

**[Report 1935] / Medical Officer of Health, Canterbury Borough / City & County.**

**Contributors**

Canterbury (England). City & County Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1935

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IIIc. MR. HALLETT.



City and County Borough  
of Canterbury

# Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Sanitary Inspector

For the Year 1935







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of Canterbury

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# *CITY OF CANTERBURY.*

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## Public Health Committee, 1935.

### Mayor :

Councillor FREDERICK CHARLES LEFEVRE.

### Chairman :

Alderman R. H. ARROWSMITH.

Alderman L. G. WELLS.	Councillor J. G. B. STONE.
„ F. HOOKER.	„ S. PALMER.
„ F. WOOD.	„ W. J. DRAY.
Councillor H. RIGDEN.	„ W. F. SIMPSON.
„ H. HARRISON.	„ Mrs. WILLIAMSON.
„ E. H. SHEPPARD.	

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Chairman of the Education Committee :

Alderman F. HOOKER.

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 F. WOOD.

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

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Town Clerk and Public Assistance Officer :

G. W. MARKS.



## Public Medical Services Staff.

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 :

K. P. HUDSON, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.I.

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 :

FRANCIS L. SCOTT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

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, 1935.

Area (Acres), 3,976.

Estimate of Resident Population (mid-year 1935), 25,100.

Number of inhabited houses (1935) according to Rate Books, 6,647.

Rateable Value, £222,233.

Sum represented by penny rate, £876/9/5½.

### Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Live Births—	Total.	M.	F.	
Legitimate .....	334	181	153	<b>Birth Rate, 13.8</b>
Illegitimate .....	13	6	7	
Stillbirths .....	9	7	2	<b>Rate per 1,000</b>
				<b>total births, 26.0</b>
Deaths .....	335	163	172	<b>Death Rate, 13.3</b>

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, 16. Illegitimate, 1.—Total, 17.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :

All Infants under one year of age .....	49.0
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	47.9
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	77.0
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .....	nil
„ Whooping Cough (all ages) .....	nil
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) .....	1
„ Puerperal causes ... per 1,000 total births	nil
„ Puerperal sepsis .....	nil



## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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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 fifth Annual Report on the Health Administration of the County Borough of Canterbury, together with the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The Vital Statistics for the year are again satisfactory, and it is very gratifying to note that the Maternal Mortality Rate is zero for the second year in succession. The Infantile Mortality Rate for 1935 was 49, as compared with a figure of 57 for England and Wales as a whole.

The increase in the crude Death Rate is due to an increased mortality amongst the aged from Influenza and Pneumonia and from Diseases of the Circulatory system.

As regards the common Infectious Diseases, Scarlet Fever and Influenza have been more prevalent during the year.

An increased use has been made of the facilities offered by the Council for the Immunisation of school children and toddlers against Diphtheria, and early in 1936 more than 2,100 have been dealt with.

As regards Housing, the erection of 294 Council houses was commenced during the year; 132 of these houses are for tenants displaced owing to the confirmation of Demolition Orders and 162 at Thanington are to be let at an economic rent.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee and to the Town Clerk and other officials 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 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 1935 was 25,100.

**Birth Rate.**—The net number of live births assigned to the district was 347, giving a slightly decreased Birth Rate of 13.8 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 14.0 in 1934.

The Birth Rate for England and Wales was 14.7 per 1,000, being 0.1 below that of 1934.

The following Table indicates the variations in the Birth Rate for the past six 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
1935 .....	347	...	13.8	14.7

**Death Rate.**—The crude Death Rate shows an increase, being 13.3 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 11.8 per 1,000 in 1934.

The Death Rate for England and Wales was 11.7 per 1,000, as compared with 11.8 in 1934.

The net number of Deaths in Canterbury was 335, as compared with 292 in 1934, an increase of 63.

Year.	Deaths under 45 years.		Deaths 45-65.		Deaths over 65 years.	
1932 .....	64	...	67	...	160	...
1933 .....	57	...	81	...	217	...
1934 .....	46	...	73	...	173	...
1935 .....	56	...	81	...	198	...

The number of Deaths under 45 years was more than in 1934, and the Deaths of persons 65 years and over shows an increase of 25.

The Deaths from Suicide and Other Violence have decreased from 20 in 1933 to 11 in 1935, but there has been more deaths from Diseases of the Circulatory System during the year.

The Deaths from Cancer show a decrease, 49, as compared with 59 in 1934; as also do the Deaths from Tuberculosis, 15, as compared with 22 in the previous year.



