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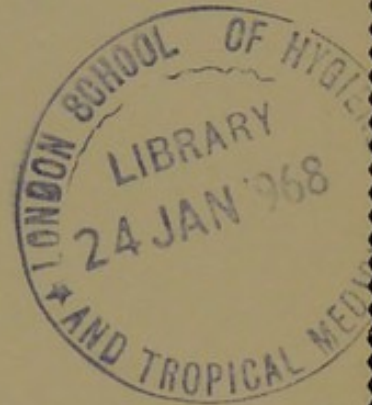
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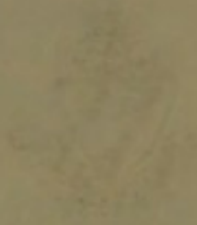
Canterbury
1959



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL
OFFICER

Including the Report of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
and the Report of the
Medical Director of the Child Guidance Clinic
for the year
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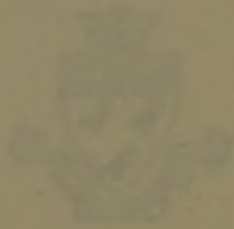
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CITY OF CANTERBURY—1960

Mayor :

COUNCILLOR T. McCALLUM

Chairman—Health Committee :

COUNCILLOR H. M. KENNY

Chairman—Education Committee :

COUNCILLOR W. H. THOMAS

Chairman—Sanitary and Licensing Committee :

COUNCILLOR K. G. HILLS

Town Clerk and Welfare Officer :

J. BOYLE, LL.B.

Director of Education :

N. POLMEAR, M.A.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer :

MALCOLM S. HARVEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

T. L. MARTIN, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

(Details of Committee Membership and other Staff are shown at the end of the Report.)

CITY OF CASTLEBURY - 1988

COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
700 STATE STREET, SUITE 100
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02118

THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
HAS REVIEWED THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
FOR THE CITY OF CASTLEBURY, MASSACHUSETTS, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1987.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES FOR THE CITY OF CASTLEBURY
HAS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
A REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE CITY'S HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1987.

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A REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE CITY'S HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1987.

The Right Worshipful the Mayor, the Aldermen and
Councillors of the City and County of Canterbury.

In presenting the Annual Report it has been usual to preface it with a statement, preferably a thought-provoking one, relevant to trends rather than to happenings. Such comments receive publicity and are added to the general intake of information culled from the daily newspaper by the reading public, and may well in some subtle way improve or change social habits or outlook. But the content of the report that follows the preface receives attention from only a very few readers. Some find it useful bedtime reading for insomnia. Others see in it and through it the daily routine of a staff of nurses, public health inspectors, executives, and other professional workers, all making a steady but progressive improvement in the health of the community. The progress is only realised when someone remarks, "I remember when ——" and describes school children of 1910, consumptives, diphtheria cases in the Fever Hospital, the old horse ambulance and other recollections that surprise the present generation of young people. The receding waters of ill health have left new snags uncovered, and services have developed to overcome them. The process will go on. Home help services, chiropody, specialised health visiting, training for the mentally handicapped, these and other services occupy your attention. But the everyday work on health and sanitary services goes on and must go on. Not all of the work that is done for the public's health is run from the Health Department. Sewage disposal, refuse collection, refuse disposal, street sweeping and public conveniences, these are necessary public health measures run by the City Engineer. The safety of our water supply, provided by a statutory undertaking other than ourselves, is still our concern. The point to be made is that the care of public health in all its facets is a major part of local government. No one part can be ignored without detriment to another. Better housing brings the healthful advice of the health visitor within reach of easy practice. Mains water supply and sewage disposal bring good household amenities. Clean streets and refuse collection help food hygiene. Disposal of refuse with fly control prevents fly nuisance and its disease hazards within the City's dwellings. Inoculations against diphtheria, whooping cough and polio, prevent childhood health hazards and give better opportunities for healthy adulthood and the enjoyment of work and play.

The Council spends much time and thought on the development and planning of our City and carries a responsibility for that to a far wider public than live in it. But they are also guardians of the state of health and cleanliness of the City and its dwellers, and public expenditure on public health services gives an immediate return to our rate investors in the enjoyment of living.

Your obedient servant,

MALCOLM S. HARVEY.

14 DANE JOHN,
CANTERBURY.
1960.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1960

Social Circumstances.

The slum clearance and redevelopment of the Northgate area continued. Light industry showed some expansion in the Broad Oak area. There was less movement of hop-pickers into the rural area in September due to the increase in machine picking, but those who make a custom of seasonal work were actively employed in the soft fruit gathering earlier in the season. The custom includes the pre-school children in the daily movement. Some apprehension was felt about the presence of these young children in the potato fields where haulms had been killed by arsenical sprays and the results of test samples taken by the Eastry Rural District Health Inspector justified this. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Inspectors helped in checking washing arrangements for such agricultural workers and helpful publicity was given by the Press. The danger was made greater by the very dry season which prevented dispersal of the arsenical by rain and dew. No cases of poisoning were reported.

The level of employment showed an improvement at its seasonal stability.

	1959	1958
Male—Mid ...	124	107
End ...	160	237
Female—Mid ...	29	30
End ...	45	59

(Figures kindly supplied
by the Employment
Exchange).

General State of Health.

At the start of the year some short period illness was present but not epidemic. There was a sharp rise in the incidence of this during February with a peak at the end of that month. This subsided quickly during March. Nose and throat infections continued throughout summer, but not with any great prevalence. These were responsible for the onset of winter illness in early October with a low peak in mid-November. Influenza as such was not prevalent and the situation had come back to normal by Christmas.

General Statistics.

Population (mid-1959) : 30,000.

Area : 4,810 acres.

Inhabited dwellings (end of financial year 31.3.60 according to Rate Book) : 9,550.

Rateable Value : £533,196.

Penny rate represents : £2,163.

Live Birth rate per thousand population : 15.4.

Death rate all causes per thousand population : 11.7.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Measles : The behaviour of this disease is always of interest but one must temper one's views with moderation as there may be variations in the incidence of notification by the medical practitioners as well as the incidence of the disease. The main incidence fell in the first two quarters as in 1958 but only a quarter of the number of cases compared to 1958 (180 to 801, see tables).

Scarlet Fever again went hand in hand with measles and of the 42 cases 32 occurred during measles prevalence, and in the same age groups. There was no change in its mild nature.

Whooping Cough remained relatively dormant and only 8 cases were notified.

Poliomyelitis remained absent.

Dysentery : This disease, mostly in its mild form due to *shigella sonne*, occurs much more commonly than notifications suggest. Seven cases were notified during the year. But the Health Department uncovered an outbreak of 63 cases of clinical dysentery in retrospect following the notification of one case. The one proved case attending Holy Cross School. Many cases of diarrhoea and vomiting started before school reopened on April 16th.

By week ending April 24th	...	...	44 cases
" " " May 1st	...	...	13 "
" " " May 9th	...	...	4 "
" " " May 16th	...	...	2 "
Total			<u>63 cases</u>

Incidence was mainly from pupils on London Road Estate—from where the school draws most of its pupils. Several cases occurred elsewhere, again in proportion to school population sources.

St. Dunstan's School shared in the outbreak in that 12 cases had occurred by May 1st and in the week ending May 9th a further 2 cases were reported.

Very few of the children were seen by any doctor. Health Visitors visited and found attacks were usually of 48 hours duration at most. Usually more than one member of the family suffered.

Tuberculosis : The 14 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis was a higher notification than in the previous two years. Three cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified under the age of 20, aged 5½, 11 and 18. The 18-year-old case was too old to have benefited from the B.C.G. scheme, the others were too young.

Puerperal Pyrexia : The ten notified cases had the following causes. Only one occurred in domiciliary practice :—

5 cause not known (including domiciliary case).

1 upper respiratory infection.

2 urinary infection.

1 post-operative reaction (Caesarian).

1 infection of birth canal.

VITAL AND MORBID STATISTICS with Tables concerning Diseases and Deaths.

Population : Mid-1959—30,000.

Live Births :	Male ... 217	Illegitimate : Male	11
	Female ... 245	Female	12
	Total ... 462	Total	23

Live birth rate per 1,000 population : 15.4.

Corrected (1.02) for comparison : 15.91. England and Wales : 16.5.

Stillbirths :	Male ... 5	Illegitimate : Male	—
	Female ... 1	Female	—
	Total ... 6	Total	—

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths : 12.9. England and Wales : 20.7.

Total live and stillbirths : 468.

Infant Deaths :	Male ... 1	Illegitimate : Male	—
	Female ... 5	Female	1
	Total ... 6	Total	1

Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births (total) : 12.9. England and Wales : 22.0.

Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births (legitimate) : 11.4.

Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births (illegitimate) : 43.4.

Infant deaths under 4 weeks :	Male	1
	Female	5
	Total	6

Under 1 week :	Male	1
	Female	5
	Total	6

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (total) : 12.9.

Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births : 5%.

Maternal Deaths (including abortions) : Nil.

Maternal Mortality per 1,000 live and stillbirths : Nil.

Deaths :	Male	177
	Female	175
	Total	352

Death rate (all causes) per 1,000 population : 11.7.

Corrected (0.92) for comparison : 10.80. England and Wales : 11.6.

Infant Deaths.

All of these occurred under 24 hours of age and the usual table is not shown :

Congenital abnormality...	2 (2 females)
Prematurity ...	3 (2 females, 1 male)
Adrenal apoplexy ...	1 (1 female)

All Deaths by Age Groups.

	0-1	1-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-80	80-90	90+	Total
Male	1	-	3	6	42	82	40	3	177
Female	5	1	-	3	18	60	76	12	175
TOTAL	6	1	3	9	60	142	116	15	352

Infectious Disease Tables.

Cases Notified during 1959.

