

[Report 1935] / Medical Officer of Health, Chatham Borough.

Contributors

Chatham (Kent, England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1935

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/eqe5452x>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

65 AZ. 4412 (1) CHATHAM



BOROUGH OF CHATHAM

Medical Officer's
REPORT

ON THE


Health of Chatham

During 1935

by J. Holroyde, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.



MACKAYS LTD., FAIR ROW, CHATHAM



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29099031>



BOROUGH OF CHATHAM



Medical Officer's REPORT

ON THE

Health of Chatham

During 1935

by J. Holroyde, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.



INDEX

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	6
STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS	10
Population, Physical Features, Social Conditions, Vital Statistics.	
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES	18
Hospital Provision, Ambulance Facilities, Clinics and Treatment Centres, Nursing Services, Public Health Officers, Midwives, Chemical Work, Adoptive Acts, Local Acts, Bye-Laws and Regulations.	
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE	20
Expectant and Nursing Mothers, Maternity Home, Ante-Natal Work, Home Visiting, Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Provision of Food, Unmarried Mothers and Illegitimate Children, Puerperal Mortality, Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES	26
Water Supply, Analysis, Rivers and Streams, Drainage and Sewerage, Closet Accommodation, Scavenging, Sanitary Inspection of District, Other Sanitary Conditions, Schools, Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.	
FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS	38
HOUSING	40
New Dwellings, Unfit Dwellings, Action under Statutory Powers.	
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD	43
Milk, Meat, Food and Drugs Acts.	
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	45
Prevalence of, Bacteriological Work, Tests for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, Vaccination, Measles and Whooping Cough, Cleansing and Disinfection, Smallpox, Vaccination, Cancer, etc.	
TUBERCULOSIS	53
Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary, Dispensary, Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925. Public Health Act 1925-(26).	
RAINFALL	56

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

His Worship the Mayor—Councillor H. J. STEARNE, J.P.

Aldermen:

H. J. CLOAKE (Chairman)	A. B. WALKER.
F. G. LUFF.	W. J. WEBB.
O. TAYLOR.	H. F. WHYMAN.

Councillors:

P. ANSELL.	W. F. HOLLANDS.
W. BLACKMORE.	F. H. LAWRENCE.
R. F. BRAIN.	E. G. MAYNARD.
J. BRAY.	M. PACKER.
Mrs. F. M. FREEMAN.	G. A. ROSENBERG.
A. GURR.	Revd. Canon RYAN.
J. T. HAWES.	L. E. A. SHAVE.
W. HEATH.	G. B. SILVER.
W. J. HEDGE.	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

Chairman—Councillor Mrs. F. M. FREEMAN.

Members of the Public Health Committee with the following
Co-opted Members :

Mesdames E. M. CROOKS, LEWIS, STEARNE, WHYMAN and
WOOLLETT.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

(a) MEDICAL.

J. HOLROYDE, F.R.C.S., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health
and School Medical Officer.

H. A. BARNES, M.B. (Oxon), Assistant School Medical Officer
and Officer-in-charge of Immunisation Clinic (part-time).

(b) VETERINARY SURGEON.

E. EBBETTS, M.R.C.V.S.

(c) SANITARY INSPECTORS.

*† W. HUGHES, Senior Inspector.

*† T. HOWARD, District Inspector.

*† T. G. HENRY, District Inspector.

*† W. JOHNSON, District Inspector.

* Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Meat Inspector's Certificate.

HEALTH VISITORS.

K. L. HESTER, C.M.B., Health Visitor's Certificate, S.R.
Nurse.

F. E. GAFFNEY, C.M.B., Nursing Certificates.

M. HINBEST, C.M.B., Health Visitor's Certificate, S.R. Nurse.

CLERICAL STAFF.

H. KELLY.

H. L. CLARK.

A. C. STRIKE.

Miss R. LAWRENCE.

G. A. PEARSON.

Borough of Chatham

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Chatham.

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your consideration the Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1935.

The Report is arranged on the lines of Circular 1492, issued by the Ministry of Health, and its compilation is a Statutory duty of the Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Registrar-General's estimate of population shows a slight decrease. It is computed up to the middle of 1935, and hardly seems to fit in with the increase of inhabited houses. They are 11,067, an increase of 181 over the previous year. There is no doubt that the family unit has decreased and that small families are becoming the rule.

BIRTH RATE.

This shows a slight increase over recent years, being 16.3 per 1,000 estimated population.

DEATH RATE.

This is 11.2 and shows little variation from the average of recent years.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE.

This is 50 per 1,000 live births and is the lowest recorded for several years.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The incidence of all kinds of infectious diseases has been very low, and there has been no pressure on hospital accommodation. Scarlet Fever is of a mild type, and with reasonable care many cases can be kept at home without danger to others.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Maternity and Child Welfare work has fully justified itself, and the well-being of mothers and children is an admitted national responsibility. Ante-natal Clinics are useful more as regards the maintenance of the mothers' general health than the detection of abnormal conditions which are comparatively rare. Exaggerated statements made by ill-informed persons as to the perils of child-bearing tend to make some people regard pregnancy as a disease rather than as a normal function, and to cause anxiety and nervousness amongst many young mothers, which may do actual harm by causing fear and lack of confidence instead of a happy state of mind.

HOUSING.

It is with much satisfaction that I can draw attention to the vastly-improved housing conditions of the Borough, the full extent of which will shortly be apparent. The Council merits the congratulation of all persons on its earnest efforts to do away with the disgraceful and insanitary hovels which existed in various parts of the town.

The housing problem is of a complex character, and it cannot be divorced from the economic and social condition of the population, and above all from their health, their habits and mode of life. In its essence it is, and always has been, a problem most vitally affecting the lower wage-earning classes, those whose work is irregular and whose weekly incomes hardly suffice for their needs.

For years past Local Authorities have possessed powers for dealing with insanitary property, but these powers were much in abeyance, owing to the lack of any provision for the accommodation of people dispossessed by the closure of unfit houses.

To condemn a house here and there, without providing alternative accommodation, did no real good. The question had to be dealt with in a drastic manner. Nothing but clearance on a wholesale scale, hand-in-hand with the provision of houses of a suitable type would suffice.

The Act of 1930 directed the attention of Local Authorities to three categories of slums, viz., Clearance Areas, Improvement Areas, and individually defective houses. The provisions in regard to improvement areas have been little used and have since been repealed.

In April, 1933, the Minister of Health issued Circular 1331, calling upon all housing authorities to prepare and adopt a programme for the clearance or improvement of unhealthy areas within five years. Before the issue of this Circular a programme

for Chatham was drawn up and has been vigorously pursued, with the result that the work is well advanced and before long will be completed.

It was obvious that if any improvement of the conditions under which masses of people were living was to take place, it could never be achieved by private enterprise. Year after year went by, and although there was great activity in the building trade it made no appreciable difference to the problem. Up to 1930, none of the numerous Acts was successful in solving the question of providing sufficient houses at a rental within the means of the lower-paid workers. During the five years which have elapsed since the 1930 Act came into operation an old Chatham is rapidly disappearing, and a new one is arising, and the change is bringing not only comfort and improved health to many households, but it is arousing a new spirit amongst those whose previous surroundings tended to create apathy and neglect. The difficulties which beset many slum-dwellers, such as outside water supplies and sanitary conveniences used in common, dark, damp, ill-ventilated, dilapidated and insanitary houses were hardly conducive to cleanliness either of persons or houses.

Not the least pleasing of the results of improved housing is a reform in the habits of many of the occupants. Fresh air, ventilation, sunlight and an easily accessible supply of water must be conducive to improved health.

There will be some failures because the ingrained habits of a lifetime are not easily changed, but the failures are few in number as compared with the successes. In all walks of life there are some people who fail to reach the average standard of cleanliness and good management. As yet one can hardly estimate the real value of improved housing in its social aspect, but there is an undoubted desire amongst the people for better living conditions. The rising generation will be brought up free from the degrading influences of the slums. No person can live long amidst vulgar and debasing conditions without succumbing in greater or less degree to the effects of environment. The general attitude of the people transferred is one of appreciation of their new surroundings, and as a rule there is an endeavour to make good use of facilities hitherto lacking in their lives.

There is another aspect of the housing problem which should go hand-in-hand with slum clearance. I refer to overcrowding.

A Housing Act, passed in 1935, contains provisions for the abatement and prevention of overcrowding, and for the first time sets up a definite legal standard. The Act makes it incumbent on all Local Authorities to survey the housing conditions in their areas, and when this survey is completed, to submit a report to

the Minister of Health together with proposals for the abatement of overcrowding.

