

[Report 1933] / Medical Officer of Health, Canterbury Borough / City & County.

Contributors

Canterbury (England). City & County Council.

Publication/Creation

1933

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/fxt8ckwt>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



City and County Borough
of Canterbury.

Annual Report
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
AND THE
Sanitary Inspector

For the Year 1933.





City and County Borough
of Canterbury.

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Sanitary Inspector

For the Year 1933.

CITY OF CANTERBURY.

Public Health Committee, 1933.

Mayor :

Alderman FRANK HOOKER.

Chairman :

Alderman R. H. ARROWSMITH.

Alderman R. A. BREMNER.	Councillor J. G. B. STONE.
„ W. G. DICKINS.	„ S. PALMER.
„ L. G. WELLS.	„ J. COUPER-DAVIE.
Councillor H. RIGDEN.	„ F. WOOD.
„ E. H. SHEPPARD.	„ H. H. COOPER.

Chairman of the Education Committee :

Alderman R. A. BREMNER.

Chairman of the Public Assistance Committee :

Councillor J. G. B. STONE.

Chairman of the Blind Welfare Committee :

Alderman L. G. WELLS.

Chairman of the Committee for the Care of the

Mentally Defective : Alderman R. A. BREMNER.

Maternity and Child Welfare Work is under the control of the
Public Health Committee.

Town Clerk and Public Assistance Officer :

G. W. MARKS,

Public Medical Services Staff.

Hon. Consulting Medical Officer of Health :

FRANK WACHER, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

CLEMENT DUNSCOMBE, M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health (part-time) :

H. M. GARLICK, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer :

T. M. PEARCE, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Dental Surgeon : Miss PAULINE FIGDOR, L.R.C.P., L.D.S.

Sanitary Inspector : SAMUEL JEFFERY, C.R.S.I.,

Meat Inspector's Certificate.

Health Visitor : Miss GRACE E. MAGUIRE,

Guy's and Queen Charlotte Hospitals.

Nurse : Part-time arrangement with Kent & Canterbury Hospital.

Matron, Isolation Hospital : Miss W. SHAW.

School Nurses : Mrs. HELEN HAYNES and Miss GLASSBORROW.

Clerk : Miss C. POULTON.

Disinfector : GEORGE COX.

Officers devoting part-time to Public Health Services—

Medical Superintendent, Nunnery Fields Hospital, and
District Medical Officer : HAROLD WACHER, M.D., B.Chir.

Medical Superintendent, City Mental Hospital :

ERNEST F. SALL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Public Vaccinator : H. O. PRESTON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officers, V.D. Clinics :

FRANCIS L. CASSIDI, M.B., B.Chir., and

H. STEWART WACHER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon :

T. A. CLARKE, M.D., Ch.B., D.L.O.

Surgeon, Orthopædic Clinic :

A. BERESFORD-JONES, M.S., M.B.

Ophthalmic Surgeon : J. A. PRINGLE, M.D., B.Ch.

Public Analyst : E. M. HAWKINS, F.I.C., 19, Watling Street.

Veterinary Surgeon : J. G. CATTELL, M.R.C.V.S.

General Statistics, 1933.

Area (Acres), 3,976.

Estimate of Resident Population (1933), 23,970.

Number of inhabited houses (1933) according to Rate Books,
6,611.

Rateable Value, £190,558.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £745.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Live Births—	Total.	M.	F.	
Legitimate	315	155	160	Birth Rate, 13.9
Illegitimate	19	7	12	
Stillbirths	12	6	6	Rate per 1,000
				total births, 34.6
Deaths	355	173	182	Death Rate, 14.8
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth :				
From sepsis, nil. From other causes, 2.				
Deaths of Infants under one year of age :				
Legitimate, 12. Illegitimate, 1.—Total, 13.				
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :				
All Infants per 1,000 births	38.9			
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	38.0			
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	52.6			
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	nil			
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	5			
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	2			
„ Puerperal causes per 1,000 total births	5.8			
„ Puerperal sepsis	nil			

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the City and County Borough of Canterbury.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to present herewith my third Annual Report on the Health Administration of the County Borough of Canterbury, together with the Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

The Vital Statistics for the year are on the whole satisfactory, and it is very gratifying to again note an improvement in the Infantile Mortality Rate, which has fallen from 55.2 per 1,000 births in 1932 to 38.9 this year.

The crude Death Rate shows an increase which is accounted for, as shown in the body of the Report, by an increased mortality amongst the aged.

As regards the common Infectious Diseases, Influenza and Whooping Cough were more prevalent during the year, but both Scarlet Fever and more especially Diphtheria have had a low incidence.

Many proposed " Clearance Areas " have been visited by the Committee during the year and it is hoped that eventually 14 such areas will be dealt with.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for the support accorded me, and to the Town Clerk and other officers of the Council for their advice and help.

I have great pleasure in making acknowledgment of the high value of the services rendered by the staff of the Public Health Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

CLEMENT DUNSCOMBE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Vital Statistics.

Population.—The estimated Resident Population for Mid-year 1933 was 23,970. (Soldiers not included.)

Birth Rate.—The net number of live births assigned to the district was 334, giving a slightly increased Birth Rate of 13.9 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 13.4 in 1932.

The Birth Rate for England and Wales was 14.4 per 1,000, being 0.9 below that for 1932.

The following Table indicates the variations in the Birth Rate for the past five years :—

Year.	Canterbury.		Birth Rate.	
	No. of Births.		Canterbury.	England and Wales.
1929	374	...	15.6	16.3
1930	379	...	15.8	16.3
1931	351	...	14.6	15.8
1932	326	...	13.4	15.3
1933	334	...	13.9	14.4

Death Rate.—The crude Death Rate shows an increase, being 14.8 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 11.9 per 1,000 in 1932.

The Death Rate for England and Wales was 12.3 per 1,000.

The net number of Deaths in Canterbury was 355 as compared with 291 in 1932, an increase of 64. This is accounted for by an increased mortality amongst the aged during the year, as the following Table shows :—

Year.	Deaths under 45 years.		Deaths 45-65.		Deaths over 65 years.
1932	64	...	67	...	160
1933	57	...	81	...	217

The number of Deaths under 45 years was actually less than in 1932, but the Deaths of persons of 65 years and over shows an increase of 57.

There were fewer Infant Deaths and Deaths from Tuberculosis during the year; but a larger number of Deaths from Diseases of the Circulatory System and Cancer.

The Deaths from Suicide and Other Violence have increased from 14 in 1932 to 20 in 1933.

The following Table shows the variation in the Death Rate for the past five years :—

Year	Canterbury.		Death Rate.	
	No. of Deaths.		Canterbury.	England and Wales.
1929	378	...	16.5	13.4
1930	293	...	12.2	11.4
1931	314	...	13.1	12.3
1932	291	...	11.9	12.0
1933	355	...	14.8	12.3

Infantile Mortality.—Just over a quarter of a century ago, in 1906, as many as 81 infants died in Canterbury before reaching the age of one year. During 1933 only 13 infant deaths were recorded, the equivalent Infantile Mortality rates being 130 and 38.9 per 1,000 births respectively. In England and Wales as a whole the rate was 132 in 1906 and 64 in 1933.

The very great reduction in Infantile Mortality during the present century is due to many causes, such as the work done at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres; improved Midwifery, including ante-natal care; increased prosperity amongst certain sections of the community; the displacement of horse by motor traffic; better housing and sanitary conditions generally, and a fuller knowledge and appreciation of the laws of hygiene and healthy living.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Congenital Debility, Malformation or Premature Birth						6
Whooping Cough						4
Diarrhoea						2
Overlaid by Mother						1

It will be noticed that the chief causes of Infant Deaths are the abnormalities directly connected with pregnancy and birth. An improvement in the general physique and health of succeeding generations of mothers, accompanied by ever improving methods in ante-natal care should do much in the future to reduce the mortality from this refractory group of causes.

Puerperal Mortality.—Two women died in consequence of childbirth during 1933, this number being the same as 1932.

The causes of death were: Post-Natal Toxæmia, and Pulmonary Embolism; Childbirth.

Cancer Mortality.—Cancer caused 50 deaths, namely, 17 males and 33 females. This number shows an increase as compared with the figures for the previous year.

Below is set out a summary of the deaths from Cancer (excluding Outward transfers) :—

1.	Pharynx	...	...	...	...	1
2.	Pylorus	...	...	...	...	1
3.	Kidney	...	...	...	...	1
4.	Intestinal Tract	...	...	...	...	14
5.	Breast	...	...	...	...	6
6.	Uterus	...	...	...	...	7
7.	Bladder and Prostate	...	...	...	...	6
8.	Liver and Pancreas	...	...	...	...	3
9.	Rectum	...	...	...	...	3
10.	Lung	...	...	...	...	2
11.	Epithelioma (various)	...	...	...	...	4
12.	Ovaries	...	...	...	...	2

Both the incidence and death rate of this disease has increased greatly during recent years in the country as a whole—in the space of two generations the mortality has increased fourfold.

