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ALDERSHOT URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health**

FOR

—❧— **1904,** —❧—

BY

W. BOWIE BARCLAY, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Ed.;  
D.P.H. Vict.

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Aldershot Urban District  
Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting you with my Second Annual Report on the statistics and health of your district. The birth rate has increased, and is considerably greater than that for England and Wales. The death rate has decreased from the previous year, and is under that for the whole country. The infantile death rate has increased considerably.

Under noted is a short summary of the vital statistics, 1904.

	<i>Town.</i>	<i>Mean for 10 years previous.</i>	<i>England &amp; Wales, 1904.</i>	<i>76 Large Towns.</i>	<i>172 Smaller Towns.</i>	<i>Rural England &amp; Wales.</i>
Birth rate	31.4	32.9	27.9	29.1	27.5	26.8
Corrected death rate	13	15.8	16.2	17.2	15.6	15.3
Infantile mortality	112	149	146	160	154	125
Zymotic death rate	1.7		1.94	2.49	2.02	1.28
Phthisis death rate	1.4					

My thanks are due to the members of my Committee for their kindness and courtesy during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W B. BARCLAY.



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# REPORT.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

**Area.** The area of the Urban District of Aldershot is 4,178 acres, distributed as under:—

South Camp	...	...	2,746 acres.
Town	...	...	1,432 acres
			<hr/> 4,178 acres.

The height of the town above sea level varies from 231 feet at the Sewage Works to 377 feet in Queen's Road, the Council Offices, Grosvenor Road, being 339 feet.

**Geology.** The northern portion of the district is situated on the Bagshot sands, while the southern lies on the London clay. Along the eastern boundary, formed by the Blackwater River, the soil is alluvial.

The climate, generally speaking, is most equitable, the mean range of temperature for the year being about 20 degrees, and the average for three years 16 degrees.

**Population.** As in all years, excepting the census year, this has to be estimated, and following the usual lines that the rate of increase from decennial period to decennial period is a constant one, the population at the end of June should be 18,320, and these figures I have taken as the basis for statistics. This method of calculation is not a perfect one, and gives rise to many fallacies, but is the least open to objection of any one. Another method of calculation is by the number of inhabited houses, excluding lock-up shops, and the average number of inhabitants to each house, as determined by the census. There were 3,403 houses, which, at 5·6 persons to each house, would give 19,256 as the population. A third method, by taking the natural increase between the number of births and the deaths in each year, would give 18,180.

The population of the South Camp, at the same date, is given as 15,255. The total population of the Aldershot Registration District is:—

Military population (in S. Camp)	15,255
Civil population	18,320
<hr/>	
Total	33,575



**Births.** During 1904, 975 births were registered, distributed in the district as follows:—

Town ...	...	...	...	571
South Camp ...	...	...	...	398
Farnham Union ...	...	...	...	6

Total 975

This is an increase of 38 on last year.

**Birth Rate.** The birth rate for the year is equal to 31·4 per 1,000, for the Town. The following table gives the comparison for the last five years.

	<i>Town</i>	<i>Camp</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>England &amp; Wales</i>
1900 ...	27·3	17·8	—	28·9
1901 ...	30·3	17·8	—	28·5
1902 ...	30·1	23·9	—	28·6
1903 ...	30·3	26·3	28	28·4
1904 ...	31·4	26·	29	27·9

**Deaths.** The total number of deaths registered was 281, distributed as under:—

Town ...	...	...	...	204
South Camp ...	...	...	...	77

281

The corrected figures, however, have to exclude 4 deaths, of non-residents, and to include 35 deaths of Aldershot people in Farnham Union, and 4 deaths of Aldershot people in Guildford Hospital. This gives us a total of 316 for the whole district, or 239 for the Town and 77 for the Camp, being an increase of 2 for the Town, from 1903. The corrected death rate for the Town is 13 per 1,000, for the Camp 4·3, and for the whole district 9·4.

The following table gives the rates for the last five years:—

	<i>Town</i>	<i>Camp</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>England &amp; Wales</i>
1900 ...	18·4	12·7	15·5	18·3
1901 ...	17·9	7·3	12·1	16·0
1902 ...	11·8	9·1	10·4	15·3
1903 ...	13·3	6·4	10·1	15·4
1900 ...	13·0	4·3	9·4	16·2

The following table gives the various periods at death, for full details of which see table IV.:—

	<i>Under 1.</i>	<i>1 and under 5.</i>	<i>5 and under 15.</i>	<i>15 and under 25.</i>	<i>25 and under 65.</i>	<i>65 and over.</i>	<i>All Ages.</i>
Town ...	65	19	8	11	85	51	239
Camp ...	31	5	4	14	23	...	77
Totals ...	96	24	12	25	108	51	316

Comparing these figures for the Town with those of last year, we find that there is an increase in the infantile mortality, and at the advanced periods of life. The decrease in the rate per 1,000 is a very satisfactory one, and is an approach upon the exceptional figures of 1902. Taking the district as a whole, the rate is an exceptionally low one, and is a record one. The average death rate for the ten previous years is 15·8 per 1,000, so that we have reason for congratulation that the money expended in sanitary improvements has had such a satisfactory outcome.

During the year 22 inquests were held, 7 belonging to the Camp, and 15 to the Town; 2 deaths were uncertified.

**Infantile Mortality.** The number of deaths among infants under one year of age was 65. This is a considerable increase upon last year's number, and cannot be considered satisfactory, though, owing to meteorological conditions 1903 was considered exceptional. It is an increase even upon 1902, and a glance at the following table will instruct us as to where the increase arises.

Table of causes of infantile deaths for the past seven years:—

	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898
Measles ... ..	—	—	3	—	1	1	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	1	3	1	2	1	1	2
Diphtheria ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Membranous Croup	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Influenza ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
Diarrhoea ... ..	11	3	2	11	22	27	25
Enteritis ... ..	6	4	2	—	4	7	10
Tubercular Diseases...	1	4	4	1	3	3	1
Bronchitis ... ..	10	1	—	3	11	2	8
Pneumonia ... ..	4	4	4	4	3	8	1
Inherited Syphilis ...	—	3	4	1	3	1	1
Premature Birth ...	9	16	18	14	8	7	6
General Debility ...	9	3	6	9	9	12	12
Convulsions ... ..	2	6	5	7	12	5	6
Nervous Diseases ...	2	—	—	8	5	2	—
Marasmus ... ..	3	1	1	7	3	3	4
Inquests ... ..	1	1	4	—	2	2	2
Epidemic Dysentery ...	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
All other causes ...	2	4	3	3	4	6	7
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>87</b>



The rate for the year is equal to 112 per 1,000 births, that of England and Wales being 146. The Town rates for the past seven years are:—

1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898
112	98	109	152	194	182	180

The increase is most notable compared with the two former years, in the deaths resulting from Diarrhœa and Enteritis, and also from Bronchitis. Premature Birth has a decrease, but General or Congenital Debility—a very elastic term—has trebled itself. With regard to Diarrhœa and Enteritis, improper feeding of infants is a recognised cause, but this alone cannot account for the whole, else the deaths would be more scattered throughout the year. As it is, all the deaths were in two of the summer months, and the milk supply is one of the most potent factors in the causation.

The still excessive number of deaths from Premature Birth and Congenital Debility point unerringly in this district to inherited diseases (syphilis), though classed under the milder term. Were death certificates sent directly, by the medical attendant, to the Registrar, and not through the relatives, the ambiguity that exists in many of the death certificates would soon cease.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Phthisis or Consumption may be classed under this form of disease; though in this district, as in the majority of others, it is not compulsorily notifiable. I firmly believe that notification, voluntarily or otherwise, would have a tendency to reduce the numbers. The majority of the medical men in this district notify me of the cases in their care, so that steps may be taken to have the sputum destroyed effectually, and to see that the bed-rooms used are freely ventilated, and as much as possible kept for the use of the patient. In all cases, rooms and bedding are thoroughly disinfected by the Sanitary Authority, if notice is given.



There is an increase in the number of deaths from Phthisis, these being 26, as compared with 20 in 1903. The following tables give the numbers and rates for the last five years (previous years did not contain deaths in Farnham Union, and are thus excluded), also age periods for Phthisis and other Tubercular diseases for 1904

Total cases and deaths at various age periods, 1904 :—

	<i>All Ages.</i>	<i>Under 1.</i>	<i>1 and under 5.</i>	<i>5—15.</i>	<i>15—25.</i>	<i>25—65.</i>	<i>65 and over.</i>
Phthisis ...	26	...	...	1	...	24	1
Other Tubercu- lar Diseases	6	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table of number of deaths and rate per 1,000 during the last 5 years :—

	<i>1904.</i>	<i>1903.</i>	<i>1902.</i>	<i>1901.</i>	<i>1900.</i>
Number ...	26	20	25	34	43
Rate per 1,000	1·4	1·1	1·4	2·0	2·6

### NOTIFIABLE ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

During the year there were 89 cases of infectious disease reported in the Town, and 62 cases reported to me by the Military Authority, as occurring under their jurisdiction. For the Town this is an increase of 6 from 1903.

