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BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health**

AND

**School Medical Officer**

FOR THE YEAR

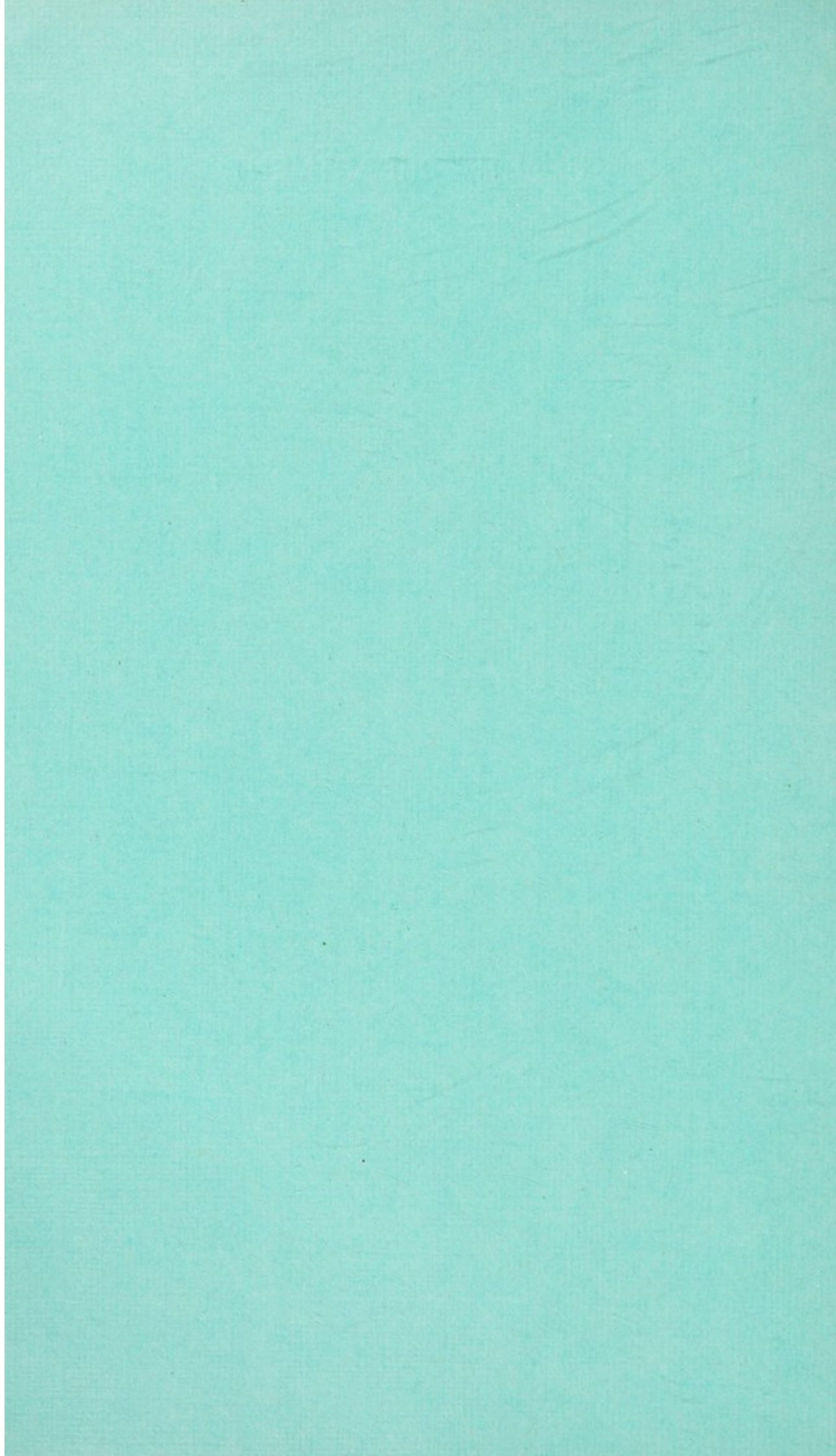
**1937.**

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


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HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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Printers:

85, High Street, Ramsgate.

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# BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE

(1937-38).

*Chairman:* Councillor T. H. PRESTEDGE.

*Vice-Chairman:* Councillor W. F. SAULL.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Capt. W. T. Smith, J.P.)	Councillor W. HAWKINS.
Alderman Mrs. F. L. DUNN, J.P.	„ Mrs. H. L. NICHOLSON
„ C. NIXON.	„ A. E. PETLEY.
Councillor S. E. AUSTIN.	„ P. SOLLY.
	„ Miss M. A. WILSON.

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## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE STANDING SUB-COMMITTEE.

*Chairman:* Alderman Mrs. F. L. DUNN, J.P.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Capt. W. T. Smith, J.P.).	Councillor W. F. SAULL.
Councillor W. HAWKINS.	„ P. SOLLY.
„ Mrs. H. L. NICHOLSON	Mrs. Cresswell.
„ T. H. PRESTEDGE.	Mrs. Deveson.
	Mrs. Horsley.

---

## EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

*Chairman:* Alderman H. STEAD, J.P.

*Vice-Chairman:* Alderman Mrs. F. L. DUNN, J.P.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Capt. W. T. Smith, J.P.).	Councillor P. SOLLY.
Alderman E. E. DYE.	„ Miss M. A. WILSON.
Councillor W. HOLT.	Mrs. M. L. EVANS.
„ R. J. MALLAM.	Rev. Fr. N. LAPWORTH.
„ T. W. MOCKRIDGE.	Rev. RODRIGUES-PEREIRA.
„ W. F. SAULL.	Rev. HARCOURT SAMUEL.
	Mr. W. A. DAVIES.



*To His Worship the Mayor, the Aldermen and Councillors of the  
Borough of Ramsgate.*

*Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

*I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1937, 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 statistics for the year compare favourably with those for the rest of the country and the low incidence of infectious disease which has obtained in the Borough in recent years continued.*

*The Registrar-General estimates that the population of the Borough at mid-year was 34,460, which is 140 less than the estimate for 1936 and is 90 more than the estimate for 1935.*

*The Birth Rate for the year was 14·21 per 1,000, comparing with a rate of 14·9 for England and Wales and with 14·3 for the Borough in 1936.*

*The Death Rate for the year was 11·83, comparing with a rate of 12·4 for England and Wales and with 11·37 for the Borough in 1936.*

*The Infant Mortality Rate, which indicates the relation between the number of deaths of infants under one year of age and the actual number of live births, was 51, comparing with a rate of 58 for England and Wales and with 60 for the Borough in 1936.*

*The various services and schemes continue to function satisfactorily and the report gives an indication of the large and increasing amount of work carried out by the Health Department.*

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

*I am,*

*Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

*Your Obedient Servant,*

*W. J. BANNISTER,*

*Medical Officer of Health and  
School Medical Officer.*

*Health Office,  
25, Albion Place,  
Ramsgate.*

*May, 1938.*

# CONTENTS.

## Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

	Page
Members of Health, Maternity and Child Welfare and Education Committees .. .. .	2
Staff of the Health Department .. .. .	6
Extracts from General and Vital Statistics for 1937 .. .. .	7
Table of Comparative Statistics .. .. .	8
Physical Features of the District .. .. .	9
Meteorology .. .. .	10
 VITAL STATISTICS.	
Population .. .. .	11
Births .. .. .	11
Deaths .. .. .	11
Mortality Table .. .. .	12
Infant Mortality Table .. .. .	13
 INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	
Prevalence .. .. .	13
Table of Infectious Diseases notified .. .. .	14
Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, etc. .. .. .	14
Diphtheria Antitoxin .. .. .	14
Enteric Fever .. .. .	15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	15
Influenza, non-notifiable diseases .. .. .	15
Tuberculosis .. .. .	15
Smallpox and Vaccination .. .. .	16
Disinfecting Station .. .. .	17
Cleansing Station .. .. .	17
Public Mortuary .. .. .	17
 GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.	
Public Health Officers of the Local Authority .. .. .	17
Laboratory Facilities .. .. .	18
Ambulance Facilities .. .. .	18
Nursing Arrangements .. .. .	18
Clinics, Treatment Centres and Hospitals .. .. .	18
 MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.	
Notification of Births Act .. .. .	19
Institutional Provision for Mothers .. .. .	19
Maternity and Infant Welfare Centre .. .. .	19
Issue of Milk in necessitous cases .. .. .	19
Work of Health Visitors .. .. .	20
Infant Life Protection .. .. .	20
Orthopædic Treatment .. .. .	20
Registration of Nursing Homes .. .. .	21
 SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.	
Public Water Supply .. .. .	21
Closet Accommodation .. .. .	22
Drainage and Sewerage .. .. .	22
Scavenging .. .. .	23



## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Complaints of Nuisances .. .. .	23
Inspections .. .. .	23
Notices Served .. .. .	24
Disinfection .. .. .	25

## PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Common Lodging Houses .. .. .	25
Houses Let in Lodgings .. .. .	25
Slaughter-houses .. .. .	25
Offensive Trades .. .. .	26
Theatres, Music Halls, etc. .. .. .	26
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act .. .. .	27
Factory and Workshops Act .. .. .	27
Bakehouses .. .. .	29
Rag Flocks Act .. .. .	29
Shops Act, 1934 .. .. .	30
Swimming Pool .. .. .	30
Port Sanitary Administration .. .. .	30

## HOUSING.

Housing Statistics for the year 1937 .. .. .	32
Overcrowding .. .. .	33

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply .. .. .	34
Meat and Other Foods .. .. .	35
Unsound Food .. .. .	35
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act .. .. .	37

# Report of the School Medical Officer.

1.—Staff: School Medical Service. .. .. .	40
2.—Co-ordination of the work with other services .. .. .	41
3.—School Hygiene .. .. .	41
4.—Medical Inspection .. .. .	42
5.—Findings of Medical Inspection .. .. .	42
6.—Following up: Work of Nurses .. .. .	44
7.—Medical Treatment .. .. .	44
8.—Infectious Diseases .. .. .	48
9.—Open-air Education .. .. .	49
10.—Physical Training .. .. .	49
11.—Provision of Meals .. .. .	50
12.—Co-operation .. .. .	50
13.—Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children .. .. .	51
14.—Higher Education for Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Students .. .. .	51
15.—Nursery Schools .. .. .	51
16.—Secondary Schools .. .. .	51
17.—Parents Payments .. .. .	51
18.—Health Education .. .. .	52
Miscellaneous .. .. .	52
Five Statistical Tables of the Board of Education .. .. .	52



# Staff of Health Department

## 1937.

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*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 Inspectors :*

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

Cert. Meat Inspector, R.S.I.

F. Brown, Assoc. R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Cert. Meat Inspector, R.S.A., of Scotland,

*Health Visitors :*

\*Miss CLARK.

\*Miss W. CARPENTER.

Miss A. ASHWELL.

Miss R. HOWELLS.

\*Certificated Midwife, Central Midwives Board.

*Clerks :*

J. S. ROBERTSON.

R. M. IMPETT.

# BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.

## 1.—General Statistics.

Area of the Borough in acres...	...	...	...	4,778
Population—Census, 1931	...	...	...	33,603
Estimated (Registrar-General) mid-year, 1937				34,460
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1937) according to				
Rate Books	...	...	...	9,616
Rateable Value	...	...	...	£253,154
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	£974
Rainfall, 1937	...	...	...	32.65 ins.
Sunshine, 1937	...	...	...	1557.6 hrs.

## 2.—Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year 1937

	Total	Males	Females	
Live Births—				
Legitimate	465	207	258	Birth Rate 14.21
Illegitimate	25	15	10	
Still Births—				
Legitimate	19	11	8	Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) Births - 14.82
Illegitimate	2	—	2	
Deaths	480	241	239	Death Rate (corrected) 11.83
Deaths from puerperal causes—				
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	Nil
Other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	3
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age—				
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	51.02
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	51.61
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	40.00
Deaths from Measles, all ages	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea, under two years of age	...	...	...	Nil

The following table has been drawn up to render possible a comparison as regards Vital Statistics for 1937, between England and Wales as a whole, and Ramsgate.

	England and Wales	122 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	143 smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Administrative County.	RAMSGATE.
	Rates per 1,000 Population.				
<i>Births:—</i>					
Live ... ..	14.9	14.9	15.3	13.3	14.21
Still ... ..	0.60	0.67	0.64	0.54	0.60
<i>Deaths:—</i>					
All Causes ... ..	12.4	12.5	11.9	12.3	11.83
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ... ..	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
Scarlet Fever ... ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Whooping Cough ... ..	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.00
Diphtheria ... ..	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.08
Influenza ... ..	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.38	0.52
Violence ... ..	0.54	0.45	0.42	0.51	0.66
<i>Notifications:—</i>					
Smallpox ... ..	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00
Scarlet Fever ... ..	2.33	2.56	2.42	2.09	1.33
Diphtheria ... ..	1.49	1.81	1.38	1.93	0.81
Enteric Fever ... ..	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05
Erysipelas ... ..	0.37	0.43	0.34	0.44	0.14
Pneumonia ... ..	1.36	1.58	1.20	1.18	1.18
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age ... ..	58	62	55	60	51.02
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age ... ..	5.8	7.9	3.02	12.0	0.00
<i>Maternal Mortality:—</i>					
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	0.97	Not available			—
Others ... ..	2.26				6.12
Total ... ..	3.23				6.12
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still)				
<i>Maternal Mortality:—</i>					
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	0.94	Not available			—
Others ... ..	2.17				5.87
Total ... ..	3.11				5.87
<i>Notifications:—</i>					
Puerperal Fever... ..	13.93	17.59	11.52	4.15	1.95
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..				14.34	1.95



## BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.

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### *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 4,778 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 of 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 some protection from 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 the 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 eight wards: East Central, East Cliff, West Central, West Cliff, Southwood, St. Lawrence, Northwood and Sir Moses Montefiore.

### *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, 1937.

Month.	Total Sunshine in hours.	Daily Average in hours.
January ...	58.9	1.9
February ...	74.6	2.66
March ...	129.0	4.16
April ...	112.2	3.74
May ...	181.5	5.85
June ...	234.4	7.81
July ...	153.8	4.96
August ...	193.0	6.22
September ...	190.6	6.35
October ...	106.6	3.43
November ...	88.1	2.93
December ...	34.9	1.12
Total ...	1557.6	

## RAINFALL, 1937.

Month.	Total in inches.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	No. of Days with 0.01 inches or more.
January ...	3.88	0.53 on 1st	21
February ...	3.52	0.74 on 7th	22
March ...	3.78	0.49 on 5th	23
April ...	2.0	0.56 on 9th	14
May ...	3.22	0.76 on 12th	12
June ...	2.74	1.03 on 18th	10
July ...	1.07	0.58 on 15th	13
August ...	1.23	0.74 on 14th	6
September ...	3.16	1.01 on 18th	14
October ...	2.72	0.66 on 23rd	13
November ...	1.2	0.34 on 1st	7
December ...	4.13	0.74 on 16th	15
Total ..	32.65		

## MEAN TEMPERATURE, 1937.

	Deg.		Deg.
January ...	43.0	July ...	62.7
February ...	44.1	August...	66.1
March...	41.4	September	60.0
April ...	48.7	October	55.2
May ...	54.0	November	45.0
June ...	59.7	December	40.7

Lowest mean temperature, 28 degrees on 29th and 30th January.  
 Highest mean temperature, 79 degrees on 8th August.



*Population.*

The Registrar-General estimates that the population of the Borough at mid-year 1937 was 34,460, on which figure the statistics for the year have been based, which shows a decrease of 140 in the population as compared with 1936.

In 1937 the number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 10.

*Births.*

The number of births registered for the Borough during the year was 490—girls 268, boys 222; the birth rate for the year was therefore 14·21 per 1,000 as compared with the rate of 14·30 in 1936 and 13·85 in 1935. Of the total number of births, 25 were illegitimate children, a percentage of 5·1 as compared with 6·2 in 1936. Twenty-one still-births were registered during the year—eleven males and eight females legitimate, and two females illegitimate.