Disease	Age Group										Quarterly Incidence				
	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-9	10-14	15-24	25+	Total	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total
Measles ...	3	13	22	13	21	99	6	3	-	180	43	133	4	-	180
Typhoid Fever	2	-	3	7	3	22	5	-	-	42	10	22	1	9	42
Whooping Cough	1	2	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	8	-	3	2	3	8
Dysentery ...	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	1	7	2	2	3	-	7
Shigellosis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1

Other Infectious Diseases Notified.

Diseases	Age Group						Quarterly Incidence					
	Under 5 yrs.	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	Total	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total	
Bacterial Pneumonia	-	2	6	6	3	17	16	1	-	-	17	
Encephalitis (infective)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Under 5 yrs.	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total
Tuberculosis Respiratory	-	2	1	5	3	3	14	2	4	3	5	14
Other forms ...	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	2

No. of Cases on T.B. Register 31.12.1959.

<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
M.	F.	M.	F.
120	61	16	10

Annual Occurrence of Respiratory Tuberculosis over seven years.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Male ...	14	13	13	10	5	8	6
Female ...	6	9	6	4	4	1	8
	20	22	19	14	9	9	14

Hospital Accommodation and Special Clinics.

These are fully described in the report for 1958.

Haine Isolation Hospital, Ramsgate, admitted 26 of the 42 notified cases of Scarlet Fever.

Venereal Diseases.

Special clinics are provided in East Kent at the following hospitals. The V.D. almoner service is run from the clinics under the direction of the Venereologist. An increase in cases of Gonorrhoea was noted.

Canterbury (Kent and Canterbury Hospital)—

Male—Tuesdays, 3-4 p.m.

Female—Tuesdays, 2-3 p.m.

Dover (Royal Victoria Hospital)—

Male—Monday, 4.30-5 p.m.

Wednesday, 4.30-5 p.m.

Female—Monday, 4-4.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 4-4.30 p.m.

Margate (General Hospital)—

Male—Friday, 11 a.m.-12 noon.

Female—Friday, 10-11 a.m.

Laboratory Services.

Public Health Laboratory—Preston Hall, Maidstone.

Public Analytical Laboratory—Mr. C. Harcourt Wordsworth, Canterbury.

Pathological Laboratory Service—Kent and Canterbury Hospital Laboratory and Preston Hall, Maidstone.

Nursing Homes.

There is still only one nursing home in the City. This has accommodation for 6 medical cases.

Homes for the Handicapped.

The National Institute for the Deaf has a registered home in Roper House, Canterbury. This provides for 30 persons. Some of those looked after have additional handicaps. The home is under the close and regular supervision of a general medical practitioner.

Accommodation for Old People.

The accommodation for old persons in the City is provided in:—

- (a) Charity almshouses, 7 groups (3 with wardens and 53 places, 4 unwardened with 30 places).
 - (b) Old people's bungalows, 94 units.
 - (c) Old persons' flats, 56 units.
 - (d) Old people's units with warden, Flats 22.
Bungalows 16.
 - (e) Homes for elderly and infirm:—
 - (1) Private—one, 4 places.
 - (2) Local Authority—two, 50 places (30 Female, 20 Male).
- Total places 287.

The total accommodation for old persons is therefore 9.5 per 1,000 population, of which 4.8 per 1,000 are in supervised units and 4.7 per 1,000 in unsupervised units (apart from the interest of Health Visitors and others in elderly persons). Out of the 145 supervised units, 88 are local authority places, 53 charity places and 4 are private.

National Assistance Act, Section 47.

One Order was sought under the amended Act and obtained on verbal evidence to a Magistrate and a visit to the case. It was a case of an old lady of 86 whose case had been known to us for 12 months. She was unwillingly under frequent observation from relatives and the health visitor, but persistently refused admission to an old persons' unit. Mild burns from the electric fire precipitated physical deterioration and her final reaction when the order for removal was granted was one of eagerness to have it carried out. A woman of admirable spirit she was in command even in her own defeat and dominated the proceedings for her removal to The Chronic Sick hospital.

In the case of an elderly man of 80 with acute heart failure, the family doctor's appeal for help under the National Assistance Act, Section 47, to make him go to hospital was met without recourse to an order or duress, by the timely use of the Ambulance Service and the administration of oxygen on the journey. Relatives from elsewhere came to give moral support, but the oxygen won the day.

Blind Persons.

No. of cases notified on Form B.D.8 during 1959 ... 13
 CASES REGISTERED IN RESPECT OF PARA. 7 (c).

	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
No Treatment ...	1	3	—	5
Treatment needed ...	4	—	—	—
Treated on follow-up	2	—	—	—
	(2 died before treatment)			

Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Ante-Natal Clinics (including post natal).

Central Clinic, Stour Street—Wednesdays, 2.15 p.m.

Barracks M.I. room (for military wives booked for Military Families Hospital, Shorncliffe)—Monday afternoon.

Relaxation Classes and Post Natal Exercises.

Central Clinic—Wednesday, 2.30-3.30 p.m.

89 mothers made 476 attendances in 1959.

Mothercraft Talks are given by a Health Visitor on Wednesday afternoons. Tehre is a regular attendance at these talks.

Medical Ante-Natal Care for all those not receiving it from the General Practitioner Obstetrician or hospital is provided, including a number who attend from the County area for convenience. There is interchange of clinical information with the County midwives. The City midwives attend the clinic.

Blood Tests. A number of expectant mothers are referred by the family doctor for blood tests and routine x-ray. The latter is delayed until beyond the fourth month of pregnancy as a precaution.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination is offered to every expectant mother who attends the Clinic for any purpose, and if not already arranged by the family doctor is usually accepted then and there.

Priority Dental Care is provided in the surgery at the Central Clinic and the dentist attends on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons. Expectant mothers are encouraged to have a dental check on first attendance.

Maternity Outfits. The contents are unchanged from those shown in the 1958 report.

Breast Feeding. Health Visitors helped 27 cases with test feeds and advice. In 132 of the 182 home deliveries the baby was breast fed at the end of the midwife's care of the case.

Ante-Natal Clinic Attendances. The following figures show this:—

	Dr. in attendance.
Ante-Natal Sessions held at Central Clinic and Barracks Clinic	96
Mothers in attendance on 1.1.1959	11
First attendances during 1959	177
Mothers still in attendance at end of 1959	16
Blood examinations carried out	137
Total attendances	514
Number of Mothers who attended Post-Natal Examinations	26

Care of Children under School Age.

The care and advice which is provided from clinics is centred on the following:—

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

1. Monday, 2 p.m.—London Road, May Hooker Memorial Clinic. Doctor and Health Visitor. (Doctor every other week).

2. Tuesday, 2 p.m.—Hollow Lane (Wincheap Primary School). Doctor and Health Visitor. (Doctor every other week).
3. Thursday, 2 p.m.—Central Clinic, Stour Street. Doctor and Health Visitors.
4. Friday, 2 p.m.—Welfare Hut, Military Road. Doctor and Health Visitor. (Doctor every other week).
5. Friday, 2 p.m.—Central Clinic, Stour Street. Health Visitors only.

At all sessions attended by a doctor protective inoculation or vaccination is offered. Smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis are the diseases against which protection is offered.

Vaccination of children registered for protection against acute poliomyelitis was continued during the year, at special clinic sessions, at school and at Welfare Centres.

The voluntary workers continued to give support and invaluable help at our Child Welfare Clinics.

Out of the 2,493 attendances made by children over the age of 1 year, 1,112 were made by children between the ages of 2 and 5 years.

TABLE VI
Attendances at Clinics.

Infant/Child Welfare Clinic	Age Group	Central Clinic	Wincheap Clinic	Northgate Clinic	London Road Clinic	TOTAL
Children on Clinic Register 31.12.58	Under 1	96	37	39	69	241
	1-5 yrs.	71	35	21	37	164
First attendance during 1959	Under 1	196	56	73	73	388
	1-5 yrs.	33	33	14	13	93
Total No. of Children remaining on Register on 31.12.59	Under 1	155	38	53	74	320
	1-5 yrs.	74	49	33	26	182
Total No. of Attendances made by children during 1959 ...	Under 1	2,995	1,007	1,008	1,052	6,062
	1-5 yrs.	901	593	373	626	2,493
Doctors' Consultations	Under 1	493	199	214	177	1,083
	1-5 yrs.	300	76	139	174	689

Welfare Foods.

These are sold from the Central Clinic which is also the supply depot to the five other centres which are the three outlying welfare clinics, the Wincheap Post Office and the Hales Place Post Office, St. Stephen's.

The amounts of Welfare Foods distributed show a decline on the 1958 figures as follows:—

	1959	1958
National Dried Milk	8,030	9,825
Orange Juice	18,240	18,089
Cod Liver Oil	1,611	1,686
Vitamin A and D	1,653	1,827

Supply of Other Nutrients and Supplements.

The Authority has available for purchase at the Welfare Clinics a variety of proprietary dried milks, weaning supplements and vitamin preparations, sold at reduced cost to mothers attending the clinics, subject to the advice or guidance of the doctor in attendance. Help where necessary is given to cases of financial hardship by the free issue of milk foods.

Premature Infants.

Equipment is available on loan for home care of premature infants.

Thirty-one premature births occurred to Canterbury mothers during 1959, of whom 8 were born at home and 23 in hospital. In addition there were 3 premature stillbirths in hospital. This is a prematurity rate of 73 per 1,000 total births. Previous years' rates were 55 (1958), 76 (1957) and 67 (1956).

Dental Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers, and children under school age.

Every expectant mother who has not already sought dental attention is referred to the Dental Officer at the Dental Surgery in the Central Clinic. 89 sessions were held in the Central Clinic for this purpose.

D (i) Numbers provided with dental care :

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit	Number of Attendances
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	74	73	75	40	224
Children under Five ..	101	100	105	89	154

D (ii) Forms of dental treatment provided :

	Extractions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Dressings	Radio-graphs	Dentures Provided	
		Local	General						Complete	Partial
Expectant and nursing mothers	100	—	37	41	42	6	26	1	14	14*
Children under Five	114	—	50	1	—	124	5	—	—	—

* 3 Repairs to full dentures, 2 repairs to part dentures

Other Provisions.

