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City and County Borough
of Canterbury.

ANNUAL REPORT

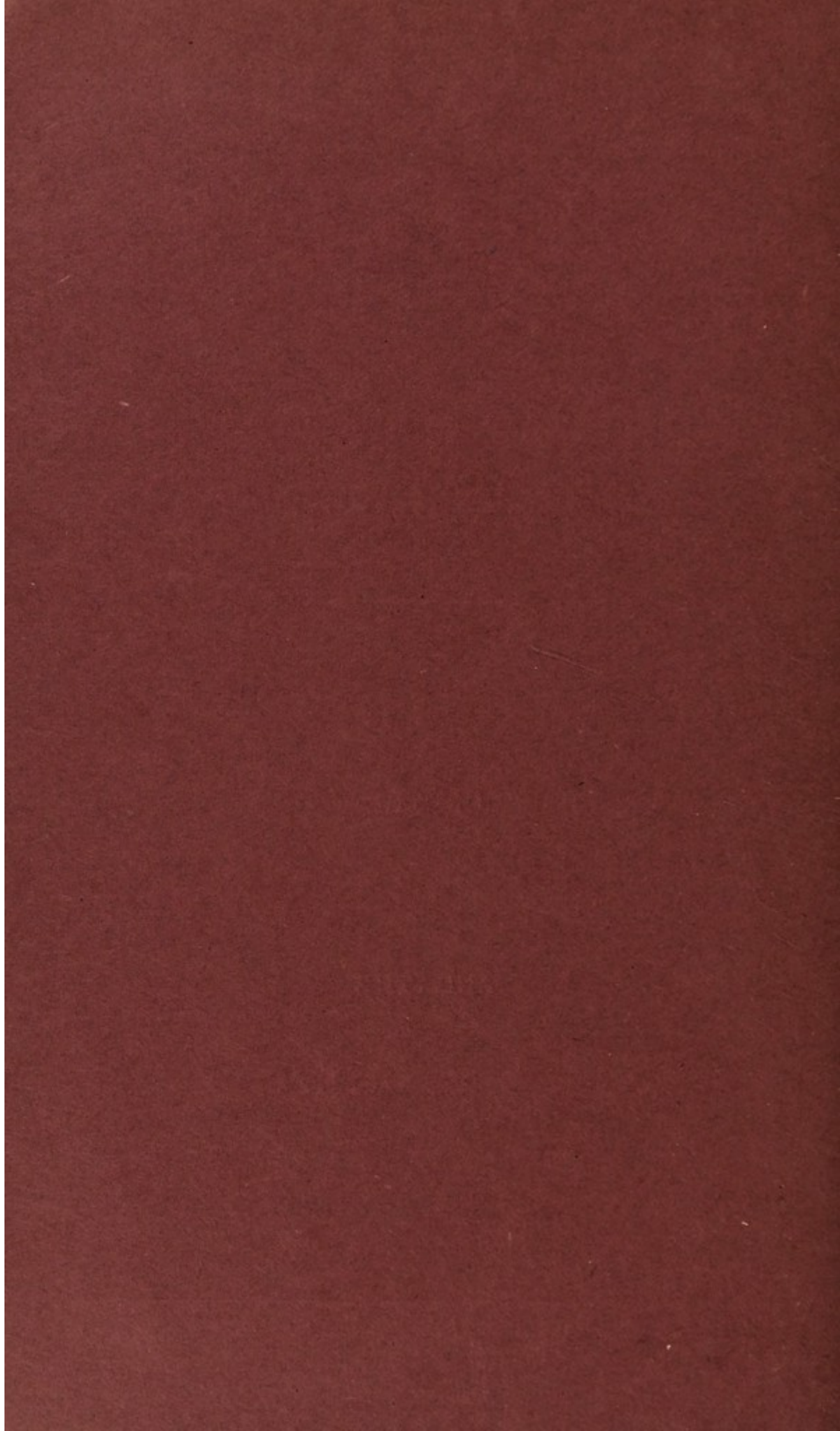
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Sanitary Inspector

For the Year 1934.





City and County Borough
of Canterbury.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Sanitary Inspector

For the Year 1934.

CITY OF CANTERBURY.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1934.

Mayor :

Alderman FRANK WOOD.

Chairman :

Alderman R. H. ARROWSMITH.

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

Assistant Sanitary Inspector : A. D. S. BLACKHALL.

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, 1934.

Area (Acres), 4,702.

Estimate of Resident Population (mid-year 1934), 24,901.

Number of inhabited houses (1934) according to Rate Books,
7,123.

Rateable Value, £216,440.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £859/19/1¼.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Live Births—	Total.	M.	F.	
Legitimate	328	165	163	Birth Rate 14.0
Illegitimate	17	8	9	
Stillbirths	11	5	6	Rate per 1,000
				Total births, 31.9
Deaths	292	138	154	Death Rate, 11.8

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth :
From sepsis, nil. From other causes, nil.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :

Legitimate, 13. Illegitimate, nil.—Total, 13.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :

All Infants per 1,000 births	37.7
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	39.6
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	nil

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	nil
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	2
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1
„ Puerperal causes per 1,000 total births	nil
„ 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 my fourth Annual Report on the Health Administration of the County Borough of Canterbury, together with the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The health of the City during 1934, as shown by the statistics given in this report, has been very satisfactory.

