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BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT



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Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1958



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COMMITTEE CONCERNED WITH THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT, 1958

HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Worshipful the Mayor (COUNCILLOR S. N. CHRISMAS, J.P.)
(*ex officio* Member of the Committee)

CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR L. W. GEORGE

ALDERMEN: MRS. N. P. BENNETT SNELL, W. G. EDDY.

COUNCILLORS: MRS. B. E. BALCHIN, MRS. R. COE, L. W. GEORGE,
H. F. HEPWORTH, T. HODGSON, MISS M. E. KEMP, E. G. LASLETT,
F. E. SMITH, BRIGADIER E. J. CURRAN, C.B.E.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS (District Health Sub-Committee): MRS. G. BENNETT
(representing the Aldershot Voluntary Welfare Committee), MRS. E.
COOK (representing the Stanhope and Wellington Lines Military District
Welfare Centres), MRS. P. RICHARDSON (representing the British Red
Cross Society), MRS. M. M. PAGE (representing the Aldershot Town
Maternal and Child Welfare Voluntary Committee), MRS. E. M. NASH
(representing the St. John Ambulance Brigade), MRS. B. RUNDLE (repre-
senting the Women's Voluntary Service for Civil Defence).

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT AT 31st DECEMBER, 1958

Medical Officer of Health:

Divisional School Medical Officer:

Physician Superintendent, Northfield Hospital:

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

Chief Public Health Inspector:

Meat and Food Inspector:

Shops Act Inspector:

Hackney Carriage Inspector:

W. E. ROBERTS, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

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

J. H. CROTTY, M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Clerk:

A. C. AYLESBURY

Clerical Assistants:

MRS. G. CARTER, MRS. E. E. SHELLEY (resigned 31st May, 1958),
MISS P. M. JORDAN (from 16th June, 1958)

Rodent Operator:

W. H. MCGOWAN

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,

ALDERSHOT, HANTS.

Tel. No.: ALDERSHOT 875, EXT. 21.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I wish to present this Annual Report on the health of the Borough for your acceptance. It is prepared along the lines recommended by the Ministry of Health, to whom it requires to be submitted.

In accordance with my usual custom, I am commenting on those features of public health work which received special attention during the year, leaving in the remainder of the Report the statistical returns which are required for official purposes and for records for future years.

During the year the only incident of any epidemiological significance was the occurrence of an ill-defined outbreak of "stiff neck" during the months of May and June. It was impossible to define the incidence of this apparently mild condition, but it was notified to me by a number of general practitioners on the occasion of their asking for my opinion at domiciliary consultations, which is the customary practice in cases of doubtful infectious disease.

As a result of my investigations, it was obvious that this type of case was quite numerous at the time and I was able to admit one, more severe than the others, to Northfield Hospital for investigation. A lumbar puncture revealed 115 cells per c.mm. and protein 75 mgms per c.mm. in the cerebral spinal fluid. This was suggestive of a virus infection of the central nervous system indistinguishable from non-paralytic poliomyelitis. This type of case with its headache, backache and stiff neck is the bugbear of every Public Health Department during the summer months, as it invariably raises the question — "Is it polio or not?" Clinically it is impossible to eliminate a diagnosis of poliomyelitis and, in accordance with the present day tendency of endeavouring to obtain 100% security, forced on Public Health Departments by the attitude of the general public, it is our practice to treat those cases as non-paralytic polio until proved otherwise. This may require house and garden quarantine which can be irksome to those parents who fail to appreciate the position. One not infrequently meets with caustic comments as to this failure to differentiate the dangerous from the harmless

infections at this early stage and the situation demands the full trust of the patient's relatives. It is possible to distinguish between the harmful and the innocent in these infections by means of a tissue culture, which is done at the Public Health Laboratory in Guildford. This, however, takes 10—14 days to give the answer and means a loss of a vital period of time when one wants it most.

In the cases of stiff neck which are referred to, the result of this tissue culture produced the answer that the infecting organism was the coxsackie B.virus. This virus we know does not cause death or paralysis in the human body and, therefore, is usually classified as harmless.

There is no doubt that there was a considerable outbreak of these cases at this time in the town, but thanks to the prompt action, the excellence of the pathological investigations and the close liaison with the infectious diseases hospital, a disease was identified which would in many other instances have been called non-paralytic poliomyelitis with all its social implications and upheavals.

In conclusion, one might say that this type of incident is not an isolated one, and produces a situation which demands the most tactful handling of all concerned.

Other incidents involving the great puzzle of to-day in the Public Health world, i.e. the virus infections of the central nervous system, occurred in connection with the poliomyelitis vaccination campaign which was gathering momentum towards the end of the year. One child, six days after receiving her first injection of Salk vaccine, collapsed in the street with convulsions and was admitted to Northfield Hospital with an alleged stiff neck. On examination, however, and after observation, the infection was discovered to have originated from infected tonsils which responded very rapidly to chemotherapy and we were able to quiet the fears of the parents and stifle the allegations of the neighbours.