The following facts should be kept in mind with reference to the disease, about which there is still much misapprehension :—

- (1) Any real increase in the fatality of the disease is almost certainly due to its non-recognition in the early stages.
- (2) It is not transmitted by heredity.
- (3) It is not infectious or contagious.
- (4) Primarily it is always a local disease and if accessible while local is practically always curable.
- (5) Unfortunately, as yet, there is no known method of *preventing* cancer, except these forms of surface cancer due to recognised irritative causes.

The following table shows the number of total and infant deaths and the number of deaths from Tuberculosis and Cancer during the last few years :—

Year.	Deaths under 1 year	Total Deaths.	Deaths from Tuberculosis.	Deaths from Cancer.
1927	25	329	21	40
1928	12	298	28	41
1929	19	378	20	48
1930	20	293	20	42
1931	25	314	15	35
1932	18	291	21	41
1933	13	355	16	50

Zymotic Death Rate.—Under this term are grouped the deaths from the principal zymotic diseases, viz.: Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhœa, Enteric Fever and Smallpox. This rate is greatly influenced by the prevalence or otherwise of Measles, Whooping Cough and Infantile Diarrhœa, which are the diseases responsible for the largest number of deaths grouped under this heading. During 1933 the rate was 0.29 per 1,000 as compared with 0.12 for the previous year, the increase being accounted for by the prevalence of Whooping Cough during the year.

Diseases of the Circulatory System.—The greatest single group of causes of death was diseases of the Circulatory System, and of this group Heart Disease caused 80 deaths, Cerebral Hæmorrhage 18, Aneurysm 2, and other circulatory diseases 11 deaths.

Rheumatism in childhood is frequently a cause of cardiac breakdown later on in life, but other factors are undoubtedly at work also. The stress of modern life throws a strain upon the circulatory system which leads to a premature ageing of these organs and ultimate breakdown.

Quarterly Death Rates.—The distribution of Deaths over the four quarters of the year is shown in the following Table:—

March	...	...	...	...	117 deaths
June	...	...	...	...	70 „
September	...	...	...	...	75 „
December	...	...	...	...	93 „

10
Deaths Registered in Canterbury, 1933.

Causes of Death during 1933.				Males	Females	Totals
Disease.						
Smallpox	...	...	...	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	..			—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	..	...	...	5	—	5
Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
Influenza	...	...	...	3	8	11
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	...			10	5	15
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	—	1	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	1	—	1
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis				—	—	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	17	33	50
Diabetes	...	...	...	2	2	4
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	5	13	18
Heart Disease	...	...	...	27	53	80
Aneurysm	...	...	...	1	1	2
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	4	7	11
Bronchitis	...	...	...	11	4	15
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	10	6	16
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	..	...	5	1	6
Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	3	—	3
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	2	2	4
Appendicitis	...	...	...	1	2	3
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	1	1	2
Other diseases of Liver, etc.	...	...	...	2	—	2
Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	1	4	5
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	12	7	19
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	—	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	—	2	2
Congenital Debility; Premature Birth, Mal- formations, etc.	...	...	...	2	4	6
Senility	...	...	...	15	9	24
Suicide	...	...	...	4	2	6
Other Violence	...	...	...	10	4	14
Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	19	11	30
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	...	...	...	—	—	—
TOTALS	...	...	...	173	182	355

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1933 and Previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Un-corrected Number	Net.		Number	Gross Rate	of Non-Residents registered in the District	of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1928	24,080	413	371	15.8	355	15.6	75	18	12	32	298	13.1
1929	23,980	400	374	15.6	478	20.9	121	21	19	50	378	16.5
1930	23,980	390	379	15.9	395	16.4	112	10	20	52.7	293	12.2
1931	24,450	385	351	14.6	404	16.8	101	11	25	71.2	314	13.1
1932	24,270	363	326	13.4	377	15.5	100	14	18	55.2	291	11.9
1933	23,970	378	334	13.9	488	20.3	143	10	13	38.9	355	14.8
Averages for last 5 years.	24,130	383	353	14.7	428	17.9	115	13	19	53.6	326	13.7

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

The Medical Officer of Health has general supervision of all the Health Services of the Council, including the transferred Medical Services under the Local Government Act of 1929. Under this Act the chief changes were the passing into the hands of the Council of the Institution devoted to the treatment of the sick poor and the transfer of the Vaccination and Infant Life Protection Services.

The Infirmary has not been appropriated for use under the Public Health Acts.

The Nunnery Fields Infirmary.—The number of beds available in 12 wards and 2 shelters is as follows:—

For Men (Medical, Surgical and Chronic Sick)	49
For Women " " "	56
For Maternity Cases 	2
For Tuberculosis Cases 	4
For Children (Cots) 	9
Total 	120

The average number of beds occupied during the year was 86. Arrangements have been made for the retention of 20 beds for the reception of cases belonging to the Kent County Council.

During 1933 there were 244 admissions, and some 48 children were treated as In-patients at the Infirmary.

The Medical Staff of the Infirmary consists of a non-resident Medical Officer, Matron, with 14 Nurses and one Male Attendant. The Matron and four of the Nurses are fully trained.

The Infirmary is only joined to the main part of the Institution by a passageway, and it can be approached by a separate entrance. The kitchen of the Infirmary and the main Institution are common. Six extra bedrooms have been provided in the Nurses' Home.

Woodville Homes.—At these Homes there is accommodation for 60 destitute or neglected children and orphans. It is under the supervision of the Public Assistance Committee.

Infant Life Protection.—Several important changes in the law relating to child life protection came into operation on January 1st, 1933.

Part 5 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, has come into force, and it stipulates that any person who proposes to receive into his home "for reward" a child UNDER THE AGE OF 9 YEARS, instead of 7 as in previous years, must give notice beforehand to the Local Authority.

The notice must be sent to the Local Authority :—

1. AT LEAST 7 DAYS before the child is received, if it is the first child received by the foster-parent.
2. At least 48 hours' notice in the case of every additional child.

This will enable the Local Authority to have the home inspected before the arrival of the child. It should be noted that payment includes the receipt of a lump sum as well as payments in money, or money's worth, at intervals.

Publication of an advertisement offering to undertake or arrange for the nursing and maintenance of any child under the age of 9 years, which does not truly state the name and address of the person or society making the offer, is made an offence.

In Canterbury the Relieving Officer is the Infant Life Protection Visitor, with the Health Visitor acting in certain cases.

The Pre-School Child.—Each year, throughout the country, some 20 per cent. of children are found to require treatment when they enter school for the first time at 5 years of age. For this reason, the Ministry of Health have recently been paying great stress on the importance of obtaining greater medical supervision for children during the pre-school years.

In Canterbury, children under school age can obtain Dental treatment at the School Dental Clinic, and early in 1932 arrangements were made to allow such children to obtain treatment at the Orthopædic Clinic and also at the Minor Ailment Clinic. Children up to 5 years are visited in their homes by the Health Visitor and are encouraged to attend the Welfare Clinic, where (with the parents' consent) immunisation against Diphtheria is undertaken. Mothers are commencing to realise that the Clinics are not only for infants in arms, but that the child over one year needs very careful supervision for the prevention of permanent disability or deformity.

In addition, "Nursery Classes" are provided in two of the Infant Schools for children of 3-5 years of age, who then automatically come under the supervision of the School Medical Service.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

- (a) Infant Welfare Clinics at the Public Health Department, 20A, Stour Street, on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 2.30 to 4 p.m.
- (b) Ante-Natal Clinics at the Welfare Centre on alternate Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m.
- (c) Minor Ailments Clinic at St. John's Council School, Northgate, on Mondays to Fridays inclusive, at 9.15 a.m.

- (d) A full time Dental Officer inspects the teeth of school children and treatment is given at the Dental Clinic.
- (e) On the recommendation of the School Medical Officer, treatment is given at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital to children suffering from Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids, Crippling Defects, Defective Vision and Surgical Tuberculosis.
- (f) The Venereal Diseases Clinic is held at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, as follows:—
 Females—Tuesdays at 6 p.m.
 Males—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays (new cases), Fridays and Saturdays at 6 p.m.
- (g) Immunisation Clinic for protection against Diphtheria, on Friday mornings at the School Clinic.
- (h) The Tuberculosis Officer attends at the Canterbury Dispensary, 11, Longport Street, on Fridays from 10.30 to 12.30 p.m.

Hospital Services Available for the Inhabitants of the Area.—

The Council have not yet consulted with any Consultative Hospital Committee set up in the area (Sec. 13 of Local Government Act, 1929).

