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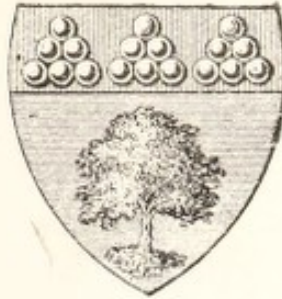
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Aldershot Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH;

ALSO

ANNUAL SCHOOL REPORT,

FOR

1909

BY

E. W. ROUTLEY, M.D., D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

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*TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE ALDERSHOT
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the health of your district during 1909.

I desire to thank you for the consideration and courtesy which you have displayed to me during the year, and also my official colleagues and staff for the assistance always afforded me.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. W. ROUTLEY.

ALDERSHOT URBAN DISTRICT.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR 1909.

Area of Urban District	...	...	...	...	4,178 acres
Rateable Value (Town)	...	...	...	...	£94,500
Population at Census, 1901 (Town)	...	...	...	...	16,726
Number of Inhabited Houses at Census, 1901 (Town)	...	...	...	...	2,941
Average number of persons per house at Census, 1901 (Town)	...	...	...	...	5·6
Population, estimated to July 1st, 1909 (Town)					21,072
Birth Rate, 1909, in Urban District	...	...	...	...	29·3
Average Birth Rate for previous 10 years				...	28·5
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	9·7
Average Death Rate for previous 10 years				...	10·7
Zymotic Death Rate	...	...	...	...	1·0
Infantile Mortality in Urban District	85
Average Infant Mortality for previous 10 years				...	105

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REPORT.

—:0:—

POPULATION.—The average population of the South Camp for the year 1909 is returned at 15,009. The population for the town is not easily estimated, owing to the constant change of a large portion of the inhabitants. On the supposition that the town has increased in population since 1901, when the the census was taken, at the same rate as it did from 1891 to 1901, we arrive at the figure 21,072, as being the number of persons living in the town in the middle of 1909. If one could discover the exact number of inhabited houses at the same time, any great error in calculation of population could be easily avoided, since it was found at the last census that 5.6 persons, on the average, lived in every inhabited house, and it is improbable that anything more than a slight change in this respect has taken place. The Rate Collector informs me that the average number of assessments for the two half-years was 4172, and, making a deduction of 300 assessments on uninhabited property, and also a deduction of 100 as representing the approximate number of houses that are empty at one and the same time, the estimated number of inhabited houses is seen to be 3772. This figure multiplied by 5.6 would give a population of 21,123, which is very near the figure obtained by the official method.

The figures of school attendance are sometimes a help in checking estimates of population. The average number on the books in 1909 was 3252; school children constituted 15.8 per cent. of the whole population in 1901. If the conditions remained the same they would represent 20,582 people in 1909. The conditions, however, are now not quite similar, since by a recent resolution of the Education Committee they are now kept at school until 14 years of age; it is probable therefore that they do not represent so large a population, and therefore the school attendance would tend to show that the number of inhabitants is considerably

below that obtained by assuming a constant rate of increase. In view, however, of the fluctuating character of the population, and of the consequent impossibility of obtaining accurate figures, I have decided to keep to the official estimate of 21,072.

Population of Aldershot Urban District :—

1891.	1901.	Estimated July 1st, 1909.
Town 12,641	16,726	21,072
South Camp ... 12,954	14,248	15,009
Total 25,595	30,974	36,081

The average population of the South Camp in 1909 was as follows :—

Men	12,423
Women	942
Children	1,644
	<hr/>
	15,009

showing an increase of 469 over 1908.

AREA.—The area of the Aldershot Urban District is 4,178 acres.

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

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—14·7 per acre.

GEOLOGY.—The northern part of the district is on the Lower Middle and Upper Bagshot Sands; the southern portion lies on the London Clay. The eastern boundary is formed by the Blackwater River, along the banks of which the soil is alluvial.

The highest point in the district is 393 feet, and the lowest point 231 feet, above Ordnance Datum.

OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT.—225 aged persons were receiving the benefits of this Act on June 30th, 1909.

RATEABLE VALUE : ALDERSHOT TOWN ONLY.—

1901	...	£77,840.
1902	...	£80,827.
1903	...	£83,946.
1904	...	£87,064.
1905	...	£89,406.
1906	...	£91,453.
1907	...	£92,776.
1908	...	£93,000.
1909	...	£94,500.

The rateable value in 1909 for the South Camp was £53,250, making a total value of £147,750.

ADOPTIVE ACTS OF PARLIAMENT in force in the district :—

Public Health Amendment Act, 1890	} Adopted Feb., 1891.
Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890	
Private Street Works Act, 1872, adopted July, 1907.	

ADOPTIVE ACTS, which will be adopted by the Council in 1910 :—

Public Health Amendment Act, 1907.
Notification of Births Act, 1907.

BYELAWS in force in the district :—

Cleansing of Footways, Pavements, and Cesspools.
Nuisances.
Common Lodging Houses.
Slaughter Houses.
Hackney Carriages.
Pleasure Grounds.
New Streets and Buildings.
Mortuary.
Offensive Trades.
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.
Houses let in Lodgings.
Tents, Vans, and Sheds.

It is expected that byelaws for the regulation of Taxi-Cabs, and revised byelaws for New Buildings will be introduced in 1910.

BIRTHS.—1058 births were registered. This number includes 14 births to women belonging to the town, but which took place in the Farnham Union Workhouse,

Town ...	522	{	Males	247	(30 illegitimate)
			Females	275	
S. Camp	536	{	Males	279	(1 illegitimate)
			Females	257	

ILLEGITIMACY.—31 Births (Town 18, Farnham Workhouse 12, S. Camp 1) were registered as illegitimate: a proportion in the Town of 5·8 per cent. of the total births.

STILL BIRTHS.—During 1909, 12 still births were notified to me as occurring in the town.

BIRTH RATES.—The following table shows the Birth Rates, calculated per 1,000 living, for the last five years:—

	Whole district.	Town.	South Camp.	England & Wales
1905	29·8	30·0	29·5	27·9
1906	32·8	30·6	35·8	27·0
1907	31·4	27·4	36·8	26·3
1908	29·3	26·9	32·6	26·5
1909	29·3	24·7	35·7	25·6

Neither the birth-rate for the Town nor that for the South Camp, when considered separately, can be regarded as giving any accurate indication of the fertility of the two sections of inhabitants. A large number of the children registered as born in the Military Lying-in Hospital belong to families who ordinarily live in the Town, the wives of a great many soldiers not on the strength undergoing their accouchements in that institution. The following figures are supplied to me by the courtesy of Major Green, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Cases of Parturition admitted to the Louise Margaret Hospital, 1909:—

Women admitted from	Number.
North Camp	24
South Camp	171
Other Camps	36
Aldershot Town	134
Farnborough Town	40
Other Districts	10
Total	415

It is clear therefore that the rate for births registered in each district is unduly low in the case of the Town, and higher than it should be represented in the South Camp. It is evident also that the recorded birth-rates for all the districts around Aldershot, and those in the neighbourhood of military camps, must be entirely misleading ones. A complete correction, again, is not possible, as the cases admitted into this Hospital do not necessarily indicate live births, which alone are registrable. Under the circumstances, I believe that the birth-rate of the whole District (29·3) will give a more accurate idea of the fertility of the district, although, from the above figures, it is certain that even then the recorded figure is higher than it should be, owing to the influx of women from other districts into the Hospital.

DEATHS.—305 deaths took place in the Urban District during 1909—187 in the Town and 118 in the S. Camp. The deaths of a certain number of persons who were brought into Aldershot by reason of sickness, etc., and died in Public Institutions there, are included in these figures, while a considerable number of Aldershot residents who died in public institutions elsewhere, and whose deaths have been notified to me, are not included. Obviously, in order that we may get an idea of the mortality in Aldershot, it is necessary that only the deaths of residents should be considered. 57 deaths of Aldershot people occurred in the Workhouse Infirmary at Farnham, and 6 others took place in other Hospitals outside the district.

Thus corrected, the figures stand as follows:—

Aldershot Urban District	Total	351
Town	249	}
S. Camp	102	

The Death Rates for the last five years are as follows:—

	Whole District.	Town.	South Camp.	England & Wales
1905	7·8	11·7	3·5	15·2
1906	11·0	14·7	6·3	15·4
1907	9·6	12·2	5·8	15·0
1908	9·6	11·8	6·6	14·7
1909	9·7	11·8	6·8	14·5

The death rate calculated per 1,000 of the estimated population, reached practically the lowest figure on record.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.—10 deaths were uncertified: 8 in the Town, 2 in the Camp. Those in which there may be some cause for suspicion are doubtless reported to the Coroner, but the proportion in the Town, namely, 4·3 per cent. of the total deaths, is much higher than it ought to be.

INQUESTS.—25 inquests (Town 15, S. Camp 10) were held during the year.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—90 deaths of children under 1 year of age took place in Aldershot during 1908, corresponding to a mortality of 85 per 1,000 registered births for the whole district; one of the lowest rates in the whole country. If one takes the Town and the Camp separately, the rate in the Town is seen to be 105, and that in the Camp 65 per 1,000 births. Reliance on these figures would, however, be misleading if regarded separately; as I have pointed out in previous reports, a large number of births which belong to residents in the Town take place in the Lying-in Hospital in the Camp, and are registered in the Camp. A certain proportion of these infants, however, die during the first year, after having been removed to their parents' quarters in the Town; so that the rate of mortality is unduly raised in the Town, owing to the smaller number of births registered there, and unduly decreased in the Camp from the opposite cause. So that it is fairer and more accurate to state the Infantile Mortality Rate for the whole district—namely, 85 per 1,000 registered births.

As remarked in former Annual Reports, premature birth accounts for the largest number of deaths from an individual cause. The proportion of these deaths (namely, 25 per cent. of the total deaths) is excessive, as it always is in garrison towns, and is probably explained by the frequency of syphilitic disease in the parents. 9 deaths resulted from Whooping Cough, and 20 from diseases of the respiratory organs, some of these latter possibly being the results of former Whooping Cough. Deaths from diarrhœal diseases were comparatively small in number, only 10 occurring from these diseases, and mainly between the ages of 4 months and 8 months. The summer and autumn months were cool and wet, and therefore especially favourable to

infant life. The infant mortality was considerably below the average (namely, 105) for the previous ten years, and the rate must be considered as a very satisfactory one.

During the year a large number of stout cards bearing on the feeding of infants have been circulated throughout the town, and the local Midwives have kindly distributed for me numbers of pamphlets on "How to take care of the Baby." These are also distributed by myself, in appropriate cases, at the Medical Inspection of School Children.

A Woman Health Visitor is about to be appointed in 1910, who will visit cases under my direction, advise, and report. She will also combine with these duties those of School Nurse.

In connection with the whole subject of Infant Mortality, and the question of efficient treatment of defects revealed by the medical inspection of school children, I issued the following report to the Council in 1909. I am glad to be able to report that they decided to adopt the Notification of Births Act, and to make the appointment of Health Visitor indicated above. The Education Committee, who will also appropriate a portion of the Nurse's services, were likewise warmly in favour of the proposal.

Report of Medical Officer of Health on the proposed adoption of the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

This Act is the outcome of the attempts of earnest sanitarians for many years to obtain earlier notifications of births, with the view of taking preventive measures against the prevailing infantile mortality. At the National Conference on Infant Mortality in 1906 strong expression was given to the view that early notification of births was absolutely necessary in order that the problem may be efficiently attacked. The Act is an adoptive one: that is to say, it may be enforced by any Local Authority if they wish it. Further, the County Council have the power to adopt the Act for any district of the County if they so desire, and to charge the expenses connected therewith to that particular district. Shortly, the Act provides that in any area in which it has been adopted it shall be the duty of the father of the child, if he is actually residing in the house, and of any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of, or within, six hours after the birth, to give notice in writing to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours.

The above notification is to the Medical Officer of Health and is in addition to, and not in substitution for, the registration of the birth in the usual way to the Registrar. The births of still-born children have also to be notified in the same way.

Up to the present time in England 140 Authorities have adopted the Act, namely, Metropolitan Authorities 19, County Boroughs 44, smaller Boroughs 36, Urban District Councils 41; total 140.

METHOD OF ADOPTION.

The following course has to be taken :—

- (1) Special notice of the Council meeting, and of the intention to propose the resolution adopting the Act in the district must be given to every member of the Council at least one calendar month before the meeting.
- (2) The resolution of adoption must be passed at the meeting of the Council.
- (3) After being adopted the resolution must be published in a local newspaper.
- (4) A copy of the resolution is then to be sent to the Local Government Board.
- (5) The Local Government Board then fixes a time when the Act shall come into operation in the district. This time must not be less than one month after the publication of the advertisement.

The Local Government Board may refuse permission to its adoption unless they have some satisfactory assurances from the Council that some organisation (whether of paid or of voluntary workers) is, or is intended to be, in existence for the purpose of visiting the notified cases.