A child of 12 was admitted to Northfield Hospital one month after she had received her first polio injection, and the disease was identified as non-paralytic polio. This single injection may well have saved the child from a paralytic infection had she not obtained it, and it gives me an opportunity of bringing to public notice that injections of a vaccine can only produce a level of immunity which varies with the individual and may in occasional instances not be sufficiently high to prevent the virus breaking through the defensive mechanism and producing the disease. We can claim, however, that if it does so, the disease so produced will be mild and that, without the protection of the vaccine, the disease would in all probability have been of much greater severity. In a disease like polio this surely must be a desirable objective.

The work of the Public Health Department proceeded smoothly throughout the year. The problem of shorter working hours had to be met with in a Department which, although small in numbers, flatters itself that it has to be operational for 24 hours in a day. This means conditions of service which can never be comparable with those of the other larger Departments, but here I am glad to say the additional commitments were cheerfully borne and, while it is not for us to say we are efficient, at least we can say it is a happy Department and this reflects itself in the quality of service to the public and in our happy relationship with the other sections in the Public Health field, and I refer especially to the Public Health Inspectors and Health Visitors whose co-operation we greatly appreciate. To some extent the attitude of the Borough Council as a whole and certain Councillors in particular, also contribute to this happy atmosphere, and to them I extend my grateful thanks.

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, 1958

VITAL STATISTICS

Estimated population for mid-year 1958 (including non-civilian)	...	...	...	...	...	40,220
Comparability factor—Births	...	...	...	...	...	1.08
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	1.63

LIVE BIRTHS						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	309	275	584
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	16	12	28
Total	...	...	...	...	...	325	287	612

Birth rate per 1,000 population (live births) (standardised)	...	...	...	...	...	16.4
Birth rate per 1,000 population (live births) (crude)	...	...	...	...	...	15.2
National rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	16.4

STILL BIRTHS						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10

Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)	...	...	...	...	...	16.0
National rate per 1,000 total	...	...	...	...	...	21.6

						Male	Female	Total
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS						331	291	622

DEATHS

Infants under 1 year of age:								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	17
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	17

Infants under 4 years of age:								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	12
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	12

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births:

Total	...	...	...	...	...	27.8
National Rate	...	...	...	...	...	22.5
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	29.2
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	nil

Neo-mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks) ... 19.6

National rate ... 16.2

Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births 4.6

Maternal deaths (including abortion) ... nil

Maternal mortality rate ... nil

Male Female Total

Deaths from all causes ... 167 119 286

Death rate per 1,000 population (crude) ... 7.1

Death rate per 1,000 population (standardised) ... 11.5

National Rate per 1,000 population ... 11.7

Number of domestic houses and flats at 31.3.59 ... 6,974

Number of commercial premises ... 851

Number of licensed premises (excluding Off-licences) ... 55

Other premises ... 185

Total Rateable Value (31st March, 1959) ... £538,954

Acreage: Civil—1,431. S. Camp—2,745. Total—4,176.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSE OF DEATH ACCORDING TO DISEASE

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	2
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	1	1
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
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	3	9
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	13	5	18
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	6	6
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	4	4
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	18	12	30
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia	2	1	3
16. Diabetes	—	2	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	21	23	44
18. Coronary disease, angina	30	11	41
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	3	4
20. Other heart disease	17	17	34
21. Other circulatory disease	5	5	10
22. Influenza	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	10	2	12
24. Bronchitis	10	4	14
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	1	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ...	—	1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	—	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	2	3	5
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	8	22
33. Motor vehicle accidents	5	—	5
34. All other accidents	1	1	2
35. Suicide	5	2	7
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—
Totals	167	119	286

INCIDENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Measles	518	163	294	178
Whooping Cough	54	6	34	28
Scarlet Fever	13	11	8	30
Malaria (Camp)	7	2	1	1
Dysentery	12	16	2	4
Meningococcal Infection	3	—	2	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	9	4	11
Pneumonia	2	1	2	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	2	—	—
Acute Encephalitis—Infective	—	—	—	—
—Post infectious	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	12	2	1	1
non-paralytic	6	2	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	2	1
Food Poisoning	4	1	2	9
Erysipelas	3	4	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18	39	19	18
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	3	—	1

HOSPITAL SERVICES

It has always been my custom to include a small paragraph on this subject, written mainly to record my continued membership of the Hospital Management Committee of the Farnham Group of which I am extremely proud. I am also very fortunate indeed in remaining the Chairman of the Medical Advisory Committee to the Group, and in that capacity fulfil a very valuable role in bridging the gap so much written about in other places, between the Hospital and Local (Health) Authority services. This gap undoubtedly exists although its size and depth must vary from area to area, and also vary having regard to the personalities involved and the geographical layout of the Group. This Group area is a particularly difficult one because it is bisected by a county boundary which in itself is also a boundary between the Metropolitan and Wessex part of the Hospital Region.

I conceive it to be my duty, therefore, on these Committees to do my best to reduce the margin of error to a minimum, not only in the epidemiological field where it is, of course, vital, but also in other fields as well. There can be no doubt that this area is one where sweeping changes are, or should be, imminent in the layout of Local Government boundaries and the pattern of hospital development. As Medical Officer of Health I consider I have much to contribute in this evolution.

Hospital Beds.

Civil.