The Hospital provision for Canterbury is as follows:—

- (a) **General Medical and Surgical Cases.**—The Kent and Canterbury Hospital has 126 beds, including 10 beds at the Whitstable and Canterbury Cottage Hospital Convalescent Homes.
- (b) **Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.**—Appropriate specialists attend at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.
 The Council make payment for the treatment of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum at this Hospital (including In-patient treatment).
- (c) **Orthopædic.**—An Orthopædic Specialist attends at the above Hospital.
- (d) **Children.**—A Children's Ward at the above Hospital. Convalescent children are frequently sent to Homes at various Kent Coast Health Resorts.
- (e) **Isolation Hospital.**—The Borough Infectious Disease Hospital in Stodmarsh Road has well equipped Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Blocks and supplies accommodation in 44 beds and cots. The Nursing staff consists of the Matron, a Charge Nurse and 5 Probationers.
- (f) **Smallpox Hospital.**—The Borough Smallpox Hospital in Stodmarsh Road contains 8 beds.

- (g) **Tuberculosis.**—The County Sanatorium at Lenham contains 10 beds for the use of Canterbury patients. Accommodation can be obtained at other Sanatoria and Training Colonies when necessary. Surgical cases are sent to the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate.
- (h) **Shelters.**—Two revolving shelters are maintained in the Nunnery Fields Hospital grounds for two male and two female patients.
- (i) **Chronic Sick, etc.**—There is accommodation for chronic sick and elderly persons, as well as homeless infants and children, at the Hospital of the Public Assistance Committee at Nunnery Fields. (See under L.G.A., 1929.)
- (j) **Maternity.**—The Canterbury Maternity Hostel in the Dane John has accommodation for 6 patients. Two beds are available at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital for complicated Maternity cases.
- (k) **Mental Hygiene.**—A Psycho-Therapeutic Clinic is held at the General Hospital by the Medical Superintendent of the City Mental Hospital.
- The Health Visitor acts as an authorised officer for the purposes of Section 17 of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930.
- (l) **Cancer.**—Operative treatment is available at the General Hospital. A Cancer Clinic has been established at the West Kent Hospital, Maidstone, for all persons in the County, and radium treatment is available there to citizens of Canterbury.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

- (a) **General Nursing.**—The Canterbury Nursing Association connected with the Kent and Canterbury Hospital supplies 12 Private Nurses for the City and County and two District Nurses working in the town. The District Nurses are financed by voluntary subscribers, Town Council and contributions from patients and local Societies.
- (b) **Infectious Diseases.**—A part-time Nurse is employed from the District Nurses by the Town Council in cases of Measles, Whooping Cough or other Infectious Diseases, when this is considered desirable by the Medical Officer of Health. A whole-time Nurse would be more satisfactory.

Ambulance Facilities.—A motor ambulance (presented by the Propaganda Committee) is kept at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital and is used to convey patients to and from the Hospital and Infirmary.

An ambulance is kept for Infectious Cases at the Isolation Hospital.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 and 1927.

It should be remembered that there are two main administrative groups of Mental Defectives, viz. :—

- (1) The Statutory Cases—dealt with by the Mental Deficiency Committee.
- (2) The Education Cases—educable feeble-minded children between the ages of 7 and 16 for whose education the Education Committee is responsible.

Ascertainment.—It is hoped that in future most of the cases who become “subject to be dealt with” under these Acts will have been previously ascertained (if they have been in attendance at Canterbury Elementary Schools) as mentally defective under the Education Act.

The School Medical Department now has records of the following number of retarded children under 18 years of age :—

Mental Classification.	Intelligent Quotient.		No. of Children.	
Imbecile ...	...	25—50	...	15
Feeble-minded (Special School Cases) ...	...	50—75	...	36
Borderline Cases ...	...	70—80	...	20
Dull and Backward ...	...	80—90	...	10
Total ...				81

There are therefore approximately 36 children, apart from those not yet ascertained, who are unable to receive proper benefit from the education at an ordinary Elementary School.

During the year one feeble-minded child reached the age for notification to the Mental Deficiency Committee, and in addition two imbeciles were notified to this Committee.

School children are certified as feeble-minded under the Education Acts and it should be understood that a proportion of these certified as feeble-minded during school life will not necessarily be certifiable under the Mental Deficiency Acts when they reach the age of 16 years. Much then depends upon the amount of temperamental defect, if any, and the child's capacity to earn a living and to fit normally into some simple environment.

Supervision.—The supervision of cases ascertained both under the Education Act and the Mental Deficiency Acts is undertaken by the Kent Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare, who, in addition, conduct an Occupation Centre in Canterbury.

The following table shows the classification of the Mental Deficiency Cases :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Institutions	14	10	24
Under Guardianship	4	1	5
On Licence	—	1	1
	—	—	—
	18	12	30
	—	—	—

In addition to these there are 27 cases who are under supervision only.

Six female and five male patients have been accommodated at the Institution of the Public Assistance Committee and the remainder at various institutions in other parts of the country. In the future the Council is relying on being able to obtain an allotment of beds at the proposed Kent County Council Institution at Leybourne Grange.

Occupation Centre.—The number on the books at the Occupation Centre was 16 at the end of the year. This Centre gives such training as they are capable of to the lower grade defectives and provides a means of supervision, useful occupation and amusement to older defectives, some of whom would otherwise require to be sent to Institutions.

Blind Persons Act, 1920.

A Statutory Committee administers the provisions of this Act and includes six members of the Council and two co-opted members. Blind persons in Canterbury are also looked after by the Canterbury Blind Persons Charity Committee (voluntary workers) and there is a Home Teacher who devotes one-third of his time to City patients and the remainder of his time to County cases.

Of the 49 persons on the register, there is one under school age; one is at a special school; and the majority of the others are elderly persons and unemployable, but there are three home workers and two workshop employees.

Certification.—Early in 1932 arrangements were made for the examination and certification of blind persons, within the meaning of the Act, by an Ophthalmic Specialist, who is also the Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Education Committee.

Prevention of Blindness.—No special action has been taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes. The treatment of Ophthalmia Neonatorum under our Child Welfare scheme and of children with defective vision under the School Medical Service must, however, do much to prevent the development of blindness in

later life. There is also a well-equipped Ophthalmic Department at the local Voluntary Hospital, so that members of the general public should have no difficulty in obtaining any necessary treatment for eye complaints.

Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious and Other Cases.

The district has been singularly free from the common infectious diseases during the year.

Under the Notification of Diseases Act, 84 cases (exclusive of Tuberculosis) were notified by Medical Practitioners as against 88 in 1932. It is a matter of common knowledge that many diseases, such as Plague, Leprosy and Typhus Fever, once so common in mediaeval times, are now known no more in this country.

Other diseases such as Smallpox (abolished from Germany due to compulsory Vaccination and re-Vaccination) and Diphtheria are still far too prevalent, although means for their control are now in the hands of the medical profession, but unfortunately have not as yet been made compulsory.

All cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were visited by the Medical Officer of Health or the Sanitary Inspector as soon as notified in order to ensure that all proper precautions were being taken to prevent the spread of infection.

Disinfection of bedding, etc., is carried out at the Nunnery Fields Institution, and there is provision for the cleansing of verminous persons at the School Clinic, and was made use of on 8 occasions during the year.

Smallpox.—This disease is still prevalent in many parts of the country, and although no case has been notified in Canterbury for several years, the danger is always imminent and always serious, not so much, perhaps, to the health of the individual, as the type of the disease now prevalent is very mild, but owing to the crippling effect the isolation of a large number of cases would have on the financial resources of the area.

VACCINATION AND RE-VACCINATION.

Mr. Rose, the Vaccination Officer, reports that the final figures for 1932 are as follows:—

BIRTHS REGISTERED—352.

Successful Vaccinations	...	...	...	148
Insusceptible	...	...	...	2
Exemptions	...	...	...	177
Died Unvaccinated	...	...	...	14
Postponement by Medical Certificate	...	...	...	—
Removed to other districts, untraced, etc.	...	...	...	11
				352

Thus 50 per cent. of the babies born during the year were exempted from Vaccination, as compared with 53 per cent. during the previous year.

It is a matter for regret that in this country the population is becoming more and more an unvaccinated one. Although the present type of the disease is mild, we have no guarantee that it will remain so, and parents would be well advised to see that all their children are vaccinated in infancy and again at the end of ten years.

No vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Scarlet Fever.—Nineteen cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. Seventeen cases were removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital and no deaths occurred from the disease.

Scarlet Fever Antitoxin is used in all but mild cases with excellent results. No definite conclusions can be reached owing to the small number of patients to whom the serum was given. The minimum length of stay in hospital of patients has been four weeks. No return cases have been notified.

