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Public Health
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Borough of Dartford

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1951

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BOROUGH OF DARTFORD.

Annual Report for 1951 of the Medical Officer of Health

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,
OF THE BOROUGH OF DARTFORD.

September, 1952.

SIR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

I have the honour to submit the annual report on public health and sanitary conditions in the Borough of Dartford for the year 1951.

LIMITATIONS. Some of the data produced by a population of our size are represented by small numbers e.g. infant deaths number only 13. Chance plays a considerable part in the formation of these small numbers and therefore rates or conclusions drawn from them must be viewed with caution.

The table of causes of death compiled locally differs slightly from that provided by the Registrar General as the latter makes special inquiries from the certifying practitioner when classification is in doubt. The Registrar General's table will be used for purposes of discussion in this report but where age or social class are being considered we will have to use our own.

Other authorities have responsibilities in regard to the health of this Borough and this account as a report on the health of the community is therefore incomplete as only a portion of the relevant facts are in our possession.

SOCIAL CLASS. Deaths in England and Wales in the years 1930 to 1932 and the 1931 census showed that infant mortality in the families of unskilled labourers was more than double that in the professional classes while coronary and other diseases showed the converse. An attempt has been made here to classify our births and deaths on these lines in the hope that, although rough and ready, such records may after several years throw up some point of interest about the home or working environment.

If for example the health services serving this Borough maintain a low infant mortality in spite of a high proportion of Class V infants born, then our classification of births will give these services credit which they might otherwise miss.

Unfortunately we have no social classification of our population figure and this prevents us from calculating birth rates and death rates from different diseases for the different classes.

The Classification of Occupations 1950 of the General Register Office has been our guide and may be summarised:-

- Class I Professional etc. occupations:-
Barristers, architects, engineers, bank managers, company directors, commissioned officers, etc.
- Class II Intermediate occupations:-
Managers of retail Businesses, nurses, teachers, publicans, costing clerks, etc.
- Class III Skilled occupations:-
- (a) Mineworkers, hewers, getters, underground engine drivers, etc.
 - (b) Transport workers, bus drivers, engine drivers, shunters, signalmen, etc.
 - (c) Clerical workers, shorthand typists, secretaries, etc.
 - (d) Defence services, other ranks.
 - (e) Others. e.g. Blacksmiths, plumbers, fitters, bricklayers, plasterers, tailors, market gardeners, etc.
- Class IV Partly skilled occupations:-
- (a) Agricultural workers and gardeners.
 - (b) Others. e.g. Iron foundry labourers, solderers, brazers, stokers, etc.
- Class V Unskilled occupations:-
- (a) Building and dock labourers.
 - (b) Others. e.g. Porters, engineers' labourers, hawkers, kitchen hands.
- Class X No known gainful occupation.

Dependants in our tables have been classified according to the occupation of their breadwinners.

BIRTHS. The decline in the number of births discussed and 'explained' in the last report continued in 1951:-

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Births	729	816	722	656	594	562
Birth rate	19.7	21.5	18.1	16.2	14.0	13.4
Birth rate (England and Wales)	19.1	20.5	17.9	16.7	15.8	15.5

Illegitimate births numbered only 12 compared with 24 the previous year and gave an illegitimacy rate less than half that of England and Wales.

According to the present expectation of life at birth the births of 1951, if continued, would maintain a population of $283 \times 66 = 18,600$ males and $279 \times 71 = 19,600$ females = 38,200 persons.

Of the 562 births 527 were registered with the Local Registrars in Dartford and the Deputy Superintendent Registrar has kindly provided us with the following classification:-

Social status of father:

Class I	18	3%
Class II	66	12%
Class III	328	63%
Class IV	76	15%
Class V	34	7%
	<hr/> 522	<hr/> 100
Unclassified (illegitimate)	5	
	<hr/> 527	

Born at Home	88	17%
Born in hospital	<u>439</u>	<u>83%</u>
	527	100

In Kent according to a sample survey in 1951, 39% of babies were born at home. In Holland in 1950 81% of babies were born at home. The low percentage of Dartford babies born at home indicates the accessibility of the hospital services here and readiness to make full use of them.

DEATHS. In the beginning of 1951 England experienced an influenza epidemic and a marked feature of this was an increase in the number of deaths from all causes. Although large increases in pneumonia notifications and claims for sickness benefit showed that the epidemic reached this area, Dartford Borough not only avoided the expected increase in its 1951 death rate but showed a decrease:-

Death rates	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Borough	10.3	8.7	9.1	9.9	9.5
England and Wales	12.0	10.8	11.7	11.6	12.5

Quarterly number of deaths:-

Quarter	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	Year
1950	122	81	89	98	390
1951	134	80	64	94	372

The percentage of deaths over the ages of 65 and 75 were 64% and 37% respectively, i.e. the same as 1950.

174 deaths took place in hospital and 199 at home. For those aged 75 and over the deaths were 51 in hospital and 87 at home.

We have given, by percentages, the social status of those entering the Borough by birth in 1952 and it may for comparison be of interest to record a similar table of those leaving the Borough by death:-

	Males	Females	Total	%
Class I	4	14	18	5
Class II	23	20	43	12
Class III	90	87	176	48
Class IV	30	26	56	16
Class V	46	23	69	19
	<u>193</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>362</u>	<u>100</u>
Unclassified	6	5	11	—
	<u>199</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>373</u>	

CAUSES OF DEATH. The main causes of death - circulatory disease, cancer, 'strokes' and respiratory disease showed the percentage contributions to total deaths of 44%, 13%, 10% and 10%, which are akin to percentages of England and Wales.

Cancer deaths dropped from 76 in the previous year to 50, cancer of the lung dropping from 12 to 8 and giving a death rate from the disease of 0.2 compared with 0.46 in London, and 0.30 in England and Wales.

Coronary disease deaths dropped from 56 to 47 giving a death rate of 1.2 compared with 1.4 in London: 14 cases occurred in social class V and 6 cases under the age of 45.

DATA RELATING TO WELFARE OF MOTHERS AND NEWBORN. No deaths due to pregnancy or childbirth occurred. Still births increased from 8 to 10 but maintained a still birth rate below that of England and Wales (23) and London (20). Deaths under 4 weeks increased from 3 to 6.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE. All the infant deaths, except the two which were sudden, occurred in hospital. Two of the pneumonia deaths were primary in type and occurred suddenly in separate families, one without warning and the other the day after the onset of symptoms; their deaths occurred within a week of each other in the first fortnight of March. Both were previously considered to be robust babies.

The number of infant deaths increased from 10 to 13 but the infant mortality rate remained below that of England and Wales or London.

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

PNEUMONIA. The notifications rose from 14 in 1950 to 50 in 1951. Deaths from pneumonia increased from 9 to 16 and deaths from influenza from 4 to 6. Of the notifications of pneumonia 26 were notified as secondary to influenza, 38 were over 25 years of age and 25 occurred in the month of January. All these facts are part of the picture of the influenza epidemic which afflicted this country in the winter of 1950-51 and whose fringe touched Dartford Borough. It must be remembered that these notifications and deaths are of value only as indicators: not only is pneumonia a badly notified disease but deaths from influenza in the aged may be attributed on death certificates to other existing diseases whose harm they have augmented.

WHOOPING COUGH. Notifications increased from 49 in 1950 to 187 in 1951. Much of the increase was due to high incidence in the first quarter, the notifications in this quarter of the two years being 0 and 85 respectively. Although 58 cases occurred under the age of three there were no deaths.

MEASLES. The notifications of measles for the years 1950 and 1951 were 474 and 376 respectively. The decrease in the annual total is due to the fact that only the decline of the epidemic which started in Priory Ward the previous November was included in the year 1951.

	November	December	January	February	March	April
1950-51	138	288	161	58	44	20
1949-50	-	-	-	-	-	1

There were no deaths.

CHICKEN POX. Chicken pox had a romp round but knocked up only 258 not out, compared with 467 in 1950.

POLIOMYELITIS. There were ten cases of poliomyelitis notified and all were admitted to hospital. Five were paralytic. The monthly distribution was:-

June - 1, July - 3, August - 4, September - 1, October - 1.

They were all between 4 years and 12 years old with two exceptions aged 19 and 38 years. Two non-paralytic cases occurred in the same family, one paralytic case was a frequent contact of a paralytic case in the neighbouring district. Five of the cases lived in Brent Ward and eight had their homes east of the River Darent. There were no deaths. The number of notifications in 1950 was 6 paralytic and 8 non-paralytic with no deaths.