Aldershot Hospital:

General 29 beds

Maternity 14 beds

Children 13 beds

Outpatients' Department includes Surgical, Medical, Gynaecological, E.N.T., Pediatrics, Ophthalmic, Psychiatric and Pathological facilities.

Northfield Hospital:

Infectious Diseases 24 beds

General 14 beds

Outpatients' Department includes Chest Clinic, Special (including V.D.) Clinic, Laundry and Disinfecting Station.

Military.

Cambridge Hospital 450 beds

Louise Margaret Hospital 66 beds

MATERNITY SERVICES SURVEY, 1958

Maternity Unit, Aldershot Hospital

(Number of maternity beds—14)

(Number of mothers admitted—356)

Home address—Aldershot
180

Home address—outside Aldershot
176

Louise Margaret Military Hospital, Aldershot

(Number of maternity beds—66)

(Number of mothers admitted—960)

Home address—Aldershot
298

Home address—outside Aldershot
662

Domiciliary confinements

Home address—Aldershot
72

TUBERCULOSIS

The incidence of notified cases is shown below and, as was mentioned last year, the numbers show a gradual decline. I think it is generally accepted that while there may be a falling incidence, the need for vigilance is more than ever necessary if we are to maintain these excellent low figures. Such an effort, of course, really means a rapid and quick method of diagnosis of the early case, and prompt treatment.

The facilities for early diagnosis were greatly enhanced during the year by the fact that a new Mobile Chest Radiography Unit now visits the town every week, and is available for those people who may be referred for a chest X-ray by the family doctor. For a long time it was felt that the number of chests X-rayed in this area was below that which it should be, and all general practitioners have been notified of this additional facility and strongly urged to make use of it. The Unit is stationed in the Car Park at the rear of the Church of England Institute, Victoria Road, Aldershot, every Monday from 11.15 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. and is available for cases from Aldershot, Farnborough, Fleet, etc. There is, of course, no charge, and this facility provides a welcome relief for the much worked X-ray units at the local hospitals where waiting lists make a prompt X-ray sometimes difficult.

				<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-pulmonary</i>	
				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
1954	...	...	...	15	10	—	1
1955	...	...	...	9	9	—	—
1956	...	...	...	18	11	—	3
1957	...	...	...	14	5	—	—
1958	...	...	...	9	8	—	—

IMMUNIZATION AND VACCINATION PROCEDURES

Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus Immunization.

The figures showing the amount of work done in each case are shown at Tables I and II. Children are dealt with by their own general practitioners or at a centralised clinic, depending on the parents' choice. The work is now so well known that procedures are more or less routine.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Until late in the year the progress made on poliomyelitis vaccination was governed strictly by the amount of vaccine available.

Towards the end of the year, however, supplies of vaccine became very much easier and in November vaccination was made available to all persons up to the age of 25 years.

By the end of the year the campaign was beginning to gain momentum and the following table shows the statistical position:

	Number of records of completed SECOND injections	Number of records of completed THIRD injections
(a) CHILDREN born in the years 1943–1958	3,441	4
(b) ADULTS born 1933–1942	31	
(c) Expectant Mothers	152	
(d) General Practitioners and their families	26	
(e) Ambulance Staff and their families	16	
(f) Hospital Staffs and Families:		
(i) Vaccinated by Hospital M.O's	12	
(ii) Vaccinated by Hospital M.O's acting as G.P's		
(iii) Vaccinated by G.P's	2	

On the whole the response by the general public during the year was poor. However, with the vaccine supply position becoming much easier, an intensive campaign was commenced to take effect in the early months of 1959 to revive public interest towards this important form of protection against poliomyelitis.

With the increase in publicity and the extension of the age groups being offered vaccination, it was obvious that the Public Health Service would be required to assist in the work of vaccination hitherto left to the general practitioners. Indeed, it appears likely that in this area we may be required to take over the predominant role, that is to say if an adequate vaccinal state in the age limits specified is to be achieved, i.e. 60%—70%, which is considered to be the minimum compatible with a reasonable degree of control of any sources of infection which may arise.

Smallpox Vaccination.

The County Medical Officer has enabled me to give the figures shown in the following table of the vaccinal state of the children in Aldershot and surrounding districts. It will be seen that the percentage of children vaccinated in Aldershot in relation to other districts compares very satisfactorily.

**Babies vaccinated in Hampshire in 1957-58—under twelve months—expressed
as a percentage of live births in respective years.**

							1957 %	1958 %
URBAN								
Aldershot M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	61.3	68.0
Andover M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	63.3	55.3
Basingstoke M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.5	78.7
Farnborough U.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	83.4	73.3
Fleet U.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	67.5	66.0
Gosport M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	75.8	69.7
Winchester City	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.1	64.7
RURAL								
Alton R.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	85.8	100.0
Basingstoke R.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	85.0	62.0
Hartley Wintney R.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.8	91.4
COUNTY								
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68.5	67.8

TABLE I

IMMUNIZATION SCHEME

The following statistics show the work done during 1958:

Age at date of final primary injection (as regards col. 2) or of booster injection (as regards col. 3)	Number of children who completed a full course of primary im- munization during the year 1958	Number of children who received a sec- ondary (booster) in- jection during the year 1958
(1)	(2)	(3)
Diphtheria Immunization alone		
Under 1	17	—
1 to 4	25	2
5 to 14	67	193
Total	109	195
Combined Immunization (Diphtheria/Whooping Cough)		
Under 1	100	—
1 to 4	81	9
5 to 14	7	78
Total	188	87
Triple Immunization (Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus)		
Under 1	168	—
1 to 4	70	—
5 to 14	3	26
Total	241	26
Whooping Cough Immunization alone		
Under 1	4	—
1 to 4	4	—
5 to 14	3	1
Total	11	1

TABLE II**IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA IN RELATION
TO CHILD POPULATION**

Number of children in the district on 31st December, 1958, who have completed a course of diphtheria immunization at any time between 1st January, 1944, and 31st December, 1958.

Age on 31.12.58 (i.e. born in year)	Under 1 (1958)	1-4 (1954-57)	5-9 (1949-53)	10-14 (1944-48)	Under 15 Total
A. Number of children who have completed course (primary or booster) in the period 1954-58	285	1,741	1,817	430 ...	4,273
B. Number of children who have completed course (primary or booster) in the period 1944-53	—	—	916	2,397	3,313

MORTUARY

The following statistics refer to the year under review:

Total number of subjects admitted to mortuary	75
Cases admitted from the Borough of Aldershot	30
Cases admitted from outside Borough	... 45
Number of post mortems held ...	... 67

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. Thursdays, 2 p.m.	Hampshire County Council Hampshire County Council
Ante-Natal Clinics	Examination and supervision of expectant mothers	St. Augustine's Church Hall		
		Stanhope Lines Wellington Lines Manor Park House	Mondays, 2 p.m. Thursdays, 2 p.m. Tuesdays, 2 p.m. (Dr. Dobbin) Thursdays, 2 p.m. (Dr. Page)	Hampshire County Council Hampshire County Council Hampshire County Council Hampshire County Council Hampshire County Council
Immunization Clinic	Protection of children against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus	School Clinic	1st Wednesday in month at 2 p.m.	Hampshire County Council (Aldershot Borough Council acting as agent)
School Health Clinic	Treatment of minor ailments and medical inspections	School Clinic	Every morning at 9.30 a.m. (Medical Officer's clinic, 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, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday mornings	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Ophthalmic Clinic	Examination of ophthalmic cases and prescription of spectacles	Manor Park House	Every Thursday — by appointment only	Regional Hospital Board

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS—continued

<i>Description</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Where held</i>	<i>Times</i>	<i>By whom held</i>
Audiometric Clinic	Hearing testing of school-children	School Clinic	1st Thursday in month at 9.45 a.m.	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Orthopædic Clinic	Examination and supervision of muscle joint defects	School Clinic	1st Tuesday in month—morning session	Regional Hospital Board
Remedial Exercises	Treatment of orthopædic cases	School Clinic	Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays—all day	Regional Hospital Board
Child Guidance Clinic	Child guidance	Manor Park House	Mondays — morning session and Fridays all day	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Speech Therapy Clinic	Correction of speech defects	School Clinic	Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays—all day	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Chest Clinic	Examination of definite and suspected cases of tuberculosis	Northfield Hospital	Clinic:— Mondays, 9.15 a.m. Thursdays, 9.15 a.m. Tuesdays, 1.30 p.m. Refill Clinic: Mondays, 2 p.m. New patients: Mondays, 11.15 a.m.	Regional Hospital Board
Special Clinic	Treatment of venereal disease	Northfield Hospital	Mondays: 2-4 p.m., women only 5-7 p.m., men only	Regional Hospital Board
Family Planning Clinic	Birth control	Manor Park House	Every Friday in month, 2-4 p.m.	Women's Voluntary Organisation

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 1/58.

- (i) Water is supplied by the Mid-Wessex Water Company and is obtained from wells at Boxall's Lane and Lasham. 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) There are 6,996 connections in the Borough of Aldershot, supplying an estimated population of about 41,550.
We believe there are no premises supplied by standpipe.

(b) Hardness of Water, 1958.

Regular analyses have been carried out in order to chart the total hardness of water in the Borough. The following results have been obtained:

				<i>Parts per 100,000</i>	
				<i>1957</i>	<i>1958</i>
January	...	...	...	22.8) 18.5)	17.0
February	...	...	...	17.5) 16.0)	15.5
March	...	...	...	17.5	17.5
April	...	...	...	18.5	18.0
May	...	...	...	18.0	17.0
June	...	...	...	19.0	20.0
July	...	...	...	17.5) 17.5)	20.5

August	...	...	...	16.0	7.5
September	...	...	...	14.0	29.0
October	...	...	...	15.0	—
November	...	...	...	17.0	28.0
December	...	...	...	22.5	17.5

Drainage and Sewerage.

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

The reconstruction scheme of the Sewage Works has now commenced and it is scheduled for completion within the next 2½ years.

A factory will shortly open in the Borough which will produce a large quantity of trade waste and additional works are being carried out to treat this extra sewage.

During the year the analysis of the effluent has proved satisfactory, but it has been difficult to maintain this standard, which is a high one in view of the fact that it discharges into the River Blackwater and thereafter to the River Thames.

