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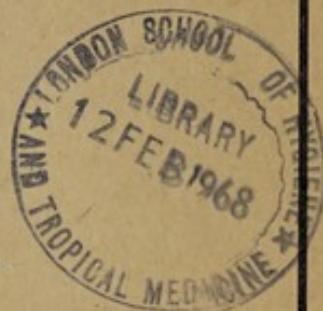
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BOROUGH OF MARGATE



ANNUAL REPORT

for 1962



ON THE

Health of Margate

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G. L. BROCKLEHURST

M.D. (Lond.), B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

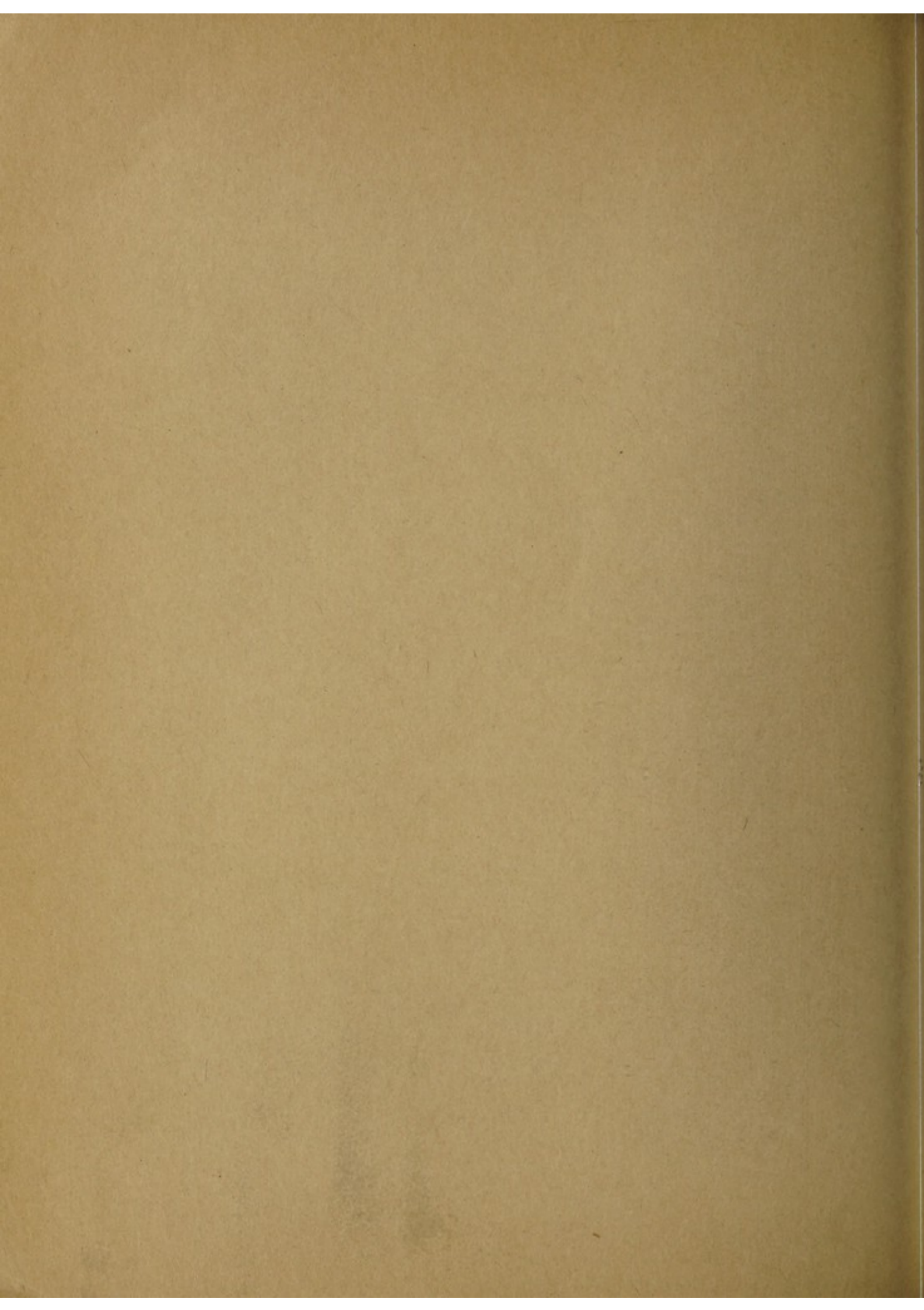
WITH WHICH IS INCLUDED

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

E. BRAZIER M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

AND THE

Meteorological Report



BOROUGH OF MARGATE.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for 1962.

G.L.BROCKLEHURST, M.D.(Lond.), B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

34 GROSVENOR PLACE, MARGATE.

TELEPHONE - THANET 22201 Ex. 44.

REPORT OF

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICE

FOR THE

YEAR 1900

BY

THE MEDICAL OFFICE

BOROUGH OF MARGATE.

MAYOR.

Councillor R. L. A. Freebairn-Smith, M.A., J.P.,

HEALTH COMMITTEE - MAY, 1962.

Councillor W. C. H. Milner (Chairman)

Alderman G. A. Kirby

Councillor C. Bradshaw

" T. Dormon

" P. B. Foad (Appointed 27/11/62)

" C. Hoser

" W. E. Lowe

" Mrs. D. J. Sharkey

" Mrs. W. F. Sproston (Vice-Chairman)
(Resigned from Council 8/10/62)

" H. V. Stone

" F. C. Willis (Vice-Chairman from 11/12/62)

Town Clerk:

T. F. Sidnell, LL.B.

Medical Officer of Health:

G. L. Brocklehurst, M.D.(Lond.),
B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of
Health (Part-time):

Dorothy N. Ironside, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

E. Brazier, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

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To the Worshipful the Mayor, and to the Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Margate.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health of Margate, for the year 1962.

VITAL STATISTICS:

The Vital Statistics of the Borough show an increase in the population (as estimated by the Registrar General) of some 410 people. An increase in the Birth Rate is shown 13.8 in 1962 as compared with 13.5 in 1961. The total number of live births increased from 552 in 1961 to 571 in 1962. The Death Rate increased from 12.3 in 1961 to 13.6 in 1962. The Infantile Death Rate was 17.5 compared with 21.4 for England and Wales. Five deaths occurred after the end of the first four weeks of life and under the age of one year. 9.9 per cent of the total live births were illegitimate.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE:

There was little infectious disease during the year. A few cases of Dysentery occurred amongst school children but at no time was there an epidemic.

MALIGNANT:

Once again it must be recorded that the lungs were the commonest organs to be affected by Cancer. Evidence of the connection between this and cigarette smoking continues to accumulate.

HOUSING.

Good progress was made during the year with the housing programme. A block of 37 flats, to be under the supervision of a warden, was completed and occupied early in 1963, and a start was made on a block of 89 one bedroom flats. These should be completed in 1963.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES:

The Health Services provided in the town, through the National Health Service Act, are set out in the report in

some detail; they are available to all the inhabitants and they are adequate.

Mention should again be made of much good work carried out in the Borough during the year by members of the staff of the Health Services operated by the County Council, with particular reference to the many and varied duties performed by Health Visitors, Midwives, Home Nurses, Children's Welfare Officers, District Officers, Domestic and Home Helpers, etc., and also the various voluntary organisations in the town such as the Margate Council of Social Service, W.V.S., Margate Ambulance Corps, Old People's Welfare Committee, the British Red Cross Society, the St. Ambulance Association and many others.

GENERAL:

In conclusion, I should like to take this opportunity of expressing to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee my appreciation for their support and encouragement during the year.

My thanks are also due to all members of the local Health Department for the loyal and efficient way in which they have carried out their duties; to my colleagues in other Departments; to the Staffs of the Kent County Health Services and the Regional Hospital Board Services covering the Margate Borough; and to the Medical Practitioners practising in the area, for their willing co-operation and assistance at all times in the public health work of our town.

I have the honour to be Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. L. BROCKLEHURST.

Medical Officer of Health and
Principal Medical Officer
No.2 Area, K.C.C.

MAY, 1963.

GENERAL STATISTICS

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Area (acres): | 7,895 (including 963 acres foreshore) |
| Population: | 44,930 (estimated mid-year Home Population) |
| Rateable Value: | £913,741 (1st April, 1962) |
| Estimated product of a penny rate: | £3,680 (1962/63) |

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|-------|-------|------|
| Live Births: | Legitimate | - Male | 274 | Female | 240 | Total | 514 |
| | Illegitimate | - " | 26 | " | 31 | " | 57 |
| Rate per 1,000 population: | R.G. | | | | | | 12.7 |
| | Adjusted Birth Rate | | | | | | 13.8 |
| Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births) | | | | | | | 9.9 |
| Stillbirths: | Legitimate | - Male | 4 | Female | 4 | Total | 8 |
| | Illegitimate | - " | 1 | " | 0 | " | 1 |
| Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths | | | | | | | 15.5 |
| Total Live and Stillbirths | | | | | | | 580 |
| Infant Deaths (deaths under one year) | | | | | | | 10 |
| (8 Legitimate and 2 Illegitimate) | | | | | | | |
| Infant Mortality Rates: | | | | | | | |
| Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births | | | | | | | 17.5 |
| Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births | | | | | | | 15.5 |
| Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births | | | | | | | 35.0 |
| Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) | | | | | | | 8.7 |
| Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) | | | | | | | 7.0 |
| Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) | | | | | | | 32.7 |
| Maternal Mortality (including abortion) No. of deaths | | | | | | | 1 |
| Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths | | | | | | | 1.7 |
| Deaths | Male | 400 | Female | 428 | Total | 828 | |
| Death Rate | R.G. | 18.4 | Adjusted Death Rate | 13.6 | | | |

GENERAL INFORMATIONArea:

Excluding foreshore, 6,932 acres.