PARATYPHOID FEVER. The one case of paratyphoid fever was part of an outbreak of 37 cases occurring in this part of Kent, and in Sussex. Synthetic cream, from a source outside Dartford, was an article of consumption common to all these cases. The supply was withheld from the public while the manufacturing processes of this cream and the persons involved were subjected to examination. The source of infection of the synthetic cream was not discovered.

FOOD POISONING. A patient admitted to hospital for repeated attacks of

diarrhoea was found on bacteriological examination to be suffering from infection by *S. typhi* murium, a food poisoning organism. Duck eggs had been eaten in the past but none were available for examination. The other two householders were symptomless excretors of the organism. In hospital the patient in the next bed contracted the infection. Patient, family and hospital contact all cleared up on treatment.

In June the staff and children of five schools served with school dinner by one school canteen were afflicted with abdominal pain and diarrhoea. Most cases were mild and only one teacher and 24 children had not recovered sufficiently to return to school the day after the meal. Chocolate blanc mange with mock cream was the second course of this meal and these are likely materials for cultivation of food poisoning organisms. However bacteriological examination of the food handlers revealed no source of infection and a specimen of the meal (put aside and saved as routine) showed no food poisoning organism present.

The canteen preparing the meal was well run, modern and recently built.

TUBERCULOSIS. The number (35) of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis received during 1951 was the lowest received during the post-war years, the figures for previous years being 54, 67, 57, 50, 68. The reduction occurred in the young females, only 5 being notified under 35 years of age compared with 29 in 1950. Too much attention should not be paid to the reduction however, it may merely be due to defective notification. Deaths increased from 14 in 1950 to 15 in 1951. The register shows that about 1 in 80 of the Town's population are suffering from the disease. i.e. about one for every second bus load.

CONTROL OVER SOME INFECTIOUS DISEASES

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION. The number of primary inoculations done in those born since the beginning of 1949 was 439 which compared with the annual figure of births of 600 means that 73% of our infants received primary inoculations. Those entering school who were reimmunised numbered 342 which by similar comparison means that 57% received reinforcing inoculations. Unless the proportion of the population immunised is kept up to a level of 70% the prevention of epidemic diphtheria cannot be reasonably assured. With the decline in incidence of diphtheria and the consequent decrease in the number of persons who develop immunity through unnoticed infection the importance of inoculation as a means of protection is greatly increased.

This is the fourth year in succession in which no case of diphtheria has occurred.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX. The number of vaccinations showed a small increase on previous years. The acceptance rate contains assumptions in its calculation and all the methods of calculation leave one uneasy in regard to their reliability. The workings are therefore shown in full:-

- (a) The number of births in 1951 was 562 \therefore the number of infants under 1 year of age on 31st December, 1951 was 562.
Average age of infant vaccination is $4\frac{1}{2}$ months \therefore number of infants under 1 year of age eligible for vaccination born in 1951 was $562 \times \frac{7\frac{1}{2}}{12} = 352$
Returns show 255 vaccinated out of 352 eligible \therefore acceptance rate
 $= \frac{255}{352} \times 100 = 73\%$

352

Acceptance rate for 1950 by this method was 62%.

- (b) Returns show number vaccinated in 1951 under 5 years of age on December 31st was 395.

By sample survey 96% of these can be assumed to have been vaccinated before their first birthday = 377.

Infants eligible are those born between mid August 1950 and 1951 = 580.

Of these 377 were vaccinated \therefore Acceptance rate = $\frac{377}{580} \times 100 = 65\%$.

- (c) 255 who were under 1 year on 31st December, 1951 were vaccinated i.e. 255 vaccinations done under 1 year of age in 1951.

Infants eligible are those born in the 12 months ending 30th June, 1951 = 580.

255 were vaccinated out of 580 eligible \therefore Acceptance rate = $\frac{255}{580} \times 100$

= 44%.

The last method which is faulty in the second premise seems to be followed in the Ministry's report for 1950 and the rate for England and Wales calculated thereby is 24%.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA - WATER. Mention was made in the last report that the absence of fluorine in our water supply might deny our children of a means of protection against the decay of their teeth. The matter has been taken up with the Ministry who are awaiting the report of their team studying the subject in the U.S.A. In the meantime the following extracts from recent publications may be of interest:-

'Every year that fluoridation is postponed many thousands of children are deprived of the dental benefits which they might otherwise have obtained'. American Inter-Association Committee on Health, March 1952.

'Further experiments are unnecessary and would only delay the substantial benefits which can be expected from fluoridation of water supplies in this country'. Director of water examination, Metropolitan Water Board, May 10th, 1952.

'Mass medication is quite immoral whatever the argument for any particular medicine might be'. Vice-Chairman of British Housewives League, May 31st, 1952.

HOUSING. The building rate of houses in the Borough averages about 200 a year and if the expectation of life of a modern house is 70 years this building rate will, after 70 years, keep us equipped with $70 \times 200 = 14,000$ houses i.e. 3,000 above the present number. We have already calculated that our present birth rate will at that time result in the diminution of the population by 2,000. In 70 years therefore with more houses for a smaller population our housing problem should be solved. I apologise for this fantasy but anything that seems cheerful in the present grim housing shortage is perhaps worthy of mention.

A summary of the work of the Council's Sanitary Inspectors is given below in the report of the Council's Chief Sanitary Inspector. Those needing guidance for refreshment will find therein an account of the flora and fauna of Dartford's overspill beer.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and encouragement during the year under review and the staff of the Public Health Department for their willing co-operation.

I am, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. HUDSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area (acres)	4,234
Population (Registrar-General's estimated mid-year home population) 1951	40,050
Population (Census 1931)	28,928
Population (Census 1951)	40,050 40,544
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1951, according to Rate Books)	10,968
Rateable value	£326,395
Sum represented by ld. rate	£1,324

The age and sex distribution is shown to be akin to that of England and Wales as a whole by the comparability factors. The comparability factor for births, governed by the proportion of women aged 18 to 44 years is 0.96. That for deaths, governed by the proportion of all age groups, is 1.02. The crude birth or death rate of any local area multiplied by its comparability factor makes it comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales and with that for another local area which has been adjusted by its own comparability factor.

No change has occurred in the social conditions since an attempt was made to describe them in the report for 1950. The following figures may act as indicators for 1951:-

Cases dealt with by N.S.P.C.C. :

Neglect	21
Advice sought	8
Ill treatment	2
Moral danger	<u>2</u>
Adults affected	47
Children affected	63

Unemployed on December 31st, 1951 (Dartford Borough and Dartford Rural) .. 150

Percentage uptake welfare vitamin preparations 30

Approximate value of drugs and appliances supplied by general medical services £40,000

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1951.

LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	277	273	550
Illegitimate	6	6	12
	<u>283</u>	<u>279</u>	<u>562</u>

Crude Live birth rate per 1,000 home population 14.0
 Birth rate adjusted for age and sex by comparability factor .. 13.4
 Crude birth rate, England and Wales 15.5

STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	3	7	10
Illegitimate	0	0	0
Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			17.7
Still birth rate, England and Wales (live and still) births			22.6

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.

	Males 199	Females 173	Total 372
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated home population	9.3
Death rate adjusted for age and sex by comparability factor	9.5
Crude death rate England and Wales	12.5

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES 0

Death rate from puerperal causes England and Wales per 1,000 live and still births	0.79
--	------

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Age	Males	Females	Total
Under 4 weeks	3	3	6
4 weeks and under 1 year	5	2	7
Under 1 year	8	5	13

All infants dying under 1 year were legitimate.

Death rate per 1,000 live births, Dartford Borough	23.1
Death rate per 1,000 live births, London South Eastern Region	24.1
Death rate per 1,000 live births, England and Wales	29.6
Death rate per 1,000 live births, Sweden	21
Death rate per 1,000 live births, Irish Republic	46

CAUSES OF DEATH

TOTAL

AGE AT DEATH

		Under one week	One month	Two months	Three months	Eleven months
Congenital Malformation	5	2	2	1	-	1
Pneumonia	3	2	2	1	-	-
Prematurity	2	2	-	-	-	-
Injury at Birth	2	2	-	-	-	-
Inhalation of Milk	1	-	-	-	1	-
	13	6	4	1	1	1

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO SEX.

Registrar General's Return.