The general Death Rate is lower than it has been for many years and the Maternal Mortality rate for the year is zero.

A very low Infant Mortality rate is again recorded, being 37.7 per 1,000 births as compared with 38.9 per 1,000 in 1933.

Good use continues to be made of the facilities offered by the Council for the Immunisation of children and infants against Diphtheria and early in 1935 over 1,700 persons have been protected.

The Housing problem is still receiving close attention and during the year representations were made in respect of 14 "Clearance Areas."

I wish to place on record my appreciation of the help and assistance given me by the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee and to the Town Clerk and other officers of the Council for their support.

I have also pleasure in acknowledging the high value of the services rendered by the staff of the Public Health Department during a particularly busy period.

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 1934 was 24,901. (Soldiers not included). As, however, the area of the district was extended on April 1st, 1934, the Registrar General has supplied a working population figure of 24,638 modified to take account of the fact that the records do not wholly relate to the entire year. The statistics below are based on this figure.

Birth Rate.—The net number of live births assigned to the district was 345, giving a slightly increased Birth Rate of 14.0 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 13.9 in 1933.

The Birth Rate for England and Wales was 14.8 per 1,000, being 0.4 above that for 1933.

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.
1930	379	...	15.8	16.3
1931	351	...	14.6	15.8
1932	326	...	13.4	15.3
1933	334	...	13.9	14.4
1934	345	...	14.0	14.8
			81.7	76.6 15.3

Death Rate.—The crude Death Rate shows a decrease, being 11.8 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 14.8 per 1,000 in 1933.

The Death Rate for England and Wales was 11.8 per 1,000, as compared with 12.3 in 1933.

The net number of Deaths in Canterbury was 292 as compared with 355 in 1933, a decrease of 63.

Year.	Deaths under 45 years.		Deaths 45-65.		Deaths over 65 years.
1932	64	...	67	...	160
1933	57	...	81	...	217
1934	46	...	144	...	102

The number of Deaths under 45 years was less than in 1933, and the Deaths of persons 65 years and over shows a large decrease of 115.

The Deaths from Suicide and Other Violence have decreased from 20 in 1933 to 15 in 1934, and there have also been fewer deaths from Diseases of the Circulatory System during the year.

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.
1930	293	...	12.2	11.4
1931	314	...	13.1	12.3
1932	291	...	11.9	12.0
1933	355	...	14.8	12.3
1934	292	...	11.8	11.8

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 1934 only 13 infant deaths were recorded, the equivalent Infantile Mortality rates being 130 and 37.7 per 1,000 births respectively. In England and Wales as a whole the rate was 132 in 1906 and 59 in 1934.

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	...	...	...	...	...	5
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	1
Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	3
T.B. Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	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.—There were no deaths in consequence of childbirth during 1934, against two in 1933.

Cancer Mortality.—Cancer caused 59 deaths, namely, 23 males and 36 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 or Larynx ...	...	...	...	3
2.	Spine ...	...	...	...	2
3.	Oesophagus ...	...	...	...	2
4.	Intestinal Tract ...	...	...	...	19
5.	Breast ...	...	...	...	7
6.	Uterus ...	...	...	...	1
7.	Bladder and Prostate ...	...	...	...	4
8.	Liver and Pancreas ...	...	...	...	6
9.	Rectum ...	...	...	...	5
10.	Lung ...	...	...	...	1
11.	Epithelioma (various) ...	...	...	...	8
12.	Ovaries ...	...	...	...	1

In the country as a whole the incidence and death rate of this disease has increased greatly during recent years—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.
1930	20	293	20	42
1931	25	314	15	35
1932	18	291	21	41
1933	13	355	16	50
1934	13	292	22	59

Zymotic Death Rate.—Under this term are grouped the deaths from the principal zymotic diseases, viz.: Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhoea, Enteric Fever and Smallpox. During 1934 the rate was 0.2 per 1,000 as compared with 0.29 for the previous year, the decrease being accounted for by the decreased 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 62 deaths, Cerebral Hæmorrhage 18, Aneurysm nil, and other circulatory diseases 11 deaths.

Rheumatism in childhood is frequently a cause of cardiac breakdown later on in life, but in addition the stress of modern life throws a strain upon the circulatory system which leads to a premature ageing of these organs and ultimate breakdown.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The Maternal Mortality Rate is the death-rate of mothers or expectant mothers due to and associated with child-bearing. It is expressed as a number per 1,000 births, because it is assumed that each time a birth occurs, the mother's life may theoretically be assumed to be in danger.

The following Table shows the total Maternal Mortality rates for Canterbury and England and Wales respectively for the past eight years:—

Year.		Canterbury.		England & Wales.
1927	...	5.27	(2 deaths)	... 4.42
1928	...	5.39	(2 „)	... 4.33
1929	...	2.5	(1 „)	... 4.33
1930	...	7.9	(3 „)	... 4.22
1931	...	5.56	(2 „)	... 3.94
1932	...	5.95	(2 „)	... 4.04
1933	...	5.78	(2 „)	... 4.32
1934	...	Zero	(No deaths)	... Not available

It is satisfactory to note that of these 14 Canterbury deaths, only three were due to or associated in some way or other with a condition of Sepsis, and that there have been no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis in Canterbury since 1930.