In your Borough the survey, which includes all working-class houses, was commenced in December and is now completed. Two kinds of overcrowding will need remedial measures, viz., "Numerical," when the numbers in a house are above its capacity, and "Sex," when persons of both sexes over a certain age occupy the same sleeping-rooms.

Circular 1507, issued 19.11.35, states the dates fixed by the Minister of Health for action under Section 1 of the Act. They are as follows :—

1. Completion of inspection of houses to ascertain overcrowded dwellings.—April 1st, 1936.
2. Submission of a Report showing the result of the inspection, and the number of houses needed to abate overcrowding.—June 1st, 1936.
3. Submission of proposals for the provisions of the houses required.—August 1st, 1936.

This measure throws a larger amount of work on Local Authorities and their officials, and in addition to the regular staff, it has been necessary to appoint temporary enumerators. The complete survey and report will be available within the stipulated periods.

The elimination of serious overcrowding is dependent on the provision of alternative accommodation, which must be large enough and also suitable to the needs of the occupier.

I desire to express my thanks to my colleagues in other departments and to acknowledge my indebtedness to the Staff of my department for their very loyal and willing service.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. HOLROYDE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Chatham.

15th May, 1936.

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF
THE AREA

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	4,356
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population at middle of 1935	...				43,960
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	11,067
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£242,289
Sum represented by a penny rate	...				£950

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

H.M. Dockyard is the chief source of employment, and many persons are also employed in industries situated in the two other Medway Towns, such as aeroplane works, cement manufacture, engineering and building. There are several civil and service pensioners. The purely residential population is not large.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

In the Medway area as a whole, there is a decrease of 960 in the number of unemployed men as compared with 1934, and a very slight increase of women. The exact figures are as follows :—

			<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
1934	...	...	4,073	400
1935	...	...	3,113	435

The figures represent the numbers in December of each year.

Respecting juvenile employment there were on the Register :—

			<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
1934	...	...	205	397
1935	...	...	104	343

In 1935, 1,434 boys and 718 girls were placed in employment as against 1,119 and 628 in 1934.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate shows a slight reduction from the previous year. In my view this is an under-estimate. The only certain fact is that the local distribution of the population

is being changed, owing to the demolition of insanitary property and the transference of the occupants.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Live Births	{ Legitimate ...	674	355	319
	{ Illegitimate ...	42	20	22
Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population, 16.3.				
Still Births, 31.				
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) Total Births, 17.0.				
		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Deaths	... ..	279	214	493
Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population, 11.2.				

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 (live and and still) births.</i>
Puerperal Sepsis	1	1.3
Other Puerperal Causes ...	1	1.3

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age.

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	50
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	42
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	143
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	none
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	none
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	7

There has not been any excessive or unusual mortality during the year and a striking feature of the returns is the low number of deaths occurring in persons under the age of 45 years.

The chief causes of death were diseases of the heart and blood vessels, respiratory diseases and cancer—all of which are more prevalent in the later part of life.

There is no evidence that any special occupation or environment has been prejudicial to health, nor does it appear that unemployment has exercised any particular influence on the health and physique of children or adults.

BIRTHS.

The number of live births recorded is 716, as compared with 676 in the previous year. 619 were registered locally and 97 outside the Borough.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths is 493. During the previous five years they were :—

1930	...	...	...	453
1931	...	...	...	598
1932	...	...	...	558
1933	...	...	...	517
1934	...	...	...	521

The number of deaths occurring at different age groups was as follows :—

				1934.		1935.		<i>Difference.</i> + or -	
Under 1 year	...	...	44	36	-	8		
1 to 5 years	...	...	14	11	-	3		
5 „ 15 „	...	...	11	9	-	2		
15 „ 25 „	...	...	26	20	-	4		
25 „ 45 „	...	...	79	58	-	21		
45 „ 65 „	...	...	123	133	+	10		
65 upwards	...	...	220	226	+	6		

Table showing Deaths during each month in each Ward of the Borough.

[illegible]

The deaths in the County Hospital are apportioned as follows :—

St. Mary's Ward	...	...	...	...	41
Christ Church Ward	...	...	...	...	28
Luton Ward	...	...	...	...	19
St. Paul's Ward	...	...	...	...	23
St. Michael's Ward	...	...	...	...	25
St. John's Ward	...	...	...	...	20

Thus the total deaths belonging to each Ward are :—

St. Mary's Ward	...	90 or 18.5 per cent.
Christ Church Ward	...	81 „ 17.0 „
Luton Ward	...	79 „ 16.3 „
St. Paul's Ward	...	68 „ 14.0 „
St. Michael's Ward	...	78 „ 16.2 „
St. John's Ward	...	87 „ 18.0 „

Owing to the shifting of population due to slum clearance the discrepancy hitherto existing between St. Mary's and other wards is much less.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

There were 8 uncertified deaths as compared with 14 in the previous year.

CORONER'S INQUESTS AND INQUIRIES.

The number of inquests on the deaths of Chatham residents was 30, and of inquiries without inquest 14.

Inquest or inquiry was held respecting 27 non-residents.

TOTAL DEATHS 30.12 Causes of Death in Chatham M.B. 1935							S.D.30	Males.	Females.
All Causes							279	214	
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers								
2.	Measles								
3.	Scarlet Fever... ..								
4.	Whooping Cough								
5.	Diphtheria						2		
6.	Influenza						1	1	
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica							1	
8.	Cerebro-spinal Fever								
9.	Respiratory Tuberculosis						23	14	
10.	Other Tuberculosis						3	4	
11.	Syphilis						2		
12.	General Paralysis of the Insane						3		
13.	Cancer						45	35	
14.	Diabetes						3	3	
15.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.						9	7	
16.	Heart Disease						66	77	
17.	Aneurysm						2		
18.	Other Circulatory Diseases						4	4	
19.	Bronchitis						5	3	
20.	Pneumonia						17	5	
21.	Other Respiratory						2	2	
22.	Peptic Ulcer						5	2	
23.	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)						5	2	
24.	Appendicitis						1	1	
25.	Cirrhosis of liver								
26.	Other Liver Diseases						1	2	
27.	Other Digestive						2	4	
28.	Nephritis						7	6	
29.	Puerperal Sepsis							1	
30.	Other Puerperal							1	
31.	Congenital Causes, etc.						13	6	
32.	Senility						3	2	
33.	Suicide						6	1	
34.	Other Violence						23	6	
35.	Other Defined Causes						24	24	
36.	Ill-defined Causes						2		
Special Causes (included in No. 35)—									
Smallpox									
Poliomyelitis									
Polioencephalitis									
Deaths of Infants under 1 year { Total							23	13	
{ Legitimate							20	10	
{ Illegitimate							3	3	
Live Births { Total							375	341	
{ Legitimate							355	319	
{ Illegitimate							20	22	
Stillbirths { Total							15	16	
{ Legitimate							13	16	
{ Illegitimate							2		
RESIDENT POPULATION							43,960		

The following Table shows the Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates during a period of 26 years.

Period	Birth Rate per 1000	Death Rate per 1000	Infant Mortality per 1000 Births
1910 to 1914 (average)	25.1	13.4	105
1915 to 1919 do.	22.	18.	97
1920 to 1924 do.	22.1	12.3	73
1925	20.3	11.7	63
1926	20.2	13.2	83
1927	21.1	13.9	65
1928	18.01	11.8	60
1929	18.03	14.2	95
1930	18.5	10.8	43
1931	18.	14.4	63
1932	17.5	12.4	60
1933	15.1	11.5	61
1934	15.2	11.4	63
1935	16.3	11.2	50

The next two Tables show Deaths from certain groups of Diseases and their proportional mortality during the years 1925-1935.

Year	Infectious Diseases	Tuber- culosis	Respi- ratory Diseases including Influenza	Cancer	Diarrhoea	Heart & Circula- tion	Total Deaths from all causes
1925	8	51	65	49	0	93	489
1926	45	48	90	45	11	98	536
1927	31	35	87	70	5	133	570
1928	36	33	65	53	3	143	489
1929	30	45	116	54	13	148	593
1930	4	43	56	55	4	136	453
1931	23	54	85	80	5	176	598
1932	17	48	75	53	8	191	558
1933	3	34	54	68	4	189	517
1934	6	54	62	55	7	184	521
1935	2	44	36	80	7	169	493

Percentage of Total Deaths (proportionate mortality).