There is a mothers' club run in conjunction with the London Road Child Welfare Clinic, and we have good contact with Young Wives' Groups in the churches.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations.

One person was registered during the year as providing care for children in a nursery centre to be opened in a Church Hall in Northgate; the care to be for mornings only. The project has since been abandoned.

The W.V.S. have recently opened a Friday afternoon play centre in the Sturry Road area where children may be left for two hours while mothers do the shopping.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

Forty per cent. of the mothers were delivered at home.

There are 4 District Midwives (fully staffed), of whom three are pupil teaching midwives.

The confinements in the City during the year totalled 857 and occurred as shown in the following tabulation:—

Births in Canterbury—At Home—			
Doctor and/or Midwife	...	...	182
Elsewhere—			
Hospital	...	...	675
Total			857

Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia—			
Kent and Canterbury Hospital	...	...	9
Domiciliary Practice	...	...	1
Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum			
Births to Canterbury Mothers in Kent and Canterbury Hospital	...	...	219
Births to Canterbury Mothers occurring outside Canterbury	...	...	61
Births to Canterbury Mothers in Domiciliary Practice	...	...	185
" " " " Privately	...	...	—
			465

The 5 stillbirths occurred as follows:—

In domiciliary practice	...	...	...	...	2
In Kent and Canterbury Hospital	...	...	...	...	3
Elsewhere outside the City	...	...	...	...	—

Of the 61 births occurring outside Canterbury 31 occurred at St. Helier's Maternity Home, Tankerton (Canterbury Group H.M.C.) and 25 occurred at the Military Families Hospital, Shorncliffe.

Health Visiting.

The staff is unchanged, being four health visitor/school nurses, one school and clinic nurse and a shared tuberculosis health visitor equivalent to $\frac{1}{3}$ full-time.

<i>Visits to Infants and Children—</i>		1958	1959
Under 1 year—First Visits	... ..	442	464
Other Visits	... ..	1,451	1,836
1-5 years—Total Visits	... ..	2,902	2,773
<i>Visits to Expectant Mothers—</i>			
First Visits	... ..	134	97
Other Visits	... ..	82	61
Child Life Protection Visits	... ..	32	28
Visits to Old Persons	... ..	438	320
Other Visits, including infectious diseases, T.B. and after care	... ..	702	1,028

The figures for the Tuberculosis Health Visiting are as follows:—

		1958	1959
No. of Clinic Sessions	... ..	156	142
No. of Refill Clinics	... ..	6	Nil
No. of Mantoux Test Clinics	... ..	28	20
No. of Home Visits	... ..	467	381

Home Nursing Work over Six Years

TABLE VII

Types of Case	Medical Cases	Surgical Cases	Cases of T.B.	Others	Cases Nursed	Total Visits	Cases Over 65	Visits to Patients Over 65
The year 1954	519	114	22	2	657	17,151	253	10,299
" " 1955	565	109	31	2	707	17,383	351	11,444
" " 1956	569	89	19	—	677	17,342	309	11,596
" " 1957	561	120	5	4	690	19,295	294	13,492
" " 1958	569	82	11	2	664	19,187	283	13,366
" " 1959	588	101	6	2	697	14,445	336	12,937

The Canterbury District Nursing Association has a staff of 5 nurses of whom 4 are Queen's Nursing Sisters. These nurses are centred on the Poor Priests' Hospital (Central Clinic) and work under the direction of the family doctor in attendance.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Protection is offered against smallpox, whooping cough, diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis. The family doctors take part in all of these schemes and are provided with the vaccine either through the Public Health Laboratory Service, through the Health Department or by the Health Department.

SMALLPOX. 362 children under school age were vaccinated for the first time and 16 others, while 22 revaccinations were done to persons up to age 15.

DIPHThERIA. A total of 346 children were immunised for the first time, 336 of them under school age. Reinforcing inoculations were given to only 187.

WHOOPIING COUGH. 333 children received protection against this disease. In the majority of cases this protection was combined in a triple vaccine with that for diphtheria and tetanus.

TABLE VIII

			Under 1	1—4	5 to 15	Over 15	Total
Vaccination Against Smallpox	Primary Vaccination	Clinic	97	5	—	2	104
		Family Dr.	254	6	5	9	274
		Total	351	11	5	11	378
	Revaccination	Clinic	—	4	10	15	29
		Family Dr.	—	2	6	63	71
		Total	—	6	16	78	100
Diphtheria Immunisation	Primary Immunisation	Clinic	102	32	1	—	135
		Family Dr.	164	38	8	1	211
		Total	266	70	9	1	346
	Booster Dose	Clinic	—	11	65	—	76
		Family Dr.	—	20	91	1	112
		Total	—	31	156	1	188
Whooping Cough	No. of Cases Inoculated	256	67	9	1	333	
	Booster Dose	—	8	15	—	23	
Tetanus	No. of Cases Inoculated	200	43	14	1	258	
Canterbury Population Mid-1959			0 — 4	5 — 14	0 — 14		
			462	5,700	8,100		
Canterbury Births — 1959 ...			462				
Canterbury Births — 1958 ...			448				

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION. The work done during the year and the present position are shown by the following table:—

	2nd Injections			3rd Injections		
	Clinic	G.P.s	Total	Clinic	G.P.s	Total
Children born 1945-59..	388	760	1,148	1,914	2,381	4,295
Young persons born 1933-42	892	920	1,812	539	659	1,198
Expectant Mothers ..	39	186	225	94	206	300
Doctors and Families ..	—	5	5	1	11	12
Ambulance Staff and Families	4	2	6	4	1	5
Hospital Staff	—	3	3	3	4	7
(Vaccine issued to Hospital, not included in figures—130).						
Totals..			3,199			5,817
Previous year's totals..			5,622			1,495
Grand Total..			8,821			7,312

B.C.G. VACCINATION. This is provided under the service for Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care (Section 28) and carried out by approved medical officers, who are your M.O.H., and his Deputy, and the Chest Physicians. It is provided for two groups : (a) the contacts of cases of tuberculosis and (b) 13-year-old school children, and older age groups within the Educational system or colleges of further education.

The work done is summarised :—

Contacts—

No. skin tested	75
No. found negative	48
No. vaccinated with B.C.G.	38

Routine Protection—

	13-year-olds	Older age group
No. skin tested	671	44
No. found negative	598	33
No. vaccinated	598	33

The vaccination with B.C.G. of the school children has been going on since 1955 and the following table shows the changing pattern of skin test findings.

The persons offered protection are those at City Schools. Over 80% of the school children now leaving school at age 15 or 16 have a basal defence against tuberculosis achieved by chance experience or by B.C.G. vaccination.

Those showing a positive result to preliminary tests are given a Chest x-ray as a routine to ensure that no early case is missed.

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF 13-YEAR-OLD SCHOOL CHILDREN,
1955-1959.

Year	13-yr. School population	Test	No. Tested	% Poss-ible	Test +ve	%	Test -ve	Vacd. B.C.G.
1955	478	Mantoux	396	86	68	17.2	328	325
1956	599	Mantoux	510	85	76	14.9	434	434
1957	618	Mantoux	481	78	48	10.0	433	433
1958	710	Heaf	639	90	56	8.7	583	583
1959	937	Heaf	712	85	81	11.4	631	631
Total 5 years	3,242		2,738	84.7	329	12.0	2,409	2,406

Ambulance Service.

The City runs a joint service with Kent County Council covering an outside area approximating to the boundaries of Bridge-Blean Rural District. The depot staff is 1 Station Officer, 19 driver/ attendants and 1 day attendant, with a vehicle complement of 6 ambulances, 3 sitting case cars. The Hospital car service and rail transport is also used. The following table shows that a further increase in patients carried is due to an increase in out-patient transport.

TABLE IX

	1956	1957	1958	1959
Total Patients Carried	26,345	29,571	30,099	33,273
Outpatients Only	21,600	24,458	25,175	28,098
Admissions, Transfers, Accidents, etc.	4,745	5,113	4,924	5,181
Mileage	136,129	150,360	148,428	151,309

The Hospital Car Service carried 27 patients for a total mileage of 2,265 miles.

Domestic Healp Service.

The usefulness of this service is more fully realised each year in its contribution to the welfare of the elderly, chronic sick and infirm. For the first time no cases were served full-time. At the end of the year there was a staff of 26 Home Helps directed by one part-time supervisor who has clerical help.

TABLE X

Home Help Service Cases	1957		1958		1959	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Maternity	6	15	1	14	—	16
Acute Illness	—	28	1	17	—	33
Chronic Illness or Infirmity	—	150	—	162	—	167
Presence of Young Children	—	6	—	3	—	4
Tuberculosis	—	2	—	1	—	—
Problem Families	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	6	201	3	197	15	220
Total cases	207		200		220	

Health Education.

General activities in the form of talks by Health Visitors in clinics and secondary schools, talks by doctors to groups and societies and in the homes of the community by all nursing staff continued as before. Educational literature produced by the Central Council for Health Education is used.

A Clean Food Handling course was run at the Technical College in conjunction with the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

Mental Health.

MENTAL ILLNESS.

The local authority staff was unchanged and Hospital provision remained as before.

The Duly Authorised Officers were called out on 35 occasions concerning 34 cases. It was possible to admit all but one of the patients requiring treatment without resort to certification by a magistrate. Section 20 of the Lunacy Act was used for the 26 cases helped without certification, 20 going to St. Augustine's Hospital and 6 to St. Martin's Hospital. The other cases enquired into were helped as follows—2 admitted as voluntary patients, 2 were referred for consultant opinion through the family doctor and one went to hospital as an informal patient. In the others the Duly Authorised Officers found no action necessary.

