Rural District area has increased by approximately 25,000 gallons per day. More sludge beds have been provided to deal with this flow and the temporary recirculation scheme, instituted last year, has helped to maintain an effluent to the requirement of the Thames Conservancy Board.

General maintenance work has been carried out on the sewerage system of the Borough. Large quantities of silt were removed from the deep low level sewer in Lower Farnham Road and from the main sewer in North Lane.

SECTION 47 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

I have to report that no case occurred during the year where action was required to be taken under this Section. Various homes were visited, however, and by local adjustment which usually meant consultation with the General Practitioner, Area Welfare Officer and others, that drastic step of official action was avoided.

FOOD

(a) Meat and Other Foods.

Conditions for meat inspection remained unchanged during the year and preliminary discussions were begun having in mind the possibility of the local Abattoir reverting to private ownership.

(b) Clean Food.

No cases of food poisoning were reported to this Department during the year—a very satisfactory state of affairs. It is appropriate, however, to enter here a few notes regarding an outbreak of dysentery which took place in the Borough during September and October. Dysentery is essentially a food borne disease and can well be considered under the heading of Food Poisoning.

During this outbreak a considerable amount of investigation was carried out by the Public Health Department both in the collection and despatch of specimens to the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford and special visits. A total of 384 specimens in all were despatched over the period of the investigation. Twenty children were identified as showing symptoms of dysentery. A considerable number were symptomless carriers of *Shigella Flexner Z*—the organism which was responsible for the outbreak. The symptoms in those showing them were very mild, and to some extent, therefore, the investigation was stimulated by the very high standard of freedom from infection which we demand before considering the incident closed. The disease might well have escaped notice and been labelled as merely persistent diarrhoea, but such occurrences are, in view of our modern technique, very closely investigated before the matter can be allowed to rest. This outbreak, in common with all others, can always provide a lesson. In this case, inadequacy of washing and lavatory facilities were contributory factors to the spread of the disease.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE (FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948)

The following details are shown:—

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspection (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*... ..	16	11	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	109	40	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority† (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	3	—	—
TOTAL	126	54	3	—

Cases in which **Defects** were found :—

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases.")

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecut's were instituted (7)
	Found (3)	Remed'd (4)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences(S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	2	—	—	—

*To prevent any differences between the lists kept respectively by the Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectors of Factories of the numbers of factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Factories Acts, 1937, are enforced by Local Authorities, it is requested that Local Authorities should compare their lists of factories with the lists kept by H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

†i.e., Electrical Stations [Section 103(1)], Institutions (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

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 & washing	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Household linen ...	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Lace, lace curtains & nets ...	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Curtains and furniture hangings...	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Furniture & 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 & 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

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)
Tents ...	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Sacks ...	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Racquet and tennis balls	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Paper bags ...	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or 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 & sweetmeats	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc. ...	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	42
Textile weaving ...	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
Lampshades	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
TOTAL ...	70	4	—	—	—	—	—	70

HOUSING

The records of housing which follow are shown by courtesy of the Borough Surveyor's Department and the Borough Treasurer's Department:—

(a) Houses, etc., Completed during 1953.

Month 1953	Houses com- pleted by L.A.	Flats con- structed by L.A.	Conversions or adaptations of properties to provide flats		Houses compl't'd by P.E.
			By L.A.	By P.E.	
January	—	12	—	—	1
February	—	12	—	—	1
March	—	6	—	—	1
April	—	12	—	2	3
May	—	12	—	—	1
June	—	6	—	—	2
July	—	12	—	—	3
August	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	4
October	—	—	—	—	3
November	—	12	—	—	1
December	—	—	—	—	3
TOTALS	—	84	—	2	23

(b) Summary of Housing Applications as at 31st December, 1953.