The following tables give the notifications during each month, and the totals for the past 5 years :—

## Monthly Notifications.

			Small Pox.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas.	Totals.
January	...	...	—	4	—	—	1	2	7
February	...	...	—	4	—	—	1	1	6
March	...	...	—	7	—	—	1	—	8
April	...	...	—	6	—	—	1	1	8
May	...	...	—	7	—	—	1	—	8
June	...	...	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
July	...	...	—	3	—	—	2	—	5
August	...	...	—	3	—	—	3	—	6
September	...	...	—	1	—	—	4	2	7
October	...	...	—	3	—	—	1	—	4
November	...	...	—	11	—	—	3	2	16
December	...	...	—	5	—	—	2	2	9
Totals	...	...	—	59	—	—	20	10	89

Diseases	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
Small-pox	—	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	59	35	32	11	23
Enteric Fever	—	6	7	2	1
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	1	1
Scarlet Fever	20	34	94	18	75
Erysipelas	10	8	20	16	12
Totals	89	83	154	48	112

\* There were in 1902, 28 cases of Chicken-pox in addition.

Of the 62 cases notified from the Camp, 13 were Diphtheria, 2 Erysipelas, 34 Scarlet Fever, 8 Enteric, 1 Puerperal, and 4 Measles.

Of the Town cases, 41 Diphtheria, or 70 per cent., 18 Scarlet Fever, or 90 per cent., were removed to the Hospital, or of the total of notifiable infectious diseases, 66 per cent.



Compared with former years, the percentage of cases removed to the Hospital are as follows:—

Comparative table, with percentage of Hospital cases:—

		<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Enteric</i>	<i>All Notifiable Diseases</i>
1900	...	30%	52%	No cases	40%
1901	...	18%	72%	50%	33%
1902	...	25%	58%	No cases	40%
1903	...	34%	76%	83%	51%
1904	...	70%	90%	No cases	66%

Of the non-notifiable diseases, we have had an outbreak of Whooping Cough and Measles, and a few sporadic cases of Varicella.

The death rate for the Town, from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases is 1.7, which cannot be considered a satisfactory one for a town, with the natural advantages of climate and salubrious surroundings which Aldershot enjoys. The Zymotic death rate for the whole of England and Wales is 1.94, and our rate is too nearly approximate to it. It is time, therefore, that more stringent measures were taken to cleanse the Augean stables which still exist in our midst, and that such reactionary, if not prehistoric, statements as were recently uttered in open Council, to the effect that it had been the custom here, and ought still to be continued, that no steps be taken to remedy sanitary defects in any premises, unless an infectious disease had existed there, should cease. The mischievous effects of such an utterance, if acted upon, are incalculable, and add seriously to the difficulties already experienced by the sanitary officials in carrying out their duties.

The Death Rates for the various Zymotic Diseases will be given under their various headings.

**Small Pox.** As in the previous year one case arose in Aldershot, in a common lodging house, but was not diagnosed until the man reached Farnham Union Infirmary.

It became necessary, however, for all "contacts" to be kept under observation. Owing to the class of people frequenting common lodging houses, no other resource was open than to close the house, and intern all the inmates, which was done, and with good results. All the inmates were immediately re-vaccinated, and no further cases arose.

**Diphtheria.** 1904 has been the worst year we have had since 1898. It has been with us during each month of the year. In all 59 cases were reported. It became evident, in the early part of the year, that the common origin of most of the



the cases pointed to one dairy farm situated in the district. An inspection of this pointed out several suspicious matters in the management, which had escaped notice on former inspections. Firstly, the milking was done in a dirty manner, no cleansing of hands, or of the udder and teats of the cows taking place, and in consequence manure and bedding were found in the milk. Second, the cowkeeper stored his cans and cooled the milk—though this latter was not done at my visits—in one of the cowsheds. Third, the water supply to the farm was found to be polluted. Fourth, milk sold by retail on the premises—only a small quantity—was kept in a scullery and wash-house combined. No history of diphtheria could be had from the cowman, on questioning. The investigation was made with the greatest difficulty, every possible hindrance being put in the way, and even threats used. Under threat of publicity and legal proceedings, matters were somewhat remedied, a new supply of pure water laid on, and a dairy provided. Later on in the year—in November—a sudden outbreak occurred, limited principally to children attending the National and East End Schools, following on an outbreak of sore throat and sickness, attacking both scholars and teachers at these schools. This I attributed to a quantity of street sweepings and refuse, deposited in close proximity to these schools, and amongst which the children played. A bacteriological examination was made of this putrid matter, some time after its deposit, and I append the report received upon it:—

THE BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES,  
GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.

December 5th, 1904.

Report on Samples of Soil from Redan Hill (Aldershot),  
received here November 24th, 1904, per Dr. Barclay.

Samples of Soil from three different sources were examined, viz., (1) Street Sweepings, fresh; (2) Street Sweepings, one month old; (3) Gulley Sweepings, one month old.

For the purposes of the examination ten (10) grams of each sample was added to a separate flask containing 100 cubic centimetres of sterile distilled water, vigorously shaken then allowed to sediment. Every cubic centimetre of the supernatant turbid fluid, "the soil water," in each flask was then assumed to represent the bacterial content of 1-10 gram of the original soil sample, and on this assumption the analysis was based.

*Sample I.* yielded the following results:—Every cubic centimetre (corresponding to 0.1 gram, or about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains) contained 903,000,000 micro-organisms capable of living and



multiplying on gelatine at the ordinary air temperature; 400,000,000 micro-organisms capable of developing on agar at the body temperature; at least 100,000 colon bacilli, and the same number of Streptococci, together with at least 1,000 of *Bacillus enteritidis sporogenes*. These last three named organisms being usually regarded as *microbes of indication* with respect to sewage contamination.

*Sample II.* gave results identical with the above so far as concerns the microbes of indication. The total number of bacteria present however, was slightly smaller, the counts yielding 364,000,000 (cold) and 292,000,000 (hot) respectively.

*Sample III.* From the bacteriological point of view, the sweepings from the street gulleys appeared to be the least objectionable of the three samples submitted. The total count of bacteria developing cold only reached 160,000,000; of those developing at the body temperature 43,000,000. *B. coli* and Streptococci were present to the number of about 1,000 each, and *B. enteritidis sporogenes* to the number of about 100.

In order to give some idea of the significance of these results, I may mention that "Virgin Soil," when examined by precisely similar methods, gives a total number of bacteria equivalent to about 1,500 per gram of soil. "Microbes of indication are absent." Old "Made Soil" yields perhaps 44,000,000 bacteria per gram, together with 10,000 colon bacilli. It is only when we come to examine crude sewage that we get any approximation to the results obtained from this solid filth.

(Signed) JNO. EYRE,

M.D., F.R.S. Edin.,

Bacteriologist to Guy's Hospital, etc.

I cannot exempt the Council from blame in this matter, as in October I called attention in my Monthly Report to the danger incurred by this "dumping" of what can now be seen to be practically crude sewage matter in such close proximity to schools and dwellings in different parts of the Town. My warning was ignored—not to call the spirit it was received in by any harsher term—and retribution speedily followed. May I add, that the Medical Officer of Health is the expert official on such matters. His advice should be respected, and his efforts to abate such nuisances should be seconded by the Council, even if they are themselves the offenders.



