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HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR

1932.

W. J. BANNISTER, M.D., D.P.H.

*B.F. 27/7 Stats
Pg 27
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25/9/33*

STATE DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF BUREAU OF

ANNUAL REPORT

Department of Health

1932

1932



HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.



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Printers :

"The East Kent Times," Ltd., Shaftesbury House, Broad Street,
Ramsgate.

BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(1932-1933).

Chairman: Councillor W. T. SMITH.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR (Alderman Mrs. F. L. DUNN, J.P.)	COUNCILLOR H. STEAD
Alderman H. NEWBY	„ W. F. SAULL
Councillor E. MARSDEN.	„ P. SOLLY
„ T. H. PRESTEDGE	„ P. TURNER
	„ Rev. Fr. WATERHOUSE

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE STANDING SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

The Worshipful the MAYOR (Alderman Mrs. F. L. DUNN, J.P.).

Councillor T. H. PRESTEDGE	Councillor Rev. Fr. WATERHOUSE
„ H. STEAD	Mrs. AMOS
„ W. F. SAULL	Mrs. DEVESON
„ W. T. SMITH	Mrs. HAYES

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Councillor H. STEAD.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor R. REYNOLDS.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR (Alderman Mrs. F. L. DUNN, J.P.)	Councillor W. T. SMITH
Alderman E. E. DYE	„ Rev. Fr. WATERHOUSE
„ C. NIXON	Rev. A. J. CARDOZO
Councillor E. MARSDEN	Miss I. S. WRIGHT
„ R. J. MALLAM	Mr. E. F. G. CHAPMAN
„ W. F. SAULL	Col. C. E. BOWEN
	Mr. R. F. C. HARVEY

To the Worshipful the Mayor, the Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Ramsgate.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1932, prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health and Board of Education, on the Health and Sanitary conditions of the Borough and on the work in connection with the School Medical Service.

The completion of this Report was necessarily delayed owing to the fact that the estimate of the Registrar-General of the population of the Borough at mid-year 1932, 33,890, on which many of the statistics are based, was not received till 27th May, 1933.

Comparison and reference is facilitated by the Report being in the same general form as in previous years.

The Borough continues to have a low incidence of infectious diseases, the table of comparative statistics shows that the figures for the Borough compare favourably with those for similar districts and for the country as a whole.

The various services and schemes have functioned satisfactorily and it will be seen from the report to the Education Committee that work in connection with the School Medical Service continues to be carried out efficiently. The need for greater facilities for dealing with weakly and backward children still exists.

Some progress was made during the year in connection with the Council's quinquennial programme for dealing with housing conditions, an inquiry was held in connection with two of the Clearance Areas and confirming orders were subsequently issued by the Ministry of Health. During the year fourteen houses were built by the Council.

In conclusion, I would acknowledge the assistance rendered by my medical colleagues, the loyal co-operation of all members of the staff of the department and would express my thanks to Chairmen of Committees and Members of the Council for support during the year.

I am,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. J. BANNISTER,

Medical Officer of Health and
School Medical Officer.

Health Office,
26, Albion Place,
Ramsgate.

June, 1933.

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Staff of the Health Department.

*Medical Officer of Health,
School Medical Officer and Bacteriologist :*

W. J. BANNISTER, M.D., B.S., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

E. YOUNG, Assoc. R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Cert. Meat Inspector R.S.I.

Sanitary Inspector :

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

Cert. Meat Inspector, R.S.I.

Health Visitors :

*Miss G. CLARK.

*Miss W. CARPENTER.

Miss A. ASHWELL.

Miss R. HOWELLS,

*Certificated Midwife, Central Midwives Board.

Clerks :

S. E. J. GORHAM.

C. IMPETT.

BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.

1.—General Statistics.

Area of the Borough in Acres (excluding Foreshore) ...	2,278
Population, Census 1931	33,603
Population, as estimated by the Registrar-General for statistical purposes, 1932	33,890
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1932) according to Rate Books	8,401
Number of inhabited structurally separate dwellings (1931)	8,038
Number of private families or separate occupiers (1931)	9,062
Rateable Value	£218,547
Sum represented by penny rate	£845
Rainfall, 1932	20.03 ins.
Sunshine, 1932	1518.4 hrs.

2.—Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year 1932.

	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Live Births	457	249	208	} Birth Rate 14.19
{ Legitimate	457	249	208	
{ Illegitimate	24	11	13	
Still-Births	16	14	2	} Rate per 1,000 total births 32.64
Deaths	437	203	234	} Death Rate 10.72 (corrected)
Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions within or without the district				34.55

Deaths from puerperal causes :—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births.
Puerperal Sepsis ...	nil	nil.
Other Puerperal causes ...	4	8.04
Total	4	8.04

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	43.65
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	41.57
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	83.33
Deaths from Measles, all ages	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough, all ages	4
Deaths from Diarrhoea, under 2 years of age	2

The following Table has been drawn up to render possible a comparison as regards Vital Statistics for 1932, between England and Wales as a whole, etc., and Ramsgate.

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.										Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Percentage of Total Deaths			
	Live Births.	Stillbirths.	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.	Small-Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two Years)	Total Deaths under One Year	Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death	
																		Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death
England and Wales ...	15.3	0.66	12.0	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.32	0.53	6.6	65	91.1	6.2	1.8	0.9	
118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London...	15.4	0.70	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.08	0.07	0.28	0.48	8.9	69	91.3	5.9	2.3	0.5	
126 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census, 1931) ...	15.4	0.69	10.8	0.00	—	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.31	0.42	4.5	58	91.9	5.8	1.3	1.0	
London ...	14.2	0.51	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.27	0.53	12.6	66	89.4	6.2	4.4	0.0	
RAMSGATE ...	14.19	0.47	10.72	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.29	0.44	4.1	43	92.46	3.20	0.45	3.89	
MATERNAL MORTALITY—Rate per 1,000 Live Births—																		
England and Wales ...																		
RAMSGATE ...																		
Rate per 1,000 Total Births—																		
England and Wales ...																		
RAMSGATE ...																		
Puerperal Sepsis, Others, Total.																		
England and Wales ... 1.61 2.63 4.24																		
RAMSGATE ... nil. 8.31 8.31																		
England and Wales ... 1.54 2.52 4.06																		
RAMSGATE ... nil. 8.04 8.04																		

BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.

Physical Features and General Character of the District.

The Borough of Ramsgate, situated in the most favoured position in the Isle of Thanet, has a south aspect. It covers an area of 2,306 acres, and is roughly triangular in shape, having the sea along the whole of its base, which extends from the adjoining district of Broadstairs on the north-east to the Borough boundary west of Pegwell. With the exception of a small area near the Royal Harbour, the Borough may be said to stand on high ground with a fine outlook on the sea, and views of the Kent coastline and hills towards the South Foreland. The many natural advantages include a subsoil of chalk, comparative freedom from rain and fog, abundant sunshine, an equable temperature, and protection from the north and east winds. A large expanse of particularly fine sand covers most of the foreshore. Ramsgate, consequently, has long been famous as a health resort and residential town. With the exception of the various activities in connection with a large fishing industry and some minor industries, the inhabitants are chiefly occupied in catering for the wants and pleasures of residents and a large number of visitors during the season. The low rainfall, much bright sunshine, and breezes from the open sea render Ramsgate an ideal place for recuperation for those run down in health. The natural advantages and amenities of the town render it a favourable place of residence for persons retiring from active life, and induce a certain number of parents to take up their permanent residence here with the object of restoring their delicate children to robust health.

For administrative purposes the Borough is divided into two parishes, Ramsgate and St Lawrence Intra; and into six wards, East Cliff, West Cliff, East Central, West Central, Sir Moses Montefiore and St. Lawrence.

Meteorology.

The following tables give information in reference to some of the meteorological observations made in the Borough :—

The Borough Surveyor has kindly furnished records of sunshine, rainfall and temperature.

SUNSHINE, 1932.

Month.	Total Sunshine in hours.	Daily Average in hours.
January	60.4	1.95
February	83.9	2.89
March	152.3	4.91
April	146.9	4.90
May	140.9	5.05
June	199.3	6.71
July	170.0	5.48
August	236.8	7.64
September	119.9	4.00
October	102.9	3.32
November	55.7	1.86
December	49.4	1.59
Total	1518.4	

RAINFALL, 1932.

Month.	Total in inches.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	No. of Days with 0'01 inches or more.
January	1.22	0.41 on 6th	12
February	0.51	0.15 on 23rd	12
March	1.00	0.42 on 22nd	9
April	1.73	0.25 on 29th	23
May	2.26	0.44 on 9th	21
June	0.54	0.32 on 30th	6
July	2.62	1.43 on 25th	14
August	0.89	0.25 on 26th	11
September	2.30	1.20 on 22nd	12
October	5.85	0.80 on 7th	23
November	0.70	0.20 on 20th	10
December	0.41	0.10 on 21st	12
Total	20.03		

MEAN TEMPERATURES, 1932.

January	Deg.	45.1	July	Deg.	63.1
February	39.4	August	66.0		
March	41.7	September	60.4		
April	46.3	October	51.4		
May	52.1	November	46.8		
June	57.9	December	43.5		

Lowest Mean Temperature, 25.0 degrees on 10th February.

Highest Mean Temperature, 82.0 degrees on 19th August.

Population.

Most of the particulars for the Borough ascertained by the Census taken on 26/27 April, 1931, were published during the year in a Volume (Part I.) relating to the County of Kent.

The amended figure for the population of the Borough is 33,603. The average age of the 15,277 males was 32.3 years, of the 18,326 females 35.7 years and the number of females per 1,000 males was 1,200.

An abbreviated summary of the more important particulars is recorded here:—

Total Population	33,603	Males 15,277	...	Females 18,326
Private Families ... ..	...	Total 9,062	...	Units 31,830
Private Dwellings ... ..	...	Total 8,420	...	Occupied 8,038
Private Rooms ... ..	...	Total 48,529	...	Occupied 45,897
No. of Families per occupied dwelling	1.13	(same as in Census 1921)		
Average size of families	3.51			
Average number per room	0.69			
Density of Population	14.6	persons per acre		

With regard to the calculation of the density of population it is to be noticed that the acreage used is that of all land and non-tidal water together and is thus nothing more than an index of the propinquity or congestion of individuals. As the Registrar-General remarks—this may be a material factor in the control, for example, of infectious disease, in the matter of general transport facility or in the distribution of foods or other commodities of universal consumption, but it will not be necessarily a guide to the adequacy or otherwise of housing conditions which depend on the sufficiency of individual dwellings or rooms.

Particulars regarding density in the Wards in the Borough were as follows:—

Ward	Popu- lation.	Person per acre.	Private families.	Persons.	Separate dwellings occupied.	Rooms occupied.	Persons per acre.
East Central	3,704	51.4	989	3,544	875	4,513	0.79
East Cliff	3,398	55.7	867	3,086	720	4,176	0.74
St. Lawrence	7,388	5.7	2,084	7,070	1,892	10,745	0.66
Sir Moses Montefiore	11,866	16.5	3,160	11,591	2,920	15,736	0.74
West Central	4,371	45.1	1,253	4,007	1,037	6,897	0.58
West Cliff	2,876	45.7	709	2,532	594	3,830	0.66

The statistics for the year are based on the estimate of the Registrar General of 33,890 as the population at mid-year 1932. It is therefore considered that from mid-year 1931 to mid-year 1932 the population of the Borough increased by 440.

The natural increment of the population of the Borough during the year, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, was 44.

Births.