I may say at once that adoption of this Act will be absolutely useless—and not only useless but an unjustifiable expense—unless a Woman Health Visitor is appointed to act under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health. The amount of clerical work, and consequent administrative work which will devolve upon the Medical Officer of Health will be easily understood when it is remembered that between five and six hundred births take place in the town every year. Clearly it would be impossible for one, or even

three Health Visitors to deal with the whole of these births; nor, indeed, is it necessary or advisable that the whole number should be so visited. A careful selection of those to whom it would appear that the purposes of the Act are more especially directed, and particularly of those that are supervised by nurses and midwives, would have to be made. The duties of such a visitor, I take it, would mainly be as follows:—On the notification of a suitable case she would call at the house and make inquiries as to the case, offer advice and help in the direction, at the house, of feeding; she would leave printed directions on the hygiene of infants; insanitary surroundings, or conditions unfavourable to infant rearing, would be carefully noted and reported, and every opportunity taken to stimulate the interest of the parents in rearing healthy and strong babies. Everyone who has studied the question of infant mortality knows that the cause of most of it is plain ignorance—ignorance of the immense value of maternal feeding, ignorance of the importance of fresh air and cleanliness, ignorance of the elemental laws of health.

The death-rate in England and Wales, which, thirty years ago, was 22 for every 1,000 living, has been reduced since the passing of the Public Health Act of 1875, to 15. The mortality from infectious diseases, small-pox, typhus, scarlet fever, phthisis, etc., have been enormously diminished owing to removable insanitary conditions having been in great part removed. In Aldershot the ordinary death-rate shows, on a smaller scale, a similar decline. For example: ten years ago the death-rate of the town was about 16, while, at the present time only 11 out of 1,000 living figure in the statistics of the Registrar-General. But while the general death rate has so largely diminished, the infant mortality has been scarcely, if at all, reduced. In England and Wales, on the average, 140 out of every 1,000 children die in the first year of life; in some towns, such as the large manufacturing towns, the rate is very much higher than this, reaching in some cases 300 per 1,000, while, on the other hand, in other districts—for example Aldershot—the rate is very much less, averaging, as it does in this district, 100 to the 1,000 births. It would seem, therefore, that there is no urgent need, judging from these figures, for applying any special measures in a district where the infant mortality is comparatively low, but a careful consideration of the question would lead one to take the opposite view.

Even a certain proportion of the present mortality is undoubtedly preventable, and a campaign against it would not only have the effect of still further reducing it, but, and this is perhaps more important, would, it is to be hoped, have some effect in the direction of improvement of the quality of the coming generation, so that the spectacle of under-sized, weedy children, which is unfortunately so prominent a feature in the State Schools, would become less common. And in this connection it has to be borne in mind that, with the general birth rate falling every year, and with no prospect whatever of a change, it becomes increasingly important to secure that those who are born to the State should be saved to the State, and should be so brought up that they may be efficient citizens.

In my School Report for 1908 I drew special attention to the imperative necessity that exists for a School Nurse to visit and follow up, under the direction of the Medical Officer, the large number of cases of minor physical defects which come under the notice of the School Medical Officer. It appears to me that the appointment of a Woman Health Visitor could be advantageously combined with that of a School Nurse. Much may be done by a tactful, intelligent woman with nursing qualifications, in the direction of help, advice and minor treatment in cases—far too many of which occur—in which proper treatment is ignored or delayed, sometimes from carelessness, often from poverty, and generally from ignorance. I think, therefore, that if such a combined appointment as I have described is carefully considered in connection with the adoption of the Notification of Births Act, a double purpose will have been achieved, namely, an efficient instrument for making this Act a success, and for ameliorating, in great measure, the physical disabilities of the children in the schools.

The adoption of the Act would also be a great help to the Medical Officer of Health in the supervision of the midwives and in administering the Midwives' Act. Still-births are common, but there are often grounds for believing that they are not all notified under the Midwives' Act. The proposed new Act would help largely in checking the returns of the midwives, inasmuch as under its provisions still-births have, under penalty, to be notified within thirty-six hours.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. W. ROUTLEY.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Table III. at the end of the Report gives the number and age incidence of the various notifiable diseases during 1909.

The following table shows the incidence of these diseases in the Town from month to month during the year:—

1909.	Small Pox.	Diphtheria	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Totals.
January	1	9	...	2	12
February	2	...	5	...	1	8
March	3	...	...	3
April	6	...	5	2	4	17
May	5	...	1	...	...	6
June	2	2	2	...	5	11
July	1	4	...	...	5
August	5	...	4	9
September	1	1
October	3	2	4	...	1	10
November	2	...	3	...	2	7
December	3	...	3	...	3	9
Totals	23	6	44	2	23	98

Pulmonary Tuberculosis is for the first time in these Reports included in the above table, owing to the institution of compulsory notification of this disease in persons coming under the Poor Law Authorities. The number also includes a few voluntary notifications.

Below are shown the notifications of the last 5 years:—

DISEASES.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	23	35	34	46	39
Erysipelas ...	6	9	3	8	12
Scarlet Fever ...	44	38	39	28	27
Enteric Fever ...	...	1	3	3	2
Puerperal Fever ...	2	2	...	3	2
Total ...	75	85	79	88	82

The mortality from these diseases is shown below :

	Town.	South Camp.
Diphtheria	2	1
Scarlet Fever	2	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	31	5
Totals	35	8

The Zymotic death rate for the Town was very low, being 1 per 1000 of population.

DIPHTHERIA.—23 cases were notified, and all were removed for treatment and isolation to the hospital. 11 cases were in females, and 12 in males. In 22 out of the 23 the diagnosis was confirmed by bacteriological examination; the remaining case was found not to be true diphtheria, and, after a reasonable period of observation, was allowed to return home. Five of the notifications refer to the members of one family (mother and four children).

Eighteen houses were thus infected with diphtheria, and in the following streets or their immediate neighbourhood:

North Lane and Ash Road ...	4 houses.
Cemetery Road	2 „
Holly Road	3 „
High Street	3 „
St. Michael's Road	1 house.
Brighton Road	1 „
Station Road	1 „
Union Terrace	1 „
Waterloo Road	1 „
Church Lane	1 „

As noticed in previous reports, the West End portion of the town is usually singularly free from diphtheria, and this year there has not been a single case in that neighbourhood, although inhabited by precisely the same class of citizens. The West End district is situated at the highest part of the town, and the natural drainage of the ground water is therefore well carried out. In the parts where cases of diphtheria are more often encountered, the district is low-lying and the ground water at a constantly high level during a great part of the year.

The decrease in the number of diphtheria notifications is a gratifying one. The sanitary condition of 14 out of

these 18 houses was in one way or another in an undesirable condition, as the following list shows:—

In 7 houses the drains were either choked, broken, or unventilated.

In 2 houses the ventilating shafts were defective, permitting the diffusion of sewer air around them.

In two houses overcrowding was found, and deficient ventilation of rooms.

In 1 house the rooms were all in an extremely dirty condition, and the backyard insanitary.

In 1 house, or rather in the two rooms occupied by the family, three cats also formed part of the household.

In all the above cases notices were served on the owner or occupier and the conditions properly remedied.

SCARLET FEVER.—44 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, and 42 of them removed to Hospital. 40 out of the 44 were under 15 years of age, mainly school children, equally divided between the sexes. Owing to the transitional character of the population, one has constantly to be prepared for fresh cases of the disease, mostly introduced from places beyond the district. A number of cases occurred in January and February, nearly all of which were found to follow directly upon a case of a schoolchild who had been suffering from Scarlet Fever, and had received no medical attention. The nature of the disease was apparently overlooked by the parents, and the child returned to school within a few days: a number of fresh cases soon arose, and one unfortunately proved fatal. The circumstances were fully investigated by me at the time, and the parents of the infecting case were summoned before the Health Committee and severely censured.

ENTERIC FEVER.—There have been no cases of this disease during the year.

SMALL POX.—A wooden building, capable of accommodating 8 cases of this disease, is kept in readiness for any emergency; it was repaired and re-decorated during the year. No cases of this disease have occurred since its erection some years since.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Two notifications of this disease were received during 1909. The cases were of a somewhat slight severity, and a good recovery made. The circumstances were investigated by me, and a report made to the Midwives' Committee.

NON-NOTIFIABLE ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—Although these diseases are non-notifiable according to law, yet the system adopted by me of notification by the Head Teachers of the Schools, in cases of absence caused by infectious diseases, has been of value in assisting the carrying out of preventive measures. There has been no necessity during 1909 for closure of schools for any reason connected with public health. Measles has been conspicuous by its rarity, although two deaths of children from this disease were recorded; both cases were under 5 years of age. Whooping Cough has been prevalent throughout a great part of the year, commencing in March and April, a few cases still occurring in the later months; 7 deaths (6 of them under 1 year of age) took place from this disease. 26 cases of Chicken-Pox among school children have been reported to me, the greater number occurring in November and December. The school notifications numbered in all 64, as follows:—

Whooping Cough	36
Chicken Pox	26
Mumps	1
German Measles	1
	—
Total... ..	64

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—One fatal case of this occurred in the Spring; the case was at first thought to be Measles of a malignant type. Lumbar puncture was performed by me, after consultation, and the characteristic organism of this disease was found by me on bacteriological examination of the spinal fluid. No other cases of the kind have been reported.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS (Consumption of the Lungs).—31 persons belonging to the district died from this disease in 1909. 8 of these deaths took place in the Union Infirmary at Farnham.

The following table shows the number of deaths from

Consumption registered during the last 10 years in Aldershot. The rate of mortality is also added :—

	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
Deaths ...	31	20	15	25	24	26	20	25	34	43
Rate per 1000, population...	1'4	'9	'7	1'2	1'1	1'4	1'1	1'4	2'0	2'6

Although there is shown above a considerable increase in 1909, it is right to mention that this increase is more apparent than real. A number of deaths that have occurred in London and other places containing sanatoria for the treatment of this disease have been notified to me by the Medical Officers of Health for those districts, in cases of persons who previously lived in Aldershot. Prior to 1909 these cases were rarely notified, and in consequence the recorded death rate from Consumption in the town was somewhat smaller than it would have been had these additional deaths been included.

The total tuberculous cases and deaths at certain age periods in 1909 can be seen at a glance in Table IV.A at the end of this Report.

NOTIFICATION OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—The notification of cases in Poor Law patients became compulsory in 1909, and during the year I received 22 such notifications. Eight of these were duplicates of notifications previously received, so that in all 14 individuals were notified as suffering from this disease. Notifications are forwarded when patients come under the notice of the Poor Law Medical Officer, when they enter the Workhouse Infirmary, and when they leave that institution. Six notices respecting the destination of persons leaving the Workhouse bore either the wrong address or else none at all, the probable explanation being that in some cases the patient has not actually decided where he will go, and in others does not wish the authorities to know where he intends to live. In all cases where the correct address has been received visits have from time to time been made, rooms and clothing disinfected after leaving the house or after death, sanitary conditions have been inspected and remedied, and where necessary certain alterations of living—and especially sleeping—conditions have been urged. In one case a patient was sharing a bedroom with his family and letting the remaining bedroom to a lodger; but in most cases

patients appeared to have greatly profited by their stay in the Infirmary, and to have learned the great value of fresh air in this disease, and the importance of antiseptic precautions as regards their sputum, &c. One patient had erected for himself a tent in the back garden, in which he was living entirely, and most of them had provided themselves, or had been provided, with proper spit bottles. In one case, however, a state of things existed from a consideration of which no surprise could be felt at the presence of consumption, or at its probable dissemination. The house was overcrowded; the walls, ceilings, floors, clothing, and furniture were filthy and covered with dust; and the windows were kept tightly closed.

The question of the establishment of a system of voluntary notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis has come forward during the year, and the following Report was issued by me in December:—

**Report of the Medical Officer of Health concerning the
Tuberculosis Conference.**

On Wednesday, December 1st, I attended, together with Mr. S. J. Woods (Chairman) and Mr. W. T. Robertson, the Conference on Pulmonary Tuberculosis at the Guildhall, Winchester.

The gathering was largely attended by representatives from all the County Borough, Urban, and Rural authorities in Hampshire. The main purpose of the Conference was to initiate a movement throughout the county, having for its object the adoption and advocacy of strenuous measures for the prevention of Consumption. Statistics were laid before the meeting pointing out the extreme prevalence of the disease, its persistence under well-known sanitary conditions, the loss in wages and in service to the nation that it involves during its frequently protracted course, and the heavy mortality which results.

It will not, I think, be necessary for me to mention more than two salient facts with reference to the mortality from this disease, namely: Firstly, that on an average 56,000 people die every year in England and Wales from Tuberculosis—in other words, one person in every ten who die meet their death from this disease; and secondly, that it is an infectious disease, conveyed from one infected person to other healthy ones, and therefore, as is the case with all

other infectious diseases, it is a preventable disease, and ought to be prevented.

The resolution which was moved at the Conference had for its main principle the advisability of establishing a large central Sanatorium in the centre of Hampshire for the accommodation of sufferers from all parts of the county.

It proposed that payment towards its establishment should be contributory on the part of the various local authorities, and that its maintenance should depend partly on contributions from all the districts in proportion to their rateable value, or on the number of patients whom they proposed individually to relieve; partly also it would be supported by charges for maintenance to be paid by the patients, according to their ability to do so. The proposition, as roughly detailed above, evoked much discussion, and considerable diversity of opinion was expressed by many present.