Twenty-nine voluntary and 26 informal patients were admitted

to hospital without involving the Health Department and 2 cases were admitted under Section 20 by the police.

Ninety-one after care visits were made by Health Visitors.

The ambulance service was called on by the Duly Authorised Officers on 29 occasions.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

A

Cases under Guardianship	—
Cases under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence)	24
Cases under Voluntary Supervision	18
Cases awaiting admission to Institutions	—

B

Cases in attendance at the Occupation Centre (Canterbury only)	10
--	----

C

Cases admitted to Institutions during the year	—
Cases reported by the Local Education Authority (Section 57, Education Act, 1944)	5
Total cases ascertained during the year as subject to be dealt with	6
Other cases reported not "subject to be dealt with" but in which Statutory action may be necessary later...	—

D

Cases "subject to be dealt with" placed under Statutory Supervision	6
Transferred from other areas "subject to be dealt with" and placed under Statutory Supervision	1
Cases "not subject to be dealt with" placed under Voluntary Supervision	—
Cases removed from Supervision	—
Deaths of Mental Defectives under Supervision	—
Cases admitted to temporary care, Circular 5/52	5

TRAINING OF DEFECTIVES.

The Occupation Centre provides social training, physical activity, handwork, needlework, housework, gardening and country dancing. Meals are provided through the school meals service. Routine dental and medical examination is provided. Transport to and from the Centre is arranged by the City and by Kent County Council who send persons to the Centre.

Staff—Supervisor: Miss Ford.

Assistants: Mrs. Brear (full-time), Mrs. Coombs and Mr. Poole (part-time).

	Male		Female		Total
	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	
Canterbury	4	3	1	2	10
Kent County Council	—	6	8	3	17
Total	4	9	9	5	27

Ministry of Health Circular 78/50—Co-ordinating Committee.

There are 21 cases on the register of whom 16 were under periodic review during the year. The Committee held three formal meetings.

Voluntary Organisations.

The City is well provided with voluntary organisations a few of which are mentioned.

The Alford Aid Society, which is a concentration of representation of several aid funds and acts for Invalid Children's Aid Association, Save the Children Fund, and the Services' Societies, is found most helpful in problems of all kinds for persons of all ages.

The Care Committee centred on the Chest Clinic has become a lively corporate body, whose recommendations are accepted by the Health Committee. It functions in close touch with Alford Aid Society and the Council of Social Service for the outside area.

The Old People's Welfare Committee, St. John Ambulance Brigade, British Red Cross Society, the Women's Voluntary Service, the East Kent and Canterbury Marriage Guidance Council, the Family Planning Association, and the Canterbury Society for Mentally Handicapped Children are other organisations with whom we are in touch or have mutually helpful arrangements.

Civil Defence.

The voluntary force has an active Ambulance and First Aid Section under the leadership of Mr. Wead and maintains an enthusiasm for training and competition work which deserves our warmest gratitude.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1959

Public Health Department,
Canterbury.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the annual report on the sanitary inspection services carried out in 1959.

The work in the main has been the same as in previous years with meat inspection, housing and food premises claiming most of our time, and I am pleased to be able to report again that a 100% meat inspection was carried out at the time of slaughter.

As the unfit housing programme proceeds it is apparent that there is a change in the outlook of the tenants. In the early stages many of the tenants were content to stay in their old houses and some even went so far as to say that they did not want to move. Now that new houses are coming into occupation this attitude has changed and it is quite common to hear expressions such as "Why must we wait so long before we can move?" There is no doubt that the work of the Council in providing better homes with modern conveniences is appreciated.

I should like to record my indebtedness to the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary and Licensing Committee and Housing Committee for the encouragement and sympathetic consideration they have given to the suggestions put before them, and my thanks are due to the Medical Officer of Health and Inspector colleagues, and the staff of the Department for their help and co-operation during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

T. L. MARTIN,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

General Statistics.

Complaints received and investigated 604

	Houses	Food Premises	Factories
Number of visits	1966	1694	28
Defects remedied	248	252	—
Informal Notices sent	65	39	—
Formal Notices sent	14	3	—

Prosecutions :—

Failing to empty cesspool. Occupier fined £1 and £1/1/- costs.

Minced beef containing tobacco. Butcher fined £50 and £5/5/- costs.

Housing Acts.

Number of new houses erected in 1959 :—

(1) By the Council	25
(2) By private enterprise	47
	—
	72
Houses demolished	58
	—
Net increase	14
	—

Number of houses in respect of which—

(a) Demolition orders were made	4
(b) Closing orders were made	13
(c) Undertakings not to use for human habitation were accepted	1
(d) Closing orders were determined after houses had been made fit	6
Houses repaired as a result of informal action	34
Houses repaired after the service of Statutory Notice under Public Health Act	16
Houses repaired after service of formal notice under Housing Act—	
(a) by owners	4
(b) by Council in default of owner	—

No routine inspection of houses apart from that done on clearance areas was done during the year.

There is very little evidence of overcrowding according to the Housing Act Standard.

Thirty Notices have now been served to improve conditions in houses let in lodgings. This has been done to remove the "spring board" for priority in re-housing. The sub-tenants have been re-

housed and the persons controlling the houses can now choose between having no sub-tenants, or doing the work to make the houses fit for habitation. In the latter case the future tenants will have no claim for re-housing on the grounds of bad housing conditions.

The applications for Improvement Grants are investigated and the houses inspected to ascertain state of repair. 37 houses were inspected and in 9 cases the owners were asked to carry out repairs.

Unfit Housing Programme.

In 1959 the Minister confirmed the clearance area procedure in respect of 48 houses represented the previous year. The owners of 12 houses appealed on the grounds that the houses were not unfit, but none of the appeals was upheld by the Minister.

During 1959, 6 clearance areas involving 55 houses were represented. All are being dealt with in Compulsory Purchase Orders and 17 houses not totally unfit are to be purchased and demolished so as to make the sites convenient for re-development.

Rent Act.

	1959	Total to date
No. of applications for certificates	6	133
No. of decisions not to issue certificates ...	Nil	Nil
No. of decisions to issue certificates... ..	5	126
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	3	92
(b) in respect of all defects	2	34
No. of undertakings given by landlords ...	2	32
No. of undertakings refused by local authority	Nil	Nil
No. of disrepair certificates issued	2	87
No. of applications by landlords to local authority for cancellation of certificates	9	43
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	6	16
Decision by local authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objections	Nil	Nil
Certificates cancelled by local authority ...	5	29

During the inspections it was found that 53 of the 133 applicants for certificates of disrepair were living in houses which had been included in the Council's list of unfit houses.

It will be noticed from the summary that 44 disrepair certificates are in operation. 41 of these certificates were issued to tenants of houses on the list of unfit properties and 12 of the houses became vacant during the year.

In the course of inspection of houses for other purposes several tenants called attention to the fact that they were paying the increased rent although they had completed Form G in 1957. The tenants were elderly and on making enquiries it was found that the Form G had not been followed up by an application for a certificate of disrepair. It was obvious that the tenants did not understand the parts of the Act designed for their protection, but some had a fear that they might be evicted if they persisted in their attempt to get repairs done.

Water Supply.

The Canterbury and District Water Company own the water undertaking and maintain a very satisfactory supply to all houses except one in the City. This house depends on well water which is filtered before use.

The public supply is collected from deep wells in the chalk and it receives a minimal dose of chlorine, more to keep the apparatus in first-class working condition for an emergency than because the supply normally requires it.

It has been the practice since 1870 for the Company to lime soften the water partially, but this work stopped in May and it is not the Company's intention to re-start. While this does not affect the purity of the town's supply in any way, a little more soap is now required by the housewife to offset the extra hardness and there will be a more rapid scaling of kettles, back boilers and other water heating appliances.

The total hardness is 278 parts per million of which 240 is temporary (i.e. deposited on boiling).

Six samples of water from houses in various parts of the area were sent for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis and all were of excellent quality and the Pathologist reported that B. Coli presumptive were absent in 100 c.c.s.

There is no plumbo solvent action and the fluorides are insignificant.

Inspection of Food.

The meat from the Council-owned Abattoir is distributed over most of Kent and even into adjoining counties.

Although the Inspectors have not been able to give as much attention as I should like to some aspects of our work, it is with some satisfaction that I am able to report again that every carcass and its offal was inspected before it left the Abattoir. The Government's recommendations on the standards for meat inspection are adhered to and furthermore, every animal is inspected at the time of slaughter.

It will be noticed from the following table that there was a slight increase in the number of animals slaughtered—41,068 against 38,211.

	Cattle Exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	3,826	505	956	18,664	17,117
Number inspected	3,826	505	956	18,664	17,117
(Figures for 1957)	5,890	515	1,473	12,044	18,527
(Figures for 1958)	4,570	720	1,317	11,332	20,272
All diseases except T.B. and Cysticercus bovis					
Whole carcasses condemned	5	9	18	95	47
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,001	207	16	2,169	3,620
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than T.B. or Cysticercus bovis ...	52·4	42·8	3·6	12·1	21·4
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	7	2	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	147	79	—	—	617
Percentage number inspect- ed affected with T.B. ...	3·8	15·6	—	—	3·6
Cysticercus bovis					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	34	6	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Cysticercus bovis ...	0·9	1·2	—	—	—

CARCASES FOUND TO BE UNFIT.

B=bovine, P=pigs, S=sheep, C=calves).