**Table 1. Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)
for the Year 1933.**

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths
Smallpox 	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	19	17	—
Diphtheria 	6	6	—
Pneumonia 	33	19	16
Erysipelas 	18	5	—
Enteric Fever... 	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica 	1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis 	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis 	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum 	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever 	2	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia 	2	—	—
TOTALS 	84	48	16

Table II. Age Distribution of All Cases Notified (except Tuberculosis) during 1933

DISEASES.	NUMBER OF CASES.											
	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	Over 65 years
Small Pox...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	1	2	7	3	—	4	1	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	1	3	2	—	1	2	3	5	6	8	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	1	3	4	4
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis-Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia-Neonatorum...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
TOTALS ...	2	1	5	4	3	13	7	7	13	11	15	5

Diphtheria.—Only 6 cases of this disease were notified, as compared with 55 cases as recently as 1930.

Of these cases none were adults, and the parents of three of the children had refused an offer of free immunisation during the year. No serious complications were observed, and there were no deaths from the disease.

Immunisation Clinic.—Free immunisation is offered to all school children and infants.

One thousand one hundred and seventy-two attendances were made by 449 children either at the Welfare Centre or the School Clinic for the purpose of Diphtheria Immunisation, either with or without a preliminary Schick Test.

In addition, 598 children had been protected against Diphtheria previous to 1933, so that about 35 per cent. of the children in the district have now been protected against Diphtheria. A certain proportion of the remaining children are, of course, naturally immune to the disease.

During the past the treatment of this disease has often been a heavy charge upon the local rates, far exceeding the cost of immunisation, and a special effort should be made in the future to increase the percentage of immune children in the community.

The following Table gives details of the work accomplished up to the end of 1933 :—

Number of Sessions held (1933)		43
Number of attendances in 1933 (including a few immunised at the Health Offices, Sanatorium and Welfare Centre)		1172
Total number of children dealt with up to the end of 1933		1047
Cases immunised 1928-1930, but records lost		20
Number recorded in Card Index (1928-1933)		1027
Number of children whose names were added to Card Index during 1933		449

No immunised child has contracted the disease during the last two years, although in 7 cases of Diphtheria treated at the Isolation Hospital it was noted that an offer of protection had previously been declined (4 in writing).

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. — One case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year.

The importance of early treatment of this disease cannot be stressed too greatly. Of all diseases of the eye, Ophthalmia Neonatorum causes the most blindness—27% of all cases admitted into blind institutions are due to this infection. The gonococcus

is responsible in 60% of cases, and is the only organism which gives rise to corneal complications, but as in the early stage of the disease the exact causal organism is not at once apparent, all cases of inflammation of a baby's eyes, however slight, should be notified if commencing within 21 days of birth.

Enteric Fever, including Para Typhoid Fever.—No case of Enteric Fever was notified during the year.

Nothing so strikingly shows the value of good sanitation and a pure water supply as the remarkable decline which has taken place during the past 50 years in the incidence and mortality from this disease.

Pneumonia.—Thirty-three notifications of this disease were received during the year as against 28 in 1932. Disease of the respiratory system forms one of the chief causes of mortality, and a considerable amount can be done to mitigate this by educating the people in the value of fresh air.

Puerperal Fever.—Two cases of Puerperal Fever were notified. No relationship has been observed between cases of Scarlet Fever and Puerperal Fever or Puerperal Pyrexia.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified.

No provision is made at present for these cases under the power given to Local Authorities by the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1926.

Measles and Whooping Cough.—These diseases, although treated lightly by the lay public, always justify grave concern, for they can initiate grave respiratory complications and may often be an antecedent of Tuberculosis. They are usually more dangerous to child-life than Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever combined, and there were 5 deaths from Whooping Cough during the year.

Other Infectious Diseases.—Eighteen cases of Erysipelas, one of Encephalitis Lethargica, one of Poliomyelitis, and one of Polio-encephalitis were notified during the year.

Influenza was the cause of 11 deaths in 1933, as compared with 8 deaths during 1932.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

Notifications.—There were 37 Primary Notifications of Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1933.

During recent years the incidence of this disease has been declining in Canterbury, and the cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, especially, are of far less severity than was formerly the case.

Deaths from Tuberculosis.—There were four cases of persons dying from Tuberculosis who had not previously been notified,

There were 16 deaths from Tuberculosis during the year—15 cases being Pulmonary and 1 Non-pulmonary.

There has been a great decline in the deaths from this disease in recent years. Thus, whilst the average number of deaths in Canterbury from Tuberculosis was 44 per year during the quinquennium 1908–1912, it has only been 18 per year during the last five years.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary in Longport Street is run in conjunction with the Kent County Council Dispensary and is open weekly on Fridays from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., when the Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. Pearce, attends. To it come patients sent by Doctors, cases under observation, and cases under treatment at home.

Below are given particulars of the work done for Canterbury patients only:—

Number of persons on the Dispensary Register (including contacts)	120
Number of attendances at the Dispensary	461
Number of consultations with Medical Practitioners... ..	100
Number of other visits of Tuberculosis Officer to homes	27
Number of visits of Tuberculosis Nurse to homes	272
X-Ray Examinations made (Kent and Canterbury Hospital)	14
Specimens of Sputum, etc., examined	78

In addition, patients are visited in their homes by the Medical Officer of Health (especially in connection with the provision of Sanatorium treatment) and also by the District Nurses and the Health Visitor.

The Alford Aid Society render great assistance in the after-care of Tuberculosis patients and in providing extra nourishment for necessitous cases.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 24 patients were admitted to Institutions for the treatment of Tuberculosis, and 24 were discharged and 1 died in Institutions.

No alterations have taken place in the arrangements for Institutional treatment, which are set out below:—

- (1) The use of 10 beds is reserved at Lenham Sanatorium for Canterbury patients. This Sanatorium provides for early pulmonary cases, and patients in an advanced stage and children are not usually admitted.
- (2) Children are admitted to Holt Sanatorium, Norfolk, and one case is being treated there now.

- (3) Two revolving shelters, one for males and one for females, each accommodating two persons, are available in the Nunnery Fields Infirmary grounds for advanced cases.
- (4) The City has the call of two beds in the Kent and Canterbury Hospital for Surgical Tuberculosis cases.
- (5) Patients are sent to various outside Sanatoria and Training Colonies from time to time. (A case was sent to the Eversfield Chest Hospital.)

The City Council also have two shelters for patients requiring treatment at home and bedrooms are disinfected after death from Tuberculosis.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925, and PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925 (Section 62)

No action was necessary during the year as regards tuberculous employees in the milk trade, or for the compulsory removal to hospital of advanced and infectious cases.

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(A) Average number of Beds available for Patients during the year 1933.

	Observation	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	
		Sanatorium Beds	Hospital Beds	Diseases of Bones and Joints	Joints Other Conditions
Adult Males ...	1	5	2	2 Beds at Kent and Canterbury Hospital for Surgical Cases	
Adult Females ...	2	5	2		
Children under 15	—	1	0		
Total	3	11	4		

(B) Return showing the Extent of Residential Treatment during the year 1933.

No. of Patients	In Institutions on January 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institutions	In Institutions on Dec. 31st
Adults — M	4	12	12	—	4
„ F	3	8	7	1	3
Children—M	—	—	—	—	—
„ F	—	1	—	—	1
Total	7	21	19	1	8

Number of Cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health on the 31st December, 1933.

PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.			Total Cases.
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
85	57	142	25	17	42	184

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality During 1933.

Age Periods in years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
10-15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	1	2	—	—	1	3	—	—
20-25	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
25-35	5	4	—	—	2	1	—	—
35-45	4	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
45-55	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
55-65	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and over	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	24	10	1	2	10	5	—	1

Venereal Disease.

The local branch of the British Social Hygiene Council arranged for three lectures to be given during the year on the subject of Venereal Disease—one for men, one for women and one for an audience of both sexes. These lectures were illustrated with films and were very well attended.

Return made by the Medical Officers of the Canterbury Treatment Centre (Kent and Canterbury Hospital) for the years ending 31st December, 1932, and 1933.

Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year :—

	1933.	1932.	Canterbury.		Kent.	
			1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
(a) Syphilis	15	21	7	9	8	12
(b) Soft Chancre	0	0	0	0	0	0
(c) Gonorrhœa	14	18	6	9	8	9
(d) Conditions other than Venereal	24	30	11	10	13	20
Total ...	53	69	24	28	29	41

Total attendances of all patients during the year (including intermediate attendance for irrigation, etc.) : 685.

Canterbury : 366; Kent : 319.

Aggregate number of "In-patient Days" of treatment during the year : 62.

The Clinic is open as follows :—

Females—Tuesday, 6 p.m.

Males—Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE LOCAL CENTRE.

Number of cases which at beginning of year under report were under treatment or observation for :—Syphilis : Males 21, Females 15; total, 36. Soft Chancre : None. Gonorrhœa : Males 7, Females 3; total, 10. Conditions other than Venereal : Males 8, Females 3; total, 11.