The number of births registered for the Borough during the year was 481, boys 260, girls 221; the birth rate for the year was, therefore, 14.19 per 1,000 as compared with a rate of 14.82 in 1931 and 15.96 in 1930. Of the total number of births, 24 were illegitimate children, a percentage of 4.9 as compared with 5.2 in 1931. Sixteen Stillbirths were registered during the year, 13 males and 2 females, legitimate, and 1 male illegitimate.

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered in the Borough during the year was 363, of these 14 were non-residents and must be deducted; 88 deaths of residents occurred outside the Borough and these must be added. The net number of deaths of residents was consequently 437, males 203, females 234, giving a net death rate of 12.89 per 1,000 of the population as compared with a rate of 12.82 in 1931 and 11.73 in 1930.

Census returns have shown that as regards age and sex distribution the population of Ramsgate differs greatly from that of the country as a whole, and in order to allow and equalise for this the crude death rate must be multiplied by the standardizing factor supplied by the Registrar General. The corrected death rate for 1932 for the Borough is, therefore, 10.72 per 1,000 as compared with a rate of 10.67 in 1931 and with a rate of 12.0 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 21, giving an infant mortality rate of 43.65 per 1,000 births, as compared with a rate of 56.45 in 1931 and 42.22 in 1930.

Of the infants under one year who died, two were illegitimate, and as the births of 24 illegitimate children were registered during the year the mortality rate amongst illegitimate infants was 83.3 per 1,000.

The causes of and ages at death are given in the Mortality and Infant Mortality Tables which follow.

Inquests.

Inquests were held by the Coroner for the district as to the causes of death of sixteen persons who died in the Borough during the year; of these, two were non-residents.

SUICIDES	...	...	3	OTHER CAUSES	...	3
By Coal Gas Poisoning	...	3	Natural Causes	...	3	
ACCIDENTS			...	10		
Injury (Shock)	...	...	...	...	7	
Drowning	...	...	...	...	2	
Death under anæsthetic	...	...	...	...	1	

Uncertified Deaths.

The Borough continues to hold a most unsatisfactory position as regards the large proportion of uncertified deaths. During the year 1932, of the 363 deaths which occurred in the Borough 18 (17 residents and 1 non-resident) were uncertified, *i.e.*, were registered, although in respect of none of these deaths was a certificate as to the cause of death given by a medical practitioner or an inquest held. Such deaths are not registered by the local Registrar unless the Coroner intimates that he does not consider an inquest necessary. It will be seen from the following how very unfavourable the percentage of uncertified deaths for the Borough compares with percentage figures supplied by the Registrar General

Uncertified Causes of Death.	Percentage of Total Deaths.	Inquest Cases.
England and Wales	0.9	6.2
118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	0.5	5.9
126 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000—50,000 at Census 1931)	1.0	5.8
London	0.0	6.2
RAMSGATE	3.89	3.20

In the returns of deaths supplied by the local Registrar the following words appear in the column for causes of death in respect of the uncertified deaths of which the age and sex is given.

Cause of Death.	Sex.	Age.
"Heart Failure"	Female	77 years
"Heart Failure"	Female	54 years
"Heart Failure"	Male	36 years
"Heart Failure"	Female	68 years

The causes to which the remaining uncertified deaths were attributed were as follows:—

Cause of Death.	Age.
"Chronic bronchitis and heart failure"	88 years
"Heart failure following bladder trouble"	67 years
"Cerebral hæmorrhage"	55 years
"Heart failure due to general debility"	61 years
"Heart failure due to weak heart and age"	78 years
"Heart failure due to a weak heart and senile decay"	82 years
"Angina Pectoris"	42 years
"Pneumonia following influenza"	42 years
"Weak heart"	11 months
"Some form of heart trouble"	75 years
"Cardiac failure due to habitual over-indulgence in alcohol"	40 years
"Pulmonary Tuberculosis"	32 years
"Exhaustion following prolonged internal malignant disease"	56 years
"Cardiac syncope due to old age and the cold weather"	78 years

MORTALITY TABLE.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1932.

BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.

Cause of Death.	Net Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.										Total Deaths, whether of Residents or Non- Residents, in Institu- tions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and under 75 years.	75 years and upwards.	
All Causes { Certified	420	20	4	6	3	19	34	100	86	148	74
{ Uncertified	17	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	2	6	...
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	4	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	10	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	5	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	26	...	...	...	...	10	10	4	1	1	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	7	...	1	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	3
Syphilis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	80	...	...	...	...	1	3	32	24	20	11
Diabetes	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. ...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	12	3
Heart Disease	72	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	22	31	9
Aneurysm	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other circulatory diseases ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9	1
Bronchitis	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	17	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	13	1	1	4	...	1	...	1	3	2	6
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2
Peptic Ulcer	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Appendicitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	1
Other diseases of liver, etc. ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1
Other digestive diseases	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	5
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	8	4
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other puerperal causes	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	2
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc. ...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Senility	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	28	...
Suicide	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...
Other violence	11	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	1	4	4
Other defined diseases	30	2	1	...	2	1	6	5	6	7	8
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...
	437	21	4	6	3	19	38	104	88	154	74

Infectious Diseases.

The following diseases are notifiable in the Borough:—

By the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.

Smallpox	Typhus Fever	Puerperal Fever
Scarlet Fever	Cholera	Erysipelas
Diphtheria	Plague	Continued Fever
Enteric Fever	Relapsing Fever	

By Special Orders of the Ministry of Health.

Tuberculosis (all forms)	Acute Poliomyelitis	Puerperal Fever
Cerebro Spinal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Acute Primary
Encephalitis Lethargica	Malaria	Pneumonia
Acute Polioencephalitis	Dysentery	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia

Intimations of other infectious diseases which are not compulsorily notifiable, such as Measles, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough, etc., are received from medical practitioners, head teachers, and parents. Especially in the case of children when nursing or other assistance can be arranged through the Health Department, the sending of such intimations is encouraged.

There was no undue prevalence of any notifiable infectious disease during the year, but Measles and Chickenpox were somewhat prevalent among school children during the first six months of the year and Whooping Cough towards the end of the year. All the cases notified, the ages of the patients, etc., are shown in the tables which follow.

Scarlet Fever.

Of the 46 cases of Scarlet Fever which were notified during the year, one was "imported" and two were "return" cases. All of the cases, which were removed to the Isolation Hospital, were of the prevailing mild type. No death resulted from this disease during the year.

Diphtheria.

Nine cases only were notified in 1932 as compared with 4 cases in 1931; one case was "imported" and one was a "return" case. These cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital and made good recoveries. Several "carriers" were detected and dealt with during the year. No death resulted from this disease during the year.

Diphtheria Antitoxin.

Supplies of Diphtheria Antitoxin are kept at the Health Office, and issued to medical practitioners, who can also in emergency or at night time, obtain it at the Police Station, where a small stock is kept and replaced as required.

In 1932 a total of 24,000 units of Diphtheria Antitoxin were supplied to local medical practitioners, the total cost to the Council in respect of these 24,000 units, all issued for use in cases in which it would not otherwise have been obtainable owing to necessitous circumstances, in accordance with the Diphtheria Antitoxin Order, 1910, was £1 3s. 9d.

The great importance of the administration of antitoxin as early as possible in the disease is continually being stressed in the Borough, and its immediate use by medical practitioners, before swabs are taken or case is admitted to the Isolation Hospital, is advocated.

Enteric Fever.

No case of Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fever was notified during the year.

Pneumonia.

Only 38 cases of acute primary pneumonia or of acute influenzal pneumonia were notified during the year; of the 13 deaths caused by pneumonia, 1 was under one year of age; 1 was between one and two years of age; 2 were between two and three years; 1 was between three and four years; 1 was between four and five years; 1 was between 15 and 35 years, and 6 were over 35 years.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Three cases were notified during the year, all being treated at home; 94 visits were made by the Health Visitors to assist the mothers in carrying out treatment ordered by the medical attendant.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

Three cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year; these cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. There were no deaths from these diseases during 1932.

Influenza and Other Non-Notifiable Diseases.

Influenza and catarrhal conditions were somewhat prevalent in the early months of the year, and 10 deaths were attributed to Influenza.

Information as to the existence of cases of Measles, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough and Mumps is obtained chiefly through intimations sent by head teachers and during the year 254 cases of Measles, 63 cases of Whooping Cough, 122 cases of Chickenpox and 21 cases of Mumps were intimated by head teachers on the special form provided for the purpose.

Notification of Tuberculosis.

Notification of cases of this disease is carried out in an increasingly satisfactory manner in this Borough; during the year there were two deaths from Tuberculosis of persons who had not been notified during life.

Investigations were made as to the possible need for taking action under Article 3 of the P.H. (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade, but no ground for taking action was found.

No action was taken under Section 62 of the P.H. Act, 1925.

Smallpox and Vaccination.

No case of Smallpox occurred in the Borough. Three persons who were contacts of cases in other districts and who came to the Borough were kept under observation.

In view of the steadily-increasing number of cases of Smallpox in the country as a whole during recent years it is advisable to draw attention to the large proportion of persons in the Borough who are not protected by Vaccination. In consequence of this, the introduction

of the disease into the Borough might prove very serious and costly, and it is to be regretted that a great number of parents here, as elsewhere, can and do avail themselves of the proviso in the Vaccination Act of 1907 through which they are exempted from penalties on making a statutory declaration of conscientious objection to the vaccination of their children.

The Vaccination Officer for the district has kindly supplied me with the following particulars which as regards the number of children unvaccinated, must be considered most unsatisfactory.

Of 500 children born in the district, 10 were removed, and 24 died unvaccinated; particulars as to the remaining 464 children are as follows:—

Successfully vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	218
Vaccination postponed	...	...	...	...	...	10
Certificates procured by Conscientious Objectors	...	...	...	...	...	235
Insusceptible to vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	1

From this it will be seen that 52 per cent. of these children were at the end of the year unprotected by vaccination, as compared with 53 per cent. in 1931.

The records as to the vaccinal condition of children examined during the year at routine medical inspections at the public elementary schools in the Borough show that of

453 "Entrants	...	...	200 (44.15 per cent.)	were vaccinated
458 "Second Age Group"	...	234 (51.09 per cent.)	"	"
491 "Third Age Group"	...	208 (42.36 per cent.)	"	"

Disinfecting Station.

These premises are situated in Broad Street and are equipped with a Manlove Alliott Steam Disinfector and special vans, trucks, etc., for dealing with infected material.

Cleansing Station.

This is situated in St. Luke's Avenue in a portion of the yard of the Gas and Water Department.

It is equipped with a bath with geyser, lavatory basin, w.c., and a Manlove Alliott gas-heated disinfector for dealing with verminous clothing, etc.

Public Mortuary.

The construction and equipment of the new public mortuary in the grounds of Cavendish House, adjoining the new Police Station was completed in 1929.

The building, its ventilation, the equipment of the post mortem theatre, and the other three rooms are in all respects up to date and approved by the Ministry of Health.

During the year the police placed in the Mortuary the bodies of 8 persons who had been killed by accident or had died from other causes.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1932.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	AGE INCIDENCE.												Total Deaths.
			(Numbers in brackets indicate Deaths)												
			Under												
			1	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	
Diphtheria ...	9	9	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	1	1	1	—	—	13
Scarlet Fever...	46	46	—	1	4	3	5	15	7	7	2	2	—	—	
Pneumonia ...	38	—	(1)	3	1	1	2	8	2	1	8	2	7	3	
Erysipelas ...	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	
Malaria ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Total ...	107	58													13

TUBERCULOSIS

Age-Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1 ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
5 ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
10 ...	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
15 ...	2	4	2	—	3	3	1	1
20 ...	4	8	1	1	1	3	—	—
25 ...	3	10	—	—	1	7	1	—
35 ...	4	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
45 ...	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
55 ...	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1
65 and upwards	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Total ...	20	29	10	2	9	17	3	4

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Notified.	Cases.		Vision un- impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Treated					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
3	3	—	3	—	—	—

General Provisions for Health Services for the Borough.*Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.*

There are no part-time officers on the staff of the Health Department and contributions under Public Health or Exchequer grants are made towards the salaries of the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspectors and the Health Visitors.