CIVILIAN

Year			Single	Married Couples	Children									Aged Couples	Widows	Total
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9				
1938	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
1944	...	...	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
1945	...	...	—	8	3	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	21	
1946	...	...	1	7	8	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	24	
1947	...	...	—	9	8	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	20	
1948	...	...	—	20	41	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	75	
1949	...	...	1	16	31	23	10	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	87	
1950	...	...	1	23	42	30	5	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	106	
1951	...	...	2	37	61	38	9	3	—	—	1	—	1	5	157	
1952	...	...	3	61	49	28	9	3	—	1	—	—	7	6	167	
1953	...	...	10	74	60	44	19	2	2	—	1	1	7	16	236	
Total	...	...	18	257	306	186	57	13	5	2	3	1	21	31	900	

SERVICES

Year	Single	Married Couples	Children									Aged Couples	Widows	Total	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9					
1943	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1944	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
1945	...	...	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
1946	...	...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
1947	...	...	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
1948	...	...	—	1	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1949	...	...	—	3	1	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	11
1950	...	...	—	2	7	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	15
1951	...	...	—	3	10	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
1952	...	...	—	3	5	7	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
1953	...	...	—	14	9	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Total	...	...	—	26	40	34	13	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	120

Owing to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government's directorative to local authorities to release requisitioned properties from their charge, it has been necessary to rehouse 21 families from these properties.

This has consequently meant a slowing up of rehousing families from the Council's waiting list.

(c) **Housing Policy.**

A study of the waiting list for housing will indicate the extent of the problem in this Borough. The shortage of building space is as acute as ever and there is no doubt it will be many years before some of the cases can be dealt with.

The staff of this Department spend much time in investigating and placating many irate applicants who ask for our help on health grounds. While no concrete help can be given in the way of providing a house we do arrange visits from the Sanitary Inspectorate, Health Visitor and in a number of instances by the Medical Officer of Health with a view to mitigating the damage to health, particularly of the children, from overcrowding and unhealthy conditions.

**SECTION PREPARED BY THE
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR**

INTRODUCTION

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

Steady progress has again been maintained in dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the District, Housing and the Inspection and Supervision of Food.

The number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year at the local slaughterhouse was 10,238. This is an increase of 2,464 animals over the previous year.

I wish to express my thanks to the Council Members of the Health Committee, Medical Officer of Health and Staff for their co-operation and support during the year.

W. E. ROBERTS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

During the year 1953 the following inspections and visits were made by the Sanitary Officers in respect of:—

Drainage	528
Water Supply and Sampling	63
Nuisances arising from Keeping of Animals	1
Offensive Accumulations and Noxious Matters	13
Disinfection of Houses and Infectious Diseases	277
Council Houses prior to Vacation and Prospective tenants for Council Houses	312
Overcrowding	23
Verminous Premises	93
Other Vermin	32
Common Lodging House	4
Factories with Mechanical Power and Without Mechanical Power	46
Outworkers Rooms	5
Shops Acts	42
Vacant Land and Dumps	14
Rivers and Streams	9
Interviews with Owners, etc.	163
Swimming Pool	22
Works in Progress	520
Dustbins 1st Inspection	1,152
Dustbins Reinspections	230
Tents, Vans and Sheds	4
District Inspection	14
Rats and Mice Infestation	1,864

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	316
No. of Informal Notices Complied with	290
No. of Statutory Notices, P.H.A. Section 93, Served	8
No. of Statutory Notices, P.H.A. Section 93, Complied with	7

Nuisances and Other Matters dealt with.

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

Defective Cisterns and Pipes	12
Choked and Defective Drains	95
Premises Infested with Vermin	32
Insect Pests	19
Wasp Nests	11
Nuisances arising from Keeping of Animals	1
Defective Dustbins	861
Dangerous Structures	5
Water Supply Reinstated	2
Obstructed Flues Cleared	1
Offensive Accumulations and Noxious Matters	13

Outwork.

Lists received in accordance with requirements of the Act contained names and addresses of Four 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.

It was not necessary to take any action in respect of Smoke Abatement in the Borough during the year.

Pet Animals Act.