Recent experience has shown that in intense rain storms the flood relief scheme which the Council carried out at the Crossways has proved very satisfactory.

Certain soil sewers within the Borough give trouble in time of intense storm and the Council's attention has been drawn to this and it is hoped that some reasonable solution can be found.

THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47

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

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 1958.

			Houses		Flats		Adaptations
			Private	Council	Private	Council	by Private
			Enterprise		Enterprise		Enterprise
January	...	...	7	nil	—	—	2
February	...	...	9	nil	—	—	—
March	...	...	5	nil	—	—	—
April	...	...	5	nil	—	—	—
May	...	...	1	nil	—	—	3
June	...	...	8	nil	—	—	2
July	...	...	15	nil	—	—	—
August	...	...	1	nil	—	—	—
September	...	...	3	nil	—	—	6
October	...	...	4	nil	—	—	—
November	...	...	2	nil	—	—	2
December	...	...	7	6	—	—	—
			67	6	nil	nil	15

**SUMMARY OF HOUSING APPLICATIONS AS AT
31st DECEMBER, 1958**

Civilian

Year	Single	Married Couples	Children										Aged Couples	Widows	Total
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1944	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1945	1	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
1946	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
1947	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1948	—	6	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	12
1949	—	7	2	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	15
1950	1	6	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	15
1951	1	8	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16
1952	1	11	3	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	24
1953	2	11	3	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	32
1954	2	4	5	7	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	32
1955	1	8	16	17	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	61
1956	2	14	29	26	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	97
1957	9	48	49	21	8	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	8	23	171
1958	5	50	41	29	13	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	14	12	169
Total	25	182	152	125	49	16	4	3	1	—	—	1	40	63	661

Services

Year	Single	Married Couples	Children										Aged Couples	Widows	Total
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1944	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1945	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
1948	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1949	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
1950	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
1951	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
1952	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
1953	—	—	1	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
1954	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
1955	—	1	5	5	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15
1956	—	3	5	6	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	21
1957	—	3	10	10	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
1958	—	5	7	9	5	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	33
Total	—	16	31	50	19	12	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	137

SECTION PREPARED BY THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

During the year 1958 the following visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors in respect of:

HOUSING ACTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1082
Drainage and Drain Testing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301
Water Supply and Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
Verminous Premises (All Types)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347
Common Lodging House	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Vacant Lands and Dumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
Watercourses and Ditches, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Theatres and Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Swimming Pool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
SHOPS ACT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307
FACTORY ACT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
PET ANIMALS ACT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
HACKNEY CARRIAGES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1190
Slaughterhouse Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	502
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Works in Progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295
Interviews with Owners, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
Council Houses prior to vacation and Prospective Tenants for Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	599

Nuisances and Other Matters dealt with.

Defective cisterns, pipes and taps	7
Choked and defective drains	123
Rooms treated for vermin	78
Wasps Nests	108
Obstructed flues cleared	4
Keeping of Animals as to be a Nuisance	2

Drainage.

The drains in connection with 12 houses were found to be defective. Two houses were completely redrained and the remaining 10 subject to partial reconstruction.

Housing.

Nine houses of the North Town Clearance Area were demolished. It had been hoped that better progress would have been possible, but the supply of new flats and houses did not materialise as early as expected. Nevertheless, a further 16 houses were represented late in the year in anticipation of new accommodation becoming available in the new year.

It should be realised that the clearance of unfit houses is a continuing programme and will not cease at the end of the five year programme in 1960. This is due to two factors, namely the poor construction of many of the older properties and the demand for a rising standard of housing which is a natural accompaniment of the rising standard of living.

If I may be allowed to prophesy for a moment I believe that within the foreseeable future a new Housing Act will be introduced requiring that no house shall be considered fit unless provided with a fixed bath or shower.

The first factor, namely the poor construction and bad maintenance of the older properties means that many owners are very reluctant to spend considerable sums of money on them as it is not considered an economic proposition, preferring to demolish them to allow erection of modern houses in their place.

Houses Repaired.

Roofs repaired	25
Chimneys repaired	3
Eavesgutters repaired or renewed	8
Rain-water pipes repaired or renewed	5
Walls and Ceiling plasterwork renewed	31
Walls and Ceilings cleansed	1
Floors repaired or renewed	8
Skirting Boards repaired or renewed	6
Firegrates repaired or renewed	9
Mantelshelves repaired or renewed	2

Ranges repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New Windows inserted	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Windows repaired and made to open	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Window Sills repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Doorsteps repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stairs retreaded	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Damp Walls remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
New Air Bricks provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water Closets provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Wastepipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Rent Act, 1957.

Certificates of Disrepair.

1. Number of Applicants for certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3. Number of decisions to issue certificates:—							
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
5. Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
6. Number of certificates issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7. Work completed before expiration of time limit on Form J	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

A Sub-Committee of the Health Committee deals with all Certificates of Disrepair under the above Act.

Moveable Dwellings.

One Licence was granted to station a Caravan in the Borough.

Common Lodging House.

There is one Common Lodging House in the district which is kept under regular supervision. There is a possibility that some action with regard to these premises will be taken by the Council in the not too distant future.