The following Table shows the variation in the Death Rate for the past six 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
1935 .....	335	...	13.3	11.7

**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 1935 only 17 infant deaths were recorded, the equivalent Infantile Mortality rates being 130 and 49.0 per 1,000 births respectively. In England and Wales as a whole the rate was 132 in 1906 and 57 in 1935.

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						
...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	1
Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	1

As in previous years, 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 1935.

**Cancer Mortality.**—Cancer caused 49 deaths, namely, 26 males and 23 females. This number shows a decrease 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	...	...	...	2
2	Tongue and Mouth	...	...	...	2
3	Œsophagus	...	...	...	5
4	Intestinal Tract	...	...	...	14
5	Breast	...	...	...	9
6	Uterus	...	...	...	1
7	Bladder and Prostate	...	...	...	3
8	Pancreas	...	...	...	2
9	Rectum	...	...	...	4
10	Lung	...	...	...	3
11	Not Specified	...	...	...	4
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
1935 .....	17	335	15	49



**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 1935 the rate was 0.16 per 1,000 as compared with 0.2 for the previous 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 64 deaths, Cerebral Hæmorrhage 18, Aneurysm 3, and other circulatory diseases 26

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 Maternity 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 Maternity Mortality rates for Canterbury and England and Wales respectively for the past nine 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)	... 4.41
1935	...	Zero	(No deaths)	... 4.1

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 1935 there were no Maternal Deaths in Canterbury.

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



## Deaths Registered in Canterbury, 1935.

Causes of Death during 1935.	Males	Females	Totals
Disease.			
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever... ..	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	2	1	3
Influenza ... ..	3	4	7
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system ...	7	7	14
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	—	1	1
Syphilis ... ..	1	—	1
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis	—	—	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease ... ..	26	23	49
Diabetes ... ..	2	1	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ... ..	9	9	18
Heart Disease ... ..	26	38	64
Aneurysm ... ..	2	1	3
Other Circulatory Diseases ... ..	11	15	26
Bronchitis ... ..	9	6	15
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	7	11	18
Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	—	1	1
Peptic Ulcer ... ..	1	—	1
Diarrhœa ... ..	—	1	1
Appendicitis ... ..	2	—	2
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	2	—	2
Other diseases of Liver, etc. ... ..	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases ... ..	3	6	9
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ... ..	10	6	16
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	—	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes ... ..	—	—	—
Congenital Debility; Premature Birth, Mal-			
formations, etc. ... ..	6	6	12
Senility ... ..	11	15	26
Suicide ... ..	4	1	5
Other Violence ... ..	3	3	6
Other Defined Diseases ... ..	15	15	30
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown ... ..	1	1	2
TOTALS ... ..	163	172	335



# Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1935 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
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
1935	25,100	411	347	13.8	432	17.2	86	11	17	49.0	335	13.3
Averages for last 5 years.	24,538	386	341	13.9	421	17.1	111	12	17.2	50.0	317	12.9



## 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 13 wards and 3 shelters are as follows:—

For Men (Medical, Surgical & Chronic Sick)...	51
For Women                   "                   "                   "	55
For Maternity Cases       ...       ...       ...       ...	4
For Tuberculosis Cases   ...       ...       ...       ...	3
For Children (Cots)       ...       ...       ...       ...	7
	<hr/>
Total       ...       ...       ...	120
	<hr/>

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 1935 there were 294 admissions, and some 79 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; 1,427 attendances were made by such children at the Welfare Centre during the year.

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. The Ante-Natal Clinic is shortly to be held every week instead of fortnightly.

- (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, and at other times when required.
- (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.	Intelligent Quotient.	No. of Children.
Imbecile ...	25—50 ...	16
Mental Defectives (Special School Cases) ...	50—75 ...	43
Borderline Cases ...	70—80 ...	27
Dull & Backward Cases (Suspected of Mental Deficiency) ...	80—90 ...	14
Total ...		100

There are therefore approximately 43 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 three feeble-minded children reached the age for notification to the Mental Deficiency 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 ... ..	17	10	27
Under Guardianship ... ..	3	1	4
On Licence ... ..	1	1	2
	—	—	—
	21	12	33
	—	—	—

In addition to these there are 35 cases who are under supervision only.

Six female and six 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 11 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.

There are 47 persons on the register, the majority being 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 Diseases.

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

Under the Notification of Disease Act, 101 cases (exclusive of Tuberculosis) were notified by Medical Practitioners as against 84 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 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 1934 are as follows:—

##### BIRTHS REGISTERED—378.

Successful Vaccinations	...	...	...	126
Insusceptible	...	...	...	1
Exemptions	...	...	...	233
Died Unvaccinated	...	...	...	9
Postponement by Medical Certificate	...			—
Removed to other districts, untraced, etc....				9

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378

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Thus more than 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.**—Fifty-six cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. Fifty-one were removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital, and there were no deaths from the disease during the year.