	Male.	Female.	Persons.
All causes	199	173	372
Tuberculosis, respiratory	13	2	15
Tuberculosis, other	0	0	0
Syphilitic disease	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0
Meningococcal infections	0	0	0
Acute poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	0	2

	Male.	Female.	Persons.	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1	3	30
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	8	0	8	
Malignant neoplasm, breast	1	6	7	
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	3	3	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	15	12	27	
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	2	
Diabetes	1	2	3	
Vascular lesions of nervous system.. .. .	14	22	36	36
Coronary disease, angina	27	20	47	165
Hypertension with heart disease	6	6	12	
Other heart disease	40	46	86	
Other circulatory disease	9	11	20	
Influenza	4	2	6	
Pneumonia	7	9	16	37
Bronchitis	11	7	18	
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	0	3	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	1	4	
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	2	2	
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	4	7	
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	0	1	
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0	0	
Congenital malformations	1	3	4	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	20	10	30	
Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	3	
All other accidents	3	1	4	
Suicide	2	1	3	
Homicide and operations of war	0	0	0	

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO AGE.

Compiled Locally.

	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks to 1 year	1 - 2	2 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 55	55 - 65	65 - 75	75 +	All Ages
All causes	6	7	1	4	5	5	5	19	32	51	100	138	373
Tuberculosis, respiratory						2	1	2	4	2	3	1	15
Tuberculosis, other													0
Syphilitic disease													0
Diphtheria													0
Whooping Cough													0
Meningococcal infections													0
Acute poliomyelitis													0
Measles													0
Other infective and parasitic diseases					1	1							2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach											2	1	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus									3	2	3		8
Malignant neoplasm, breast										4	2		6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus									2				2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms			1					3	2	4	12	4	26
Leukaemia, aleukaemia			1										1

	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks to 1 year	1 - 2	2 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 55	55 - 65	65 - 75	75 +	All Ages
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Vascular lesions, nervous system ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	16	13	35
Coronary disease, angina	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	13	12	16	50
Hypertension with heart disease ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	4	7
Other heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	8	19	60	91
Other circulatory disease	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	4	5	10	22
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	4
Pneumonia	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	2	6	17
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	9	18
Other diseases, respiratory system ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	4
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Nephritis, nephrosis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	5	-	9
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Congenital malformation	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	-	-	1	-	1	4	4	4	4	4	7	29
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
All other accidents	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	4
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	3
Homicide and operations of war ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

CAUSES OF DEATHS AT AGES 75 YEARS AND OVER.

	Male . 55						Female . 82					
	Persons	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94	95 +	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94	95 +	
All causes	138	23	21	9	1	1	27	33	19	4	-	
Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
Diabetes	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Vascular lesions, nervous system	13	-	-	1	1	-	4	1	5	1	-	
Coronary disease, angina ..	16	3	3	-	-	-	4	5	1	-	-	
Hypertension with heart disease	4	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Other heart disease	60	9	7	5	-	-	10	18	10	1	-	
Other circulatory diseases	10	1	2	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	-	
Influenza	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pneumonia	6	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	
Bronchitis	9	1	2	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	1	3	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	
All other accidents	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Suicide	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO SOCIAL CLASS

	Total		I		II		IIIa		IIIb		IIIc		IIId		IIIe		IVa		IVb		Va		Vb		X	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All causes	199	174	4	14	23	20	6	3	8	13	6	11	6	7	64	52	10	4	20	22	10	2	36	21	6	5
Tuberculosis, resp.	13	2	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Other inf. & paras. dis. ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Mal. neoplasm, stomach ..	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Mal. neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Mal. neoplasm, breast	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Mal. neoplasm, uterus	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Mal. & Lym. Neoplasms	15	11	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	3	2	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	4	-	-	1
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Vasc. lesions, nerv. sys. ..	14	21	2	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	6	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	4	1	2
Coronary dis., angina.	29	21	-	-	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	5	9	1	-	4	4	3	-	8	3	-	1
Hypertension with ht. dis. ..	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other heart disease	42	49	1	7	2	4	-	-	3	2	-	2	1	5	17	13	4	2	2	5	2	2	9	6	1	1
Other circulatory disease ..	9	13	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
Influenza	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Pneumonia	8	9	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Bronchitis	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	-	1	1	2	2	2	-	2	2	-	-
Other diseases, respiratory sys.	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis & diarr.	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis, nephrosis	3	6	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformation ..	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	19	10	-	1	4	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	7	4	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	3	-
Motor vehicle accidents ..	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
All other accidents	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1951.

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	148 Smaller Towns (Resident population 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County	Dartford Rural District	Dartford Borough
BIRTHS: Rates per 1,000 Home Population						
Live Births	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8	16.2	13.4
Still Births	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37	0.32	0.25
DEATHS:						
All causes	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1	11.4	9.5
Typhoid and paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00
Whooping cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38	0.21	0.38
Influenza	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23	0.16	0.15
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61	0.61	0.40
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected):						
Typhoid fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.03
Meningococcal infection	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10	0.72	0.82
Whooping cough	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11	3.23	4.67
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.11	0.30
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64	16.98	9.54
Pneumonia	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72	0.80	1.25
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.11	0.12
Non-paralytic	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.15
Food poisoning	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23	0.22	0.05
DEATHS: Rates per 1,000 Live Births						
All causes under 1 year of age	29.6	33.9	27.6	26.4	22.6	23.1
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7	1.7	0.00
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected): Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.						
Puerperal fever and pyrexia	10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90	1.70	3.50

TREATMENT SERVICES AND PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES.

There has been no major change in these services since an attempt was made to outline them in our last annual report.

LABORATORY SERVICES.

The laboratory examinations were carried out at the Public Health and County Analyst's Laboratories at Maidstone and also at the Pathological Laboratories of the Dartford Group of Hospitals.

The following specimens were submitted for examination:-

Public Health and County Analyst's Laboratories:

Water (Bacteriological)	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Water (Chemical)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Milk (Bacteriological)	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Food and Drug samples	..	..	..	..	..	..	129
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Miscellaneous foods for bacteriological examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

Laboratory of Dartford Group of Hospitals:

Food for infection	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Faeces	..	..	..	..	..	..	96

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

No change has occurred since our last annual report in the water supply to the dwellings in the Borough which is excellent in bacteriological quality. The 4 quarterly bacteriological samples and one chemical sample taken on consumers' premises by the Council's Sanitary Inspectors gave good results.

The number of wells supplying either industry or institutional populations has been reduced from 11 to 10, one well having been found polluted and a mains supply being substituted. 10 bacteriological samples taken from these wells showed 8 to be satisfactory and 2 unsatisfactory; of 2 chemical samples taken 1 was unsatisfactory. All three unsatisfactory samples were from the industrial supply referred to above, which is no longer being used for drinking purposes.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The water carriage system is general and the district is sewered, the sewage being treated at the West Kent Outfall Works at Long Reach. Apart from the construction of the new sewers for the New Temple Hill housing estate there was no extension of the sewerage system during the year.

80 dwellings have water closets drained to cesspools and 23 houses and five caravans used as permanent dwellings are provided with pail or chemical closets. There are also 12 factory premises in the more rural areas not connected to the sewer, of these one has its own sewage disposal plant, one a septic tank system, 4 are drained to cesspools and 6 are provided with chemical closets. Those who use pail closets have to make their own arrangements for the disposal of the contents. Cesspools are emptied by the cleansing department on repayment.

HOUSING.

There has been no complete survey of the housing accommodation in the Borough and the number of dwellings unfit for human habitation in various degrees has not been assessed. The last overcrowding survey was completed in 1936 and is

now out of date. As is well known, the shortage of fit houses is grave, and serious, if not Statutory, overcrowding is common.

An account of the action taken to obtain the repair of existing dwellings will be found in the report of the Council's Chief Sanitary Inspector. One house was demolished during 1951.

The following dwellings have been completed in the last three years:-

	1948	1949	1950	1951
By Corporation:				
Traditional (including flats)	138	58	201	155
Non-traditional	69	0	0	0
By Private Enterprise:				
New houses	28	19	28	19
Bomb damaged houses re-built	122	4	1	0
	<u>357</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>174</u>

The dwellings built by the Corporation in 1951 were as follows:-

Two bedroom houses	6
Three bedroom houses	94
Three bedroom houses for tubercular cases ..	2
Four bedroom houses	5
Four bedroom flats	26
Two bedroom flats	18
Three bedroom flats	4
	<u>155</u>

Number of applicants on the waiting list at the end of
December 1969

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1951.