Shops Act, 1950.

The above Act literally bristles with difficulties, particularly regarding closing hours, mobile shops, etc. The position with regard these particular items is utterly ridiculous at the moment and unfortunately there does not seem any immediate prospect of amending legislation.

Three hundred and seven visits were made during the year and additional heaters were installed in 11 shops. In this connection difficulties are experienced with managers keeping their shop doors open during very cold weather owing to the theory that a shut door keeps customers out.

Rodent and Insect Control.

One man is employed for rodent control work and the results have been very satisfying due to his keen interest. Details of the work carried out during the year are summarized below.

	Type of Property				Total
	L. Auth.	Dwell. H.	Bus. & Ind.	Agri.	
1. No. of premises inspected	37	488	85	—	610
2. No. of premises found to be infested by rats	6	53	3	—	62
3. No. of premises found to be infested by mice	1	141	7	—	149
4. No. of inspected premises treated by L. Auth.	7	194	10	—	211
5. No. of visits (Treatment and Inspections, etc.)—	2109				

Total Quantity of Material used:—

3 cwt. Pinhead Oatmeal
56 lbs. Sausage Rusk
3 Gallons Linseed Oil
22 lbs. Castor Sugar

3 cwt. Cut Wheat
160 lbs. Stale Bread
26 lbs. Lard
..... 966 lbs.

Total Quantity of Poison used:—

40 lbs. Warfarin 5
1 lb. Zinc Phosphide

4 lbs. Arsenious Oxide
84 lbs. Cymag 129 lbs.

No charges are made for work carried out at private dwelling houses. The service now available has become widely known and occupiers appreciate the advice and assistance given for the eradication of rodents. Owners and occupiers fully co-operate in carrying out proofing work and attention to drainage defects.

A charge is made for work carried out in Business Premises, but it is a noteworthy fact that comparatively few complaints are now being received from these premises.

Periodical inspections and treatment are carried out on all Council properties, including sewage works, refuse tips and parks.

Close co-operation is still maintained with the Army Authorities who are responsible for rodent control work on War Department property.

Our experience is still confirming that Warfarin remains very effective for both rats and mice.

Rodent Treatment of Sewers.

Two Maintenance Treatments of Sewers were carried out during the year in accordance with the Ministry's requirements. These treatments were satisfactory, but it has been found that the rats are now living in private drains and a programme of baiting manholes inside properties will be instituted

North Hants Rodent Control Committee.

The Council continued membership of the North East Hants Rodent Control Committee which comprises seven Local Authorities in North East Hampshire. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Aldershot Military District send representatives. The meetings of the Committee are held quarterly in different districts.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

No formal action was necessary under this Act, all work being done by informal action. Thirty-one informal notices were served in this respect.

Insect Pests.

One hundred and eight wasps nests were destroyed during the year, the Local Authority giving a free service in this connection.

Various ditches, ponds and watercourses and places likely to breed mosquitoes are kept under observation and treatment given as and when necessary.

Thirteen premises were treated for the extermination of cockroaches, etc., on a rechargeable basis.

Disinfestation of Premises.

The disinfestation of verminous premises and articles carried out by the Health Department during the year were:

Houses inspected for vermin	...	...	...	238
Houses found to be verminous	...	...	...	13
Rooms sprayed for vermin (Bugs)	...	...	...	29

All bedding is subjected to steam disinfestation at Northfield Hospital and rooms treated with liquid insecticide containing D.D.T.

Disinfections.

No. of rooms disinfected after infectious, contagious and other diseases	...	...	...	26
Bedding was subjected to steam disinfection and disinfestation comprising:				
Mattresses	...	...	...	6
Blankets	...	...	...	15
Pillows	...	...	...	5

Smoke Abatement.

Ten visits were made in connection with Smoke Abatement during the year. There are few factory chimneys in the Borough and the main source of air pollution is obviously coming from domestic dwellings.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

The Pet Shops licensed under this Act mainly deal in birds and fish, with the occasional sale of rabbits, monkeys and tortoises, etc. Your Public Health Inspectors are appointed authorised officers for the administration of this Act. The licenses of five shops were renewed and these premises were kept under supervision and maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Rag Flock Act, 1951.

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

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Inspection of Meat.

The maintenance of 100% meat inspection is regarded as an absolute necessity and this has been maintained during the past year. A total of 502 visits were made to the slaughterhouse during the year and 4,019 animals were killed and inspected. Many of the visits had to be made during the evening.

The success of the Government eradication of tuberculosis in cattle can be seen in the figures. A total of 5.2% of cows affected with tuberculosis is extremely small as compared with the average of a few years ago of 40 to 45%.

Some six cases of cysticercus bovis were found during the year, representing 1.2% of the total cattle killed. This again shows a fall on the previous year.

Some 2 tons 17 cwts. of meat and offal were condemned as unfit for human consumption. This meat is sent to a reputable contractor for manufacture into fertilizer.

Livers affected with fluke, angioma, cirrhosis, etc., were allowed to be used for mink feeding.