The Charter of Incorporation for the Borough of Margate was granted on the 29th July, 1857, since when four Extension Acts and Orders have been passed, viz:- 1877, 1894, 1913 and 1935 when the increased areas were respectively:-

| | Acres |
|------|-------|
| 1877 | 955 |
| 1894 | 1,549 |
| 1913 | 2,463 |
| 1935 | 7,895 |

(including 963 acres foreshore)

Population:

The Registrar's estimated population mid-year 1962 is given as 44,930.

Physical Features and General Character of the District:

Margate is situated on the North-East coast of Kent in the Isle of Thanet, 72 miles from London and 16 miles from Canterbury.

Climate, Soil, Etc.:

The climate is bracing and the district is justly recognised as being the healthiest area in England.

The East end of the Town is built between two valleys, and Westbrook, Westgate and Birchington are built on the chalk formation, and owing to this and the general undulation of the ground the whole town is exceptionally favoured as regards surface drainage.

The sea front is nine miles in length, of which seven are promenades. There is a large number of excellent hotels and boarding houses in the town.

Birth Rate:

The number of births registered during the year was 580 (305 males and 275 females), and of this total 9 were stillbirths (5 males and 4 females). There were 58 illegitimate births 27 males and 31 females).

The total live birth rate is 12.7 per 1,000 (adjusted rate 13.8 per 1,000) and the rate of illegitimate live births is 1.26 per 1,000 estimated population.

The above figures show an increase of 11 legitimate live births on the figures for last year, and an increase of 8 in the number of illegitimate live births.

Death Rate:

The number of deaths registered during the same period was 828 (400 males and 428 females). These figures are reached after deducting deaths of persons normally resident outside the town and adding the deaths of persons normally resident in the town who died outside the district.

The total death rate is 18.4 per 1,000 (adjusted rate 13.6 per 1,000).

The principal causes of death were

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Malignant Disease | 135 |
| Heart Disease | 293 |
| Vascular Lesions of Nervous System | 137 |
| Pneumonia | 54 |
| Bronchitis | 43 |
| Violence | 35 |

Of the total number of 828 deaths 545 were of persons over the age of 70 years.

| <u>Comparative Figures:</u> | <u>England & Wales</u> | <u>MARGATE</u> |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Provisional Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 population) | 18.0 | 13.8 |
| Provisional Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) | 18.1 | 15.5 |
| Death Rate (per 1,000 pop- ulation) | 11.9 | 13.6 |

For the whole of England and Wales the live births registered exceeded the deaths by 283,111 and the estimated total population, as at 30th June 1962, was 46,768,000 an increase of 499,000 over the estimate for 1961.

Malignant Disease:

This, as usual, is one of the principal causes of death.

27 males and 2 females died from cancer of the lung or bronchus, a decrease of 2 on last year's figures.

All the evidence available demonstrates the causal connection between smoking and lung cancer. Increase of smoking by children of school age and young adults, practically all of whom smoke cigarettes, seems to be unchecked: the assumption therefore is that the occurrence of this deadly form of cancer will tend to arise at an earlier age and more commonly.

Infantile Mortality:

Of the number of infants who died under the age of one year 6 were males and 4 were females. The infantile mortality rate is therefore 17.5 per 1,000 live births.

The infant mortality rate for the year for England and Wales was 21.4 per 1,000 live births and equals the lowest ever recorded in this country.

The causes of death were:-

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Prematurity | 2 |
| Congenital defects | 2 |
| Respiratory infection | 5 |
| Violence | 1 |

Maternal Mortality:

There was 1 maternal death during the year. The patient was a woman of 26 years who died from pulmonary embolism due to thrombosis complicating pregnancy.

| Year | Birth Rate | Death Rate | Infant Mortality Rate |
|--------|------------|------------|-----------------------|
| 1900 | 20.4 | 13.8 | 169 |
| 1910 | 15.9 | 11.1 | 93 |
| 1920 | 24.5 | 12.7 | 68 |
| 1925 | 15.7 | 10.8 | 40 |
| 1935 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 52 |
| 1936 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 56 |
| 1937 | 10.9 | 12.7 | 52 |
| 1938 | 11.8 | 11.1 | 24 |
| 1939 | 11.3 | 11.6 | 25 |
| + 1940 | 12.3 | 17.1 | 41 |
| + 1941 | 13.9 | 16.7 | 11 |
| + 1942 | 14.7 | 18.9 | 34 |
| + 1943 | 15.0 | 20.1 | 50 |
| 1944 | 18.5 | 18.7 | 43 |
| 1945 | 18.1 | 16.0 | 39 |
| 1946 | 20.2 | 13.0 | 42 |
| 1947 | 19.5 | 14.0 | 30 |
| 1948 | 13.4 | 11.5 | 38 |
| 1949 | 14.5 | 13.3 | 29 |
| 1950 | 13.5 | 14.0 | 31 |
| 1951 | 12.2 | 15.9 | 28 |
| 1952 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 29 |
| 1953 | 16.4 | 12.1 | 28 |
| 1954 | 16.2 | 13.4 | 31 |
| 1955 | 14.9 | 8.9 | 21 |
| 1956 | 16.8 | 10.0 | 34 |
| 1957 | 18.5 | 9.5 | 24 |
| 1958 | 16.5 | 12.2 | 14 |
| 1959 | 12.6 | 12.0 | 14 |
| 1960 | 11.9 | 12.4 | 15 |
| 1961 | 13.5 | 12.3 | 23 |
| 1962 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 17 |

+ During these years the population was very greatly reduced and the decrease was chiefly amongst young people. Statistical figures, therefore, cannot be compared with normal years.

Deaths of "Residents" in Margate whether occurring in
or beyond the District during 1962.

| | Males | Females |
|--|-------|---------|
| 1 Tuberculosis, respiratory | 4 | - |
| 2 Tuberculosis, other | - | - |
| 3 Syphilitic disease | 1 | - |
| 4 Diphtheria | - | - |
| 5 Whooping Cough | - | - |
| 6 Meningococcal Infections | - | - |
| 7 Acute Poliomyelitis | - | - |
| 8 Measles | - | - |
| 9 Other infective and parasitic diseases | - | - |
| 10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach | 14 | 6 |
| 11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus | 27 | 2 |
| 12 Malignant neoplasm, breast | 1 | 20 |
| 13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus | - | 8 |
| 14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | 31 | 26 |
| 15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia | 2 | 3 |
| 16 Diabetes | 5 | 3 |
| 17 Vascular Lesions of nervous system | 49 | 88 |
| 18 Coronary disease, angina | 82 | 57 |
| 19 Hypertension with heart disease | 6 | 12 |
| 20 Other heart disease | 48 | 88 |
| 21 Other circulatory disease | 17 | 14 |
| 22 Influenza | 3 | - |
| 23 Pneumonia | 23 | 31 |
| 24 Bronchitis | 32 | 11 |
| 25 Other diseases of respiratory system | 5 | 1 |
| 26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | 7 | 2 |
| 27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | - | 3 |
| 28 Nephritis and nephrosis | 4 | 5 |
| 29 Hyperplasia of prostate | 3 | - |
| 30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion | - | 1 |
| 31 Congenital malformations | 2 | 1 |
| 32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases | 15 | 30 |
| 33 Motor vehicle accidents | 1 | - |
| 34 All other accidents | 6 | 6 |
| 35 Suicide | 12 | 9 |
| 36 Homicide and operations of war | - | 1 |
| All Causes | 400 | 428 |

| | | Males | Females |
|--|----------------|-------|---------|
| Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age | (Total) | 6 | 4 |
| | (Legitimate) | 5 | 3 |
| | (Illegitimate) | 1 | 1 |
| Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age | (Total) | 3 | 2 |
| | (Legitimate) | 3 | 1 |
| | (Illegitimate) | - | 1 |
| Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age | (Total) | 2 | 2 |
| | (Legitimate) | 2 | 1 |
| | (Illegitimate) | - | 1 |

| | | Males | Females |
|--------------|----------------|-------|---------|
| Live Births | (Total) | 300 | 271 |
| | (Legitimate) | 274 | 240 |
| | (Illegitimate) | 26 | 31 |
| Still Births | (Total) | 5 | 4 |
| | (Legitimate) | 4 | 4 |
| | (Illegitimate) | 1 | - |

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.(1) Staff of Health Department:

| | |
|--|---|
| Medical Officer of Health and Meteorologist for the Borough of Margate; Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Ramsgate (apptd. 1/4/62), and the Urban Districts of Broadstairs and Herne Bay; and Principal Medical Officer, Area No. 2, Kent County Council. | : George L. Brocklehurst, M.D.(Lond.), B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. |
| Deputy Medical Officer of Health (part-time) for the Boroughs of Margate and Ramsgate, and the Urban Districts of Broadstairs (apptd. 1/4/62) and Herne Bay (apptd. 25/7/62), and Assistant County Medical Officer, Kent County Council. | : Dorothy N. Ironside, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. |
| Chief Public Health Inspector and Sampling Officer under the Food and Drugs Act. | : + E. Brazier, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. |
| Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Sampling Officer under the Food and Drugs Act. | : + A.M.R. Jones, M.A.P.H.I. |
| Additional Public Health Inspectors and Sampling Officers under the Food and Drugs Act. | : + L. Whiteley, M.A.P.H.I. : + D. G. Banks, M.A.P.H.I. : + S. C. Clark, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. |
| Chief Clerk | : E. A. Price. |
| Clerks | : Miss D.M. Smith (Rsd. 12/8/62) : Mrs. P. Limebear (Rsd. 12/10/62) : Mrs. B. Setter (Rsd. 12/10/62) : Mrs. B. Osborn (Apptd. 3/9/62) : Miss T. Clark (Apptd. 15/10/62) : Miss C. Watkin (Apptd. 22/10/62) |
| Meteorological Observer (part-time) | : O. H. Corble. |
| Disinfectors, Rodent Operators and Mortuary Attendants | : A. Hextall (Retd. 13/9/62) : S. Deaves. : G. Smallpiece. : S.F. Deaves (Apptd. 17/9/62). |
| + Inspector of Meat and Other Foods. | |

(2) Maternity and Nursing Homes:

Section 187 of the Public Health Act, 1936, provides for the registration of nursing homes and maternity homes. Exemptions may, however, be granted to homes and institutions not carried on for profit. Certain other premises, as mentioned below, are also exempt from the Act.