Year	Infectious Diseases	Tuberculosis	Respiratory Diseases including Influenza	Cancer	Diarrhoea	Heart & Circulation	
1925	1.6	10.4	13.3	10.	—	19.	100
1926	8.5	9.	16.8	8.4	2.	18.3	100
1927	5.4	6.1	15.2	12.2	0.8	23.3	100
1928	7.3	6.9	13.3	10.8	0.6	29.2	100
1929	5.	7.6	19.4	9.	2.3	25.	100
1930	0.9	9.5	12.3	12.1	0.9	30.	100
1931	3.8	9.	14.2	13.3	0.8	29.4	100
1932	3.	8.6	13.4	9.5	1.4	34.2	100
1933	0.6	6.6	10.4	13.1	0.8	36.5	100
1934	1.1	10.3	11.8	10.6	1.3	35.3	100
1935	0.4	9.0	7.3	16.3	1.4	34.	100

Average percentage of total deaths for two 5-year periods :—

	Infectious Diseases	Tuberculosis	Respiratory Diseases	Cancer	Diarrhoea	Heart and Circulation
1926-1930 ...	5.4	8.0	15.4	10.5	1.3	25.2
1931-1935 ...	1.8	8.7	11.4	12.6	1.1	33.9

Birth Rates, Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death Rates, and Case Rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1935 (England and Wales, London, 121 Great Towns and 140 Smaller Towns). Provisional figures based on weekly and quarterly returns.

	England and Wales	121 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	140 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administra- tive County
	Rates per 1,000 Population			
<i>Births :</i>				
Live	14·7	14·8	14·8	13·3
Still	0·62	0·68	0·64	0·52
<i>Deaths :</i>				
All causes	11·7	11·8	11·2	11·4
Typhoid and Para- typhoid Fevers ...	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Measles	0·03	0·04	0·03	0·00
Scarlet Fever ...	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01
Whooping Cough ...	0·04	0·04	0·03	0·04
Diphtheria	0·08	0·09	0·07	0·06
Influenza	0·18	0·16	0·17	0·11
Violence	0·52	0·45	0·41	0·51
<i>Notifications :</i>				
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	2·96	3·19	2·75	2·64
Diphtheria	1·60	1·96	1·34	2·25
Enteric Fever ...	0·04	0·04	0·06	0·05
Erysipelas	0·42	0·48	0·37	0·45
Pneumonia	1·15	1·36	0·98	0·89
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.			
Deaths under 1 year of age	57	62	55	58
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age ...	5·7	7·9	3·8	11·2
<i>Maternal Mortality :</i>				
Puerperal Sepsis ...	1·68	} Not available		
Others	2·42			
Total	4·10			
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still)			
<i>Maternal Mortality :</i>				
Puerperal Sepsis ...	1·61	} Not available.		
Others	2·32			
Total	3·93			
<i>Notifications :</i>				
Puerperal Fever ...	3·60	4·55	2·76	4·32
Puerperal Pyrexia...	9·44	11·14	8·25	11·89

Section B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The bacteriological examinations of throat swabs, sputum, blood, milk, water or other suspected material are carried out in the County Council Laboratory at Maidstone, and a very prompt and efficient service is maintained.

Chemical examinations are done by the County Analyst.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Infectious cases are removed by an ambulance provided by the Joint Hospital Board, and a new and well-equipped ambulance is the property of the Council.

There are two general ambulances operating in Chatham. One is controlled by the St. John Ambulance Association, and the other by the Chatham Fire Brigade. They are in great demand, go any distance, and give a very efficient service.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

The District Nursing Association employs three nurses, whose services are greatly valued and appreciated by the public and by the medical practitioners.

The Council has an arrangement with the Association for the home nursing of Measles, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and of Pneumonia.

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Puerperal Sepsis are visited, advised and helped by the Health Visitors.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

(1) Maternity and Child Welfare, Elm House, New Road.

(a) An Ante-natal Clinic is held on the first Thursday in each month.

(b) Children under 5 years of age :
Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2.30 p.m.
Fridays (weighing only), 2.30 p.m.

(2) Diphtheria Immunisation.

Wednesdays, 2 p.m.

(3) School Clinics.*Minor Ailments*—daily 9.15 a.m.*Medical Inspection Clinic*—Wednesday and Saturday,
9.30 a.m.*Dental*—Wednesdays and Fridays, 9.30 to 12.30 and
1.30 to 4.30.

The number of Dental Sessions will shortly be increased to five weekly.

(4) Tuberculosis Dispensary. 13, New Road, Rochester.

Tuesday, 2 to 3 p.m. and 5 to 6 p.m.

Friday, 9.30 to 10.30 a.m.

(5) Venereal Diseases, 36, New Road, Rochester.

Tuesday and Thursday for consultations.

Daily for intermediate treatment.

The two last-named are provided by the Kent County Council.

HOSPITALS.**(a) Public.****County Hospital.**

Total beds, 467.

Classification :—

1.—General Medical and Surgical Beds.

Male	...	...	...	...	86
Female	...	...	...	...	62
Children	...	...	...	...	35

2.—Maternity Beds.

Maternity beds	...	...	...	...	6
Cots	...	...	...	...	6

3.—Tuberculosis.

Male	...	...	...	...	14
Female	...	...	...	...	12

4.—Chronic Sick.

Male	...	...	...	...	42
Female	...	...	...	...	82

5.—Mental.

Male	...	...	...	...	53
Female	...	...	...	...	61

6.—Isolation.

Male	...	...	...	...	4
Female	...	...	...	...	4

The hospital is available for the general public. It has spacious and well-equipped wards, and the present accommodation

will in the near future be materially increased. When an operating theatre is provided a greater volume of surgical work can be undertaken. It is at present restricted to emergencies. When these developments have been effected the pressure on the Voluntary Hospital should largely diminish.

(b) Voluntary.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester.

A general hospital serving a wide area. There are special Ophthalmic, Throat, Aural and Orthopædic departments, a Laboratory, X-ray and a large general Out-patient Department.

Recently facilities for the treatment of selected cases of Cancer by radium have been provided, and an additional operating theatre with complete modern equipment and planning.

Reciprocal arrangements for the transfer of suitable cases are in force with the County Hospital.

The total number of beds at present available is 126, and as funds accrue will be increased.

The allocation is as follows :—

Surgical	...	...	...	...	65
Medical	...	...	...	...	26
Children	...	...	...	...	23
Ophthalmic	...	...	...	...	8
Orthopædic	...	...	...	...	4

Fourteen of the beds are reserved for paying patients.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(a) Midwifery and Maternity Services.

The supervision of Midwives is carried out by the Kent County Council.

The number of Midwives practising in Chatham is 11.

The Council does not subsidise or maintain any Midwives.

In necessitous cases Midwives' fees are paid.

An arrangement is in force under which the Council will pay at a fixed rate for cases sent in to the County Hospital by its officers.

The Royal Naval and Marine Maternity Home receives cases certified as necessitous by your Medical Officer at reduced fees. To the funds of this Institution the Council donates £50.

In addition to the above, the maternity services of the Council are as follows :—

1. Ante-natal Clinic.
2. Supply of Dried Milk to expectant and nursing mothers.
3. The provision of sterilised maternity outfits.
4. Dental treatment.
5. Laboratory facilities.
6. Hospital treatment for complicated cases is secured. Minor ailments are referred to the Council's Clinic.
7. The Health Visitors make inquiries into notified cases of Puerperal Fever or Pyrexia.
8. The Medical Officer personally investigates maternal deaths.
9. A Mothercraft Class.

(b) Institutional Treatment.

There are beds at the County Hospital and at the Voluntary Hospital for sick and ailing children.

Unmarried mothers and children are received in homes provided by the Salvation Army and the Rochester Diocesan Society.

(c) Health Visitors.

There are three. Their duties include the visiting of expectant mothers, children under the age of 5 years, attendances at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, and special visits to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Puerperal Sepsis. Suitable records are kept and the Health Visitors are under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health.

(d) Infant Life Protection (Children Act, 1908, and amended 1932).

The requirements of this Act which extends to children under the age of 9 years who are received for payment, necessitates inspection in order to secure that the premises into which the child is admitted are suitable, and that such conditions exist as will conduce to proper nursing, maintenance and general well-being of the children so received. The Health Visitors act as Infant Protection Visitors and give any necessary advice or directions.

The number of foster mothers on the register at the end of 1935 was 14, and the number of boarded-out children 15.

Seventy-five visits were paid during the year.

(e) Orthopædic Treatment.