The only two deaths in 1932 both occurred after operations, the first for an Intra-abdominal Pregnancy and the second for a Ruptured Tubal Gestation. Such conditions are rare and not likely to recur for many years amongst the comparatively few number of births in Canterbury. During 1934 there were no Maternal Deaths in Canterbury.

Arrangements have been made for obtaining the services of a Consultant for Doctors needing assistance in difficult or complicated cases occurring in their practice in the City.

Deaths Registered in Canterbury, 1934.

Causes of Death during 1934				Males	Females	Totals.
Disease.						
Small-pox	...	...	...	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	1	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1	1	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	1	1
Influenza	...	...	...	2	—	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	...	...	...	12	6	18
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	2	2	4
Syphilis	...	...	...	—	—	—
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	—	—	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	23	36	59
Diabetes	...	...	...	1	2	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage,	...	...	...	4	14	18
Heart Disease	...	...	...	28	34	62
Aneurysm	...	...	...	—	—	—
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	5	6	11
Bronchitis	...	...	...	3	5	8
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	6	3	9
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	—	1	1
Peptic Ulcer...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	1	—	1
Appendicitis	...	...	...	3	1	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	2	1	3
Other diseases of Liver, etc.	...	...	...	—	2	2
Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	5	1	6
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	7	7	14
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	—	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	—	—	—
Congenital Debility; Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	...	...	...	4	1	5
Senility	...	...	...	7	13	20
Suicide	...	...	...	1	3	4
Other Violence	...	...	...	7	4	11
Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	13	8	21
Causes, Ill-defined or Unknown	...	...	...	—	—	—
TOTALS				138	154	292

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1934 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.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1929	23,980	400	374	15.6	478	20.9	121	21	19	50	378	16.5
1930	23,980	390	379	15.8	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
1934	24,901	391	345	14.0	402	15.9	125	15	13	37.7	292	11.8
Averages for last 5 years	24,314	381	347	14.3	413	17.0	116	12	19.8	51.1	309	12.8

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 85. Arrangements have been made for the retention of 20 beds for the reception of cases belonging to the Kent County Council.

During 1934 there were 259 admissions, and some 85 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 three 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. Delicate children under school age can be sent to the Alford Aid Society's Open Air Day Nursery on St. Martin's Hill.
- (b) Ante-Natal Clinics at the Welfare Centre on alternate Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m. The services of a Consultant may be obtained by Doctors needing assistance in difficult or complicated Maternity cases.

- (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 Tankerton 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 Staff Nurse and 4 Assistant Nurses.

- (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 mentally defective 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.	Intelligence Quotient.	No. of Children
Imbeciles ...	25—50 ...	15
Mental Defectives ... (Special School Cases).	50—75 ...	40
Borderline Cases ...	70—80 ...	26
Dull and Backward Cases ... (Suspected of Mental Deficiency).	80—90 ...	13
Total ...		94

There are therefore approximately 40 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 five feeble-minded children reached the age for notification to the Mental Deficiency Committee, and in addition four imbeciles were notified to this Committee.

School children are certified as mentally defective under the Education Acts and it should be understood that a proportion of these certified as defective 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	19	11	30
Under Guardianship	3	1	4
On Licence	-	-	-
	—	—	—
	22	12	34
	—	—	—

In addition to these there are 36 cases who are under supervision only.

Seven female and ten 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.

Occupation Centre.—The number on the books at the Occupation Centre was 15 at the end of the year. This Centre gives such training as far as possible 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 supervised 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 47 persons on the register, there is one under school age. 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 Depart-

ment 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 Diseases.

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

Under the Notification of Diseases Act, 101 cases (exclusive of Tuberculosis) were notified by Medical Practitioners as against 84 in 1933. It is a matter of common knowledge that many diseases, such as Plague, Leprosy and Typhus Fever, once so common in mediæval 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 9 occasions during the year.

Smallpox.—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 1933 are as follows:—

BIRTHS REGISTERED—372.

Successful Vaccinations	...	...	...	156
Insusceptible	...	...	...	1
Exemptions	...	...	...	189
Died Unvaccinated	...	...	...	14
Postponement by Medical Certificate	...	...	...	—
Removed to other districts, untraced, etc.	...	...	...	12
				372

Thus 50 per cent. of the babies born during the year were exempted from Vaccination.

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.—Twenty-six cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. Seventeen cases were removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital and one death 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 I. Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)
for the Year 1934.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths.
Small Pox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	26	17	1
Diphtheria	17	17	1
Pneumonia	28	17	9
Erysipelas	28	5	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	—	—
Totals	101	57	12

TABLE II. Age Distribution of all Cases Notified (except Tuberculosis) during 1934.

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	—	—	3	1	3	10	3	3	2	—	1	—
Diphtheria	1	1	1	—	2	6	2	3	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	8	1	3	—
Erysipelas...	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	6	8	3	7
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis-Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia-Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
Totals	3	2	4	1	5	24	5	10	21	12	7	7

Diphtheria.—Only 17 cases of this disease were notified, as compared with 55 cases as recently as 1930.