Under the Act the term "Nursing Home" does not include any hospital or premises maintained or controlled by a Government Department, Local Authority, or by any other body or persons constituted by Special Act of Parliament or incorporated by Royal Charter.

At the end of 1962 there were 6 nursing homes on the register consisting of 5 for general nursing and 1 for maternity nursing.

No orders were made during the year refusing registration.

(3) Local Health Services for the Area:(a) Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory Service continues to carry out pathological and bacteriological work for the Corporation and Medical Practitioners in the town.

The examinations undertaken include throat swabs, blood, sputum, material in cases of food poisoning etc.

In addition to the above there is now a laboratory at the Margate General Hospital under the supervision of H. Sterndale Esq., M.D.(Lond.), M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

The Kent County Council is the responsible Authority for the provision of an Ambulance Service throughout the County, and the services provide for the carrying of both walking and sitting cases and patients can be moved to any part of the British Isles.

The Kent County Council took over the sole responsibility for the ambulance services in Thanet on the 30th September 1951. The service now operates from the main Ambulance Depot at St. Peter's and covers the whole of the

Thanet area; the nearest neighbouring stations (according to location or requirements) are Whitstable, Canterbury and Deal.

No difficulties have been found in attending emergency calls under this arrangement.

The following statistics supplied by the County Medical Officer give particulars of the patients carried, lengths of journeys, etc., from the Station at St. Peter's. These figures include Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Number of patients carried | 47,122 |
| Number of journeys | 8,023 |
| Number of emergency cases | 1,408 |
| Mileage | 189,416 |

The Hospital Car Service was not called upon during the year.

(c) Domestic Help Service.

The Domestic Help Service is administered by the Kent County Council. It assists an average of 270 sick and aged persons each week in Margate Borough, and there are at present 51 domestic helpers engaged on this work.

In addition, the Kent County Council now administers the following services which are run in conjunction with the Domestic Help Service:-

(i) Family Care Service:

During the year 25 families have been provided with this service. Help is given when the mother has been admitted to hospital, or when she has been deserted by her husband.

(ii) Family Welfare Service:

This is entirely a free service, provided for specified 'problem families'. In cases where help is considered to be needed a helper is allocated to the home to train the mother in the care of her children, budgeting, cooking and general household duties. During the year one 'problem family' has been assisted.

(iii) Evening Service:

Thirteen elderly persons have been provided with evening service to fill hot water bottles, etc., and help them safely to bed.

(iv) Night Service:

Eight aged, acute sick persons have been provided with all night help.

(d) Health Visiting and School Health Service.

These have been maintained as before and the total number of Health Visiting Staff is 5.

(e) Treatment Centres and Clinics.

The following tables give particulars of the various treatment centres and clinics operated by the Kent County Council.

| Treatment Centres and Clinics | Sessions | |
|---|--|-----------|
| | Days | Times |
| <u>MATERNITY CLINICS:</u> | | |
| <u>Ante-Natal</u> | | |
| King Ethelbert Clinic | Tuesday | 2.30 p.m. |
| <u>CHILD WELFARE CENTRES:</u> | | |
| College Road Clinic | Tuesday & Thursday | 2.0 p.m. |
| King Ethelbert Clinic | Wednesday | 2.0 p.m. |
| Birchington Clinic | Monday | 2.0 p.m. |
| Garlinge Clinic | Friday | 2.0 p.m. |
| <u>DENTAL (Mothers & Children):</u> | | |
| College Road Clinic | By appt. | |
| <u>SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE:</u> | | |
| <u>Minor Ailment Clinic</u> | | |
| College Road Clinic | (Monday, (Wednesday (& Friday | 9.0 a.m. |
| King Ethelbert Clinic | | |

(f) Specialist School Clinics.

Attendance at these County Council Clinics is by appointment only, application for treatment being made to the County Medical Officer.

| Clinics | Address of Centres |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Child Guidance | The Towers, Canterbury. |
| Ophthalmic) | College Road Clinic, |
| Orthopaedic) | Margate. |
| Speech Defects | Mortimer House, Margate, |
| Lip Reading for the Deaf | College Road Clinic, |
| | Margate. |

(g) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

A comprehensive domiciliary midwifery service is available and the number of midwives in the Borough employed by the Kent County Council is 4.

(h) District Office.

The Kent County Council have established a District Office at Mortimer House, Hartsdown Road, Margate, where enquiries in the first place can be made with regard to any County Council Health Services.

(4) Services provided by the Regional Hospital Board.

The following Clinics are administered by the Hospital Management Committee of the Regional Hospital Board.

| Clinics | Sessions | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Days | Times |
| <u>Chest Clinic:</u> | | |
| Margate General Hospital | Tuesday | 9.30 a.m. |
| Royal Sea Bathing Hospital | Wednesday | 9.30 a.m. |
| <u>Mass Radiography Unit:</u> | | |
| Royal Sea Bathing Hospital | Thursday | 2.30 p.m. |

| Clinic | Sessions | |
|--|-------------------|------------------------------|
| | Days | Times |
| Special Clinic for Treatment of Venereal Diseases: | | |
| Margate General Hospital | Friday (Women) | 10.0 a.m. to 11.0 a.m. |
| | Friday (Men) | 11.0 a.m. to 12 noon. |

In addition to the above, clinics are operated at the Margate and Ramsgate General Hospitals for all types of illness.

Infectious Disease.

The Infectious Disease Hospital at Haine has ample ward and cubicle accommodation for all types of serious infectious disease. It has also been found possible to admit cases of minor infectious disease when various circumstances have rendered it necessary for the patients to be removed to hospital.

Smallpox.

Arrangements have been made by the Regional Hospital Board for smallpox patients to be admitted to The River Hospitals (Long Reach), Dartford, Kent.

(5) Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases.

The prevalence of infectious disease is uniformly distributed throughout the wards of the town. This is due to the fact that there is no large industrial area or congested residential area confined to any one ward.

Smallpox.

No cases of smallpox occurred during the year.

Scarlet Fever:

There were 21 cases of scarlet fever, 16 of which occurred amongst school children. At no time was there an epidemic in any school or district of the town. The disease was of a mild type generally. There were no 'return cases' during the year.

Diphtheria:

No cases were notified during the year.

Enteric Group:

No cases were notified during the year.

Meningococcal Infection:

3 cases were notified during the year.

Encephalitis:

No cases were notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis:

No cases were notified during the year.

Dysentery:

15 cases of dysentery were notified during the year.

Pneumonia:

No cases were notified during the year.

Food Poisoning:

8 cases of food poisoning were notified during the year, and all these cases occurred in individual families.

Erysipelas:

No cases of erysipelas were notified during the year.

Measles:

27 cases of measles were notified during the year, 1 of which was admitted to hospital.

Whooping Cough:

Vaccination seems to have brought this disease under control and only 3 cases were notified during the year. This must be considered very satisfactory when it is remembered that whooping cough was a very serious illness to children in the past.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum:

No cases were notified during the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia:

No cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year.

Tuberculosis:

There were 14 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 5 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year, and there were 4 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.

It was not found necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, and no action was taken under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Scabies:

Facilities are provided for the treatment of cases of scabies at the Disinfecting Station. Treatment can be carried out by the Health Visitors and the patient's clothing and bedding can also be disinfected.

Miscellaneous:

Non-notifiable infectious diseases, such as chickenpox, mumps, etc., are notified by the parents and school teachers. These cases are visited as far as time will permit by the school nurses, and if a doctor is not in attendance, advice is given as to the care of the patient, isolation, etc.

Immunisation:Diphtheria:

508 children were given a primary course of injections during the year, and 450 children received a reinforcing injection.

Whooping Cough:

489 children were given a primary course of injections during the year.

Vaccination:Smallpox:

864 children were given primary vaccinations and 316 were given re-vaccinations during the year.

Poliomyelitis:

The following are the poliomyelitis vaccination figures for 1962 based on the return submitted to the Ministry of Health.

| Year | 2 Injections (SALK) | 3rd Dose (SALK & ORAL) | 4th Dose (SALK & ORAL) | 3 ORALS (Complete Course) |
|------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1962 | 1 | 1 | - | 36 |
| 1961 | 19 | 141 | - | 199 |
| 1957--1960 | 86 | 322 | - | 41 |
| 1943--1956 | 35 | 255 | 771 | 66 |
| 1933--1942 | 47 | 182 | - | 63 |
| Others | 51 | 406 | - | 102 |

Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1962.

| Disease | Total cases notified + | Cases admitted to Hospital | Total Deaths + |
|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Smallpox | - | - | - |
| Scarlet Fever | 21 | 10 | - |
| Diphtheria | - | - | - |
| Typhoid Fever | - | - | - |
| Para-typhoid Fever | - | - | - |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | - | - | - |
| Pneumonia | - | - | 54 |
| Dysentery | 15 | 5 | - |
| Food Poisoning | 8 | 1 | - |
| Erysipelas | - | - | - |
| Poliomyelitis:- | | | |
| Paralytic | - | - | - |
| Non-paralytic | - | - | - |
| Encephalitis:- | | | |
| Infective | - | - | - |
| Post Infectious | - | - | - |
| Meningococcal Infection | 3 | 3 | - |
| Measles | 27 | 1 | - |
| Whooping Cough | 3 | - | - |
| Tuberculosis:- | | | |
| Pulmonary | 14 | - | 4 |
| Non-pulmonary | 5 | - | - |

+ = For analysis under age groups see separate tables.