For example, it was very properly pointed out that the establishment of a large and expensive Sanatorium was of very little use alone; that is to say, unless, at the same time, stronger or more effective measures than have hitherto been taken for the prevention of tuberculosis are adopted throughout the county. To permit the dissemination of consumption without check or hindrance, and at the same time to build a large hospital to cure or to relieve individuals thus infected, was considered to be an unfortunate way of commencing to deal with the question; and although the establishment of some such institution, or a number of smaller institutions, might conceivably be of very great advantage in conjunction with other preventive measures, yet these latter should be thoroughly taken in hand at the same time. What are these other preventive measures? They are (1) a system of notification of the disease undertaken with the provision of isolation treatment in suitable cases; unused or extra wards in Isolation Hospitals may be used for this purpose. Patients removed from their environment, and prevented from disseminating the disease during acute stages. In a great many cases patients are beyond absolute cure at the time at which the disease is first recognised. Nevertheless, however, with rest and care in hospital, and proper training in hygiene during their stay in the institution, they frequently recover to such an extent as to be capable of many years of work; and it is in this particular class of patient that the advantage of hospital treatment may be usefully recognised. Re-

moved for a more or less lengthy period from a possibly overcrowded or insanitary dwelling, the patient is able to learn the value to himself and others of hygiene, of the best way of preventing infection in those around him, and of preserving as far as possible his own health. (2) The routine employment of disinfection which follows as a natural corollary on notification. (3) The provision of bye-laws to be enforced by the Police against spitting in public places, and the exhibition of tablets or posters calling attention to the danger of indiscriminate expectoration. (4) The systematic teaching of hygiene in the schools. (5) The provision by the Local Authority of proper spit-bottles for the poor.

It will be within your knowledge that since January 1st, 1909, the notification of cases of tuberculosis in Poor Law patients has become compulsory, so that in a certain class of persons I have been able to employ administrative measures for the control and supervision of cases, such as disinfection, visits of inspection and advice, and inspection of the all-important sanitary conditions of the home. While we have yet to wait for the more complete system of compulsory notification of the disease to be established by Parliament, on the same basis as other notifiable diseases, a system of voluntary notification may be adopted, which, while only partial in its character, will, nevertheless, bring within view a number of tuberculous cases which hitherto have escaped supervision. It is here to be noted that in the military portion of the Urban District of Aldershot, the notification of tuberculosis has always been compulsory, and the individual affected is recognised as being unfit for service, and as being a danger to others, and is removed from his environment.

The sanatorium treatment of suitably selected notified cases is to be warmly recommended on the grounds which I have previously enumerated. There are two or three single wards at the Isolation Hospital which might be used with great advantage for early cases of this disease in young or middle-aged individuals of the working classes.

At the same time it must be borne in mind that the available accommodation at the Isolation Hospital is limited, and it is likely to depend considerably on the number of patients who may be suffering from the diseases which are already treated there: if, for example, the beds in the two principal wards should be for the most part occupied,

the accommodation of extra patients suffering from phthisis would necessitate an increase in the staff. On the other hand, when few patients happen to be in residence, the admission of two or three cases of phthisis would not, probably, throw too great a strain on existing resources. There is yet another consideration which it is necessary for me to mention, namely, that as a physician, I do not regard the locality, the soil, and the aspect of the Isolation Hospital as at all ideal or favourable for cases of tuberculosis of the lungs. In the winter it is especially cold and damp, owing to its exposed and low lying position. In the summer months, however, there would be no objections on these grounds, and as the summer is the time when there are, as a rule, very few of our customary patients in the wards, I have no doubt that phthisical patients could be treated there during those few months with little extra work and with much advantage.

The above considerations however seem to me to limit greatly the possibilities of the use of the hospital, and therefore point to the advisability of considering the question of sending such patients to County Sanatoria, when they shall have been established, since these institutions are usually erected in situations favourable for treatment of lung diseases all the year round, and are especially adapted for the purpose.

In the meantime, however, a beginning in the right direction might usefully be undertaken by establishing (1) a system of voluntary notification of the disease in Aldershot; and (2) by admitting at convenient times, and at suitable seasons, a few carefully selected cases of phthisis to the Isolation Hospital for treatment. I mention the words "carefully selected," because there is no doubt that the number of those desirous of admission would be vastly greater than one could accommodate; I estimate that there are probably over 100 cases on the average in the town alone; and, as I mentioned at the last meeting, there are many cases which are eminently suitable for Sanatorium treatment, while there are others which for many reasons are not suitable. I submit therefore these two principal recommendations, together with the three recommendations mentioned previously, to your favourable consideration.

Your obedient Servant,

E. W. ROUTLEY.

The Council have in consequence wisely decided to adopt a voluntary system of notification in the district, which will come into force in 1910.

DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Besides those mentioned above as due to tuberculosis of the lungs, 39 deaths took place from pneumonia and bronchitis; 13 of these took place in children under 1 year of age, in some cases being probably secondary to previous attacks of whooping cough. There have been a number of cases of influenza of a mild type during the early and the late months of the year, and two deaths were ascribed to this disease. There has been, however, no actual epidemic of influenza.

CIVIL ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—This is situated at North Town, and consists of an Administrative Block, Scarlet Fever Block (12 beds), Diphtheria Block (12 beds), Laundry, Discharge Block, Coal House, and Disinfecting House. There are also two single bed wards situated on the west side of the Administrative Block, but isolated from the main building. These two wards are fitted with all necessary appliances, but have not yet been occupied. It is proposed in 1910 to admit suitable cases of tuberculosis for treatment into these wards (*vide* Tuberculosis Report). A "Modified" Washington-Lyon steam disinfector is in use at the Hospital; 2,610 articles have been disinfected in it during the year. The ambulance has been in use on 145 occasions, and 112 houses have been visited either for the purposes of removing patients, or of carrying out disinfection, or both. 14 dwelling houses in which cases of "consumption" were, or had been, living were visited, and 18 rooms and 112 articles in connection therewith disinfected. Several houses also were disinfected for measles, erysipelas, etc.

A six per cent. solution of formalin in the "Equifex" handspray is used for these purposes.

During the year 1909, 42 scarlet fever cases and 23 diphtheria cases were admitted to the Hospital; one case also of measles was admitted; four deaths occurred, two from diphtheria and two from scarlet fever.

8 of the admissions were from the Farnborough Urban District, while 9 were under the care of the Poor Law

Guardians, charges for maintenance being made in these 15 cases. The cost of the Hospital for the year ending March 31, 1909, was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	181	3	10
Fuel	52	15	11
Rates, Taxes, Insurance, &c. ...	13	17	11
Maintenance	196	15	2
Gas and Water	42	11	9
Ambulance	30	4	0
Printing, &c.	5	19	0
Repairs	58	5	11
Renewals—Furniture and Utensils	10	4	0
Laundry and Maidservants and Special Nursing	37	6	4
Other Expenses	6	17	10
	<hr/>		
	636	1	8
Principal and Interest...	236	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£872	1	8

THE CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.—The water supplies, the sewage effluents and suspected articles of food, are examined from time to time. I have also made 146 bacteriological examinations during the year in connection with various infective conditions, as follows:—

105	for suspected diphtheria.
27	„ tuberculosis.
2	„ typhoid fever.
1	„ cerebro-spinal fever.
4	„ ringworm.
7	„ other conditions.

WATER SUPPLY.

All houses in the Town, with the exception of a few cottages in outlying portions of the district, are supplied with water by the Aldershot Gas and Water Company. It is an exceedingly pure water, derived from the chalk beneath the London clay. The works are situated at Boxall's Lane, at the southern border of the district. The mean of a number of analyses made by me during the year is as follows;—

	Parts per 100,000.	Grains per Gallon.
Total solids ...	40'0	28
Chlorine ...	2'2	1'5
Total Hardness ...	24'0	16'8
Temporary ...	17'5	12'3
Permanent ...	6'5	4'5
Nitrites ...	Nil.	Nil.
Nitrates ...	'4	'2
Free Ammonia ...	'002	'001
Organic Ammonia ...	'004	'002
Phosphates ...	Traces.	Traces.
O ₂ absorbed in 4 hrs. at 37° C. ...	'01	'007

The nett consumption of water per head in 1909 was 26'6 gallons. The rainfall recorded at the Water Works was 30'7 inches. Except for a short length of 180 yards of a four-inch main in Cranmore Lane, there were no main extensions to record.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR: NEW BUILDINGS AND THEIR SUPERVISION.

The Surveyor's department is responsible for new buildings and their supervision. The defective condition of the sewers in certain streets, namely, Church Street, Wellington Street, Pickford Street, and Grosvenor Road demands reconstruction, while the entire system of surface water drainage requires thorough reform.

Total number of buildings erected 51, comprising :—

New houses	28
Additions to	3
Additions to shop premises	4
New stables	6
Studio	1
New offices	1
Additions to tabernacle	1
Additions to licensed premises	2
Temporary licensed premises	1
Cold storage supplies	1
Fish-frying stores	2
Paint shop	1

The number of buildings in course of erection is 12, consisting of 11 houses and one skating rink addition.

The number of sewer extensions made was 2, viz., 163 yards in Cemetery Road, and 233 yards in footway leading from Cambridge Road to West End Farm. In addition to this 67 yards of 3ft. diameter concrete pipes have been laid at the foot of Victoria Road, to replace the old and damaged brick culvert there, and it is anticipated that a further length of 90 yards will have to be re-laid at an early date.

Complaints having been received about the smell from a certain vent shaft in the upper portion of St. George's Road, the same has been removed, and the dead-end of the drain connected with 50 yards of 6in. pipe to the sewer in Church Lane.

Considerable extensions have been made at the Sewage Disposal Works during the year. The engine house and destructor buildings have been considerably enlarged and improved. One additional twin-cell destructor plant has been laid down, with Cornish boiler attached. The destructor plant is of the Heenan & Froude type, and is being tested with the old plant, which is of the Meldrum type.

The bacteria beds have also been enlarged to the extent of 3,333 yards super, and when these are completed and in working order no difficulty whatever should be experienced in obtaining a standard of increased purity of effluent required by the Thames Conservancy Board.

During the year this department has had the entire surface water and sewerage systems investigated. The Surveyor now recommends alterations and extensions to both the systems which will involve an expenditure of £3,337.

Improved urinal accommodation is badly needed, while for females there is no provision whatever.

The Surveyor is of opinion that there is need for public baths in the town, and would like to see the question brought forward again.* At the present time the nearest public baths are at Farnham, three miles away.

* The question was in the hands of a specially appointed Baths Committee in February, 1907, who do not appear to have reported the result of their visits to various public baths, or their conclusions thereon.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

This is practically altogether a water carriage system, with the exception of a few houses which cannot be thus served on account of distance, and which are furnished with cesspools or earth-closets. The greater portion of the sewage is conveyed separately from the storm and surface water, but still a portion of the district is in certain areas on the combined system.

The examination of house-drains is carried out by the Inspector of Nuisances in all cases of notified infectious diseases; in tuberculosis cases; in dwellings when house-to-house investigation is made; in cases of complaint of nuisance; and in certain other cases where it is thought desirable to test them. The somewhat excessive proportion of defects in drains which have been thus discovered and remedied leads me to believe that in a large numbers of all houses—particularly old property—in the district the drains are also defective. There still remain, in the older houses, drains formerly clay puddled, and probably not intact.

The Sewage Works are situated at North Town, at the lowest point of the district, along the course of the Black-water stream. The purification of the sewage is carried out in the biological method, followed by irrigation over eighteen acres of alluvial land, which, however, from its nature is not of very great service. At the beginning of the year there were fifteen primary contact beds and ten secondary. During the year two primary beds and an extra bed for the storm water have been added. A certain number of the filter beds have been dug over.

The aëration channels in the land have also been increased by $350 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ yards. The effluent as a rule has been a very satisfactory one.

REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

This is carried out by public scavenging under the authority of the Surveyor. The district is worked in two parts: each half is scavenged three times a week, on alternate days. The occupiers have to place the refuse in its receptacle on the pavement in readiness for the dust-carts. The receptacles in use are rarely of a suitable kind, consisting, as they do usually, of uncovered boxes, buckets, and tins. It is desirable that owners or occupiers failing

to use suitable and properly covered receptacles should receive notice, under the Public Health Act, sec. 36, to provide the same. The matter was brought forward in the Council, on a complaint by a resident. The Council instructed the Inspector of Nuisances to keep these receptacles under observation, and to serve notices in cases where it was considered necessary or desirable.

**SLAUGHTER HOUSES; MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION;
SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.**

At the close of the year there were two slaughter-houses (one "licensed," one "registered") in use in the Town. The licensed slaughter house in Brighton Road is held jointly by three occupiers, Messrs. Edwards, Chandler, and Froude. The "registered" slaughter house is held by Mr. Wadley. The usual notices as regards lime-washing have been served; as a general rule they are kept in fairly good condition. These houses are visited as far as practicable at times of slaughtering by the Inspector of Nuisances. Since, however, these times are indefinite and uncertain, it is impossible for inspection to be made on all occasions. They are, however, visited both in the day time and in the evening by the Inspector, and at intervals by myself. Two animals, both pigs, were found to be affected with tuberculosis during the year and the portions surrendered. The meat inspection in the Town has been constant and thorough; a number of the shops are visited weekly. One firm owning a large distributing depot, (sausage factory, etc.) notifies the Inspector when they receive a consignment of meat, and it is all examined before it is cut up. The following articles of unsound food have been surrendered and destroyed during the year:—

135 lbs. of pork.
8 pigs with complete offals.
2 ox livers.
70 lbs. whelks.
5 stone mussels.
2 boxes hake.
5 lbs. pears.
35 portions tripe.
5 boxes haddocks.
1 rabbit.