Number of persons discharged after completion of treatment and observation for :—Syphilis : Males 1, Females 0; total, 1. Soft Chancre : None. Gonorrhœa : Males 5, Females 0; total, 5. Conditions other than Venereal : Males 21; Females 6; total, 27.

Number of cases which, at the end of the year under report, were under treatment or observation for :—Syphilis : Males 18, Females 9; total, 27. Soft Chancre : None. Gonorrhœa : Males 5, Females 2; total, 7. Conditions other than Venereal : Males 1, Females 5; total, 6.

34 specimens were taken for Bacteriological Examination.

34 specimens were taken for Wassermann Reaction.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF SWABS FOR DIPHTHERIA.

In order to obviate the former delay in the receipt of reports, a Laboratory has been established at the Health Offices, where Diphtheria swabs are examined by the M.O.H. The following table shows the work done at the Laboratory during recent years :

	Year.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Swabs for Diphtheria—	1928	38	252	290
	1929	21	170	191
	1930	31	293	324
	1931	6	91	97
	1932	12	133	145
	1933	6	131	137

Veterinary Inspections.

I have received the following report from Mr. J. G. Cattell, the Veterinary Inspector for the City :—

All animals brought to the Fat Stock Markets held on alternate Mondays, and to the Store Markets held on each Saturday, were inspected. Three cows were removed from the market as they were presenting symptoms of Tuberculosis. The Owner had them slaughtered.

Once a quarter all milch cows, within the City area, were examined. One cow was found to be affected with Tuberculosis within the meaning of the Tuberculosis Order of 1925, and she was slaughtered. Another cow was suspected as being affected with Tubercular Mastitis. A sample of the milk from this cow was sent to the Kent County Council Laboratory at Maidstone and was found to be tubercular. The owner had the cow slaughtered before the report on the milk was received.

Midwives Acts, 1902–1926.

As the Inspector under this Act, I made periodical inspections of the Midwives' Homes, Records and Equipment, and found everything satisfactory. The Maternity Hostel is a model Maternity Home and well maintained.

Midwives.—There are 14 Registered Midwives practising in the Area, all of whom are certified: 6 attached to the Maternity Hostel, 1 to the Barracks, 3 to the Infirmary, and 4 in the City.

Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.—This Act came into force on July 1st, 1928.

No. of applications for registration	0
No. of Homes registered—	
(1) As Maternity Homes	2
(2) As Nursing Homes & Maternity Homes ...	1
(3) As Nursing Homes	3
No. of applications for exemption from registration	1
No. of cases in which exemption was granted ...	1

Maternal Mortality.—No special arrangements have been made for the investigation of maternal deaths from Puerperal Fever. Enquiries are made by the Medical Officer of Health.

**PAYMENT OF DOCTORS' FEES UNDER SECTION 14 (1) OF
MIDWIVES ACT, 1918.**

A Midwife is required to send for medical help in certain defined conditions occurring in the mother or child.

In 1933 medical help was sent for in 67 cases, as noted through the receipt of Midwives' notices that medical assistance had been summoned.

The Midwife is required to send for the doctor desired by the patient, the Local Supervising Authority being responsible for the payment of the doctors' fees, in accordance with a scale of fees prescribed by the Ministry of Health.

It should be noted that no fee shall be paid by the Local Supervising Authority :—

1. When the doctor is under obligation to give treatment under National Insurance Acts, or agrees to receive a fee direct from the patient.
2. When the doctor submits his claim later than within a period of two months from the date on which he was called in.
3. In respect of any services performed by the Doctor on any date later than the tenth day from the date of his first attendance, unless he has reported to the Local Supervising Authority as to the reasons for such further attendance.
4. No fee shall be payable in respect of any services performed by the doctor after the expiry of four weeks from the date of the birth of the child.

During 1933, 20 claims, amounting to £28/17/6, were received from Medical Practitioners, and for the same period a sum of £9/13/- was ultimately recovered from the patients.

Maternity and Child Welfare

Notification of Births Act, 1915.—It should be remembered that the whole system of Health Visiting rests on this Act, which requires all births to be notified within 36 hours of their occurrence.

Notification of births is well carried out in the City, 90 per cent. being notified by Midwives; 7 per cent. by Medical Practitioners; 1 per cent. by Parents; and 2 per cent. by the Registrar of Births.

378 Births were notified to the Medical Officer of Health during the year, including 14 Illegitimate births and 9 Stillbirths. The corrected number of Live Births actually belonging to the district was 334, as compared with 326 for the previous year.

General Arrangements.—Infant Welfare Clinics are held twice a week at the Health Department, 20a, Stour Street. The accommodation consists of a large Waiting room which is used as a Lecture Hall, a Weighing Room and a Consultation Room. A shelter for prams is provided.

An Ante-Natal Clinic is held once a fortnight, and a yearly grant is made to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital in respect of the treatment of Complicated Maternity Cases. Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum requiring In-patient treatment are also admitted to this Hospital.

Arrangements have been made for Dental treatment by the School Dental Surgeon.

INFANT CONSULTATION CLINIC, at 2.30 p.m. on THURSDAYS.

The Medical Officer of Health attends this Clinic for the purpose of examining and advising in all necessary cases, and consultation notes are kept under a card index system.

Number of Members under one year of age	...	255
„ Members over one year	...	142
„ times opened	...	45
Total number of attendances under one year	...	2864
„ „ „ over one year	...	1268
Average Number of Attendances	...	94

Drugs and Patent Foods are on sale at cost price.

All babies are weighed, and the weights are entered on special cards held by each mother, and also recorded in the Clinic Register.

Thanks are due for the generous help given at the Clinics by the following ladies :—

ATTENDANCES:

On Tuesdays.				On Thursdays			
Mrs. Stempt	...	...	37	Miss Bacon	...	...	39
Miss Maunsell	...	...	15	Mrs. Stempt	...	...	32
Miss Bacon	...	...	2	Miss Watson	...	...	10
				Miss Dungey	...	...	14
				Miss Page	...	...	7
				Miss Aitken	...	...	14
				Miss Aitken, junr.	...	...	1
				Miss Turner	...	...	5

LITERATURE STALL.

						s.	d.
Paid out	...	...	...	...	...	—	
Paid in	...	...	...	...	...		9

LECTURE CLINIC at 2.30 p.m. on TUESDAYS.

No. of Members recorded (Babies & Toddlers)	71
„ times opened	40
Total number of mothers' attendances	859
„ „ babies'	222
„ „ toddlers'	333
Average number of attendances	35

It should be remembered that the main object of the Infant Welfare Clinics is the maintenance of health and the teaching of mothercraft, that is, the science of the rearing of children. They have not been established for the treatment of disease; therefore children requiring anything beyond minor treatment should be referred to their own doctors or to hospitals. The tendency of many mothers, who have not paid due attention to the elementary rules of health, to rely too much on "the bottle of medicine" to cure their sickly children, should be strongly discouraged.

Special Clinic Attendances 2385
(Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays)

Lectures were given during the year on Hygiene and Feeding of Infants, Care and Diet of Ante-Natal Mothers, by Dr. Harold Wachter; and on Infectious Diseases by the Medical Officer of Health.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC at 2.30 p.m. on WEDNESDAYS.

Number of women attending	...	...	...	56
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	149
Number of times opened	...	...	...	22

THRIFT CLUB, i/c MISS MAGUIRE.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1932	...	2	8 0
Paid in during year ended 31st December, 1933	...	10	11 0
Total	...	£12	19 0
		£	s. d.
Paid out during year ended 31st December, 1933	...	12	17 0
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1933	...		2 0
Total	...	£12	19 0

CLOTHING CLUB.

This provides members with materials at cost prices, and garments are made up free of charge by the Ladies' Working Party. The success of the Clothing Club is due to the enthusiasm of Mrs. Bacon and party, Mrs. Gambell and Mrs. Stempt.

Miss Maguire regrets that a very valuable helper has been lost to the Clinic in the resignation of Mrs. Gambell.

Amount of money taken during the year	...	£15/3/10
Number of Garments sent in	...	161
Number of Gifts	...	27

CLINIC WOOLLIES for 1933.

Number of Garments sent in, 150; Last year, 140

Rivers and Streams

There is no serious pollution of rivers or streams in this Area, but notices have been sent to riparian occupiers with a view to checking the throwing of rubbish into the river.

Health Education.**(1) Venereal Disease Lectures.**

As reported in the section of the report dealing with Venereal Disease, three lectures were given by the British Social Hygiene Council on Venereal Disease.

(2) General.

Rat Week has been observed as usual during the year and leaflets and pamphlets have been distributed on such subjects as "Mosquitoes," "The Truth About Vaccination," etc,

Lectures to mothers attending the Welfare Centre have been continued during the winter months and all those in attendance at the Clinics are approached personally with a view to having their infants or young children either vaccinated or immunised against Diphtheria.