*Deaths.*

The number of deaths registered in the Borough during the year was 399; of these 17 were non-residents and must be deducted; 98 deaths of residents occurred outside the Borough, and these must be added. The net number of deaths of residents was consequently 480—241 males and 239 females—giving a net death rate of 14·21 per 1,000 of the population as compared with a rate of 13·38 in 1936 and 13·50 in 1935.

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 Areal Comparability Factor supplied by the Registrar-General. The corrected death rate for 1937 for the Borough is, therefore, 11·83 per 1,000 as compared with a rate of 11·37 in 1936 and with a rate of 12·4 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 25, giving an Infantile Mortality Rate of 51·02 per 1,000 live births as compared with a rate of 60·60 in 1936 and 40·16 in 1935.

Of the infants under one year of age who died, one was illegitimate, and as the births of 25 illegitimate children were registered during the year, the mortality rate amongst illegitimate infants was 40·00 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

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

## WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS, 1937.

Ward.	Under 1 Year	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65—75	Over 75	Total
E. Central ...	4	...	2	...	3	10	15	23	20	77
W. Central...	4	...	...	...	1	5	14	17	35	76
East Cliff ...	1	1	...	...	2	—	7	8	23	42
West Cliff ...	2	...	1	2	5	6	15	13	15	59
Southwood...	3	1	...	1	2	3	14	18	20	62
St. Lawrence	5	...	...	3	4	5	14	10	19	60
Northwood...	4	1	1	3	1	5	13	9	14	51
Sir Moses Montefiore	2	...	...	2	1	2	15	12	19	53
Total ...	25	3	4	11	19	36	107	110	165	480



## MORTALITY TABLE.

*Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1937.*

## 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	...	...	467	24	3	4	11	18	31	105	110	161	105
	Uncertified	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	1	5	2	...	4	...
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Influenza	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	1	2	2	6	3	4	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	7	10	4	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	6	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	5	20	20	14	12
Diabetes	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	12	8
Heart Disease	...	...	...	126	2	...	...	1	...	3	29	24	67	20
Aneurysm	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	5	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	12	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	24	5	...	...	1	1	2	7	6	2	17
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...
Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	4	...
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other diseases of liver, etc.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	1	6
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	6	6
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Senility	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	28	...
Suicide	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...
Other violence	...	...	...	23	...	1	1	1	1	3	6	6	4	8
Other defined diseases	...	...	...	33	1	1	1	3	3	4	7	8	5	8
Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				480	25	3	4	11	19	36	107	110	165	105

# INFANT MORTALITY, 1937.

*Net Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under 1 year of age.*

## BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.

Cause of Death.					Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	12	4	1	1	6	24
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Malpresentation					1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Deformities					2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4
Prematurity					6	...	1	...	7	1	...	...	...	8
Spina Bifida					1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Heart failure					1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Broncho-Pneumonia					...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	4
Pneumococcal Meningitis					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Convulsions					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tuberculosis					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Pneumonia (Lobar)					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

Net Births in the year { Legitimate, 265.  
Illegitimate, 25.

Net Deaths in the year { Legitimate infants, 24.  
Illegitimate infants, 1.

## Infectious Diseases.

The list of notifiable diseases as given in previous annual reports applied during the year until the coming into force on 1st October of the Public Health Act, 1936, when the diseases "Continued Fever" and "Puerperal Fever" became no longer notifiable. From that date the obligation to notify cases of puerperal pyrexia includes the obligation to notify conditions previously notifiable as puerperal fever under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Acts.

Catarrhal conditions and influenza were prevalent in the early months of the year but there was no undue incidence of any of the notifiable infectious diseases.

Intimations of non-notifiable infectious diseases, such as Measles, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough, etc., were received from medical practitioners, head teachers and parents. During the year a new arrangement was made by the Isle of Thanet Joint Hospital Board under which certain cases of Measles can be admitted to the Isolation Hospital on the Medical Officer of Health certifying admission to be desirable.

No such case was admitted from the Borough during the year.



## NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1937.

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 ... ..	28	27	—	—	1	1 (1)	1 (1)	11 (1)	9	2	1	1	1	—	3	
Scarlet Fever ... ..	46	46	—	—	—	2	3	31	4	1	4	1	—	—	—	
Pneumonia ... ..	41	—	2 (4)	2	—	1	1	1 (2)	3	—	13	4 (2)	10 (2)	4 (8)	24	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Typhoid Fever ... ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas ... ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	
Dysentery ... ..	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total ... ..	133	76														27

*Scarlet Fever.*

Forty-six cases were notified during the year and all were treated at the Isolation Hospital. Nineteen of the cases occurred in institutions, three cases were "imported," and there was one "return" case. The disease was chiefly of the prevalent mild type and no death resulted.

*Diphtheria.*

Of the 28 cases notified, 27 were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Five of the cases occurred in institutions. Three deaths occurred, and in each of these cases there was delay in seeking medical advice.

*Diphtheria Anti-toxin.*

Supplies of Diphtheria Anti-toxin 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 1937, a total of 96,000 units of Diphtheria Anti-toxin were supplied to local medical practitioners, the total cost to the Council, in respect of 36,000 units issued free of cost for use in necessitous cases, in accordance with the Diphtheria Anti-toxin Order, was £1 12s. 11d.



The great importance of the administration of anti-toxin 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.*

Two cases of typhoid fever were notified; both were treated at the Isolation Hospital and made good recoveries. Investigations failed to elicit the sources of infection.

*Dysentery.*

Five cases of dysentery were notified; one of these was a case of Amoebic dysentery contracted abroad and four were mild cases of bacillary dysentery, from whose excretions the "Sonne" type of bacillus was isolated. None of the cases was removed to Hospital.

*Pneumonia.*

Forty-one cases of acute primary or influenzal pneumonia were notified during the year. The number of deaths from all forms of Pneumonia was 24.

*Ophthalmia Neonatorum.*

Two cases were notified during the year. Both received medical treatment in their own homes, the parents being assisted in carrying out the doctors' instructions by the Health Visitors. In both cases vision was unimpaired.

*Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.*

One case of Puerperal Fever and one case of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year.

*Non-notifiable Diseases.*

Catarrhal conditions and Influenza were prevalent at the beginning and towards the end of the year. Eighteen deaths were ascribed to Influenza during the year.

Information as to the existence of Measles, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough and Mumps is obtained chiefly through intimations sent by the head teachers, and during the year 160 cases of Chickenpox, 32 cases of Whooping Cough, 19 cases of Measles and 7 cases of Mumps were intimated by head teachers on the special form provided for the purpose.

*Notification of Tuberculosis.*

This is carried out satisfactorily in the Borough and explanation of any failure to notify before death is required.

During the year two deaths occurred from Tuberculosis of persons who had not been notified during life, and in both instances satisfactory explanations were received.

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 Public Health Act, 1925.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Age-Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
1 ... ..	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
5 ... ..	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	1
10 ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15 ... ..	3	1	—	2	—	3	1	1
20 ... ..	2	2	1	1	1	3	—	—
25 ... ..	3	2	—	2	1	2	—	—
35 ... ..	6	1	2	—	2	4	—	—
45 ... ..	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
55 ... ..	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	18	10	11	10	8	13	3	3

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
2	2	—	2	—	—	—

*Vaccination.*

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 542 children due for vaccination in the district, 39 were removed and 15 died unvaccinated. Particulars as to the remaining 488 children are as follows :—

Successfully vaccinated	..	..	..	..	182
Vaccination postponed	..	..	..	..	2
Certificates procured by Conscientious Objectors	..	..	..	..	296
Insusceptible to vaccination	..	..	..	..	8

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

589 Entrants	..	237 (40.23%) were vaccinated.
449 Second age group	..	185 (41.20%) were vaccinated.
496 Third age group	..	258 (49.51%) were vaccinated.



*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, including a small special motor van.