Tuberculosis.

| Age Period | New cases notified | | | | Deaths | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|---|---------------|---|-----------|---|---------------|---|
| | Pulmonary | | Non-pulmonary | | Pulmonary | | Non-pulmonary | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Under 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1 to 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 to 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15 to 24 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 25 to 34 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 35 to 44 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| 45 to 54 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 55 to 64 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| 65 and over | 4 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| TOTALS | 10 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | - | - | - |

In addition to the above new cases notified 28 cases were brought to notice other than Form "A" notifications.

| | <u>Pulmonary</u> | <u>Non-pulmonary</u> |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Transferred into Area | 25 | 2 |
| Restored to Register | 0 | 1 |

Deaths from Infectious diseases occurring during 1962.

[illegible]

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1962 in Margate.

| | Udr 1 yr. | 1 udr 2 | 2 udr 3 | 3 udr 4 | 4 udr 5 | 5 udr 10 | 10 udr 15 | 15 udr 20 | 20 udr 35 | 35 udr 45 | 45 udr 65 | 65 and over |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Smallpox | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Scarlet Fever | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | 15 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Diphtheria | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Typhoid Fever | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Para-typhoid Fever | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pneumonia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Erysipelas | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dysentery | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Food Poisoning | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | 3 |
| Poliomyelitis:- Paralytic | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Non-paralytic | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Encephalitis:- Infective | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Post infectious | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Meningococcal Infection | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Measles | 3 | 5 | - | 5 | 5 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Whooping Cough | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tuberculosis:- Pulmonary | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 4 |
| Non-pulmonary | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | - |

Factories Act, 1937 to 1959.Part 1 of the 1937 Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):

| Premises | Number on Register | Number of | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Inspection | Written Notices | Occupiers prosecuted |
| (i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities | 67 | 6 | - | - |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority | 193 | 38 | 3 | - |
| (iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (Excluding Out- workers' premises) | 12 | 12 | 1 | - |
| Total | 272 | 56 | 4 | - |

2. Cases in which defects were found:-

| Particulars | Number of cases in which defects were found | | | | No. of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted |
|---|--|---------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | Found | Reme- died | Referred | | |
| | | | To H.M. Ins- pector | By H.M. Ins- pector | |
| Want of Cleanliness (S.1) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Overcrowding (S.2) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unreasonable temp- erature (S.3) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inadequate venti- lation (S.4) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ineffective draining of floors (S.6) | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) | | | | | |
| (a) Insufficient | - | - | - | - | - |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective | 4 | 4 | - | 1 | - |
| (c) Not separate for sexes | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | - |

Part VIII of the Act.Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

| Nature of Work | No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Wearing Apparel Making etc. | 19 (Satisfactory) |
| Curtains and Furniture Hangings | 4 (Satisfactory) |
| Onion Peelers | 33 (Satisfactory) |

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.Water Supply:

The whole of the Borough of Margate is within the statutory water supply area of the Thanet Water Board set up by the provisions of the Kent Water Act, 1955, and upon which Board Margate Borough Council has seven representatives.

Generally speaking, water for the Borough is supplied from the Board's Pumping Station at Wingham, fifteen miles south-west from Margate, and Sparrow Castle Pumping Station near Acol in Thanet. Both sources consist of wells and adits abstracting water from the underground chalk, the only treatment being sterilisation by means of chlorine. Occasionally, water may be transferred from the Board's other sources in its area but they all draw water from the same geological formation.

The sanitary conditions in the gathering grounds are under constant review as is the quality of the water which is subject to frequent bacteriological and chemical examination. The following are typical analyses of the water and all samples delivered into supply submitted were reported by the laboratories as of high organic purity and considered wholesome and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

Analysis of a sample of raw water taken from No.3 Well, Wingham Pumping Station on the 4th June, 1962.

Chemical results in parts per million.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Appearance | Clear and bright |
| Turbidity | Nil |
| Colour | Nil |
| Odour | Nil |
| pH | 7.2 |
| Free Carbon Dioxide | 26 |
| Electric conductivity | 610 |
| Dissolved solids dried at 180°C. | 420 |
| Chlorine present as Chloride | 54 |
| Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate | 235 |
| Hardness: Total | 285 |
| Carbonate | 235 |
| Non-carbonate | 50 |
| Nitrate Nitrogen | 7.3 |
| Nitrite Nitrogen | Absent |
| Ammoniacal Nitrogen | 0.000 |
| Oxygen absorbed | 0.25 |
| Albuminoid Nitrogen | 0.000 |
| Residual Chlorine | Absent |
| Metals (Iron, Zinc, Copper and Lead) | Absent |

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from iron and other metals. The water is hard in character but not to an excessive degree, contains no excess of mineral constituents and it is of very satisfactory organic quality.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

(Signed) GORDON MILES.

for The Counties Public Health Laboratories.

(Dated) 12th June, 1962.

Analysis of a sample of water taken from Disinfection Station, St. John's Road, Margate, on the 19th January 1962, for bacteriological examination.

Probable numbers per 100 ml.

Coliform bacilli. Bact. coli (type I)

0

0

(Signed) A. L. FURNISS.

Director, Public Health Laboratory Service.

Analysis of a sample of raw water taken from Sparrow Castle Pumping Station, Birchington, on 3rd September 1962.

Chemical results in parts per million.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Appearance | Clear and bright |
| Turbidity | Nil |
| Colour | Nil |
| Odour | Nil |
| pH | 7.1 |
| Free Carbon Dioxide | 40 |
| Electric conductivity | 625 |
| Dissolved solids dried at 180°C. | 440 |
| Chlorine present as Chloride | 46 |
| Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate | 240 |
| Hardness: Total | 300 |
| Carbonate | 240 |
| Non-carbonate | 60 |
| Nitrate Nitrogen | 10 |
| Nitrite Nitrogen | Absent |
| Ammoniacal Nitrogen | 0.000 |
| Oxygen absorbed | 0.20 |
| Albuminoid Nitrogen | 0.000 |
| Residual Chlorine | Absent |
| Metals (Iron, Zinc, Copper and Lead) | Absent |

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from iron and other metals. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. It conforms to the highest standard of organic quality.

These results indicate a water which from the aspect of the chemical analysis is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

(Signed) ROY C. HOATHER.

for The Counties Public Health Laboratories.

(Dated) 11th September, 1962.

Analysis of a sample of water taken from tap over sink, Birchington Library, on 22nd October 1962, for bacteriological examination.

Probable numbers per 100 ml.

Coliform bacilli. Bact. coli (type I)

0

0

(Signed) A. L. FURNISS.

Director, Public Health Laboratory Service.

The total number of samples taken during the year was 31 for bacteriological analyses and 12 for chemical analyses.

The number of houses that have a direct water supply is 15,200 approximately, and 4 houses share standpipes.

Public Health Act, 1936 - Public Swimming Baths:

There are no public swimming baths in the town.

Drainage and Sewerage:

The Borough is drained as far as Margate is concerned on the combined system, with a sea outfall at Foreness Point. Westgate is drained on a separate system, the sewage being pumped into the Margate system, and Birchington is also drained on a separate system, the effluent being treated at the disposal works on the marshes beyond Minnis Bay and discharged into the sea. In both outfalls the discharge

takes place on the ebb-tide, and the effluent is carried clear away from the foreshore.

Two outfall sewers 30" x 42" diameter, discharge into deep water 600 yards from the shore at Foreness Point. The screened sewage is carried away by a strong north-easterly current at the edge of Longnose Spit; a storage culvert retains the sewage between tides. Improved screening and pump plant is now installed in an extension of the existing Pumping Station.

From Foreness Point to Newgate Gap a large new culvert has been constructed and further extension of the scheme will be carried out soon.

A new Pumping Station is to be constructed at King Street as the present plant and buildings are at the limit of their useful life.

At Westgate, the Pumping Station has been entirely remodelled by the installation of new electrically driven vertical spindle pumps with diesel engine standby and the old gas engine pumps have been removed.

Refuse Collection and Disposal:

This branch of public service is one which requires careful handling, owing to varying quantities produced through seasonal fluctuation.

A general weekly collection is made, but large establishments, such as principal hotels, are cleared during the season more frequently.

Fish offal is collected upon request of the tradesman, at a charge based upon actual cost of collection, but no charge is made for its disposal.

In 1939, the Refuse Destructor was modernised by the installation of mechanical handling and separating machinery, and all refuse is now dealt with by incineration. Further alterations at the Destructor for the improvement of working conditions for the men and the better disposal of the refuse were completed in 1948, the machinery being converted to electric drive instead of steam and trough grates with mechanical clearance of clinker instead of hand-raking are now in operation. A dust extraction plant has now been installed.

Waste paper, bones, tins and other metals are separated out from the refuse and sold as salvage. The salvage equipment includes a magnetic device for metals and tins separation. The tins are baled mechanically, other salvageable items are removed manually from a conveyor picking belt. The appreciable income thus derived helps to keep down the cost of refuse disposal. Paper is sold unsorted.

In order to ascertain the exact cost of collection and disposal per ton, and to keep strict records of the actual quantities dealt with a weighbridge is provided at the Refuse Destructor, with a capacity of 20 tons, and the resulting costs, bearing in mind the length of haul from point of collection to the Destructor, indicate that the work is effected economically.

HOME SAFETY OFFICER'S REPORT FOR 1962.E. F. SINCLAIR-ST. CLAIR.M.N.R.S.O., M.F.P.A.

Considerable headway has been made during the past year with regard to Home Safety. Proof of this is shown by the number of organisations requesting lectures and demonstrations, which far exceeded that of the previous year.