Your Sanitary Inspectors are appointed Authorized Officers for the administration of this Act. Four shops are licensed for the sale of pet animals. Prior to registration of these premises, a joint inspection was made with the Local R.S.P.C.A. Inspector.

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

There are no premises registered under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act.

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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	539
Premises Treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279
Visits for Baiting and Extermination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	830
Total Quantity of Material used (approx. 7 cwt. Sausage Rusk, ½ lb. Oatmeal, 1 cwt. Stale Bread, 4 lb. Sugar)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	956 lb.
Total Quantity of Poison used (approx. 28 lb. Warfarin, 10 lb. Arsenious Oxide, 3 lb. Zinc Phosphide, 10 lb. Cymag)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51 lb.
Number of Rats Killed (Estimated Minimum)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	843
Number of Mice Killed (Bodies found)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253
Amount charged in respect of Disinfestation Work	...	...	...	...	...	...	£11 10s. 0d.	

Council properties are kept under regular supervision and control, the Sewage Works and Salvage Depot are constantly receiving treatment. No charges are made for work carried out at private dwelling houses, but in the case of business premises a charge is made for the work performed.

By arrangement with the hospitals and a few business premises, a contract for the eradication of rodents is carried out over a twelve month period.

Co-operation is maintained with the Army Authorities who are responsible for Rodent Control work on War Department property.

Much use has been made of Warfarin as a poison and excellent results obtained.

Rodent Treatment of Sewers.

The Annual Test Baiting of the whole area was carried out and of the manholes baited, 6 showed complete takes and 1 part take.

Two Maintenance Treatments were carried out during the year. In the first 58 manholes were baited and 16 poisoned, 8 showed complete takes and 3 part takes. Material used: Sausage Rusk and Zinc Phosphide. In the second, using Bread Mash and 10 per cent. Arsenious Oxide, 46 manholes were baited and 22 poisoned, showing 14 complete takes and 2 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.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

No formal action was necessary under this Act, all work being done by informal action.

Insect Pests.

Eleven wasp infestations were eradicated during the year, the Local Authority giving a free service in this connection.

The extermination of Cockroaches in five food premises was carried out on a rechargeable basis.

Swimming Pools.

Twenty-two samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination during the open season, especially at peak periods, from the Town Swimming Pool and Children's Paddling Pool, and the results were 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.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are no registered houses let in lodgings in the district.

Shops Act, 1950.

During the year 42 visits were made under this Act. Verbal warnings were given in respect of various contraventions of the Act, notably in respect of the failure of shopkeepers to observe the conditions applying to early closing for mixed shops. A number of visits took place on Sundays in the course of the enforcement of the provisions as to Sunday Trading.

Provision of Dustbins.

The Council adopted the scheme for the Municipal Ownership of Dustbins in the Area and commenced on the 1st April, 1953.

This scheme has much to commend itself. Householders are now receiving a good quality bin of British Standard Specification and much work is saved in the service of notices and consequent litigation of non-compliance.

Moveable Dwellings.

There was one licence granted to station a caravan on an individual site during the interim period of house erection.

HOUSING

The housing position still remains acute and I am afraid the Corporation is hindered in solving the problem due to the lack of building land available within the Borough.

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	...	...	...	...	...	68
2. Houses erected by Private Enterprise during the year						23
plus						
Accommodation provided by the conversion or adaptation of properties to flats	...	...	...	...	...	2

166 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 low-rented properties.

Of the twelve houses represented and taken over by the Council in 1950, only one family remains to be rehoused, who will be accommodated early in the new year.

Two houses were represented to the Council and an undertaking received from the owner to demolish upon rehousing of the occupants. So far one family has been rehoused.

The introduction of the Housing Bill in the new year will give an opportunity of dealing with houses which are not fully up to standard.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the Year.