The staff consists of :—

One Medical Officer of Health, who is also School Medical Officer and Borough Bacteriologist.

One Senior Sanitary Inspector, who holds the Meat Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and is Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and Officer under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.

One Sanitary Inspector, who holds the Meat Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Four Health Visitors, two of whom, in addition to being trained Nurses, hold the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

Two Clerks.

Two Disinfectors.

Nursing Arrangements.

The Nurses employed by the Ramsgate and St. Lawrence District Nursing Association and the St. George's Parish Nurse carry out the general nursing of patients at their homes in the Borough.

In times of emergency these nurses are assisted in this work by members of the Ramsgate Nursing Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Home nursing of children suffering from minor infectious diseases, ophthalmia neonatorum, etc., is carried out by the Council's Health Visitors, and in the event of further assistance being required, as, for instance during epidemics of measles, influenza, etc., an arrangement exists by which the Ramsgate and St. Lawrence Nursing Association has agreed to co-operate and provide nursing assistance in the homes for 50 cases in any year, a payment of 2s. 6d. to be made to the Association by the Town Council in respect of each case nursed at the request of the Medical Officer of Health.

Midwives.

The Midwives Acts, 1902-26, continue to be administered in the Borough by the Kent County Council. Representation was made in 1930 by the Town Council, under Sec. 62 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1929, for constitution as the Local Supervising Authority for the Borough under the Midwives Acts but the Minister of Health having concluded that he would not be justified in making an order to this effect, and as, unfortunately, there is no provision in the local Government Act, 1929, for an appeal against that decision, an important part of the work affecting the welfare of mothers and children in the Borough (for which the Town Council is responsible) continues to be supervised by an authority outside the Borough.

Eleven midwives were practising in the Borough at the end of the year.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

(a) Bacteriological Work.

All the ordinary bacteriological work required in the Borough is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health at the Borough Bacteriological Laboratory at the Health Office.

During the year 1932 the following specimens were examined and reported upon :—

	Total number examined.	Number positive.
Swabs from Noses and Throats—		
as to the presence of Diphtheria Bacilli	309	11
Sputum—		
as to the presence of Tubercle Bacilli	89	14
Blood—		
as to Widal Reaction	6	—
Hairs—		
as to infection by Ringworm Fungus	9	8
Total	413	33

(b) Chemical Work.

A chemical analysis of water from the public supply is carried out each quarter by the Public Analyst. Periodical chemical and bacteriological examinations are also carried out by the Medical Officer of Health.

The source and consistent good quality of the constant water supply of the Borough has been referred to in detail in previous annual reports.

A sample of water taken in March, 1932, and submitted to chemical analysis at the South Eastern Analytical Laboratory, Canterbury, was reported on as follows :—

WATER ANALYSIS—BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.

Description of Example.	Parts per	Grains per
	100,000.	gallon.
	"From Public Supply, Letter Z."	
Appearance	Clear	
Colour	Blue-green	
Smell	Normal	
Chlorine in Chlorides	13.00	9.10
Phosphoric Acid in Phosphates	None	
Nitrogen in Nitrates	1.20	0.84
Ammonia	None	
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0020	0.0014
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes	Trace only	
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	0.049	0.0343
Hardness before boiling (total)	32.3	22.96
Hardness after boiling (permanent)	10.0	7.00
Total solid matter	60.60	42.42
Microscopical examination of deposit	Slight and unimportant	
Chlorine as "Salt"	21.42	14.99

REMARKS. The above results indicate water organically pure and free from sewage percolation.

The microscopical examination is also satisfactory.

The figures for "Chlorine," "Hardness" and "Total solid matter" are all a little higher than when this supply was examined in December last.

(Signed) ERNEST M. HAWKINS,

Public Analyst, Borough of Ramsgate.

Legislation in Force.

List of Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws, etc., in force in the Borough:—

ADOPTED ACTS.

- Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
- Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE.

- Common Lodging Houses (P.H. Act, 1875, Sect. 80).
- Houses Let in Lodgings (P.H. Act, 1875, Sect. 90).
- Cleansing, etc., and Removal of Refuse (P.H. Act, 1875, Sect. 44).
- Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. (H.W.C. Act, 1885, Sect. 9 (2)).
- Slaughter Houses (P.H. Health, 1875, Sect. 169).
- Prevention of Nuisances (P.H. Act, 1875, Sect. 44).
- Keeping of Animals (P.H. Act, 1875, Sect. 44).
- Offensive Trades (P.H. Act, 1875, Sect. 113).
- New Streets and Buildings (P.H. Act, 1875, Sect. 157; P.H. Act, 1890, Sect. 23).
- Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885.

PRIVATE ACT.

- The Ramsgate Corporation Act, 1922.

The Pegwell Bay (Shellfish) Regulations.

These regulations were made by the Minister of Health and came into force on the 1st December, 1925, with a view to the control of the sale and distribution of cockles gathered from the beds at the mouth of the River Stour.

Section 3 of the Regulations states that

"A person shall not sell, distribute or offer for sale for human consumption any cockles taken from the prescribed area unless and until they have been subjected to a process of sterilisation by steaming under pressure for at least six minutes. The sterilisation shall be carried out either by a sanitary authority or in a manner approved by the medical officer of the district in which the cockles are landed."

The Town Council's Shellfish Station having been discontinued, notice by advertisement in the local Press was given that local vendors must themselves carry out the sterilisation of cockles by means of steam under pressure and in a manner to be approved by the Medical Officer of Health. During the year approval was given to one such installation.

The Regulations provide that for the purpose of execution and enforcement the Ramsgate Corporation shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Sanitary Authority in the district of the Sandwich Port Sanitary Authority, in the Urban District of Broadstairs and St. Peter's, and in such parts of the Borough of Sandwich and of the Rural Districts of Eastry and of the Isle of Thanet as are not included within the district of the Sandwich Port Sanitary Authority.

Hospitals.

The Ramsgate General Hospital, West Cliff Road, is a modern institution; additional accommodation was provided in 1925, when a new ward for children was opened and a new annexe for the Nursing Staff was completed in 1927. The new Maternity Ward containing 20 beds was opened during 1931.

The accommodation at the Hospital in 1932 was as follows:—

- General Medical—8 Beds for Men; 8 Beds for Women.
- General Surgical—17 Beds for Men; 17 Beds for Women.
- Private Wards—7 Beds for Men and Women.
- Children's Ward (including Observation Ward)—24 Beds.
- Maternity Ward—20 Beds and Cots.

In addition to the medical and surgical wards there exist special departments for X-Ray and dental work, and a masseuse is employed in connection with the orthopædic department.

The Hospital, which is supported chiefly by voluntary contributions is for the treatment of the sick poor resident in the Borough and neighbouring districts and for disabled seamen of all nations brought to the Port of Ramsgate. The Honorary Staff consists of two Physicians, four Surgeons, two Anæsthetists and a Dental Surgeon. A resident House Surgeon is also employed.

The Hospital recently erected near the centre of the town in connection with the Convent of the Daughters of the Cross is used for delicate boys and for boys suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Most of the cases admitted to this Hospital are boys whose parents or guardians reside in districts in or near London.

The Infectious Diseases Hospitals for the Borough are those used in conjunction with other Local Authorities of the Isle of Thanet, and are situate at Haine, just outside the Borough boundary. There is accommodation for 54 cases of Scarlet Fever in two blocks, each containing 27 beds, one block for cases of Diphtheria, containing 14 beds. In addition there is considered to be accommodation in three huts for eight patients, four beds in a receiving block and the new cubicle block has eight beds.

The Smallpox Hospital is in the same neighbourhood on a separate site, and has two wards each containing eight beds.

The Thanet Institution, under the control of the Thanet and Blean Guardians' Committee, is at Minster, some five miles from the centre of the borough.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

Since the repeal of the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926, under which the nursing and maternity homes in the Borough had been supervised by the Kent County Council, all powers and duties under the Act so far as the Borough is concerned have been administered by the Town Council.

No new applications for registration were received during 1932; the number of nursing homes on the register at the end of the year was eight of which seven were maternity homes.

Children Act, 1908.

As provided for in Section 2 (a) of the Local Government Act, 1929, the functions formerly discharged as regards the Borough by the Poor Law Authority under Part 1. of the Children Act, 1908, have been, as from the 1st April, 1930, discharged by the Town Council.

Advertisement is inserted periodically in the local press giving notices that all persons who maintain young children for reward in the Borough are required to send notices as provided for in the Act, to the Medical Officer of Health.

The four Health Visitors employed by the Council act as Infant Protection Visitors and during the year made 217 visits of inspection of children and as to the condition of and arrangements in the premises in which they are maintained.

At the end of the year 20 persons were maintaining for reward 23 children. Explanations of failure to send notices within the time specified in the Act were requested in 11 instances.

No legal proceedings for infringement of the Act were instituted during the year.

Maternal Mortality.

Maternal deaths are investigated and reported upon by the Medical Officer of Health. Four such deaths occurred in the Borough during the year 1932.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.

The Thanet Hostel for Unmarried Mothers at 55, Ashburnham Road, Ramsgate, was closed during the year, and no alternative accommodation has been provided.

Ambulance Facilities.

For cases of infectious disease the Isle of Thanet Joint Hospital Board provide an up-to-date motor ambulance stationed at the Isolation Hospital.

For non-infectious and accident cases the motor ambulances and services of the Ramsgate Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade are available.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

This is provided at commodious centrally situated premises, Curtis House, Princes Street, by the St. Lawrence Maternity Association and Mothercraft Club, working in co-ordination with the Town Council.

The Medical Officer for the Centre, a local medical practitioner, conducts clinics on these premises as follows :—

Ante-natal Clinics on second and fourth Wednesdays in each month.

Infant Consultation Clinics on Friday afternoons.

Consultation Clinics for children, aged 1 to 5 years, on first and third Wednesdays in each month.

The Ramsgate Creche, supported by voluntary contributions, is in Hereson Road.

School Clinics.

The School Inspection and Treatment Clinic is provided by the Local Education Authority at the Health Office, and is held on five mornings each week.

The special Treatment Clinics in connection with the School Medical Service are also conducted at the Health Office, and consist of an Ophthalmic Clinic, a Dental Clinic, and a Clinic at which Scalp Ringworm is treated by means of the Education Authority's X-ray installation.

By agreement with the Authorities of the Ramsgate General Hospital school children are admitted for operative treatment for nose and throat conditions and also for the extraction of teeth while under the influence of a general anæsthetic.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

At Charlotte Cottage, Market Place, provided by the Kent County Council, and is open on Wednesday in each week throughout the year.

Veneral Diseases Treatment Centre.

This is provided by the Kent County Council for the Isle of Thanet at Eton House, St. Peter's Road, Margate, and Clinics for men and women are conducted on Saturdays.

Maternity and Child Welfare.*Notification of Births Act.*

During the year 512 births were notified; of these 498 were live births and 14 were stillbirths; in addition, there were three live births and one stillbirth which were not notified. Failure to notify births as required by the Act has now become infrequent in this Borough. In each instance of failure the attention of the party responsible is drawn to the omission and an explanation is requested.

Of the live births, doctors notified 185, midwives 298, doctors and midwives 15; seven of the stillbirths were notified by doctors, five by midwives and two by doctors and midwives. The number of births registered for the Borough during the year was 481, giving a birth rate of 14.19 per 1,000 as compared with a rate of 14.82 in 1931.