Scarlet Fever Antitoxin is used in severe 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 1935.**

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	56	51	—
Diphtheria ... ..	35	34	3
Pneumonia ... ..	14	9	18
Erysipelas ... ..	9	4	—
Malaria ... ..	1	—	—
Encephalitis lethargica ...	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis ... ..	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ... ..	1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever ... ..	3	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	1	1	—
<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>21</b>



Table II. Age Distribution of All Cases Notified (except Tuberculosis) during 1935

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	6	14	22	6	2	3	2	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	5	4	3	11	2	3	7	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	4
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis-Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ophthalmia-Neonatorum...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	3	—	6	10	18	35	9	6	17	9	4	4



**Diphtheria.**—Thirty-five cases of this disease were notified, as compared with 17 cases in the previous year.

Of these cases 10 resided in the County area, being admitted from the General Hospital, and 9 were adult patients. Three deaths occurred—children of 5 and under whose parents had failed to avail themselves of the immunisation scheme.

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

One thousand two hundred and forty-three attendances were made by 467 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, 1,449 children had been protected against Diphtheria previous to 1935, so that about 68 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 1935 :—

Number of Sessions held (1935) ... ..	48
Number of attendances in 1935 (including a few immunised at the Health Offices, Sanatorium and Welfare Centre) ...	1243
Total number of children dealt with up to the end of 1935... ..	1916
Cases immunised 1928-1930, but records lost	20
Number recorded in Card Index (1928-1935)	1896
Number of children whose names were added to Card Index during 1935 ... ..	467
Number of Schick Tests performed in 1935..	268

No immunised child has died from the disease during the past five years.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.** — One case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year, and made a complete recovery.

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 of this disease.

**Pneumonia.**—Fourteen notifications of this disease were received during the year as against 21 in 1934. 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.**—Three cases of Puerperal Fever were notified. No relationship has been observed between cases of Scarlet Fever and Puerperal Fever or Puerperal Pyrexia.

**Puerperal Pyrexia.**—One case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified during the year.

Under the power given to Local Authorities by the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1926, cases of Puerperal Fever are admitted to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital for treatment.

**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.

**Other Infectious Diseases.**—Nine cases of Erysipelas, and one of Maralia and Poliomyelitis were notified during the year.

Influenza was the cause of 7 deaths in 1935, as compared with 2 deaths during 1934.

#### **TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.**

**Notifications.**—There were 32 Primary Notifications of Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1935.

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

There were 15 deaths from Tuberculosis during the year—14 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.

The Health Committee grant extra nourishment to necessitous patients who have received Sanatorium treatment.

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

Number of persons on the Dispensary Register (including contacts) ... ..	111
Number of attendances at the Dispensary ... ..	472
Number of consultations with Medical Practitioners..	129
Number of other visits of Tuberculosis Officer to homes ... ..	51
Number of visits of Tuberculosis Nurse to homes ...	245
X-Ray Examinations made (Kent and Canterbury Hospital) ... ..	23
Specimens of Sputum, etc., examined ... ..	69

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.

#### **INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.**

During the year 26 patients were admitted to Institutions for the treatment of Tuberculosis, and 20 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 has been treated there during the year; also to St. Nicholas Hospital, Victoria Home, Margate, Alexandra Hospital.



- (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. (Cases were sent to the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital and Preston Hall during the year.)

The City Council also have two shelters for patients requiring treatment at home and bedrooms are disinfected after death from Tuberculosis, or when patients are removed to Institutions.

**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 1935.

	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 ...	1	5	2		
Children under 15	1	2	—		
Total ... ..	3	12	4		

(B) Return showing the Extent of Residential Treatment during the year 1935.

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	3	10	5	1	7
„ F	5	7	7	—	5
Children—M	—	2	—	—	2
„ F	1	2	2	—	1
Total ... ..	9	21	14	1	15

Number of Cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health on the 31st December, 1935.

PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.			Total Cases.
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
83	62	145	21	25	46	191



## TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality During 1935.

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	1	2	—	—	—	1
5-10	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
15-20	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
20-25	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—
25-35	4	4	—	—	1	3	—	—
35-45	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45-55	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
55-65	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	10	12	3	7	7	7	—	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, 1934, and 1935.

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

		1934.	1935.	Canterbury.		Kent.	
				1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
(a)	Syphilis ... ..	22	18	6	7	16	11
(b)	Soft Chancre ...	1	0	1	0	0	0
(c)	Gonorrhœa ...	17	17	6	6	11	11
(d)	Conditions other than Venereal	38	41	18	10	20	31
Total ...		78	76	31	23	47	53

Total attendances of all patients during the year (including intermediate attendance for irrigation, etc.) : 674.