The number of deaths from Diphtheria and Membranous Croup was 4, equal to a death rate of .218 per 1,000. The attack rate is equal to 3.22 per 1,000; and the death rate of those attacked is 67.8 per 1,000. Appended is a tabular statement of all the cases reported, with the school attended, the milk supply, etc., which "he who runs may read" :—

No. of Case.	Date.		District.	School.	Direct Milk Supply.	Original Source of Milk Supply.	Water.	Nuisances, &c.
1	Jan.	11	1	2	O	P T	Co's.	
2	"	15	3	7 pr.	N	T	"	
3	"	28	2	1	A	D	"	
4	"	29	5	3	condensed	—	"	
5	Feb.	8	4	4	M	Unknown	"	
6	"	14	3	none	H & B	H C D G	"	
7	"	22	4	2	B	C D & G	"	
8	"	22	5	none	K	Unknown	"	Nuisance in property in rear.
9	Mar.	7	5	none	E	G	"	Nuisance in rear.
10	"	8	4	4	B	C D & G	"	
11	"	8	5	none	G	G	"	
12	"	8	5	none	G	G	"	
13	"	17	4	4	E	G	"	
14	"	21	4	4	W	Dorsetshire	"	
15	"	22	1	none	B	C D & G	"	
16	Apl.	10	5	5	G	G	"	
17	"	10	4	none	B	C D & G	"	
18	"	14	3	none	F	F & G	"	
19	"	14	3	none	F	F & G	"	
20	"	14	3	none	F	F & G	"	
21	"	14	3	none	F	F & G	"	
22	May	3	4	4	F	F & G	"	
23	"	5	4	9 pr.	A & O	D P & T	"	
24	"	5	4	none	A & O	D P & T	"	
25	"	5	4	none	A & O	D P & T	"	
26	"	6	2	2	L	R S F A H	"	
27	"	24	4	4	B	C D & G	"	
28	"	27	3	none	H	H	"	
29	June	5	3	1	H	H	"	
30	"	9	3	none	B	C D & G	"	
31	June	11	4	4	B	C D & G	"	No V.S. to drains.
32	"	11	3	none	H	H F & others	"	
33	"	14	3	none	N	Y	"	
34	July	10	3	4	X		"	Poultry manure in yard.
35	"	15	5	6	K	K	"	
36	"	25	4	none	Y	Y	"	
37	Aug.	2	3	none	B	C D & G	"	House filthy, child ill previously.
38	"	8	1	none	A	D	"	Child returned home (from a distance) with the disease.

Where *Italics* are used in the Milk Supply it infers that only occasionally is a supply received from this source.

No. of Case.	Date.	District.	School.	Direct Milk Supply.	Original Source of Milk Supply.	Water.	Nuisances, &c.
39	Aug. 31	2	none	A	D	Co's.	Man travels a lot, only been home 2 days.
40	Sept. 14	1	none	Probably Y?	—	"	Probably contracted in Camp, only returned home ill.
41	Octr. 11	3	1	A	D	"	
42	" 17	4	4	A	D	"	
43	" 23	2	1	B	C D & G	"	Drains not ventilated.
44	Nov. 5	4	5	Z	Z	"	
45	" 10	4	5	Z	Z	"	
46	" 14	2	2	O	P & T	"	
47	" 15	5	5	E	G	"	
48	" 15	5	none	Z	Z	"	Children attend No. 5 School.
49	" 17	5	5	H	T	"	
50	" 18	4	4	E	G	"	
51	" 21	4	4	F	G &c.	"	
52	" 22	3	9	H?	H?	"	
53	" 26	2	9	S	Various	"	
54	" 26	4	4	B	C D & G	"	
55	Dec. 2	4	5	B & O	C D G P & T	"	
56	" 10	1	1	Y	—	"	Poultry nuisance in yard.
57	" 12	3	2	O	P & T	"	
58	" 13	4	1	X & A	D &c.	"	
59	" 14	4	9	F L	G R S F	"	

**Scarlet Fever.** We have been remarkably free from any outbreak during the year, though sporadic cases have been reported every month, with one exception. Twenty cases in all have been reported, equal to a rate of 1.09 per 1,000. No deaths have been registered. The mode of infection could not be definitely traced in the majority of the cases. Some were clearly attributable to inter-communication with the Camp, where the disease was rather prevalent at one time. It has been a wonder to me how the Town has escaped so easily, when it has to be considered that that part of the Farnham Rural District which to all intents and purposes is part of this district, also suffered somewhat severely. I can only attribute our freedom to the prompt removal of all cases to the Hospitals, and the system of inter-notification among the various authorities concerned. I am more and more convinced of the necessity of moving to Hospital all cases of Scarlet Fever and retaining them there for a period longer than is generally done. During my period of office no case has been



allowed out of Hospital until all discharges had ceased, disquamation ceased, and the urine free of albumen. There has been no return case. Neither in the records of my predecessor have there been any noted.

**Erysipelas.** Ten cases have been notified during the year. An increase of 2 from 1903, but a decrease from other years. No deaths have been registered. In practically all cases sanitary defects were found about the premises, in many, poultry runs in a foul state were in the closest proximity to the house.

**Enteric Fever.** No cases of Enteric Fever were reported in the Town, though 8 were reported from the Camp. A number of these latter I believe, however, were brought to Hospital from outlying Camps, and were traced originally to shellfish. Though no cases have occurred in the Town, it is well that warning should go forth as to the dangers of eating uncooked shellfish, as several oyster beds in the country are not yet free from the suspicion of sewage contamination.

**Puerperal Fever.** No cases were notified in the Town, and only one in the South Camp. The Midwives' Act, now in force, should do much to render the septic forms of this even more rare.

### **NON-NOTIFIABLE ZYMOTIC DISEASES.**

**Measles.** The epidemic of Measles prevalent in the Farnham Rural District during the summer reached the North Town portion of the district in the early autumn. By the beginning of November the school attendance had declined so seriously in this part of the Town that it was considered advisable to close the school in this district for three weeks. This seemed to check its spread, but in spite of all precautions taken, and the active co-operation of the teachers in the other schools of the town to exclude new scholars appearing from the infected district, it spread to the East End Schools, and then began to travel westward. To check the further invasion, I advised the closing of all schools on December 16th, but consented, at the request of the Education Committee, to postpone this until the usual period of closing for the Christmas Holidays, December 22nd, when all schools were closed until January 16th. As many private schools were affected, a circular was sent to those, as well as to the Sunday Schools, asking them to follow suit. The schools meantime were thoroughly disinfected by the Sanitary Staff and cleansed throughout, and it is hoped that by the re-opening the epidemic will have abated. It was resolved on December 21st to make Measles a notifiable disease from January 2nd, 1905, until the order is rescinded. The number of deaths during the year was three, equal to a rate of '163 per 1,000.



It cannot be too thoroughly understood that, while Measles of itself is a comparatively simple disease, it only too frequently is responsible for many and serious diseases, as Bronchitis and Pneumonia, due to neglect, and leaves behind it serious complications. These in many cases need not occur if medical advice was sought as in other infectious diseases.

**Diarrhœa and Enteritis.** I have to report under this heading rather a worse year than 1903—which was an exceptionally favourable one. There have been 22 deaths recorded from these, of which 17 were in infants under one year of age. This is equal to a rate of 1·2 per 1,000 per annum, and in infants is equal to 29·7 per 1,000 births. This is a grave condition of affairs, and may be aptly described as a “slaughter of the innocents,” as the causation of the disease is such as can be greatly remedied.

In 1887 a volume was published as a supplement to the report of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board as to the causation of Diarrhœa, of which I give a rough summary.

**General Conditions.** Rainfall has an indirect influence by preventing the rise and hastening the fall of the temperature of the earth. Calm weather promotes and high winds tend to lessen diarrhœa.

**Conditions of Locality.** “Height above sea level, soil, density of buildings upon area, restrictions of and impediments to the free circulation of air, domestic darkness, and general dirtiness and accumulations of refuse, etc., sewer and cesspool emanations, and water pollution all have an effect.”

**Conditions Relating to Population.** Social position, food, maternal neglect, and occupation of females away from home are referred to as factors. Infant feeding has an effect, as it was found that breast fed children, even amongst the lowest and most degraded classes, were more exempt than bottle fed. One of the greatest factors was the milk supply.

Milk readily becomes contaminated by gases and effluvia, and its exposure at any stage of its course from the cow until it reaches the consumer, to drainage effluvia, to emanations from decomposing organic matter, and its exposure to the atmosphere of dwelling rooms, or the air of ill-ventilated rooms, involves the risk of communication of harmful property to the milk. In milk vessels that have not been thoroughly scalded and kept scrupulously clean, there is a liability to a collection of deleterious substances derived from the milk, and foreign substances in crevices and corners, which have a tendency to cause the milk to sour, which then produces digestive disturbances. Diarrhœa made its appearance in August, and cases kept occurring until October. It has been noticeable—judging entirely from the



cases coming to my knowledge from the death returns—that these have all occurred in those parts of the district in which the Sanitary Staff have, at all times, the most trouble. A majority of the deaths have been in houses that have been grossly overcrowded, and that are let in lodgings, one or two rooms to a family. Cooking, eating, and sleeping, and the preservation of food and milk are only too frequently done in one and the same room, and we have thus all the conditions enumerated above that tend to cause Diarrhœa and incidentally other diseases. It is becoming abundantly evident that the “provisional practical suggestions” made by Ballard in his volume must be applied here more strictly than has been done in the past if this disease is to be prevented. These, given shortly, are: Removal of filth, liquid and solid, to obviate fouling of the soil; domestic cleanliness, and the need of securing dryness and purity of the soil adjoining dwellings by provision of impermeable covering to the ground surface of yards, free ventilation about and within dwellings, and protecting of milk from infection “from the time of leaving the cow’s udder to the time of its being used as food.” The desirability of boiling all milk on its receipt into houses, and the importance of ensuring the sanitary condition of all places where food is prepared and sold, and measures of general sanitation. In connection with these the only point that is not already under the consideration of the Council and their staff is the provision of impermeable covering to the ground surface about the dwellings. This points to the need for the paving of all yards in close proximity to the house and out-buildings, a matter which might easily be enforced on all new buildings, the older buildings being dealt with as necessity arises.