Scheme for the Provision of Maternity Beds.

On completion of the Maternity Ward at the Ramsgate General Hospital, which was opened in 1931, the Council entered into an arrangement securing maternity beds for women in necessitous circumstances. The scheme provides for the admission of complicated maternity cases, of cases in which home conditions are unsuitable for confinement, and of pre-natal cases with abnormalities.

Patients eligible for consideration under the scheme must be resident within the Borough, must produce a certificate from a registered medical practitioner as to the suitability of the case and must sign a form signifying agreement to make payment to the Council in accordance with the scale of fees in force on the date of admission.

During the year arrangements were made under the scheme for the admission of four maternity cases.

Work of the Health Visitors.

Each of the four Health Visitors employed by the Council carries out in the area assigned to her all the health visiting and school work required in that area. This arrangement has proved satisfactory and economical, rendering visits to a home by more than one Health Visitor unnecessary and also enabling each Nurse to become more familiar with the conditions of the families in her area.

The Health Visitors made 532 first visits to children under 1 year of age; 883 children under 1 year received a total of 2,582 visits. Children aged 1 to 5 years numbered 1,679 to whom 5,581 visits were made, and 269 visits were made to 169 expectant mothers. Except in cases in which visits are not indicated, efforts are made to visit all births which occur in the Borough. Mothers are always invited to attend with their infants at the Maternity and Infant Welfare Centres, at which two of the Council's Health Visitors attend on the days it is open.

Nursing assistance was rendered at the homes by the Health Visitors in 8 cases.

Maternity and Infant Welfare Centre.

Previous annual reports described the arrangements made by the Ramsgate and St. Lawrence Maternity Association, working in co-ordination with the Town Council, at their premises, Curtis House, Princes Street.

During the year 52 sessions were held at the Centre on Fridays, on each occasion an infant consultation clinic was conducted by the Medical Officer of the Centre, a local medical practitioner, the number of consultations was 1,032 in connection with 279 individual infants. A consultation clinic for children, aged 1 to 5 years, was also held, at which 168 individual children were seen by the Medical Officer. The total number of attendances of mothers at the centre was 2,122.

The arrangements in connection with the Ante-natal Clinic continued and 27 such clinics were held during the year. The number of women who attended and were examined during the year 1932 was 58, consisting of 24 primiparæ and 34 multiparæ.

Issue of Milk in Necessitous Cases.

Throughout the year arrangements were in force by which, after investigation as to financial circumstances, necessitous mothers are supplied with milk for themselves or for their infants. Mothers who were granted milk were, as a rule, certified at the Centre to be in need of it for themselves or for their infants, owing to health reasons, by the Medical Officer of the Centre; in other cases certificates were given by the Medical Officer of Health. The total cost to the Council during the year for fresh milk supplied was £5 0s. 8d.; also 6lb. of dried milk was issued during the year.

Infant Mortality.

This matter is referred to under Vital Statistics, and from the table it will be seen that more deaths were attributed to congenital malformations and premature birth than to any other causes, 7 out of a total of 21 deaths.

The Infant Mortality rate for 1932 was 43.65 per thousand births, as compared with a rate of 56.45 for 1931 and 42.22 for 1930, and with a rate of 65 for England and Wales in 1932.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Public Water Supply.

The consistent good quality of the constant water supply for the Borough and neighbouring villages was maintained throughout the year. The source of the supply is rain, which falls on a large open and sparsely populated agricultural district, the soil of which is a light loam superimposed on the upper chalk strata. After filtration through this it penetrates to the deep chalk, in which it travels through fissures to the adits and thence to the Pumping Station at Whitehall, which is situated in the northern outskirts of the Borough.

The adits are over a mile from the sea, and including that completed in 1926, measure practically three miles in length. Each adit is 8 feet in height and 6 feet in width, and thus constitute large underground reservoirs at a depth from the surface varying from 98 feet to over 160 feet.

From the Pumping Station the water is pumped to the high level water tower at Southwood, which is an enclosed reservoir 220 feet above sea level and approximately three-quarters of one mile distant. From this reservoir it is distributed by gravitation to all parts of the Borough and neighbouring villages in the Isle of Thanet, the highest point of elevation of which is 182 feet above sea level.

The quantity of water pumped during the year was 461,716,000 gallons, the average amount being 1,261,521 gallons per day. This is approximately 33.19 gallons daily per person.

The quantity and quality of this water remain for all practical purposes constant year after year, variation in the amount of rainfall rarely causing any diminution in the supply. Chemical analysis of the supply has been referred to previously in this report, and the results of these analyses, as also of bacteriological examinations, show that the water is organically pure and free from contamination.

Being derived from chalk strata, the water has no plumbo-solvent action, and, as is usual in most of such waters, is somewhat hard; much of this hardness is of a "temporary" nature, being largely removed by boiling. It is well aerated and is very palatable.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The Borough has an efficient water carriage system which has the great advantage of simplicity, owing to the fact that the formation of the land rendered it possible to lay sewers so that the sewage flows freely by gravitation from all parts of the town to the sea. Pumping plants, tank sewers, etc., are consequently absent from the system. The sewers, which are ventilated and regularly flushed with water, unite near the Harbour and form the outfall sewer in which the sewage is conveyed to a point over 1,250 feet from the shore. This site was chosen for the outfall many years ago after extensive float experiments had proved that at whatever state of the tide the sewage may be there discharged it is carried by currents straight out to sea.

Closet Accommodation.

With the exception of a few isolated houses on the outskirts of the Borough, all houses are connected with the water carriage system, the soil pipes being ventilated and intercepting traps provided.

Water closets with flushing cisterns and connected with the water carriage system are provided for all houses, with the exception of 37; of these 24 are connected to cesspools, 2 are earth closets, 8 are pail closets, and 3 are chemical closets.

Removal and Disposal of Refuse.

The Corporation collects refuse from all premises in the town; this is conveyed to the four-celled Horsfall Destructor in an outlying portion of the town. This work is carried out by the Works Department and the Borough Engineer has supplied information that 9,499 tons 9 cwt. 3 qrs. of refuse were collected and dealt with during the year, the average amount each month being 791 tons 12 cwt. 1 qr. In addition, 3,157 loads of road sweepings and 793 loads of gully mud were collected.

During the year efforts to ensure that all premises shall have impermeable receptacles with movable covers for the deposition of refuse, in accordance with the Bye-Laws, were continued; inspections of 741 houses showed that only 216 had proper receptacles, and during the year 487 were provided on preliminary notices being served and 38 on statutory notices being served.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The following tabular statement summarises the work carried out during the year by the Inspectors and has been prepared by Mr. E. Young, Sanitary Inspector. The necessary supervision of all work carried out under the various notices served, including some left over from the previous year, made considerable demands on the time of the Inspectors, and the following particulars show the large amount of labour involved in supervising the sanitary conditions of dwelling-houses and other premises in the Borough.

INSPECTIONS.

Under Public Health Acts and other Acts, Regulations and Orders	6,740
Of Houses, number inspected under H.T.P. Acts, etc.	356
Complaints received and investigated	428
Inspections of drainage systems and subsequent revisits	1,072
Inspections of premises connected to cesspools and pail closets ...	43
Drains tested	399
In connection with infectious diseases	72
Of Bakehouses	109
—Cowsheds	43
—Common Lodging Houses	18
—Caravans	11
—Fish Fryers	40
—Food Shops	310
—Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	217
—Houses let in Lodgings	142
—Ice Cream Vendors	67
—Marine Stores, etc. ... ;	9
—Milkshops and Dairies	157
—Merchandise Marks Act	138
—Outworkers	15
—Overcrowding	10
—Premises licensed for music and dancing	66
—Premises as to the provision of refuse receptacles	1,236
—Premises with reference to rat infestation	86
—Repairs and subsequent visits	231
—Restaurants	37
—Schools	9
—Shipping	6
—Slaughter-houses	1,051
—Stables	8
Tuberculosis cases	97
—Verminous premises	56
—Miscellaneous	267

NOTICES SERVED, ETC.

Statutory Notices served	5
Preliminary Notices served or Letters written	240
Nuisances abated on Notice or Letter	210
Nuisances abated on Verbal Instructions	101
Complaints received and investigated	428

COMPLAINTS OF NUISANCES RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

A record of all complaints is kept at the Health Office and during the year 428 complaints were received. Of these :

14 were referred to the Borough Surveyor's Department :—

Offensive road gullies and choked sewers	5
Dangerous buildings	5
Erection of buildings contrary to Bye-Laws	3
Rats infesting Refuse Destructor land	1

4 were referred to the Gas Engineer :—

Escape of gas into dwelling-houses	4
---	---

The remaining 410 may be roughly classified as follows :—

Choked drains	44
Smells from drains	21
Refuse dumped	20
Unsound articles of food	35
Dirty houses	23
Damp houses	13
Defective drains and water closets	128
Overcrowding	5
Defective and insufficient water supply	8
Accumulation of manure	1
Defective guttering	6
Rats on premises	25
Leaky roofs	11
Defective stoves, cooking ranges and coppers	17
Improper keeping of animals	10
Offensive refuse receptacles	5
Broken floors and yard surfaces	5
Smoke from chimneys	8
Miscellaneous	25

All nuisances discovered during the year were abated upon service of informal or statutory notices, no legal proceedings being necessary.

WORK DONE IN CONNECTION WITH DRAINAGE AND HOUSING.

The following defects were remedied and improvements carried out :—

Accumulations of refuse, etc., removed	13
Cesspool drainage abolished and drain connected to sewer	3
Cesspools or underground rainwater tanks abolished	11
Cesspools emptied	2
Chimney stacks and flues repaired	2
Choked drains cleared	31
Coppers, stoves and ranges renewed or repaired	19
Dampness in walls abated	9
Drainage (entire new systems)	53
Drains repaired or partly relaid	113
Floors re-laid or repaired	10
Flushing cisterns repaired	9
Flushing cisterns provided	53
Food storage provided	6
Fresh air inlet valves renewed or repaired	44
Gully traps fixed	124
Inspection chambers built, chambers rendered, and new covers provided	145
Pedestal closets, closet basins and traps fixed	243
Roofs repaired	33
Rooms cleansed	32
Rainwater pipes or gutters repaired or renewed	22
Rainwater pipes disconnected from the drain	4
Sinks and baths provided	63
Sink wastepipes renewed and trapped	80
Sashcords and window frames renewed	17
Soil and ventilating pipes renewed or repaired	99
Water closets and urinals erected	38
Walls and ceilings repaired	19
Yards paved or existing paving repaired	67
Miscellaneous defects remedied	52

With Respect to Refuse Receptacles.

Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	741
Number found with suitable receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216
Number found without suitable receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525
Number provided on preliminary notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	487
Number provided on statutory notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Number supplied by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

With Respect to Overcrowding.

Rooms measured as to overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

With Respect to Dirty Houses.

Houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Dirty W.C. basins cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Filthy beds or mattresses destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

With Respect to Water Supply.

Corroded water service pipes renewed to houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Water service pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

With Respect to Keeping of Animals.

Removal of animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Stable yard paving repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stables cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Notices, letters or verbal instructions re removal of manure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

With Respect to Schools.

Sanitary conveniences inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Nuisances remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

DISINFECTION.

In connection with cases of Infectious Disease (58) which were removed to the Isle of Thanet Isolation Hospital, Haine, or isolated at home, and other diseases and conditions, the following work was carried out :—

Disease or Cause.	Number of Rooms.
Scarlet Fever	48
Diphtheria	24
Phthisis	67
Cancer	23
Vermin	9
Other causes	7
	178

Also 324 sets of bedding, clothing, etc., were removed from houses, disinfected at the station and returned. The Corporation's Disinfecting Station, in which is installed a Manlove Alliott Steam Disinfector, is situated in Broad Street, and all articles removed for disinfection are conveyed to it in a special covered van.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Common Lodging Houses.