Canterbury : 216; Kent : 458.

Aggregate number of "In-patient Days" of treatment during the year : 166.

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 10; total, 28. Soft Chancre : None. Gonorrhœa : Males 8, Females 3; total, 11. Conditions other than Venereal : Males 4, Females 4; total, 8.

Number of persons discharged after completion of treatment and observation for :—Syphilis : Males 5, Females 0; total, 5. Soft Chancre : None. Gonorrhœa : Males 15, Females 0; total, 15. Conditions other than Venereal : Males 30, Females 14; total, 44.

Number of cases which, at the end of the year under report, were under treatment or observation for :—Syphilis : Males 18, Females 8; total, 28. Soft Chancre : None. Gonorrhœa : Males 1, Females 1; total, 2. Conditions other than Venereal : Males 1, Females 4; total, 5.

69 specimens were taken for Bacteriological Examination.

37 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
	1935 .....	21	214	235

### 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 on each Saturday, were inspected. No animals were found showing symptoms of notifiable diseases.

All milch cows in dairies in the City were inspected quarterly. Two cows were found to be showing clinical symptoms of tuberculosis, and they were destroyed under the Tuberculosis Order of 1935. Samples of milk from cows with "doubtful udders" were examined on several occasions.

During the year three herds were licensed for the production of "Grade A Milk."

### 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 0

(3) As Nursing Homes ... .. 0

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 1935, as was also the case in the previous year.

**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 1935 medical help was sent for in 68 cases, as noted through the receipt of Midwives' notices that medical assistance had been summoned, as compared with 51 cases during the previous year.

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 1935, 48 claims, amounting to £77/5/-, were received from Medical Practitioners, and for the same period a sum off £45/16/- 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.

411 Births were notified to the Medical Officer of Health during the year, including 11 Illegitimate births and 18 Stillbirths. The corrected number of Live Births actually belonging to the district was 347, as compared with 345 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.

In the near future the Ante-Natal Clinic is to be held weekly instead of once a fortnight, and arrangements are to be made for Post-Natal Cases to be seen at the same time.

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	...	211
„ Members over one year	... ..	124
„ times opened	... ..	44
Total number of attendances under one year	...	2182
„ „ „ over one year	...	1427
Average number of attendances	... ..	82

Drugs and Patent Foods are on sale at cost price, and the Health Committee make free grants in case of necessity.

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	...	...	35
				Mrs. Stempt	...	...	36
				Miss Watson	...	...	20
				Miss Aitken	...	...	36
				Miss Aitken, junr.	...	...	2
				Miss Turner	...	...	8

#### LITERATURE STALL.

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

#### LECTURE CLINIC at 2.30 p.m. on TUESDAYS.

No. of Members recorded (Babies & Toddlers)	...	66
„ times opened	...	40
Total number of mothers' attendances	...	736
„ „ babies'	...	167
„ „ toddlers'	...	370
Average number of attendances	...	32

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 ... .. 3918  
(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. F. L. Cassidi; and on Infectious Diseases by the Medical Officer of Health.



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

Number of women attending	...	...	...	57
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	128
Number of times opened	...	...	...	20

**THRIFT CLUB, i/c MISS MAGUIRE.**

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand 31st December, 1935	...	...	3
Paid in during year ended 31st December, 1935	12	14	3
Total	£12	14	6
<hr/>			
	£	s.	d.
Paid out during year ended 31st December, 1935	12	14	0
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1935	...	...	6
Total	£12	14	6

**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 ... £28/0/4  
 Number of Garments sent in ...

**CLINIC WOOLLIES for 1935.**

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

**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, 1935.

No. of cases admitted from Canterbury	...	...	55
No. of cases admitted from the County of Kent	...	...	27
			—
Total	...	...	82
			—
No. of Ante-Natal attendance at the Hostel	...	...	467

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

#### After Labour—

Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	...	3
Raised Temperature	...	...	...	...	1

#### For Infants—

Dangerous Feebleness	...	...	...	...	1
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	5

Cases of Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	0
Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	0
Cases notified as Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	0
No. of Infants partly-Artificial Fed	...	...	...	...	5
No. of Maternal Deaths	...	...	...	...	0
No. of Foetal Deaths (Stillborn)	...	...	...	...	2
No. of Deaths within 10 days	...	...	...	...	1

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



## Canterbury Maternity District Report for the Year Ending December 31st, 1935.

No. of Midwifery Cases	...	...	...	...	45
No. of Doctors' Cases	...	...	...	...	8
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	53
					—