Of these cases 8 resided in the County area, being admitted from the General Hospital. One death occurred—a child whose parents had some months previously refused an offer of Immunisation.

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

One thousand and eighteen attendances were made by 402 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, 1,047 children had been protected against Diphtheria previous to 1934, so that about 47 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 1934 :—

Number of Sessions held (1934)	...	...	48
Number of attendances in 1934 (including a few immunised at the Health Offices, Sanatorium and Welfare Centre)	...	...	1018
Total number of children dealt with up to the end of 1934	...	...	1449
Cases immunised 1928-1930, but records lost	...	...	20
Number recorded in Card Index (1928-1934)	...	...	1429
Number of children whose names were added to Card Index during 1934	...	...	402

No immunised child has contracted the disease during the last three years.

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 casual 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 of this disease.

Pneumonia.—Twenty-one notifications of this disease were received during the year as against 33 in 1933. 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.—One case of Puerperal Fever was notified. No relationship has been observed between cases of Scarlet Fever and Puerperal Fever or Puerperal Pyrexia.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Six 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 the antecedent of Tuberculosis. They are usually more dangerous to child-life than Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever combined, and there were 2 deaths from Whooping Cough during the year.

Other Infectious Diseases.—Twenty-eight cases of Erysipelas, and one of Encephalitis Lethargica, were notified during the year.

Influenza was the cause of 2 deaths in 1934, as compared with 11 deaths during 1933.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

Notifications.—There were 42 Primary Notifications of Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1934.

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 three cases of persons dying from Tuberculosis who had not previously been notified.

There were 22 deaths from Tuberculosis during the year—18 cases being Pulmonary and 4 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 19 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	478
Number of consultations with Medical Practitioners... ..	138
Number of other visits of Tuberculosis Officer to homes	23
Number of visits of Tuberculosis Nurse to homes	242
X-Ray Examinations made (Kent and Canterbury Hospital)	32
Specimens of Sputum, etc., examined	60

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 19 patients were admitted to Institutions for the treatment of Tuberculosis, and 15 were discharged and 2 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 two cases have been treated there during the year.
- (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 Royal Sea Bathing 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 1934.

	Observation	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	
		Sanatorium Beds	Hospital Beds	Diseases of Bones and Joints	Joints Other Conditions
Adult Males ..	3	5	2	} 2 Beds at Kent and Canterbury Hospital for Surgical Cases	
.. Females ..	—	5	2		
Children under 15	—	2	—		
Total	3	12	4		

(B) Return showing the Extent of Residential Treatment during the year 1934.

No. of Patients	In Institutions on Jan. 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institutions	In Institutions on Dec. 31
Adults—M	4	6	6	1	3
.. F	3	8	5	1	5
Children—M	—	—	—	—	—
.. F	1	1	1	—	1
Total ..	8	15	12	2	9

Number of Cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health on the 31st December, 1934.

PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
85	62	147	22	20	42	189

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality During 1934.

Age periods in years.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pul- monary.		Non-Pul- monary.		Pul- monary.		Non-Pul- monary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0.1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1.5 ...			1	2		1		1
5.10 ...	1	1		3				
10.15 ...	1	1		1				
15.20 ...	1							
20.25 ...	2	1			1	1	1	
25.35 ...	5	8	3	1	3		1	
35.45 ...	1	3			1	1		
45.55 ...	2	3			3	3		
55.65 ...		1			3			
65 and over					1			
Totals	13	18	4	7	12	6	2	2

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, 1933, and 1934.

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

	Canterbury.		Kent.	
	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.
(a) Syphilis ...	22	15	6	7
(b) Soft Chancre ...	1	0	1	0
(c) Gonorrhœa ...	17	14	6	6
(d) Conditions other than Venereal	38	24	18	11
Total ...	78	53	31	24

Total attendances of all patients during the year (including intermediate attendance for irrigation, etc.): 573.

Canterbury: 177; Kent: 396.

Aggregate number of "In-patient Days" of treatment during the year: 88.

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 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.

Number of persons discharged after completion of treatment and observation for:—Syphilis: Males 3, Females 1; total, 4. Soft Chancre: 1 Male. Gonorrhœa: Males 6, Females 0; total, 6. Conditions other than Venereal: Males 15, Females 10; total, 36.

Number of cases which, at the end of the year under report, were under treatment or observation for:—Syphilis: Males 18, Females 10; total, 28. Soft Chancre: None. Gonorrhœa: Males 8, Females 3; total, 11. Conditions other than Venereal: Males 4, Females 4; total, 8.

48 specimens were taken for Bacteriological Examination.

27 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
	1934	19	171	190

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.

A number of pigs was refused admission to the market. They were returned to the premises from which they were brought for detention and isolation under the Swine Fever Order of 1908.

One cow showing symptoms of tuberculosis was removed from the market.

All milch cows within the City were inspected quarterly. Three cows were found to be affected with tuberculosis and they were destroyed under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925. During the year information was received from the Sanitary Inspector that tubercle bacilli had been found in a mixed sample of milk taken at a farm. The herd was examined at once and a cow was found to be affected with tubercular mastitis. She was slaughtered without delay.