The number of Common Lodging Houses on the register is three, all situate and adjoining each other in Central Road. The premises have been kept under supervision during the year and 18 visits of inspection were made. The houses were kept in a clean and satisfactory condition and well conducted; six defects discovered were remedied.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There were 32 of these houses on the register during 1932, to which 142 visits of inspection were made. No proceedings under the bye-laws were found necessary and the 13 defects discovered were remedied.

Slaughter Houses.

There are seven private slaughter-houses in the Borough; of these six are registered and one is licensed.

The Sanitary Inspectors made 1,051 inspections of these premises during the year. These inspections coincided with meat inspections made under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations. The premises were kept in a satisfactory condition and no occasion arose for any action under the Regulations or the Bye-Laws.

The position of some of these registered slaughter-houses is most undesirable, being situated in congested areas and directly abutting on to private dwelling-houses; the total abolition of these slaughter-houses would appear to be the only remedy for the unsatisfactory conditions now existing.

Offensive Trades.

The number of offensive trades carried on during the year in the Borough was 26, as follows :—

	Premises.	Inspections.
Fish Fryers	19	40
Marine Store Dealers	5	9
Fat Melters and Bone Boilers	2	7

The premises were kept in a satisfactory condition. Minor defects discovered at visits of inspection were remedied promptly. All the fried fish shops in the Borough are fitted with modern fish-frying ranges. During the year the Council granted one new licence to establish the trade of a fish fryer.

*Other Sanitary Conditions.**Sanitary Condition of Theatres, Music Halls, etc.*

The places of public amusement licensed for public music and dancing in the Borough number 44, and may be classified as follows :—

Cinemas and Music Halls	4
Theatres	2
Halls (religious denominations and others) ...	12
Hotels and Restaurants	14
Miscellaneous	12

These were periodically visited by the Sanitary Inspector during the year and the conditions generally found to be satisfactory. "Cata" thermometer readings were taken in the Theatres and Cinemas. The Sanitary Inspector furnishes a report to the Licensing Justices at the Annual Licensing Meeting as to the sanitary condition, etc., prevailing on the premises, and the report is taken into consideration by them before renewing the licences.

Several minor sanitary defects discovered were remedied upon attention being called to them. In two cases entire new systems of drainage were found necessary, also two hotels were entirely renovated, a restaurant was enlarged and the sanitary accommodation reconstructed.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

A considerable amount of work in connection with the destruction of rats and mice was carried out during the year and 86 inspections

of premises were made. During "Rat Week" the usual campaign was undertaken; advertisements were inserted and articles published in the two local newspapers calling the attention of the public to their responsibilities under the Act. The proprietors of three cinemas displayed notices at each performance during the week calling the attention of the public to "Rat Week." A large number of poison baits were laid in the sewer headings and special attention was given to premises likely to be harbouring rats and mice, in particular the Corporation's refuse dump on the Margate Road. There is no doubt that a large number of rats were destroyed during the campaign. There is every indication that these rodents are much less numerous in the Borough than formerly.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1932 for the Borough of Ramsgate, on the administration of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

TABLE I.
INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	No of Inspections	No. of Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories : (including Factory Laundries) ...	22	4	—
Workshops : (including Workshop Laundries)	158	18	—
Workplaces : (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	37	21	—
Total	217	43	—

TABLE II.
DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.	
	Found.	Remedied.
Nuisances under the Public Health Act :—		
Want of Cleanliness	5	5
Want of Ventilation	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—
Want of Drainage to Floors	2	2
Other Nuisances	11	11
Sanitary Accommodation } Insufficient	3	3
} Unsuitable or Defective ...	6	6
} Not Separate for Sexes ...	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :		
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse	—	—
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses	12	12
Other Offences	4	4
Total	43	43

TABLE III.

HOMEWORK.

Outworkers' Lists. Section 107.						
NATURE OF WORK.	Lists received from Employers.					
	Sending twice in a year			Sending once in a year.		
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.	
		Con-tractors.	Work-men.		Contractors	Workmen
Making Wearing Apparel	12	2	10	6	1	5
Furniture and Upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Trades	4	—	4	2	—	2
Total	16	2	14	8	1	7
Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists :—						
Making Wearing Apparel	—					
Furniture and Upholstery	—					
Total	—					

TABLE IV.

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses	41
Dressmakers and Milliners	5
Tailors and Bootmakers	12
Laundries	1
Building Trade	24
Upholsterers	5
Engineers and Whitesmiths	13
Restaurant Kitchens	45
Miscellaneous	34
Total	180

TABLE V.

OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector of Factories as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Acts :—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	—
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	—
Other	1
Underground Bakehouses :—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	4

Bakehouses.

The number of Bakehouses in the Borough and on the Register at the end of the year was 41, and of these only 4 are underground bakehouses. The number of notices served and verbal notices given in connection with bakehouses during the year was 16, and 109 inspections were made. The notices served were 9 as to limewashing, 3 as to defective w.c.'s, 1 defective floor and 3 for other defects

These defects were in each case remedied.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No action was found to be necessary under these Acts during 1931.

Sanitation of Schols.

The sanitary condition, water supply, etc., of all the public elementary schools in the Borough is dealt with in the report on the School Medical Service. Two only of the nine public elementary schools are provided by the Local Education Authority; the equipment and general sanitary condition of these and of the newly-constructed St. Augustine's Roman Catholic School (opened April, 1929) and two other recently reconstructed schools are satisfactory, but although improvements have been made in recent years as regards the sanitation of the other non-provided schools, their faulty design and the unsuitable situation of some of them leave much to be desired.

Action taken to prevent the spread of infectious disease is also referred to in the report on the School Medical Service, and no difficulty arises in co-ordinating the public health administrative work with the school medical work, the Medical Officer of Health being also the School Medical Officer.

Port Sanitary Administration.

All cases of infectious diseases entering the Harbour have the same prompt attention as is given to all other cases of infectious diseases occurring within the Borough.

The following information is in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health and set out in the form suggested .

FORM A.

Amount of Shipping inspected in the Port Sanitary District during the year 1932.

	Number	Tonnage	Number inspected.		Number reported to be defective	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector		
Foreign {	Steamers ...	3	802	—	3	—
	*Motor ...	1	318	—	1	—
	Sailing ...	—	—	—	—	—
	Fishing ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign ...	4	1120	—	4	—	
Coastwise {	Steamers ...	2	655	—	2	—
	*Motors ...	—	—	—	—	—
	Sailing ...	—	—	—	—	—
	Fishing ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total Coastwise ...	2	655	—	2	—	
Total Foreign & Coastwise	6	1775	—	6	—	

*Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

FORM B.

Rats destroyed in 1932 ... Nil

FORM C.

Vessels " Infected " or " Suspected " from infected ports ... Nil

FORM D.

Vessels subjected to measures of Rat Destruction ... Nil

During the year no vessel infected with or suspected of plague or other infectious disease arrived at the Port.

Facilities for the cleansing and disinfecting of verminous persons and their belongings exist at the Council's Disinfecting and Cleansing Stations.

The imports from foreign ports consist chiefly of timber from various ports in Sweden, Norway and Finland, and bricks from Nieuport. Coal is imported from the Tyne, wheat re-shipped from the London Docks and bricks from Sittingbourne.

A large number of the entries is in connection with the important fishing industry based at the Port of Ramsgate.

Rats.

Owing to the work of extermination carried out in previous years the present of rats was not evident. Traps are regularly laid at various places in the Harbour, but only occasionally are rats caught.

Shipping.

I am indebted to the Preventive Officer of H.M. Customs and Excise for the following information in reference to shipping which entered the Port during the year 1932 :—

	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
From Foreign Ports (including British Fishing Vessels)	96	4,899
Coastwise (including Passenger Vessels)	657	91,632

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	284
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	638
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	143
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	356
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	27
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	87

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	114
--	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A.—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	1

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	229
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil

C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4
D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil
E.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil
F.—Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

Housing Conditions.

Although the Town Council has built 398 houses and 564 houses have been erected by private enterprise in the years 1926-1932, there still exists a demand for accommodation, especially for the smaller type of house at low rental.

The estimates of the Registrar-General give the increase of the population of the Borough between mid-year 1926 and mid-year 1932 as 3,620, and the Census figures show that the average size of private family in 1931 was 3.51 as compared with 4.33 in 1921, while the families per occupied dwelling was 1.13 in both 1921 and 1931.

There is no doubt that much has been done in recent years towards the relief of overcrowding, and further improvements will have been effected with the completion of the Council's housing programme. In arranging for the rehousing of residents in the improvement and clearance areas consideration will have to be given to the fact that in the case of many workers a desire to reside at no great distance from the centre of the town is reasonable.

Food.

Milk Supply.

The number of cowsheds, dairies and milkshops on the register at the end of the year was as follows:—

COWKEEPERS.

Number on Register	...	...	...	4
Number of cows	...	...	...	98
Notices served on occupiers	...	...	...	5
Inspections	...	...	...	43

DAIRIES.

Number on Register	...	...	...	19
Notices served on occupiers	...	...	...	8
Inspections	...	...	...	41

MILKSHOPS AND PURVEYORS.

Number on Register	...	...	...	69
Notices served on occupiers	...	...	...	16
Inspections	...	...	...	116

Eight applications for permission to sell milk in the Borough were received (1 Dairy and 7 Purveyors). All the applications were granted.

During the year one milk seller was found to be filling milk bottles other than on registered premises and, together with all other milk sellers in the Borough, was cautioned against this procedure.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, the number of licences granted to retailers are as follows:—

Dealers' Licences to sell "Certified" Milk	...	...	...	3
Dealers' Licences to sell "Grade A" Milk	...	...	...	1
Supplementary Licence to sell "Grade A" Tuberculin tested	...	...	...	1

Meat and Other Foods.

Considerable time is devoted each week by the Sanitary Inspectors to inspecting as far as possible all carcasses killed in the seven private slaughter-houses in the Borough but supervision is rendered difficult owing to butchers being free to kill at any hour or on any day they desire provided due notice is given. Through an insurance scheme the butchers are covered against loss when carcasses or organs are condemned.

There are three Depots for the wholesale distribution of imported meat in the Borough, and from these large quantities are supplied to towns in the Isle of Thanet and the surrounding country.

The improved conditions of transport, conveyance, storage and handling of meat brought about by the requirements of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations have been well maintained.

310 visits of inspection to the meat depots, retail butchers and grocers' shops were made to see that the Regulations were carried out. Occasional visits are made to the Fish Market regarding the condition of the fish exposed for sale.

Other premises concerned with food, such as the kitchens of restaurants, greengrocers' shops, toffee apple and meat pie vendors, etc., are also kept under supervision. During the year the following conditions were found to be existing in contravention of the Ramsgate Corporation Act, 1922, and were remedied :

Sleeping places also used for storage or preparation of food	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sanitary conveniences communicating with restaurant kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	2

Also, five premises were entirely redrained or existing drainage repaired.

Ice Cream, etc.

A considerable trade is carried on during the summer months by vendors of ice cream from stalls and barrows on the sands and other places in the Borough. The fact that there is no legal obligation for these persons or their premises on which the ice cream is manufactured to be licensed or registered renders it most difficult to control this trade. Under the Ramsgate Corporation Act, 1922, every dealer in ice cream selling from any cart, barrow or other vehicle or stand is required to have his name and address inscribed thereon, and is liable to a penalty of 40s. for non-compliance. Owing to there being no legal standard for ice cream, a large quantity of the article sold as such is very inferior in quality. Considerable time is occupied by the Sanitary Inspectors in supervising the streets and sands vendors, the cleanliness of their barrows and utensils not always being all that is desirable.