There is a large and well-equipped Orthopædic Department at the general hospital, to which cases in need of treatment are referred. The Health Visitors are instructed to report any cases coming under their notice, so that early attention can be given.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

There are two Nursing Homes on the register, one taking maternity cases only—the other takes medical surgical and maternity cases. The first-named is very small, but is suitable, and the latter is a completely equipped and well-managed institution. They are visited from time to time by the Medical Officer of Health.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907-15.

Live Births notified	...	...	699
Still Births	„	...	30
By Midwives	...	...	618
„ Doctors and Institutions	...	...	81

HOME VISITING.

Expectant Mothers.

First visits	...	...	129
Total visits	...	...	220

Children under 1 year of age.

First visits	...	...	675
Total visits	...	...	4,102

Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years.

Total visits	3,885
--------------	-----	-----	-------

FEEDING OF INFANTS.

The method indicated is that found at the first visit, *i.e.*, before the twelfth day.

Breast fed only	...	...	578
Breast and bottle	...	...	33
Bottle only	...	...	58

Improvement in the home conditions during the period of visiting was noted in 90 cases.

WORKING MOTHERS.

105 mothers were occupied during pregnancy.

In shops	22
Charwomen	16
Hawkers	19
Fruit picking, etc.	40
Miscellaneous	8

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1935.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	I
Meningitis (Non-Tubercular)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	I
Bronchitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	I	3	—	—	4
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	I	I	—	—	2
Diarrhoeal Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	7
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	I
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (overlaying)	—	—	I	I	2	—	—	—	—	2
Injury at Birth	I	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	I
Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation	—	—	I	—	I	—	—	2	—	3
Premature Birth	10	—	—	—	10	—	I	—	—	11
Atrophy, Debility	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	I
Marasmus	—	—	I	—	I	—	—	—	—	I
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	I
Totals	11	—	3	I	15	3	9	5	4	36

Inquiries made into the causation of Still Births produced the following information :—

Premature birth	...	...	6
Placenta Pravina and Hæmorrhage	...	...	4
Prolapse of Cord...	...	...	1
Eclampsia	...	...	2
Faulty presentation	...	...	5
Syphilis	...	...	3
Accident to mother	...	...	1
Twin labour	...	...	2
Obscure	...	...	6

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

New cases	...	...	483
Under 1 year	...	...	393
1 to 5 years	...	...	90
Expectant mothers	...	...	88

Attendances.

Infants under 1 year	...	...	4,088
1 to 5 years	...	...	1,442

57 cases were referred to the hospital for treatment and 45 children of pre-school age were treated by the School Dentist.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Held at Elm House on the first Thursday in each month.

88 expectant mothers attended for the first time.

Total attendances, 186.

Most of the cases are sent by Midwives, and a few come of their own accord.

The routine examination includes a general medical survey : previous history, pelvic measurements, diagnosis of foetal position, examination of urine, and in some cases blood pressure is taken. Advice is given with regard to the general hygiene of pregnancy, and where any abnormality or condition likely to prejudice labour is discovered the midwife or doctor is notified.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There was only one death. The cause was Pneumonia contracted during the course of pregnancy and resulting in premature labour.

Personal inquiry is made by the M.O.H. in all cases.

SUPPLY OF MILK, ETC.

Dried milk is supplied at cost price, and in a large number of cases is issued free or at a reduced price.

Cod liver oil and malt is also supplied free on the advice of the Medical Officer.

INSPECTION OF WOMEN'S SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

This is included in the duties of the Senior Health Visitor. For this purpose 194 visits were paid.

Section C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER.

The supply is obtained from deep borings into the chalk formation, with a small quantity from the lower greensand.

The pumping stations are 4 in number, and there are 6 storage reservoirs with a total capacity of over 11,000,000 gallons. There has not been any extension of mains.

The supply to consumers is constant and at a good pressure.

One source of supply is chlorinated.

Samples taken from taps and from pumping stations are subjected to chemical and bacteriological analyses every quarter.

Chemical examination shows 22.99 degrees of temporary hardness and 2.73 permanent.

The results of a recent bacteriological analysis of five samples are as follows :—

	<i>Pumping Stations.</i>				<i>Tap.</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Organisms per C.C. at 20°C. ...	10	less than 1	8	3	15
Organisms per C.C. at 37.5°C. ...	1	less than 1	less than 1	less than 1	4

Coliform organisms were absent from 50 C.C. in all the samples.

The bacteriological condition of the water is satisfactory, and it is suitable for drinking purposes.

There has been no shortage of water during the year.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The joint scheme with outfall works at Motney Hill, Rainham, includes the three Medway Towns.

Owing to the liability to flooding in certain areas of the town and to building developments, important extensions to the drainage arrangements are now in progress. These include a new relief sewer for storm water and a sewer extension for the drainage of proposed new houses.

Between 9,000 and 10,000 houses are now connected with the main drainage system.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Medway—a tidal stream—is exposed to pollution from various sources, but the dilution is great and no action has been taken.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are not many which are unconnected with the drainage system; some are in areas dealt with under the Housing Acts, others because owners are unable to face the expense. In the outlying semi-rural areas there are a small number of earth or pail closets.

The numbers converted during 1935 are given in the statement of the Sanitary Inspector.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Household and trade refuse and the emptying of street gullies is carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department.

Fish offal is removed by the Public Health Department. Special containers and a special van are provided.

From the central parts of the Borough there is a daily removal of refuse. Twice weekly in other parts.

The final disposal of refuse was formerly in an unsightly, insanitary and foul-smelling dump. Controlled tipping is now in force and has resulted in a great improvement.

For many years I have had to comment adversely on the storage of refuse in unsuitable receptacles. There is a little improvement, but the conditions are still far from what they ought to be. Some people appear to have curious ideas of cleanliness and decency.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The method of controlled tipping mentioned above gives fewer facilities to the rat population, but there are still considerable numbers harbouring in the vicinity.

The administration of the Act is carried on continuously through the year.

Subjoined is a statement of the numbers destroyed during 1935.

Number of rats caught in dwellinghouses	...	89
" " " " in shops, stores, etc.	...	123
" " " " at Bradfields Wood Bank		425
" " " " at Street End Allotments		55
" " " " at Street End Shoot	...	2,793
Total		3,485

Number of baits laid in dwellinghouses ...	...	556
„ „ „ „ in shops, stores, etc. ...	...	544
„ „ „ „ at Bradfields Wood Bank ...	...	130
„ „ „ „ at Street End Allotments ...	...	—
„ „ „ „ at Street End Shoot ...	...	—
Total ...		1,230

Number of varnish boards laid ...	...	28
„ „ days worked by Rat Catcher ...	...	221
„ „ new applications ...	...	44

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

This Act contains provisions for (1) regulating the employment of young persons under the age of 18 employed about the business of a shop, or in retail trade elsewhere, and particularly for limiting the normal hours of employment of such young persons to 48 hours a week ; (2) for securing improved arrangements for the health and comfort of all shop-workers, whether adults or young persons.

These latter provisions are additional to and do not replace the requirements of the Public Health or other Acts. They are concerned with—

- (a) Ventilation, temperature and lighting, which must be provided and maintained.
- (b) Suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences and washing facilities.
- (c) Facilities for taking meals.

An additional Sanitary Inspector was appointed whose duties included the inspection of shops, and commenced his work in June.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during 1935 :—

Visits.

For inspection ...	...	512
Re-visits ...	...	212
Total visits ...	...	724

Much of the work was concerned with the compilation of the register, hours of employment, closing hours, the keeping of records by occupiers of shops, etc.

Under Section 10 of the Act, relating to the Sanitary and other arrangements for health and comfort, under the sub-sections 2, 3, 4 and 5, 25 preliminary notices were issued. In 13 instances extra conveniences have been provided ; in 5 the work is in hand.

Following the above informal notices, in 7 instances the issue of Statutory Notices was necessary to secure compliance.

Twenty-one notices respecting nuisances were issued under Section 91, Public Health Act, and were complied with.

In several instances visited by myself with the Inspector it was not deemed necessary or possible to enforce the provisions, sanitary conveniences and washing facilities being otherwise conveniently available or the accommodation too restricted.

The total number of shops visited and registered was 477.

In these are 775 male and 883 female employees.

There are 353 sanitary conveniences for males and 174 for females.

In five instances there were prosecutions for non-observance of closing hours and two for neglect to keep the records prescribed by the Act. Convictions were obtained in each case.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There has been no nuisance and no action required.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are no public or privately-owned baths in Chatham.