DISEASE	TOTAL	0-1	1-3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45+
Scarlet Fever.. .. .	33	-	1	10	18	3	1	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	50	-	1	1	9	1	-	12	26
Erysipelas	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	8
Chicken pox	260	5	21	44	159	18	10	3	-
Measles	382	11	84	146	127	6	3	5	-
Whooping cough	187	10	48	62	63	2	-	1	1
Dysentery	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Polio-myelitis:									
Paralytic	5	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	5	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-
Scabies	7	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	3
Acute Infective Encephalitis	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Para typhoid	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Puerperal pyrexia	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Malaria	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

None of the food poisoning cases was notified.

The following non-notifiable diseases were reported from the schools:-

Mumps	36
German Measles	5
Influenza	5
Impetigo	3
Head Lice:	

Boys	16
Girls	133

In the above, the following cases occurred in Institutions:-

Measles	6
Chicken pox	2
Dysentery	5
Pneumonia	1
Puerperal pyrexia	2
Scabies	3

Distribution of Measles, Chicken Pox, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough and Pneumonia, 1951.

MEASLES

	St. Alban's	Town	Brent	Highfield	Priory	Heath	Total Borough
January	10	25	19	24	46	37	161
February	1	3	2	10	29	13	58
March	3	6	1	7	18	9	44
April	3	2	4	2	2	7	20
May	-	1	19	2	4	2	28
June	2	5	3	11	7	2	30
July	2	3	1	9	5	-	20
August	2	1	1	5	-	-	9
September	1	-	-	2	-	-	3
October	-	1	-	-	1	1	3
November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FOR YEAR	24	47	50	72	112	71	376

CHICKEN POX

	St. Alban's	Town	Brent	Highfield	Priory	Heath	Total Borough
January	10	-	1	3	1	7	12
February	-	11	1	9	-	-	21
March	2	11	-	29	3	1	46
April	-	3	3	3	2	3	14
May	-	-	1	-	1	1	3
June	4	1	2	1	-	-	8
July	4	-	3	2	4	1	14
August	4	3	9	-	3	-	19
September	-	1	3	-	1	1	6
October	-	3	-	1	1	1	6
November	-	12	2	30	5	3	52
December	2	7	1	24	20	3	57
TOTAL FOR YEAR	16	52	26	102	41	21	258

SCARLET FEVER

	St. Alban's	Town	Brent	Highfield	Priory	Heath	Total Borough
January	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
February	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
March	-	1	1	-	4	-	6
April	-	-	-	1	3	-	4
May	1	1	-	1	2	-	5
June	-	-	2	-	2	-	4
July	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
August	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
September	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
October	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
December	1	-	-	-	-	5	6
TOTAL FOR YEAR	2	3	3	4	16	5	33

WHOOPING COUGH

	St. Alban's	Town	Brent	Highfield	Priory	Heath	Total Borough
January	3	1	1	5	5	2	17
February	2	1	6	4	3	2	18
March	12	11	4	11	11	1	50
April	9	5	9	7	11	-	41
May	-	4	2	6	2	-	14
June	1	3	-	4	3	2	13
July	-	5	3	1	1	3	13
August	-	-	-	2	4	1	7
September	-	1	3	-	3	2	9
October	-	1	2	1	-	-	4
November	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FOR YEAR	27	32	30	41	44	13	187

PNEUMONIA

	St. Alban's	Town	Brent	Highfield	Priory	Heath	Total Borough
January	3	-	8	4	2	7	24
February	1	-	1	2	1	-	5
March	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
April	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
May	3	1	1	-	-	1	6
June	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
July	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
August	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
September	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
October	-	-	-	3	1	-	4
November	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
December	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL FOR YEAR	9	1	13	10	8	8	49

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table gives details of the cases notified and deaths occurring during the year:-

		NEW CASES				DEATHS			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 1	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	..	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	..	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	..	3	1	-	1	-	2	-	-
20 - 25	..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	..	2	2	3	1	1	-	-	-
35 - 45	..	4	1	1	1	2	-	-	-
45 - 55	..	7	3	-	-	4	-	-	-
55 - 65	..	4	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
65 and upwards		2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
TOTALS	..	25	10	6	5	13	2	-	-

13 of the 46 cases of tuberculosis notified during 1951, and 15 cases notified previous to that year were removed to Sanatoria for treatment.

Previous notification of the disease was not received with regard to four of the deaths occurring during the year. In two of these cases diagnosis was only made at post mortem.

The following is a statement of the number of cases on the Register at the beginning and end of the year:-

		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number on Register at commencement of year	..	228	158	35	41	462
Number on Register at end of year	..	237	165	33	36	471

CONTROL OVER SOME INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the following figures for children immunised against diphtheria:-

	Primary Inoculations	Re-inforcing Inoculations	Estimated Population*
1951			
0 - 4 years	454	770	3,285
5 - 14 years	106	545	5,309
1950			
0 - 4 years	523	30	3,473
5 - 14 years	77	230	5,544

The number of children of 0 - 14 years of age on December 31st, who had completed a course of diphtheria immunisation at any time before that date:-

					Estimated Population *
1951	..	..	..	7,526	8,594
1950	..	..	..	7,322	9,017

* These estimates of mid-year child populations have been provided by the Registrar General and are reproduced here with the permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

Small Pox Vaccinations.

1951

Age at 31st December	... 0 - 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15+	Total
Number vaccinated	... 255	140	46	40	481
Number re-vaccinated	... -	3	21	123	147

1950

Number vaccinated	... 231	143	22	20	416
Number re-vaccinated	... -	2	11	66	79

Surveillance of Small Pox Contacts.

One contact from Brighton and one from S.S. 'Ranchi' were under surveillance in 1950.

Treatment of Scabies.

4 cases (2 males and 2 females) were treated at the cleansing station in West Hill Hospital.

Venereal Diseases.

The following figures of new cases attending during 1951 have kindly been supplied by the Special Clinic:-

Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	4
Other conditions	..	..	..	..	..	23

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF DARTFORD.

SIR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report, which includes a summary of the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1951.

INSPECTIONS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Complaints and Routine Visits in Connection with Nuisances.

640 complaints were investigated during the year. The figure includes 231 complaints in connection with obstructions of drainage systems, the drains concerned being cleared by the Public Health Department's labourer. Of the remaining complaints, 23 were in connection with the verminous condition of premises, 9 in connection with wasps nests and 10 related to the keeping of animals. Many complaints were made to the Sanitary Inspectors whilst carrying out their routine duties.

Figures in the following table relate to notices served or complied with between the 1st January and 31st December, 1951:-

Preliminary Notices Served ..	464	Complied with ..	476
Statutory Notices Served ..	68	Complied with ..	54

Dustbins.

In relation to the supply of dustbins, the practice of obtaining information from the owners and occupiers by means of questionnaire was continued during the early part of the year and each case was decided on its merits.

This procedure did not prove entirely successful and decisions reached by the Council after most careful consideration were liable, upon appeal, to be reversed by the Magistrates Court. The Council, after very careful consideration agreed in principle that dustbins should be provided by the Council and that the method of meeting the cost of providing the bins should be considered further and a decision reached before the 1st April, 1952.

Eradication of Vermin.

During the year disinfestation was carried out at 43 premises.

Infestation by bed bugs is normally dealt with by means of a liquid spray containing D.D.T. and Pyrethrum, supplemented in the case of old and dilapidated properties, by D.D.T. 'smokes'.

Wasps nests were treated with Magnesium Cyanide.

TABLE OF NUISANCES REMEDIED AND REPAIRS EFFECTED.

Accumulations of refuse removed	12
Accumulations of manure removed	4
Animals - Nuisances abated	6
Brickwork (a) repaired	35
(b) repointed or rendered	32
Ceilings (a) cleansed	5
(b) repaired	57
Cesspools (a) emptied	3
(b) repaired	1
Cooking apparatus repaired or renewed	3
Coppers repaired or renewed	10
Doors - frames or fittings repaired or renewed	32
Drains (a) cleared by service of notice	13
(b) cleared by Department	218
(c) reconstructed	4
(d) repaired	44
(e) gully fenders repaired	9
(f) inspection chambers provided	2
(g) inspection chambers repaired	20
(h) vent shafts or fresh air inlets repaired	14
Dustbins provided	24
Fireplaces (a) grates provided	0
(b) other repairs	29
Floors (a) floorboards repaired	27
(b) floor joists repaired	7
(c) sub-floor ventilation improved	5
(d) solid floors repaired	1
Roofs (a) repaired	144
(b) stripped and re-roofed	0
(c) eavesgutters repaired	71
(d) down pipes repaired	30
Sinks (a) sinks renewed	3
(b) sink waste pipe renewed	12
Stairs (a) new treads or risers	0
(b) handrails provided	2
Walls (a) cleansed and re-decorated	11
(b) plaster repaired	101
(c) dampness abated	110
Water supply (a) taps, pipes, etc., repaired	19
(b) water storage tanks repaired or renewed	10
Windows (a) frames, sashes or casements repaired	79
(b) glazing	21
(c) sashcords, etc., repaired	20
W.C.'s (a) flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	36
(b) W.C. pans renewed	15
(c) W.C. seats repaired or renewed	9
Woodwork removed for disinfestation	20
Yard paving (a) repaired	16
(b) re-drained	20
Miscellaneous defects not included above	64

Drainage Work.