Number of Ice Cream Vendors selling from barrows, stalls, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	18
Number of Vendors at shops, restaurants, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	22
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	67

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926

The Senior Sanitary Inspector is the officer appointed under the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887-1926, and is authorised to execute the provisions of Section 9 of the Act of 1926 relating to any imported foodstuffs to which an Order in Council under the Acts applies.

The chief imported foodstuffs to which these Orders apply are "Fresh Apples," "Honey," "Eggs," "Currants, Sultanas and Raisins" "Raw Tomatoes," "Frozen Salmon or Sea Trout" and "Butter" All these articles when exposed for sale by retail must bear a label clearly indicating the origin, *i.e.*, "Empire," "Foreign," or the name of the "Colony" or "Country."

During the year 138 inspections were made to retail fruiterers, greengrocers, grocers and other shops dealing in these goods. Though there was an improvement in the carrying out of the Orders, it was necessary to give several warnings as to the need for strictly complying with same.

UN SOUND FOOD
VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED DURING 1932.
CARCASSES CONDEMNED FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Animals Affected.	Number of Carcasses with all internal organs condemned.	Number of animals of which parts of Carcasses and all organs were condemned.	Number of animals of which heads and tongues only were condemned.	Weight. Total weight in lbs.
Cows ...	*4	1	7	2491
Pigs ...	10	—	63	1359
				3850

* Includes 3 cows dealt with under Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

FOOD CONDEMNED FOR OTHER REASONS.

Beef.

1 Carcase, Cow	Dropsy	540 lb.
Hind and forequarters	Bruising, bone taint	229 lb.
1 Tongue	Abscess	7 lb.
43 Livers	Fluke, cirrhosis and tuberculosis	606 lb.
10 Plucks	Tuberculosis & pneumonia	155 lb.

Beef, Imported.

Hind and forequarters, trimmings	Unwholesome	87 lb.
Kidneys	Unsound	74 lb.
Livers	Unsound	73 lb.

Pork.

3 Carcasses	Erysipelas	271 lb.
3 Carcasses	Septicaemia	260 lb.
2 Carcasses	Fever	144 lb.
1 Carcase	Jaundice	66 lb.
121 Livers	Cirrhosis	548 lb.
45 Plucks	Pneumonia & tuberculosis	289 lb.
23 Fats	Tuberculosis	35 lb.
13 Kidneys	Cyst, etc.	5 lb.

Pork, Imported.

45 Livers	Unsound	187 lb.
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Mutton.

1 Carcase	Dropsy	72 lb.
21 Livers	Fluke & abscesses	75 lb.

Fish.

Wet	Unsound	2,275 lb.
Dried	Unsound	470 lb.

Miscellaneous.

Prawns (imported)	Unsound	176 lb.
6 Chickens (imported)	Unsound	24 lb.
11 Turkeys (imported)	Unsound	88 lb.
12 Tins Spiced Ham	Unsound	80 lb.

Total weight of all food condemned ... 4 tons 15 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

During the year 100 Samples (76 Formal and 24 Informal) were taken by the Senior Sanitary Inspector, who is the Officer appointed under the Act, and submitted for analysis to the Public Analyst.

Description of Sample.	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Not Genuine
Milk	55	—	53	2 (Formal)
Milk (separated)	1	—	1	—
Margarine	5	—	5	—
Butter	4	—	4	—
Sausages	3	—	3	—
Cream	—	3	3	—
Sugar	—	3	3	—
Self Raising Flour	—	5	5	—
Cocoa	—	4	4	—
Cornflour	—	4	4	—
Coffee Extract	—	4	4	—
Chocolate	—	1	1	—
Jam	3	—	3	—
Lemonade Powder	4	—	4	—
Pork and Beans	1	—	1	—

The Public Analyst's reports on the 56 samples of Milk taken during different months of the year show the average to be well above the minimum standard, and in every case free from preservatives. The average figures are: Fat, 3.62; Non-fatty Solids, 8.89; Total Solids, 12.51.

Particulars of the two samples reported by the Public Analyst to be not genuine, and action taken in regard to each of these samples.

Identification No. of Sample	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Action Taken	Result.
498	Milk	16% added water.	Legal proceedings	Fined £2
42	Milk	4% added water.	No action taken.	

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS.

The following 90 samples were taken under the provisions of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act and were examined by the Public Analyst for the presence of preservatives and added colouring matter :

Milk	56
Butter	4
Margarine	5
Sausage Meat	3
Cream	3
Cornflour	4
Coffee Extract	4
Sugar	3
Jam	3
Lemonade Powder	4
Pork and Beans	1

All these samples were certified by the Public Analyst to be free from preservatives and the milk to be free from added colouring matter.

The following table shows the results of the analysis of variance for the data presented in the preceding table. The analysis was conducted using the method of least squares. The results are presented in the following table.

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BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR

1932.

W. J BANNISTER, M.D., B.S., B.A.O., D.P.H.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

School Medical Service

For the Year ended 31st December, 1932.

1. Staff.

The whole-time officers on the staff of the School Medical Service are the School Medical Officer, who is also the Medical Officer of Health, and four Health Visitors; two Clerks devote one-half of their time to clerical work in connection with the service. The re-arrangement of the work of the Health Visitors, who devote one-half of their time to the School Medical Service, by which each Nurse carries out in the area assigned to her all the health visiting and school work required in that area, has worked satisfactorily during the year. It has proved to be an economical arrangement, rendering visits to a home by more than one nurse unnecessary and enabling each Nurse to become familiar with the condition of the families in her area.

2. Co-ordination.

(a) *Infant and Child Welfare.*

The Clinics at the Maternity Centre are attended by the Health Visitors, who thus know many of the children from birth till the time they reach school age, and the medical records kept at the Infant Welfare Centres in due course are filed with and supplement records of routine medical inspections at the schools.

(b) *Nursery Schools.*

There are no Nursery Schools in the Borough.

(c) *Care of Debilitated Children under School Age.*

As Medical Officer of Health, the School Medical Officer administers the infant welfare scheme on behalf of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Council, and each Health Visitor follows up each child born in the area in which she works and reports on debilitated children under school age in the homes visited, steps being taken to have such children dealt with at the Infant Clinic or other arrangements made as indicated.

3. School Hygiene.

In the report on the school medical service for the year 1926, a detailed report on the hygienic condition of each public elementary school in the Borough was given.

During the year 12 dual locker desks and 6 woodwork benches were supplied to the Schools of the Authority. Furniture was also provided for the Head Teacher's room at three schools.

Structural alterations were carried out at Christ Church Schools during the Summer holidays. Both departments now have separate classrooms. Two partitions were erected and the four main classrooms now have central heating.

In September the Managers of Christ Church School gave the requisite notice to the L.E. Authority of their intention to close the Infants' Department and so afford better playground accommodation for girls. At the end of the year, the Education Committee were in negotiation with the Managers for the purchase of the Priory Road site and premises, with the intention of providing adequate accommodation for the infants.

In June work commenced on the new Dame Janet Junior and Infants' School. The new school will provide accommodation for 400 Juniors and 250 Infants, and it is expected that the School will be ready for occupation by September, 1933.

The accommodation at the Public Elementary Schools in the Borough is for 4,750 children; the average number on the registers for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1932, was 4,778, and the average attendance was 4,319.

4. Medical Inspection.

Routine Medical Inspections are always carried out in the school premises; in the most recently constructed schools a special room for these inspections is provided, but at the other schools children are examined either in the Head Teacher's room or, more usually, in a class room which, when possible, is temporarily vacated, the children being sent to another class room or to the school playground. The Head Teachers heartily co-operate in securing the best arrangement at their schools for the conduction of the inspections, but at some of the schools it is quite impossible to secure reasonably satisfactory conditions, unavoidable noise rendering accurate examinations difficult and testing of acuity of hearing by means of the whisper test impracticable; while poor lighting of some of the rooms used renders difficult the testing of the acuity of vision.

(a) Age Groups inspected.

"Entrants"	Children admitted during the year.		
	Number inspected	453	
"Second Age Group" ...	Children between 8 and 9 years of age.		
	Number inspected	458	
"Third Age Group" ...	Children between 12 and 13 years of age and children over 13 years of age who have not already been examined after reaching the age of 12 years.		
	Number inspected	491	

(b) The Schedule of the Board of Education was followed.

(c) Steps taken to secure the earlier ascertainment of Crippling Defects.

Defects in children of the Code Age Groups are detected at the Routine Medical Inspections. Lists of special cases are presented by the Head Teachers and through various agencies children are referred to the School Inspection Clinic at the Health Office for examination on account of suspected illness or defect. The number of such "Specials" examined during the year was 1,217.

(d) Extent to which disturbance of School arrangements was involved by the Medical Inspections.

Reference has already been made to the unavoidable disturbance caused by the necessary vacating at times of classrooms while Routine Medical Inspections are conducted therein.

Many of the Head Teachers show a sympathetic interest in the work, and all possible is done to minimise the disturbance to school arrangements.

5. Findings of Medical Inspections.

(a) *Uncleanliness.*

In addition to the Routine Medical examinations of children at the schools, systematic surveys of all children in the schools were carried out by the Health Visitors. At the Routine Inspections during the year out of a total of 1,439 children, 10 or 0.69 per cent. were found to have unclean hair, and at the 120 surveys as to cleanliness of skin, hair, scalp and clothing, 15,971 examinations of children were made by the Health Visitors, who found 32 children verminous and 23 with very nitty hair. These children were excluded from school and their homes visited by the Health Visitors, who explained to the parents or guardians measures indicated for the proper cleansing of the children. Printed directions are also given at these visits stating the necessity for prompt action in the matter and that the child will not be readmitted to school until certified by the School Medical Officer at the School Clinic to have been cleansed and all nits to have been removed. During the year three children who were verminous and seven children who had very nitty hair were at subsequent surveys again excluded owing to these conditions, and one child who was verminous and two children who had very nitty hair were excluded on three occasions.

These surveys, which are always made on "surprise" visits to the schools, and the subsequent procedure outlined, have effected considerable improvement as regards the cleanliness of the person and clothing of the children.

Parents who do not cleanse their children within a period of seven days from date of exclusion from school and service of notice are proceeded against under the School Attendance Bye-Laws. This procedure has proved to be quite efficient and the loss of attendance due to exclusion from school owing to uncleanliness has very considerably decreased during recent years.

No legal proceedings were instituted during 1932.

(b) *Minor Ailments.*

The minor ailments found during the year at the Routine Inspections and at the Inspection Clinic are detailed in Official Table II., and the number of children treated for these defects are summarised in Official Table IV. Both these tables will be found at the end of the report.

It may here be stated that during the year eight new cases of scalp ringworm came under observation as compared with seven in 1931; nineteen cases of scabies, as compared with sixteen in 1931; 137 cases of impetigo, as compared with 223 in 1931; 27 cases of external eye disease, as compared with 28 in 1931; 29 cases of ear disease, or otorrhœa, as compared with 46 in 1931.

(c) *Tonsils and Adenoids.*

During the year a total of 151 children were found to have enlargement of their tonsils or adenoid tissue which required treatment of some kind. The abnormal condition of noses and throats of many of these children were found to yield to indirect treatment such as the removal of carious teeth, etc., and 33 only received operative treatment for the removal of excessive lymphoid tissue.

(d) Tuberculosis.