**Whooping Cough.** In the early part of the year there was a slight outbreak of this disease, but it never assumed serious proportions. There were 3 deaths reported from it. This being equal to a rate of  $\cdot 163$  per 1,000.

**Varicella (Chicken Pox).** A few cases of this were voluntarily reported during the early summer, but these were sporadic. It never assumed epidemic form.

**Epidemic Influenza.** Four deaths were reported from this in aged people. No epidemic was reported.

**Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.** These have been accountable for rather a large percentage of deaths, viz., 40, equal to a rate of  $2\cdot 18$  per 1,000, divided up: Bronchitis, 19; Pneumonia, 17; other forms, 4. As 15 deaths were in infants under one year, and 5 between one and five years, it is highly probable that, though not mentioned in the death certificate, many of these were secondarily upon Measles and Whooping Cough.



## ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

At no time during the year has the Isolation Hospital been empty. There were two patients in Hospital on January 1st, 1904, viz., 1 Enteric Fever and 1 Diphtheria.

There have been admitted during the year:—41 Diphtheria, 20 Scarlet Fever, and 1 Enteric Fever, cases (2 Scarlet Fever and the Enteric Fever being from Farnborough Urban District), and at December 31st, 1904, there were 2 Diphtheria and 3 Scarlet Fever patients resident. One death from Diphtheria occurred in the Hospital, a few hours after admission. (This case was only admitted on the order of the Medical Attendant and at the entreaty of the mother, it being considered that its only chance of life was in removal to more healthful surroundings and more skilled nursing.)

The permanent staff consists of two nurses, caretaker and wife (who acts as cook), and a daily laundry and charwoman. The cost of maintenance, including the salaries of the staff, and the Medical Superintendent, but excluding the ambulance hire, is 4s. 5½d. per patient per day. I have not been satisfied for some considerable time with the method of administration at the Hospital. The Medical Superintendent is held responsible for everything, but his powers are not commensurate with his responsibility, and it has become abundantly evident that he must be allowed a much freer hand in all matters connected with the arrangements. In this way the efficiency of the Hospital Staff can be directly controlled by the Medical Superintendent, and the chaos which at present exists will cease. Further, greater efficiency and decided economy will be attained.

The provision of telephonic communication between the wards and the administration block is a distinct improvement. The telephone between the Hospital and the Doctor's residence has become an absolute necessity. Unfortunately it is very frequently out of order, entailing much hardship upon the staff and the Doctor.

I must again bring under your notice that hardy annual, the laundry arrangements. The present method is expensive, and far from efficient. As the whole of the loan for the Hospital has not been expended, I would suggest the completion of the original plans, so far as regards the laundry.

During the year 81 houses and 4 schools have been disinfected by means of the formalin spray. Disinfection is carried out after every case of notifiable disease (excepting Erysipelas), and after death from Phthisis if the Sanitary Authorities are notified.



Six hundred and seventy articles passed through the Washington Lyons disinfecter during the year, including 125 articles from Odiham, and 24 from Farnborough. The outlook from the Hospital is a most melancholy and depressing one. A belt of trees planted round the grounds would in a few years act as a screen to the Cemetery, and at the same time would render the grounds more private. At present they are overlooked by houses on two sides, and from the Cemetery on the south. This latter point of observation is much taken advantage of.

The Nursing Staff have had a fairly severe year, and have nobly responded to the call made upon them. I very much appreciate their services, and their exceeding willingness to, at any time, perform duties for the good of the Hospital, that are apart from their detailed work. Many of the inmates and their guardians have expressed to me their gratitude for the kindness and attention shown to them.

There has been a much better provision of magazines and literature for the use of the inmates this year, than the previous one, and toys for the children, and a phonograph, have been presented to the Hospital. The wards now are much more cheerful and enlivening than formerly. This tends to the recovery of the patients.

### **SMALL POX HOSPITAL.**

This Hospital is always kept ready for emergency, two beds being ready for instant use. A caretaker and wife resides in the Hospital, and every arrangement has been made in advance, for an outbreak. Fortunately, the Hospital has not been required during the past year. The ancient cab, which is provided for the removal of cases, is now beyond renovation, and would be dangerous to use. Some provision must be made, without delay, for a fresh vehicle. The immediate grounds round this Hospital are well kept, and in the summer are bright with flowers.

### **ANALYTICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.**

Analyses of water have been made from time to time, as necessity arose, and monthly analyses of the sewage and effluents are made. Owing, however, to the removal from the old buildings to the new, and the delay incurred in the furnishing of the laboratory with gas and electricity, the records have been broken for the last two months of the year.



Bacteriological examinations are made of all Diphtheria cases admitted to, and discharged from, Hospital, and of many cases not admitted. Three examinations for tubercle have also been made. The laboratory will shortly be fitted "up-to-date," and medical men may send anything for examination gratuitously.

## WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is furnished by the Aldershot Gas and Water Company. It is pumped directly from artesian wells—sunk into the chalk beneath the London clay—into the mains. The supply is a constant one, and the water is one of great purity. Its only drawback is the excessive permanent hardness.

The average consumption per head per day, for the year 1904, for domestic purposes, was 25·17 gallons. Undernoted is the analysis of the water.

### Physical Characters.

Appearance in 2ft. tube	...	Clear and colourless.
Odour	...	None.
Deposit	...	None.

### Chemical Results.

		<i>Results expressed in parts per 100,000</i>	<i>Results expressed in grains per gallon</i>
Total Solids	...	37·8	26·4
Chlorine	...	2·3	1·6
Hardness (total)	...	22	15·4
Nitrites	...	Nil	Nil
Nitrates	...	·21	·14
Free Ammonia	...	·000	·000
Organic Ammonia	...	·0028	·0019
Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours at 80 deg. F.	...	·015	·010

During the year water has been laid on to 10 houses, 2 dairy farms, and 3 inns or hotels, displacing private supplies, condemned for being polluted.

## MONTHLY ANALYSES OF SEWAGE AND EFFLUENTS.

Crude Sewage.

Effluent from Primary Filters.

	Chlorine	Nitrites	Nitrates	Free Ammonia	Organic Ammonia	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 deg. F.	Chlorine	Nitrites	Nitrates	Free Ammonia	Organic Ammonia	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 deg. F.
January	8.4	—	—	2.7	.6	4.5	7	trace	1.84	1.6	.13	1.24
February	8.4	—	—	5.56	.39	3.7	5	,,	1.4	.62	.10	1.08
March	9.8	—	—	4.	.4	3.8	8.4	,,	.51	1.6	.13	1.84
April	9	—	—	4	.5	2.09	10.8	m.t.	1.34	3.48	.48	.60
May	12.4	—	—	5.	.48	1.7	9.2	trace	1.06	1.5	.12	.76
June	5.7	—	—	2.4	.44	4.9	9.3	m.t.	.93	1.2	.18	1.2
July	14.	—	—	5.	1.	3.6	9.1	trace	.46	2.5	.22	.56
August	8.4	—	—	4.5	.45	1.4	7.7	free	.31	2.2	.16	.83
September	12.6	—	—	4.6	.52	3.6	10.5	—	.5	1.4	.2	1.74
October	14	—	—	9.5	1.1	6.	10.5	m.t.	.85	2.0	.2	1.
November												
December												
Aver. 1904	10.2	—	—	4.7	.58	3.52	8.7	—	.92	1.8	.19	1.08
Aver. 1903	9.3	—	—	6.	.4	2.8	7.6	—	.46	2.	.12	.64

Effluent from Secondary Filters.

Effluent as it enters River.

January	7.7	prsnt.	2.	.37	.08	.56	9.1	m.t.	1.76	1.5	.03	.85
February	5	m.t.	1.44	.21	.04	.92	6.3	trace	1.4	1.05	.09	.96
March	7	,,	2.57	.5	.05	1.1	6.3	m.t.	1.5	.75	.06	1.02
April	11.4	,,	1.48	1.5	.12	.34	9.2	free	.88	4.8	.18	.68
May	5.5	nil	.92	.5	.02	.32	9	trace	.74	2.03	.2	.87
June	11	m.t.	2.	.7	.07	.56	11.8	,,	.38	3.2	.19	1.2
July	9.8	prsnt.	.54	2.2	.08	.56	9.1	mkd.	.36	2.75	.06	.83
August	8.4	,,	1.17	1.5	.11	.64	9.1	prsnt.	.64	2.25	.13	.70
September	9.8	—	.85	1.5	.12	.46	10.5	—	.47	2.6	.22	.82
October	11.9	m.t.	.92	1.5	.3	.91	11.2	free	.42	6.2	1.5	1.26
November												
December												
Aver. 1904	8.7	—	1.38	1.04	.09	.63	9.1	—	.85	2.7	.26	.91
Aver. 1903	7.4	—	1.03	.72	.05	.39	8.1	—	.5	2.2	.1	.74



## WORK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Owing to the resignation of Mr. Butler, the Sanitary Inspector—to whose knowledge of the district I was greatly indebted at my first commencing duty, in the previous year—there is a break in the continuity of the statistics, as may be seen in referring to the present Sanitary Inspector's report. The systematic inspection of the district has, however, been continued under my personal supervision. It is hoped that every house, etc., in the district will have been inspected by the end of 1905.