New facilities have been given to the youth of the town to study Home safety in all its aspects, by attending courses of lectures, at the conclusion of which examinations were held. Adult classes have also been formed, with the same end in view.

It is gratifying to know that Margate is the first local authority to issue certificates for this type of test, having designed the certificate. This will be accepted by the St. John Ambulance Association as equivalent to their own award, and will automatically qualify a successful candidate for the St. John's certificate.

The St. John Ambulance Association have informed me that I have been accepted as a lecturer and examiner for Home Safety for this area.

A children's poster competition was held during the year. This proved a great success, there being 400 entries. A cup was presented to the School receiving most awards, and this was won by King Ethelbert School, Birchington. A competition of a similar nature will be held yearly.

A number of small exhibitions have been held.

The accent of training and lectures this year has been on falls, especially of elderly persons; burns and scalds affecting young children and old people, and poisoning - especially in relation to gas, and medical substances, through over-dose or mistake.

Over the last year the ratio of accidents in the home in Margate has been as follows:- for every twelve deaths occurring as a result of falls, two died as a result of fires, and one as a result of carbon-monoxide poisoning.

Whilst I am doing all in my power to train the general public to be careful in their homes, and to take the necessary

precautions, I still feel that more should be done with regard to overcoming the defects which arise in the older type of house needing improvements - such as dangerous stairways, wiring which needs renewal, the fixing of safety rails in bathrooms used by elderly people, and the permanent fitting of staples for the fixing of fire guards.

I feel that special safety measures should be taken with regard to adequate stair lighting, and the safe storage of fuels, which would be a constructive form of accident prevention. A well planned kitchen should be the ultimate aim of every builder; with a special housing scheme for old people, particularly based on the understanding of the psychological conditions of increasing age and the understanding of those environmental compensations which would help to increase immunity from accidental injury. Those who assume the responsibility for safety in housing design could provide a safer environment for their occupiers if a little trouble in research was taken, for at present owners or tenants have little or no control over the construction of houses. Therefore this, I feel, is a national problem, and homes could be built to prevent accidents, thus reducing the enormous cost to the National Health Service by accidents which occur through faulty construction. As an example of this, an elderly person fell on a badly lit stairway, as a result of which she fractured the femur, and was in hospital for a number of weeks, followed by a period of convalescence - estimated total cost in this case was £240.

HOME ACCIDENT DEATHS - 1959-61.Great Britain

| Cause of Death | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Poisoning | 1,426 | 1,558 | 1,600 |
| Falls | 4,839 | 4,740 | 4,689 |
| Burns and Scalds | 833 | 746 | 749 |
| Suffocation and Choking | 645 | 654 | 692 |
| Others | 353 | 382 | 363 |
| Total | 8,096 | 8,080 | 8,093 |

Poisoning constitutes the second major cause of home death. The 1961 toll was 1,600, nearly 20% of the total. About seven out of ten of poisoning deaths involve domestic (coal) gas, elderly people again being frequent victims. Fatal accidents with drugs are also quite common.

There were 363 home accident deaths in Great Britain under the heading 'Other miscellaneous causes' in 1961. Drowning accounted for 72 deaths, electrocution about 60 deaths, lack of care of infants 31, firearms 28, blow from falling object about 20, foreign body in orifice about 20 deaths, etc.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

The inspection of old and suspected substandard houses commenced in 1961 was completed by the end of 1962. This survey gave details of many houses in multiple occupation and also of underground rooms, and in order to implement the provisions of the Housing Act, 1961, a start was made to inspect more modern houses occupied by two or more families.

Several streets of small terraced houses were canvassed house-by-house with a view to persuading owners to apply for improvement grants. Estate agents and building societies were also contacted.

All elderly applicants for Council accommodation were especially visited to find out their degree of need and their willingness and suitability for special flats including accommodation in a tower block.

The number of complaints or requests to call were about the same as in previous years, and the general pattern continues to change from the abatement of nuisances to advice regarding improvements generally.

From April to mid-September priority was again given to food premises. All food complaints are dealt with in a matter of hours.

Despite advice given by the Health Inspectors and the Food Manufacturers far too little attention was again given to the rotation of stock. However only three cases had to be referred to the Magistrates.

Visits made under:-

| <u>Public Health Acts</u> | <u>Inspections</u> | <u>Re- Inspections</u> |
|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Nuisances and General | 839 | 783 |
| Dustbins | 14 | 20 |
| Drain Inspections | 105 | 116 |
| Smoke Tests | 12 | 2 |
| Water Tests | 1 | - |
| Camps and Camping | 11 | 6 |
| Licensed Premises | 5 | 2 |
| Entertainment Premises | 1 | - |
| Dangerous Structures | 7 | 9 |
| Water Sampling | 22 | 1 |
| Clean Air Act | 45 | 18 |
| Notifiable Diseases | 90 | 25 |
| Food Poisoning | 25 | 12 |
| Noise | 27 | 59 |

| <u>Housing Acts</u> | <u>Inspections</u> | <u>Re- Inspections</u> |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Sub-standard Houses Survey | 546 | 112 |
| Re-housing | 360 | 46 |
| Overcrowding | 50 | 16 |
| Section 9 | 91 | 161 |
| Sections 16 and 18 | 47 | 50 |
| Houses in Multiple Occupation | 69 | 124 |
| Section 42 | 39 | 60 |
| Loans and Improvement Loans | 65 | 29 |
| Improvement Grants - Discretionary | 65 | 51 |
| Standard | 45 | 68 |
| Canvass for Grants | 474 | 75 |
| Certificates of Disrepair | - | - |
| Underground Rooms | 39 | - |

Food and Drugs Act, etc.

| | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| Unsound Food | 192 | 19 |
| Sampling | 121 | - |
| Shops (general inspections) | 119 | 114 |
| Snack Bars | 27 | 11 |
| Restaurants, Clubs, etc. | 99 | 72 |
| Private Hotels and Boarding Houses | 156 | 78 |
| Ice Cream Regulations | 27 | 6 |
| Ice Cream Sampling (Bacteriological) | 103 | - |
| Canteens | 8 | 6 |
| Stalls | 13 | - |
| Food Factories | 12 | 2 |

Factories Act

| | | |
|-------------------|----|----|
| Bakehouses (W.P.) | 15 | 6 |
| Factories (W.P.) | 23 | 13 |
| Factories (N.P.) | 6 | 2 |
| Outworkers | 1 | - |
| Building Sites | 12 | 8 |

Meat Regulations

| | | |
|-----------------|----|----|
| Slaughterhouse | 78 | - |
| Butchers' Shops | 31 | 10 |

| | <u>Inspections</u> | <u>Re- Inspections</u> |
|---|--------------------|----------------------------|
| <u>Milk and Dairies Regulations</u> | | |
| Dairies and Distributors' Premises | 68 | 6 |
| Sampling (including washed bottles) | 115 | - |
| <u>Diseases of Animals Act</u> | 6 | - |
| <u>Merchandise Marks Act</u> | 21 | - |
| <u>National Assistance Act</u> | 42 | 10 |
| <u>Pests Act</u> | 81 | 42 |
| <u>Pets Act</u> | 5 | 1 |
| <u>Shops Act</u> | 41 | 2 |
| <u>Water Act</u> | 4 | - |
| <u>Miscellaneous (unclassified)</u> | 838 | 143 |
| <u>Hairdressers</u> | 33 | 3 |
| Total Inspections | 5,391 | |
| Total Re-inspections | 2,399 | |

NOTICES SERVED

| | |
|---|-------|
| Number of Notices and Letters sent with respect to Public Health matters: | 1,172 |
| Action under Statutory Powers: | 6 |

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT, 1962.HOUSES

| | |
|--|----|
| Cleansed and redecorated | 5 |
| Yards paved | 7 |
| Vermin, including cockroaches, eradicated | 19 |
| Floors renewed or repaired | 28 |
| Walls and/or ceilings repaired or renewed | 60 |
| Window frames and/or sashes repaired, renewed or enlarged | 26 |
| Houses where windows reglazed | 12 |
| Houses where sashcords renewed | 15 |
| Doors, stairs, etc. repaired or renewed | 22 |
| Fireplaces repaired or renewed | 10 |
| Roofs repaired or renewed | 70 |
| Rainwater pipes or gutters repaired or renewed | 33 |
| Dangerous walls and chimney stacks, etc. rebuilt | 3 |
| Other dangerous structures | 1 |
| Chimney stacks, etc. repaired or rebuilt | 10 |
| Woodworm treated | 8 |
| Bathrooms provided | - |
| New sinks or lavatory basins provided | 18 |
| New draining boards provided | 3 |
| Waste pipes repaired or renewed | 9 |
| Water service pipes repaired or renewed | 7 |
| Damp proof courses or walls treated to prevent dampness | 27 |
| Brickwork wholly or partly repointed or rendered | 14 |
| Houses painted externally | 7 |
| Ventilated larders provided | 4 |
| Dustbins supplied | 19 |
| Hot water cisterns repaired or provided | 2 |
| Structures causing lack of ventilation removed | 2 |

DRAINAGE, ETC.

| | |
|---|----|
| Number of premises where drainage was partly reconstructed or repaired | 6 |
| New inspection covers and frames provided | 8 |
| Defective soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed | 3 |
| Drains or sewers unstopped and cleansed | 48 |
| New gullies fixed | 2 |
| Cesspools abolished | 1 |
| New water closets constructed | 9 |
| W.C. pans provided and fixed | 9 |
| W.C. seats provided | 3 |
| New cisterns fixed | 19 |
| Flush pipes fixed or repaired | 6 |

BAKEHOUSES

| | |
|----------|---|
| Cleansed | 1 |
|----------|---|

FACTORIES, INCLUDING BUILDING SITES

| | |
|--|---|
| Cleansed | 1 |
| Sanitary accommodation made suitable | 4 |
| Artificial lighting provided to conveniences | 1 |