Number of drains tested by water - new buildings	110
Number of drains tested by water - extensions to existing buildings	200
Other drains tested, smoke, chemical, etc.	36
Total	346

Infectious Diseases.

Visits and investigations by Sanitary Inspectors	173
Premises disinfected (Tuberculosis)	38
Premises disinfected (all other infections)	39
Library books disinfected	55

Atmospheric Pollution.

Nineteen thirty-minute observations of factory chimneys were made during the year, forty one minor observations or other visits were made in connection with atmospheric pollution. Two factories sought advice from the Fuel Efficiency Department of the Ministry of Fuel and Power and some improvement resulted.

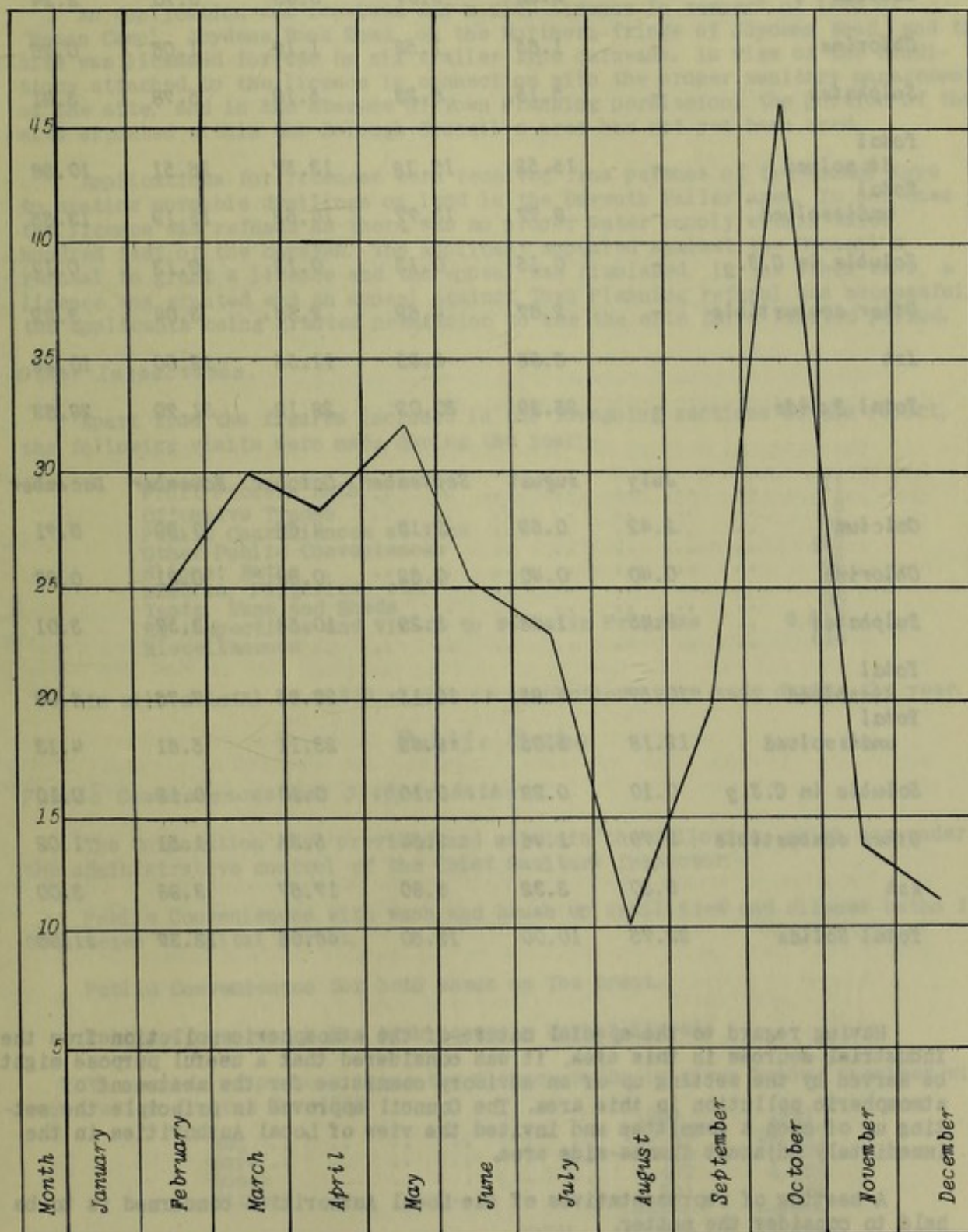
The standard atmospheric pollution deposit gauge which is situated at Bow Arrow Hospital on the Council's eastern boundary continues to provide interesting data which is set out in the accompanying graph and tables. It is interesting to note the relationship between the amount of the deposit and wind direction. In this connection, it is felt that the picture of atmospheric pollution in this area was incomplete as the only other Local Authority making observations in the area is the Dartford Rural District Council, with a deposit gauge situated at the Southern Hospital, Darenth, approximately one and a half miles South East of Bow Arrow Hospital.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

WIND DIRECTION AND RAINFALL

	January	February	March	April	May	June
N.E.	-	-	-	-	-	23.0%
E.S.	-	-	-	-	-	7.0%
S.W.	-	-	-	-	-	33.0%
W.N.	-	-	-	-	-	15.0%
Calm	-	-	-	-	-	21.0%
Rainfall inches	-	4.96	2.1	2.72	1.88	0.52
	July	August	September	October	November	December
N.E.	12.0%	0.5%	17.5%	23.0%	8.6%	0.76%
E.S.	12.0%	16.8%	19.3%	24.7%	53.5%	14.3%
S.W.	38.3%	59.3%	33.5%	11.9%	16.1%	51.1%
W.N.	19.2%	11.2%	14.7%	25.7%	5.0%	13.2%
Calm	17.0%	12.2%	15.0%	13.6%	17.0%	15.2%
Rainfall inches	22.56	2.55	2.30	0.83	3.11	1.71

TOTAL MONTHLY DEPOSIT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION **(TONS PER SQUARE MILE)**



ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSIT GAUGE
MONTHLY DEPOSIT IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE

	January	February	March	April	May	June
Calcium	-	2.83	5.07	3.03	3.70	2.24
Chlorine	-	1.65	1.52	1.17	1.06	0.76
Sulphates	-	5.15	6.23	5.10	5.78	3.91
Total dissolved	-	15.52	16.18	13.57	16.51	10.98
Total undissolved	-	9.77	13.77	14.53	15.19	13.65
Soluble in C.S. ₂	-	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14
Other combustible	-	2.67	4.69	2.86	3.04	3.22
Ash	-	6.96	8.95	11.55	12.00	10.29
Total Solids	-	25.29	30.02	28.12	31.70	24.63
	July	August	September	October	November	December
Calcium	2.42	0.59	2.13	4.66	0.99	0.71
Chlorine	0.40	0.40	0.62	0.88	0.81	0.88
Sulphates	3.45	1.42	3.29	10.58	3.57	3.01
Total dissolved	10.57	4.95	10.15	22.95	7.76	6.93
Total undissolved	12.18	5.05	9.45	23.11	5.61	4.13
Soluble in C.S. ₂	0.10	0.28	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.10
Other combustible	2.79	1.46	2.54	5.35	1.51	1.02
Ash	9.30	3.32	6.80	17.67	3.98	3.00
Total Solids	22.75	10.00	19.60	46.06	13.37	11.06

Having regard to the special nature of the atmospheric pollution from the industrial sources in this area, it was considered that a useful purpose might be served by the setting up of an advisory committee for the abatement of atmospheric pollution in this area. The Council approved in principle the setting up of such a committee and invited the view of Local Authorities in the immediately adjacent Thames-side area.

A meeting of representatives of the Local Authorities concerned is to be held to consider the matter.

Moveable Dwellings.

There is no serious problem at present arising from the use of Moveable Dwellings in the Council's area.