It is essential to create a "Health Sense," the feeling that one's body and mind are sacred things, in due proportion to be taken care of. A very great amount of the illness to which mankind is subject—perhaps the greater part of the disabling illness which occurs before old age—is the result, direct or indirect, of unhygienic conduct. Nor are the effects of such conduct merely transitory, but are visited upon the children often "even unto the third and fourth generation."

Canterbury Maternity Hostel Report for the Year Ending December 31st, 1933.

No. of cases admitted from Canterbury	
(1 emergency)	46
No. of cases admitted from the County of Kent	
(1 emergency)	31
	—
Total	77
	—
No. of Ante-Natal attendances at the Hostel ...	473

No. of times Medical Aid was sought and reasons for requiring assistance :—

Ante-Natal—

Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	1
Albuminuria	2

During Labour—

Prolonged Second Stage	3
Presentation could not be made	1
Complicated Breech presentation	1

After Labour—

Ruptured Perineum	11
Raised Temperature with Inflamed Breasts ...	1

For Infants—

Bleeding from the throat	...	...	...	...	1
Raised Temperature	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	22
Cases of Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	0
Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	1
Cases notified as Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	0
No. of Infants Artificially Fed	...	...	...	...	0
No. of Maternal Deaths	...	...	...	...	0
No. of Foetal Deaths (Stillborn)	...	...	...	...	2
No. of Deaths within 10 days	...	...	...	...	0

A. H. F. MAYCOCK, *Matron.*

Canterbury Maternity District Report for the Year Ending December 31st, 1933.

No. of Midwifery Cases	...	...	...	...	55
No. of Doctors' Cases	...	...	...	...	10
Total	...	...	...	...	65

Analysis of Visits—

Midwifery	...	...	...	...	...	65
Monthly Nursings	...	...	...	...	...	1024
Ante-Natal	...	...	...	...	...	317
Post-Natal	...	...	...	...	...	104
Supervising	...	...	...	...	...	5
Casual	...	...	...	...	...	9
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1524

No. of times when Medical Aid was sought and reasons for requiring assistance :—

During Pregnancy—

Specimen Urine Test-Sugar present	...	...	...	...	1
Dangerous Varicose Veins	...	...	...	...	1
Severe Pain in Back	...	...	...	...	1
Loss of Blood	...	...	...	...	1

During Labour—

Prolonged Second Stage	...	...	...	...	5
Adherent Placenta	...	...	...	...	1
Post-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	1
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	...	5
Persistent Occipito-posterior...	...	...	...	...	1

After Labour—

Raised Temperature	...	...	...	...	2
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	19
					—

Cases of Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	0
Cases notified as Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	0
No. of Maternal Deaths	...	...	...	...	0
No. of Foetal Deaths (Stillbirths)	...	...	...	...	1
No. of Infants Artificially Fed	...	...	...	...	0
No. of Infant Deaths within 10 days	...	...	...	...	0

A. H. F. MAYCOCK, *Matron.*

No. of times Medical Aid was sought by private Midwives and reasons for requiring assistance :—

Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	...	13
Hand Presentation	...	...	...	...	1
Threatened Miscarriage	...	...	...	...	1
Prolonged Labour	...	...	...	...	2
Unsatisfactory Condition of Baby	...	...	...	...	3
Epileptic Fits, Second Stage	...	...	...	...	1
Adherent Placenta	...	...	...	...	1
Discharge from Baby's Eyes	...	...	...	...	1
Oedema	...	...	...	...	2
Uterine Inertia, Twin Delivery	...	...	...	...	1
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	26
					—

Yearly Report of Health Visitor for year ended 31st December, 1933.

Month	A Notification of Births		Deaths of Children		C Ante-natal		D Infectious Diseases								Remarks	
	Primary	Re-Visits under 1 Year	Under 1 Year	Under 5 Years	Primary	Re-Visits	Erysipelas	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Diphtheria	Polioencephalitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Scarlet Fever
January ...	16	148	1	—	16	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ...	17	127	—	3	9	8	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March ...	35	190	2	1	15	6	—	2	43	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
April ...	17	175	2	—	12	11	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
May ...	42	193	1	—	7	10	1	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June ...	33	177	—	1	10	11	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ...	22	174	—	—	13	9	—	—	57	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
August ...	35	202	3	—	15	10	—	1	16	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
September...	8	20	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
October ...	39	193	—	1	17	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
November...	16	176	1	—	16	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December ...	22	124	3	—	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total... ..	302	1899	13	6	143	98	1	6	318	—	1	1	1	1	1	4

Housing Acts—Year 1933.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

(1) By the Local Authority	Nil
(2) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(3) By Private Enterprise	100

—

Total	100
Houses Demolished	9

—

Net Increase of Houses	91
-------------------------------	----

—

Two Representations were made by the Inspector and Demolition Orders made in respect to the following 2 houses :—

4, Northgate Street and " Glenholme," Stodmarsh Road.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, CARPENTERS' COTTAGES, MILITARY ROAD.—These Cottages are wood-built and are quite incapable of being re-conditioned at a reasonable cost. The Cottages are occupied by Old Age Pensioners. Under these circumstances, the Owner has agreed not to re-let the premises for human habitation upon their becoming vacant.

" CLEARANCE AREAS." — The Committee visited various premises in the City, and eventually decided to submit to the Ministry of Health the following Houses as proposed " Clearance Areas " : Cobden's Place, 16 houses ; Staplegate Place, 8 houses ; Knotts Lane Area, 16 houses ; Spratt's Square, 7 houses ; Ryde Street, 4 houses ; Jones Cottages, 4 houses ; and Woolpack Cottages, 3 houses.—Total, 58 houses.

This list was submitted to the Ministry of Health. Subsequently, after further correspondence, a Conference was held between the Ministry of Health Inspectors and the City Officials. As a result of this Conference, the Council decided to make further recommendations as to " Clearance Areas " early in 1934.

As set out in the Housing statistics, 108 houses were inspected and recorded by the Sanitary Inspector under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.

The chief cause of complaint, however, is the small cubic space in a number of cottages and insufficient bedroom accommodation for the separation of sexes, especially in the houses which have a bedroom on the second floor, access to which is through a bedroom on the first floor.

Nine houses were demolished during the year :—

4, Northgate Street.

" Glenholme," Stodmarsh Road.

1 and 2 St. Peter's Grove.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Black Dog Square,

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	305
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...	478
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	108
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...	231
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	185

2. Remedy of Defects during Year without Service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	185
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	3
(b) By local authority in default of owners...	—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	6
---	---

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners	6
(b) By local authority in default of owners...	—

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	9

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

Premises	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Prosecutions
Factories—(including Factory Laundries)	17	3	} Nil.
Workshops—(including Work- shop Laundries)	85	17	
Workplaces—(other than Out- workers' premises)	15	2	
Total	117	22	Nil.

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars	No. of Defects Found	No. of Defects Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—			
Want of cleanliness	7	7	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—
Want of drainage to floors ...	1	1	—
Other Nuisances	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation—			
Insufficient	17	16	1
Unsuitable or Defective ...	8	6	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts—	—	—	—
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouse (s 101)	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—
Total	33	30	1

There was no prosecutions.
One Underground Bakehouse is registered, which, on inspection,
was found in good condition.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, Section 107						
NATURE OF WORK (1)	Lists received from Employers					
	Sending twice in the year			Sending once in the year		
	Lists (2)	Con- tractors (3)	Work- men (4)	Lists (5)	Con- tractors (6)	Work men (7)
Wearing Apparel— Making, etc. ...	18	6	42	—	—	—
Cleaning and Washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brushmaking ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace Curtains & Nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and Furniture hangings ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and Upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	18	6	42	—	—	—

Outwork in Unwholesome Premises. Section 108.

It was not found necessary to give any verbal or written notice under this section during the year.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

No action was taken by the Council under this Section during the year.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Sanitary Inspector's Office,
20A, Stour Street.

*To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
City and County Borough of Canterbury.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to submit herewith my **twenty-first** Annual Report as Sanitary Inspector and Housing Officer for the City of Canterbury.

I desire to tender my best thanks to the Members of the Council for their support during the year, also to the Officials of the Council for their help and advice in carrying out the various duties of a Sanitary Inspector.

Fourteen Statutory and 204 Preliminary Notices were served to abate Nuisances. It is gratifying to find such a large amount of work carried out (93 per cent.) without the necessity of serving Statutory Notices.

The work of providing W.C. pans with hand-pulled flushing cisterns has proceeded steadily throughout the year, 85 new waste water preventors being provided and fixed.

Seven prosecutions were taken before the Justices, viz. :—

Four Vendors of "Milk Samples" deficient in fat were fined.

One Vendor of "Milk Sample" deficient in fat submitted evidence that "Milk was as procured from the cows." The case was dismissed.