### Analysis of Visits—

Midwifery	...	...	...	...	...	53
Monthly Nursings	...	...	...	...	...	812
Ante-Natal	...	...	...	...	...	235
Post-Natal	...	...	...	...	...	123
						—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1223
						—

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

### During Pregnancy—

Deposit of Albumen	...	...	...	...	...	1
Varicose and Inflamed Veins	...	...	...	...	...	2

### During Labour—

Delayed Labour	...	...	...	...	...	2
Impacted Shoulder	...	...	...	...	...	1

### After Labour—

Retained Placenta	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	...	...	8
Inflamed Breasts	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inflamed Veins	...	...	...	...	...	1

### For Infants—

Deformity of Hands	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inflammation of Eyes	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	20
						—

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 ... ..	13
Twin Delivery ... ..	1
Threatened Miscarriage ... ..	2
Prolonged Labour ... ..	5
Unsatisfactory Condition of Baby ... ..	3
Swollen Feet ... ..	1
Ante-Pastern Hæmorrhage ... ..	4
Post-Pastern Hemorrhage ... ..	1
Persistent Occipito Posterior ... ..	1
Uterine Inertia ... ..	6
Premature Labour ... ..	1
Complicated Breech Delivery ... ..	4
Baby Born Before Arrival ..... ..	1
<hr/>	
Total ... ..	43
<hr/>	



# Yearly Report of Health Visitor for year ended 31st December, 1935.

Month	A Notification of Births		Re-Visits to Children over 1 Year	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	Measles	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Diphtheria	Polioencephalitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Scarlet Fever
January ...	28	114	150	3	1	9	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Number of cases visited by the M.O.H. on behalf of the Health Visitor—2.  Number of cases reported to Sanitary Inspector—12,  Number of necessitous cases referred to and helped by the Alford Aid Society—123.  Number of cases referred to and helped by the United Service Fund—23.
February ...	40	250	230	1	—	14	4	11	2	7	—	—	2	—	—	2	
March ...	39	188	150	2	—	14	2	1	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	1	
April ...	21	179	163	—	—	10	8	—	—	10	—	—	1	—	—	—	
May ...	32	191	167	2	—	13	9	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	
June ...	25	186	163	2	2	14	7	—	—	11	—	—	2	—	—	6	
July ...	30	209	160	—	—	10	11	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	1	
August ...	25	213	176	1	—	11	8	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	1	
September...	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
October ...	27	206	144	1	1	11	12	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	
November...	23	207	206	1	—	11	14	—	—	14	1	—	—	—	—	2	
December ...	21	184	154	4	—	13	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total... ..	316	2134	1863	17	4	130	80	19	2	86	3	1	7	—	1	17	



### Housing Acts—Year 1935.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

(1) By the Local Authority ... ..	Nil
(2) By other Local Authorities ... ..	Nil
(3) By Private Enterprise ... ..	158
<hr/>	
Total ... ..	158
Houses Demolished ... ..	Nil
<hr/>	
Net Increase of Houses ... ..	158
<hr/>	

During 1934, 14 Clearance Areas comprising 135 houses were submitted to the Ministry of Health; several of the Owners appealed, which necessitated a local Inquiry being held. The City Council's case was presented by the Town Clerk. As the result of this Inquiry the Ministry of Health confirmed Demolition Orders in respect of 126 houses, but Area 2—seven houses in Church Lane, Northgate—also No. 2, Almonry, and 4, Staines Place, were not confirmed.

The City Council subsequently accepted undertakings “not to let for human habitation” from the owners in respect to No. 2, The Almonry, and No. 4, Staines Place. Demolition Orders were made in respect to the seven houses in Church Lane, Northgate.

The building of 132 houses on the Vauxhall Estate, Sturry Road, is being proceeded with for the re-housing of the occupiers of the aforementioned Clearance Areas. It is proposed to complete the rehousing of all these occupiers during 1936.

Sixty-three representations were made during the year. Of these :—

1. Demolition Orders were made in respect of 20 houses and 4 tenements, viz. :—

Nos. 44/5, Northgate Street.  
 Nos. 1—8, Northgate Place.  
 Nos. 55—61, St. Peter's Lane.  
 Nos. 31 and 32, North Lane.  
 Nos. 58, 59 and 60, Old Ruttington Lane.  
 No. 1, Bourne's Yard.  
 4 tenements in Bourne's Yard.

None of these had been demolished at the end of 1935.