Three children in a pre-tubercular condition came under observation during the year and two children who were suspected to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis came under observation at the School Clinic or at the examination of "specials" at the schools. These children and seven others found to be suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis were referred by the School Medical Officer for treatment and observation to the Tuberculosis Officer at the County Council's Dispensary in the town. In the absence of an open-air school in the Borough many of these children have to be excluded from school for long periods.

(e), (f) and (h) Skin Disease, External Eye Disease and Ear Disease.

Referred to under heading "Minor Ailments."

(g) Vision.

During the year the number of children found to have defective vision, squint, or symptoms of eye strain, and who were referred for further examination by the Education Committee's Ophthalmic Surgeon, was: At the Routine Inspections, 173; among "Specials," 60.

(i) Dental Defects.

In Table IV., Group IV., which follows, will be found a summary of the work at the inspections at the schools and of treatment at the Dental Clinic at the Health Office. At the Routine Medical Inspections at the Schools it was found that 373 of the 1,439 children inspected had teeth in a perfectly sound condition.

(j) Crippling Defects.

Various degrees of crippling were caused by tuberculosis in the cases already referred to, and seven children who had deformities came under observation. The defects of children referred to in Table III causing crippling included paralysis of different degrees following infantile paralysis, and the result of old rickets.

Vaccinal Condition.

At the Routine Medical Inspections it was found that of the 453 Entrants examined, only 200 (or 44.15 per cent.) were vaccinated; of 458 children in the Second Age Group only 234 (or 51.09 per cent.); and of 491 children in the Third Age Group, 208 (or 42.36 per cent.).

It is regrettable that over 54 per cent. of these children were not protected against smallpox.

6. Infectious Diseases.

Measles and Chickenpox were somewhat prevalent among school children during the first six months of the year, and Whooping Cough towards the end of the year, but no action was taken under Article 22 or 23 (b) of the Code Regulations.

The control of infectious diseases in schools is best effected by immediate exclusion and isolation of individuals suffering from illness of an infectious or contagious nature and by excluding and keeping under observation children living in infected houses. Closure for purely medical reasons is very rarely desirable; it does not prevent intimate association at play, at cinemas, etc., of the excluded children, while it impedes supervision with the possibility that some of the contacts may develop disease subsequent to school closure and for a time act as additional foci.

The Board of Education's amended regulations secure that diminished attendance during a period of epidemic shall not be considered in itself an adequate reason for closing a school, and that when a local Education Authority closes a school on the advice or with the approval of the School Medical Officer, such advice or approval shall only be given on the ground that such closure is necessary for medical reasons.

Authorities are secured against financial loss when schools are kept open with a greatly lowered attendance.

Throughout the year the School Medical Officer authorised the exclusion of children when their exclusion was desirable to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, on the ground that their uncleanly or verminous condition was detrimental to the other scholars, or on the ground that owing to the state of their health or their physical or mental defects they were incapable of receiving proper benefits from the instruction in school.

Certificates of exclusion are brought to the notice of the School Attendance Officer, who informs the Head Teachers. Children so excluded are not re-admitted to school until the School Medical Officer is satisfied that they can attend school without risk to themselves or others. The School Attendance Officer and the Head Teachers give information to the School Medical Officer in reference to children who are absent from school owing to illnesses, which possibly may be infectious, and all such cases are investigated.

During the year the number of intimations received from Head Teachers was 460. These included intimations in reference to 254 children who were suffering from or suspected to be suffering from Measles, 63 from Whooping Cough, 122 from Chickenpox and 21 from Mumps.

Children suffering from infectious diseases and contacts living in infected houses are excluded from school in accordance with the definite periods set out in the Board's Memorandum of Closure of and Exclusion from School.

7. Following-up Work.

Work of Health Visitors.

The Health Visitors attend the Routine Medical and Dental Inspections, the School Clinic and Special Treatment Clinics, and follow up at the homes children found to be suffering from defects, with a view to securing adequate treatment.

As will be seen from the Tables, most of the children suffering from minor ailments were dealt with at the School Treatment Clinic, which they continued to attend until cured. A large number of children were dealt with at the special treatment clinics; of 474 children found to have defective vision who were referred for refraction, no fewer than 460 were dealt with at the Eye Clinic; 1,082 children were referred for dental treatment as the result of dental inspection by the Dental Surgeon, and a total of 709 children received treatment at the Dental Clinic. It is chiefly in connection with children who need treatment and whose parents promise at the inspections, or the Health Visitors at the homes, that they will secure treatment privately, that difficulty arises. Too often it is found on re-visitation of these homes that the parents have failed to carry out their promises and are still unwilling to avail themselves of the facilities for treatment afforded by the Education Committee.

In connection with many such cases, the co-operation of the Head Teachers is sought; in others, the members of the Children's Aid Committee have been successful in having adequate treatment secured. In this connection the Health Visitors during the year made 5,018 visits to 2,613 individual children at their homes.

8. Medical Treatment.

The arrangements in connection with the payment by parents for medical treatment of their children, through the Clinics, provided by the Education Committee, which were approved by the Board of Education and were fully stated in a previous Annual Report, continued during the year.

The total amount paid in respect of such treatment in accordance with the scales, from 1st January to 31st December, was £83 15s.

From time to time children of necessitous parents whose ailments do not fall within the scope of the school treatment clinic come under observation. Such children are referred for medicinal or local treatment to the Ramsgate and St. Lawrence Dispensary, and during the year the Education Committee, with the approval of the Board of Education, made a grant of ten guineas to that institution in respect of the medical treatment of children of school age.

(a) Minor Ailments.

The School Treatment Clinic is held on five mornings each week when the schools are in session and during the school holidays as required. The great majority of children suffering from minor ailments are treated at this clinic until cured. The Health Visitors carry out treatment under the general supervision of the School Medical Officer. In cases in which proper supplementary treatment is found not to have been carried out at the home, parents are visited and a demonstration of the correct methods of applying remedies, etc., there given by the Health Visitors.

Many of the parents attend at this clinic with their children, thus learning the correct methods of dealing with minor ailments.

The following summary shows the cases dealt with and the number of attendances at the School Clinic during the year :

Disease or Condition.	Number of Children.	Attendances.
Impetigo	135	1,119
Verminous Impetigo	1	4
Eczema, Seborrhœa, etc.	76	398
Abscesses, Whitlows, Cuts, Burns, Abrasions, etc.	316	2,277
Ringworm of Scalp	8	329
Ringworm of Body	10	112
Scabies	17	99
External Eye Diseases	59	694
Otorrhœa	21	260
Nose, Mouth & Throat Conditions	94	246
Tuberculous, all forms	3	36
Other Diseases or Conditions	708	1,583
Total	1,448	7,157

In addition, 100 children who were convalescent from or contacts of infectious disease, made 128 attendances at the Clinic for examination as to their fitness to attend school.

X-Ray Treatment for Scalp Ringworm.

This treatment is administered by means of the Education Committee's apparatus at the Health Office by Dr. B. H. Palmer, and four cases were thus treated during the year

(b) *Tonsils and Adenoids.*

During the year 151 children who required some form of treatment on account of abnormal conditions of their tonsils or adenoid tissue came under observation. These children had various degrees of excessive or unhealthy naso-pharyngeal tissue, which was not due to temporary inflammation, for which different forms of treatment—from the removal of a septic tooth to the removal of the tissue by operation were indicated. As a rule children are not referred for operative treatment for these conditions until measures directed to obtaining a healthier state of the mouth and naso-pharynx fail, after a reasonable trial, to produce improvement. Many of the cases yielded to the practice of regular breathing exercises following dental treatment.

During the year 33 children were operated on for the removal of enlarged tonsils or adenoids; eight of these received treatment privately, and 25 at the Ramsgate General Hospital through the Education Committee's scheme, under which the Hospital Authorities were paid £1 11s. 6d. in respect of three children of a group of seven or eight, and £1 for the others. Parents of children about to be operated on receive instructions from the School Medical Officer in reference to the preparation of their children, and after the operation every effort is made to follow up each child to ensure the continuation of regular breathing exercises and teeth cleaning.

(c) *Tuberculosis.*

It has been stated previously that children found at the inspections to be suffering from tuberculosis, and certain others suspected to be suffering from the disease, are referred to the County Council's Dispensary in the town for treatment by the Tuberculosis Officer, who periodically informs the School Medical Officer as to the fitness or otherwise of the children to attend school.

(a), (e) and (g). Dealt with under "Minor Ailments."

(f) *Vision.*

During the year 474 children were referred for further examination owing to errors of refraction; of these, 460 were examined and prescribed for at the School Eye Clinic, refraction under the influence of homatropin being carried out in 154 cases. The Ophthalmic Surgeon conducted the Eye Clinic on 43 occasions in 1932. Two other children received treatment privately. Glasses were prescribed for 412 children and up to the end of the year had been procured in 392 cases. The children made 1,177 attendances at the Clinic.

The cases examined were as follows :

29	...	Hypermetropia.
53	...	Hypermetropia with Astigmatism.
18	...	Myopia.
20	...	Myopia with Astigmatism.
9	...	Mixed Astigmatism.
11	...	Strabismus.

During the year the following cases were also referred to the Eye Clinic :

13	Conjunctivitis.	1	Corneal Ulcer.
6	Phlyctenular Keratitis.	3	Styes.
5	Blepharitis	2	Injury to eye.
		4	Meibomian Cyst.

(h) *Dental Defects.*

The agreement entered into in 1927 with the authorities of the Ramsgate General Hospital for the treatment of children who require extraction of teeth while under the influence of a general anæsthetic was continued. During the year 11 children were dealt with under this scheme at the Hospital.

Inspections by the Dental Surgeon at the Schools took place at four sessions, the average number of children inspected at each session being 160. The Dental Clinic was held on 68 occasions and the work carried out is summarised in Table IV, Group IV, which will be found at the end of this report.

A large but gradually decreasing number of parents unfortunately refuse to take advantage of the facilities available for the preservation of their children's teeth, and many parents still postpone treatment until further deterioration leading to pain takes place.

(i) *Crippling Defects and Orthopædics.*

Following the appointment on the Honorary Staff of the Ramsgate General Hospital of an Orthopædic Surgeon, the Education Committee adopted a scheme for the Borough for the orthopædic treatment of non-tuberculous school children. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Town Council decided to participate in the scheme in order to secure orthopædic treatment for children under five years of age, and the scheme was approved by the Board of Education and the Ministry of Health at the end of 1928. Details of the scheme were fully stated in the Annual Report for 1928.

Seventeen children were dealt with at the Orthopædic Clinic at the Ramsgate General Hospital during 1932, and in one of these cases surgical instruments were supplied. One child was an in-patient at the General Hospital for a period of five weeks.

In addition to those mentioned above, two children attended the National Orthopædic Hospital, Great Ormond Street, one child being an in-patient for a considerable period; one other child periodically attended Guys Hospital for observation and treatment, the cost of new surgical instruments necessary in this case being borne by the Education Committee.

9. Open-Air Education.

There is no open-air school in the Borough. Open-air classes are held in the playgrounds of the public elementary schools, and it is highly desirable that every facility should be given to Head Teachers to increase the number of such classes. A definite need exists for a

school in which certain children could be educated throughout the year under open-air conditions. A reference to Table III at the end of this report shows the numbers in different groups of physically defective children who would benefit from open-air education.

While there can be no doubt as to the need for an open-air school in the Borough, the very considerable expenditure involved will probably for some time cause the erection and equipment of such a special school to be postponed. Some such provision cannot, however, be indefinitely postponed, and it is to be regretted that it was not considered feasible to arrange in connection with the new school in the course of erection at Northwood for one or two classes in which children could receive open-air education throughout the year.