*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 17 persons who had been killed by accident or had died from other causes.

**General Provision of Health Services for the Area.***Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.*

There are no part-time officers 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 Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and is Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts and Officer under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.

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

One Sanitary Inspector, who holds the Meat and Other Foods Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland and the Food Hygiene 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.

Complete lists of Public Health Officers of the Authority and of the medical and dental officers employed in connection with the School Medical Service are given at the beginning of each report.



## LABORATORY FACILITIES.

*Bacteriological Work.*

(a) At the Borough Bacteriological Laboratory at the Health Office the Medical Officer of Health carries out the ordinary bacteriological examinations required for the Borough.

During the year 1937 the specimens examined and reported upon were as follows:—

	Total number examined.	Number positive.
Swabs from noses and throats—as to the presence of Diphtheria Bacilli .. .. .	595	36
Sputum—as to presence of Tubercle Bacilli .. .. .	66	6
Hairs—as to presence of Ringworm Fungus .. .. .	8	2
Blood—as to Widal Reaction .. .. .	2	—
Total .. .. .	671	44

(b) To the Kent County Pathological Laboratories, Maidstone, are sent samples of water from the public supply, from wells and from swimming pools. Tests as to virulence of cultures of diphtheria bacilli from patients or "carriers" are made on request and examinations of specimens for the isolation of special organisms are carried out.

The bacteriological examination of Graded and Ordinary Milks is also carried out at these laboratories, and during the year 44 samples were submitted, of which 21 were reported upon as being unsatisfactory. Eleven samples of milk supplied to schools were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli and all were negative. Frequent sediment tests taken by the Sanitary Inspectors at the cowsheds at the time of milking has helped to stimulate the interest of the various milkers regarding the necessity of clean milk production.

*Chemical Work.*

Samples of milk and other foodstuffs are submitted to the Public Analyst, South-Eastern Laboratory, Canterbury, particulars of reports on samples sent during the year under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act and under the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations are given at the end of this report.

A chemical analysis of a sample of water from the public supply to the Borough is also made each quarter by the Public Analyst.

*Ambulance Facilities, Nursing Arrangements.*

No change or development was made in these services during the year.

*Clinics, Treatment Centres, Hospitals.*

Towards the end of the year, with the development of ante-natal work, a weekly ante-natal clinic was held. In March the Ramsgate Creche, which was a voluntary institution, was discontinued.

A new arrangement for the admission of certain cases of Measles to the Isolation Hospital is referred to in the section dealing with infectious diseases.

Otherwise the arrangements outlined in the Annual Report for 1936 continued during the year.



## Maternity and Child Welfare.

### *Notification of Births Act.*

During the year 542 births were notified; of these 522 were live births and 20 were still-births; two were not notified. Failure to notify births as required by the Act has now become infrequent in this Borough. In the event of failure the attention of the party is drawn to the omission and an explanation is requested.

Of the live births, doctors notified 190, midwives 302, doctors and midwives 30; eleven of the still-births were notified by doctors and 9 by midwives. The number of live births registered for the Borough during the year was 490, giving a birth rate of 14·21 per 1,000 as compared with a rate of 14·30 in 1936.

### *Institutional Provision for Mothers.*

The scheme under which complicated maternity cases, cases with pre-natal abnormalities and cases in which home conditions are unsuitable for confinement, are admitted to the Maternity Ward of the Ramsgate Hospital on behalf of the Council, continued in force during the year and 17 such cases were admitted.

### *Maternity and Infant Welfare Centre.*

The arrangements which obtained in 1936 continued during the year.

Ante-natal clinics—Monday afternoons at 2.30 p.m.

Toddlers' clinics—Wednesday afternoons at 2.30 p.m.

Infant consultation clinics—Friday afternoons at 2.30 p.m.

Towards the end of the year a site for the proposed new Health Centre concerning which reference was made in last year's report, was purchased and preliminary plans were prepared.

The number of children and attendances during 1937 are as follows :—

Total number of children who first attended during the year and who on the date of their first attendance were—

Under 1 year of age	..	..	..	..	..	277
1-5 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	120

Total number of children who attended and who at the end of the year were—

Under 1 year of age	..	..	..	..	..	234
1-5 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	411

Total number of attendances by children—

Under 1 year of age	..	..	..	..	..	4,194
1-5 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	2,074

Ante-Natal Clinic.

Number of expectant mothers attended	..	..	..	..	109
Total attendances	..	..	..	..	223

### *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 are granted milk are, 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 are given by the Medical Officer of Health.

There was a considerable increase in the quantity of fresh and dried milk supplied as compared with that supplied in 1936; greater elasticity in the application of the scale adopted as to necessitous condition having been agreed upon.

The total amount of milk supplied by the Town Council (free of cost) and by the Ramsgate and St. Lawrence Maternity Association (at cost price) was as follows :—

By the Town Council—

Fresh milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,407 pints
Dried milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	727 lbs.

By the Association—

Dried milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,814 lbs.
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*Work of Health Visitors.*

The arrangement of the work of the Health Visitors as described in previous annual reports was continued, particulars of the work carried out by the Council's four Health Visitors in connection with the home visiting of infants, young children and expectant mothers are as follows :—

Number of infants visited for first time in 1937	..	..	..	499
Number of infants visited during 1937	..	..	..	896
Number of visits to infants under 1 year of age	..	..	..	2,386
Number of children between 1 and 5 years visited	..	..	..	1,544
Number of visits to children between 1 and 5 years	..	..	..	4,678
Number of expectant mothers visited for first time in 1937	..	..	..	130
Number of expectant mothers visited during 1937	..	..	..	155
Number of visits to expectant mothers	..	..	..	231
Number of visits to homes in which cases of Infectious Disease occurred	..	..	..	31

*Infant Life Protection.*

The four Health Visitors act as Infant Life Protection Visitors under Part 1 of the Children's Act.

Particulars of the work during the year are as follow :—

		Foster Mothers.	Children.
Number on Register on 1st January, 1937	...	23	29
" " " " 31st December, 1937	...	22	25
Number of Reception Notices received	...		15

Number of notices of removals :—

(1) To other addresses in the Borough	...	—	10
(2) To addresses outside the Borough	...	—	2
Number of visits paid by Health Visitors	...	—	181

*Orthopaedic Treatment.*

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Town Council participate in the Education Committee's Scheme to secure orthopaedic treatment for children. Details of the scheme, which was approved by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education at the end of 1928, were fully stated in the annual report for that year.

During the year one child was sent for treatment to the National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore.



*Registration of Nursing Homes.*

At the beginning of the year there were seven maternity homes and one nursing home on the register but during the year, at the request of keepers, the registration of six of these maternity homes and of the one nursing home was cancelled. Three of the keepers of maternity homes accepted appointments under the Kent County Council in connection with the Midwives Act, 1936.

During the year one nursing home and one maternity home were registered and at the end of the year two maternity homes and one nursing home were on the register.

To maternity and nursing homes on the register quarterly visits of inspection are paid by the Medical Officer of Health.

**Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.***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 adits and thence to the pumping station at Whitehall, which is situated in the northern outskirts of the Borough, and to the supplementary pumping station at the "Lord of the Manor."

The high degree of purity of the constant water supply and the fact that this obtained throughout the year was shown by the results of the examination of the numerous samples submitted.

A sample is sent each quarter to the Public Analyst for chemical examination. The following report on a sample taken in June, 1937, is typical :—

Description.	Parts per 100,000.
Appearance .. .. .	Clear
Colour .. .. .	Green-blue
Smell .. .. .	Normal
Chlorine in Chlorides .. .. .	12.40
Phosphoric Acid in Phosphates .. .. .	None
Nitrogen in Nitrates .. .. .	1.33
Ammonia .. .. .	None
Albuminoid Ammonia .. .. .	0.0008
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes .. .. .	Trace only
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours .. .. .	0.018
Hardness before boiling (Total) .. .. .	14.4
Hardness after boiling (Permanent) .. .. .	2.0
Total solid matter .. .. .	55.20
Microscopical examination of deposit .. .. .	Slight and unimportant
Chlorine as "Salt" .. .. .	20.44
Metallic impregnation (Copper, Lead, Zinc)	None

Remarks.—The above results are satisfactory and indicate water organically pure and free from sewage percolation. The Microscopical examination is also satisfactory. The figures for "Chlorine" and "Total solid matter" are again lower than when last examined in March.