(a) (1) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for defects (under Public Health Act or Housing Act)	209
(2) Number of inspections made for the purpose	618
(b) (1) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub head above) which were inspected under the Housing Act	2
(2) Number of inspections made for the purpose	6
(c) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
(d) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	Nil

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	195
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of Formal notices	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Act:	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	8
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal notice	
(a) By owners	7
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
1. Number of dwellinghouses of which demolition orders were given	2

2. Number of dwellinghouses 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 tenant or room having been rendered fit	Nil

HOUSES REPAIRED

The following is a list of repairs executed:—

Roofs repaired	63
Roof Flashings repaired or renewed	1
Rainwater down-pipes repaired or renewed	5
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	21
Wall and Ceiling plaster renewed	98
Walls and Ceilings cleansed	7
Scullery floors reformed	3
Other floors repaired or renewed	46
Skirting boards repaired or renewed	4
Firegrates repaired or renewed	14
Cooking Ranges repaired or renewed	14
Washing Coppers repaired or renewed	2
Hearths repaired or renewed	1
Windows repaired and made to open	42
Window Sills repaired	4
Doors repaired or renewed	10
Doorsteps repaired	1
Stairs Retreaded	2
Fanlights repaired	1
Walls Repointed	9
Damp Walls remedied	52
Chimneys repaired or renewed	6
Mantel Shelves repaired or renewed	1
Yards paved or repaired	2
New Sinks fitted	4
Sink and Bath Wastepipes repaired or renewed	12
New Soil, Ventilating Shafts provided	4
New W.C's provided	16
Air Gratings renewed	2

DRAINAGE

Work carried out under the Public Health Act, 1936, in relation to the giving of notice in respect to the repairs and alterations of drainage of existing buildings.

The following works were carried out under the supervision of this department...

Premises drained to public sewer ...	15
Drains reconstructed	18
Drains repaired	18

DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES

During the year 32 premises were found to be verminous and 32 premises comprising 46 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.

DISINFECTIONS

Number of rooms disinfested after infectious, contagious and other diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Number of cases where bedding was subjected to Steam Disinfection and Disinfestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 Loads
comprising							
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	...	230
Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	...	138

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD MILK SUPPLY

All milk sold in the Borough is Pasteurised, Sterilized or Tuberculin Tested.

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

There were 382 samples of milk obtained and submitted for examination, comprising 232 Pasteurised and 150 Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised; of these 5 failed to pass the required test.

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

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

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949.

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

Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk:—

Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	...	4
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Pasteurised Milk.

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

Sterilized Milk:—

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

ICE CREAM

There are four Ice Cream Manufacturers in the Town, two of which produce a Cold Mix.

Five additional premises were registered for the sale of Ice Cream, bringing the number of persons on the Register to 98.

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

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

75 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>
48	19	7	1

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, catering in the main for this district and the adjoining district of Farnham.

The defects of the slaughterhouse remain the same, no improvements having been made. The throughput is far too heavy at peak killing periods having regard to the fact that all carcasses, other than smalls, have to be hung in the slaughterhouse.

The details of the 3 cases of tuberculosis found in calves were sent to the Divisional Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, in order that the dams could be traced.

In all 596 visits were made to the slaughterhouse and 10,238 animals were inspected, an increase of 2,464 over the previous year.

During the summer period 2 vanloads of pork containing 200 sides arrived in Aldershot for distribution in this area, which was found upon examination to be in varying degrees of decomposition. The Ministry of Food was immediately called in for consultation and it was left to this department to carry out detailed inspection. The total condemnation was some 10,688 lb. Pork and 388 lb. Offal.

The Ministry conducted the necessary enquiry into the handling of this meat before arrival in the town.

Swine Fever.

On three occasions Swine Fever was discovered at the local slaughterhouse.

As soon as this was discovered, the Police, who are the officers under this Act, were immediately notified and the necessary precautionary measures put into operation.

The carcasses found to be suffering from Swine Fever were destroyed by burning and all the necessary disinfection carried out.

Cysticercus Bovis.