Three vendors received warning notices that proceedings

would be taken if unsound food were again found on the premises.

With a view to ensuring adequate protection to consumers of meat slaughtered in the Town, I submitted to the Council the adjoined report on the question of the establishment of a Public Abattoir. The proposal was, however, not entertained, owing to the fact that the larger portion of the meat consumed comes from outside districts, and the majority of the meat vendors deal in foreign meat to a considerable extent, and some of them do so altogether.

One slaughter-house occupier was censured by the Council for neglect of observance of the byelaws dealing with the prompt removal of offal from the slaughter house, thus creating a considerable nuisance.

57 visits have been paid to the Military Abattoir to view meat affected with tuberculosis. 71 carcasses have been found affected. In most cases the whole carcasses have been surrendered by the contractor, removed, and destroyed in the Town Destructor; while in the remainder, when the disease was strictly localised, the affected portions only have been ordered to be destroyed.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the Desirability of Establishing a Public Abattoir for Aldershot.

The opinion was very generally expressed, at the last meeting of the Health Committee, that it was of the highest importance to safeguard the purity and soundness of the meat as supplied to the ordinary consumers, and I was instructed to draw up a report, with the assistance of the Inspector, concerning the advisability or otherwise of making some change in the present system of private slaughter-houses. It was pointed out that under present conditions the supervision and inspection must be to an extent limited, and that it was difficult—and, indeed, impossible—to guarantee that diseased or unsound meat may not occasionally find its way into the market.

Butchers usually adopt the following method of procedure when disease is found in a carcass:—The obviously diseased parts are at once cut away and burnt or otherwise

disposed of, and the remainder of the carcase is dressed for the market. There are two strong objections to this: firstly, slight traces of the disease (in the lungs, glands, &c.), may be, and no doubt often are, overlooked; and, secondly, the presence of marked disease in the viscera properly demands, in many cases, the destruction of the whole carcase, whereas, as stated above, the probability is that in all such cases which have not been officially inspected the *obvious* signs of disease are alone removed, and the remainder is sold. Naturally the temptation to preserve carcases, which may be worth from £15 to £20, is a very strong one. Among the more common diseases of cattle, which render the affected meat unfit for food, are the following.—

Tuberculosis	...	Occurring in oxen and pigs.
Anthrax	...	
Puerperal fever	...	„ cows.
Fluke disease	...	„ sheep.
Cysticercus	...	„ pigs.
Trichinæ	...	„ pigs.
Actinomycosis	...	„ oxen.
Injuries and infective conditions.		

Of these conditions tuberculosis is by far the most common, and in a certain proportion of cases is present to such a grave extent as to warrant the entire destruction of the carcase.

The advantages, therefore, of a public slaughter-house may be summarised as follows:—Constant supervision, examination of all cattle entering the slaughter-house, and regulation of animals awaiting slaughter; inspection of all carcases, provision of better construction, drainage, cleanliness, and general sanitary conditions.

Powers of Urban Authorities.—Section 169, P. H. Act, 1875, gives power to Urban Authorities to provide slaughter houses and make bye-laws for their management, and charges.

The following towns or districts have public abattoirs. I have added the population in certain cases where it approximates to that of Aldershot, the capital expended and repaid, the receipts, expenditure, interest, and sinking fund are also particularised.

Slaughter-Houses.

Town or District.	Population.	Date of Acquisition or Inauguration.	Capital Expended by Local Authority	Capital Repaid or in Sinking Fund.	Receipts (exclusive of Appropriations from Rates) 1905-6.	Expenditure, 1905-6.	Interest and Sinking Fund, 1905-6.
			£	£	£	£	£
Abergavenny ...	—	1882	2,000	1,131	145	81	60
Accrington ...	—	1891	11,150	2,054	399	491	462
Altrincham ...	17,000	1903	3,556	510	282	188	273
Ayr ...	—	—	—	—	534	288	—
Barrow-in-F'rness ...	—	1901	14,579	938	477	457	636
Barry ...	—	1897	6,500	1,534	360	509	344
Belfast ...	—	1868	2,000	638	2,010	1,838	136
Birkenhead ...	—	—	11,598	1,173	490	565	434
Blackburn ...	—	1876	11,810	1,516	890	677	580
Blackpool ...	—	1895	14,012	3,108	458	536	697
Brighouse ...	—	—	—	—	86	172	—
Brighton ...	—	1894	12,047	3,941	526	1,196	717
Burnley ...	—	1879	13,713	5,115	980	669	559
Bury ...	—	1901	35,317	2,112	1,514	1,759	1,642
Buxton ...	—	1876	—	Whole	40	—	—
Carlisle ...	—	1887	8,205	3,992	694	694	530
Carnarvon ...	—	1876	2,280	954	260	134	105
Chesterfield ...	27,185	1869	—	—	53	21	—
Chorley ...	29,000	1853	2,312	1,245	209	180	138
Cleckheaton ...	—	1884	—	—	41	51	—
Colne (Lancs.) ...	24,500	1899	2,816	617	19	56	175
Croydon ...	—	1860	4,232	2,158	287	344	131
Dartmouth ...	—	1904	1,850	110	36	6	1.2
Daventry ...	—	1889	96	—	10	4	—
Doncaster ...	—	1869-82	3,000	2,300	669	599	—
Douglas ...	—	1892	6,350	1,930	296	373	246
Dublin ...	—	1881	18,717	3,483	2,100	2,354	1,154
Dundee ...	—	1872	47,549	19,353	4,344	2,143	1,731
Ebbw Vale ...	—	1890	—	—	21	18	—
Edinburgh ...	—	1852	28,204	28,204	5,197	4,404	—
Exeter ...	—	1881	4,621	2,358	245	249	158
Goole ...	17,000	1897	—	—	168	167	—
Greenock ...	—	—	20,140	1,151	1,038	975	465
Great Harwood ...	13,500	1904	2,340	206	42	100	124
Hanley ...	—	1886	1,000	501	221	211	55
Hereford ...	—	1854	5,764	5,764	207	133	—
Hexham ...	7,071	1902	2,295	327	108	40	134
Ilkley ...	7,455	1893	2,000	666	121	125	110
Kendal ...	—	—	860	600	134	115	61
Lanark ...	—	1892	900	460	159	153	42
Lancaster ...	—	—	5,683	874	382	242	264
Leith ...	—	1864	4,929	3,979	370	418	320
Leominster ...	5,826	1877	—	—	5	6	—
Lincoln ...	—	1903	7,038	678	373	562	371

Slaughter-Houses—continued.

Town or District.	Population.	Date of Acquisition or Inauguration.	Capital Expended by Local Authority	Capital Repaid or in Sinking Fund.	Receipts (exclusive of Appropriations from Rates) 1905-6.	Expenditure, 1905-6.	Interest and Sinking Fund, 1905-6.
Llandudno ...	—	1900	£ 6,083	£ 1,095	£ 281	£ 264	£ 352
Lytham ...	—	1850	500	500	57	41	—
Market Harborough ...	—	1905	880	—	—	—	—
Maryport ...	—	1887	1,087	—	117	78	56
Middlesborough ...	—	1895	—	—	93	152	—
Monmouth ...	—	Ancient	—	—	56	23	—
Morpeth ...	—	1903	—	—	67	32	—
Neath ...	—	1860	3,000	1,900	100	30	—
Newton-in-Makerfield ...	19,153	1897	—	—	14	15	—
Newport (Mon.) ...	—	1863	4,000	4,000	559	434	—
Oswaldtwistle ...	14,192	1869	1,716	1,106	44	80	70
Paisley ...	—	1829	10,887	1,676	1,413	961	472
Pontypridd ...	—	1892	13,843	3,517	436	407	706
Port Glasgow ...	—	—	700	700	64	64	—
Preston ...	—	1861	4,500	736	—	—	245
Pwllheli ...	—	1896	809	208	77	74	44
Reading ...	—	1858	—	—	266	595	—
Rugby ...	—	1883	4,958	859	125	59	291
St. Anne's-on-Sea ...	—	1904	2,649	255	36	122	141
St. Helens ...	—	1895	7,779	1,603	578	829	467
Shipley, Yorks ...	28,000	1890	4,500	815	360	433	205
Slaithwaite ...	—	1883	500	—	23	41	—
Southport ...	—	1880	4,857	1,962	220	227	243
South Shields ...	—	1906	17,500	—	—	—	—
Tenby ...	—	—	—	—	50	—	—
West Hartlepool ...	—	—	—	—	707	529	519
Weston-sup.-Mare ...	—	1842	1,700	1,700	250	230	—
Whitley and Monkseaton ...	—	1906	—	—	—	—	—
Worcester ...	—	1868	—	—	105	167	—
Workington ...	26,143	—	2,000	Repaid	150	94	—
Wrexham ...	15,000	1864	2,000	2,000	111	102	—

The private slaughter-houses at present in Aldershot are as follows:—

1. Brighton Road; a double slaughter-house in joint occupation of Mr. Edwards, Mr. Chandler, and Mr. Froud.
2. Ash Road; in occupation of Mr. Wadley.
3. Commercial Road; lately occupied by Mr. Froud, but now unoccupied.

The slaughter-house in Commercial Road is unsuitable for use as such, in consequence of its defective construction and sanitary condition, and also of its close proximity to dwelling-houses. I am glad to say that its use at present is discontinued, and I am of opinion that a license for its use should not be again given.

The slaughter-house in Ash Road, in the occupation of Mr. Wadley, is quite a good one of its kind, and is known as a "registered" slaughter-house, in contra-distinction to a "licensed" one. This means that being in use before the passing of the Public Health Act, 1875, it has a permanent license, whereas the others have their licenses annually renewed on application.

While the District Council have power to provide public slaughter-houses, they have no power to prohibit the continuance of private slaughter-houses, nor of insisting that carcasses brought into their district should be carried to the Public Abattoir for inspection before sale.

It follows, therefore, that unless the Council have the co-operation of local butchers, a public abattoir is not likely to be a success. With a view of ascertaining their opinions on the question, the Aldershot butchers have been interviewed by the Inspector, and the opinion generally expressed appears to be that nearly all of them would welcome such an institution. A certain number who buy their meat ready-killed from outside districts, would prefer to slaughter their own animals at a public slaughter-house if such were provided; at present, the number of slaughter-houses being limited, they are unable to do so. The principal slaughter-house, situate in Brighton Road, is the property of Mr. Brown, who lets it in equal portions to Mr. Edwards and Messrs. Chandler and Froud, who together pay, approximately, a rent of £30 per annum. These butchers kill almost entirely their own animals, while Mr. Wadley of Ash Road, kills for a number of smaller butchers in the town at a charge of 2s. 6d. per head for oxen and 1s. for sheep.

The following list shows the names of the principal meat dealers, the sources (so far as one has been able to obtain information) whence their meat is obtained, and their opinions as to suggested Public Abattoir.

While, however, they all practically agree that a public slaughter-house would be acceptable to them, and that they

would support it, yet there seems a strong feeling that unless *all* the butchers agreed to slaughter there (particularly Mr. Wadley, who does a large amount of slaughtering at his establishment in Ash Road), they would not care to give up their opportunities of private slaughter.

A	English and Foreign	1 oxen 2 sheep 1 calf	Farnham	Would use P.A.
B	Foreign	*	Guildford	Would occasionally kill pigs and calves if P.A. provided.
C	English	4 pigs 3 sheep 2 calves	Wadley's Slaughterhouse	Willing to use P.A.
D	English and Foreign	2 oxen 10 sheep 5 pigs	Wadley's Slaughterhouse	Willing to use P.A.
E	*	*	Camberley	Would occasionally kill if P.A. provided
F	Foreign	*		Would occasionally kill if P.A. provided
G	Pigs	15 pigs	Brighton Road Slaughterhouse	Pays £15 a year.
H	*	*	*	Would occasionally kill if P.A. provided
I	English and Foreign	1 oxen 5 sheep 3 pigs 1 calf	Brighton Road Slaughterhouse	Joint occupier with Mr. Chandler
J	English and Foreign	2 calves 5 sheep 4 pigs	Outside district	Would kill in P.A.
K	English and Foreign	3 pigs 1 calf	*	Would use P.A.
L	*	*	Ash Road Slaughterhouse	Would continue to use his own slaughterhouse
M	English	2 oxen 12 pigs calves sheep	Brighton Road	Pays £15 a year rent.
N	English	*	Farnham	Would continue his present system.
O	} A Public Abattoir would not affect these, as they deal only in ready-killed meat.			
P				
Q				
R				

* No information given.

NOTE.—The names of local meat vendors are suppressed in this Report, which was to some extent based on confidential statements.