The use of the Garrison Swimming Pond is permitted to children attending elementary schools on certain fixed days during the summer.

SCHOOLS.

Regular inspection of schools takes place. The water supply is satisfactory, and insanitary conditions if discovered are promptly dealt with.

In regard to infectious disease, the incidence during 1935 has been very low.

Necessary action is in compliance with the Memorandum on School Closure and Exclusion, issued 1927.

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1935.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to submit my Report of the work carried out in the Public Health Department during the year 1935.

DRAINAGE CONNECTIONS TO THE CORPORATION SEWERS.

During the year 364 house drains have been connected to the new foul water sewer, making a total of 9,097, or 82.2% of the

houses within the Borough. Many of the newer houses that were built before the sewers were ready to take the drainage will probably go some years before they require to be connected up, unless the owners voluntarily request to do so. There are many houses in the more rural parts, Lordswood Lane, Walderslade, Capstone, and the upper part of Maidstone Road, where no sewers are yet provided. For these, the conservancy system will still be in operation, and the periodical cleansing of the cesspool will continue, but where sewers are available every inducement is given to the owners to connect up. The number of house drains connected to the sewers include those of new houses built during the year.

The details connected with the connecting up are included here :—

Covers to existing inspection chambers provided...	1
Drains of old buildings relaid	178
Drains of old buildings part relaid	34
Inspection chambers and covers provided ...	210
Inspection chambers reconstructed	14
New W.C. pans provided	167
New flushing cisterns... ..	117
New sinks	75
New sink waste-pipes	166
New W.C. structures	60
New W.C. floors	109
New yards	62
New yard gullies	169
Privies converted to water closets	43
Sink waste repaired	7
Vent shafts provided	73
Vent shafts repaired, highered, etc.	20
W.C. structures repaired	4
W.C. floors repaired	50
Yards repaired	106
Miscellaneous	219

CESSPOOL WORK.

891 cesspool applications were made during the year, 1,100 loads of liquid sewage and 612 loads of night soil were removed. One pair of horses is used, as required, for the day haulage of liquid sewage, and one pair of horses and two night soil wagons for night soil removal. These will have to be continually used until sewers are provided to take the drainage.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The following number of conveniences are in use in the Borough. Particular attention is being paid to houses that still have privy accommodation.

Closets with flushing cisterns	...	...	10,784
Closets without flushing cisterns	...	...	226
Open privies	...	...	38
Pail closets	...	...	49

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Seven registered and one licensed slaughterhouses are on the register. These are well kept. Four of the slaughterhouses are fitted with the latest means of stunning, an electrical instrument, and I hope in the very near future to get the remaining four owners to adopt this method also. All unsound meat surrendered is carefully weighed and de-naturalised before it is collected and taken away by the fat merchant, who collects the meat twice a week. 2,680 visits were made to the various slaughterhouses during the year, and two notices were served to cleanse and one to repair.

The unsound meat surrendered is as follows :—

Bovine carcasses and offals	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	22
„ forequarters	...	„	...	...	12
„ lungs	...	„	...	...	87
„ livers	...	„	...	...	26
„ heads and tongues	...	„	...	...	57
„ stomachs	...	„	...	...	6
„ diaphragms	...	„	...	...	3
„ mesenteries	...	„	...	...	10
„ intestines	...	„	...	...	8
„ spleens	...	„	...	...	2
„ kidneys	...	„	...	...	2
„ udders	...	„	...	...	3
Calf carcasses and offals	...	„	...	...	2
Pig carcasses and offals	...	„	...	...	3
„ hindquarters	...	„	...	...	2
„ lungs	...	„	...	...	29
„ livers	...	„	...	...	31
„ heads	...	„	...	...	113
„ spleens	...	„	...	...	7
„ mesenteries	...	„	...	...	8
„ intestines	...	„	...	...	8
„ stomachs...	...	„	...	...	6

Bovine carcasses and offals ...	Fevered ...	...	...	...	1
Pig carcasses and offals ...	" ...	...	...	...	4
" " " "	Jaundice ...	...	...	...	1
" " " "	Leucocythemia ...	...	...	...	1
Sheep " " "	Dropsy and Emaciation	...	...	...	11
" " " "	Decomposing ...	...	...	...	2
" " " "	Bruising ...	...	...	...	1
Bovine livers ...	Echinococcus cysts	...	...	...	1
" " ...	Cirrhosis ...	...	...	...	10
" " ...	Cavernous Angioma	...	...	...	6
" " ...	Distomatosis ...	...	...	...	5
" " ...	Abscess ...	...	...	...	7
" lungs ...	Cystic ...	...	...	...	2
" heart ...	Pericarditis ...	...	...	...	1
" head and tongue	Actinomycosis ...	...	...	...	2
" " " "	Abscess ...	...	...	...	1
" udder...	Mammitis ...	...	...	...	2
Pig livers ...	Cystic ...	...	...	...	1
" " ...	Cirrhosis ...	...	...	...	74
" " ...	Congestion ...	...	...	...	3
" lungs ...	Cystic ...	...	...	...	2
" " ...	Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	8
" " ...	Congestion ...	...	...	...	6
" intestines	" ...	...	...	...	1
" forequarter	Abscess ...	...	...	...	1
Sheep livers ...	Distomatosis ...	...	...	...	32
" " ...	Strongylosis ...	...	...	...	6
" " ...	Cystic ...	...	...	...	21
" lungs ...	Abscess ...	...	...	...	2
" " ...	Congestion ...	...	...	...	1
" " ...	Cystic ...	...	...	...	3
" " ...	Strongylosis ...	...	...	...	1
Parcels of beef ...	Decomposition ...	...	...	...	45
Pig plucks ...	" ...	...	...	...	24
Boxes of fish ...	" ...	...	...	...	99
Tins of corned beef ...	" ...	...	...	...	7
" " miscellaneous food-stuff	" ...	...	...	...	130
" " condensed milk	" ...	...	...	...	262
Hindquarters beef ...	" ...	...	...	...	1
Tins of lambs' livers	" ...	...	...	...	12
Tins of frozen egg yolks	" ...	...	...	...	5
Bovine head ...	" ...	...	...	...	1
Rabbits ...	" ...	...	...	...	7
Eggs ...	" ...	...	...	...	360
Parcels of beef ...	Bruised ...	...	...	...	9

Total weight : 11 tons 19 cwt. 3 qr. 6 lb.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

There are 9 registered cow-keepers and 16 registered cowsheds—three of the latter are temporarily in disuse. There are 19 registered milkshops, 1 purveyor of pasteurised milk, 1 purveyor of certified milk, 24 purveyors of ordinary milk, 1 producer of Grade A milk, 2 wholesale producers, and 119 purveyors of bottled sterilised milk, on the register. To these places 141 visits of inspection were made, 14 notices were served to cleanse and 2 to repair.

FISH OFFAL COLLECTION.

Fish offal is collected daily from 13 shops, the charge for collection being the same as in the previous year. The number of shops taking the fish bins vary from time to time. The daily collection prevents any nuisance arising, especially so during the summer months. Each time the offal is removed a clean bin is left. The offal is purchased by a local farmer.

BAKEHOUSES.

Of the 18 bakehouses, 10 are factory and 8 are workshop—two of these are underground and one of the latter is not now in use. Periodical informal notices are sent out to draw the occupiers' attention to the months for lime-washing, but from time to time it is also necessary to serve informal notices where the visiting Inspector finds that lime-washing is required, outside of the usual months for that purpose. 57 visits of inspection were made to the bakehouses, 3 notices were served to cleanse and 4 notices to repair.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following cases of Infectious Disease were removed to the Isolation Hospital :—Diphtheria, 21 ; Scarlet Fever, 36. Of the books taken from infected premises 13 belonged to the Public Library, 16 from private libraries, and 2 were school books. No outwork was found on infected premises. 240 loads of bedding were disinfected, some of which were from cases of Tuberculosis. Six notices were served for repairs to these premises.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Seven common lodging houses are on the register. Four of these are situated on the Brook, one in Fair Row and two in Whittaker Square. All these are for men only and nearly all are permanent lodgers. These premises are well kept. 23 visits of

inspection were made, 10 notices were served to repair the interiors, and 1 notice to cleanse. Occasionally a bed is found by the lodging house keeper to be verminous—this is usually from a casual lodger, and in order to keep these places clean the bedding is removed, on application, and disinfected—a small charge being made.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are 30 houses let in lodgings on the register. Several of these places have been occupied by the same lodgers in either one or two rooms for several years. To these houses 36 visits were made, and it was only found necessary to serve two notices to repair.