A site at Stonehill, Joydens Wood is licensed as a site for twenty four chalet type bungalows and is also at the present time used by persons occupying five trailer type caravans as permanent living accommodation.

An application was received for a site licence in respect of land at 'Roman Camp', Joydens Wood Road, on the Northern fringe of Joydens Wood, and the site was licensed for use by six trailer type caravans. In view of the Conditions attached to the licence in connection with the proper sanitary management of the site, and in the absence of Town Planning permission, the portion of the site situated within the Borough Council's area has not yet been used.

Applications for licences were received from persons of the Romany type to station moveable dwellings on land in the Darenth Valley area. In one case the licence was refused as there was no proper water supply within three hundred feet of the caravan. The applicant appealed against the Council's refusal to grant a licence and the appeal was dismissed. In the other case, a licence was granted and an appeal against Town Planning refusal was successful, the applicants being granted permission to use the site for a limited period.

Other Inspections.

Apart from the figures included in the foregoing sections of the report, the following visits were made during the year:-

Fruit Pickers Huts	11
Offensive Trades	8
Public Conveniences at Inns	92
Other Public Conveniences	182
Slipper Baths	43
Stables, Piggeries, etc.	87
Tents, Vans and Sheds	96
Re-inspections and Visits to Works in Progress ..	3,012
Miscellaneous	614

In all, a total of 9,819 visits or inspections were made during the year.

Public Baths

Public Conveniences and Slipper Baths.

The Corporation have provided and maintain the following, which are under the administrative control of the Chief Sanitary Inspector:-

Public Conveniences with wash and brush up facilities and slipper baths for both sexes at Spital Street.

Public Conveniences for both sexes on The Brent.

Public Conveniences for both sexes in Market Street.

The number of persons using the Slipper Baths is given below, together with comparative figures for 1950:-

	1950	1951
Men	12,718	13,027
Boys	639	470
Women	4,477	4,186
Girls	301	258
TOTAL	18,135	17,941

Public Conveniences are also provided in the Central and Hesketh Parks.

During the course of the year, the Council having regard to increased laundry charges and a general increase in expenditure, considered the revision of its charges and also considered the question of providing free facilities for Old Age Pensioners.

The following scale of charges was adopted:-

Wash and brush up (including soap and towel)	..	..	..	..	3d.
Use of Bath	..	..	..	..	6d.
Toilet Soap	..	..	..	..	2d.
Towel	..	..	..	..	4d.
Old Age Pensioners	..	..	..	..	2d.

Swimming Bath.

The open-air Swimming Bath in Burnham Road, which is under the administrative control of the Borough Surveyor, has a continuous heating and chlorination plant; the water being chlorinated so as to give a residual chlorine figure of 0.5 p.p.m.

Samples of the water submitted for examination during the summer were found to be of satisfactory bacteriological quality.

The Swimming Bath at the Dartford College of Physical Education is open during the summer months for certain school children and samples of the water are also submitted for bacteriological examination.

All samples taken were found to be of satisfactory quality.

Housing Acts

No routine house-to-house inspection in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act has been carried out during the year, and in very few cases have the repair sections of the Housing Acts been used.

One property was demolished following an undertaking not to re-let given during the previous year, two were closed and two repaired as a result of formal action in accordance with the provisions of Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Further consideration was given during the course of the year to the condition of properties in the Heath Street area, and it was decided to deal with the area in stages. Accordingly, a report was submitted to the Public Health Committee of the Council in accordance with the provisions of Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936, in connection with fifty nine houses in the South Street West Street Area, which was declared by the Council to be a Clearance Area.

Number of properties inspected (including further inspections of properties in proposed Clearance Area)	..	..	..	..	82
Number of re-inspections made	..	..	..	..	153
Statutory Notices served	..	1	Notices Complied with	..	-
Representations made	..	..	..	..	4
Demolition Orders made	..	..	..	..	None
Rooms or parts of house closed	..	..	..	..	None
Undertakings accepted	to repair	..	..	..	2*
	not to re-let	..	..	..	4
Visits in connection with overcrowding, permitted numbers etc.	..	..	..	..	44
Visits to houses let in lodgings	..	..	..	..	12

* Following original undertaking not to re-let.

Fourteen complaints of overcrowding were received during the year either from tenants or by way of other interested persons such as Health Visitors etc. Of this number, eight were found not to be overcrowded and six were reported to the Public Health Committee together with reports in connection with three other cases of overcrowding found by the Sanitary Inspectors in the course of their duties. Of these premises, only three were still overcrowded at the end of the year, in one of the three the overcrowding having been abated but further overcrowding having been created by the marriage of a daughter.

Food and Drugs Act, etc.

Food Preparation Premises.

A considerable proportion of the Sanitary Inspectors time was devoted during the year, as usual, to the inspection of premises used for the storage or preparation of food. By laws made in October, 1950, in accordance with the provisions of Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, increased the amount of work, particularly in relation to the protection of food from contamination by dust, flies, etc. By the end of the year shops retailing cooked meats, sausages etc. had provided suitable show cases, a number refrigerated, for the display of these commodities in their shop windows.

In no case are such foods now exposed unprotected in the window display. All fish shops have provided property closed shop fronts, several have provided refrigerated display, the other using finely atomised water sprays to prevent contamination by flies. Tribute should be paid to the tradesmen for the co-operative spirit they have shown.

Overspill Beer.

During the course of the year, the bacteriological investigation in connection with the re-circulation and sale of overspill beer was concluded.

Over a period of some months, samples of overspill beer from drip cans below bitter beer engines, mild beer engines and samples from drip cans of mixed beers were submitted for bacteriological examination. Samples of bottled beer and mild beers were also submitted. The results of the examinations are shown below.

PLATE COUNT EXAMINATIONS.

SAMPLES OF BEER.

Type of beer	Bottled Brown Ale	Bitter Beer	Mild Beer
Count at 37°C.	0	350	1,900
Count at 22°C.	0	2,540	10,140
B. Coli (presumptive)	Absent	Absent	Absent

OVERSPILL BEER FROM DRIP CANS.

Public House A.

Type of overspill beer	Mixed	Mixed Mild	Mild	Mild Bitter	Bitter
Count at 37°C.	Uncountable	6,849	97,020	1,100	13,950
Count at 22°C.	Uncountable	18,272	188,200	209,200	188,200
B. Coli (presumptive) per 100 c.c.	20	1	1	5	Absent

Public Houses	B.	C.	D.	
Type of overspill beer	Mixed	Bitter	Mild	Burton
Count at 37°C.	1,090	940	1,860	6,300
Count at 22°C.	12,680	21,800	46,450	87,090
B. Coli (presumptive) per 100 c.c.	35	2	1,600	8

Public Houses	E.		F.	
Type of overspill beer	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed
Count at 37°C.	12,555	3,800	7,600	8,880
Count at 22°C.	Uncountable	22,800	58,060	23,220
B. Coli (presumptive) per 100 c.c.	35*	2	110	900

Public House G.

Type of overspill beer	Mixed	Mild	Bitter
Count at 37°C.	9,126	39,960	5,070
Count at 22°C.	31,365	39,960	19,530
B. Coli (presumptive) per 100 c.c.	3	50	8

* Faecal B. Coli 2 per 100 c.c.

In addition to the plate count examinations other samples were examined for the presence of B. Coli and streptococci. Of eighteen samples submitted, three yielded both non-haemolytic streptococci and coliform bacilli, two yielded non-haemolytic streptococci and saprophytes, ten yielded coliform bacilli only, and three saprophytes only.

It will be noted that in one case faecal B. Coli were found. It should be stressed that all samples were collected at approximately 2.30 p.m. and consisted of overspill beer from morning sale only (a quiet period with little prolonged drinking). The significance of this is, of course, that contamination of the beer is more likely to arise during the evening from the hands of customers consuming one glass after another, using the same glass and visiting the sanitary convenience in between drinks.

Representations in connection with the practice of recirculating overspill beer have been made to the Association of Municipal Corporations and questions have been asked in Parliament by the Member of Parliament for the Dartford Division.

An address to the Annual meeting of the local branch of the Licensed Victuallers Association was given by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, at the request of the Secretary.

Transport of Horseflesh.

Horseflesh for human consumption is sold in the town and at times it has been found that whilst local transport arrangements are satisfactory, the exterior of quarters of horseflesh has been contaminated presumably during transit by rail or road from Scotland.

The provisions of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, do not apply to horseflesh and representations have been made to the Association of Municipal Corporations and the Ministry of Food suggesting that the regulations should be amended so as to extend their application to horseflesh.