RESTAURANTS, ETC.

| | |
|---|----|
| Kitchens, food stores and/or plant cleansed | 11 |
| Kitchens improved or reconstructed | 2 |
| Kitchens tiled and walls made impervious | 3 |
| Water heating apparatus provided | 4 |
| Hand washing facilities provided | 12 |
| New sinks provided | 2 |
| Floor renewed | 1 |
| Working surfaces covered with impervious material | 5 |
| Bins provided | 26 |

HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, CLUBS, ETC.

| | |
|---|----|
| Floors tiled | 2 |
| Kitchens cleansed | 8 |
| Wash-hand basins and hot water supplied | 9 |
| Sinks provided | 2 |
| Draining boards provided | 3 |
| Refrigerators or larders provided | 2 |
| Bins provided | 16 |
| Kitchens improved | 3 |

FOOD STORES AND SHOPS

| | |
|--|----|
| Cleansed and redecorated | 7 |
| Miscellaneous work carried out to comply with Food Regulations | 11 |
| Hot water system | 1 |
| Water heating apparatus provided | 1 |
| Wash-hand basins with hot and cold water provided | 2 |
| Bins provided | 4 |
| Ceiling provided | 1 |
| Wall tiled | 1 |

RODENT CONTROL

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Premises and lands treated for mice | 78 |
| Premises and lands treated for rats | 252 |

SMOKE NUISANCE

| | |
|--------|---|
| Abated | 3 |
|--------|---|

NOISE NUISANCES

| | |
|--------|---|
| Abated | 5 |
|--------|---|

GENERAL

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Overcrowding abated | 4 |
| Accumulations of rubbish removed | 54 |
| Nuisances abated from keeping animals | 4 |
| Wasps nests destroyed | 90 |
| Other infestations dealt with | 50 |
| Dirty premises cleansed | 6 |

DISINFECTION

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Number of rooms disinfected | 55 |
| Number of articles treated | 478 |

WORK CARRIED OUT WITH ASSISTANCE OF IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

(Repairs and incidental work not recorded in above tables)

See page 56.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS 1962.

| <u>Description</u> | <u>Reason for Condemnation</u> | <u>Weight</u> | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------|------|-----|-----|
| | | lb. | cwt. | qr. | lb. |
| <u>MEAT</u> | | | | | |
| <u>Pigs</u> | | | | | |
| 99 Livers | Cirrhosis/Parasitic/ Hepatitis | 396 | | | |
| 10 Hearts | Pericarditis | 5 | | | |
| 9 Hearts and Pairs Lungs | Pericarditis/Pleurisy | 22½ | | | |
| 60 Pairs Lungs | Pneumonia/Pleurisy | 120 | | | |
| 284 " " | Congestion | 568 | | | |
| 11 Plucks | Pleurisy/Pneumonia | | | | |
| | Cirrhosis/Hepatitis | 77 | | | |
| 8 Kidneys | Hydronephrosis | 6½ | | | |
| 4 Mesentery | Parasitic | 4 | | | |
| 1 Set Intestine | Inflammation | 2 | | | |
| 1 Intestine, Stomach and Mesentery | Fatty Necrosis | 20 | | | |
| 1 Intestine, Stomach and Mesentery | Adhesions | 10 | | | |
| 12 Heads | Abscesses | 144 | | | |
| 64 " | Tuberculosis | 780 | | | |
| 1 Carcase and Offal | Septicaemia | 119 | | | |
| 1 Leg | Injury | 20 | | | |
| | | | 20 | 1 | 26 |
| <u>Home Killed</u> | | | | | |
| Pork | Abscess | 40 | | | |
| Beef | Tainted Decomposition | 448 | | | |
| | | | 4 | 1 | 12 |
| <u>Imported</u> | | | | | |
| Hindquarters of Beef | Tainted Decomposition | 446 | | | |
| Rib and Pony of Beef | Decomposition | 113 | | | |
| Ox Livers | " | 36 | | | |
| Lambs Plucks | " | 46 | | | |
| " Livers | " | 5 | | | |
| Pigs Melts | " | 28 | | | |
| Rabbits | " | 30 | | | |
| | | | 6 | 1 | 4 |

| <u>Description</u> | <u>Reason for Condemnation</u> | <u>Weight</u> | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|------|-----|-----|
| | | lb. | cwt. | qr. | lb. |
| <u>FISH</u> | | | | | |
| Haddock | Decomposition | 46 | | | |
| Skate | " | 84 | | | |
| Herrings | " | 14 | | | |
| Dog Fish | " | 56 | | | |
| Kippers | " | <u>26</u> | | | |
| | | | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| <u>MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS</u> | | | | | |
| Ham | Decomposition | 32 | | | |
| Sausages | Sour | <u>55</u> | | | |
| | | | 3 | | 3 |
| <u>FATS</u> | | | | | |
| Butter | Rancid | <u>28</u> | | | |
| | | | 1 | | 0 |
| <u>TINNED FOODS</u> | | | | | |
| Ham | Tins blown or punctured | 131 | | | |
| Corned Beef | " " " " | 106 | | | |
| Luncheon Meat | " " " " | 156 | | | |
| Other Meat | " " " " | 179 | | | |
| Fish | " " " " | 50 | | | |
| Soup | " " " " | 7 | | | |
| Milk Pudding | " " " " | 40 | | | |
| Cream | " " " " | 5 | | | |
| Milk | " " " " | 41 | | | |
| Fruit Juice | " " " " | 11 | | | |
| Fruit | " " " " | 657 | | | |
| Vegetables | " " " " | 647 | | | |
| Various tinned foods | " " " " | <u>55</u> | | | |
| | | | 18 | 2 | 13 |

DescriptionReason for
Condemnation

lb. cwt. qr. lb.

MISCELLANEOUS

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----|
| Frozen Foods | Surrendered due to | |
| | refrigeration failure | 221 |
| Jam | Jars broken | 97 |
| Peanut Butter | " " | 4 |
| Bottles of Sauce | Bottles broken | 7 |
| " " Pickle | " " " | 2 |
| Ice Cream Mix | Blown " | 40 |
| Dried Fruit | Contaminated | 2 |
| Cereals | " | 10 |

3 1 19

Total weight of food inspected and found unsound

2 tons 16 cwt. 0 qr. 23 lb.

45.

1962.CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

| | Cattle ex- cluding Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs |
|--|----------------------------------|------|--------|-----------------------|-------|
| Number Killed | - | - | - | - | 1,324 |
| Number inspected | - | - | - | - | 1,324 |
| All diseases except Tuberculosis:- | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | - | - | - | - | 441 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis | - | - | - | - | 33.30 |
| Tuberculosis only:- | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned | - | - | - | - | - |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | - | - | - | - | 64 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis | - | - | - | - | 4.83 |

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

During the year 107 samples of various foods were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst at Canterbury.

| <u>Nature of Sample</u> | <u>Unsatisfactory</u> | <u>Genuine</u> | <u>In-formal</u> | <u>Formal</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Ball Gum | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Beef Sausage Meat | £ 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Boric Acid Powder | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Butter | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Butter Fudge | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Christmas Pudding | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Clotted Cream Caramels | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Cottage Cheese | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Crab Spread with Butter | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Dairy Cream Buns | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Dairy Ice Cream | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Dried Baking Yeast | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Fruity Sticks | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Garden Mint | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Ginger Essence | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Glace Cherries | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Grapefruit | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Ground Almonds | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Hamburgers and 4 vegetables | £ 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Ice Cream | - | 12 | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| Ice Cream Powder | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Influenza Cold Mixture | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Instant Apple Flakes | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Instant Jelly | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Kidney Cleansers | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Lamb Chops and Sausages | £ 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Lamb Chops with Vegetables and Gravy | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Lemonade | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 |
| Marzipan | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Milk | - | 32 | - | 32 | 32 |
| Milk (Channel Islands) | - | 3 | - | 3 | 3 |
| Milk (School) | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 |
| Milk (Sterilized) | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Mincemeat | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Mixed Peel | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Munchy Crunch | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Olive Oil | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Orange Drink | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Peas | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |

| <u>Nature of Sample</u> | <u>Unsatis- factory</u> | <u>Genuine</u> | <u>In- formal</u> | <u>Formal</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Pepper | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Plum Pudding | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Port Flavour Beverage | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Pork Sausage Meat | * 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Quinine Tablets | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Rock | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Rose Hip Syrup | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Ruby Wine | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Rum | - | 2 | - | 2 | 2 |
| Softa Freeze | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Strawberry Jam | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Tomato Sauce | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 'Up-to-date' Sauce | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Vinegar | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Vodka Candy | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Whisky | - | 5 | - | 5 | 5 |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| TOTAL | * 5 | 102 | 44 | 63 | 107 |

* The sample of beef sausage meat was classified as unsatisfactory because of an undeclared preservative. The sample had been sealed up prior to noticing that the requisite notice was displayed in the shop.

The informal sample of lamb chops and sausages with beans in tomato sauce was adversely reported on:- (a) with regard to the quantities; and (b) with regard to the words "Processed in England under official supervision".

Correspondence was entered into with the Manufacturers and a formal sample of lamb chops and sausages with beans in tomato sauce was purchased, also a sample of hamburgers and 4 vegetables with gravy (a product of the same Manufacturers).

On the instructions of the Committee a letter was sent by the Town Clerk.

The sample of pork sausage meat, adversely reported on, referred to undeclared sulphite preservative. A letter of warning was sent by the Town Clerk.

FOOD SUPERVISION.

465 visits and 293 re-visits were made to food premises during the year. More boarding houses were adapted as holiday or permanent flatlets. Some of the houses are flatlets for about 9 months of the year and revert to boarding houses during the busy season.

All restaurants and snack bars are visited at least once a year, the poorer ones up to eight times.