MORTUARY.

19 bodies were removed to the Mortuary during the year: 9 were males, 8 females and 2 were children. There were 17 post-mortems. When a female is received in the Mortuary a woman is in attendance to wash the body if necessary. No bodies were buried at the expense of the parish.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

24 fish fryers are on the register and two knacker yards, one of which is used for slaughtering horses for the Continental trade. Very little flaying is now done locally, the dead animals are taken straight to London. There are 4 marine store dealers and 1 gut scraper also on the register. 88 visits of inspection were made, 6 notices were served to cleanse and 4 notices to repair.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

Two cases of suspected Swine Fever were reported during the year to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, but neither case was found to be Swine Fever.

Notices served:

Form A. Articles 2 and 19	...	...	2
Form C. Notice to cleanse, burn or destroy			2

CATTLE TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

No case of Tuberculosis was reported during the year in the dairy herds. Periodic samples of milk are taken each year and sent to the Laboratory for the biological test, but each of the

samples submitted were found to be negative, thus showing that the udders of the dairy herds in the Borough were free from disease.

NOTICES SERVED DURING THE YEAR.

Preliminary Notices	...	...	...	...	...	383
Statutory Notices, Sec. 94 P.H.A. 1875	...	...	...	...	...	183
" " " 36 " " "	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " " 23 " " "	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 49 P.H.A.A.A. 1907	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 17 Housing Act 1930	...	...	...	...	...	—
" " " 19 " " "	...	...	...	...	...	60
" " " 98 Chatham Corporation Act	...	...	...	...	...	—
Under Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	...	—

VISITS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	13
Drainage and subsequent visits	...	...	...	...	...	253
Repairs and subsequent visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,785
Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	2,294
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	331
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	2,680
Houses let in lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	36
Common lodging houses	...	...	...	...	...	23
Fish fryers	...	...	...	...	...	54
Marine stores	...	...	...	...	...	8
Knackers yard	...	...	...	...	...	11
Gut factory	...	...	...	...	...	15
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	69
Milk shops	...	...	...	...	...	72
Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	77
Out-workers	...	...	...	...	...	122
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	57
Houses, first visit	...	...	...	...	...	613
Ice cream vendors	...	...	...	...	...	13
Public conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	13
Contagious Disease of Animals Acts	...	...	...	...	...	49
Market	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stables	...	...	...	...	...	9
Courts and alleys	...	...	...	...	...	1
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	20
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	85
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	77

Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	4
Bedding and disinfection	...	...	...	...	87
Unsound food and cold store	...	...	...	...	129
Food shops	...	...	...	...	12
Schools	...	...	...	...	52
Drains tested (new)	...	...	...	...	26
Cesspools	...	...	...	...	53
Verminous premises	...	...	...	...	284
Council house applicants	...	...	...	...	43
Rats Order	...	...	...	...	24
Gipsy encampment	...	...	...	...	78
Refuse heaps and accumulations	...	...	...	...	129
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	728
Animals in unfit state	...	...	...	...	1
Total					10,431

NUISANCES ABATED AND OTHER REPAIRS.

Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	29
Broken W.C. pans replaced	...	...	...	16
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	133
Ceilings whitened	...	...	...	173
Cesspool covers repaired, renewed or sealed	...	...	...	5
Chimney pots replaced	...	...	...	7
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	19
Choked drains cleared	...	...	...	491
Coppers repaired, rebuilt or provided	...	...	...	46
Doors or frames repaired	...	...	...	59
Door locks or fasteners repaired	...	...	...	19
Doors provided or renewed	...	...	...	8
Drainage of old buildings relaid	...	...	...	178
Drains part relaid	...	...	...	34
Drains repaired	...	...	...	6
Drains ventilated	...	...	...	1
Fire grates repaired or renewed	...	...	...	85
Floors repaired or cleansed...	...	...	...	89
Flues repaired	...	...	...	8
Flushing cisterns repaired	...	...	...	28
Flushing cisterns provided	...	...	...	9
Gutters or downpipes cleared	...	...	...	32
Gutters or downpipes re-hung or repaired	...	...	...	113
Gutters or downpipes provided	...	...	...	28
Inspection pits provided	...	...	...	2
Interiors cleansed	...	...	...	138

Keeping animals in unfit state	...	...	...	16
Manure pits provided	...	...	...	2
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	225
Sashcords repaired	...	...	...	89
Sinks provided or renewed	...	...	...	30
Sink waste pipes provided	...	...	...	39
Sink wastepipes repaired	...	...	...	10
Stables drained	...	...	...	1
Stables abolished	...	...	...	1
Stairs or treads repaired	...	...	...	21
Wash-houses rebuilt	...	...	...	11
Walls repaired	...	...	...	209
W.C pans re-set	...	...	...	7
W.C. structures rebuilt	...	...	...	8
W.C. seats or risers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	12
W.C. structures repaired	...	...	...	10
Weather boarding or external walls repaired	...	...	...	106
Windows re-glazed	...	...	...	19
Window frames, sashes, sills, etc., repaired	...	...	...	244
Yard gullies renewed	...	...	...	5
Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	21
Verminous bedding or premises cleansed	...	...	...	72
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	134
House drains connected to sewer	...	...	...	26
Houses reconditioned	...	...	...	14

W. HUGHES,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, Laundries and Homework.

1.—Inspection.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	52	4	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	95	14	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—	—
Total	147	18	—

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars	No. of Defects.			Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness	8	8	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of floors	8	6	—	—
Other Nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation { insufficient	1	1	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—
{ not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act :				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses	—	—	—	—
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are not included in Part 3 of this report)	—	—	—	—
Total	18	16	—	—

3.—Homework.

Wearing Apparel making, etc.	Outworkers' Lists						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists	Outwork in Unwhole- some Premises		Outwork in infected premises	
	Sending once in the year.			Sending twice in the year.				Instances	Notices Served	Instances	Notices Served.
	Lists.	Contractors.	Workmen.	Lists.	Contractors.	Workmen.					
	-	-	-	13	7	152	13	-	-	1	1
Total ...	-	-	-	13	7	152	13	-	-	1	1

4.—Registered Workshops.

Class.	Number.
Tenement Workshops	—
Workshop Bakehouses	8
Domestic Workshops	15
Laundries (Workshops)	2
Other Workshops	55
Total number of Workshops on Register	80

5.—Other Matters.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Acts	I
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Acts :—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	4
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	—
Other Matters	4
Underground bakehouses :—	
Certificates granted during the year... ..	—
In use at the end of the year	—

Section D

HOUSING

I. INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES.

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses <i>inspected</i> for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	812
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose...	1,192
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under the preceding heading) which were <i>inspected</i> and <i>recorded</i> under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	186
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose...	1,284
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	176
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	10

II. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of <i>informal</i> action by the Local Authority or their officers	138
--	-----

III. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

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

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	... ..	194
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :		
(a) By owners	... ..	171
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	... ..	—

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

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	... ..	60
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	... ..	40

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

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	... ..	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined—the tenement or room having been rendered fit	... ..	—
Total number of houses owned by the Local Authority	... ..	486

NEW HOUSES.

Plans submitted	... ..	175
Number built during 1935	... ..	247
Of these the number erected by the Local Authority was...	... ..	112

CLEARANCE AREAS.

Since the passing of the Housing Act, 1930, the following have been dealt with :—

	<i>Area.</i>		<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>
1932.	Brook, No. 1	...	35	152
1934.	King Street, No. 1	...	5	27
1934.	„ „ No. 2	...	30	142
1934.	Brook, No. 2	...	5	27
1934.	„ No. 3	...	5	28
1934.	„ No. 4	...	3	20
1934.	Russell and Caroline Squares	...	28	94
1934.	Middleton Square	...	11	35
1934.	Whittaker Street	...	14	56
1935.	Brook, No. 5	...	11	33
1935.	Best Street	...	67	311
1935.	Lower Mount	...	12	41
1935.	Rhode Street	...	8	27
Total			234	993

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

Total number reported up to the end of

1935	140
Demolished	55
Rendered fit	13
Awaiting demolition	72

DISINFESTATION.

Much of the old and insanitary property is infested with bugs, and before tenants are transferred to new houses, furniture and other effects are disinfested.

This is the most important part of the process.

There is a tendency to rely too much on fumigation and to call in the assistance of the Health Department to remedy conditions which in many instances are the fault of the tenant, and which a more liberal use of soap and water and the scrubbing brush would go far to prevent.