	B	P	S	C
Tuberculosis	9	2	—	—
Septicaemia/Pyæmia	1	29	6	6
Mastitis	1	—	3	—
Septic Peritonitis	1	4	2	—
Septic Pleurisy	—	2	2	—
Septic Pneumonia	2	1	—	2
Pyrexia, Oedema and Emaciation	—	1	3	—
Pyelonephritis	—	1	—	—
Oedema and Emaciation	8	3	55	5
Multiple Abscess and Emaciation	—	1	1	—
Joint—Ill	—	—	—	1
Immaturity	—	1	—	5
Moribund	—	—	3	—
Erysipelas	—	7	—	—
Uraemia	—	—	1	—
Decomposition	1	1	—	—
Distomatosis	—	—	1	—
Lymphatic Leukaemia	—	1	—	—
Polyarthritus	—	—	—	2
Injury with complications	1	2	21	—

Parts of carcasses and offal found to be unfit on account of:—

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	16,099 lbs.
Distomatosis	...	...	...	...	28,114 lbs.
Cirrhosis	...	...	...	...	2,253 lbs.
Abscesses	...	...	...	...	2,503 lbs.
Pneumonia, pleurisy, pericarditis, peritonitis...					3,111 lbs.
Actinomycosis	...	...	...	...	3,482 lbs.
Cysts and Parasites	...	...	...	...	5,775 lbs.
Cysticercus bovis	...	...	...	...	971 lbs.
Miscellaneous conditions	...	...	...	...	7,707 lbs.

70,015 lbs.

Weight of carcasses condemned 24,754 lbs.

Total weight of condemnations 94,769 lbs.

A detailed examination of every bovine carcass was made to discover the presence of cysticercus bovis, which is the larval state of the tapeworm *Taenia saginata* found in man. 40 localised infestations (0.9% of animals slaughtered) were found and an analysis of these cases is as follows:—

	Cows	Heifers	Steer	Bulls
Site of lesion:—				
External Masseter,	4	7	13	—
Internal Masseter	1	1	—	—
Diaphragm	1	1	—	—
Heart	—	2	6	—
External Masseter and Heart	—	1	3	—

PERCENTAGE OF ANIMALS AFFECTED BY TUBERCULOSIS.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Pigs
1959	3.8	15.6	3.6
1958	7.2	26.5	3.6
1957	6.7	13.8	3.4
1956	7.0	11.8	2.4
1955	9.0	11.4	3.1

The beneficial results of the vigorous steps which have been taken by the Ministry's veterinary staff to eliminate tuberculous animals is now noticed in the normal entry of animals found to be diseased after slaughter. It is apparent, however, that the figures in the preceding table do not support this view, but this is due to the fact that 240 reactors to the tuberculin test discovered during testing by the Ministry's staff were sent in for slaughter during the year. In the previous year 510 reactors were slaughtered.

An unusual condition noticed during the year was 15 sheep infected with *cysticercus ovis*. This is the larval stage of *Taenia ovis* found in the dog and fox and these 15 sheep were part of a consignment of 37 sent by a local farmer. As this is described as a rare parasite in Britain the Ministry of Agriculture were notified and the farmer was advised to eliminate foxes and to have his dogs treated for parasites.

The meat and other food found to be unsound on inspection in food shops amounted to 6,479 lbs.

Meat	...	...	...	2,302 lbs.
Canned food	...	...	...	3,651 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	526 lbs.

The unsound meat from the Abattoir, with the exception of pork which is converted into fertiliser, is sold to a pig keeper, who has undertaken to boil the meat before feeding it to his pigs. This pig farm is not in the City area, but the local authority concerned is aware of the arrangements. The unsound tinned food and fish is buried on the controlled refuse tip.

There has been a marked increase in the amount of poultry offered for sale all of which has been well prepared and attractively packed. It will be interesting to see whether the sale of poultry in this new manner will affect the sale of red meat and create a demand for pre-packed butchers' meat. No inspections of poultry beyond observation for decomposition takes place at the point of sale and advice of any abnormality detected by the purchaser would be appreciated by your Inspectors.

Food Hygiene.

Types of food premises in the area:—				Inspections	
Restaurants and cafes	...	...	...	96	198
Butchers	...	...	...	32	101
Bakers and confectioners	...	...	...	21	53
Grocers	...	...	...	92	143
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	7	24
Wet fish shops	...	...	...	9	14
Sweet shops	...	...	...	38	11
Public houses	...	...	...	81	20
Greengrocers	...	...	...	22	14
Other food premises	...	...	...	6	47

Number of registered premises:—

Dairies	5	108
Premises from which bottle milk sold ...	34	34
For the manufacture and sale of ice-cream	3	32
For the sale of ice-cream	134	52
For the preparation of sausages or pro- cessed food	38	68

Steady progress is being made concerning improvements to the many food shops, but progress has been rather slow on account of staff shortage and the time which has to be spent on meat inspection and housing work.

As regards restaurants there is one feature still to be improved. This is the custom of having a plate of uncovered cakes left on the tea table and as the cakes may be contaminated by cigarette ash or even droplet infection, it is felt that a nicely designed plastic cover to fit over the plate would eliminate the danger of contamination and not lessen the cake sales. The trader fears a reduction in sales if cakes are not always on display to tempt the customer and it would be interesting to see whether sales are less when the cakes are protected. In fact, an increase in sales is more likely to follow.

Nine complaints were received regarding irregularities in food:—

- (a) An unsliced loaf containing part of a bread slicing blade. The baker was cautioned.
- (b) Loaf containing 2 pieces of string. Baker cautioned.
- (c) Loaf containing a dark coloured substance. No action in view of conflicting reports.
- (d) Loaf containing dark streaks supplied to Council establishment. Source of supply changed.
- (e) Meat pie alleged to have "musty" odour. No abnormal odour detected.
- (f) Sausage roll with mould on meat. Baker cautioned.
- (g) Packet of uncooked pastry containing areas of mould. Vendor cautioned.
- (h) Tin of beef and vegetables containing dark-coloured material. The material proved to be charred food.
- (i) Minced beef containing cigarette end. Vendor fined £50 and £5/5/- costs.

Food Supplies.

Sampling.

Mr. C. Harcourt Wordsworth, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., was our Public Analyst throughout the year.

Forty-one formal samples and 63 informal samples were submitted for chemical analysis.

Article	No. of samples	
	Formal	Informal
*Milk	9	2
*Channel Island milk ...	7	2
*Patent medicines ...	—	14
*Cream ...	—	2
*Milk shakes ...	1	2
*Ice cream ...	—	6
*Dairy ice cream ...	—	5
*Dairy cream cakes ...	1	3
*Demarara sugar ...	5	—
*Mineral water and squashes ...	7	8
*Sweets ...	—	3
*Jam, marmalade and honey ...	—	3
*Fruit sauces ...	—	2
*Chopped pork roll and sausage ...	—	2
*Cakes ...	2	—
*Meat and fish pastes ...	—	3
*Malt vinegar ...	5	—
*Ground almonds and marzipan ...	3	—
Potatoes ...	—	8

All except 3 were satisfactory and these were:—

Chanel Island Milk. Was 4% deficient in fat. 3.83% was present and the statutory minimum is 4%). It was mixed milk from several sources. Follow-up samples were satisfactory and the vendor was cautioned.

Marmalade. This was a "home-made" product produced on a small scale. The sugar content was 66.4% against the minimum of 68.5% required by the Preserves Order. The manufacturer/retailer was advised.

Honey. The label describing the honey stated: "Delicious to eat; aids digestion; restores energy and strengthens the heart." The first three claims were accepted, but the fourth was considered to be without foundation. Enquiries revealed that half a million of these labels had been sold during the last 40 years. The printer quoted Psalm 104, "bread strengthens the heart of man," and it was in this context that he used the claim in respect of honey. Apparently no more labels are to be reproduced and under the circumstances the matter was considered closed.

The average composition of the 11 samples of milk (excluding Channel Island Milk) was 3.72% fat and 8.74% solids-not-fat.

Public Health (Preservative in Food) Regulations.

The samples marked * in the preceding table were examined under the above Regulations and in no case was there any contravention.

Milk.

The City is a designated area and only tuberculin tested, pasteurised and sterilised milk is allowed to be sold retail.

There are 9 milk retailers in the City and 28 general shops are registered for the sale of sterilised and/or pasteurised milk.

All the milk sold by retail, with the exception of a few pints of tuberculin tested sold by a producer/retailer, is either pasteurised or sterilised. The unheated milk comes from an adjoining district, and as the local authority concerned carries out biological sampling, it is not considered necessary for the Canterbury authority to carry out any testing for the presence of tubercle bacilli and *Brucella abortus*.

Three firms are licensed by the City Council to pasteurise milk. Two have H.T.S.T. plants and one a holder type plant. 117 samples were obtained to check (a) the pasteurising process (Phosphatase test) and (b) the keeping quality of the milk at the point of delivery to the retailer (methylene blue test). All were satisfactory except 2 methylene blue tests made in hot weathr, and both sampls came from the same vendor.

Milk in Schools Scheme.

All milk sent to schools under the control of the Education Committee has been pasteurised and the 17 samples satisfied the tests.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations.

The following licences were granted by the City Council under the above :—

To pasteurise milk	...	...	...	...	3
To deal in pasteurised milk	...	...	...	...	20
To deal in sterilised milk	...	...	...	...	19
To bottle tuberculin tested milk	...	...	...	...	2
To deal in tuberculin tested milk	...	...	...	...	3
Supplementary licences to retail tuberculin tested (certified milk)	...	...	...	...	2

Ice Cream.

There are three premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream, two for the storage of ice cream and 106 for the sale of ice cream. Of these, 97 sell nothing but the pre-packed variety.

Thirteen applications were received in 1959 for the registration of premises for the sale of ice cream.

Forty-five samples submitted to the methylene blue test for bacterial cleanliness were classified as follows:—

			Figures for comparison			
			1959	1958	1957	Average of 1949/1956
Grade	1	...	28	27	18	38.5
"	2	...	6	1	3	10.0
"	3	...	5	1	—	6.5
"	4	...	6	2	—	2.1

The figures for 1959 are the worst for nine years. It should be mentioned that the sampling has been more selective and special attention was given to the cases where the samples were grade 3 or 4. Of the grade 4 samples which were all obtained in hot weather, one was from a van from an outside district and in this case the local authority concerned was notified; 3 were from cafes selling national products and faulty serving technique was discovered. The remaining 2 samples were local ice cream and an investigation revealed that inadequate cooling of the ice cream mixture between pasteurisation and freezing was taking place. New equipment was thereupon ordered by the manufacturer.