There has been a very welcome decrease in the number of cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* found. Only 25 cases (i.e. 1.05%) were found as against 79 cases (3.67%) in 1952. No generalised cases were discovered. It is to be hoped that this decrease will continue and that the *Taenia Sagina* will disappear from this country once again.

All the affected cases were kept in cold store for a period of 21 days which allows an ample margin of safety.

Food Unfit for Human Consumption.

Condemned meat is collected by a Government Contractor and used for the manufacture of fertiliser with the exception of a small percentage which is used for feeding of dogs owned by the Armed Forces. At one time during the year under review, alarm was occasioned by the apparent lack of control over the disposal of the condemned meat, but the Regulations with regard to the disposal of this meat were quickly tightened.

Livers which have been condemned for cirrhosis, distomatosis, angioma, etc., but which are not otherwise affected, are saved and used for pharmaceutical purposes. A small proportion is also sold to mink breeders in surrounding districts for feeding purposes. There is no harm in this latter practice since the livers in question are absolutely unsaleable for human food.

The following were found to be diseased or otherwise unfit for food.

Bovines

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	
17	Carcases
17	Complete Offals
15	Forequarters
2	Hindquarters
5	Briskets of Beef
2	Rands of Beef
120	Heads and Tongues
15	Hearts
147	Lungs
41	Livers
12	Spleens
54	Mesenteries
5	Tripes
6	Kidneys
8	Skirts
1	Set Udder

<i>Other Diseases</i>	
3	Carcases
3	Complete Offals
3	Plates of Beef
1	Shoulder
1	Shank
4	Trimmings
46	Heads and Tongues
34	Hearts
121	Lungs
471	Livers
277	Part Livers
36	Spleens
27	Mesenteries
27	Tripes
19	Kidneys
3	Skirts
21	Sets Udders

Calves

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	
3	Carcases
3	Sets Offal

<i>Other Diseases</i>	
4	Carcases
4	Sets Offal
1	Head
1	Shoulder
4	Livers
3	Lungs

Pigs

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	
2	Heads
2	Plucks
1	Mesentery

<i>Other Diseases</i>	
19	Carcases
19	Sets Offal
2	Half Shoulders
3	Heads
1	Trimming
1	Leg of Pork
4	Plucks
5	Livers
4	Kidneys
25	Hearts
63	Lungs
89	Mesenteries

Sheep

<i>Other Diseases</i>	
11	Carcases
11	Complete Offals
7	Targets of Mutton
5	Heads
109	Plucks
12	Lungs
11	Hearts
535	Livers

Carcase Meat Condemned	...	17,620 lbs. or 7 ton, 17 cwt., 1 qtr., 8 lb.
Offal Condemned	...	28,031 lbs. or 12 ton, 10 cwt., 1 qtr., 3 lb.
Total	...	45,651 lbs. or 20 ton, 7 cwt., 2 qtr., 11 lb.

Table showing Animals Inspected and Meat Condemned.

	<i>Cattle Excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number Killed	1,696	673	1,819	5,668	382
Number Insp't'd	1,696	673	1,819	5,668	382
<i>All Diseases except T.B.— Whole Carcases Condemned ...</i>	2	1	4	11	19
<i>Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...</i>	708	314	8	669	91
<i>Percentage of the number ins- pected affected with Diseases other than T.B.</i>	33.5%	46.8%	0.65%	12.0%	28.8%
<i>Tuberculosis only. Whole Carcases Condemned ...</i>	6	11	3	—	—
<i>Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...</i>	126	101	—	—	2
<i>Percentage of the number ins- pected affected with T.B. ...</i>	7.8%	16.6%	0.16%	—	0.52%

Other Foods

(a) Meat Products.