From a consideration of the list of towns with public abattoirs, it appears that a large number of these towns have been able to provide and carry on the management of public slaughter-houses without any loss to the ratepayers, and, indeed, in some instances with pecuniary profit. I imagine that the measure of success in most of these places is in direct proportion to the amount of assistance and co-operation given by the local meat dealers, and in inverse proportion to the number of existing private slaughter-houses.

In this connection it is to be noted that many of the above-mentioned districts are County Boroughs which have had the privilege of obtaining local Acts of Parliament, and of thus acquiring, closing, or otherwise preventing the competition of private slaughter-houses.

The opinion of the Clerk should, however, be obtained upon the financial part of the question, as revealed by the above figures.

The establishment of a new up-to-date model abattoir in this district would probably be too costly to be considered seriously, unless one could guarantee that all animals slaughtered in the town would be slaughtered in the public abattoir and nowhere else. A much less costly scheme would be to acquire the present slaughter-house in Brighton Road, to enlarge it somewhat, and to make such alterations as would be necessary to make it perfect from a sanitary point of view. But, as you will have noted amongst the recorded opinions of the local butchers, Mr. Wadley, of Ash Road, who is the only occupier in the town of an entire slaughter-house, is not agreeable to any alteration of his arrangements unless he is, as he expresses it, "bought out." All the other butchers would co-operate in using a public abattoir, probably because (1) the present facilities for slaughtering are limited owing to there being so few slaughter-houses, and (2) they would find it less expensive. They, however, would object to being compelled to use a public abattoir unless both Mr. Wadley and Mr. Vinson (who at present kills at Farnham on property held on lease) were placed under the same conditions.

Having therefore collected the material facts of the question, I beg to present them for the consideration of the Committee.

Your obedient servant,

E. W. ROUTLEY.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

(*S.F.D. Act, 1875 ; S.F.D. Amendment Act, 1879 ; Margarine Act, 1887 ; S.F.D. Act, 1879.*)

Description and number of samples taken in Aldershot during the year 1909 :—

Sample.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Butter ...	6	0
Cheese ...	1	0
Citric Acid ...	1	0
Cream of Tartar ...	1	0
Medicine, Prescriptions ...	3	0
New Milk ...	8	0
Pearksown ...	1	0
	21	0

ANTHRAX.

Several attacks of this disease in horses occurring in the barracks were reported to me by the Superintendent of Police.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, MILKSHOPS.

There are three cowsheds on the Register in the district, situated one in Ayling Lane (Mr. Attfield), one at North Town (Mr. Field), and one at Newport Road (Mr. Christmas).

The usual notices respecting limewashing have been served and complied with. One of the farms is built on modern principles ; the other two are antiquated buildings necessitating, from time to time, certain improvements and alterations. For example, in one of them the floors and stalls have all been reconstructed during the past year, and alterations as to window area are shortly to be carried out. The town water supply is laid on to all the farms.

There are 43 registered milk-shops in the town. It is unwise that small general shops should still be allowed to be registered for the sale of such an easily contaminated article as milk. The shops are, however, all visited from time to time, and cleanliness as far as possible insisted on ; enamelled bowls are required to be used for storage. In three cases paraffin was found to be sold as well as milk, and the practice stopped. The result of analyses taken

under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act will be found above. There has been no case of infectious disease that could be attributed to the milk supply.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, BAKEHOUSES.

We have 51 factories, 100 workshops, and 18 bakehouses (three being factories). Details as to irregularities and defects found are noted in the special statement further on in this report. Want of cleanliness and ventilation has required, in several instances, the serving of notices, while in one case, namely a laundry, the proper drainage of the floors had to be insisted on. In two cases the sanitary accommodation was defective. There are no underground bakehouses in use in the district. The statutory cleansing and limewashing has been ordered in a few cases where it had not been carried out at the proper time.

The factories include certain of the following trades :— 6 printing works, 4 corn millers, 4 cycle and motor works, 1 shoemaking establishment, 4 mineral water works, 1 musical instrument works, 3 sausage factories, 2 beer bottling factories, 3 bakehouses, and 1 laundry.

One case of infectious disease occurred in an outworker's residence. All precautions were taken; all clothing on the premises at the time being disinfected in the steam disinfecter.

The factories where both sexes are employed are very few in number, and in these cases the sanitary conveniences are suitable and sufficient; provision of means of escape from fire is also maintained.

OFFENSIVE TRADES (P. H. Act, 112).

There are two "offensive" businesses in the district, namely one gut-scraping and one tripe-boiling. Notices have been served in both cases to carry out the statutory limewashing. No complaint as to nuisance has been received concerning either of these establishments. The floors in the gut-scraping workshop have been re-concreted.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES (P. H. Act, 76—89).

The following is a list of these houses and their registered keepers :—

Address.	Accommodation.	Name of Keeper.
West End C.H., Albert St.	36 (both sexes)	J. R. Webb.
Trinity House, Albert St.	14 ...	J. R. Webb.
Short Street ...	... 54 ...	D. Rooney.
Little Wellington Street...	26 ...	Mrs. Greenwood
Union Terrace ...	... 28 ...	E. Doherty.
1, Sebastopol Road ...	26 ...	H. Seavers.
7 and 9, Sebastopol Road	25 (both sexes)	P. Tomasi.
209, High Street ...	25 ...	W. Dean.

The houses in Little Wellington Street and Union Terrace are now and then found kept in a condition contrary to the bye-laws, the usual complaints being of want of cleanliness, closed windows, and of beds not being made at the proper time; they have been supervised constantly in order to keep them in a proper condition. The other houses are well managed.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.—Seventeen of these houses were placed on the Register, and have been periodically visited. Unfortunately it is not an easy matter to keep correct records, or to get the best results from the bye-laws in force, owing to the constant influx and efflux in the town of persons who have no permanent residence here. In many cases where particulars have been supplied of the various occupants of these lodging houses, of the cubic space provided, and of the prevailing sanitary conditions, a subsequent visit finds either the house quite unoccupied or else an entirely fresh set of lodgers. Twenty-four cases of overcrowding have been dealt with during the year. Copies of the bye-laws have been issued to occupiers in many instances, and notices served, where necessary, to alter any conditions requiring amendment. House-to-house inspections have been made of the following districts:—

Crimea Road.
 Sebastopol Road.
 Arlington Terrace.
 Victoria Place.
 St. Michael's Road (portions).
 Edward Street "
 West End Lane "
 Newport Road "
 High Street "

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

Twenty-five midwives gave notice of their intention to practise in the district during 1909. Seventeen of these live in the town, six in the South Camp, and two in outside districts. They have all (with the exception of those living in other districts) been periodically visited by me during the year, and particulars of the working of the Act in Aldershot will be found in the reports issued quarterly and furnished to the County Council. One midwife was brought before the Midwives' Committee and the case referred to the Central Midwives' Board, the midwife receiving the censure of the Board.

Under the Act there is no provision in necessitous cases made for the payment of medical men who may be hastily summoned by midwives in cases of extreme danger. The matter is sufficiently serious for the attention of the Legislature in the shape of an amending Act.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR 1909.

At the commencement of the year the weather was mild and rainy, changing in February to cold and bleak conditions. An epidemic of influenza of a somewhat mild type was rife at the time, the infection being certainly spread in numbers of cases by the common restriction of ventilation in rooms and meeting places during cold weather. March was an excessively rainy month, the huge total of 4 inches of rainfall having been recorded. The summer and autumn months were almost altogether wet, dull, and cold throughout, about ten days only of what is called "real" summer weather occurring in the middle of August. The month of October was, as usual, a rainy month, but the rainfall (5 in.) was again an excessive one. The last two months of the year were generally foggy and damp. A wet summer and a mild winter, in spite of old popular prejudices, influence the public health far more favourably than some are inclined to believe; the health of young children and of those advanced in age is always better under these conditions.

METEOROLOGICAL RETURNS FOR 1909.

1909.	Mean Dry Bulb. 9 a.m.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Mean Maximum Temperature.	Mean Minimum Temperature.	Highest Temperature Recorded.	Date.	Lowest Temperature Recorded.	Date.	Mean Temperature for Month.	Mean Range of Temperature.	Relative Humidity.	Total Rainfall in inches.	No. of Days on which Rain fell.
January ...	37.0	36.1	41.3	32.9	50.0	14th	20.0	29th	37.1	8.4	90	1.05	13
February ...	34.7	33.0	42.3	28.4	53.9	4th	16.1	23rd	35.3	13.9	85	0.56	8
March ...	37.6	36.0	43.6	31.9	56.8	29th	12.2	2nd	37.7	11.7	86	4.2	26
April ...	48.4	45.6	57.7	38.7	73.5	10th	25.5	2nd	48.0	19.0	80	2.1	14
May ...	54.4	50.0	62.6	39.0	78.0	22nd	30.0	16th	50.8	23.6	73	1.8	11
June ...	53.7	49.6	60.4	46.3	71.0	14th	37.0	8th	53.3	14.1	74	3.75	20
July ...	60.0	58.5	67.3	51.3	77.0	18th	42.0	1st	59.3	16.0	90	2.7	19
August ...	62.4	58.7	71.2	50.5	86.0	12th	42.2	3rd	60.8	20.7	79	1.6	10
September.	54.2	52.6	60.9	45.6	68.0	6th	34.0	2nd	53.0	15.3	88	3.1	22
October ...	52.3	50.3	57.1	45.4	64.5	1st	26.0	30th	51.2	11.7	86	5.2	28
November.	39.0	37.6	46.2	33.9	54.9	6th	23.4	9th	40.0	12.3	88	0.56	13
December..	39.4	38.4	44.6	30.8	52.0	21st	18.4	21st	37.7	13.8	92	4.2	22
Means 1909	47.6	45.2	54.6	39.5	...	...	...	...	47.0	15.0	84	30.8	206
Means 1908	49.7	46.4	55.8	41.2	...	...	...	...	48.5	14.6	84	Total. 27.36	Total. 184

Notes to Tables I., Ia., and Ib.

* Rates in Columns 4 and 8, calculated per 1,000 of estimated gross population.

† No records for these years.

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.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere,

The "Public institutions" taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made are given below.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 4,178.

Total population at all ages:—

Town ...	16,726	} At Census of 1901.
South Camp	14,248	
	30,974	
Number of inhabited houses (town only) ...	2,941	}
Average number of persons per house	5.6	

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.
Isolation Hospital.	Farnham Union Infirmary.
Cottage Hospital.	Guildford Hospital.
Three Military Hospitals.	

The Union Workhouse is not within the District.

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Aldershot Urban District (including S. Camp), during 1909 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.		BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.		Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.		Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.		Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
	1	2	Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.		9	10	11	12	13			
					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*								
†1899																
1900	32359		728	22.4	124	170	479	14.7	†	2	38	515	15.9			
1901	31088		766	24.6	101	131	372	11.9	†	3	39	408	13.1			
1902	28520		791	27.7	80	101	286	10.0	†	1	23	308	10.8			
1903	32869		937	28.5	89	94	304	8.9	†	4	35	335	10.8			
1904	33575		975	29.0	96	98	281	8.3	†	4	39	316	9.4			
1905	35943		1072	29.8	75	69	246	6.8	46	2	38	282	7.8			
1906	33975		1117	32.8	132	118	337	9.9	87	14	54	377	11.0			
1907	34207		1075	31.4	91	89	306	8.9	80	19	42	329	9.6			
1908	35020		1027	29.3	104	112	321	9.1	84	19	37	339	9.6			
Averages for years 1900-1908.	33062		943	28.5	99	105	325	9.8	74	8	38	356	10.7			
1909	36081		1058	29.3	90	85	305	8.4	101	23	69	351	9.7			

TABLE IA.—Vital Statistics of Aldershot Town during 1909 and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.		BIRTHS.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.			Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.			
	2	3	Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.			Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.
					Number.	Rate per 1,000 registered Births							
1			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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	
1904	18320	577	31.4	65	112	204	11.1	6	4	39	239	13.0	
1905	18830	566	30.0	59	104	185	9.8	6	0	36	221	11.7	
1906	19375	594	30.6	89	149	233	12.0	10	2	54	285	14.7	
1907	19925	547	27.4	60	109	208	10.4	15	2	39	245	12.2	
1908	20490	552	26.9	61	110	210	10.2	15	3	35	242	11.8	
Averages for Years 1899-1908.	18102	537	29.6	70	130	223	12.4	11	2	37	254	14.1	
1909	21072	522	24.7	55	105	187	8.8	14	1	63	249	11.8	

TABLE I. B—Vital Statistics of South Camp during 1909 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year,		BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.		Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.		Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.		
	1	2	Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.		9	10	11	Number.	Rate.*		
					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*							
1899†															
1900	16098		256	15'9	33	128	205	12'7	†	†	†	205	12'7	†	12
1901	14248		254	17'8	18	70	105	7'3	†	†	†	105	7'3	†	102
1902	11202		268	23'9	23	85	102	9'1	†	†	†	102	9'1	†	98
1903	15056		397	26'3	36	90	98	6'5	†	†	†	98	6'5	†	77
1904	15255		398	26'0	31	77	77	5'0	†	†	†	77	5'0	†	61
1905	17113		506	29'5	16	31	61	3'5	40	2	2	61	3'5	0	92
1906	14600		523	34'8	43	82	104	7'1	77	12	0	92	6'3	3	84
1907	14282		528	36'8	31	58	98	6'8	65	17	3	97	6'6	2	102
1908	14530		475	32'6	43	90	111	7'6	69	16	2	102	6'9	6	102
Averages for Years 1900-1908.	14709		400	27'0	30	75	106	7'2	62	12	2	102	6'9		
1909	15009		536	35'7	35	65	118	7'8	87	22	6	102	6'8		

TABLE II.—Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1909 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	ALDERSHOT U.D. (WHOLE DISTRICT.)				TOWN.				SOUTH CAMP.			
	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.
YEAR.	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
1899	...	...	...	...	15850	487	257	89	...	...	...	...
1900	32359	728	515	124	16261	472	310	92	16098	256	205	32
1901	31088	766	408	101	16840	512	303	79	14248	254	105	22
1902	28520	791	308	80	17318	523	206	57	11202	268	102	23
1903	32869	937	335	89	17813	540	237	53	15056	397	98	36
1904	33575	975	316	96	18320	577	239	65	15255	398	77	31
1905	35943	1072	282	75	18830	566	221	59	17113	506	61	16
1906	33975	1117	377	132	19375	594	285	89	14600	523	92	43
1907	34207	1075	329	91	19925	547	245	63	14282	528	84	28
1908	35020	1027	339	103	20490	552	242	63	14530	475	97	40
Averages of Years 1899 to 1908.	33062	943	356	99	18102	537	254	70	14709	400	92	30
1909	36081	1058	351	90	21072	522	249	55	15009	536	102	35

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

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1909.
Aldershot District (including South Camp.)