The chief nuisances detected are caused by over-crowding, and from defective water closets and pans. A very large number of water-closets are hand-flushed, there being no flushing cistern, and in many cases no water laid on to the house even. In consequence drains and sewers get blocked from insufficient flushing, and pans are dirty and foul. The undernoted report was presented to the Council, upon a part of the district, in which this state of affairs was rife.

### *Report upon the Sanitary state of part of North Town District.*

From November 29th to December 3rd, inclusive, a systematic inspection was made by the Sanitary Inspector and myself, of Queen Street, Denmark Street, Alexandra Street, and Prince's Terrace.

Queen Street houses numbered 1 to 12, inclusive ; number of inhabitants, 62. Water is not "laid on" to any of the houses, there are no sinks in the kitchens or sculleries, or any provision made for the disposal of waste water, with the exception of the gulley for the rain-water spout, many of which are imperfect, and all are too small to be used for waste water disposal. Each house is provided with a w.c. pan of an obsolete type, and nearly all were foul. Complaint is made of frequent stoppages. None of the w.c.'s have any flushing cistern, or any provision made for systematic flushing. The water supply for the whole of the row is furnished by one stand-pipe, with a  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. tap. This is at the bottom of the garden of No. 1, 20 yards distant from the house, and 70 yards distant from No. 12, thus entailing a journey for each of the tenants of from 40 to 140 yards, for all the water used for domestic purposes. There is a large tank of about 48 cubic feet capacity, 7 feet from the water tap. This is stated to be filled by hand each week, and used for flushing the main drain, but it fails to touch the branch drains from the houses. The tenants complain of the smell arising at times from their



drains. The outlet of the main drain into the intercepting sewer was foul, though only recently renewed. The water supply is insufficient for domestic purposes, and the lack of flushing apparatus to the w.c.'s causes periodical nuisances and stoppages.

**Denmark Street.** Houses on east side numbered 13 to 24 inclusive, and number of inhabitants 53. This side of Denmark Street is exactly similar to Queen Street, and the remarks as to insufficient water supply and lack of flushing apparatus, and foulness of pans, and repeated stoppages and nuisance, apply to this with even greater intensity, as there are no means of flushing even the main drain. The outlet of the drain at the inspection chamber, was foul, there being nearly two inches of fairly solid excrement visible in the chamber and end of drain, with a thin stream of sewage meandering through it.

The western or higher side of the street, numbered 1 to 12 houses Nos. 1 to 4 (26 inhabitants) have one water tap at the bottom of the garden of No. 1, 26 yards distant from the furthest house supplied. Pans of 1, 2, and 4 were dirty and foul. There is a dilapidated flushing tank for the main drain, which, from its state, does not seem to have been in use for a considerable time. This tank is distant from a school nine yards, and there is frequent complaint of smell arising from it. Nos. 5 and 12 supplied with water from one stand pipe distant 50 yards from furthest house. Number of inhabitants 33. None of the houses have any proper provision for waste water disposal, nor any means of flushing efficiently and regularly the w.c.'s. The outlet of the drain here (12-inch drain) was three-quarters full of fairly solid excrement. It was noted that when the intercepting sewer was flushed, the sewage "dammed" back into this drain, from improper junction at the inspection chamber.

**Alexandra Street.** Nos. 1 to 3 have one service stand pipe, for water supply supplying nine people. There is no water laid on to any of the w.c.'s. Nos. 4 and 5 are combined into one house, and have the water laid on to the house, but not to the w.c. Nos. 6 to 13 have one stand pipe, supplying 35 people, furthest distance to be carried, 50 yards. Nos. 14 to 17, one stand pipe, 18 people. No flushing for w.c.'s. There is a tank for flushing the main drain—in a dilapidated condition—stated not to have been used for two years (query). Complaint of bad smell from it at times. Alexandra House (two houses combined): two w.c.'s, no means for flushing, water laid on to scullery, number of inhabitants, 9.



**Prince's Terrace.** No. 1, no flushing to w.c.; Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, ditto; No. 11, inspection chamber imperfect, stopper of cleansing branch being off. Nos. 12 to 16, 18 and 19 are without means of flushing the w.c.'s. Prince's Terrace, generally speaking, has a sufficient water supply for domestic purposes, each house, with the exception of 15 and 16, having a distinct supply, these two being supplied from one stand pipe.

**Recommendations etc.** It is obvious that the water supply for general domestic purposes for Queen Street, Denmark Street, and Alexandra Street, is totally insufficient. It is agreed generally that for domestic purposes 25 gallons of water per day per head are necessary (this is the quantity used per head in Aldershot), and for this quantity to be carried the distance required, even in the nearest houses, entails such labour on the individual as to become an improbability of its being done. The average population per house for the district is 5.6 persons, which means for each house 140 gallons per day to be carried distances varying from 40 to 140 yards. Much less than this quantity means danger to the health of the inhabitants.

The complaints of smells from the drainage system, and the generally foul state of the w.c. pans shew that these are not flushed sufficiently, and render them each and every one a nuisance under Sect. 91 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

The continued blocking or stoppage of the intercepting sewer is primarily due to this cause.

I recommend that notice be served upon the owners of all the property aforementioned, viz., Queen Street, Denmark Street, Alexandra Street, and Prince's Terrace, North Town, under Sect. 36 Public Health Act, 1875, to provide sufficient water closet accommodation, and under Sect. 62 (on the report of the Surveyor, if, on investigation, he sees fit) to provide a proper water supply for each house; that is, that each house be supplied with water for ordinary domestic purposes, and that each w.c. be supplied with a sufficient flushing cistern.

Orders have been given by the Council for the carrying out—in their entirety—my recommendations.

There is complaint of the procrastination and dilatoriness of owners and occupiers to remedy sanitary defects, when notice has been served upon them. This seems to have been habitual in past years, and not confined to the owners, etc., alone, the contractors who have undertaken the work being frequently to blame. This increases unnecessarily the work of the staff. More stringent measures have been taken in the latter months, to insure promptitude in carrying out the necessary alterations for abatement.



As noted under the heading of Diarrhœa, much illness is caused by the insanitary state of the house yards. Decaying vegetable and animal matter is thrown or falls on the earth, and contaminates the soil, and there is difficulty in cleansing. Yards and passages, if paved, can be easily swept and cleansed, and damp near the dwellings would be prevented. As noted previously, it would be a step in the right direction to make it compulsory in the future for yards to be covered with some impermeable material.

Overcrowding is still exceedingly rife, and the failure of the Council to ratify the decision of the Sanitation Committee, to institute bye-laws as regards houses let in lodgings, has rendered nugatory all steps taken to remedy the nuisance. It is in houses let in lodgings that practically all the overcrowding takes place. Whole families, as many as nine people, have been found occupying one room. It is a common occurrence to find the householder and his family occupying one bedroom, whilst every other room in the house is occupied by different families, varying from two to nine people. These are not isolated cases, but are recurring week by week and month by month. Such streets as Sebastopol Road, Crimea Road, Alexandra Road, Albert Road, King's Road, Waterloo Road, Newport Road, Lime Street, Edward Street, Little Wellington Street, Herrett Street, and many others, are permeated with such houses. In the majority of cases, on notice being given, some of the tenants are moved out, but we, in many cases, find in a week or two, that others equally as numerous have taken their place, and the unending routine of notice and moving on continues, with no ultimate benefit. Then the displaced lodgers simply move into other houses just as crowded, hoping that the Sanitary Staff may not find them.

Were it sufficiently known that bye-laws for such houses would not deleteriously affect the respectable man or woman who let their room to one person, and that the effect of their registration of such room would be merely a nominal affair, there would, I think, not have been the outcry against bye-laws that has arisen. Much misunderstanding has arisen concerning the scope and intention of such, but there is not space for me to enter fully into the matter at this time.

In 67 houses overcrowding was found during the year. In 21 no recurrence has been found to have taken place.