4 Pig Carcases	1 Pigs Head
64½ lb. Loin of Mutton	19 Ox Heads
10,847 lb. Pork	18 Ox Lungs
73 lb. Beef Trimmings	5 cases Rabbits
82½ lb. Sheeps Offal	332½ lb. Beef (Bone Taint)
2 Ox Livers	111¼ lb. Mutton (Bone Taint)
5 Pigs Plucks	18½ lb. Aitchbone of Beef
56 lb. Pigs Mates	5 Sides of Pork
20 Ox Melts	41 Pork Trimmings
3 Sets Fat	76 lb. Loin of Beef
3½ lb. Ham	48 lb. Liver
1 Sheep Carcase	5 lb. Imported Lambs Liver
2 Legs of Pork	1 Pigs Kidney
417 lb. Pig Offal	20 Ox Skirts
Trimmings of Boar Pig	1 Ox Heart
113 lb. Ox Offal	132 lb. Sausages
18 lb. Lambs Liver	

(b) Groceries and Confectionery.

25 lb. Dried Peaches	342 Eggs
12 lb. Biscuits	1,236 Chocolate Tea Cakes
90 lb. Rice	4½ boxes Marshmallow Bars
4 lb. Sweets	

(c) Canned and Bottled Goods, Etc.

208 tins Milk	693 tins Foodstuffs (Miscellaneous)
517 pkts. Foodstuffs (Miscellaneous)	21 jars Foodstuffs (Miscellaneous)
1 bottle Foodstuff (Miscellaneous)	

(d) Fish.

211 lb. Fresh Herrings	14 lb. Haddock
1 lb. Frozen Herrings	136 lb. Cod Fillets
Other Food Condemned	16,393 lbs. or 7 ton, 6 cwt., 1 qtr., 13 lb.

GRAND TOTAL OF ALL FOOD, INCLUDING

DISEASED MEAT, ETC., CONDEMNED

<u>DURING THE YEAR</u>	<u>27 tons, 13 cwt., 8 lbs.</u>
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Meat Transport.

The handling and transport of Home Killed Meat and Offal still leaves much to be desired and it is hoped that better equipped cartage vans will be used for this purpose in the very near future.

Food Premises.

Constant inspection of food premises is still continued and improvements in the environmental conditions of food shops and other catering establishments have been maintained.

Some further Cafés were provided with additional Sanitary Accommodation for the purpose of persons frequenting the premises.

I believe that the importance of clean handling of food is gradually being realized, but raising of standards of present employees and employers is very much a long term policy.

By the exercise of a little common sense and ordinary standards of cleanliness, a great deal of unnecessary ill health can be avoided. The general public should give us their fullest support and they should be the stern judges and punishers; we should have the best of food premises if they only patronize establishments where the highest hygienic practices exist.

So let us have clean food and clean habits, patronising only those shops whose first consideration is cleanliness.

During the year 622 visits were made to food premises and 66 improvements carried out.

Notices served	...	...	...	...	26
Notices Complied with	...	...	...	...	26

Improvements to Food Premises.

Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls completely rendered and tiled	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rooms redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	30
Other structural repairs and alterations	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sinks fitted or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Constant hot water provided	...	...	...	...	...	11
Towels, Soap, etc., provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C's repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
W.C's redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	6
W.C's provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	4

Visits to Food Premises.

Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	198
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	29
Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	...	...	...	...	19
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	30
Grocers and Other Shops	...	...	...	...	...	140
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	13
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	35
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	108
Public Market—Food Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	36
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	7

The new Food and Drugs Amendment Bill which will be introduced during the year will, it is hoped, strengthen the law about the cleanliness of Food Premises and will make Regulations setting out the required conditions and standards for places where food is handled or prepared.

Food Preparing Premises.

No premises were registered during the year for the manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled and preserved food and the total number of premises remains at 18.

All registered premises are supplied with constant hot water and washing facilities.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933

The number of slaughtermen on the Register on the 31st December, 1953, was 10. 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>No. Taken</i>	
	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Butter and Other Fats	4	—
Drugs	3	—
Milk	94	—
Sausage and Other Meat Products ...	7	—
Spirits	6	—
Other Foods	16	—
	130	—

The 94 samples of Milk contained an average of 3.75% milk fat and 8.73% non-fatty solids.