One Vendor of "Cream Sample" containing Boric Acid was fined.

An "Order to vacate within 21 days" was made against the Occupier of a house upon which a Demolition Order was operative.

The Prosecutions were conducted by the Town Clerk.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Canterbury is a County Borough, built on the banks of the River Stour, in the County of Kent. The City stands on the chalk formation, while near the Northern Boundary may be found the border of the London clay.

The Corporation of the City are responsible for the Sanitary administration of the district.

Drainage.

The Sewerage of the City is mainly on the combined water-carriage system, some parts of the central portion having separate surface-water and foul drains.

The main outfall of the foul sewers runs along Broad Oak Road to the Irrigation Works near the eastern boundary of the City; the works are erected on the "Filter" system, the effluent being discharged into the River Stour, the works being under the efficient supervision of the Irrigation and Scavenging Committee.

The surface-water sewers discharge into the River Stour.

The Houses within the City Area, with very few exceptions at the outlying farms and cottages, are connected with the main drainage system.

During the early part of the year a new and enlarged sewer was laid the length of the main street from the river to St. George's Gate. This work was carried out under the direction of the City Engineer.

Closet Accommodation.

Water-closets, connected with the Public Sewers, are provided in nearly every house in the City Area. The approximate number and type of closet is as follows :—

Water-Closets provided with proper flushing apparatus.	Water-Closets hand flushed.	Pail Closets.	Total.
5,328	1,243	10	6,581

Cesspools.

Approximately 40 houses in the City Area have drainage connected to cesspools. In each case the cesspools are situated at the outlying rural parts near the City boundaries.

The cesspools are situated on properties which have considerable land adjoining, on which the contents can be emptied—without causing any nuisance to the neighbouring properties.

Scavenging and House Refuse Disposal.

House refuse collection and disposal is under the supervision of the Scavenging Committee of the City Council, and is carried out under the direct control of the City Engineer.

Three Electric Automatic Tip-waggons collect the refuse three times weekly from all districts. The refuse is then carried to the "Controlled Tip" off the Sturry Road.

The condition of the receptacles for storage of refuse matter is very undesirable in a number of premises.

Each house should be provided with a moveable receptacle, of reasonable size and construction, with proper cover.

I am again, however, pleased to report a steady increase in the number of proper dustbins in use in the City.

Smoke Abatement.

The Canterbury area is very free from smoke pollution, owing to the small number of factories in the district.

Common Lodging Houses.

Situation of Premises Registered.

20, King Street ...	...	...	...	32 beds
23, King Street ...	...	...	...	25 beds
43, King Street ...	...	...	...	33 beds

Each of these premises are provided with secondary means of escape in case of fire.

The three registered premises, with 90 beds, appear to be quite adequate for the number of lodgers requiring this class of accommodation in the City.

Rag Flock Acts.

Several Upholsterers in the City remake mattresses, etc.; the flock used is generally sent to be cleaned at one or other of the trade premises who have installed Electric Cleaners for this purpose.

No samples were taken, as it appeared precautions are being taken to use only clean materials.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.

During the year a number of complaints in respect to rat infestation were investigated. In most of the premises inspected defective drains or sewers were found and remedied under the Public Health Acts.

A complaint was received that several piggeries in the District were rat-infested and causing a nuisance. Each of the occupiers was circularised, calling his attention to the Council Bye-laws and the condition of the piggeries. The nuisance has been abated.

In October an advertisement was inserted in the local Press calling occupiers' attention to Rat Week, held in November, and to the penalties under the Act for non-compliance.

General.

The suburbs of the City—St. Dunstan's, St. Martin's and South Canterbury—are well adapted for residential purposes, overlooking the Stour Valley. The streets are well laid out, sewered, macadamised and tarred.

List of Bye-Laws and Regulations in Force Relating to Public Health in the Borough.

Common Lodging-houses.—(P.H. Act, 1875, s. 80).
 Cleaning, etc., and Removal of Refuse.—(P.H. Act, 1875, s. 44).
 Slaughter-houses.—(Town Improvements Clauses Act, 1847).
 Prevention of Nuisances arising from Snow, Filth, Rubbish, and the Keeping of Animals.—(P.H. Act, 1875, s. 44).
 New Streets and Buildings.—(P.H. Act, 1875, s. 157; and P.H.A.A. Act, 1890, s. 23).
 Removal of Offensive Matters and House Refuse.—(P.H.A.A. Act, 1890, s. 26).
 Public Conveniences.—(P.H.A.A. Act, 1890, s. 20).
 Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.
 Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.
 Bye-Law as to Litter on Highways.—(Municipal Corporation Act, 1882).
 Bye-Law as to "Drainage of Existing Buildings."—P.H. Act, 1875).

The following Acts have been adopted in the Borough:—

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.
 Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
 Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.
 Public Health Act, 1925 (Whole).

Return of Sanitary Work from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1933.

No. of Premises Inspected (Public Health Acts) ...	...	463
" " " (Infectious Diseases) ...	...	16
" " " Workshops ...	...	59
" " " Factories ...	...	17
" " " Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops		23
" " " Ice Cream Makers ...	...	7
" " " Bakehouses ...	...	26
" " " Slaughterhouses ...	...	1022
Visits, <i>re</i> Sale of Food Stuffs ...	...	94
" " Food and Drugs Acts ...	...	115
" " Samples of Water—Public 4, Private 9		13
No. of Dwelling Houses Inspected (Housing Act) ...		108
<i>Re</i> Inspections, Calls Made, etc. ...	...	3132
Total Inspection and Calls ...		5115

Preliminary Notices Served ...	204	No. Complied ...	204
Statutory Notices Served ...	14	No. Complied ...	9
Complaints Received (Verbally, 15; In Writing, 69) ...			84
Letters Written ...			221

Particulars—

Drains tested—Water 162; Smoke 122; Chemical 25 ... 309

Drains found

defective—Water 18; Smoke 23; Chemical 5 ... 46

Improvements.

Drains—

Re-constructed, intercepted and ventilated ... 41

Repaired ... 81

Soil pipe or ventilator pipes repaired or provided ... 29

Gulley or other Taps fixed ... 120

Water-Closets or Closets—

Pan and Trap provided ... 86

Water Supply provided ... 85

Cleansed ... 34

Ventilated ... 25

Sanitary Dustbins provided ... —

Yards—

Paving repaired ... 56

Paving provided ... 26

Sinks provided ... 22

Water Supply provided to Dwelling-houses ... 4

Overcrowding abated ... —

Other Improvements—

Rooms cleansed ... 73

Walls repaired for dampness ... 42

Floors repaired or ventilated ... 47

Roof repaired ... 36

Guttering repaired ... 37

Rooms Disinfected ... 118

Miscellaneous ... 189

Total Improvements ... 1151

Total Premises Improved ... 255

Inspection of Food.

One thousand one hundred and sixteen inspections of Slaughterhouses and Food Depôts were made during the year 1933.

Number of visits in which unsound or diseased

food was dealt with ... 714

Amount surrendered or destroyed ... 13,874 lbs.

In dealing with diseased carcasses the recommendations of the Departmental Committee on Meat are carefully considered in each case.

The Insurance Scheme seems to be carried on with a good deal of success in the Canterbury Area, and is worked entirely by the butchers—which, I think, is most satisfactory to all concerned in the question of meat inspection and condemnation.

Slaughterhouses.

Slaughterhouses on Register.	No. in use end of year 1932.	No. in use end of year 1933.
Licensed Slaughterhouses ...	4	4
Registered Slaughterhouses ...	9	9
Total	13	13

The premises are maintained in a cleanly condition, any necessary repairs being immediately carried out.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

The Meat Traders generally have endeavoured to carry out the Regulations, both as to giving the Notices required and the storage of Meat and Foodstuffs.

The exposing of Meat for Sale behind well-ventilated glass fronts is not only approved by the public, but the meat traders generally are of opinion this is the best method to meet the requirements of the Regulations.

Number of times diseased or unsound food was dealt with : 714. Total weight, 13,874 lbs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

One hundred and fifteen Samples were submitted for analysis to the Public Analyst. Of these, 10 Milk Samples, 2 Samples of Cream and 4 Samples of Sausages or Sausage Meat were reported as being adulterated. In addition to these, 5 Samples of Milk were reported as being slightly below the standard, containing only 2.98 per cent., 2.95 per cent., 2.89 per cent., 2.98 per cent. and 2.95 per cent. of Milk Fat.

A tabulated Table is appended as to action taken in respect to each Sample reported as adulterated.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The number of samples submitted to Public Analyst during the year was 115.