Boarding houses generally, and many restaurants and cafes, are only in operation a few months of the year. The larger food shops have always been well inspected as they are open all the year round and by and large they are well kept.

Less and less open food is being sold.

Proprietors and managers of food businesses had the usual staffing problems during the busy season.

Milk.

Except during the summer season most of the milk sold is from local producers. There are three H.T.S.T. plants in operation. The plants are satisfactorily and efficiently operated. All the milk produced in the Borough is from Tuberculin Tested herds.

Sixty-seven samples of Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised and Sterilised milk were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. They were satisfactory, except for three samples - one failed the Methylene Blue test and two the Phosphatase test. In both instances investigation revealed that a leak of unpasteurised milk passed a diversion valve and allowed unpasteurised milk to seep into the heat treated supply in sufficient quantities to register with this very sensitive test. When the washer to this valve was renewed the matter was put right and all subsequent samples showed the milk to be properly pasteurised.

Thirty-six samples of bottles taken immediately after washing were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for count. These bottles were taken at various times in batches of six and an investigation was made into one plant which constantly produced bottles not up to the required standard.

A further 12 samples submitted to a private laboratory at the cost of the dairy concerned suggested that the cause

of the trouble was mis-alignment of jets in the machine. Once these were corrected subsequent samples proved satisfactory, and up to the standard of the other samples submitted.

Milk sold from grocers shops, etc. is now cartoned instead of bottled.

Thirty-eight samples of milk were purchased for chemical analysis; all were satisfactory.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959, Part III - Licences.

The following licences are in force for five years from date of approval:-

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| Number of Pasteurisers | 3 |
| Number of Dealers:- | |
| Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk | 49 |
| Pasteurised milk | 88 |
| Sterilised milk | 72 |

A number of dealers hold licences for both Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) and Sterilised milk.

Ice Cream.

Not including special flavours and additives - twenty-two different kinds of ice creams were on sale in the Borough, seven of them being made locally.

BACTERIOLOGICAL GRADING.

Only Grades 1 and 2 are considered satisfactory.

| | No. of Samples | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Grade 3 | Grade 4 | Satisfactory |
|---------------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|
| Local Manufacturers | 36 | 31 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 88.8% |
| National Makes | 39 | 33 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 89.6% |
| TOTAL | 75 | 64 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 89.3% |

Of the 75 samples, 8 were classified unsatisfactory, and were due primarily to wrong techniques during sterilization of apparatus and utensils, or to storage for too long once the container had been opened. In each case, once the flaw in procedure had been pointed out and acted upon, satisfactory results were obtained.

Three of the seven local manufacturers had pasteurising plants and five used cold mix powder. Two of these manufacturers were wholesalers; five sold from their own cafes.

There were sixteen retailers of soft ice cream, eleven of these sell nationally advertised makes.

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953.

14 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst, with the following results:-

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| 5 Soft Ices - | averaged a fat content of | 7.4% |
| 7 Trade Ices - | " " " " " | 8.25% |
| 2 Dairy Ices - | " " " " " | 6.3% |
| 1 sample of an ice cream mix | showed a fat content of | 18.5% |

The minimum standard under the Order is 5%, but with Dairy ice cream this fat must be butter fat.

Merchandise Marks Act.

Some 21 shops were specially visited. No wilful misrepresentations were discovered.

Other Premises Registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

These were sausage manufacturing premises and premises used for boiling of hams, etc. As usual all were visited as a routine and were found satisfactory. All premises registered for the peeling of onions were visited after submission of lists prepared by the employer.

Number of registrations:-

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Manufacture of Sausages, etc. | 51 |
| Boiling of Hams, etc. | 24 |
| Peeling of Onions in private houses | 117 |

At the end of the year the peeling of onions in dwelling houses ceased.

Meat.

The one slaughterhouse now in use is a modern well-equipped building containing much labour saving machinery. Only pigs are killed and most of them pass to a local bacon factory. One thousand, three hundred and twenty-four pigs were killed during the year and every one of them inspected; seventy-eight attendances being made for this purpose.

Details of meat unfit for human consumption will be found on a previous page.

Disposal of Condemned Food.

All unsound food was burnt in the refuse destructor.

Fish Friers.

The premises of all Fish Friers operating within the district have been kept in a generally satisfactory manner.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956 - Section 3, paragraph 1.

Of the ten farms of any size in the Borough few employ permanent labour not living quite close to the farms where adequate facilities are available. Only on a few occasions during the year is the labour force gathered at a site some distance from the farm buildings. At this time the normal employees are supplemented by additional casual labour taken on for particular work. The supplementary labour force consists of both males and females, including very young children.

It has been found that the common practice is that the farmer, irrespective of whether he is the owner or occupier, provides a screened latrine, one for each sex when required. Usually this planting or harvesting period does not exceed a month, and never more than a week on any one site. In no instance has it been necessary to request the provision of extra sanitary accommodation.

Offensive Trades.

There are two licensed dealers in rags, bones, etc., within the district and both were kept in a satisfactory manner.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

| Infestations | Local Authority Property other than Dwelling Houses | Dwelling Houses | Agricultural Property | Business Premises | Total |
|--|---|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------|
| Notified by occupier | 22 | 206 | 5 | 70 | 303 |
| Discovered by rodent operator | 9 | 69 | 2 | 2 | 82 |
| None found | 4 | 43 | - | 8 | 55 |
| Rats | 26 | 171 | 7 | 48 | 252 |
| Mice | 1 | 61 | - | 16 | 78 |
| No. of inspections by rodent operators | 162 | 1451 | 44 | 420 | 2077 |

The three Health Department workmen were employed as part-time rodent operatives.

Margate has no serious rat problem, and no major infestations were encountered.

Fifty-five complaints were completely unfounded.

Two or more adjoining properties were treated as one unit, and ninety-four properties in thirty blocks were so treated.

£102 was recovered from occupiers of agricultural or business premises. No charge was made for work in private dwelling houses.

Destruction of Rats.

In Sewers. - In April 160 inspection chambers of the sewerage system were tested for infestations of rats; this represents about 10% of all the chambers in the town. 19 chambers showed "takes", and chambers each side of these were treated concurrently as the others showing slight infestations. The subsequent maintenance treatment carried out in September on the same area showed some evidence of a further infestation of sewers in this one locality. A survey has not revealed where rats are gaining entry, and the next treatment, due in April, 1963, should indicate whether this infestation is actually a result of adverse weather conditions causing flooding of sewers, or whether the original treatment and post baiting was not effective.

General. - Again this year considerable time has been spent on surveys, and has resulted in a large number of treatments. The proprietors of business premises are becoming more and more aware of the advantages of infestations being dealt with immediately the signs of rodents are apparent. Householders seem to be using the service to the full. It can be claimed that there is no serious rat problem in the town.

Places of Entertainment.

Cinemas and theatres were periodically visited, and found to be generally satisfactory.

Factories Act.

Many of the factories and all the larger building sites were periodically visited. Several minor omissions and defects were found and rectified.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, came into operation in 1957, and prohibited (inter alia) the keepers of more than 4 pigs or 50 poultry from feeding their stock with waste foods which have not been boiled for one hour in a plant licensed by the local authority.

All known pig keepers were visited. There were no keepers of 50 or more head of poultry using waste foods.

Housing.

66 of the 74 dwellings being provided as Stage I of the Millmead Road Estate were completed by the end of 1962. These include a group of 37 old people's flats and bedsitting room flatlets supervised by a resident warden who was appointed in January, 1963. The Kent County Council have agreed to make a grant of up to £30 per dwelling in respect of welfare aspects of this scheme.

Stage II of the estate includes a 15-storey block of 89 one-bedroom flats, the erection of which was commenced in October, 1962, and should be completed by the end of 1963.

At the end of 1962, as part of the Council's building programme for that year, the Minister of Housing and Local Government approved the erection of a further 78 houses on the estate; and at the same time 8 one-bedroom flats at St. Anne's Gardens and 4 at Balmoral Road were approved. These 90 dwellings should be ready for occupation by early 1964.

The remaining 140 dwellings to complete the Millmead Road Estate will be developed in a continuing programme as approved from time to time by the Minister.

The Council are acquiring by compulsory purchase No. 6, Clarendon Road, which they formerly held under requisitioning powers and subsequently in adverse possession; and propose to convert it into 4 self-contained flats.

The number of dwellings provided by the Council as at 31st December, 1962, was 2,193 viz:-

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Pre-war houses, etc. | 552 |
| Post-war houses and flats | 1,571 |
| Temporary houses (prefabs) | 70 |
| | <u>2,193</u> |

The housing waiting list at 31st December, 1962, numbered approximately 600, of which 245 were asking for old folk's accommodation; approximately 250 of the 600 cases were considered to be in need of housing.

Four cases of gross overcrowding occurred during the year and statutory action under Section 90 of the Housing Act, 1957, had to be taken in three cases.

The following Clearance Areas were confirmed during the year:-

- 4 and 6, Clifton Place, Margate.
- 1, 2 and 3, Chapel Gardens, Chapel Place, Birchington.
- 9 and 11, Clifton Street, Margate.
- 4 and 5, Bayley's Cottages and 1 and 2, Zion Cottages, Margate.

The following Compulsory Purchase Orders were also confirmed:-

- 142, 142a, 144, 144a, 146, 146a, 148 and 148a, High Street, Margate.
- 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, Bentley's Place, Margate.
- 6 and 7, New Street, Margate.

Closing Orders were made against the following:-

- Rear Rooms at basement level, 37, Hawley Square, Margate.
- Somerset Cottage, rear of 36, Hawley Square, Margate.
- Rooms at basement level, 3/4, Albert Terrace, Margate.
- Three rooms at 16, Trinity Hill, Margate.

Six Undertakings were given and accepted:-

- In two cases to carry out work to make the houses fit; and in four cases to demolish in part and convert into commercial premises.