A minimum of two samples of water as supplied to the public are taken each month by the Medical Officer of Health for bacteriological examination. These are taken from different places in the Borough.



In addition, the results of the bacteriological examination of two samples taken and examined by the Water Department each week are submitted to the Medical Officer of Health.

The results of examinations of samples taken in June and December, 1937, were as follows:—

Result.	Samples taken in June		Samples taken in December	
	East	West	East	West
No. of organisms per c.c. capable of growth on Agar at:—				
37 degrees C. . . . .	0	0	0	0
22 degrees C. . . . .	0	7	0	0
B. Coli in 100 c.c. . . . .	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent

As has been stated, the land in the region of the adits is mainly agricultural but a potential source of contamination is the existence of cesspools, the number of which, unfortunately, has increased in recent years. Having this in view samples of the water from the adits are taken periodically for bacteriological examination and plants for chlorination are installed at the pumping stations.

As regards quantity, ample reserves were available throughout the year. The average daily consumption per head was 38.34 as compared with 32.6 and 36.5 per head in 1935 and 1936.

The water softening plant functioned throughout the year.

At the end of the year the owner of the deep well to which reference was made in last year's annual report, decided to make arrangements for connection with the public water supply in substitution for water from this well, samples from which had given evidence of contamination.

#### *Drainage and Sewerage.*

The sewage of the Borough flows by gravitation in the water carriage system from all parts of the town to the outfall sewer which discharges into the sea at a point over 1,250 feet from the shore.

With the building of new streets and houses, additional sewage and surface water is carried each year but no important large extensions of the system have yet been made.

The construction of sewers to serve those areas of the Borough in which the large and increasing number of cesspools are situated is a matter which requires consideration, as is also the desirability of some form of treatment of the sewage before its ultimate disposal.

#### *Closet Accommodation.*

With the exception of 325 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 the 325 houses mentioned.

Of these, 263 are connected to Cesspools, 55 have pail closets, 2 have chemical closets, 2 have earth closets and 3 have privies.

Manston Cottage Homes and St. Lawrence Extra Schools have a combined septic tank system.



*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 11,227 tons 10 cwts. were collected and dealt with during the year, the average amount each month being 935 tons 12 cwts. 2 qrs. In addition, 1,321 loads of road sweepings and 334 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 Byelaws, were continued; inspections of 236 houses showed that 125 had proper receptacles, and at the end of the year 78 had been provided on preliminary notices being served.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following tabular statement summarises the work carried out during the year by the Inspectors and has been prepared by Mr. E. Young, Senior 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.

*Complaints.*

No of complaints received and dealt with .. .. .	440
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*Inspections.*

Under Public Health Acts and other Acts, Regulations and Orders..	13,852
Of houses, number inspected under Housing Acts .. ..	2,263
Inspections of drainage systems and subsequent revisits .. ..	689
Drains tested .. .. .	225
In connection with infectious diseases .. .. .	91
Of Bakehouses .. .. .	106
—Cowsheds .. .. .	145
—Common Lodging Houses .. .. .	18
—Caravan .. .. .	8
—Fish Fryers .. .. .	87
—Food Shops .. .. .	225
—Factories, Workshops and Workplaces .. .. .	193
—Houses let in lodgings .. .. .	80
—Ice Cream Vendors .. .. .	40
—Marine Stores, etc. .. .. .	21
—Milkshops and Dairies .. .. .	264
—Merchandise Marks Act .. .. .	258
—Outworkers .. .. .	17
—Premises licensed for music and dancing .. .. .	23
—Premises as to provision of refuse receptacles .. .. .	236
—Premises with reference to rat infestation .. .. .	154
—Repairs and subsequent revisits .. .. .	388
—Restaurants .. .. .	63
—Schools .. .. .	14
—Shipping .. .. .	5
—Slaughter-houses .. .. .	1,349
—Stables .. .. .	24
—Tuberculosis cases .. .. .	85
—Verminous premises .. .. .	25
—Shops Act .. .. .	163
—Miscellaneous .. .. .	378



*Notices Served, etc.*

Preliminary notices served or letters written	..	..	..	228
Nuisances abated on notice or letter	..	..	..	210
Nuisances abated on verbal instructions	..	..	..	217
Complaints received and investigated	..	..	..	440

## WORK DONE IN CONNECTION WITH DRAINAGE AND HOUSING.

The following defects were remedied and improvements carried out :—

Accumulation of refuse, etc., removed	..	..	..	17
Cesspools or underground rainwater tanks abolished	..	..	..	9
Cesspool drainage abolished and drains connected to sewer	..	..	..	1
Chimney stacks or flues repaired	..	..	..	1
Choked drains cleared	..	..	..	34
Coppers, stoves, and ranges renewed or repaired	..	..	..	9
Drainage (entire new systems)	..	..	..	29
Drains repaired or partly relaid	..	..	..	47
Floors repaired or relaid	..	..	..	13
Flushing cisterns repaired	..	..	..	8
Flushing cisterns provided	..	..	..	37
Fresh air inlet valves renewed or repaired	..	..	..	31
Gully traps fixed	..	..	..	80
Inspection chambers built, chambers rendered, and new covers provided	..	..	..	64
Pedestal closets, closet basins and traps fixed	..	..	..	141
Roofs repaired	..	..	..	27
Rooms cleansed	..	..	..	48
Rainwater pipes or gutters repaired or renewed	..	..	..	17
Rainwater pipes disconnected from the drain	..	..	..	1
Sinks and baths provided	..	..	..	73
Sash cords and window frames renewed	..	..	..	68
Soil and ventilating pipes renewed or repaired	..	..	..	37
Water closets and urinals erected	..	..	..	23
Water service pipes renewed or repaired	..	..	..	19
Walls and ceilings repaired	..	..	..	44
Yards paved or existing paving repaired	..	..	..	32
Miscellaneous defects remedied	..	..	..	23

*Refuse Receptacles.*

Galvanised iron bins provided	..	..	..	78
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*Stables.*

Removal of animals improperly kept	..	..	..	1
Stables cleansed and limewashed	..	..	..	5
Notices, letters or verbal instructions re removal of manure	..	..	..	9

*Schools.*

Sanitary conveniences inspected	..	..	..	11
Defects remedied	..	..	..	2

*Disinfestation of premises.*

## (1) Number found to be infested.

(a) Council houses	..	..	..	27
(b) Other houses	..	..	..	19

## Number of premises disinfested.

(a) Council houses	..	..	..	27
(b) Other houses	..	..	..	19

## (2) Methods employed : Fumigation and spraying of rooms by proprietary substance and stoving of bedding.

- (3) Methods employed for ensuring that belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council house : Bedding, etc., fumigated (or destroyed) where necessary.
- (4) Whether the work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority or by a contractor : Work undertaken by local builders under supervision of the Sanitary Authority.

## DISINFECTION.

In connection with cases of Infectious Disease 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.					No. of Rooms
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	54
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	44
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	55
Cancer	...	...	...	...	6
Other causes	...	...	...	...	26

Also 373 sets of bedding, clothing, etc., were removed from houses, disinfected at the station and returned. A suitable motor van is used for this purpose. The Corporation's Disinfecting Station, in which is installed a Manlove Alliott Steam Disinfector, is situated in Broad Street.

## 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 being remedied at the end of the year.

### *Houses Let in Lodgings.*

There were 29 of these houses on the register during 1937, to which 80 visits of inspection were made. No proceedings under the Bye-laws were found necessary; 44 defects were discovered.

### *Slaughter-houses.*

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

The Sanitary Inspectors made 1,349 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 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 abolition of these slaughter-houses would appear to be the only remedy for the unsatisfactory conditions now existing.