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 10 Registered Midwives practising in the Area, all of whom are certified: 3 attached to the Maternity Hostel, 1 to the Barracks, 2 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.—When necessary enquiries are made by the Medical Officer of Health in the case of Maternal deaths. There were no Maternal deaths during 1934.

**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 1934 medical help was sent for in 51 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 1934, 23 claims, amounting to £31/4/6, were received from Medical Practitioners, and for the same period a sum of £26/12/0 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, 87 per cent. being notified by Midwives; 10 per cent by Medical Practitioners; 1 per cent. by Parents; and 2 per cent. by the Registrar of Births.

391 Births were notified to the Medical Officer of Health during the year, including 12 Illegitimate births and 16 Stillbirths. The corrected number of Live Births actually belonging to the district was 345, as compared with 334 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 at the Welfare Centre. A grant is made to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital in respect of the treatment of Complicated Maternity Cases, and the services of a Consultant are available for Maternity Cases, when assistance is needed at the patient's home. 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 purposes 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	...	197
„ Members over one year	... ..	106
„ times opened	... ..	44
Total number of attendances under one year	...	2557
„ „ „ over one year	...	1231
Average Number of Attendances	... ..	86

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	... ..	35	Miss Bacon	... ..	34
			Mrs. Stempt	... ..	36
			Miss Watson	... ..	8
			Miss Aitken	... ..	38
			Miss Aitken, junr.	... ..	1
			Miss Turner	... ..	10

LITERATURE STALL.

					s. d.
Paid out	... ..	...	...	...	—
Paid in	... ..	...	...	...	6

LECTURE CLINIC at 2.30 p.m. on TUESDAYS.

No. of Members recorded (Babies & Toddlers)	80
„ times opened	40
Total number of mothers' attendances ...	995
„ „ babies' „ ...	239
„ „ toddlers' „ ...	493
Average number of attendances	43

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 3885

(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. I. H. K. Stevens; and on Infectious Diseases by the Medical Officer of Health.

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

Number of women attending	52
Total number of attendances	150
Number of times opened	22

THRIFT CLUB, i/c MISS MAGUIRE.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1934		2	0
Paid in during year ended 31st December, 1934 ...	15	13	9

Total £15 15 9

	£	s.	d.
Paid out during year ended 31st December, 1934 ...	15	15	6
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1934		3	0

Total £15 15 9

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. Stempt, Mrs. Moore and Mrs. White.

Amount of money taken during the year ...	£16/1/9
Number of Garments sent in	418

CLINIC WOOLLIES for 1934.

Number of Garments sent in 147; Last year, 150.

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," "Protection Against Diphtheria," 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, 1934.

No. of cases admitted from Canterbury	49
No. of cases admitted from the County of Kent ...	32
	—
Total	81
	—
No. of Ante-Natal attendances at the Hostel ...	427

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

DURING LABOUR—

Prolonged Labour	...	...	...	...	1
Presentation could not be made	...	...	...	...	1

AFTER LABOUR—

Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	...	7
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

FOR INFANTS—

Difficult breathing and blueness	...	...	...	...	1
----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Total	...	...	...	...	10
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

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)	...	...	...	...	6
No. of Deaths within 10 days	...	...	...	...	1

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

**Canterbury Maternity District Report for the Year Ending
December 31st, 1934.**

No. of Midwifery Cases	...	...	...	...	48
No. of Doctors' Cases	...	...	...	...	13

Total	...	...	...	...	61
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

ANALYSIS OF VISITS—

Midwifery	...	...	...	...	...	61
Monthly Nursings	...	...	...	...	...	811
Ante-Natal	...	...	...	...	...	182
Post-Natal	...	...	...	...	...	75

Total	...	...	...	...	...	1129
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No. of times when Medical Aid was sought and reasons for requiring assistance :—

DURING PREGNANCY—

Inevitable abortion	...	...	...	...	...	1
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DURING LABOUR—

Prolonged Labour	...	...	...	...	...	2
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

AFTER LABOUR—

Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	...	...	7
Raised Temperature	...	...	...	...	...	2

FOR INFANTS—

Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	1
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Total	...	...	...	...	...	13
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Cases of Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	0
Cases notified as Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	0
No. of Maternal Deaths	...	...	...	...	0
No. of Foetal Deaths (Stillbirths)	...	...	...	...	0
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	...	...	...	...	...	9
Patient has severe cough	...	...	...	...	...	1
Threatened miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	2
Prolonged Labour	...	...	...	...	...	4
Unsatisfactory condition of Baby	...	...	...	...	...	1
Patient unconscious during pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	1
Doctor to administer anæsthetic	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malformed scrotum in baby	...	...	...	...	...	1
Persistent Occipito Posterior	...	...	...	...	...	2
Uterine Inertia	...	...	...	...	...	3
Premature Labour and Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	...	1
Complicated Breech Delivery	...	...	...	...	...	2

Total	...	...	...	...	...	28
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Yearly Report of Health Visitor for year ended 31st December, 1934.