The following were found to be unfit for human consumption:

Bovines

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Other Diseases</i>
3 Heads	1 Carcase
8 Lungs	1 Complete set of Offal
1 Heart	1 leg and Trimmings
1 Liver	12 Heads
1 Mesentery	12 Lungs
	1 Heart
	3 Kidney Knobs
	2 Kidneys
	145 Livers
	31 Part Livers
	3 Spleens
	1 Caul Fat
	1 Tripe
	1 Mesentery

Pigs

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Other Diseases</i>
61 Heads	11 Carcases
1 Mesentery	11 Complete sets of Offal
	3 Belly Pork
	1 Hock
	4 Loins
	4 Heads
	34 Plucks
	83 Livers
	65 Hearts
	188 Lungs
	2 Mesenteries
	1 Kidney

Calves

2 Lungs
1 Spleen

Sheep

2 Carcases
2 Complete sets of Offal
13 Livers
1 Heart
2 Lungs

		<i>lbs.</i>		<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qtrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Carcases Meat Condemned	...	2279	or	1	0	1	11
Offal Condemned	...	4171	or	1	17	0	27
Total		6450	or	2	17	2	10

**TABLE SHOWING ANIMALS INSPECTED AND MEAT
CONDEMNED AT SLAUGHTERHOUSE**

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	380	135	202	291	3011
Number Inspected	380	135	202	291	3011
All Diseases except T.B. and Cysticercus					
Whole Carcasses Condemned	—	1	—	2	11
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	110	73	2	15	321
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- eases other than T.B. and Cysticercus	28.9%	54.8%	1%	5.8%	11%
Tuberculosis Only					
Whole Carcasses Condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	2	7	—	—	59
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.53%	5.2%	—	—	1.9%
Cysticercosis					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	6	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	6	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOOD

The following quantities of other food were condemned after inspection at Food Shops and Food Preparing Premises:

(a) **Meat and Meat Products.**

23 Hamburgers	502 lbs. Beef
17 lbs. Lamb	11 lbs. Salted Silverside
4 Lambs' Tongues	6 lbs. Chicken
1 Hindquarter Chilled Beef	51 lbs. Sausages
19 lbs. Rabbit	62 lbs. Chilled Beef
108 lbs. Pork	

(b) **Groceries, Confectionery and Vegetables, etc.**

20 lbs. Peanuts	6 tons, 7 cwts., 3 qtrs., 7 lbs.
6 lbs. Veal, Ham and Egg Pie	Potatoes
132 lbs. Pears	18 Bars Chocolate

(c) **Canned and Bottled Goods.**

68 Tins of Milk	563 tins miscellaneous foodstuffs
3 jars miscellaneous foodstuffs	13 Tins Meat
2 Tins Corned Beef	

These foods are collected and disposed of at the controlled tip under supervision.

	<i>lbs.</i>		<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qtrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Total of other food condemned	16,611	or	7	8	1	7

GRAND TOTAL OF ALL FOOD, INCLUDING DISEASED MEAT, ETC., CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR:—

<i>lbs.</i>		<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qtrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
23,061	or	10	5	3	17

Considerable trouble was experienced with new potatoes early in the year due to blight and some six tons had to be condemned for this reason. The remainder of unsound food condemned varied from hamburgers and peanuts to imported chilled meat.

Ice Cream.

There are only three manufacturers of ice cream in the Borough, all of which use a cold mix. Some difficulty is experienced in sampling these as the ice cream has to be delivered to the laboratory (in Guildford) reasonably quickly and the number involved hardly warrants a special visit. Samples are normally taken in conjunction with other sampling, but frequently on visiting the premises it is found that no ice cream has been made due to bad weather or other factors. Some 18 samples were taken during the summer months and the results were as follows:

<i>Grade 1</i>	<i>Grade 2</i>	<i>Grade 3</i>	<i>Grade 4</i>
14	2	1	1

All vehicles, whether local or otherwise, are subject to inspection from time to time.

Milk Supply.

A policy of continuous sampling has been maintained for some years. In 1958, 363 samples of milk, including school milk, were submitted for examination and all proved satisfactory.

Looking back over the years, particularly to the 1930's when the drive on disease-free and clean milk really began, it can be seen what immense strides have been made in this trade, mostly due to the pressure from Local Authorities.

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

The following are details of the number and type of licenses issued under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) and (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, and dairies and persons registered under the Milk Regulations, 1949.

Number of Distributors of Milk	...	...	...	60
Number of Dairies on Register	...	...	...	3
Dealers Licensed to use the Designation Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	4
Dealers Licensed to use the Designation Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	4
Supplementary Licenses issued for Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	1
Supplementary Licenses issued for Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	1
Supplementary Licenses issued for Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	2
Dealers (Pasteurisers) Licence	...	...	...	1

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

The exact interpretation of a number of these Regulations, e.g. when provision of refrigeration can be insisted on, is still awaited. Nevertheless, on the whole the regulations have proved very useful and have helped in raising the general standards in food shops, particularly now that traders are becoming more conversant with the requirements.

A total of 1,180 visits were made to food premises of all types during the year. The steady increase in the use of refrigerators was most noticeable, a feature which has always been strongly advocated by health authorities. Keeping food cool and thus preventing the rapid multiplication of organisms is one of the most potent factors in the prevention of outbreaks of food poisoning.