Samples obtained,	HOW TAKEN.		TOTAL.	No. Adulterated.	No. of Sample.	ADULTERATION.		Action Taken.	Remarks.
	Formally.	Informally.				Deficient in	Adulteration.		
Milk	52	2	54	10	20 31 40 42 45	4% 5% 5.6% 4% 11.6%	Fat " " " " " " " "	Vendor Informed Verbally Vendor Informed Verbally Letter of Caution Letter of Caution Vendor Cautioned Verbally	
Separated Milk	2	—	2	—	48	9.6%	"	Samples Nos. 49 and 52 (see below) were delivered to this Vendor	
Condensed Milk	—	4	4	—	49	11%	"	Summons. Case Dismissed	
Cream	2	7	9	2	51 52 57	12.6% 16.3% 27%	" " " " " "	Proved Milk as taken from Cow Summons. Fined £1 Summons. Fined £2 Summons. Fined £1 Summons. Fined £2	
Butter	—	6	6	—	72	Contained 0.24%	Boric Acid	Informally Purchased. See Formal Sample No. 75	
Margarine	—	4	4	—	75	Contained 0.28%	Boric Acid	Summons. Fined £2	
Cheese	—	2	2	—	67	170 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide	"	Vendor Cautioned. Sausages not properly labelled in ½-lbs.	
Sausage Meat	1	9	10	4	68	60 parts	ditto	Informally Purchased (See Sample No. 77)	
Ice Cream	—	4	4	—	70	255 parts	ditto	Cautioned Verbally	
Baked Beans	—	4	4	—	77	100 parts	ditto	Caution by Letter	
S.R. Flour	—	2	2	—	—				
Custard Powder	—	2	2	—	—				
Veal & Ham Pies	—	2	2	—	—				
Jam	—	2	2	—	—				
Sardines	—	2	2	—	—				
Camphorated Oil	—	2	2	—	—				
Olive Oil	—	2	2	—	—				
Beer	—	1	1	—	—				
Stout	—	1	1	—	—				
TOTALS	57	58	115	16	—				

Standard—Milk Fat 3.00. Non-Fatty Solids 8.50, below which it is presumed milk is adulterated.
Spirits, 35 degrees below Proof. Percentage of Samples which were not in accordance with Acts or Regulations, 13.9.

CLASSIFIED CONDEMNED FOODS, 1933.

No. of Animals diseased or unsound food stuff examined	DESCRIPTION.	DISEASES, ETC.	Weight of lbs.
2	Whole Carcase of Bullock and Offals	Tuberculosis 2	1400
4	Part Carcase of Bullock and Offals	Tuberculosis 1 Abscess 1 Unwholesome 2	475
252	Bullocks' Offals	Tuberculosis 87 Actinomycosis 14 Distoma Hepm. 109 Cirrhosis 2 Cysts 10 Abscess 17 Nephritis 2 Peritonitis 1 Angioma 5 Fibrosis 3 Injuries 1 Unsound 1	4796
1	Whole Carcase of Sheep and Offals	Injuries 1	60
5	Part Carcase of Sheep and Offals	Pleurisy 3 Abscess 1 Injuries 1	64
80	Sheeps' Offals	Distoma Hepm. 47 Rufescens 15 Cirrhosis 10 Cysts 2 Pleurisy 4 Abscess 2	282
11	Carcase of Pig and Offals	Inflammation 1 Tuberculosis 10	1573
112	Part Carcase of Pig and Offals	Tuberculosis 99 Abscess 10 Cysts 2 Pleurisy 1	1347
208	Pigs' Offals	Tuberculosis 16 Cirrhosis 141 Distoma Hepm. 16 Cysts 19 Abscess 5 Pleurisy 4 Peritonitis 2 Fibrosis 2 Rufescens 1 Angioma 1 Pneumonia 1	786
1	Carcase of Calf and Offals	Pyæmic 1	120
2	Calves' Offals	Tuberculosis 2	36
19	Imported Beef	Unsound —	1312
6	Imported Mutton	Unsound —	558
1	Poultry	Unsound —	39
1	Fish	Unsound —	112
9	Various Tinned Foods	Unsound —	884

Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops.

Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.

Number on Register at end of year :—

Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	22
						—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	29
						—

Forty-two Retail Purveyors of Milk were on the Register at the end of the year.

Twenty-three inspections have been made; also a number of re-visits during the repairs.

Twelve Preliminary Notices referring to 12 nuisances were served; these have now been complied with.

The utensils inspected were in good condition and clean.

During the year several of the milk carts, box-carriers of cycles, etc., were found not to have been thoroughly washed; the Purveyors were cautioned.

The Milk supply is largely from local farms in the adjoining Rural areas, only a small quantity being sent in by rail. Mr. J. G. Cattell, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., has been appointed to examine cattle under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

Ten Licences have been granted under the Order :—

One "Producer's" Licence for sale of Pasteurised Milk, the apparatus used being the "Astra" Self-Recording Apparatus; capacity, 200 gallons.

Five "Distributor's" Licences for sale of Certified Milk.

Two for sale of Grade A (TT) Milk.

One for sale of Grade A Milk.

One for sale of Pasteurised Milk.

Four Samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for Bacteriological examination and were reported as follows :—

Organisms per cubic centimetre growing on Nutrient Agar. Agar. at 37° c. 17,000, 14,600, 33,000, 18,000.

Five Samples were submitted to the County Laboratory at Maidstone and reported as follows :—

"Tubercle Bacilli were not found,"

Removal of Patients to Hospital and Disinfection.

A Horse-drawn Ambulance is provided by the Council for the removal of infected patients to the Isolation Hospital.

Rooms are disinfected by Formaldehyde Spraying of floors; then 40 per cent. Formalin is vaporised. The disinfecting apparatus is situated at the Public Assistance Committee's Institution, in which a Manlove-Alliott Steam Disinfector is provided for disinfection or disinfestation of bedding, etc. The arrangement has worked most satisfactorily during the year.

The Public Assistance Committee make an hourly charge for the use of the apparatus, the loading and unloading of clothing, etc., being carried out by the Disinfector for the Public Health Department.

Bedding, etc., Disinfected.

	Disinfected.	Destroyed.
Mattresses	41	2
Beds	7	4
Bolsters	20	—
Pillows and Cushions	71	—
Blankets and Bed Covers	124	—
Sheets	37	—
Floor Mats	32	2
Articles of Clothing, Curtains, etc. ...	138	24
Total	470	32

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Six Samples were submitted for analysis. The Public Analyst reported several variations from the "Statutory Statement" found on analysis.

One Sample was found not to comply with the Statutory Statement. The Vendor's attention was drawn to this, and the Statutory Statement, which was printed on the bags, has now been amended.

The Council has fixed a scale of fees for taking "request" Samples. No request was received or "official" Samples taken during the year.

Water Supply.

Twelve Samples of water were submitted for analysis to the Public Analyst.

Three procured from the "Public Supply" were of good quality.

I much regret that it was not found possible during the year to continue the main water supply along the Stodmarsh Road to the Borough Boundary. I trust that it will be found possible to do this at an early date.

The "Supply" was maintained at constant pressure during the year.

One Water Sample was submitted for Bacteriological examination to the County Laboratory, Maidstone, on November 3rd, 1933. A copy of this Report is appended:—

Sample received November 3rd. Result forwarded November 8th.
Lab. No. X.22676.

Description: Water from Canterbury City Supply (Canterbury Gas & Water Co.)

Result of examination:—

On Agar at 37.5° C. On Gelatine at Room Temperature
in 5 Days.

Number of Organisms per c.c. capable of growth in 48 hours	0	Liquefying 0	Total 1
--	---	--------------	---------

McConkey's Bile Salts Glucose Broth.

Number of Tests.				No Growth.	Acid.	Acid and Gas.
Ten tubes	0.1 c.c.	water		10	0	0
Ten	1.0 c.c.	"		10	0	0
Four	10.0 c.c.	"		4	0	0
One	50.0 c.c.	"		1	0	0

Other Tests.

B. COLI was absent from 100 c.c.'s of this water.
Report.

The water shows a high degree of bacterial purity.

CONSTANT PONDER, *Pathologist.*

Copy of Analyst's report of Water Sample No. 4, May 19th, 1933, is appended :—

South Eastern Analytical Laboratory,
Watling Chambers,
Canterbury.

Received May 19th, 1933.

Description or number of Sample—"No. 4, Public Supply."

Appearance—Clear.

Smell—Normal.

Chlorine in Chlorides—1.54.

Phosphoric Acid in Phosphates—None.

Nitrogen in Nitrates—0.39.

Ammonia—None.

Albuminoid Ammonia—0.0011.

Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes—Trace only.

Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours—0.012.

Hardness before boiling (total)—9.1.

Hardness after boiling (permanent)—3.1.

Total Solid Matter—14.98.

Microscopical Examination of Deposit—Nominal.

No. 2, from the Public Supply, is, as usual, very pure.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL JEFFERY,

Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute.

Meat Insp.

Advt. Hygiene Board of Education.

Member Sanitary Inspectors' Association