Month.	A Notification of Births.		Deaths of Children.		C. Ante-natal.		D. Infectious Diseases.									Remarks.	
	1 Primary	2 Re-Visits under 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Under 5 Years.	Primary.	Re-Visits.	Erysipelas	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia	Diphtheria.	Polio- encephalitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Scarlet Fever.		
January ...	41	190	—	2	17	13	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	Number of cases visited by the M.O.H. on behalf of the Health Visitor—5 Number of cases report- ed to Sanitary Inspec- tor—14 Number of necessitous cases referred to and helped by the Alford Aid Society—137 Number of cases referred to and helped by the United Service Fund—18
February ...	19	201	3	—	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
March ...	33	269	4	1	13	8	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
April ...	44	224	1	1	13	8	—	—	14	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
May ...	39	214	—	2	18	7	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
June ...	15	243	—	—	9	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
July ...	33	211	—	—	15	9	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
August ...	25	283	1	—	13	6	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	
September	1	11	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
October ...	60	239	2	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
November	38	235	—	—	17	20	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
December...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Total ...	348	2320	13	8	137	111	—	1	61	1	3	4	—	1	—	7	

Housing Acts—Year 1934.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

(1) By the Local Authority	Nil
(2) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(3) By Private Enterprise	107

Total	107
Houses Demolished	3

Net Increase of Houses	104
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One hundred and forty representations were made during the year; 135 of these were contained in 14 Clearance Areas and 5 were dealt with as individual houses.

In respect to the 14 Clearance Areas, the City Council passed a resolution declaring the same as "Clearance Areas." Plans, etc. were forwarded to the Ministry of Health.

The particulars of each Clearance Area is set out in the following table :—

1	Knotts Lane	50	.732 acres
2	Church Lane	7	.09 "
3	Spratts Square	7	.103 "
4	Ryde Street	4	.020 "
5	Jones Cottages	4	.072 "
6	Woolpack Cottages	5	.042 "
7	Castle Row	5	.050 "
8	New Ruttington Lane	4	.07 "
9	Pound Lane	4	.088 "
10	The Almonry	4	.086 "
11	Nos. 8-66, S. Peter's Lane	22	.333 "
12	Nos. 63-79, " "	9	.111 "
13	Nos. 83-93, " "	6	.095 "
14	Staines Place, S. Margaret's St.	4	.064 "
Total ...		135	

Of the five representations made in respect to the individual houses the City Council made Demolition Orders in respect to two of these houses—Nos. 57 and 58, King Street, and accepted undertakings not to let for human habitation in respect to the other three, viz. 20a and 20b, King Street and 63, North Lane.

Three cottages were demolished during the year: 14a, 15 and 16, St. George's Lane.

During the year the provision of new houses was again carefully considered by the Council.

A deputation was received by the Ministry of Health as a result of which the Council decided to build the following houses :

Cockering Road, Thanington, on the west side of the City.

123 three bedroom houses

34 four „ „

—
162 Total

It is proposed to let these houses at an economic rent.

It was also decided to build the following houses at Vauxhall Farm, Sturry Road, on the east side of the City to re-house the persons displaced from the fourteen clearance areas.

30 two bedroom houses

88 three „ „

14 four „ „

—
132 Total

Both of these schemes have been approved by the Ministry of Health, and it is proposed to complete both schemes early in 1936.

As set out in the Housing statistics, 407 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.

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)	312
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	665
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	407
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	449
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	140
(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	412

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 ... 341

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 ... 1
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—
 - (a) By owners ... 1
 - (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 ... 13
- (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 ... —

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)	47	9	} Nil.
Workshops—(including Workshop Laundries)	33	4	
Workplaces—(other than Out-workers' premises) ...	5	3	
Total	85	16	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—			} Nil.
Want of cleanliness	7	7	
Want of ventilation	2	2	
Overcrowding	—	—	
Want of drainage to floors...	—	—	
Other Nuisances	14	14	
Sanitary Accommodation—			
Insufficient	4	4	
Unsuitable or Defective ...	4	4	
Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts—			} Nil.
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	
Other offences	—	—	
Total	32	32	Nil.

There were no prosecutions.

One underground bakehouse is registered.

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. ...	16	10	36	—	—	—
Cleaning and Washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brushmaking ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and Furniture Hangings ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and Upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	16	10	36	—	—	—

OUTWORK IN WHOLESOME 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 1934.

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-second** 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 424 Preliminary Notices were served to abate Nuisances. It is gratifying to find such a large amount of work carried out (96 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, 182 new waste water preventors being provided and fixed.

It is satisfactory to record that it was not necessary to take any legal proceedings in the Public Health Department during the year.

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 year 18 houses in Richmond Gardens were connected to the sewer, also the surface-water drain in Wincheap and Simmonds Row was enlarged and partly reconstructed. This reconstruction, etc. 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.
5,927	1,077	19	7,023

Two hundred and seventy-five dwelling-houses were included in the City from the Blean Rural District area on the extension of the boundary in April, 1934.

The drainage of these is as follows :—

244	houses connected to Public sewer.
22	„ „ to cesspools.
9	„ provided with pail closets.

The City Council have arranged a contract for the periodical emptying of the cesspools in connection with the houses in the area added to the City in 1934.