During the year three persons were licensed under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, to slaughter or stun animals in a slaughter-house, making a total of 29 persons who hold licences. All animals are stunned by mechanical means, and in two slaughter-houses electrical stunning apparatus is used.

#### *Number of Animals Killed.*

The number of animals slaughtered in the Borough during the year were :—

Beasts	...	...	...	272
Calves	...	...	...	356
Pigs	...	...	...	4849
Sheep	...	...	...	1990
Total	...	...	...	7467

All the beasts, calves, pigs, and the majority of the sheep were inspected after slaughter.

#### *Offensive Trades.*

The number of offensive trades carried on during the year in the Borough was 27, as follows :—

	Premises.	Inspections.
Fish Fryers	19	87
Marine Store Dealers	6	12
Fat Melters and Bone Boilers	2	9

The premises were kept in a satisfactory condition. Minor defects discovered at visits of inspections were remedied promptly. All the fried fish shops in the Borough are fitted with modern fish frying ranges.

#### *Other Sanitary Conditions.*

##### *Sanitary Conditions of Theatres, Music Halls, etc.*

The places of public amusement licensed for public music and dancing in the Borough numbered 55 and may be classified as follows :

Cinemas and Music Halls	...	...	...	5
Theatres	...	...	...	2
Halls (religious denomination and others)	...	...	...	14
Hotels and Restaurants	...	...	...	22
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	12
				—
				55

These were periodically visited by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year and the conditions generally found to be satisfactory. The Senior 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.

All sanitary defects discovered were remedied upon attention being called to them.

*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 154 inspections of premises were made. During "Rat Week" the usual campaign was undertaken; advertisements were inserted and articles published in 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. There is no doubt that a large number of rats were destroyed during the campaign.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

*Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1937 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) ...	83	13	—
Workshops : (including Workshop Laundries)	47	5	—
Workplaces : (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	63	6	—
Total ...	193	24	—



TABLE II.

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.	
	Found.	Remedied.
Nuisances under the Public Health Act :—		
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	14	14
Want of Ventilation ... ..	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—
Want of Drainage to Floors ... ..	—	—
Other Nuisances ... ..	7	7
Sanitary Accommodation } Insufficient ... ..	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation } Unsuitable or Defective ...	3	3
Sanitary Accommodation } Not Separate for Sexes ...	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :		
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bake-houses ... ..	—	—
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses ... ..	—	—
Other Offences ... ..	—	—
Total ... ..	24	24

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	20	—	20	10	—	10
Furniture and Upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Trades ... ..	6	—	6	3	—	3
Total ... ..	26	—	26	13	—	13
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 ... ..	42
Dressmakers and Milliners ... ..	5
Tailors and Bootmakers ... ..	20
Laundries ... ..	—
Building Trade ... ..	34
Upholsterers ... ..	7
Engineers and Whitesmiths ... ..	6
Restaurant Kitchens ... ..	53
Miscellaneous ... ..	27
Total ... ..	194

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 ... ..	2
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ... ..	—
Other ... ..	—
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 42, and of these only four are underground bakehouses. The number of notices served and verbal notices given in connection with bakehouses during the year was 19 and 106 inspections were made. The notices served were 8 as to limewashing, 2 defective floors, 2 defective drainage, 3 dirty floors, 3 broken w.c. pans, and 1 accumulation of rubbish.

These defects were in each case remedied.

*Rag Flocks Acts, 1911 to 1928.*

No action was found to be necessary under these Acts during 1937.



*Shops Act, 1934.*

The Sanitary Inspector made 163 visits regarding the requirements of Section 10 as to the arrangements for shop ventilation, temperature and sanitary and washing facilities, etc.

Informal action by the Sanitary Inspectors has resulted in 6 shops being provided with heating appliances during the year.

14 shops have been provided with new drainage and additional sanitary and washing facilities.

27 alterations to drainage or cleansing of fittings have been carried out.

*Swimming Pool.*

The Marina salt water swimming pool is privately owned but is open to the public.

Visits for the purpose of inspecting the sanitation of the arrangements, taking of samples of water from the pool for bacteriological examination and investigation as to the working of the continuous filtration and chlorination plant, are made by the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspectors.

This is a modern pool constructed in 1935 and the efficiency of the plant, under the control of an engineer, in maintaining the purity of the water has been shown by the bacteriological reports on samples of the pool water.

Following adverse reports by the Medical Officer of Health in 1936 on the quality of the fresh water in the swimming tank at Southwood, owned by the Corporation and used for the instruction in swimming of public elementary school children, it was decided to discontinue its use for this purpose and other arrangements were made for instruction in 1937.

## PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

TABLE A.

*Amount of Shipping Entering the Port during the year 1937.*

	Number	Tonnage	Number inspected.		Number reported to be defective	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of vessels reported as having, or having had, during the voyage, infectious disease on board.
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector			
Foreign {	Steamers	54 19965	—	5	1	1	—
	* Motor ...	87 740	—	—	—	—	—
	Sailing ...	11 54	—	—	—	—	—
	Fishing...	113 748	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign ...	265	21507	—	5	1	1	—
Coast-wise {	Steamers ...	209 92917	—	—	—	—	—
	* Motor ...	758 18429	—	—	—	—	—
	Sailing ...	112 3487	—	—	—	—	—
	Fishing ...	6 301	—	—	—	—	—
Total Coastwise ...	1085	115134	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign and Coastwise ...	11350	136641	—	5	1	1	—

\* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

## II.—CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

TABLE B.

(a) *Passenger traffic during the year.*

This is limited to short coastal trips during the summer months.

(b) *Cargo traffic.*

The imports from foreign ports consist chiefly of timber; coal is imported from the Tyne, wheat re-shipped from the London Docks, and salt. A large number of the entries is in connection with the important fishing industry based at the Port of Ramsgate.

(c) *Foreign Ports from which vessels arrive.*

Mainly from ports in Sweden, Norway and Finland. During 1937 vessels arrived from Skoghall, Trangsund and Kasko.

## III.—SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.

The constant water supply of the Borough is available for the port and for shipping. No water boats are in use.

## IV.—PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS, 1933.

All the arrangements described in previous Annual Reports are still in operation and no changes have been made during the year 1937.

TABLE C.

No case of infectious sickness was landed from any vessel during the year.

TABLE D.

No case of infectious sickness occurred during the voyage on any vessel which arrived at the port during the year.

## V.—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

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

TABLE E AND TABLE F.

Rats destroyed in 1937	...	...	...	...	Nil
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

TABLE G.

Vessels "infected" or "suspected" from infected ports	...	Nil
Vessels subjected to measures of rat destruction	...	Nil

## VI.—HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

During the year one defect was discovered on a Finnish vessel. The defect was a dirty w.c. pan and the condition was remedied upon attention being called to it.



## VII.—FOOD INSPECTION.

- 1.—No food is imported into the Borough by means of vessels entering the Harbour.
- 2.—The Cockle beds at Pegwell Bay are known to be polluted and the Pegwell Bay (Shellfish) Regulations were made by the Minister of Health and came into force on 1st December, 1925, with a view to the control of the sale and distribution of cockles gathered from these beds.

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."

- 3.—In connection with Port Sanitary Administration, no samples of food were taken during the year.

## HOUSING STATISTICS.

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

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	504
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	2263
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	131
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	338
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	37
(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 ...	218

- 2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notice :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ..	207
--	-----

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

- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(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

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	218
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ... ..	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	Nil
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	Nil
(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	Nil
(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

## OVERCROWDING.

## 4.—Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... ..	70
(2) Number of families dwelling therein ... ..	70
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..	449
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	40
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	67
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	380
(d) Particulars of any cases which in dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	None

*Housing—General.*

The twelve areas represented by the Medical Officer of Health during 1936 were dealt with during the year and the Ministry of Health after Public Inquiries made confirming Orders in respect of eleven areas and in the case of the remaining area a confirming order was made with modifications.

Two Clearance Areas are being dealt with during 1938.

Eighty three families have been re-housed or removed from the Clearance Areas and 15 houses have been demolished.