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in Whole District.						Total Cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages--Years.					Town.	Camp.
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65			Over 65
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	34	...	9	14	6	5	...	23
Erysipelas	12	...	...	...	6	6	...	...
Scarlet fever	116	...	21	34	57	4	...	42
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	27	...	...	...	7	20	...	...
Measles	80	...	...	...	75	5	...	...
Totals	271	...	30	48	152	41	...	65

All cases removed.

Isolation Hospitals: Civil and Military Hospitals.
(W) Farnham.

TABLE III.A
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1909.
Aldershot Town only.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in the Town.							Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	Over 65	
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	23	...	7	9	3	4	...	23
Erysipelas	6	...	...	...	2	4	...	...
Scarlet fever	44	...	16	24	2	2	...	42
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis... ..	23	...	...	...	4	19	...	...
Totals	98	...	23	33	12	30	...	65

Isolation Hospital: North Town, Aldershot.

TABLE III.B
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1909.
South Camp only.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in South Camp.						
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	Over 65
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	11	...	2	5	3	1	...
Erysipelas	6	...	...	...	4	2	...
Scarlet fever	72	...	5	10	55	2	...
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis... ..	4	...	...	...	3	1	...
Measles	80	...	...	...	75	5	...
Totals	173	...	7	15	140	11	...

Isolation Hospital: Military Isolation Hospital, South Camp.

TABLE IV.
 Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1909.
 Aldershot Urban District (including South Camp).

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.	
Measles	8	1	5	...	2	...	...	3
Scarlet fever	4	...	2	1	1	...	...	6
Whooping cough	12	9	3	...	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	4
Enteric fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Epidemic Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	15	10	4	...	...	...	1	2
Enteritis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	36	...	...	1	8	26	1	9
Other tuberculous diseases	9	2	2	2	1	2	...	4
Cancer, malignant disease	19	...	...	...	1	12	6	1
Bronchitis	17	5	...	...	...	8	4	1
Pneumonia	42	15	8	...	4	13	2	16
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	5	...	...	...	...	2	3	...
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of liver	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Venereal diseases	4	...	1	...	2	1	...	1
Premature birth	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	8
Diseases and accidents of parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	34	...	...	...	...	23	11	5
Accidents	9	4	1	...	3	1	...	6
Suicides	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	1
All other causes	104	23	7	4	10	32	28	29
All causes	351	90	35	10	33	127	56	101

TABLE IV.A
 Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1909.
 Aldershot (Town only).

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.	
Measles	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Whooping cough,	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Epidemic influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	10	5	4	...	...	...	1	...
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	31	...	...	1	5	24	1	2
Other tuberculous diseases	7	2	1	2	...	2	...	1
Cancer, malignant disease	16	...	...	...	...	10	6	...
Bronchitis	14	4	...	...	...	7	3	...
Pneumonia	25	9	4	...	...	10	2	1
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of liver	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Venereal diseases	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Premature birth	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents of parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	31	...	...	...	...	20	11	2
Accidents	6	4	...	...	1	1	...	1
Suicides	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Murder ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes	75	13	6	3	2	23	28	2
All causes	249	55	21	8	8	102	55	14

TABLE IV.B
 Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1909.
 South Camp.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.	
Measles	6	1	3	...	2	...	...	3
Scarlet fever	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	4
Whooping cough	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Enteric fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhœa	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	2
Enteritis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	5	...	...	...	3	2	...	7
Other tuberculous diseases	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	3
Cancer, malignant disease	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	1
Bronchitis	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
Pneumonia	17	6	4	...	4	3	...	15
Other diseases of the Respiratory Organs	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Venereal diseases	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Premature birth	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	8
Heart diseases	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Accidents	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	5
Suicides	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	1
All other causes	29	10	1	1	8	9	...	27
All causes	102	35	14	2	25	25	1	87

TABLE V.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1909.
Aldershot Urban District (including the South Camp).

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Mth.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
	All Causes. { Certified ...	21	7	2	4	34	9	3	4	10	4	6	8	3	4	...	1	86
Uncertified	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Common Infectious Diseases—																	
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	9
Diarrhœal Diseases—																	
Diarrhœa, all forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	6
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases—																	
Premature Birth ...	16	3	...	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Congenital Defects...	2	1	1	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Tuberculous Diseases—																	
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tuberculosis Mesenterica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes—																	
Meningitis ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Convulsions ... ..	...	2	1	1	4	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	5
Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	15
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other Causes	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
	23	7	2	5	37	9	3	5	10	4	6	8	3	4	...	1	90

Population.—Estimated to middle of 1909—36,081.

1,058 Births in the year—legitimate, 1,027; illegitimate, 31.

90 Deaths in the year of—legitimate infants, 87; illegitimate infants, 3.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 351.

TABLE V. A

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1909.
Aldershot Town only.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Mth.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
	All Causes—																
Certified	11	4	2	3	20	7	1	4	7	1	4	6	1	1	...	1	52
Uncertified	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Common Infectious Diseases—																	
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	6
Diarrhœal Diseases—																	
Diarrhœa, all forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases—																	
Premature Birth ...	9	2	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Congenital Defects...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculous Diseases—																	
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes—																	
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Convulsions ... ..	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	9
Other Causes ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	12	4	2	3	21	7	1	5	7	1	4	6	1	1	...	1	55

Population.—Estimated to middle of 1909—21,072.

522 Births in the year—legitimate, 492; illegitimate, 30.

55 Deaths in the year of—legitimate infants, 53; illegitimate infants, 2.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 249.

TABLE V. B
 Infantile Mortality during the Year 1909.
 South Camp only.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Mth.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
	All Causes. { Certified ...	10	3	...	1	14	2	2	...	3	3	2	2	2	3	...	...	33
All Causes. { Uncertified	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Common Infectious Diseases—																	
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
Diarrhœal Diseases—																	
Diarrhœa, all forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Wasting Diseases—																	
Premature Birth ...	7	1	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Congenital Defects...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculous Diseases—																	
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes—																	
Meningitis ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	6
Other Causes	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	11	3	...	2	16	2	2	...	3	3	2	2	2	3	...	...	35

Population.—Estimated to middle of 1909—15,009.

536 Births in the year—legitimate, 535; illegitimate, 1.

35 Deaths in year of—legitimate infants, 34; illegitimate, 1.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 102.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries).	32	2	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries).	63	7	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	23	5	...
Total	118	14	—

2.—Defects Found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

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	7	7		
Want of ventilation	3	3		
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors	1	1		
Other nuisances	5	5		
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient { unsuitable or defective { not separate for sexes... ..	2	2		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)				
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)				
Total	18	18	—	—

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK. A	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESALE PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.					
	Lists received from Employers.		Addresses of Outworkers.		Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.		Prosecutions.		Inspections of Out-workers' Premises.			Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made.	Prosecutions.		
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.		Forwarded from other Councils.		Forwarded to other Councils.		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.		Failing to send lists.		(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Wearing apparel:—	18	8	46	2	...	2	10	10	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	1	...	...
(1) making, &c.																			
(2) cleaning and washing.																			
Lace, lace curtains and nets																			
Artificial flowers																			
Nets, other than wire nets...																			
Tents																			
Sacks																			
Furniture and upholstery																			
Fur pulling																			
Feather sorting																			
Umbrellas, &c.																			
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.																			
Paper bags and boxes																			
Basket making																			
Brush making																			
Racquet and tennis balls																			
Stuffed toys																			
File making																			
Electro-plate																			
Cables and chains																			
Anchor and grapnels																			
Cart gear																			
Locks, latches and keys																			
Pea picking																			
TOTAL	18	12	46	2	...	2	10	10	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

A If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class ONLY, but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes.

B The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the total number of lists (received from employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act) and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. They will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual workers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.		Number.
(1)		(2)
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses may be enumerated here.	Workshop Bakehouses	15
	Other Workshops	85
	Total number of workshops on Register ...	100

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
(1)	(2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	Nil.
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5).	{ Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector...
Other	
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	Nil.
In use at the end of the year	Nil.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

—o—

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

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to lay before you my sixth Annual Report, in which is chronicled the work done during the year ending December 31st, 1909, in connection with the various branches of sanitation under my supervision; and I beg to thank you for your kindness and consideration during the year.

I have made periodical and systematic inspections of the district, as required by the Public Health Act, 1875 (section 92), and the General Orders of the Local Government Board, in order to secure the abatement of nuisances or improve the sanitary condition of premises.

In all cases where structural or insanitary defects and infringements of the Bye-laws and Public Health Acts were found to exist action was immediately taken to get the defects remedied forthwith; verbal and written notices were given in each case.

During the year I have visited 371 houses, made 60 visits to workshops, 10 to offensive trades, 123 to slaughter-houses, 55 to dairies, 16 to farms, and 140 to common lodging-houses. In addition to these inspections, I have made 242 visits to premises where food was exposed or being prepared for sale, which resulted in several articles of foodstuffs being condemned and destroyed as being unfit for food.

In the course of inspection, 317 nuisances were found to exist at the various places, as will be seen under the heading of "Sanitary Work,"

In order to secure the abatement of the above nuisances, 152 preliminary or informal notices were issued, in addition to 45 verbal. The notices were generally so successful that it was only necessary to issue three formal or statutory notices under section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1875, two for overcrowding and one to provide better means of ventilation in a room occupied for sleeping purposes. During the year it has not been necessary to advert to legal proceedings to enforce the abatement of any nuisance.

Of the 317 nuisances detected, 310 have been abated and the work carried out to my satisfaction, 4 are at present in hand, and 3 are under notice.

The smoke test has been applied to the drains of 46 houses where cases of infectious diseases have occurred, and at 4 houses where complaints have been made with reference to offensive smells arising from drains. In 26 cases the drains were found to be defective in connection with soil pipes, ventilating shafts, W.C.s, and yard drains, which resulted in 9 houses being entirely redrained. The drainage system of each house was of primitive construction; in many cases the pipes and traps were broken, and the joints of the pipes open. Inspection chambers and improved sanitary fittings were installed in each case.

The hydraulic or smoke test has been applied during the progress of all drainage work, and at completion.

The back yards of 27 houses have been cemented or paved during the year, which is not only an incalculable improvement, but is, from a sanitary point of view, an indispensable condition.

Chokages to house drains have been attended to in 38 cases; also 37 nuisances in connection with rain-water gutters and stack pipes, and 14 defects to ventilating shafts, a common occurrence being defective joints, especially where the shaft is constructed of galvanised tin, and these have been replaced with iron pipes. Chokages from rust corrosion at the feet of ventilating shafts have been detected in six cases.

During the year 25 complaints were made with regard to nuisances existing within the district. Each complaint

was immediately enquired into, and suppressed as early as possible. In 4 cases the complaints were such that no action could be taken by the local authority.

Twelve house-refuse receptacles have been provided during the year.

On analysing the abstract of sanitary work done during the year 1909, I find that the following work has been carried out :—

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	25
Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	371
Nuisances detected	...	...	...	...	317
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	310
Nuisances in hand	...	...	...	...	4
Nuisance under notice	...	...	...	...	3
Houses whitewashed and cleansed throughout	...	...	...	...	8
Rooms whitewashed	...	...	...	...	66
W.C. pans cleansed	...	...	...	...	8
W.C. washdown pans fixed	...	...	...	...	21
W.C.'s provided with flushing cisterns	...	...	...	...	4
W.C. flushing cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	31
Defective bell traps taken out	...	...	...	...	2
Damp walls remedied	...	...	...	...	2
Bed mattresses destroyed	...	...	...	...	6
Glazed earthenware gullies fixed	...	...	...	...	24
Ventilating shafts erected and repaired	...	...	...	...	14
Inspection chambers constructed	...	...	...	...	13
Inspection chambers constructed with intercepting traps	...	...	...	...	5
Rainwater gutters and spouts repaired and fixed	...	...	...	...	37
Sink pipes disconnected from drains	...	...	...	...	2
Sink pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Cowshed floor reconstructed	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances from keeping animals and poultry abated	...	...	...	...	18
Accumulations of manure and offensive matter removed	...	...	...	...	35
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	26
Manure pits provided with covers	...	...	...	...	2
Manure pits constructed with covers	...	...	...	...	2
Drainage laid or re-laid	...	...	...	Yards	250
Back yards repaired and cemented	...	...	...	...	27
Houses redrained	...	...	...	...	9.