2. Undertakings not to let for human habitation were accepted in respect to 17 houses :—
  - Nos. 1 and 2, Stones Cottages.
  - Nos. 61 and 62, Old Ruttington Lane.
  - Nos. 1—8, Star Place.
  - Nos. 15, 16 and 17, Iron Bar Lane.
  - Nos. 74 and 76, St. Peter's Lane.
3. A "Closing Order" was made in respect to rooms over a Garage at No. 66, Northgate Street, which were used for human habitation.

After carefully considering the proposals for the re-conditioning of the the property, the offers of the owners to carry out certain repairs in respect of the following premises, were accepted :—

- Nos. 3—7, Stones Cottages.
- Nos. 95—100, Northgate Street.
- Nos. 1—10, Old Ruttington Lane.
- Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Steam Packet Cottages.

### Housing Act, 1935.

The Survey under this Act was proceeding at the end of the year. Of the number of houses visited, approximately 1 per cent. were found overcrowded.

As set out in the Housing statistics, 308 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) ... ..	513
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...	725
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... ..	308
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...	359
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	63



(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 ... ..	362
--	-----

## 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 ... ..	355
--	-----

## 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 ... ..	8
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ... ..	8
(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 ... ..	21
(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 ... ..	1
(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) ... ..	19	6	} Nil
Workshops—(including Workshop Laundries) ... ..	61	10	
Workplaces—(other than Out-workers' premises) ...	8	8	
Total ... ..	88	24	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 ... ..	10	10	
Want of ventilation ... ..	—	—	
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	
Want of drainage to floors ...	—	—	
Other Nuisances ... ..	33	33	
Sanitary Accommodation—			
Insufficient ... ..	10	10	
Unsuitable or Defective ...	1	1	
Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts—	—	—	
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s 101)	—	—	
Other offences ... ..	—	—	
Total ... ..	55	55	Nil.

There were 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. ...	16	10	38	—	—	—
Cleaning and Washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brushmaking ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace Curtains & Nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and Furniture hangings ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and Upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	16	10	38	—	—	—

#### 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 1935.

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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-third** 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.

Eight Statutory and 405 Preliminary Notices were served to abate Nuisances. It is gratifying to find such a large amount of work carried out (98 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, 144 new waste water preventors being provided and fixed.

During the year one application was made to the Justices in respect to a "**Semi-Public**" water supply, which was unsatisfactory, the case being adjourned for further samples to be taken. Upon being re-heard, the Town Clerk submitted the result of the analysis, which again showed the water as being very unsatisfactory. The Justices made an order to close the supply for household purposes.

### 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 the surface water drain in the 'Thanington District was improved and "piped" in from the Ashford Road to the River. This work was carried out under the direction of the City Surveyor.

## 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.
6,229	933	19	7,181

## 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.

Two electric tip-waggons and two petrol-driven waggons collect the refuse three times weekly from all districts. The refuse is then carried to the "Controlled Tip" off the Vauxhall 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.



## 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.

### 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 January–December, 1935.

No. of Premises Inspected (Public Health Acts) ... ..	255
„ Re-Inspections (Public Health Acts) ... ..	406
„ Premises Inspected (Housing Act)... ..	308
„ Re-Inspections ... ..	51
No. of Bacterial Milk Samples Taken ... ..	27
No. of Premises Inspected (Infectious Diseases) ... ..	40
„ „ „ Workshops ... ..	17
„ „ „ Factories ... ..	19
„ „ „ Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops ... ..	67
„ „ „ Ice Cream Makers ... ..	2
„ „ „ Bakehouses ... ..	44
„ „ „ Slaughterhouses ... ..	1143
Visits, <i>re</i> Sale of Food Stuffs ... ..	66
„ „ Food and Drugs Acts ... ..	90
„ „ Samples of Water—Public 3, Private 28 ... ..	31
No. of Dwelling Houses Inspected (Housing and Town Planning Act) ... ..	46
<i>Re</i> Inspections, Calls Made, etc. ... ..	5517
Total Inspection and Calls ... ..	8129

Preliminary Notices Served ... 386	No. Complied ...	405
Statutory Notices Served ... 8	No. Complied ...	15
Complaints Received (Verbally, 8; In Writing, 81) ...		89
Letters Written ... ..		164
Particulars—		
Drains Tested—Water 254; Smoke 190; Chemical 62...		506
Drains Found		
Defective—Water 11; Smoke 34; Chemical 6...		51

### Improvements.

#### Drains—

Re-constructed, intercepted and ventilated ... ..	56
Repaired ... ..	95
Soil pipe or ventilator pipes repaired or provided ...	53
Gulley or other Traps fixed ... ..	195