### **COMMON LODGING HOUSES.**

There are seven common lodging houses registered in the district, a decrease of two from last year, but there are many houses known to the Sanitary Staff that are to all intents and purposes common lodging-houses. Action was taken with regard



to one of these, but the Magistrates decided against the Council. Notice of appeal was given, but was not carried out. This decision, both of the Magistrates and of the Council, has rendered it more and more difficult to secure anything like comfort and cleanliness to the class of people frequenting these houses. Beds are in many cases occupied day and night, food is cooked in the rooms so used, and the kitchen is also used as a bedroom. The moral state of children brought up in such surroundings is too hideous to contemplate, but owing to the lack of powers to deal with these things, we can only protest, and trust that the more intimate knowledge now available of the evils, and further reflection, will lead those responsible to reconsider their attitude towards legislation.

The common lodging houses are kept in, speaking generally, an excellent manner. One or two require unremitting attention, to keep them up to the necessary standard of cleanliness and ventilation.

### **THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT.**

The four houses in Brighton Road, with regard to which action was taken under this Act last year, have been pulled down, and a much required improvement to that road has resulted. Eight houses in Drury Lane have been condemned as uninhabitable, under the same Act, and have been closed.

There is a great lack in the district of the type of houses which have been erected by the local authorities under these Acts, in many places. There is no provision made here, except in a very few houses, for the married man and his wife, with or without one or two children, whose income is such that it will not pay a rental of 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per week. This rental is prohibitive to the working man earning 18s. to 25s. per week. They are, in consequence, forced either to take a house, and sub-let the rooms, or else to become themselves sub-tenants. It is amongst these that overcrowding frequently becomes dangerous. Not content with letting one or two rooms, at half the rental, only too frequently greed becomes rampant, and veritable rookeries are the result. In certain streets previously named, every house is, or has been, and under present conditions will be, more or less of such type. Were respectable tenement dwellings built, whereby one, two, or three rooms could be let off in proper flats, and with proper provision for privacy and sanitary requirements, much of the present disgraceful state of affairs, might be prevented, but at the same time, bye-laws for the regulation of such would be necessary. Whether this is to be done by the local authority or by private enterprise is a matter for the public to decide, but to the present time private enterprise has not moved in the required direction.



## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are two establishments registered, one a gut-scraping business, situated at The Gold. As reported last year, this place is not satisfactory, and no effort is made by the owner to keep it so. Only its complete isolation prevents my taking steps to have the place condemned. The second place is tripe cleaning and boiling. This I am satisfied with. Every precaution is taken to keep the place free from nuisance.

## SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are four registered slaughter houses. We find it difficult to get the occupiers to keep up the necessary standard of cleanliness. Familiarity breeds contempt with the employees, and what the Sanitary Staff find obnoxious, they seem to think is nothing to bother about. Constant inspection is found necessary.

## FISH FRYING ESTABLISHMENTS.

There has been an increase in the number of these during the year, and in some of the cases a considerable nuisance has been caused by the establishment of the place, and this has been the first notice the Sanitary Authority has had of there being such a place. As conducted here the majority of them must at all times cause some disagreeable effluvia in their neighbourhood, as cotton seed oil is used in lieu of lard, and the pans are rarely, if ever, cleansed. It is becoming essential that some restriction must be placed on the erection of these places, as it has been found that the most insanitary and unsavoury places are used, and it is only by chance that the Sanitary Staff find them out. They ought to be classed either amongst offensive trades or at least as workplaces, so that a register may be formed, and inspection be systematically enforced.

## BAKE-HOUSES.

There are 20 bake-houses in the Town. One of these is an underground bake-house, and another may be termed as quasi underground. One underground bake-house was closed at the beginning of the year. Some of the bake-houses still leave much to be done in the way of better ventilation, and one or two have to be sharply watched on the score of cleanliness. On the contrary side, there are one or two that may usefully be exhibited as models of how bake-houses ought to be erected and kept.



## **COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.**

There are 8 cowkeepers on the register, a decrease of 2 from last year. In my last Annual Report I stated that the cowsheds were not satisfactory, and though much has been done to try and remedy them, I cannot yet report that they have reached even what may be called the most moderate degree of modern efficiency. It is impossible to instil into the mind of the average cowkeeper and his assistants that his methods of thirty years ago can possibly be wrong. He believes that manure left in the stalls spells warmth, and that blocking up crevices to stop free ventilation, spells warmth and more milk, that cleaning the udders and teats of cows previous to milking is unnecessary, and that such a thing as the ablution of his own hands between each milking would probably result in his death. This is no fancy picture, these are absolute replies given to me personally on my visits. I have purposely made my visits at milking times, and seen the filthy manner it is carried on, and have pointed out to several the presence of filth and bedding in the milk. In the worst of the cowsheds I have insisted on new floors of impermeable material, but still I cannot get them to cleanse them. Every endeavour has been made to educate the cowman, but prejudice and the belief that the ways of their fathers and grandfathers cannot be improved upon is too deeply rooted to be eradicated. Moral suasion has failed after nearly two years' trial, and nothing now remains but to instil progress through the medium of the law.

## **DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.**

There are 56 milksellers on the register, an increase of 27 from last year. This large increase is due to many unregistered milkshops having been detected and compelled to register. The larger dairies are kept well, and only in a few cases have alterations had to be made. The smaller milkshops, places where milk is sold along with general goods, meat, vegetables, groceries, paraffin oil, etc., are a fertile source of trouble and danger. The milk is so frequently kept in an open tin on the counter, and becomes contaminated with dust, dirt, and flies, and open to receive infectious material from customers. An addition to the bye-laws of a regulation such as has been passed by the Southend Town Council, and approved of by the Local Government Board, to the effect that "Every retail purveyor of milk shall cause every vessel containing milk to be protected from dust, flies and other sources of contamination by means of suitable covers," would undoubtedly be beneficial.



## **FOOD INSPECTION.**

During 1904 10 carcasses of animals have been removed from the South Camp Abattoirs and destroyed. In all cases the carcasses have been affected by Tuberculosis. The method of procedure in the Camp is for the officer in charge of the Supply Dépôt to notify me that an animal or carcass has failed to pass the inspectors. In consequence the contractor retains this carcass, and formerly could dispose of it as he pleased. Now the Local Authority step in and seize and destroy what portion they may consider as unfit for human food. This throws a considerable expense for cartage upon the Town community, and in event of a Compensation Bill—such as was presented to Parliament during the year—coming into force, would lay a very heavy burden indeed upon the district, were the compensation provided from local sources. I deemed it necessary, in conjunction with the Clerk, to call the attention of the Member for the Division to this matter, when the Bill was referred to a committee, as an argument in favour of the compensation being provided from Imperial sources.

An attempt was made to have all animals slaughtered in the Town Abattoirs inspected before leaving the slaughter Houses, but owing to the butchers' refusal to meet us with regard to reasonable hours, the matter fell through. Inspection has now, however, been systematically done at the retail shops and stores, and the butchers have only themselves to blame should untoward results to their trade, happen. It is rather a remarkable occurrence that no case of Tuberculosis or other disease has ever been reported from a private slaughter house, when so many cases occur in the Camp Abattoirs, where it is known that rigid inspection is enforced, and yet the private abattoirs provide at least an equal quantity of meat. Taking this into consideration as well as the difficulty experienced in keeping the places as clean as they ought to be, there is certainly a good case for Public Abattoirs, under the control of the Council.

Fruit and fish have also been carefully inspected at intervals, and hawkers have had special attention. No seizure has been required to be made during the year.

## **COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.**

The collection and disposal of house refuse is under the Surveyor's Department, though any lack in its being efficiently done, or any nuisance caused thereby, is reported to the Health Department. The removal by the Council's employees is, on the whole, performed in a very satisfactory manner. Some of the men, however, are not careful to remove any refuse that may



have escaped from the so-called receptacle, but allow it to lie about until the scavenger at a future date removes it. For the fifth successive year attention is called to the unsatisfactory state of the receptacles used by the community for the storage of house refuse. The bye-laws distinctly state that a suitable vessel or receptacle, properly constructed and furnished with a sufficient covering to prevent the escape of the contents, shall in every case be used. Of the 3,500 houses approximately in the Town, I question if 100 can be found that will meet the requirements of the bye-laws.

A circular was sent round to the principal traders in the Town in May last calling attention to their breaches of the bye-laws as regards trade refuse, but no notice has been taken. The subject is one that must be referred to the Council as a whole. It is not just to take a few offenders and allow the majority to escape. The bye-laws must be enforced as a whole or allowed, as at present, to remain a dead letter, with the consequent continued unsanitary state of the yards and streets, and its resultant disease. House and trade refuse are taken to the Destructor in Ash Road and consumed.

## **HOUSE DRAINAGE AND EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.**

Practically all the houses, with the exception of a few in the outlying districts and between Newport and Waterloo Roads and North Lane, are provided with w.c.'s connected with the sewers. As stated elsewhere, a great number of w.c.'s are hand-flushed, a method that is generally found inefficient. A beginning has now been made, however, to have all these remedied.