Propaganda.

Arrangements were made for Central Office of Information films 'Another Case of Poisoning' and 'Fly About the House' to be shown to the senior scholars at four secondary schools and the boys Grammar School, the film shows being supplemented by a short talk on Food Hygiene.

Ice Cream.

Premises Used for the Sale of Ice Cream.

Number of Dealers registered	72
Number of Manufacturers registered	10
Number of samples taken for bacteriological examination	26.

Although ten manufacturers were registered, manufacture took place at only five premises, two of which used the 'hot mix' method and three the 'cold mix'.

The reduction in the number of manufacturers was largely due to the Statutory obligation upon manufacturers to provide indicating and recording thermometers on ice cream heat treatment plants. The reduction in the number of manufacturers was reflected in the reduction in the number of samples taken, twenty six only being taken compared with fifty seven the previous year. It was also reflected probably in the results of bacteriological examination, this being the first year that no sample was placed in Grade IV.

The results of examinations are set out below:-

	Manufactured in District.	Manufactured outside District.
Grade I	7	8
Grade II	2	2
Grade III	5	2
Grade IV	0	0

Of the seven Grade III samples, six were of 'hot mix' manufacture, four being taken on the same hot day in August.

Twenty one samples from inside the district and nine from outside were submitted to the County Analyst for examination. The overall total solids content and fat content of samples made inside the district were 26.6% and 6.8% respectively and 36.9% and 9.9% for those manufactured outside the district, giving overall figures for the total number of samples taken of 29.7% and 7.7% compared with 27.1% and 6.5% for the previous year.

Slaughterhouses.

There is no licensed slaughterhouse in the Borough, but the following figures are given in respect of inspections of animals at a large hospital within the Council's area:-

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	1	6	21	-	132
Number inspected	1	6	21	-	132
All diseases, except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcase condemned	None	None	None	None	None
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	None	None	None	None	9
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis					6.8%
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcase condemned	None	None	None	None	None
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	None	None	None	None	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis					3.3%

Milk.

Licences Etc. - The following are details in connection with licences issued and premises in use in the area:-

Number of dairies (excluding dairy farms)	2
Number of registered distributors with premises in the Borough (including 7 distributors selling sterilized milk only)	10
Number of registered distributors with premises outside the Borough (including 2 selling sterilized milk only)	5
Tuberculin Tested Milk Dealers' Licences issued	8
Tuberculin Tested Milk Supplementary licences issued	12
Accredited Milk Supplementary licences issued	3
Pasteurised Milk Dealers' licences issued	8
Pasteurised Milk Supplementary licences issued	12
Sterilized Milk Dealers' licences issued	9
Sterilized Milk Supplementary licences issued	11

Samples - During the year, 23 samples of Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised milk and 25 samples of Pasteurised milk were taken. In addition, ten samples of Pasteurised milk and three samples of Sterilized milk submitted to the County Analyst for examination were tested by the Phosphatase and Turbidity tests respectively. All samples satisfied the prescribed tests.

Inspections.

The following is a table showing the number of inspections made of premises used in connection with the preparation of food and a summary of the defects found and remedied:-

Bakehouses	92
Butchers	207
Cafes and Restaurants	351
Dairies	14
Fish Friers	85
Greengrocers	192
Grocers	320
Ice Cream Premises	207
Licensed Premises	147
Other Food Premises	270
Knackers Yards	39
Slaughterhouses	61
Visits in connection with	
(a) Unsound Food	128
(b) Food Poisoning	87
Notices served	119
Notices complied with	111

The following defects were found:-

Sanitary Conveniences in Food Preparation Premises	1
Defective condition of walls and ceiling	5
Dirty condition of walls and ceiling	18
Defective condition of floors	3
Dirty condition of floors	4
Dirty condition of windows	2
Dirty utensils personnel or clothing	19
Inadequate hot water supply	15
Inadequate supply of soap or towels	3
Inadequate protection of food from sources of contamination	25
Animals likely to contaminate food in preparation rooms	1
Inadequate marking of vehicles used for sale of food	9
Miscellaneous defects	63

Food and Drug Sampling.

During the year 129 samples were obtained (39 Formal and 90 Informal). The following table shows the results of the analysis of these samples:-

Article	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Inferior	Adulterated
Butterscotch	-	1	-	-	1
Bubbling Gum	-	1	1	-	-
Boneless Chicken	-	1	1	-	-
Braised Kidney	-	1	1	-	-
Butter	1	-	1	-	-
Camphorated Oil B.P.	-	3	3	-	-
Cooking fat	1	-	1	-	-
Cornflour	1	-	1	-	-
Cakes	1	-	1	-	-
Cake Budding Mixture (sweetened)	-	1	1	-	-
Cod Liver Oil	1	1	1	1	-
Crab Paste	-	1	1	-	-
Custard Powder	-	1	1	-	-
Custard Mix	-	1	1	-	-
Effervescing Pineapple	1	-	1	-	-
Epsdm Salts	-	1	1	-	-
Gelatine	-	2	2	-	-
Glycerine B.P.	-	1	1	-	-
Glycerine and Honey	-	1	1	-	-
Ground Almonds	1	-	1	-	-
Honey	-	1	1	-	-
Ice Cream	5	25	25	5	-
Iodine (Tincture) B.P.	-	1	1	-	-
Jam (Strawberry and Gooseberry)	1	-	1	-	-
Jam (Raspberry Full Fruit Standard)	-	1	1	-	-
Jelly (Table)	-	2	2	-	-
Jelly Powder (Aspic)	-	1	1	-	-
Jelly Crystals	-	1	1	-	-
Lemon Curd	-	1	1	-	-
Lemonade Powder	-	1	1	-	-
Liquid Paraffin B.P.	-	1	1	-	-
Dried Milk	-	2	2	-	-
Milk, Channel Island (Pasteurised)	1	-	1	-	-
Milk, Pasteurised	3	14	17	-	-
Milk, Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	2	2	2	-	-
Milk, Sterilised	1	4	5	-	-
Milk Chocolate (Swedish)	-	1	-	-	1
Milk Chocolate (Nut)	-	1	1	-	-
Mixed Fruit	1	-	1	-	-
Mixed Peel	-	1	1	-	-
Multiple Vitamin Capsules	-	1	1	-	-
Olive Oil	-	1	1	-	-
Orangeade	1	-	1	-	-
Pepper (white)	-	2	2	-	-
Sausage (Pork)	4	1	2	2	1
Sausage	2	2	4	-	-
Sausage (Beef)	4	-	3	1	-
Sausage Meat	2	-	1	-	1
Sausage, Liver	1	-	1	-	-
Sultanas	1	-	1	-	-
Salad Cream	-	1	1	-	-
Sugar (Demerara)	1	-	1	-	-
Self Raising Flour	-	1	1	-	-
Sago	-	1	1	-	-
Suet (shredded)	-	1	1	-	-
Tomato Ketchup	1	-	1	-	-
Tomato Sauce	1	1	-	-	2
Tapioca	-	1	1	-	-
Vinegar	2	-	2	-	-
TOTALS	39	90	114	29	6

The following are details in connection with the samples in the foregoing table which were reported as either 'inferior' or 'adulterated':-

Butterscotch	Fat 1.9% of which approximately 0.6% butterfat. Stock had been sold when visit made to obtain formal sample.
Cod Liver Oil	One informal sample of Cod Liver Oil was found to contain 17,000 International Units per fluid ounce of Vitamin A, compared with a claim of 20,000 on the label, and was reported as 'inferior'. A subsequent formal sample was found to contain 18,300 International Units and was reported as 'genuine'.
Ice Cream	Five informal samples were reported as 'inferior', two being deficient in fat and three deficient in sugar. Three of these samples were from the same manufacturer in the Council's area. Subsequent formal samples were satisfactory.
Swedish Milk Chocolate	Reported on page 33.
Pork Sausage	Two formal samples were reported as 'inferior', one containing 75 parts per million undeclared sulphite and one 62% meat. One informal sample was reported as 'adulterated' containing 58% meat and 115 parts per million undeclared sulphite. In the case of the formal sample containing 62% meat, the pork sausage was manufactured outside the district, previous samples had been found unsatisfactory and proceedings had been instituted on two occasions, and a report had been submitted to the Ministry of Food in connection with a third unsatisfactory sample. This matter was again reported to the Ministry of Food. Subsequent formal samples were satisfactory in the other two cases.
Beef Sausage	One formal sample of beef sausage was reported as 'inferior', the sausage containing 260 parts per million undeclared sulphite and 47% meat. Arrangements were made with regard to the declaration of the preservatives.
Sausage Meat	One formal sample of sausage meat was found to contain only 31% meat. Proceedings were instituted and each of two defendants in this case was fined £2 10s. 0d. with payment of £5 5s. 0d. costs shared.
Tomato Ketchup	One informal sample of tomato sauce was found to contain 56 parts per million copper and was reported as 'adulterated'. A subsequent formal sample was found to contain 58 parts per million and was also reported as 'adulterated'. Arrangements were made for all stocks of this particular brand to be withdrawn from sale.
Unsound Food	Samples of tinned ham, dried milk, pork luncheon meat and tinned braised kidneys were submitted to the County Pathologist for examination, and with the exception of the tinned ham, in which <i>Cl. Welchii</i> and <i>Staphylococcus albus</i> were found, all were fit for human consumption.