#### Water-Closets or Closets—

Pan and Trap provided ... ..	163
Water Supply provided ... ..	144
Cleansed ... ..	42
Ventilated ... ..	51
Sanitary Dustbins provided ... ..	149



## Yards—

Paving repaired ... ..	130
Paving provided ... ..	30
Sinks provided ... ..	51
Water Supply provided to Dwelling-houses ... ..	8
Overcrowding abated ... ..	1

## Other Improvements—

Rooms cleansed ... ..	138
Walls repaired for dampness ... ..	184
Floors repaired or ventilated ... ..	124
Roofs repaired ... ..	79
Guttering repaired ... ..	56
Rooms Disinfected ... ..	171
Miscellaneous ... ..	467
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Total Improvements ... ..	2387
<hr/>	
Total Premises Improved ... ..	542
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## Inspection of Food.

E:

One thousand two hundred and nine inspections of Slaughter-houses and Food Depôts were made during the year 1935.

Number of visits in which unsound or diseased  
food was dealt with ... .. 535

Amount surrendered or destroyed ... .. 13,620 lbs.

In dealing with diseased carcases 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 22 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.

### Slaughterhouses.

Slaughterhouses on Register.		No. in use end of year 1934.	No. in use end of year 1935.
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.



## CLASSIFIED CONDEMNED FOODS, 1935.

No. of Animals diseased or cases of un-sound food stuffs dealt with.	DESCRIPTION.	DISEASES, ETC.	Weight in lbs.
2	Carcase of Bullock and Offals	Tuberculosis —	1420
10	Part Carcase of Bullock and Offals	Tuberculosis 9 Unwholesome 1	1440
176	Bullocks' Offals	Tuberculosis 117 Actinomycosis 17 Distoma 21 Cysts 6 Abscess 9 Peritonitis 1 Cirrhosis 2 Unwholesome 2 Nephritis 1	4384
1	Carcase of Sheep and Offals	Septecæmia 1	64
2	Part Carcase of Sheep and Offals	Pleurisy 1 Unwholesome 1	20
30	Sheeps' Offals	Distoma 11 Rufescens 6 Cirrhosis 7 Cysts 2 Pleurisy 2 Abscess 1 Angioma 1	101
12	Carcase of Pig and Offals	Tuberculosis 10 Peritonitis 1 Fevered 1	1428
124	Part Carcase of Pig and Offals	Tuberculosis 113 Cysts 2 Abscess 5 Actinomycosis 2 Unwholesome 2	1833
121	Pigs' Offals	Tuberculosis 19 Cysts 8 Cirrhosis 87 Rufescens 3 Pleurisy 4	412
3	Carcase of Calf and Offals	Tuberculosis —	318
11	Calves' Offals	Tuberculosis 8 Abscess 2 Cysts 1	110
18	Imported Beef	Unsound —	934
9	Poultry	Unsound —	47
12	Various Tinned Food	Unsound —	746
2	Sausages	Unsound —	33
2	Fish	Unsound —	30
535			13320



# SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The number of samples submitted to Public Analyst during the year was 111.

Samples obtained.	HOW TAKEN.		TOTAL.	Action Taken.	Remarks.
	Form-ally.	Inform-ally.			
Milk .. ..	43	—	43	Milk Sample No. 35 was deficient in fat 5 per cent. —Vendor cautioned.	
				The Analyst reports as follows in respect to six other samples:—	
				Milk No. 26, slightly below standard for fat.	
				Milks Nos. 63 and 90, slightly below standard for non-fatty solids.	
Separated Milk ..	1	—	1		
Cream .. ..	—	10	10		Cream No. 102, very low in fat contents—33 per cent.
Butter .. ..	—	6	6		
Margarine ..	—	6	6		
Lard .. ..	—	4	4		
Cheese .. ..	—	2	2		
Sausage Meat ..	—	9	9		
Mince Meat ..	—	1	1		
Meat Paste ..	—	2	2		
Fish Paste ..	—	2	2		
Sardines .. ..	—	2	2		Sardines Nos. 104 and 105 contain 10 and 12 parts per million of lead.
Salmon .. ..	—	1	1		
Bacon .. ..	—	2	2		
Ice Cream ..	—	9	9		
Jam .. ..	—	2	2		
Condensed Milk ..	—	2	2		
Ginger Wine ..	—	2	2		
Brandy Essence ..	—	1	1		
Olive Oil .. ..	—	2	2		
Eucalyptus Oil ..	—	2	2		
	44	67	111		



## Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops.

### Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.

Number on Register at end of year :—

Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	9
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	27
						—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	36
						—

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

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

Twelve Preliminary Notices referring to 30 nuisances were served; the Notices have 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.

Fourteen 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.