## **SEWAGE DISPOSAL.**

All the sewage from the Town is conveyed to the Farm at Ash Road, where it is pumped on to the bacteria beds. There are two sets of beds, primary and secondary contacts. The effluent proceeds from the secondary beds to meander through a long series of channels in the earth, by which means it is completely aerated, the resultant effluent is then conveyed to the Blackwater River.

Samples of the different effluents are taken each month for analysis, and a high standard of purity is obtained. See Analytical Table, which, however, is incomplete from the unfinished state of the new Laboratory.



## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

There are 21 Factories and 139 Workshops on the register, for a detailed account of which see Sanitary Inspector's report. The inspection of the Workshops, and as far as has been possible, of Workplaces, has been done in a systematic manner, and all on the register have been visited.

**Dressmakers and Milliners.** These are all fairly well kept. In one establishment overcrowding was found. I find that my predecessor had warned this same place two years ago, but only learned this at a later date than my visit, else prosecution would have been recommended.

**Tailors' Shop.** These places, though means are provided for efficient ventilation, are frequently found close and stuffy, from the habit of the workmen in closing up all openings. The workshops, taken as a whole, are large and roomy.

**Laundries.** These have been kept in a very satisfactory state throughout the year. In nearly all cases now the floors have been renewed, and can be kept well drained.

**Factories.** These have been, on the whole, satisfactory, as far as sanitary arrangements are concerned. One Mineral Water Factory was reported to H.M.'s Inspector as being in a generally foul and insanitary state, being part of a large stable, with only a partial partition between. Fungi, etc., were growing from crevices in the floor. This place was not on the register, and had escaped notice.

**Home Workers.** The majority of home workers are employed by the Garrison Needle Work Association, in the making of shirts, and as the Military Authorities claim that these are not subject to the Act, the returns are only sent as a matter of courtesy. I understand that since the last return the number residing in the Town has been considerably reduced.

Excluding these, the number of out-workers is a comparatively small one—22 in number—but it is obvious to the Health Department that there must be many more, though we have been unable this year to ensure the lists being sent.



# METEOROLOGICAL RETURNS FOR 1904.

1904.	Dry Bulb Thermometer	Wet Bulb Thermometer	Maximum Thermometer	Minimum Thermometer	Highest Temperature recorded	Date	Lowest Temperature recorded	Date	Mean Temperature for Month	Mean Range of Temperature	Relative Humidity	Rainfall in inches	Number of days on which rain fell
January	37.96	37.06	43.34	38.25	52.5	13th	19	1st	38.09	10.49	92	4.06	28
February	38.3	36.4	43.52	33.62	51.9	20th	26	29th	38.9	25.9	84	3.50	26
March	39.03	33.93	45.92	32.99	55.96	9th	24.4	12th	39.45	12.93	62	1.6	23
April	48.94	45.65	54.97	40.51	64.08	14th	31.1	26th	47.74	14.46	78	1.31	15
May	53.4	50.2	59.32	44.58	69.98	16th	32.5	20th	51.96	14.74	79	3.28	22
June	58.2	53.8	64.2	47.05	76.1	30th	38.3	28th	57.06	38.07	73	0.89	14
July	65.96	60.95	73	53.1	84.5	17th	43.59	1st	63	19.9	73	1.60	15
August	62.9	57.4	69.06	49	85.	4th	35.63	25th	60.31	49.39	69	2.23	17
September	55.08	55.21	62.09	43.74	70.27	5th	31.1	21st	52.9	18.35	81	1.46	13
October	48.7	47.5	55.47	42	64.68	18th	28.7	15th	48.7	13.6	91	1.86	18
November	40.95	39.9	46.95	34.67	57.28	9th	19	26th	40.8	12.2	92	.48	12
December	40	38.9	45.08	35.06	54.37	16th	23	22nd	39.57	9.02	91	3.11	21
Means	48.11	46.41	55.24	41.21	—	—	—	—	49.24	19.92	80.5	25.38	224
Means, 1903	55.53	45.93	53.55	43.24	—	—	—	—	48.14	14.57	73.1	40.16	222



TABLE I.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births		Deaths under 1 year, Total		Deaths at all ages, Total		Total deaths in pub- lic institutions in the District	Deaths of Non-resi- dents registered in public institutions in the district		Deaths of Residents registered in public institutions beyond the district		Deaths at all ages, Nett	
		Number	Rate per 1000 population	Number	Rate per 1000 population	Number	Rate per 1000 population		Deaths registered in public institutions in the district	Deaths registered in public institutions beyond the district	Number	Rate per 1000 population		
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1894	13780	512	37.1	70	130	226	16.4	0	2	*	224	16.2		
1895	14132	543	38.4	77	141	255	18	4	1	*	254	17.9		
1896	14540	523	35.9	89	170	240	16.5	4	0	*	240	16.5		
1897	14952	553	36.9	74	133	222	14.8	2	0	*	222	11.8		
1898	15376	481	31.2	87	180	239	15.5	6	0	*	239	15.5		
1899	15850	487	30.7	89	182	259	16.3	17	2	*	257	16.2		
1900	16261	472	29.0	92	194	274	16.8	10	2	38	310	18.4		
1901	16840	512	30.3	79	154	267	15.8	10	3	39	303	17.9		
1902	17318	523	30.1	57	109	184	10.6	11	1	23	206	11.8		
1903	17813	540	30.3	53	98	206	11.5	13	4	35	237	13.3		
Average for years 1894-1903	15686	514	32.9	76.7	149	237	15.2	7.7	1.5	33.3	249	15.8		
1904	18320	577	31.4	65	112	204	11.1	6	4	39	239	13		



## Notes to Table I.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

The deaths occurring in South Camp are not included in this table.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of illness, and dying there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of illness, and have died elsewhere.

\* No record has been kept of deaths of inhabitants of Aldershot who have died in Farnham Workhouse for these years.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) :—

Camp	...	...	2,746
Town	...	...	1,432
			4,178

Total population at all ages	...	16,726	} At Census of 1901.
Number of inhabited houses	...	2,941	
Average number of persons per house		5.6	

<i>Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.</i>	<i>Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.</i>
Cottage Hospital	Farnham Union
Lock Hospital	Guildford County Hospital

TABLE II.

TOWN.					SOUTH CAMP.			
<i>Year</i>	<i>Population esti- mated to middle of each year.</i>	<i>Births registered</i>	<i>Deaths at all ages</i>	<i>Deaths under 1 year.</i>	<i>Population esti- mated to middle of each year.</i>	<i>Births registered.</i>	<i>Deaths at all ages.</i>	<i>Deaths under 1 year.</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>		<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
1894	13780	512	224	70				
1895	14132	543	254	77				
1896	14540	523	240	89				
1897	14952	553	222	74				
1898	15376	481	239	87				
1899	15850	487	257	89				
1900	16261	472	310	92	16098	256	205	32
1901	16840	512	303	79	14248	254	105	22
1902	17318	523	206	57	11202	268	102	23
1903	17813	540	237	53	15056	397	98	36
Averages of Years 1894 to 1903.	15686	514	249	76	14151	294	127	28
1904	18320	577	239	65	15255	398	76	31

NOTES.—(1) Deaths of residents occurring beyond the district are included in sub-column *c* of this Table, and those of non-residents registered in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")



TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year  
1904.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in Whole District.							Total Cases notified in each Locality.		No of Cases Removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	Under 1	At Ages—Years.					Town.	South Camp.	
			1-5	5-15	15-25	25-65	Over 65			
Small-pox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria ...	58	0	28	22	5	4	0	58	13	41
Membranous croup }	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Erysipelas ...	10	0	0	1	0	9	0	10	2	0
Scarlet Fever ...	20	0	7	9	2	2	0	20	34	18
Typhus fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Relapsing fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Continued fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Plague ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Totals ...	89	0	35	32	7	15	0	89	62	59

Isolation Hospital, situate in North Town, Aldershot.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year, 1904.  
Aldershot Urban District.

	<i>Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined ages.</i>							<i>Tl. deaths in public Institu'ts in district</i>
	<i>All ages.</i>	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1-5</i>	<i>5-15</i>	<i>15-25</i>	<i>25-65</i>	<i>Over 65</i>	
Measles ... ..	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Whooping-cough ...	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup.	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	1
Croup ... ..	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Epidemic Influenza ...	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Diarrhœa ... ..	14	11	2	0	0	0	1	0
Enteritis ... ..	8	6	0	0	0	1	1	0
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).	26	0	0	1	0	24	1	1
Other Tubercular Diseases	7	1	1	1	2	1	1	0
Cancer, Malignant Disease	11	0	0	0	0	9	2	0
Bronchitis ... ..	19	10	2	1	0	2	4	0
Pneumonia ... ..	17	4	3	0	1	4	5	0
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs.	4	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of Liver }	5	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
Venereal Diseases ...	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Premature Birth ...	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	1
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition.	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heart Diseases ... ..	26	2	0	1	1	13	9	0
Accidents ... ..	7	1	1	1	3	1	0	0
All other causes ...	68	17	3	1	3	22	22	3
All causes ... ..	239	65	19	8	11	85	51	6



TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1904.  
South Camp, Aldershot.