Unsound Food.

The total quantity of unsound food dealt with during the year was 1 ton, 16 cwt, 1 qr 9 lbs.

Unsound Food.

The total quantity of unsound food dealt with during the year was 1 ton, 16 cwt, 1 qr, 9 lbs.

Details of the foods surrendered are tabulated below:-

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
CHEESE				
Cheese spread	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cream Cheese	-	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$
Processed Cheese	-	-	-	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Rationed Cheese	-	-	1	$16\frac{3}{4}$
FISH				
Bloaters	-	-	-	14
Catfish	-	-	-	7
Cod Fillets (cured)	-	-	1	0
Cods Roes	-	-	2	0
Cod	-	-	-	4
Dogfish	-	-	-	14
Shellfish (cockles)	-	-	-	20
MEAT, POULTRY Etc.				
English Silverside	-	-	1	4
Pork (including offal)	-	2	0	16
Sausage	-	-	2	4
Rabbits	-	1	2	$16\frac{1}{4}$
Chickens	-	-	2	24
Geese	-	-	-	14
Turkeys	-	-	2	3
MISCELLANEOUS				
Batter Flour	-	-	-	3
Biscuits	-	1	0	8
Breakfast Cereals (various)	-	-	-	17
Cake Flour Mixture (5 packets)	-	-	-	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Chocolate and Confectionery	-	-	1	$22\frac{1}{2}$
Christmas Pudding	-	-	-	1
Custard Powder	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{4}$
Dates	-	-	-	2
Fish Paste	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Glace Cherries	-	-	-	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Jellemax	-	-	-	1
Lactobac	-	-	-	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Lemonade Crystals	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lime Juice Cordial	-	-	-	1
Maccaroni	-	-	-	1
Meat and Carrots (frozen)	-	-	-	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Sago	-	-	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Soup	-	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$
Suet	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Syrup	-	-	-	2
Tinned Goods (excluding ham):				
Milk 172 tins, Meat 326 tins, Fish 30 tins,				
Vegetables 342 tins, Fruit 178 tins, jams				
30 tins, Soup 39 tins				
Tinned Ham	-	16	2	22
	-	9	2	14
TOTAL WEIGHT	1	16	1	9

Twelve complaints in connection with the condition of food or food containers were received during the course of the year. These were as follows:-

- (1) Milk delivered in a dirty bottle
- (2) Peppermint sweets alleged to cause diarrhoea
- (3) Portion of chocolate containing foreign substance
- (4) Carton of Beef and Carrots - decomposition
- (5) Milk delivered in a dirty bottle.
- (6) Milk delivered in a dirty bottle
- (7) Sugar alleged to be contaminated by cats
- (8) Mould growth in wrapped sliced bread
- (9) Milk delivered in dirty bottle
- (10) Pork Sausage - complaint of taint and odour
- (11) Milk - complaint of taint and odour
- (12) Tinned Braised Kidneys - alleged unsoundness.

In the case of complaints Nos. (1), (5) and (6), the bottles were submitted to the County Analyst for examination. The complaints were found to be well justified and the facts were reported to the Manager of the dairy concerned.

Complaint No. (2) was not found to be justified.

The foreign matter in the milk chocolate was found to be a piece of black india rubber. The chocolate was of Swedish manufacture and the matter was taken up with the manufacturers, who, from a marking on the rubber, were able to identify it as part of a packing ring from a chocolate machine and who stated that in order to prevent any recurrence they intended to install a special screening plant.

With regard to complaint No. (4), a visit was made to the shop from which the beef and carrots had been purchased and the remainder of the stock was surrendered.

In complaint No. (7), there seemed little evidence to support the purchaser's complaint, but the grocer concerned replaced the sugar in question.

In the case of complaint No. (8), this was the only complaint of mould growth in wrapped sliced bread compared with several reported in the previous year and it was considered that in this case the mould growth was due to unsatisfactory storage conditions at the purchaser's premises.

In the case of complaint No. (9), it was found that the bottle was quite clean, both internally and externally, but had deep scratches on the external surface.

In the case of complaints Nos. (10), (11), and (12), examination by the Public Analyst, plus in the case of No. (12) examination by the County Pathologist, failed to reveal any abnormality.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The following is a summary of inspections carried out in accordance with the provisions of the above Act:-

(1) INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Notices	Prosecutions
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	34	91	7	None
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	120	310	24	None
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Out-workers' Premises ..	10	20	6	None
TOTAL	164	421	37	None

(2) CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	Prosecutions
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	9	2	Nil	None	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	1	None	1	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	1	None	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	None	None	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	None	None	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	Nil	None	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	19	13	Nil	2	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	None	1	Nil	1	Nil
Other offences against Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	2	2	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	44	20	3	3	Nil

OUTWORK

SECTIONS 110 and 111

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers in Aug. List required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of Cases of Default in sending lists to Council	No. of Prosecu- tions for Failure to supply Lists	No. of Instances of work in Unwhole- some Premises	Notices Served	Prose- cutions
Wearing Apparel:						
Making etc.	2	None	None	None	None	None
Stuffed Toys	66	None	None	None	None	None
All other scheduled occupations	None	None	None	None	None	None
TOTAL	63	None	None	None	None	None

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Rats and Mice.

Further survey work was carried out during the year but comparatively few infestations were found, and of those found the majority were of a very minor character.

Two maintenance treatments of the sewers were undertaken.

Number of complaints received and dealt with	173
Number of premises treated	228
Total estimated kill (Ministry of Agriculture formula)	2,170

In connection with the treatment of the sewers, it has been found that the sewers in the Temple Hill Neighbourhood Unit have been heavily rat infested. As the main sewers concerned are properly intercepted from the old sewerage system in the New Town area, the infestation can only have arisen by rats gaining access to sewers and drains left open during building operations. As no other intercepting traps are used in the new sewerage system, the whole thus becomes rapidly infested. This can be compared with the pre-war Council estates, where interceptors were used in the traditional way and where no infestation of the sewers has been found.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

A survey of shops was carried out during the year. Details of the number of inspections made and the Notices served are set out below:-

Number of inspections made	125
Notices Served	8
Notices Complied with	9

Analysis of notices complied with in 1951

Abstracts and notices	6
Sanitary accommodation defective	5
Sanitary accommodation insufficient	1
Inadequate temperature	1
Half-day closing offences	1

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Legal proceedings were instituted for a contravention of Section 3, of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in respect of sausage meat deficient in meat content.

Fines of £2 10s. 0d. were imposed in respect of each of two defendants, who were also ordered to pay £5 5s. 0d. costs.

I am, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. H. IDDISON,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman: COUNCILLOR MRS. A. AGER

Vice-Chairman: MR. COUNCILLOR J. HUGGETT

THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN F. M. E. FIRMAN)	MR. COUNCILLOR E. C. LANYON
MR. ALDERMAN J. S. DEGNIN	COUNCILLOR MRS. E. MARSDEN
ALDERMAN MRS. M. DOUGLAS	MR. COUNCILLOR M. MASON
MR. COUNCILLOR F. H. AGER	MR. COUNCILLOR S. SCOTT
MR. COUNCILLOR J. A. C. KAPPS	COUNCILLORS MRS. H. SHAND

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health (Part time) - J. H. HUDSON, B.SC., M.B.,
M.R.C.S., D.T.M.&H., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector - T. H. IDDISON, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors - R. K. CROW, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
(To 4.11.51)

D. M. SKINNER, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
(To 12.8.51)

J. A. CUMMINS, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
(From 3.12.51)

R. A. GREEN (From 26.11.51)

Chief Clerk - MISS E. SORRELL

Clerk - MISS P.E. BROWN