Scavenging and House Refuse Disposal.

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

Three electric tip-waggon and one petrol-driven waggon 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 movable 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.

The Public Health Committee has now given instructions, should a house require any repairs, and is not provided with a proper receptacle for house refuse, the owner be requested to provide a suitable dustbin.

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.

During the year the Keeper of the Common Lodging House, No. 23, King Street, was informed that several matters in connection with the arrangement of the building were unsatisfactory as regards escape in the case of fire, W.C. accommodation, and defective floors.

After several interviews it was agreed to have the registered number of beds reduced to 16 for the year 1935. This will allow three rooms to be discontinued for use as registered rooms, and arrangements were made for the W.C. accommodation to be improved and the floors repaired.

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, 1934.

No. of Premises Inspected (Public Health Acts) ...	...	275
" " " (Infectious Diseases) ...	...	28
" " " Workshops ...	...	32
" " " Factories ...	...	23
" " " Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops	...	113
" " " Ice Cream Makers ...	...	5
" " " Bakehouses ...	...	25
" " " Slaughterhouses ...	...	1102
Visits, <i>re</i> Sale of Food Stuffs ...	...	57
" " Food and Drugs Acts ...	...	110
" " Samples of Water—Public 5, Private 13	...	18
" " " " Milk—Bacteriological ...	...	23
No. of Dwelling Houses Inspected (Housing & Town Planning Act) ...	...	407
<i>Re</i> Inspections, calls made, etc. ...	...	4740
Total Inspection and Calls ...		6958
Preliminary Notices Served ... 424	No. Complied ...	353
Statutory Notices Served ... 14	No. Complied ...	9
Complaints Received (Verbally, 25; In Writing, 96) ...	...	121
Letters Written ...	...	155
Particulars—		
Drains tested—Water 300; Smoke 202; Chemical 41 ...	...	543
Drains found		
defective—Water 55; Smoke 63; Chemical 5 ...	...	123

Improvements.

Drains—		
Re-constructed, intercepted, and ventilated ...	...	113
Repaired ...	...	107
Soil pipe or ventilator pipes repaired or provided ...	...	71
Gulley or other Traps fixed ...	...	290
Water Closets or Closets—		
Pan and Trap provided ...	...	212
Water Supply provided ...	...	182
Cleansed ...	...	61
Ventilated ...	...	51
Sanitary Dustbins provided ...	...	2

Yards—							
Paving repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
Paving provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Water Supply provided to Dwelling-house	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other Improvements—							
Rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
Walls repaired for dampness	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Floors repaired or ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
Roof repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Guttering repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Rooms Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	312
Total Improvements							2210
Total Premises Improved							484

Inspection of Food.

One thousand one hundred and fifty-nine inspections of Slaughterhouses and Food Depôts were made during the year 1934.

Number of visits in which unsound or diseased
food was dealt with ... 624

Amount surrendered or destroyed ... 13,650 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.

This scheme, which allows for payment for meat and offals surrendered as diseased, has now been in existence for 21 years.

During the whole of this time, Councillor H. Rigden has been Honorary Secretary, and it is largely owing to his courteous and tactful manner that, in such a long period no complaint has been made, either from the Meat Traders or the Inspector, of undue interference in the examination and condemnation of diseased meat, which without exception, happens to every Butcher in the area during the course of the year.

I am also pleased to report that the Meat Traders are very prompt in giving notice of any diseased meat or abnormality found upon slaughtering any animal.

CLASSIFIED CONDEMNED FOODS, 1934.

No. of Animals diseased or unsound food stuffs examined	DESCRIPTION.	DISEASES ETC.	Weight in lbs.
2	Whole carcase of Bullock and Offals	Tuberculosis	1500
5	Part Carcase of Bullock and Offals	Tuberculosis	1707
212	Bullocks' Offals	Tuberculosis 101 Actinomycosis 12 Distoma 76 Cysts 3 Abscesses 15 Nephritis 1 Angioma 2 Unsound 2	4133
4	Whole Carcase of Sheep and Offals	Abscess 1 Jaundice 1 Injuries 2	188
1	Part Carcase of Sheep and Offals	Pleurisy 1	14
59	Sheeps' Offals	Distoma 41 Rufescens 5 Cirrhosis 4 Cystic 6 Pleurisy 2 Peritonitis 1	185
13	Whole Carcase of Pig and Offals	Tuberculosis 10 Jaundice 1 Peritonitis 2	1452
123	Part Carcase of Pig and Offals	Tuberculosis 11 Abscesses 8 Cysts 2	2055
157	Pigs' Offals	Tuberculosis 21 Distoma 117 Cysts 6 Inflammation 5 Unsound 8	575
1	Carcase of Calf and Offals	Tuberculosis 1	136
7	Calves' Offals.	Tuberculosis 7	72
23	Imported Beef	Unsound	976
2	Rabbits	Unsound	74
1	Poultry	Unsound	10
14	Various Tinned Food	Unsound	573

Slaughterhouses.

Slaughterhouses on Register.	No in used end of year 1933.	No. in used end of year 1934.
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.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

One hundred and ten Samples were submitted for analysis to the Public Analyst. Of these, 4 Samples of Milk were reported as being adulterated. One sample of milk was slightly below the standard: 2.95 per cent. of Milk Fat.