Health Education.

The Inspectors have always realised the importance of health education and have done whatever has been possible during visits to food premises and in talks to groups of townspeople.

During the early part of the summer a series of articles over four weeks in the local Press coupled with the display of posters, etc., was planned to stimulate activity against flies. It is almost impossible to find out the effectiveness of this type of campaign. I like to think, however, that some good came from it, but it must be admitted that no interest appeared to be aroused.

The department in conjunction with the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene organised a course of lectures on the "Clean Handling of Food" at the Canterbury Technical College during the winter. Fifty persons engaged in the various food trades took the course and it was well received. The fact that a number of the students attended regularly from towns more than 15 miles away was particularly gratifying and shows that there are persons possessing a sense of responsibility sufficiently strong for them to give up their leisure time in order to pick up extra knowledge about their job.

Shops Act, 1950

The department is responsible for the following matters under the Act:—Ventilation, heating, sanitary conveniences, lighting, working facilities and facilities for taking meals.

During 1959 some 38 shops were inspected. It was necessary to direct the proprietors' attention to deficiencies under the Act in 8 cases. These deficiencies were inadequate heating (1), inadequate ventilation (1), unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation (3) and unsatisfactory facilities for taking meals (3).

The majority of the shops inspected were ones constructed since the war.

It is now the practice of the department to see all plans of new shops. By doing this it is hoped that any constructional

deficiencies under the Act will be put right before building work is started. In this connection it has been necessary on several occasions to point out that means of ventilation have been inadequate; the designers of modern shops appear to pay scant attention to the necessity of providing adequate ventilation in shops.

A feature of the inspections has been the wide differences that occur, in different establishments, in providing facilities for staff meals. Some shops provide elaborate facilities leaving nothing to be desired, others make hardly any provision at all and in such cases action has been taken to ensure that some facilities are provided. This is important as many shop assistants live outside the City.

In one instance I was notified by a large company that their employees had been instructed to have meals off the premises. The Act refers to "persons taking meals in the shop" and in this case no further action can be taken. This forbidding of employees to have meals on the premises is not in keeping with the outlook of those employers who are willing, and often anxious, to have good conditions for their employees, and it may well be an evasion of the intention of the Act.

Clean Air Act, 1956

The Council's Model Byelaws relating to new buildings contain a provision that heating and cooking appliances are to be of a type suitable for the burning of approved fuels.

The City Engineer is responsible for section 10 of the Act which concerns the height of chimneys and close co-operation exists between our departments over this matter.

No great smoke pollution problem exists and towards the end of the year 30 smoke observations were taken to find out what size of a problem exists and to which plants our attention should be directed. This work will continue as time permits and it is hoped that sufficient information will be obtained next year for action to be taken where necessary.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Seven samples of artificial manures were obtained for analysis by the Official Agricultural Chemist and all were satisfactory.

One sample of shoddy and one of castor meal for unit volume payment were obtained at the request of purchasers—these are cases where the Inspector acts as an independent sampler between vendor and purchaser. The chemical composition of the material is supplied to both parties and a fee is charged for this work.

Rodent Control.

One part-time rodent operator is employed by the Council and the methods used are those recommended by the Infestation Branch of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Complaints were received from 187 persons; 168 were in respect of infestation in private houses and 19 were from occupiers of business premises. During the investigation of these complaints and in carrying out surveys of the district 51 additional infestations were discovered.

Maintenance treatments of the sewers were carried out in April and November and it would appear that the number of rats is being kept at a very low level.

The operator, who also assists with other public health work, was kept fully occupied and the following is a summary of the rodent work carried out :—

Visits to houses	1,371
Visits to other premises	112
No. of premises cleared :—	
<i>Rats.</i>	
Houses	165
Business premises	13
<i>Mice.</i>	
Houses	72
Business premises	7

No charge is made for rodent extermination in house property, but a charge for the work done in business premises based on time spent and cost of materials, is made to the occupier.

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951

Two premises are registered under Section 2 of the Act, not so much because new articles are made, but so that they can execute orders for new work in the event of being asked. The business carried on is confined to the repair and renovation of customers' own articles, and the filling materials used for this work are not now subject to control. No samples were taken in 1959.

Dustbins.

The scheme adopted in 1950 for the Council to supply dustbins at a rental was continued. Since 1957 the rental has been 7/- per year and at the end of 1959, 2,271 bins had been supplied.

Verminous Houses.

Six Council houses and nineteen other houses were found to be verminous and were disinfected by the Public Health Department staff.

The scheme put into operation in 1948 to prevent the spread of vermin in Council houses was continued and

- (a) the furniture and effects of every prospective tenant are inspected before the keys for the house are handed out, and
- (b) before occupation commences every Council house, old or new, is given a precautionary treatment with insecticide in order to kill any vermin missed in the survey.

In 1959 precautionary spraying was done in 188 cases. Six verminous houses were discovered during the survey and in these cases the contents of the house were fumigated by the Department before the tenants were allowed to move into the new houses.

Twenty-six requests were received to rid houses of wasps' nests.

Infectious Diseases, etc.

Fifty-eight visits were made and 30 houses were fumigated on account of tuberculosis, poliomyelitis and other diseases.

Foul Linen Service.

The part-time rodent operator also assists in the foul linen service which is operated by the Council to help elderly ailing people. The work involved is checking the articles for the laundry; taking the clothing to the Nunnery Fields Hospital Laundry and returning the clean clothing to the owners. 409 bundles of clothing were handled in 1959.

Knackers Yard.

One building is licensed by the Council for the slaughter of horses and other animals. Only a small trade is carried on. All animals are slaughtered in a humane manner and the proprietors dispose of the meat uncooked for cat and dog food.

The building which has been in use for 46 years was extensively repaired and improved during the year.

Contagious Diseases of Animals Act

Two cases, one anthrax in a pig and one swine fever, were notified. The disposal of the carcasses and disinfection in accordance with the regulations was carried out by the Department.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	41	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	167	42	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	208	46	2	—

2. Cases in which Defects were Found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	11	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL	11	11	1	3	—

Outwork

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel : Making, etc.	10	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	1	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	2	—	—	—	—	—

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR 1959

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This report on the health of school children as determined by the School Health Service during 1959 shows a very satisfactory state of health amongst the pupils. 93.5% of the 1,502 children examined were in good health and without defects that would jeopardise education. In stating this I lay stress on education as the aim. In the country today we enjoy full employment and seek greater production. Our contribution is to help maximum absorption of learning. This we do by reducing the chance of illness, by relieving the consequences of illness, and shortening the duration of illness by building well and happy children. The impression cannot be avoided that some parents look on education as a harsh discipline from which the child is to be protected unless one hundred per cent. fit. This attitude ignores the care and concern gladly given by teachers to the children in their charge, and denies the child that equality of opportunity to learn which is needed from the Primary class right through to the leavers. We gladly play our part with the teachers.

Your obedient servant,

MALCOLM S. HARVEY.

School Health Service

General Information.

Number of School Departments :

Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
All age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Number of Scholars on Roll at end of 1959 :

Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,623
Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,244
All age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341

Total ... 5,208

There was no change in the establishment of the School Health Service.

Children medically examined numbered 1,502 of whom 93.5% were satisfactory in health and nutrition. 20 children were the subject of advice to parents on evidence of infestation or lack of cleanliness.

Skin Conditions.

No cases of ringworm or scabies were found. 11 cases of impetigo were brought under treatment, and 697 cases of other skin conditions were treated or referred to the family doctor.

Vision.

The Eye service is unchanged from the previous year. Both the E card and the Hand card have been used in testing school entrants in preference to the picture card.

Found at Routine Medical Inspections :

Number of children tested	1,502
Number found to be suffering from Visual Defects	180
Number found to be suffering from Squint ...	7
Number found to be suffering from Other Defects	15

Found at Special Inspection :

Number of children found with Visual Defects ...	268
Number of children found with Squint	4
Number of children found with Other Defects ...	25

Visual Defects treated by Ophthalmic Surgeon (Vision, Squint, etc.) :

Total cases of Visual Defect treated or under observation	186
Spectacles prescribed or already wearing glasses...	121

Defects of Nose and Throat.

Such defects were noted in 246 periodic examinations and 168 special examinations. 68 of the former and 48 of the latter were considered to require some treatment. 16 were referred to the specialist after notice to the family doctor, 14 had operative treatment, and 2 had other treatment. We are conservative in attitude to tonsillectomy.

Defects of Hearing and Ear Diseases.

At Routine Medical Examination :

	No. Found	Requiring Treatment
Hearing defect observed	90	4
Middle Ear Disease found	4	—
Other Ear Disease found	6	1

At Special Inspection :

Hearing defect	58	16
Middle Ear Disease	1	—
Other Ear Disease	16	6

Nineteen cases were referred to the Specialist (*conscientia medici familiarum*), of whom 15 had operative treatment, 2 had other treatment and 4 were considered to require no treatment.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

The programme is annually preceded by talks to the pupils concerned on the purpose of the vaccination. They responded by an 85% acceptance. While explanatory pamphlets and letters are sent home with the pupils it is clear that teasing by the older pupils can create apprehension and cut the acceptance rate. This implies that parental decisions are but a reflection of the pupil's wishes, which in a regrettably large numbers of refusals is so.

Previous year's figures are shown in the Medical Officer of Health's report.

This year's figures were :—

No. in Age Group	Acceptances Tested	%	No. +ve	%	No. B.C.G.'d
837	712	85	81	11.4	661

A follow-up inspection of those vaccinated in 1958 was done by inspection with Heaf testing of doubtful takes. None required repeat B.C.G.

Minor Ailments.