Drain chokages removed	...	...	...	...	38
New inspection chamber covers provided	...	...	...	...	5
W.C. flush pipe joints repaired	...	...	...	...	13
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	12
Fresh air inlets	...	...	...	...	5
Summonses for chimney firing	...	...	...	...	16
Convictions	...	...	...	...	16
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	10

During the time the above work was in progress, 892 inspections and re-inspections were made.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 100 premises registered as Workshops, as against 103 for the previous year. Sixty visits have been made to these premises and examinations made as to their state of cleanliness, ventilation, and sanitary arrangements, &c. During the course of inspection nuisances were found to exist, which have been attended to.

Upon the register at the end of the past year there were 51 Factories, the same number as last year. 32 inspections have been made to these premises.

PLACES UNDER INSPECTION.

Milkshops.
Slaughter Houses
Public Urinals.
Offensive Trades.
Cowsheds and Dairies.
Workshops and Workplaces.
Outworkers' premises.
Factories.

Eight Common Lodging Houses are registered within the district. These contain 65 sleeping rooms, having accommodation for 234 persons.

During the year 495 inspections have been made to the above premises.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

Hackney carriage licenses have been issued to the number of 58 during the past year, 41 being for horse-drawn vehicles, 4 motor 'buses, 12 taxicabs, and 1 motor cab,

81 drivers' and conductors' licenses have been issued, of which 16 were taxicab drivers, 6 motor 'bus drivers, 6 conductors, and 53 drivers of horse vehicles.

	£	s.	d.
Fees collected up to date ...	18	11	0
Special licenses	12	17	0
	<hr/>		
	£31	8	0

There are four hackney carriage ranks within the district, including the station rank—one at the Grove, one in High Street, and one against the East Cavalry Barracks—which have accommodation for six, one, twenty-six, and seventeen vehicles: a total number of fifty.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

LEVI CONNOR. Assoc. R. San. Inst.,

Sanitary Inspector.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year 1909.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER, For the Year 1909.

There are five Public Elementary Schools in the Aldershot Urban District (exclusive of the military portion of the district), accommodation is provided for 3,470 scholars, and there are 80 teachers. The following table shows the average attendance and the average number on the books during the year 1909:—

	Average Attendance.	Average on Books.
No. 1, WEST END—		
Boys ... 299	1,063·4	1,192·5
Girls ... 262		
Infants... 502·4		
No. 2, EAST END—		
Boys ... 287	724	792·6
Girls ... 223		
Infants ... 214		
No. 3, NEWPORT ROAD—		
Mixed ... 451	691	748·4
Infants ... 240		
No. 4, CHURCH OF ENGLAND—		
Mixed ... 111	184	187·5
Infants ... 73		
No. 5, ROMAN CATHOLIC—		
Mixed ... 193	286	320·7
Infants ... 93		
Total ...	2,948	3,241

HYGIENIC CONDITIONS.—The West End Infants' School and the Newport Road Mixed and Infants' Schools are modern buildings, well situated and well constructed. The remaining schools are old buildings which have been from time to time improved in matters of lighting, ventilation, and sanitation generally. Heating is carried out in all the schools by open fires; in the West End Infants' School hot water radiators are used in addition. The heating arrangements in certain of the schools (e.g., East and West End Schools and Newport Road Schools), however, leave much to be desired, the temperatures in the class rooms during the winter being, in many cases, extremely low, and frequently resulting in a general closing

of windows in cold weather, a most undesirable method of retaining warmth. I am inclined to think that if a general system of heating by hot water pipes were introduced, the cost would justify itself by the improved attendance and comfort of the scholars, and their increased capacity for their work.

The Aldershot water supply (an analysis of which is given in a preceding page), is laid on at all the departments. The sanitary conveniences consist of trough closets and automatic flush tanks; they are well kept, and the walls are lime-washed at intervals of two months.

CLEANLINESS OF SCHOOLROOMS.—These are swept daily and scrubbed at certain intervals, which appear to vary in the different schools. For example, the floors in the West End Schools are said to be scrubbed with soap and water every two months, while in the Roman Catholic Schools the floors are only scrubbed in the vacations at Christmas, Easter, and Midsummer. At the latter schools, also, I have noticed accumulations of dust on walls and beneath desks, which lead me to conclude that the schools are not swept thoroughly every day, as they should be. I consider that the intervals between the scrubbing of the floors and desks are much too long, and that in order to keep the schools in an efficiently clean state, they should be thoroughly scrubbed with soap and water at least once a month. A solution of cyllin (1 in 400) is directed to be used in the form of a spray for the floors before the daily sweeping. It should be recognised, however, that the slight amount of disinfection thus carried out is not in any sense to be considered as at all equivalent to thorough cleansing with soap and water. The use of a reliable germicide, however, costs very little, and presumably exercises a beneficial action by inhibiting growth of micro-organisms. I have directed the disinfection of class-rooms in certain cases where there have been cases of infectious disease, and on these occasions I have considered the fumigation of the children's books, pencils, &c., as the most important part of the process.

CLOAKROOMS.—There is no provision beyond the fires for drying cloaks and boots. The girls' cloakroom at the Roman Catholic School has not sufficient accommodation, and is not kept, as a rule, clean and free from dust. I have no complaint to make as regards the others.

DESKS.—Many of the desks at the Roman Catholic Schools are of old pattern and unsuitable; others, again, are entirely unfitted, by reason of the lowness of the seats, for the girls between the ages of 10 and 14 who have to sit at them. At the Church of England Schools 12 desks of new pattern have been lately provided.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR MEDICAL INSPECTION.—The Board of Education Schedule on cards measuring 10in. by 6in., is used for this purpose. The inspection of scholars attending the Newport Road Schools is carried out in a special room fitted up at the mixed school. The scholars from the remaining schools are examined at the Municipal Buildings, at which special rooms are allocated for their use; a portion of one room is screened off for retinoscopy. The parents are notified two days previously to the inspection, and are invited to be present. The head teacher usually accompanies the scholars, and assists with the weighing and measuring and with his (or her) observations on the mental condition of the scholar; notes and instructions are also made in a special book by the teacher concerning the physical defects, etc., revealed by inspection. In the event of a scholar being unaccompanied by a guardian, a printed form of advice where necessary is forwarded by the teacher to the parents. The inspection of the scholars on the average occupies about five minutes per head; while certain cases of refractions, etc., are referred to the end of the session, and then dealt with at more length. The children, inspected according to the schedule, were the entrants and leavers during 1909. The population of Aldershot is of such a migratory nature that a much larger proportion of the whole number of scholars have to be inspected than would be the case in most districts. I have paid 36 visits to the different schools and departments during the year, and have examined for special reasons a large number of children who have been presented to me for that purpose by the teachers on account of apparent or supposed defects, or whose appearance may have attracted my attention when visiting the schools.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED ACCORDING TO THE BOARD'S SCHEDULE.—1,291 children were thus inspected, and they are classified in the following table according to age and sex at the time of inspection, together with the schools from which they were selected.

BOYS.	3-4.	4-5.	5-6.	6-7.	7-8.	8-9.	9-10.	10-11.	11-12.	12-13.	13-14.	14-15.	15-16.	Total.
Church of England	4	9	9	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Roman Catholic ...	4	19	17	15	15	3	4	1	0	2	15	0	0	95
West End ...	15	26	33	15	15	11	8	10	13	14	31	5	2	198
East End ...	12	19	13	14	1	11	14	14	17	33	15	6	1	170
Newport Road	23	17	18	11	7	9	9	10	9	29	34	2	0	178
Total ...	58	90	90	57	40	35	35	35	39	78	95	13	3	668

GIRLS.

Church of England	6	7	7	2	7	1	5	1	1	3	2	0	0	42
Roman Catholic ...	5	2	13	16	9	5	2	3	1	1	10	0	1	68
West End ...	18	16	27	18	13	23	11	11	12	19	20	2	0	190
East End ...	7	14	19	9	6	7	15	12	11	11	12	0	0	123
Newport Road	18	25	26	18	12	16	10	13	10	23	26	2	1	200
Total ...	54	64	92	63	47	52	43	40	35	57	70	4	2	623
Grand Total ...	112	154	182	120	87	87	78	75	74	135	165	17	5	1,291

CHILDREN REFERRED FOR SUBSEQUENT EXAMINATION.—154 children were referred, principally for further examination for eye defects, and for uncleanness.

CHILDREN IN RESPECT OF WHOM DIRECTIONS WERE GIVEN FOR TREATMENT OF DEFECTS.—In 283 cases special directions as to treatment were issued; a large number of such cases have been treated with marked success at the Cottage Hospital.

THE PRESENCE OF PARENTS AT THE INSPECTION.—776 children out of the total of 1,291 (or a proportion of 60 per cent.) were accompanied by one of their parents, generally the mother, or in certain cases by a guardian or relative. I regard the percentage present as very gratifying and as indicating the interest which is taken in the examination. The girls were more often accompanied by parents (64·8 per cent.) as was naturally to be expected, while the boys were accompanied to the extent of 56·3 per cent. In the infants' departments 74 per cent. of the children came with their parents, but in the higher standards, among those leaving school, 60 per cent. of the girls and 37 per cent. of the boys were accompanied by the parents.

PREVIOUS ILLNESSES.—The following table gives the number of children respectively said to have suffered from previous diseases :—

Measles 947 (boys 71 per cent., girls 75 per cent.).	
Whooping Cough 611 (boys 45 per cent., girls 49 per cent.).	
Chicken Pox 340 (boys 23 per cent., girls 27 per cent.).	
Scarlet Fever 62 (boys 5 per cent., girls 4 per cent.).	
Diphtheria 29 (boys 2 per cent., girls 2·4 per cent.).	
Mumps 169 (boys 14 per cent., girls 13·6 per cent.).	
Rheumatism 15.	
Enteric Fever 4.	
Malaria 5.	
Tuberculosis 2.	
Chorea 4.	
Epileptic fits 1.	Total number of children 1,291.

CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR.—38 children were found on inspection to have marked defects in their clothing or boots, the clothing in most cases being in a dirty and tattered condition, and the footgear useless as a protection against the wet; most of these cases were, as might be anticipated, cases of extreme poverty.

CLEANLINESS OF HEAD AND BODY.—Fifty boys (7·5 per cent.) and 162 girls (26 per cent.) were brought with their hair infested with pediculi, a regrettable state of affairs which, however, we are doing our best to diminish by the process of exclusion from the school until they are in a proper condition of cleanliness. If they do not return to school in a clean condition within a reasonable time notice is sent by the Clerk that prosecution for non-attendance will shortly follow. Printed directions for efficient cleansing are given to the parents in the first instance, but these are often entirely ignored until the machinery of the law is put into action. Thirteen parents were thus prosecuted by the Education Committee during the year, and convictions obtained in all cases. Nevertheless, I am glad to be able to report that the evil has become very much diminished, so that now it is practically confined to children entering the Aldershot schools for the first time, and the cases thus coming under medical examination are at once dealt with. With regard to the cleanliness or otherwise of the body, the large majority of the children are, as mentioned in the previous report, carefully prepared as regards cleanliness and clothing for the inspection; 73 boys (10·9 per cent.) and 52 girls (8·3 per cent.), however, either escaped the usual attentions of their parents on these occasions, or else the presence of insect bites or papules distributed over a carefully cleaned skin demonstrated the customary condition of their bodies.

GENERAL NUTRITION ; HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.—Eighty-two children (6 per cent.) presented marked signs of defective nutrition due, doubtless, in many cases to individual physical defects, e.g., adenoids, defective teeth, &c., but also again in other cases to a combination of influences, e.g., home conditions, insufficient or unsuitable food, and neglect. On the other hand, 52 children (4 per cent.) were exceptionally well nourished, and certainly in the case of most of these children the malign influence of the conditions mentioned above was entirely absent. One notices, too, differences in nutrition in the various schools. For example, both the boys and the girls in the Roman Catholic Schools are somewhat inferior in weight and general nutrition to children in the other schools. The numbers are, however, too small to draw any very strong conclusions as to the reasons thereof.