There is still a demand for the smaller type of house at a low rental. Difficulties arise in connection with existing large type houses in which inadequate alterations have been made by the owners to make them suitable for two or more tenants. High rents are often charged and there is a reluctance on the part of the owners to let houses to tenants with large families.

#### HOUSING ACT, 1935, SECTION 6 (2).

Number of Houses in which owners have requested "permitted numbers" for insertion in rent book ...	...	...	1,011
Number of houses inspected ...	...	...	1,685
Number of rooms measured ...	...	...	64

#### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

##### 1.—Milk Supply.

#### MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

The number of premises on the register at the end of the year, the number of inspections and notices served during the year, is shown in the following table :—

Premises	No. of premises	No. of inspections	Notices served
Cowsheds ...	8	145	—
Dairies ...	35	125	8
Other shops ...	140	139	2

##### *The Milk and Dairies Order, 1936.*

Licences issued by the Council under this Order are as follows :

To produce Accredited milk ...	...	4
To bottle and distribute Accredited milk ...	...	1
To distribute Accredited milk :—		
Bottled in Borough ...	...	2
Bottled outside Borough ...	...	—
To bottle and distribute Accredited (Tuberculin Tested) Milk ...	...	—
To distribute Accredited (Tuberculin Tested) milk :		
Bottled in Borough ...	...	—
Bottled outside Borough ...	...	7
To Pasteurise milk ...	...	2
To distribute Pasteurised milk not bottled on the premises ...	...	4

##### *Legal Proceedings.—Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.*

Legal proceedings were instituted in one instance in respect of the bottling of milk otherwise than on registered premises and defendant was fined twenty shillings.

*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 slaughterhouses in the Borough, but supervision is rendered difficult owing to butchers being free to kill at any time 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, and much improvement, particularly in the conveyance of foodstuffs through streets, etc., has been effected under the Byelaws which came into force in November, 1935.

*Ice Cream.*

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 quantity of the article sold as such is possibly inferior in quality. Considerable time is occupied by the Sanitary Inspector in supervising vendors on the streets and sands, the cleanliness of their barrows and utensils not always being all that is desirable.

Number of Ice Cream Vendors selling from barrows, stalls, etc. ... ..	10
Number of Vendors at Shops, Restaurants, etc. ...	19
Number of inspections made ... ..	40

## UN SOUND FOOD.

## VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED DURING 1937.

## 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...	*20	—	12	10309
Pigs ...	40	—	294	6862
				17271

\* Includes 16 cows dealt with under Tuberculosis Order, 1925.



## FOOD CONDEMNED FOR OTHER REASONS.

*Beef.*

20 Livers .. .. .	Flukes and abscesses, etc. ..	366 lbs.
3 Tongues .. .. .	Actinomycosis .. .. .	18 lbs.
5 Lungs and hearts .. .. .	Tuberculosis .. .. .	32 lbs.
9 Mesenteric fats .. .. .	Tuberculosis .. .. .	37 lbs.
Meat contaminated by fumes from refrigerator .. .. .		1114 lbs.

*Beef (Imported)*

Hindquarter meat .. .. .	Unsound .. .. .	60 lbs.
Forequarter meat .. .. .	Unsound .. .. .	127 lbs.
Beef trimmings .. .. .	Unsound .. .. .	51 lbs.
Kidney knots .. .. .	Unsound .. .. .	44 lbs.
Livers .. .. .	Unsound .. .. .	18 lbs.

*Pork.*

11 carcasses and offal .. .. .	Erysipelas .. .. .	585 lbs.
1 Carcase and offal .. .. .	Pleurisy and Peritonitis .. .. .	91 lbs.
1 Carcase and offal .. .. .	Jaundice .. .. .	113 lbs.
1 Carcase and offal .. .. .	Septicaemia .. .. .	120 lbs.
97 Livers .. .. .	Cirrhosis and Cysts .. .. .	334 lbs.
57 Plucks .. .. .	Pneumonia and Tuberculosis .. .. .	363 lbs.
5 Fore ends .. .. .	Pleurisy .. .. .	202 lbs.
31 sets intestines, etc. .. .. .	Tuberculosis .. .. .	180 lbs.
18 haslets .. .. .	Pneumonia .. .. .	24 lbs.
Miscellaneous .. .. .	Bruised and decomposition .. .. .	73 lbs.

*Mutton.*

1 Lamb .. .. .	Decomposition .. .. .	32 lbs.
4 Livers .. .. .	Abscesses .. .. .	5 lbs.
3 Sets brains .. .. .	Unsound .. .. .	1 lb.

*Mutton (Imported)*

1 Lamb .. .. .	Odour .. .. .	37 lbs.
1 Pair legs .. .. .	Bruised .. .. .	9 lbs.
Livers .. .. .	Unsound .. .. .	60 lbs.

*Fish*

Wet .. .. .	Unsound .. .. .	2,919 lbs.
Dried .. .. .	Unsound .. .. .	497 lbs.

*Miscellaneous.*

Whelks .. .. .	Unsound .. .. .	112 lbs.
Crabs .. .. .	Unsound .. .. .	58 lbs.
Prawns .. .. .	Unsound .. .. .	497 lbs.
Tinned milk .. .. .	Unsound .. .. .	7,860 lbs.
4 English rabbits .. .. .	Unsound .. .. .	12 lbs.
Danish smoked bacon .. .. .	Unsound .. .. .	203 lbs.
Imported tripe .. .. .	Unsound .. .. .	23 lbs.
Pears .. .. .	Unsound .. .. .	112 lbs.

Total weight of all food condemned .. .. . 15 tons 2 qrs. 4 lbs.

## FOODS AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

During the year 104 samples (66 formal and 38 informal) were taken by the Senior Sanitary Inspector, who is the officer appointed under the Act, and the following were submitted for analysis to the Public Analyst.

Description of Sample.	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Not Genuine
Milk .. .. .	57	—	44	13
Margarine .. .. .	—	5	5	—
Butter .. .. .	5	—	5	—
Sausage .. .. .	3	—	3	—
Cream .. .. .	—	4	4	—
Ice Cream .. .. .	—	5	5	—
Self-raising flour ..	—	4	4	—
Sugar .. .. .	—	4	4	—
Cocoa .. .. .	—	3	3	—
Camphorated Oil ..	—	3	3	—
Pearl Barley .. ..	—	3	3	—
Baking Powder .. ..	—	3	3	—
Boracic Ointment ..	—	3	3	—
Sweets .. .. .	1	—	1	—
Apple Juice .. .. .	—	1	1	—

The Public Analyst's reports on the samples of milk taken during the year show the average to be above the recognised minimum standard.

The average figures are : Fat, 3.27; Non-fatty solids, 8.91; Total Solids 12.18.

Particulars of the 13 samples reported by the Public Analyst to be not genuine and action taken in regard to each sample :—

Sample No.	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Action Taken.	Result.
495	Milk	7% deficient in fat	Vendor Cautioned	Case dismissed
496	"	7% " " "	"	
497	"	10% " " "	"	
3	"	3% " " "	"	
4	"	9% " " "	"	
5	"	8.6% " " "	"	
6	"	11.6% " " "	Prosecution	
7	"	10.3% " " "	"	
24	"	22% " " "	Vendor cautioned	
25	"	14.6% " " "	"	
26	"	12% " " "	"	
27	"	4% " " "	"	
262 Kent C.C. being appeal to Cow sample of samples Nos. 24, 25, 26 and 27.	"	21% " " "	"	



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

The following 85 samples were taken under the provision of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration Act) and were examined by the Public Analyst for the presence of preservatives and added colouring matter :

Milk	...	...	...	...	...	57
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	5
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sweet	...	...	...	...	...	1
Apple Juice	...	...	...	...	...	1

BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR

# 1937.

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



# School Medical Staff.

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## *Ophthalmic Surgeon:*

\*W. W. GRIFFIN, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.(Eng.)