Four "Producer's" Licences for the sale of "Grade A" Milk.

Two "Bottling" Licences for Grade A (TT) Milk.

One "Distributor's" Licence for Grade A (TT) Milk.

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

Organisms per cubic centimetre growing on Nutrient Agar. at 37° c. : 39,000, 28,800, 3,600, 199,300, 12,400, 13,500, 6,400, 215,500, 7,100, 34,900, 4,800, 18,600, 9,100, 50,800,



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

Eleven Samples were “ free from Tubercle Bacilli.”

One Sample showed evidence of tubercular infection; the matter was reported to the Veterinary Inspector, who inspected the cows, and further Samples were taken at this farm, which were reported “ free from T.B.”

### 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 ... ..	74	2
Beds ... ..	21	1
Bolsters ... ..	18	—
Pillows and Cushions ... ..	196	—
Blankets and Bed Covers ... ..	218	—
Sheets ... ..	84	—
Floor Mats ... ..	40	—
Articles of Clothing, Curtains, etc. ...	248	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ... ..	899	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>



## Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Six Samples were submitted for analysis. The Analyst reports as follows in respect to Samples Nos. 5 and 6 :—

No. 5—"Potato Manure" was not such at all, but Superphosphate. Mistakes of this sort should not occur, particularly as a small purchaser would not easily detect the difference.

No. 6—"Potato Manure" is actually of much better value than the guarantee, due possibly to either faulty mixing or drying on storage—probably the former.

I have interviewed the Vendors of these Samples and drawn their attention to the above variations in analysis from the Statutory Statement given at time of purchase.

## Shops Act, 1934

### Section 10: Arrangements for the Health and Comfort of

#### Shop Workers

The City Council having instructed the Sanitary Inspector to enforce this section, action was taken during the year in respect to fourteen premises which were found, upon inspection, not to be provided with the necessary sanitary conveniences, etc., to comply with this Section.

Eleven premises were altered to comply with the Section, and in the remaining case dealt with the work was in progress at the end of the year.

Two certificates granting "Exemption" under this Section were issued during the year.

Upon inspection of these premises several other sanitary matters were noted and attended to by Preliminary Notices to the "Owner" or "Occupier" under the Public Health Acts.

#### Water Supply.

Seventeen samples of water used for drinking purposes were submitted to the Public Analyst.

The Analyst reported the water from the "Public Supply" as of good quality.



February 15th, 1935.

Description or number of Sample—"No. 2, from Public Supply."

Appearance—Clear.

Smell—Normal.

Chlorine in Chlorides—1.47.

Phosphoric Acid in Phosphates—None.

Nitrogen in Nitrates—0.48.

Ammonia—None.

Albuminoid Ammonia—0.0008.

Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes—Trace only.

Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours—0.008.

Hardness before boiling (total)—9.5.

Hardness after boiling (permanent)—3.0.

Total Solid Matter—14.84.

Microscopical Examination of Deposit — Very slight and unimportant.

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

ERNEST M. HAWKINS,

*Public Analyst, City of Canterbury.*

A Sample of the "Public Supply" was submitted for Bacteriological examination; the report is as follows:—

Sample received February 26th, 1935. Result forwarded  
March 2nd, 1935. Lab. No. Z.8095.Description: Water from Public Supply, from water tap at -  
42, St. Margaret's Street, Canterbury.

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

0

Total 2

**McConkey's Bile Salts Lactose 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.**

This water appears to be quite satisfactory.

CONSTANT PONDER, *Pathologist.*



Fifteen Samples procured from the "Semi-Public" Supply used in connection with several premises in the City were reported as very unsatisfactory. Also eleven Samples of the supply were submitted for bacteriological examination to the County Laboratory at Maidstone, which also showed the water "not fit for drinking purposes."

Proceedings before the Magistrates were taken to close this supply. Upon the first hearing the matter was adjourned for further samples to be taken. These also proved unsatisfactory. At the adjourned hearing the results of these samples were submitted by the Town Clerk. The Magistrates then made an *order for the supply to be closed for household purposes.*

### **River Water.**

Eight Samples of water from the River Stour were sent for analysis. The reports state that this water does not show any signs of serious contamination.

### **Water from Public Baths.**

Five Samples of water from the Public Baths were submitted to the Analyst, who reported that one of these Samples was unsatisfactory. Upon making enquiries it was found that the outflow had been partly stopped up. This outflow was cleared, and upon a further sample being taken, the Analyst reported this water as satisfactory.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL JEFFERY,

*Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute.*

*Meat Insp.*   ,,   ,,   ,,   ,,

*Advt. Hygiene Board of Education.*

*Member Sanitary Inspectors' Association.*