There still remains the few premises which are a cause for concern, but these are gradually diminishing.

Number and Type of Food Trades and Premises in the District.

Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ice Cream Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Bakers—confectionery only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Butchers registered for Manufacture of Sausages, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Fish Fryers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Public Houses and Hotels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Off Licenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Clubs, places of entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Wholesalers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Factory Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
School Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Improvements to Food Premises.

Rooms redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Protection provided for open food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Artificial light improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C's redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Floors repaired or covered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hot water provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C's provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.H.B's provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clothing accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Working surface refaced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Water heaters repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
First Aid Equipment provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Waste Bin provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other works of repair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Visits to Food Premises.

Slaughterhouse Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	502
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Grocers and Other Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
Food Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Vehicles and Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Inspection of Unsound Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87

Bakehouses.

One new bakehouse was opened during 1958. Towards the end of the year the large N.A.A.F.I. Bakery, employing nearly 100 workers, was closed. The major problem with the small bakehouse is that the really desirable improvements—oil firing of ovens, tiled floors and walls, ample storage space—can only be provided at great expense, often complicated by difficulties of lease and available space. One bakehouse was found to be infested with cockroaches and treatment was carried out on a rechargeable basis.

Adulteration of Food.

In 1958 the County Council was the Authority responsible for administering the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, relating to the adulteration of food and drugs.

The Aldershot Borough Council felt that this should be administered locally and during the year an application was made to the Minister for these powers to be transferred. This application was successful after a Ministry representative had visited the district and as from April, 1959, these powers will be administered by the Corporation.

I am indebted to Chief Inspector Mr. J. S. Preston for the following report relating to work on food adulteration carried out by the County Council in the Borough during the year ending 31st March, 1959.

1. I beg to report that during the year ended 31st March, 1959, 248 samples were procured under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, within the area of the Aldershot Borough Council.

2. Milk Samples.

The total number includes 158 samples of milk, of which 25 consisted of Channel Islands milk. The samples were satisfactory, with the exception of one sample of ordinary milk, which proved to contain approximately 1% of added water. This matter was fully investigated and appeared to be the result of carelessness in the draining of various utensils used for the milk. Further checks which were made subsequently were satisfactory. In the circumstances, and having regard to the small amount of the adulteration, the producer was warned.

3. Miscellaneous Samples.

Of the 90 samples which were taken of various other foods and drugs, five were the subject of adverse reports, as follows:

(1) Pork Sausages—deficient of meat.

This sample was reported to contain only 50% of meat. Although there is no official standard for the meat content of this

type of product, it is usual to find not less than 65% of meat in pork sausages and pork sausage meat and, in general, Public Analysts regard less than this amount as unsatisfactory. Although legal proceedings were not taken in connection with this sample, the vendor's attention was drawn to the position and he affirmed that it was his intention to adhere to the minimum of 65% of meat, the deficiency being attributed to inadequate mixing of the ingredients by his staff. The producer was given a warning in this matter.

Since the Meat Products Order, which prescribed minima for the meat content of beef and pork sausage products, was revoked in 1953, various prosecutions have been undertaken in different parts of the country, under the general provisions of the Food and Drugs Act. These have, however, necessarily had to be decided in accordance with the merits of each particular case and the results have not been consistent. There is little doubt that a definite standard for the meat content of such articles would be welcomed by the majority of manufacturers, since the uncertainty which now prevails in certain quarters with regard to the position would be removed.

(2) Whisky—contained excess water.

This sample was obtained at a public house, immediately following an informal check which indicated it to be unsatisfactory. The Food and Drugs Act provides a limit of 35 degrees Under Proof (or 65 degrees Proof) for whisky, but the sample proved to have a strength of 57.5% Proof Spirit. It was, however, served from a bottle marked 70 degrees Proof and, on this figure, the excess water amounted to 17.8%.

Legal proceedings were taken against the joint licensees of the premises and these resulted in fines and costs of £27 15s. 0d. being imposed.

(3) Chest and Lung Mixture—deficient of Chloroform.

The labels on this article stated it to contain 0.87% of chloroform, but analysis showed only 0.16% to be present.

(4) Cough Syrup—deficient of Chloroform.

This was stated to contain 1% of chloroform. The amount found was, however, only 0.52%.

Both the above products had been held in stock by the retailers for some considerable period, and, no doubt, a proportion of the chloroform, which is a very volatile substance, had been dissipated during that time.

The matters were not regarded as warranting legal proceedings, but the results were reported to the producers—separate firms of

manufacturing chemists—with a view to an improvement being effected in the method of sealing the bottles containing the articles.

4. **General.**

During the visits to traders' premises, attention was given to the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act with regard to the marking of ingredients and other particulars, which are required to be given with certain food and articles recommended as medicines.

FACTORIES

1. Inspections.

Premises (1)	No. on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	15	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	97	100	2	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	5	10	2	—
TOTAL	116	125	4	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	
Want of Cleanliness	1	1	—	1	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
San. Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	4	4	—	4	—

Outworkers.

Names and addresses of five outworkers were received during the year, and visits were made to ensure that this work was carried out under suitable conditions.