	<i>Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined ages.</i>						
	<i>All ages.</i>	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1-5</i>	<i>5-15</i>	<i>15-25</i>	<i>25-65</i>	<i>Over 65</i>
Whooping-cough ... ..	4	3	1	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Diarrhœa ... ..	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuber- culosis).	7	0	0	0	1	6	0
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	6	3	2	0	0	1	0
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Bronchitis ... ..	4	2	0	1	0	1	0
Pneumonia ... ..	5	3	0	0	1	1	0
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of Liver }	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Venereal Diseases ... ..	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Premature Birth ... ..	10	10	0	0	0	0	0
Diseases and Accidents of Par- turation.	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Heart Diseases ... ..	3	1	0	0	0	2	0
Accidents ... ..	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Suicides ... ..	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
All other causes ... ..	19	9	0	2	4	4	0
All causes ... ..	77	31	5	4	14	23	0

# Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

## 1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
<b>Factories</b> ... .. (Including Factory Laundries.)	24	2	—
<b>Workshops</b> ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries.)	146	12	—
<b>Workplaces</b> ... ..	10	1	—
<b>Homeworkers' Premises</b> ...	8		
<b>Total</b> ... ..	188	15	—

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	2			
Want of Ventilation ... ..	6			
Overcrowding ... ..	2			
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	2		1	
Other nuisances ... ..				
Sanitary accommodations {	insufficient ... ..	2	1	
	unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	
	not separate for sexes ...			
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	1	1		
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake-houses (S.S. 97 to 100) ... ..	1	1		
Total ... ..	17	4	1	



### 3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.										Number.	
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—											
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5).										Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	0
										Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors.	0
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—											
In use during 1903 ... ..										2	
Certificates granted	{ in 1903 ... ..									1	
	{ in 1904 ... ..										
In use at the end of 1904 ... ..										1	
Homework :—										Number of	
List of Outworkers (S. 107) :—										Lists.	Out-workers
										7	
Addresses of outworkers ... {										forwarded to other Authorities ...	6
										received from other Authorities...	2
Homework in unwholesome or infected premises :—										Wearing Apparel;	Other
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S. 108) ...										3	
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises ...										1	
Order prohibiting homework in infected premises ...										1	
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of 1904.										139	

*To the Chairman and Members of the Aldershot  
Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have great pleasure in submitting you my Annual Report on the work done during the year 1904. As my term of office commenced on the 12th of July I can only report on the period from that date to the 31st December.

**HOUSE INSPECTION.** In addition to the ordinary inspections, a house to house inspection has been made of 703 houses. I have inspected 29 workshops, and have also made 7 visits to offensive trades, 8 to slaughter houses, 14 to milkshops, and 11 to dairies and cowsheds.

**NUISANCES.** In the course of inspection 756 nuisances were detected, which necessitated 231 notices being served. Of these 226 were preliminary, and 5 statutory notices.

During the time the above work has been in progress many inspections and re-inspections have been made, so as to ensure good work being done and carried out satisfactorily.

In many instances I have come across blocked drains caused by defective pipes. In almost every case they have previously been made up, and in order to remove the obstruction the pipes have been broken, instead of replacing the broken pipes with sound ones, they have merely been patched up, which is very unsatisfactory.

**HOUSE REFUSE RECEPTACLES.** It would be a great boon from a sanitary point of view, and would add a far more pleasing appearance to the Township, if the Sanitary Committee could formulate some scheme so as to provide proper movable galvanised iron receptacles for the storing of house refuse, in place of those of an insanitary type which are now in use, and which are many in number. At present the duty of providing receptacles devolves upon the tenants.

**OVERCROWDING.** I have reported 23 cases of overcrowding to the Medical Officer of Health, who has investigated same. Twenty-one cases have been abated, and no recurring has taken place. Considerable trouble and inconvenience is caused by those persons moving from one place to another, as they have to be traced to their destination.

**WATER SUPPLY TO HOUSES.** Seventy-two houses have been visited in North Town by the Medical Officer and myself, of which you have had a detailed report. I might say the work is now well in hand, and is taking up a considerable amount of my time.



On analysing the abstract of the structural work from July 12th to December 31st, 1904, I find that:—

- 6 Complaints have been received.
- 756 Nuisances detected.
- 731 Nuisances abated.
- 25 Nuisances in hand.
- 20 Houses have been lime-washed and cleansed throughout.
- 68 Rooms white-washed.
- 11 Dilapidated closets taken down and rebuilt.
- 35 Closets repaired.
- 31 Defective and filthy long hopper closets taken out.
- 33 W.C. wash down pans fixed.
- 46 W.C. pans cleansed.
- 45 W.C.'s provided with flushing cisterns.
- 26 Cisterns repaired.
- 34 Defective bell traps taken out.
- 14 Bed mattresses destroyed.
- 26 Glazed earthenware traps fixed.
- 5 Ventilating shafts erected.
- 6 Inspection chambers constructed.
- 46 Rainwater spouts and gutters repaired.
- 6 Sink pipes disconnected from sewer.
- 28 Sink pipes repaired.
- 6 Houses closed as unfit for habitation.
- 60 Yards of drainage laid or relaid.
- 14 Back yards repaired.
- 15 Nuisances from keeping animals and poultry abated.
- 22 Accumulations of offensive matter removed.
- 82 Miscellaneous nuisances abated.
- 4 Slaughter houses lime-washed.
- 7 Common lodging-houses lime-washed throughout.
- 2 Urinal floors reconstructed.
- 1 Dairy floor reconstructed.
- 2 Sanky grease gullies fixed, and
- 7 Houses provided with glazed stoneware sinks.

#### PLACES UNDER INSPECTION :—

- 4 Slaughter houses.
- 7 Common lodging-houses.
- 4 Public sanitary conveniences.
- 2 Offensive trades.
- 8 Cowsheds.
- 56 Milkshops.
- 20 Bakehouses.
- 139 Workshops and workplaces.
- 21 Factories.

## WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES.

The total number of workshops on the register is 139; factories 22.

The following is a list of the various trades:—

### TRADES :—

- 20 Bootmakers.
- 9 Dressmakers.
- 6 Milliners, etc .
- 12 Tailors.
- 14 Builders, joiners, etc.
- 5 Cabinet makers.
- 5 Saddlers.
- 3 Coach builders.
- 3 Printers.
- 9 Cycle makers.
- 4 Athletic goods makers.
- 7 Watch and clock makers.
- 6 Picture framers.
- 8 Photographers.
- 21 Bakers.
- 5 Farriers.
- 2 Offensive trades.

### FACTORIES :—

- 7 Builders.
- 2 Printers.
- 7 Mineral water manufacturers.
- 1 Laundry.
- 1 Boot shop.
- 2 Corn Dealers.
- 1 Cycle works.

The above places have been inspected by the Medical Officer and myself, as to their state of cleanliness, ventilation, and sanitary arrangements. During the course of inspection several nuisances were found to exist. In one case a workshop was without sanitary conveniences. Preliminary notices have been served to remedy the defects, which have been complied with.



## HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

There are 76 licensed drivers on the books, and 67 licensed vehicles.

Since commencing my duties I have collected all the license fees that were due for the year 1904, which amounted to £20 7 0

Two persons have been licensed as drivers ... ..	2	0
Two special carriage licenses have been granted ... ..	10	0
And two special driver's licenses have been granted ... ..	2	0

---

Total ... .. £21 1 0

There are three cab ranks within the district, one at the Grove, one in High Street, and one against the East Cavalry Barracks. These ranks are registered for 6, 2, and 24 vehicles respectively.

The present system of issuing temporary licenses is totally inadequate to cope with the large influx of drivers and vehicles coming into the Town when the races are on. I am endeavouring to ascertain the method in force at other towns where races are held, so that shortly I hope to report you further on the matter.

## RENUMBERING OF HOUSES.

The houses in St. George's Road and St. Joseph's Road have been renumbered, for which I found it necessary to serve 104 notices.

## CHIMNEY FIRES.

One prosecution has been made in a case of chimney firing, for which offence the offender was mulcted in a penalty of 7s. 6d.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

LEVI CONNOR, A.R.S.I.,

Sanitary Inspector.

Municipal Buildings,  
Grosvenor Road,  
Aldershot.

# CHAPTER IV

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT

BY JAMES M. SMITH

NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

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