The School Clinic runs a minor ailment service from 8.30 a.m. to allow children to attend for dressings on the way to school and again between 4 and 5 p.m. on the way home from school. Some of the family doctors appreciate the help that this can be to home care, and arrange treatment on the basis of clinic dressings thus allowing the child to attend school. The clinic attendances rose by over 1,500 to a new peak of 4,226.

Ultra Violet Light Clinic.

Twenty-one cases attended for Ultra Violet Light.

Handicapped Pupils.

	On Register		Newly Ascertained	Attending Special School	Newly Placed	Requiring Placement
	M.	F.				
Blind or Partially Sighted	3	—	—	—	1	—
Deaf	1	—	—	—	—	—
Delicate	12	7	3	5	3	1
Epileptic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physically Handicapped ..	7	2	—	4	1	—
Maladjusted	7	4	3	7	3	—
Educationally Sub-normal	16	7	4	6	1	4

Section 57, Education Act, 1944.

Children notified under Section 57 (3) as ineducable ...	2
Children notified to the Health Committee under Section 57 (5) as requiring supervision after leaving school	1

Speech Therapy (K.C.C.).

This is provided by arrangement with the Kent County Council who run the service in their clinic within the City.

Mrs. Rogers resigned her appointment at the end of May, 1959. Owing to lack of applicants to fill the vacancy it was not possible to appoint a successor until the summer. The clinic, therefore, had to be closed between May and September. Miss Hawking took up her full-time duties during the latter month.

Thirty-four Canterbury children have attended the clinic during 1959. The cases of 21 children were closed during the year and 13 continue to attend into 1960.

The cases of the 21 children have been closed for the following reasons :—

Satisfactory progress following appointments at the clinic	14
Little, if any, change following treatment	2
Treatment incomplete owing to the family leaving the district or for other reason	5
	—
	21
	—

Two Canterbury children were on the waiting list at the end of 1959.

Lip Reading Tuition—Miss D. M. Vines.

These are held on Saturday mornings in the May Hooker Centre for school and other children. Adult classes are run in the week nights in the Technical College, and school leavers who have attended Miss Vines' class usually carry on with the adult classes. Cases from Kent County area also attend the class.

Ten children were attending of whom 4 were over 10 years of age and 6 between 4 and 8 years of age.

School Dental Service.

Mr. Alvin Pryor, Principal Dental Officer, reports for 1959 as follows :—

62.8% of the children inspected require treatment and 32.31% were treated at the School Dental Clinic. This shows a 10.26 fall in children requiring treatment and a 9.61% increase in the children seeking such treatment at the Dental Clinic.

As in previous years all schools maintained by the Education Authority in the City have been dentally inspected, a claim which can truthfully be made by few Local Authorities.

During the year a check was kept on failed appointments. The actual number was 1,069 some of which were due to illness, holidays, etcetera. However, a large proportion of the failures to attend were cases which gave no prior notice.

Table of Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of children inspected by Dentist needing treatment :—

(a) Routine Age Group—Age 3	4
4	6
5	251
6	147
7	248
8	250
9	262
10	253
11	300
12	233
13	309
14	374
15	83
16	20
17	3
18	1
	2,744
(b) Specials	425
Total Routine and Special Examinations	5,035
(2) Routine exam. not needing treatment	1,866
(3) Number requiring treatment	3,169
(4) Number actually treated	1,034
(5) Attendances made by children	2,554
(6) Half-days devoted to : Inspection	39
Treatment	498
	537
(7) Fillings : Permanent Teeth	612
Temporary Teeth	4
	616
(8) Extractions : Permanent Teeth	535
Temporary Teeth	1,418
	1,953
(9) Administration of :	
General Anaesthetics for extractions	891
Local Anaesthetics for extractions	10
	891
(10) (a) Other treatment (Scalings, Polishings)	315
(b) Silver Nitrate or dressings	1,294
	1,609

Dentures.

Four full and 36 partial dentures were made for children. Three additions were made to existing plates and 11 were repaired. (Fifteen of these were for immediate insertion at time of extractions).

Orthodontic Treatment.

New Cases commenced	...	...	...	...	...	46
Cases carried forward	...	...	...	...	...	17
Cases completed	...	...	...	...	...	45
Cases discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	13
Pupils treated with appliances	...	...	...	...	...	5
(Removable appliances	...	5).				
(Fixed appliances	...	—).				
Total Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	139
Extractions : Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	46
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	65
						<hr/> 111

(These figures are included in the total extractions for 1959).
 Number of Radiographs 4

Dental Examination of Occupation Centre Children.

Examined	...	...	15
Found fit	...	...	8
Treatment	...	...	7
(Remainder absent or impossible to examine).			
Treatment Completed			2

Employment of Young Persons.

These examinations are treated as of great importance to the person concerned. It gives an opportunity to the doctor to explain the importance of health and fitness in relation to employment. The annual number of such examinations remains relatively constant in the 110-140 mark. 112 were carried out in 1959.

Milk and Meals.

At the end of 1959 school milk was taken by 3,932 children (less 134 in 1958) and school dinners by 3,410 (less 141), of whom 234 (plus 5) were receiving the meals free of charge. The figure for school dinners is nevertheless 377 higher than that for 1958.

Tabular Data concerning Medical Inspection and Treatment.

General Details.

No. of inspections in the Prescribed Group :		School Rolls (end of Winter Term, 1958)
Entrants	... .. 422	Primary ... 2,623
Second Age Group	... .. 545	Secondary ... 2,244
Leavers	... .. 438	All Age ... 341
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	... 1,405	5,208
Other Routine Inspections	97	<hr/>
	<hr/>	
Grand Total	... 1,502	
	<hr/>	
Other (Special and Re-Inspections)	... .. 1,437	

TABLE S.1.

Condition of Children on Routine Medical Inspection.

Age Group	No. Inspected	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	%	No.	%
Entrants - -	422	389	92.2	33	7.8
Intermediates	545	523	96.9	22	4.0
Leavers - -	438	424	96.8	14	3.2
Others - - -	97	88	90.7	9	9.3
Total - - -	1,502	1,424	94.8	78	5.2

TABLE S.2.

Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ending
31st December, 1959.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease (1)	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
		No. of defects		No. of defects	
		Requiring treatment (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment (3)	Requiring treatment (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment (5)
4	Skin	35	35	17	13
5	Eyes (a) Vision	30	150	54	214
	(b) Squint	1	6	—	4
	(c) Other	5	10	9	16
6	Ears (a) Hearing	4	86	16	42
	(b) Otitis Media	—	5	—	1
	(c) Other	1	5	6	10
7	Nose and Throat	68	178	48	120
8	Speech	1	23	11	26
9	Cervical Glands	1	20	—	—
10	Heart and Circulation	—	28	7	12
11	Lungs	1	38	1	17
12	Developmental—				
	(a) Hernia	—	9	—	—
	(b) Other	2	42	12	46
13	Orthopædic—				
	(a) Posture	2	14	4	12
	(b) Flat foot	6	31	5	11
	(c) Other	7	36	31	10
14	Nervous System—				
	(a) Epilepsy	—	1	—	1
	(b) Other	1	17	12	33
15	Psychological—				
	(a) Development	2	5	6	11
	(b) Stability	1	7	4	18
16	Abdomen	3	15	5	7
17	Other	4	7	12	27
Total Number of Children Inspected		1,502		1,437	
Number of Children represented in figures above ..		781		796	

NOTE—All defects noted at medical inspection as requiring treatment are included in this return, whether or not this treatment was begun before the date of inspection.

TABLE S.3.
MINOR AILMENTS TREATED
(excluding Uncleanliness shown in Table S.6).

	No. of Defects Treated or under treatment during the year.
SKIN:	
Ringworm—Scalp :	
(1) X-ray treatment	—
(2) Other treatment	—
Ringworm—Body	—
Scabies	—
Impetigo	11
Other skin diseases	697
EYE DISEASE	86
(External and other, but excluding errors, refractions, squint and cases admitted to hospital).	
EAR DEFECTS	39
(Treatment for serious diseases of the ear is not recorded here).	
Miscellaneous	657
	1,482
Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailments clinic	
	4,226

TABLE S.4.
TREATMENT OF DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT
(Excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments).

Errors of Refraction and Squint dealt with	186
Other Defects or Diseases of the Eye	78
No. of children for whom spectacles were prescribed	121

TABLE S.5.

Defects which received operative treatment (through Education Committee arrangements)	14
Defects which received other forms of treatment	2

TABLE S.6.

(1) Average number of visits per school made during 1959 by School Nurses	7
(2) Home visits made as School Nurses	270
(3) No. of Individual Children found with nits	72
(4) No. of Individual Children cleansed under Section 54 of the Education Act, 1944	—
(5) No. of cases in which legal proceedings were taken	—

CANTERBURY CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

ANNUAL REPORT—1959

Comment on the Figures and Staff Changes.

- Table 1—Sources of Referral.** These have remained fairly constant. We welcome a slight increase in the number of cases referred by private doctors.
- Table 2—Types of Problem.** Behaviour disorders still predominate. There has been a slight decrease in purely educational problems related, no doubt, to the absence of a full-time Educational Psychologist.
- Table 3—Disposal of New Cases seen.** This remains much the same, but shows that the treatment given has been rather more intensive and less of a supervisory nature.
- Table 4—Closures.** There has been some increase in the number of cases closed, the respective categories showing much the same proportion. We were able to close the largest portion of these cases as "improved," but there is quite a large category of cases which are "non-co-operative" or where treatment is interrupted. The former implies a certain amount of diagnostic time wasted, but is, I think, inevitable in the absence of adequate Social Workers who can see the parents and gain their co-operation about attending the Clinic before they are seen by the Psychiatrist, and where there is a lapse of time before treatment recommended can be undertaken.

Waiting Lists.

These show a slight increase in both diagnostic and treatment waiting lists, indicating that the staff is still inadequate to deal with waiting lists, indicating that the staff is still inadequate to deal with the demands made upon it.

Staff.