A house to house canvass of selected streets of Victorian cottage properties was carried out during the early winter months in connection with improvement grants. 474 visits were made.

Owners and agents were made aware of the offers.

It was discovered that:-

- (a) Quite a number of tenants were not at all willing because of increased rents, age and/or infirmity, etc.

- (b) Decontrolled houses were let at rents above the rents suggested which would operate if grant aid was accepted.
- (c) Owner/occupiers were satisfied with the limited amenities they had, such as a bath in a kitchen, or were contemplating selling the property within the next few years.

The number of genuine enquiries followed by surveys for grant aid increased to 110 in 1962, but the number of dwellings where works were carried out decreased.

(a) Discretionary Grants (24 properties) -

| | |
|--|----|
| Bathrooms constructed | 22 |
| Bathrooms with baths built or converted from part of a room | 23 |
| Wash hand basins | 23 |
| Hot water systems for bath, basin and sink | 23 |
| Internal water closets | 19 |
| Ventilated larders (usually converted from external toilets) | 22 |

(b) Standard Grants (15 properties) -

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| Baths | 14 |
| Bathrooms with baths | 6 |
| Wash hand basins | 14 |
| Hot water systems | 15 |
| Water closets | 12 |
| Ventilated larders | 12 |

(c) Work carried out at owner's entire cost after inspection and information about the conditions of grant (19 properties) -

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| Bathrooms | 2 |
| Bathrooms with baths | 15 |
| Wash hand basins | 16 |
| Hot water systems | 18 |
| Internal water closets | 11 |
| Ventilated larders | 6 |

(d) Improvements with loan - 1 property.

The total of 58 units of habitation improved during the year was very disappointing as greater efforts were made to get improvements.

It is also the first time for several years that the number improved showed a fall on the previous year (1961 - 70).

The reason for this fall is not known, but lack of money is undoubtedly a main factor.

All applicants were given every encouragement and advice, and the best and most economic methods of improvement suggested.

The standard of workmanship continued to be quite satisfactory.

In 22 cases extensive repairs were carried out.

The total cost of a standard grant for all amenities was about £200 and for a discretionary grant, which entails building an addition on, a little over £400.

Rent Act, 1957.

No applications for certificates of disrepair were made.

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.

Sixty-five inspections were made on fifty-three properties for reports to aid the Committee dealing with loans under the Housing Act, 1958. Where defects of a serious kind were found they were reported to this Committee who issued instructions that these defects must be rectified before the final amount of loan could be granted. This has been found to be a very effective method of getting some houses made fit without the service of a notice of any kind from the Health Department.

The granting of loans was suspended for the larger part of the year.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

Applications were made under the National Assistance Act for the burial of five bodies, of which four were interred by the local authority.

Borough Mortuary.

One hundred and thirty-eight bodies were received in the Borough Mortuary during the year. Two of the Department's workmen were in attendance at the one hundred and thirty-two post-mortems.

Legal Proceedings.

The following cases were referred to the Magistrates:-

Sale of Mouldy Pork Pie. The defendant entered a plea of guilty and was fined £10 plus £2. 2s. 0d. costs.

Mouldy Cream Sponge Cake. The defendants entered a plea of guilty and were fined £15 plus £5. 5s. 0d. costs awarded to the Council.

Mouldy Coconut Cake. The defendants entered a plea of guilty and were fined £20 plus £3. 3s. 0d. costs.

The following cases of alleged contravention of the Food and Drugs Act, etc., were dealt with by letters of warning from the Town Clerk:-

- (i) Mouldy jam/cream layer cake.
- (ii) Glass in bottle of orangeade.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1962.1. SUNSHINE.

Sunshine hours were 1,684, compared with 1,824 in 1961, and 1,771 average. June was the sunniest month, with 278 hours, but the rest of the summer was disappointing from the point of view of sunshine. October showed an improvement, whilst December had the best figure by comparison with average (154%).

2. PRECIPITATION.

(a) Rainfall amounted to 17.24 inches (the lowest figure for many years) compared with 22.04 in 1961, and 21.25 average. June was the driest month with only 0.10 inches, whilst November, with 3.32 inches, was the wettest. Rain fell on 171 days, but, apart from August Bank Holiday when 1.17 inches were recorded, falls were mainly light. Thunderstorms occurred on 3 days in July, 2 in August and 2 in September, but except for the storm on August 6th, the accompanying rainfall was not very heavy.

(b) Snow. Except for light flurries in February, no snow fell until December 26th. Heavy snow showers then set in, culminating in a severe blizzard on the night of the 29th, causing much deep drifting.

3. FOG.

Fog occurred on 14 days, but usually cleared quickly. In early December, when many other parts of the country were experiending dense fog for many consecutive days, Margate had much sunshine, and only on one day during that period was the fog dense and persistent.

4. WIND.

Prevailing winds followed the usual pattern, with S.W. and N.W. predominating, but there were more days than usual with strong E. and N.E. winds. Gales occurred on 2 days in January (S.W.) 2 in February (N.W.) 1 in April (N.E.) 1 in October (N.) and 2 in December (N.W. and E.).

5. TEMPERATURE.

The year was marked by low temperatures. An exceptionally cold Spring was followed by a cool summer, and the year closed with freezing conditions. In every month except January and

October, the mean temperature was sub-average, the greatest deficits being 5 degrees in March and 4 degrees in July and December.

Frost was recorded on the following number of days:-

| | <u>Air frost</u> | <u>Ground frost</u> |
|----------|------------------|---------------------|
| January | 3 | 9 |
| February | 3 | 12 |
| March | 9 | 20 |
| April | - | 3 |
| May | - | 1 |
| November | 4 | 3 |
| December | 12 | 16 |

September 3rd was the warmest day, with 77 degrees, and January 1st the coldest, with 23 degrees.

6. GENERAL.

The usual messages and returns (daily, weekly or monthly as required) were sent to the Meteorological Office, and regular information was supplied to various Corporation Officials, the Water Board and the Press. A number of enquiries were dealt with from outside sources, and a talk was given at the Weather Station to a party of schoolboys. The various charts and data displayed at the Weather Station continued to attract much attention from the public.

7. THE MONTHLY SUMMARY IS AS FOLLOWS:-

January. Very cold at first, with much ground and air frost, then milder and showery. Cold spell returned at month-end. Average rainfall; sunshine 122%.

February. Exceptionally dry, with less than half-an-inch of rain. Mainly rather mild, but very cold in last week, with strong E. winds and much frost and slight snow showers. Sunshine 88% of average.

March. Very cold throughout, with strong persistent E. winds, and much frost. Rainfall slightly above average. Many bright days, with average sunshine.

April. Changeable. Cold and dull at first, with strong E. winds; fair at mid-month (Easter) then cold and unsettled. Sunshine only 76% of average. Rainfall 88%

May. Mainly very dull until last week; total sunshine 85% of average. Strong, squally winds and low temperatures. Showers on 17 days, with rainfall 80% of average.

June. Very sunny; total hours 118% of average. Cool winds kept temperatures mainly sub-average, apart from a short warm spell at mid-month. Exceptionally dry, with measurable rain on only 2 days; total one-tenth of an inch.

July. Dull and cool at first. Conditions improved slightly but total sunshine only 80% of average. Mainly dry, but thunderstorms in last week brought rainfall up to 78% of average.

August. Very unsettled. Dull and cool at first. Very heavy rain on Bank Holiday, but otherwise showers, although frequent, mostly light. Conditions improved towards month-end, bringing sunshine to 94% of average.

September. Warm and sunny at first, becoming unsettled; thunderstorms on 17th and 18th; low temperatures. Mainly dry with rainfall only 57% of average. Sunshine slightly below average.

October. Very dry until last week, when heavy showers brought rainfall up to 60% of average. Many warm, sunny days, giving total sunshine 116% of average.

November. Exceptionally dull and wet, with sunshine only 50% of average, and rainfall 131%. Strong winds and low temperatures.

December. Cold at first (with fog), becoming milder with much sunshine and strong winds. Very cold from 21st; heavy snow on 26th and severe blizzard on 29th-30th, with deep drifting. Much ground and air frost.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

| Month | Mean Temperature Max. Min. | | Rainfall (inches) | Sunshine (hours) |
|--|-------------------------------------|------|----------------------|---------------------|
| January | 46.1 | 37.7 | 1.82 | 66.2 |
| February | 44.3 | 37.1 | 0.41 | 70.2 |
| March | 42.3 | 35.0 | 1.49 | 144.2 |
| April | 50.4 | 41.5 | 1.23 | 136.5 |
| May | 56.6 | 46.3 | 1.12 | 191.8 |
| June | 63.4 | 51.7 | 0.10 | 277.9 |
| July | 65.1 | 55.7 | 1.55 | 191.5 |
| August | 66.8 | 55.7 | 1.91 | 204.0 |
| September | 63.0 | 53.3 | 1.11 | 160.3 |
| October | 58.2 | 51.0 | 1.49 | 135.9 |
| November | 48.1 | 41.7 | 3.32 | 31.2 |
| December | 41.9 | 34.2 | 1.69 | 73.9 |
| Total | 53.8 Mean 49.4 | 45.1 | 17.24 | 1,683.6 |
| <div> <div>1961</div> <div>22.04</div> <div>1,824</div> </div> <div> <div>1960</div> <div>30.26</div> <div>1,591</div> </div> <div> <div>1959</div> <div>23.55</div> <div>2,029</div> </div> <div> <div>1958</div> <div>29.13</div> <div>1,630</div> </div> <div> <div>1957</div> <div>17.49</div> <div>1,807</div> </div> <div> <div>1956</div> <div>20.51</div> <div>1,687</div> </div> <div> <div>Average</div> <div>21.25</div> <div>1,771</div> </div> <div> <div>(1916-1950)</div> <div>(1921-1950)</div> </div> | | | | |