The Analyst reported that two Samples of Sardines contained the maximum of lead: 10 parts per million; also two tins of Fruit Salad contained traces of tin.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The number of samples submitted to Public Analyst during the year was 110.

Samples obtained.	HOW TAKEN		TOTAL	ADULTERATION			Action Taken.	Remarks.
	Form-ally	Inform-ally		No. Adul-erated	No. of Sample	Adulteration		
Milk	40	3	43	5	2 6 30 59 60	Contained 2.95% Milk Fat Deficient in Milk Fat 5.6% 10% 7% 4%	Vendor informed Verbally Cautioned verbally " " "	
Separated Milk	1		1					
Cream		10	10					
Butter		8	8					
Margarine		8	8					
Lard		6	6					
Cheese		2	2					
Sausage Meat		8	8		28	Contained 135 parts per million of Sulphur di-oxide	Within limit allowed on declaration	
Veal, Ham & Tongue Roll		1	1					
Meat Paste		1	1					
Crab Paste		1	1					
Sardines		3	3		33	Contained 7 parts per million of lead	Maximum amount that should be allowed	
					103	10 parts ditto		
					104	10 " "		
					34	5 " "		
Brislings		1	1					
Ice Cream		4	4					
Jam		3	3		19	22 parts per million of Sulphur di-oxide	Within limit allowed	
					20	" " "	" " "	
					36 } 37 }	Contained minute trace of tin		
Tinned Apricots		1	1					
" Fruit Salad		1	1					
Cough Sweets		2	2					
Gregory Powder		2	2					
Olive Oil		2	2					
Eucalyptus Oil		2	2					
	41	69	110					

Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops.

Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.

Number on Register at end of year :—

Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	9
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	23
						—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	32
						—

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

One hundred and thirteen inspections have been made; also a number of re-visits during the repairs.

Six Preliminary Notices referring to 16 nuisances were served; the Notices, with one exception, have been remedied.

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 :—

Two " Producer's " Licences for the sale of Pasteurised Milk, the apparatus used being the " Astra " Self-Recording Apparatus; capacity, 200 gallons; and the " Unified " Machine, capacity 75 gallons per hour.

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.

Twelve 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. 11,200, 11,000, 42,700, 85,100, 18,400, 34,900, 69,800, 432,000, 278,000, 156,000, 24,000, 26,000.

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

Ten Samples were reported as " free from Tubercle Bacilli." One Sample showed evidence of tuberculous infection, the matter

was immediately reported to the Veterinary Inspector, who inspected the cows at the farm, when it was found necessary to slaughter one of the cows as being tubercular.

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	75	4
Beds	19	8
Bolsters	15	—
Pillows and Cushions	222	10
Blankets and Bed Covers	226	4
Sheets	80	—
Floor Mats	37	—
Articles of Clothing, Curtains, etc. ...	271	10
	—	—
Total	945	36
	—	—

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Six Samples were submitted for analysis. In respect to three of these Samples—Sharps—the Analyst reports as follows: "The Fibre is less than is allowed by the limits of variation of the guarantee, and he informed me the matter would be reported to the Board of Agriculture."

The other three Samples were found to accord with the Statutory Statement.

Water Supply.

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

Five 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 August 8th, 1934. A copy of this Report is appended:—

Sample received August 8th. Result forwarded August 13th.

Lab. No. Y. 19921.

Description: Water from Public Supply. From tap on rising main. (No. 1. 1934).

Result of examination:—

On Agar at 37.5° C. On Agar at Room Temperature
in 3 Days.

Number of Organisms per c.c. capable of growth in 48 hours	3	Total 28
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McConkey's Bile Salts Lactose Broth.

	Number of Tests.	No. Growth.	Acid.	Acid & 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.

This water appears to be satisfactory.

CONSTANT PONDER, *Pathologist.*

Copy of Analyst's report of Water Sample No. 17, December 14th, 1934, is appended:—

South Eastern Analytical Laboratory,

Watling Chambers,

Canterbury.

Received December 14th, 1934.

Description or number of sample—No. 17, Public Supply.

Appearance—Clear.

Smell—Normal.

Chlorine in Chlorides—1.47.

Phosphoric Acid in Phosphates—None.

Nitrogen in Nitrates—0.47.

Ammonia—None.

Albuminoid Ammonia—0.0006.

Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes—Trace only.

Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours—0.008.

Hardness before boiling (total)—5.2.

Hardness after boiling (permanent)—3.0.

Total Solid Matter—7.98.

Microscopical Examination of Deposit—Very slight and unimportant.

Remarks—The above, from the Public Supply, is, as usual, very pure.

Thirteen samples from "Private" supplies were submitted for analysis during the year. Four were reported as unfit for drinking purposes.

With regard to three of the samples, taken from the supply to nine cottages, this supply has been discontinued and a service from the Public Mains installed.

With regard to the fourth sample reported as unsatisfactory, the owners have been requested to provide a proper water supply.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL JEFFERY,

Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute.

Meat Insp. " " " "

Advt. Hygiene Board of Education.

Member Sanitary Inspectors' Association.