There have been no changes as regards the Psychiatric or Play-Therapy members, nor in the position as regards the absence of trained Psychiatric Social Workers. Mr. Ford, however, has continued his valuable work with us.

There have been no changes in the clerical staff during this period, though subsequent to the period covered by this report, Mrs. Allen has left and her place has been taken by Miss Drury, whom we are pleased to welcome.

We have still throughout the year been without an Educational Psychologist, although we have been greatly helped by having the services of Mr. Lindsay for one session per week and Mr. Rushton for one session a fortnight. It has also greatly helped us to have a session of Remedial Teaching from Mr. Davidson on Saturday mornings; we have still a long waiting list for Remedial Teaching

and are hopeful that this help will be continued. We are now happy to be able to say that the appointment of Educational Psychologist has been filled, although Mr. Joynt has not yet taken up his work with us.

Consultant Psychiatrists : Elizabeth Huband, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Dip.Psych.; G. C. Turle, M.D., D.P.M.
 Educational Psychologist : Mr. L. F. Collins, B.A., Dip.Psych. (left officially January, 1959).
 Psycho-Therapist : Miss I. H. Bassom, B.A.
 Social Worker : Mr. M. Ford, D.S.A.
 Clerical Staff : Mrs. S. Allen; Mrs. M. Clarke (part-time).

TABLE C.G.1.

SOURCE OF REFERRAL.

	1959				1958			
	County	City	N.H.S.	Out of Area	County	City	N.H.S.	Out of Area
School Medical Officer ...	62	14	—	1	67	16	—	—
Private Doctor ...	46	10	1	—	35	7	—	1
Court or Probation Officer	20	4	1	—	19	2	—	—
Head Teacher or Education Office ...	22	3	—	—	31	10	—	—
Parent or Foster Parent	10	2	—	—	16	2	—	—
Other Clinics or Psychiatrists ...	22	2	1	—	26	3	—	1
Miscellaneous Social Agencies, including Children's Officer, Infant Welfare ...	19	—	—	—	19	1	—	—
Educational Psychologist	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—
	201	36	3	1	213	45	—	2
	241				260			

TABLE C.G.2.

PROBLEMS REFERRED.

	1959				1958			
	County	City	N.H.S.	Out of Area	County	City	N.H.S.	Out of Area
Nervous Disorders ...	25	3	—	—	33	5	—	—
Habit Disorders... ..	39	11	—	—	40	7	—	1
Behaviour Disorders ...	122	18	1	1	107	21	—	1
Organic Disorders ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psychotic Behaviour ...	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Educational and Vocational Difficulties	11	3	—	—	24	10	—	—
Unclassified	1	—	—	—	7	2	—	—
	201	36	3	1	213	45	—	2
	241				260			

TABLE C.G.3.

DISPOSAL OF NEW CASES SEEN.

	1959				1958			
	County	City	N.H.S.	Out of Area	County	City	N.H.S.	Out of Area
Diagnosis and Advice ...	19	2	—	—	23	13	—	—
Diagnosis and Placement	4	—	—	—	7	1	—	1
Admission on for Treatment	83	14	2	1	60	7	—	1
Admission on for Supervision	55	10	1	—	57	9	—	—
Medical Coaching ...	4	1	—	—	4	1	—	—
Medical Service ...	19	3	—	—	18	2	—	—
	184	30	3	1	169	33	—	2
	218				204			

TABLE C.G.4.

CASES CLOSED.

	1959				1958			
	County	City	N.H.S.	Out of Area	County	City	N.H.S.	Out of Area
NON-TREATMENT								
Diagnosis and Advice ...	19	2	—	—	23	13	—	—
Diagnosis and Placement	4	—	—	—	7	1	—	1
Withdrawn before examination, no service given	21	3	—	—	10	—	—	—
Withdrawn after Partial Service ...	19	3	—	—	18	2	—	—
Total I	63	8	—	—	58	16	—	1
TREATMENT								
Completed ...	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Improved ...	63	15	—	1	59	9	—	1
Not improved ...	8	5	—	1	4	1	—	—
Non-co-operative, or interrupted ...	47	11	—	—	42	2	—	1
Unsettled ...	27	5	—	—	7	1	—	—
Total II	150	36	—	2	116	13	—	2
Total I and II	213	44	—	2	174	29	—	3
TOTAL FOR YEAR	259				206			

WAITING LISTS—

December 31st, 1959

December 31st, 1958

	County	City	N.H.S.	Out of Area	County	City	N.H.S.	Out of Area
Diagnostic ...	73	19	—	—	68	16	—	—
Admission on for Treatment or Supervision	60	9	1	—	50	12	—	—

COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP, 1960

Mayor :

COUNCILLOR T. McCALLUM.

Health Committee :

Chairman : Councillor H. M. KENNY.

City Council Members : Alderman A. W. FOWLER, Alderman MRS. E. M. HEWS, C.B.E., Alderman W. S. BEAN, Councillor A. G. BRISCALL, Councillor R. BRONSON, Councillor E. C. F. BROWN, Councillor K. G. HILLS, Councillor H. H. RIMELL, Councillor W. THOMAS.

Co-opted or Representative Members : MISS M. SHEEHAN, Matron, Kent and Canterbury Hospital; DR. B. H. D. ROBINSON, Local Medical Practitioner; MR. A. S. HAINES, Kent and Canterbury Executive Council; MR. E. D. PALMER, Canterbury Group Hospital Management Committee.

Mental Health Services Sub-Committee :

Chairman : Councillor H. M. KENNY.

City Council Members : Councillor A. G. BRISCALL, Councillor R. BRONSON, Councillor K. G. HILLS.

Co-opted or Representative Member : DR. B. H. D. ROBINSON.

Sanitary and Licensing Committee :

Chairman : Councillor K. G. HILLS.

City Council Members : Alderman W. S. BEAN, Alderman H. P. DAWTON, Alderman A. W. FOWLER, Councillor C. A. L. ASH, Councillor P. BOTTING, Councillor R. BRONSON, Councillor T. E. CARLING, Councillor E. E. KINGSMAN, Councillor T. McCALLUM (Mayor), Councillor E. G. SHERSBY, Councillor P. L. WOOD.

Education Committee :

Chairman : Councillor W. H. THOMAS.

City Council Members : Alderman A. W. FOWLER, Alderman S. H. JENNINGS, O.B.E., Councillor T. E. CARLING, Councillor K. G. HILLS, Councillor H. M. KENNY, Councillor T. McCALLUM (Mayor), Councillor REV. C. F. PARE, Councillor H. H. RIMELL, Councillor E. G. SHERSBY.

Other Staff of Health and School Health Services :

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer :
MRS. IRENE F. A. BLAKENEY, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Dental Surgeon :

MR. ALVIN PRYOR, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.), M.R.S.H.

Chest Physician and Adviser on After Care of Tuberculosis :

O. CLARKE, M.D., M.R.C.S.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

MISS G. E. MAGUIRE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MRS. P. E. MATHEWS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

MISS J. M. MACKEN, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.

MISS J. C. BARBER, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.

Tuberculosis Health Visitor :

MISS E. JOBSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (Retired November, 1959).

MISS A. J. BLUCK, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (From December, 1959).

Other Nurses :

MRS. A. F. HARRIS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
MISS G. E. PEARSON, S.R.N.

Midwives :

J. A. SOULSBURY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
E. H. OWEN, S.C.M. (Retired 20th June, 1959).
O. A. ELKINGTON, S.C.M.
L. McKAY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
N. E. THOMAS, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.D.N.S. (Commenced 25th May, 1959).

District Nurses (Canterbury District Nursing Association) :

I. PHIPPS, S.R.N., Q.D.N.S.
B. P. PEARSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.D.N.S.
J. E. THOMPSON, S.R.N., Q.D.N.S.
M. K. GILLETT, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.D.N.S.
MRS. M. DEAL, S.R.N.

Occupation Centre :

MISS E. FORD (Supervisor).
MRS. E. ACOTT (Assistant Supervisor) (Resigned 31st March, 1959).
MRS. E. M. BREAR (Assistant Supervisor) (Commenced 1st April, 1959).
MRS. W. COOMBES (P/T Assistant Supervisor) (Commenced April, 1959).

Duly Authorised Officers and Petitioning Officer (Mental Health) :

F. FOWLER.
D. PLEDGE.
L. FULLBROOK.

Mental Health Social Worker (Part-time) :

MRS. E. M. BREAR (Child care certificate).

Supervisor of Home Help Service : MRS. J. M. BARTON, M.I.H.H.O.**Child Guidance Clinic : (See report).****Staff of Public Health Service :****Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :**

A. R. CLARK, M.A.P.H.I., Meat Inspector's Certificate.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

F. W. BROMLEY, M.A.P.H.I., Meat Inspector's Certificate.
J. H. TURNER, M.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I., Meat Inspector's Certificate.

Trainee Public Health Inspector :

G. HOWITT (Commenced 1st November, 1959).

Rodent Officer, Disinfecter and General Assistant :

A. C. TOMPKINS.

Administrative and Clerical Staff to above Services :

Administrative Assistant : D. PLEDGE.

Clerical Officers :

MISS J. MASHMAN.
MRS. I. J. SPICE (Commenced April, 1959).

Clerical Officer : MISS J. MASHMAN.

Clerical Staff :

MISS L. L. WOOTTEN.
MRS. O. A. ALCOCK (Resigned May, 1959).
MISS S. G. GRAY (Resigned March, 1959).
MISS P. R. PHIPPS.
MR. J. POOLE.
MISS E. A. PAXON (Commenced July, 1959).
MISS S. WILKINS (School Health).
MRS. E. M. GREENSTREET (School Health, Dental Clinic).
MRS. S. ALLEN (Child Guidance Clinic).
MRS. M. CLARKE (Part-time) (Child Guidance Clinic).

Very faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several paragraphs and appears to contain names and dates, but is completely unreadable due to low contrast and blurriness.