10. Physical Training.

Physical exercises in accordance with the syllabus of the Board of Education are carried out in all the schools, and whenever possible take place in the school playgrounds. The co-operation of the Head Teachers is requested in connection with children found at the inspections specially to need breathing exercises, etc., there is no organiser of physical training for the area, but there is no doubt that general supervision by an expert of the physical education given in the schools of the Borough would be a distinct advantage; were some such arrangements made an easy development which would be extremely useful would be the formation of classes for short periods of corrective exercises daily for children discovered at medical inspections to have slight lateral curvature of the spine, round shoulders, flat foot, etc.

11. Provision of Meals.

No meals are provided, but milk is supplied at the schools and other assistance arranged for through the Children's Aid Committee, on the recommendation of the School Medical Officer.

12. School Baths.

There are no Baths at the schools.

13. Co-Operation of Parents.

Parents are always invited to attend at the schools during the routine medical inspection of their children. If present and a defect is discovered in a child, advice is given to the parent as to the need for obtaining treatment; if not present, the child is followed up by one of the Health Visitors at the home.

During the year 356 parents attended at the routine inspections of 453 Entrants; 254 parents attended at the routine inspections of 458 children in the Second Age Group; 275 parents attended at the routine inspections of 491 children in the Third Age Group.

14. Co-Operation of Teachers.

Several references have been made previously in this report to the assistance given by the Teachers in connection with medical inspections; it may be added that they compile from the school

registers lists of children of the code groups due for routine medical inspection. At each occasion on which routine medical inspections are carried out in a department the Head Teachers refer for examination as "specials" all children who are not due for inspection, but are suffering from or suspected to be suffering from any defect or ailment. They also throughout the year refer such children to the Inspection Clinic at the Health Office. Some of the Head Teachers take great interest in the work and personally attend at the routine inspections. In view of the great influence which Teachers have with parents, an asset of the greatest importance to the success of the school medical work is the co-operation of all Teachers in doing everything possible to secure appropriate treatment for children suffering from remedial defects.

15. Co-operation of School Attendance Officer.

This officer brings to the notice of the School Medical Officer children absent from school who are said to be ill but not under treatment by a doctor, and such children are referred to the School Clinic, or, when necessary, enquiries are made at the homes. As has been stated, certificates of exclusion from school and of fitness to attend given by the School Medical Officer are each day brought to the notice of the Attendance Officer, who, accordingly, informs the Head Teacher and sees that certificates are acted upon.

Certificates as to illness of school children given by local medical practitioners are, on receipt, submitted to the School Medical Officer. The School Attendance Officer is informed by the School Medical Officer of all children who have not been cleansed within seven days after having been excluded; enquiries are made by him as to the existence of any special circumstances such as temporary incapacity of the mother, which might influence the School Attendance Committee in deciding as to the institution of legal proceedings under the Attendance Bye-Laws.

16. Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.

Supplies of Cod Liver Oil, Milk, etc., are obtained for the children of necessitous parents when recommended by the School Medical Officer through the Children's Aid Committee, out of voluntary funds, and during the year one child received a supply at the School Clinic. This Committee also arranges for and meets the expenses of sending debilitated children to convalescent homes, to London Hospitals for special treatment, and in suitable cases assists in the obtaining of surgical boots, etc.

17. Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.

(a) The model arrangements of the Board of Education under the Elementary School (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, and the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, have been adopted by the Local Education Authority.

Such children are detected at the routine medical inspections and at the examination of "Specials" at the schools and Inspection Clinic. Cases of defective vision are referred for treatment and are usually

dealt with at the Eye Clinic; cases of deafness are referred for appropriate treatment, some receiving operative treatment for abnormal throat and nose conditions through the Education Committee's scheme. These cases are followed up, and in instances of severe defects which after treatment do not show improvement sufficient to enable benefit to be derived from instruction at a public elementary school, arrangements are made by the Education Committee for education at suitable institutions.

(b) There is no special school in or near the Borough.

18. Nursery Schools.

There are no nursery schools in the Borough.

19. Secondary Schools.

All work in connection with the Secondary Schools in the Borough is carried out by the Kent County Council.

20. Continuation Schools.

Such schools have not yet been established in the Borough.

21. Employment of Children and Young Persons.

The School Medical Officer is the certifying officer of the Local Education Authority, under the Employment of Children Act, 1903. Ramsgate is not an industrial town and employment of children is practically limited to delivering newspapers and milk, running errands for tradesmen, or, in the case of girls, assisting at homes.

BOARD OF EDUCATION TABLES.

TABLE I.

Return of Medical Inspections.

(a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections :

Entrants	...	...	...	...	453
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	458
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	491
			Total	...	1,402

Number of other Routine Inspections 37

(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	1,217
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	415
		Total	...	1,632

TABLE II.

(A) Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended 31st December, 1932.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections		Special Inspections.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.
Malnutrition	3	28	1	8
Skin { Ringworm:				
Scalp	—	—	8	—
Body	—	—	10	—
Scabies	3	—	16	—
Impetigo	1	—	136	—
Other Diseases (non-tuberculous)	5	1	85	—
Blepharitis	1	—	8	—
Conjunctivitis	1	—	17	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	167	11	59	11
Squint	6	1	1	—
Other Conditions	3	—	42	—
Defective Hearing	1	1	1	—
Otitis Media	5	4	20	—
Other Ear Diseases	1	1	10	—
Nose and Throat { Enlarged Tonsils only	37	36	50	14
Adenoids only	5	—	—	—
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	5	—	4	—
Other Conditions	54	2	26	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tuberculous)	—	4	4	—
Defective Speech	1	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation { Heart Disease:				
Organic	—	1	—	—
Functional	—	18	—	1
Anæmia	3	—	—	—
Lungs { Bronchitis	—	—	1	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	9	9	17	—
Tuberculosis { Pulmonary:				
Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected	—	2	—	—
Non-Pulmonary:				
Glands	—	2	1	—
Spine	—	—	—	—
Hip	—	1	—	—
Other Bones and Joints	—	1	—	1
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	1	—	—
Nervous System { Epilepsy	—	—	—	—
Chorea	—	1	—	—
Other Conditions	1	—	1	—
Deformities { Rickets	—	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature	—	—	1	—
Other Forms	2	1	3	—
Other Defects and Diseases	14	7	380	—

B. Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding uncleanliness and dental diseases).

Group.	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to require treatment.	
Code Groups:			
Entrants	453	85	18.76
Second Age Group... ..	458	110	24.01
Third Age Group	491	122	24.84
Total (code groups)	1402	317	22.61
Other routine inspections	37	5	13.51

TABLE III.
Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

			Boys	Girls	Total
Children suffering from the following types of Multiple Defect, <i>i.e.</i> , any combination of Total Blindness, Total Deafness, Mental Defect, Epilepsy, Active Tuberculosis, Crippling, or Heart Disease			—	1	1
Blind (including partially blind).	(1) Suitable for training in a School for the totally blind	At Certified Schools for the Blind	1	—	1
		At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	(2) Suitable for training in a School for the partially blind	At Certified Schools for the Blind or Partially Blind	—	2	2
		At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
At other Institutions		—	—	—	
At no School or Institution		—	—	—	
Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf).	(1) Suitable for training in a School for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb.	At Certified Schools for the Deaf	1	—	1
		At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	(2) Suitable for training in a School for the partially deaf	At Certified Schools for the Deaf or Partially Deaf	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
At other Institutions		—	—	—	
At no School or Institution		—	—	—	
Mentally Defective.	Feeble-minded	At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	—	2	2
		At other Institutions	1	—	1
		At no School or Institution	1	—	1
Epileptics.	Suffering from severe epilepsy.	At Certified Schools for Epileptics	1	—	1
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution	—	—	—	
Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe.		At Public Elementary Schools	1	—	1
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Physically Defective.	Active pulmonary tuberculosis (including pleura & intrathoracic glands).	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	1	—	1
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution	—	5	5	
	Quiescent or arrested pulmonary tuberculosis (including pleura & intrathoracic glands).	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open-air Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open-air Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	1	—	1
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution	—	—	—	
	Tuberculosis of the peripheral glands.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	1	—	1
		At Certified Residential Open-air Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open-air Schools		—	—	—	
At Public Elementary Schools		12	6	18	
At other Institutions		—	—	—	
At no School or Institution	3	1	4		
Abdominal tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—	
	At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—	
	At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—	
	At Public Elementary Schools	6	4	10	
	At other Institutions	—	—	—	
At no School or Institution	1	—	1		

TABLE III—*continued.*

			Boys	Girls	Total
Physically Defective (<i>continued</i>)	Tuberculosis of bones and joints (not including deformities due to old tuberculosis).	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	4	1	5
		At Public Elementary Schools	4	2	6
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of other organs (skin, etc).	At Sanatoria or Hospitals Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	Delicate children i.e., all children (except those included in other groups) whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open Air School.	At Certified Residential Cripple Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	13	11	24
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
	Crippled children (other than those with active tuberculous disease who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life.	At no School or Institution	1	3	4
		At Certified Hospital Schools	—	1	1
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools ...	1	—	1
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	7	8	15(mil)
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	1	1	2 (1)
	Children with heart disease, i.e., children whose defect is so severe as to necessitate the provision of educational facilities other than those of the public elementary school,	At Certified Hospital Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Residential Cripple Schools ...		—	—	—	
At Certified Day Cripple Schools		—	—	—	
At Certified Residential Open Air Schools ...		—	—	—	
At Certified Day Open Air Schools		—	—	—	
At Public Elementary Schools... ..		—	—	—	
At other Institutions		—	—	—	
At no School or Institution		—	—	—	

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects treated during the year ended 31st December, 1932.

TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—*Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see GROUP V.)*

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin :			
Ringworm, Scalp ...	8	—	8
Ringworm, Body ...	10	—	10
Scabies	11	8	19
Impetigo	133	4	137
Other Skin Disease ...	49	22	71
Minor Eye Defects	57	11	68
Minor Ear Defects	27	4	31
Miscellaneous	307	26	333
Total	602	75	677

GROUP II.—*Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—GROUP I.)*

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to Refraction by private practitioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	460	2	—	462
Other Defect or Disease of the Eye ...	32	—	—	32
Total	492	2	—	494

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	412
(b) Otherwise	...	...	2

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles :

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	392
(b) Otherwise	...	...	2

GROUP III.—*Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.*

Number of Defects.				
Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.	By private practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	Total.		
25	8	33	94	127

GROUP IV.—*Dental Defects.*

(1) Number of Children who were :—

(a) Inspected by Dentist :

		Aged :					
Routine Age Groups...	}	5	...	2	}	Total	...
		6	...	127			
		7	...	122			
		8	...	100			
		9	...	42			
		10	...	40			
		11	...	59			
		12	...	75			
		13	...	39			
14	...	34					
Specials	618
						Grand Total	1,258
(b) Found to require treatment		1,082
(c) Actually treated		709

(2) Half days devoted to	{	Inspection ... 4	}	Total...	...	72
		Treatment ... 68				
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment				...	...	1,119
(4) Fillings	{	Permanent Teeth ... 198	}	Total...	..	230
		Temporary Teeth ... 32				
(5) Extractions	{	Permanent Teeth ... 277	}	Total...	...	1321
		Temporary Teeth ... 1044				
(6) Administration of general anaesthetics for extractions		...		...	...	11
(7) Other Operations	{	Permanent Teeth 9	}	Total...	...	9
		Temporary Teeth —				

GROUP VI.—*Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.*

(1) Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	13
(2) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	15,971
(3) Number of individual children found unclean				...	...	55
(4) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	...	...	...	...	...	—
(5) Number of cases in which legal proceeding were taken :						
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	...	...	...	...	...	—