TEETH.—752 children (or 58 per cent.) were found on inspection to have defective teeth, that is to say, that there was evidence of caries in one or more teeth. If one excludes from the calculation children under five years of age, the proportion of the remaining children who have one or more defective teeth is seen to be 64 per cent. One of the commonest conditions to which the attention of parents is drawn at the medical inspection is the state of their children's teeth, the importance of inculcating the daily use of the tooth brush, and the necessity of treatment by a dentist. I am afraid, however, from enquiries afterwards made, that very little is afterwards done in either of these directions, and advice respecting one of the most important conditions effecting individual health is thus thrown away. It is probable that in some cases the use of a tooth brush is recognised and insisted on by the parents, but as regards conservative treatment for the affected teeth, I think it is only undertaken in a few cases of those whose parents are well able to afford it. The table below gives the proportion of boys and girls respectively, at each age period, who showed no evidence of dental caries, and further on a table is shown which gives the number of children with defective teeth, classified according to age and sex, and grouped as to the number of teeth affected in each instance. It will be seen from the first table that girls generally have a better record in this respect than boys, the reason almost certainly being that the use of the tooth brush is much more common with girls, particularly at the higher ages.

Proportion of boys and girls unaffected with diseased teeth:—

Age period.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
3 to 4 ...	80 per cent.	74 per cent.
4 " 5 ...	53 "	57 "
5 " 6 ...	45 "	42 "
6 " 7 ...	37 "	60 "
7 " 8 ...	25 "	40 "
8 " 9 ...	23 "	32 "
9 " 10 ...	20 "	23 "
10 " 11 ...	20 "	30 "
11 " 12 ...	28 "	34 "
12 " 13 ...	37 "	40 "
13 " 14 ...	30 "	44 "

The proportion of those above the age of 14 is not stated as the numbers examined were too small to be of any statistical value.

Table showing total number of boys and girls inspected, at each age period respectively, also total number at each age period who were affected with carious teeth, grouped as to number affected.

BOYS.													
Number	3-4	4-5	5-6	5-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16
58	6 had	13 had	90 had	57 had	40 had	35 had	35 had	35 had	39 had	78 had	95 had	13 had	3 had
2 "	3 "	16 "	2 "	9 "	7 "	10 "	12 "	9 "	10 "	13 "	28 "	2 "	—
3 "	4 "	3 "	3 "	5 "	4 "	5 "	5 "	3 "	7 "	9 "	7 "	3 "	—
1 "	5 "	7 "	4 "	7 "	3 "	2 "	3 "	4 "	2 "	3 "	8 "	4 "	—
1 "	6 "	1 "	5 "	3 "	3 "	3 "	1 "	2 "	2 "	3 "	5 "	1 "	—
—	—	1 "	8 "	2 "	1 "	1 "	—	3 "	2 "	5 "	6 "	—	—
—	—	1 "	9 "	3 "	1 "	1 "	—	3 "	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1 "	1 "	1 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1 "	—	1 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1 "	—	1 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	42	49	36	30	27	28	28	28	28	49	67	7	0
GIRLS.													
Number	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16
54	5 had	64 had	92 had	63 had	47 had	52 had	43 had	40 had	35 had	57 had	70 had	4 had	1 had
3 "	2 "	9 "	2 "	4 "	6 "	9 "	14 "	10 "	8 "	11 "	12 "	18 "	—
1 "	4 "	2 "	3 "	3 "	3 "	6 "	3 "	4 "	4 "	6 "	4 "	—	—
2 "	5 "	4 "	4 "	4 "	5 "	5 "	4 "	6 "	3 "	4 "	4 "	—	—
1 "	6 "	2 "	5 "	5 "	2 "	3 "	1 "	1 "	3 "	1 "	1 "	—	—
1 "	11 "	1 "	6 "	1 "	6 "	3 "	1 "	1 "	1 "	1 "	5 "	—	—
1 "	12 "	1 "	7 "	2 "	7 "	1 "	1 "	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	3 "	8 "	2 "	1 "	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1 "	10 "	1 "	1 "	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1 "	—	1 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	27	53	27	29	35	33	28	28	23	35	39	0	1

TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.—Enlargement of the tonsils was present in 200 children, or 15 per cent, while the presence of adenoids, inferred in some instances from the respiratory obstruction, occurred in 116, or 9 per cent. of the children examined. I am glad to be able to report that advice as to the desirability of surgical treatment in most of these cases has been to a large extent followed, a very large number having been successfully treated during 1909 at the Cottage Hospital. Thus it is seen that when treatment can be applied at no cost or trouble to the parent it is generally carried out, but where, as in cases of diseases of the eye, the ears, and the teeth, treatment is on the one hand expensive, or, on the other (as in the case of ear disease), involves a certain amount of trouble and perseverance at home, advice on the subject is generally ignored.

GLANDULAR ENLARGEMENTS.—Enlargement of the glands, usually those situated at the angle of the jaw, was present in 829 children, or a proportion of 64. This condition may be due to various causes, but, by far the most common cause is, without doubt, the presence of carious teeth; next in frequency is noted the presence of glands due to unhealthy conditions of the tonsils and adenoid tissues of the throat; while the presence of small enlarged glands in the posterior triangle of the neck are usually found in verminous conditions of the head, and glandular enlargements generally are often associated with chronic conditions of depressed vitality or lowered nutrition.

EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.—35 children, or a proportion of 2·7 per cent., suffered from one or other morbid condition of external parts of the eyes. Strabismus accounted for 26 of these cases, blepharitis 4, conjunctivitis 2, corneal nebulæ 2, cataract 1. Most of the cases showing strabismus are also included in those enumerated as having defective vision.

VISION.—70 children (or 5·5 per cent.) suffered from vision so defective as to require special treatment. Those enumerated were mainly leavers, so that the proportion would certainly be much higher if the defects of vision in the younger children were all included. A large number of the children inspected were, however, under 6 years of age, and incapable in most cases of giving reliable replies in an ophthalmic examination. Notices are issued to

parents (as in the case of all other physical defects), and in a large percentage of cases suitable glasses have been procured. I have personally examined and prescribed for a large number of these.

EAR DISEASES.—40 children (or a proportion of 3·1 per cent.) suffered from chronic inflammation of the middle ear: in 12 cases it was unilateral, in 28 bilateral. There is no condition of physical defect in which less is attempted or done by the parents than in this serious disease, causing, as it does, greater or less permanent deafness, and occasionally complications more serious still in the brain. There is no hospital nearer than London which undertakes the radical cure of these conditions, and the palliative treatment which is always necessary is undertaken by the parent in only a small minority of cases. I find that it is only in a very few cases that medical aid is ever sought for the condition. The help of a school nurse will no doubt be of very great assistance and help to the parents, and it is hoped will help to overcome the apparent objections to the trouble involved in daily attention to the ears.

HEARING.—114 children (9 per cent.) suffered from defects of hearing. This number includes obviously those suffering from actual disease of the ears, and also many others whose deafness resulted from the presence of adenoids, or from the accumulation of wax.

SPEECH.—22 children (1·7 per cent.) suffered from more or less marked defects in articulation.

MENTAL CONDITION.—60 children were described as dull and backward mentally, one only being mentally defective to such a degree as to necessitate transference to a special school for such defects; the case in question was reported to the Clerk. In a large number of the remainder the presence of one or more physical defects of the senses accounted for the dull or backward mental condition.

HEART AND CIRCULATION.—Valvular disease of the heart was present in 16 children, or 1·2 per cent. of those examined. In most of the cases the condition was unknown to the parents, to whom were given directions to obtain medical advice, and at the same time the importance of

moderation in physical and mental work urged upon the teachers.

LUNGS.—32 children were found to be affected with bronchitis, subacute or chronic, and appropriate directions were given in each case. One child showed rather ill defined signs of incipient tuberculosis.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Epilepsy of mild nature was noted in one case, and chorea (St. Vitus' Dance) in another. The latter child was excluded from school, and medical assistance recommended.

TUBERCULOSIS.—One case was encountered, as mentioned above, of incipient tuberculosis of the lungs, 6 cases of glandular tuberculosis, and 2 cases of the osseous form.

RICKETS, DEFORMITIES.—18 children showed signs of having suffered from rickets, and 22 showed marked deformities, particularly of the thorax, in most cases due to rickets and adenoids. One case of talipes and two cases of lameness, the result of paralysis in childhood, were also noted.

INFECTIOUS OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.—12 children suffered from impetigo, 1 had scabies, 1 had ringworm, 2 were found to be suffering from whooping cough. Many other cases of ringworm and scabies were examined by me at different times throughout the year, and rigorously excluded from the schools, consequently it is very rare for these cases to have eluded the vigilance of the teachers (who at once refer these cases to me), and to appear at the official inspection.

OTHER DISEASES AND DEFECTS.—One case of psoriasis, 5 cases of hernia, and 1 of goitre also were noted.

REVIEW OF ACTION TAKEN TO DETECT AND PREVENT THE SPREAD OF DISEASE.—All the head teachers are provided with Notification Books from which they notify cases of infectious diseases occurring in their schools. The notifications received thus by me in 1909 will be found in the Municipal Report under the heading "Infectious Diseases." Printed notices are displayed in the schools for the benefit of the teaching staff, giving the various signs and symptoms of the common infectious disorders, and I find that every

suspicious case is at once referred to me for opinion. Owing to increasing care on the part of the teaching staff, the lessened incidence of infectious disease in the past year is perhaps due. No action has been found necessary to be taken under the section of the Code for school closure during the year.

The following circular letter was sent by me to the head teachers in November last :—

“Aldershot Education Committee.

“The attention of teachers is urgently requested to the following Rules for the exclusion of children suffering from infectious diseases, and of those who come from infected households.

“It is well known that infection is constantly spread in schools by the attendance of children suffering from initial and unrecognised symptoms, or attending school in the convalescent stage, or throughout the entire course of a mild attack of an infectious disease. In order to minimise this danger, reference should be made from time to time to the description of the signs and symptoms of these diseases, as set forth in the pamphlet “Infectious Diseases,” copies of which were supplied to all the departments of the schools.

“During the prevalence of any infectious disease, the attention of teachers should be particularly directed to symptoms which may indicate the probability that a scholar is sickening for, or is suffering or recovering from, this disease.

“E. W. ROUTLEY,
“*School Medical Officer.*”

RULES FOR EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL IN CASES OF MEASLES,
WHOOPING COUGH, CHICKEN POX, AND MUMPS.

Measles.

1. Children attacked by measles must be excluded from school for four weeks.

2. Children coming from houses in which measles exists, must be dealt with as follows :—

- (a) All such children in infants' schools must be excluded for 21 days from the date of onset of the illness of the last patient with measles in the house.

- (b) All children in the higher standards who have never had the disease must be excluded for 21 days in the same way.
- (c) Children in the higher standards who have had the disease need not be excluded.

Whooping Cough.

1. Children suffering from whooping cough must be excluded from school as long as the cough continues, and not less than six weeks from the commencement of the whooping.

2. Children coming from houses in which whooping cough exists must be dealt with as follows:—

- (a) All children in infants' schools must be excluded for six weeks.
- (b) Children in other than infants' schools, who have not had the disease, must be excluded for six weeks.
- (c) Children in schools other than infants' schools, who have had the disease, need not be excluded.

Mumps.

Children with mumps must be excluded for three weeks from date of onset of illness. Children coming from infected houses need not be excluded.

Chicken Pox.

Children with chicken pox must be excluded for not less than three weeks, and until all scabs have disappeared. All children coming from infected houses and attending infants' schools must be excluded for three weeks. Children coming from infected households and attending the higher standards, need not be excluded.

Review of Methods Employed or Available for the Treatment of defects, Physical and Mental. The Appointment of School Nurse.—The general scope of the methods employed or available for treatment has been already described under the classified defects, and one expects to enlarge greatly the available boundaries of usefulness in future years, when the assistance of the school nurse, whose appointment will

take place in 1910, shall have been procured'. The following up of cases temporarily excluded for one or the other reason from school, and the treatment of minor cases of skin, ear, and eye diseases, attention to which is at present commonly ignored or postponed, will also, no doubt, help to increase the general school attendance, and one may confidently look forward to a more extended sphere of influence upon public health resulting from the beneficent working of medical inspection.

Methods of Instruction in Hygiene. Physical and Breathing Exercises.—A special lesson of half-an-hour's duration is given once a week in the higher standards of the principal schools. The following, for example, is a list of subjects which are dwelt upon in turn at the weekly lessons given by the head teacher of the Newport Road School:—

Personal Cleanliness: body, clothing, importance of regular baths, work of the skin and excretory organs, water, soap.

Clothing: materials used, suitability to seasons, economic methods of dress.

Foods, Beverages: kinds for seasons, potentiality of energy from, economy of, etc.

Ventilation: Lessons on the air, the thermometer, the barometer, principles of ventilation. In the higher classes a thermometer and an improvised barometer are read daily, and readings registered by the scholars.

Physiology: work and requirements of the various organs and parts of the body, bearing on questions of food, clothing and first aid work.

Ambulance work: common fractures, dislocation, bleeding, artificial respiration, burns, scalds, chilblains.

In addition I have forwarded special printed lessons on breathing exercises, which are from time to time given by the teachers.

Physical exercises are provided by a drill instructor who attends the upper standards in all the schools twice weekly.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. W. ROUTLEY,

The first thing I noticed when I stepped
out of the car was a warm, humid breeze on the
skin. I had never before and the humidity felt like
it was embracing me. I had heard that the humidity
was bad, but in reality, it was perfect. I had
heard that the humidity was bad, but in reality,
it was perfect. I had heard that the humidity
was bad, but in reality, it was perfect.

The humidity was just what I needed. I had
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