Section E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY.

The bulk of the milk consumed in the district comes in by rail, chiefly from the south-western part of the country.

There are 9 registered cow-keepers in Chatham, with 16 cow-sheds and from 160 to 170 cows. There is one accredited milk producer, one purveyor of certified milk, and one purveyor of pasteurised milk. A large quantity of sterilised milk in bottles is sold by various purveyors. The number of these is given in the Statement of the Sanitary Inspector.

All farms and dairies are frequently visited and inspected. A quarterly inspection of all milch cows is made by the Council's Veterinary Officer.

The number of samples of milk examined for bacterial content during 1935 was 20.

In three instances the standard was unsatisfactory, but interviews with the proprietors resulted in improvement of methods.

Arrangements have been effected for a regular monthly bacteriological examination of the pasteurised milk supplied to children in elementary schools.

Three samples of mixed milk from local cow-keepers revealed no evidence of tuberculous infection.

Milk is primarily a food rather than a beverage and whether we regard it from its nutritive aspect, or that it is and must be the staple diet of infants and invalids, its purity, quantity and price are of the highest public importance. The secret of success is a high degree of cleanliness from start to finish—in production, storage, transport and delivery.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

A close supervision is kept over all places dealing in food supplies. In regard to meat, the fixed hours for slaughtering render it possible for an inspector to be present. Nearly 20 tons of unsound meat was surrendered during the year, much of it being so treated owing to the vigilance of the Inspector.

Particulars of the eight slaughterhouses registered or licensed are given in the Sanitary Inspector's Statement.

PUBLIC HEALTH MEAT REGULATIONS, 1924.

These are on the whole well observed. On one occasion a warning notice respecting an infringement of Article 21, relating to the transport of meat and live animals, was issued with good effect.

POTTED AND PRESERVED MEAT.

All such premises are registered and supervised.

ICE CREAM.

The Chatham Corporation Act, 1923, contains regulations governing the manufacture of this commodity, but the bulk of what is sold is produced by large firms operating over the country. The old and dirty methods of distribution have disappeared.

FRIED FISH.

This is regulated as an offensive trade, and is now entirely conducted with modern apparatus, which reduces nuisance to a minimum.

ADULTERATION.

Action taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and other Acts and Regulations designed to preserve the purity of foods, is by the County Police.

I am indebted to Superintendent Hickmott for the subjoined particulars of samples taken in Chatham during 1935 :—

Butter	17	New milk	112
Cocoa	1	Sterilised milk ...	11
Castor sugar	1	Gin	1
Baking powder	1	Whisky	2
Coffee	3	Cheese	1
Margarine	7	Cod liver oil	1
Lard	2	Tincture of iodine ...	1
Self Raising flour	2	Ammoniated tincture	
Mustard	1	of quinine	1
Jam	2	Brandy	1

Total : 168.

All the above were found correct.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Any necessary examinations are conducted at the County Laboratory at Maidstone.

One sample of suspected food was sent.

NUTRITION.

No special work has been undertaken.

Section F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

During the year 1935, the Borough has been comparatively free from notifiable infectious diseases, nor has there been any undue prevalence of the non-notifiable group.

Table (a) shows Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified, admitted to hospital, and Deaths during 1935.

- (b) Infectious Diseases during 1935 including Tuberculosis, classified according to ages.
- (c) Ward distribution of Infectious Diseases, including Tuberculosis, during 1935.
- (d) The number of cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases from 1926 to 1935.

(a) Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)
and Deaths during the year 1935

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Diphtheria	22	21	1
Scarlet Fever	44	36	—
Pneumonia	30	—	6
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	2	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—
Erysipelas	17	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica .	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	2	2	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—

(b) INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1935. (AGES.)

Age	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Erysip- elas	Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Enteric Fever	Tuberculosis	
							Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary
Under 1 year	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
1-2 years	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1
2-3 years	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	1
3-4 years	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	1
4-5 years	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	1
5-10 years	26	6	—	1	—	—	—	3
10-15 years	8	3	1	—	—	—	1	—
15-20 years	—	—	—	2	—	—	6	1
20-25 years	3	2	1	1	1	—	12	2
25-35 years	1	1	1	4	—	—	7	3
35-45 years	1	1	5	3	1	2	2	1
45-65 years	—	—	6	10	—	—	8	—
65 years up	—	—	2	3	—	—	2	—
Totals	44	22	17	30	2	2	38	14

(c) INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1935.
WARDS.

Ward	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Erysipelas	Pneu- monia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Enteric Fever	Tuberculosis	
							Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary
St. Mary's	7	2	2	3	—	—	4	1
St. John's	10	3	3	3	1	1	7	1
St. Michael's	4	—	3	6	—	—	9	4
St. Paul's	9	1	2	7	1	—	8	1
Luton	7	11	4	8	—	—	6	4
Christchurch	7	5	3	3	—	1	4	3
Totals	44	22	17	30	2	2	38	14

(d) TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
1926—35.

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Malaria	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia	Cerebro- Spinal Fever	Acute Polio- myelitis	Encephalitis Lethargica	Dysentery
1926	73	222	12	2	0	19	0	8	9	1	1	1	0
1927	123	252	6	2	7	17	0	8	24	0	0	0	0
1928	223	447	0	2	7	12	0	7	29	0	1	2	0
1929	61	98	6	3	4	13	1	14	24	5	0	2	0
1930	84	44	2	1	2	21	0	4	7	2	0	1	0
1931	58	26	2	2	6	11	0	1	20	0	1	0	0
1932	149	11	16	2	4	11	0	4	21	6	0	0	0
1933	146	25	2	1	1	10	0	2	29	2	0	0	0
1934	114	31	1	1	2	17	0	2	19	0	0	0	0
1935	44	22	2	—	2	17	0	0	30	0	0	0	0

LABORATORY WORK.

The number of specimens sent to the County Council Laboratory and the results are subjoined :—

	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Diphtheria Swabs	18	161	179
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli ...	107	198	305
Blood Test for Typhoid Fever	2	3	5
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	—	2	2
Urine for Tubercle	—	2	2
Hairs for Ringworm Parasite...	7	6	13
	<hr/> 134	<hr/> 372	<hr/> 506

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

For notifiable infectious diseases accommodation is available at St. William's Hospital, Rochester, and is used jointly by Chatham and Rochester. On a basis of 144 square feet per bed there is accommodation for 85 patients, and if necessary this could be extended on the present site. Full advantage is taken of the available facilities.

As regards Smallpox, if a case should occur an arrangement with the London County Council is in force for admission to the hospital at Joyce Green.

SCARLET FEVER.

Cases notified	44
Treated in hospital	36
Households affected	40
Deaths	none

The type of Scarlet Fever seen to-day is generally of a mild character, and wherever the home circumstances permit hospital isolation is not advocated. There is a widespread but mistaken idea that removal, disinfection, etc., are preventive of Scarlet Fever. They really have very slight effect, and are certainly useless to those exposed to infection before a patient is removed.

The great benefit attached to the hospital is efficient nursing, and the avoidance of complications.

In the subjoined Table are particulars of Scarlet Fever from 1916 to 1935.

Year	Cases Notified	Number Under 5 Years	Deaths	Treated in Hospital	Attack Rate per 1000 Population	Mortality per 1000	Percentage Removed to Hospital
1916	88	13	2	70	2.	.004	79
1917	52	8	—	43	1.2	—	83
1918	93	7	2	81	2.1	.004	87
1919	56	7	1	49	1.2	.002	88
1920	110	16	1	87	1.8	.002	80
1921	145	19	2	118	3.4	.004	81
1922	78	8	—	72	1.8	—	91
1923	60	9	1	58	1.3	.002	96
1924	44	12	—	32	1.0	—	70
1925	53	10	1	48	1.2	.002	90
1926	73	8	2	55	1.7	.004	75
1927	123	22	—	94	2.9	—	76
1928	223	29	1	93	5.	.002	42
1929	61	10	2	52	—	.004	85
1930	84	16	—	71	1.9	—	84
1931	58	8	1	48	1.3	.002	82
1932	149	21	—	103	3.4	—	69
1933	146	33	None	110	—	—	74
1934	114	22	3	91	2.5	.007	79
1935	44	5	0	36	.99	—	81.8

DIPHTHERIA.

Cases notified	...	...	...	22
Removed to hospital	...	...	...	21
Households affected	...	...	...	14
Deaths	...	...	...	1

Particulars of Diphtheria from 1916 to 1935 :—

Year	Cases notified	Deaths	Death Rate per cent. of those attacked
1916	76	3	4
1917	34	2	6
1918	31	1	3
1919	27	2	7
1920	261	13	5
1921	176	16	9
1922	61	6	10
1923	27	—	—
1924	14	—	—
1925	47	2	4
1926	222	17	7
1927	252	19	7
1928	447	30	6.7
1929	98	11	11.2
1930	44	1	2.3
1931	26	—	—
1932	11	—	—
1933	25	—	—
1934	31	1	3.2
1935	22	1	4.5

ANTITOXIN.

A supply of Antitoxin is kept at the Town Hall and at the Fire Station, and is available for Medical Practitioners at all hours of the day or night.

The number of units issued during 1935 was 712,000.

The essential for success is very prompt and early use in large doses.

IMMUNISATION FOR DIPHTHERIA.

Total New Cases during 1935	...	...	526
„ Immunised	...	...	482
„ Attendances	...	...	2,271

There were 46 cases who failed to attend the final Schick test ; 31 failed to continue treatment, and 3 failed to attend for a final inspection.

In 8 cases where immunity was not secured a further course of treatment was given.

In 43 cases over the age of 10 years a preliminary Schick test was performed ; 70 per cent. gave a positive reaction and were immunised.

The following new cases attended during 1935 :—

6 months to 12 months	One to Two years	Two to Three years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five years	Five to Six years	Six to Seven years	Seven to Eight years	Eight to Nine years	Nine to Ten years	Ten to Eleven years	Eleven to Twelve years	Twelve to Thirteen years	Thirteen to Fifteen years	Adults	Total
—	51	41	46	37	147	34	16	80	17	17	10	21	7	2	526

The methods used to secure public interest and attendances described in last year's Report have been continued.

As compared with past years, Diphtheria in Chatham is almost negligible. For a long series of years severe outbreaks of the disease occurred at intervals of four or five years. The last was in 1927-28, and during the past eight years the incidence has been very low.

Immunisation has been practised for six complete years, and including 165 children residing at the Medway Cottage Homes, a total of 3,119 children have been protected against Diphtheria.

During this period four cases of very mild Diphtheria were notified amongst children protected or partly protected.

The yearly figures are as follows :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Total New Cases ...	432	614	575	459	392	526
„ Immunised ...	388	560	561	405	359	482
„ Attendances	2,182	2,716	2,819	2,295	1,944	2,271

The Clinic is open once a week. Toxoid Antitoxin Mixture (T.A.M.) is used for all cases, and three injections at fortnightly intervals are given. In about three months after the date of the last protective dose a Schick test is carried out, and if a positive reaction is obtained a further course of injections is given of Toxoid Antitoxin Floccules (T.A.F.).

ENTERIC FEVER.

There were only two cases. Both were treated in hospital. There were no deaths.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

No cases were notified.

One death was stated to be due to Encephalitis Lethargica, which had occurred some years before.

SMALLPOX.

No cases.

VACCINATION.

The subjoined information has been supplied by the Vaccination Officer of the Medway Area, which includes Rochester and Chatham :—

Number of cases in the Birth Lists received from the Registrar of Births during the year	...	846
Number of certificates of successful vaccination received during the year	... ..	450
Number of certificates of postponement owing to the health of the child received during the year		13
Number of Statutory Declarations received during the year	... ..	350
Number of certificates of insusceptibility received during the year	... ..	4
Number of cases where parents have moved from the district	... ..	22
Number otherwise not found	... ..	24

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There have not been any deaths from the commoner diseases of childhood of this type.

MEASLES.

An outbreak of a mild type confined to a group of infant schools occurred in the spring.

No local action has been taken with regard to the use of Measles Serum for prophylaxis or attenuation.

INFLUENZA.

Very few cases have occurred. Two deaths were registered.

CANCER.

The local hospital affords facilities for the radium treatment of Cancer, and records are kept covering the history, form of treatment and results.

These will be submitted annually to the National Radium Commission.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action has been taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The treatment centre for this area is provided by the County Council. The following particulars have been kindly supplied by H. Nicol, Esq., F.R.C.S., Medical Officer in charge, and relate to the Medway Towns only.

Total New Cases:

Chatham ...	...	...	...	128
Rochester	...	...	...	66
Gillingham	...	...	...	72

The number of attendances by Chatham patients was 6,224.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

There were no cases reported during 1935.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Table showing New Cases and Mortality during 1935.

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
5 to 10 years	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 15 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20 years	4	2	—	1	1	1	—	—
20 to 25 years	8	4	—	2	1	3	—	—
25 to 35 years	5	3	—	1	1	3	—	—
35 to 45 years	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—
45 to 55 years	6	—	1	—	5	—	—	—
55 to 65 years	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 years up.	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	29	9	6	8	11	9	—	—

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.**Pulmonary.**

Total Notifications	...	...	...	38
By Private Practitioners	...	...	...	24
Hospitals	...	...	...	3
Tuberculosis Officer	...	...	...	6
Poor Law Institutions	...	...	...	1
Transferred from other districts	...	...	...	4

Non-Pulmonary.

Total Notifications	...	...	...	14
By Private Practitioners	...	...	...	5
Hospitals	...	...	...	3
Tuberculosis Officer	...	...	...	6
Poor Law Institutions	...	...	...	—
Transferred from other districts	...	...	...	—

Classification of Non-Pulmonary Cases.

Glandular	...	...	...	5
Bones and Joints	...	...	...	5
Peritoneum, etc.	...	...	...	4

Delay in Notification.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Notification Received.</i>	<i>Date of Death.</i>
C.B. ...	28.I.1935	29.I.1935

On January 1st, 1935, there were on the register :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	78	51	129
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	31	18	49

On December 31st, 1935, the numbers were :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	87	48	135
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18	14	32

The number of cases removed from the register during 1935 was :—

Pulmonary	...	...	33
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	31

Thirty-two of the above removals were presumed to be cured, as there was no record of continued treatment and five years had elapsed in the case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and three years in the case of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis since the Primary Notification.

Twenty-four had died and eight left the district.

There were seven deaths from unnotified cases of Tuberculosis.

On the whole, Notification is satisfactory and there is no wilful neglect to notify.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

Chatham Corporation Act, 1923.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Powers exist in the above Acts and Regulations for the compulsory removal to a hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis, and for prohibiting employment in the milk trade of any person suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Dr. Charles Roper has kindly supplied the following particulars of Chatham patients attending the Dispensary during 1935.

Number of new cases	...	...	...	154
Total attendances (old and new)	...	...	...	783
Number sent to institutions	...	...	...	48

Diagnosis—New Patients.

	<i>Excl. School Children.</i>	<i>School Children (5-14).</i>
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	41	—
Surgical Tuberculosis ...	6	2
Other diseases (including T. and A.) ...	11	2
No disease ...	62	25
Under observation, 31.12.35	3	2
	<hr/> 123	<hr/> 31

Institutions to which patients were sent during 1935:—

Lenham Sanatorium	...	...	...	13
Keycol Hill Sanatorium	...	...	...	8
Grosvenor Sanatorium	...	...	...	5
Eversfield Chest Hospital	...	...	...	1
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate	...	...	...	3
County Hospital, Chatham	...	...	...	9
Preston Hall, Aylesford	...	...	...	2
King George's Sanatorium, Bramshott	...	...	...	1
Dover Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	1
Old Manor House, Broadstairs	...	...	...	1
Alexandra Hospital, Swanley	...	...	...	2
Cranbrook Convalescent Home	...	...	...	1
Sevenoaks Hip Hospital	...	...	...	1
Total				48

RAINFALL IN 1935.

I am indebted to W. Coles Finch, Esq., for the following statement:—

Luton Waterworks, Chatham.

Rain Gauge { Diameter of funnel, 5 in.
 Height of top from ground, 3 ft.
 Height of ground above sea-level, 88 ft.

<i>Month.</i>	<i>Total Depth. Inches.</i>	<i>Greatest Fall in 24 hours. Inches.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
January	1.13	.22	11.1.35
February	3.55	.76	24.2.35
March	0.56	.23	17.3.35
April	2.94	.45	14.4.35
May	1.70	.48	24.5.36
June	2.13	.30	16.6.35
July	0.64	.31	20.7.35
August	2.54	.74	30.8.35
September	3.98	.99	16.9.35
October	3.08	.87	9.10.35
November	4.74	.85	12.11.35
December	2.77	.39	31.12.35

Total : 29.76 inches,