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## *Routine Medical Inspection and X-ray Treatment of Ringworm:*

B. H. PALMER, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Camb.), M.R.C.S., (Eng.),  
L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

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## *Operative Treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids:*

The Hon. Surgeons of the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of the  
Ramsgate General Hospital.

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## *Dental Surgeon:*

J. B. REED, L.D.S., R.S.C. (Eng.).

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## *Health Visitors:*

†Miss G. CLARK.

Miss A. Ashwell.

†Miss W. CARPENTER.

Miss R. HOWELLS.

† Certified Midwife, Central Midwives Board.

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## *Clerks:*

J. S. ROBERTSON.

R. IMPETT.

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## *School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health:*

W. J. BANNISTER, M.D., B.S., B.A.O. (Q.U. Belf.), D.P.H. (Lond.)

# ANNUAL REPORT

## ON THE

### School Medical Service

For the Year ended 31st December, 1937.

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#### 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 half of their time to clerical work in connection with the service. Each Health Visitor carries out the work required in an assigned area, devoting approximately one-half of her time to the School Medical Service.

The part-time officers on the staff remained as previously throughout the year but on 26th December the death of Dr. W. W. Griffin, who had for nine years acted as part-time Ophthalmic Surgeon, occasioned a vacancy which was subsequently filled by the appointment of Dr. F. W. G. Smith.

#### 2. Co-ordination.

The arrangements outlined in previous annual reports continued during the year. A Joint-Committee gave preliminary consideration to the greater facilities for co-ordination which will arise on the reorganisation of the Maternity and Child Welfare work in the Borough and the conducting of all clinics in connection with this work and the School Medical Service at the proposed new Health Centre.

#### 3. School Hygiene.

In previous annual reports details as to the hygienic conditions of the public elementary schools in the borough were given. Owing to continued very unsatisfactory sanitary arrangements at St. Lawrence Extra Schools, a special report was made to the Education Committee advocating the abolition of all obsolete trough closets, etc., and the provision of accommodation in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Education.

The sanitary accommodation at the public elementary schools was inspected on fourteen occasions during the year by the Sanitary Inspectors who discovered two defects which were promptly remedied.

The accommodation in the public elementary schools of the Authority is for 5,327 children, the average number on the registers for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1937 was 4,579 and the average attendance was 4,087.

In connection with the re-organisation of the schools the Education Committee decided during the year to erect a new school



at Ellington with accommodation for 300 Infants to be available on the closure of the Infants' Departments of Ellington and St. Lawrence Schools.

Also, to erect a new school at Hollicondane with accommodation for 300 Senior Boys.

#### **4. Medical Inspection.**

The arrangements in connection with Routine Medical inspections, the medical examination of 'Specials' and re-inspections as detailed in the annual report for 1936 were continued during the year. The number of children examined at routine inspections of the code age groups was 1,534, and the number of "Specials" examined and dealt with during the year was 636.

#### **5. Findings of Medical Inspection.**

##### *(a) Nutrition.*

The classification of the nutrition of children examined at the routine medical inspections is given in Table II (B).

Of the 1,618 children examined in the routine age groups, 1,582 or 97.73 % were found to be of excellent or normal nutrition and 36 or 2.26 % of sub-normal nutrition, as compared with 94.54 % and 5.46 % respectively in 1936.

Children who were referred as "Specials" during the year, those found to be of sub-normal nutrition at the routine inspections as well as those remaining of sub-normal nutrition from previous years, were periodically examined by the School Medical Officer during 1937. Of 271 such children it was found that 40 remained in Category C and one in category D at the end of the year.

##### *(b) Uncleanliness.*

In addition to the Routine Medical Examinations of children at the school, 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 1,618 children, 10 children were found to be verminous and three children unclean as compared with eight children verminous and two unclean in 1936. At the surveys as to cleanliness of skin, hair, scalp and clothing, 14,765 examinations of children were made by the Health Visitors, who found 21 children verminous and 83 children unclean as compared with 13 verminous and 48 unclean in 1936.

##### *(c) Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.*

The minor ailments found during the year at Routine Inspections and at the Inspection Clinic are detailed in Official Table II, and the number of such 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 9 new cases of scalp ringworm came under observation, as compared with 10 in 1936, 24 cases of scabies as compared with 12 in 1936, 25 cases of impetigo as compared with 132 in 1936.



(d) *Visual Defects and External Eye Diseases.*

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 116, among "Specials" 7.

A total of 22 cases of external eye disease were referred for treatment during the year as compared with 39 in 1936.

(e) *Nose and Throat.*

During the year a total of 65 children were found to have abnormality of their tonsils or adenoid tissue which required treatment of some kind. The abnormal conditions 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 36 received operative treatment for the removal of excessive lymphoid tissue.

(f) *Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.*

19 cases of otitis media and 22 cases of other ear conditions were referred for treatment during the year.

(g) *Dental Defects.*

In Table V 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 346 of the 1,618 children inspected had teeth in a perfectly sound condition.

(h) *Orthopædic and Postural Defects.*

Eight children who had deformities came under observation at the routine inspections and among "Specials." The defects of children referred to in Table III causing crippling included paralysis of different degrees following infantile paralysis.

(i) *Heart Disease and Rheumatism.*

Fourteen cases of organic heart disease and three cases of functional heart disease were discovered during the year. These cases were referred for treatment as necessary and kept under observation.

(j) *Tuberculosis.*

Three children in a pre-tuberculous condition came under observation during the year. No child suspected to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis came under observation at the routine inspections or among specials. These three children 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 these children have to be excluded from school for long periods.

(k) *Other Defects and Diseases.*

Twenty-six cases of other defects were referred for treatment at the routine inspections and 207 cases among "Specials" among these were cases of hernia, sprains, general debility, vermes, incontinence, etc.



## 6. Following-up.

### *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 of 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 435 children found to have defective vision who were referred for refraction, no fewer than 380 were dealt with at the Eye Clinic; 1,681 children were referred for dental treatment as the result of dental inspection by the Dental Surgeon and a total of 925 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 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. The Health Visitors during the year made 4,695 visits to 2,599 individual children at their homes.

## 7. Medical Treatment.

### *(a) Nutrition.*

All cases of sub-normal nutrition noted at the routine examinations, discovered on visits of the Medical Officers to the schools or among children specially referred by the Head Teachers, Health Visitors, etc., are kept under observation. On detection, taking of height and weight monthly at the schools or school clinic is begun, and the effect of any treatment which may have been advised is observed by periodical medical examination. In many cases the primary cause of sub-normality is apparent and arrangements are made for appropriate treatment, but in other cases presenting variation from the average it is often a difficult matter to decide that actual malnutrition exists. Children may be undersized naturally; others may have recovered from infantile diseases which have left a permanent effect on development, yet such children may be without any real evidence of debility and continue to have good health. A practice is made of discussing such cases with head teachers, investigation is made as to home conditions, nature and regularity of meals, hours of sleep, etc., and the influence of any adverse factors assessed before concluding that sub-normality is due to lack of food. Cases of sub-normal or bad nutrition without a definite physical cause and in which inadequate or improper food is the chief cause do occur, but such cases are comparatively rare among the children attending the public elementary schools of this Borough. When found on medical examination to be indicated, children of subnormal nutrition whose parents are ascertained to be necessitous, are supplied with milk at school, or in certain circumstances at the homes, free of cost, by the Ramsgate Education Committee on the recommendation of the School



Medical Officer. This supply of milk free of cost is supplemented in certain cases by free meals at the Ramsgate Soup Kitchen through arrangements made by the Education Committee. In other cases extra nourishment is granted by the Public Assistance Committee for children convalescing after illness, etc., on medical certification as to need, and through the Tuberculosis Dispensary for children under observation thereat.

Children requiring medical or surgical treatment for the remedying of their subnormality are referred, also through arrangement made by the Education Committee, to the Ramsgate and St. Lawrence Dispensary or the Ramsgate General Hospital.

(b) *Uncleanliness.*

Children found at the routine inspections or at the special surveys at the schools to have unclean hair are excluded from school and their homes visited by the Health Visitors, who explain 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.

The surveys at the schools, which are always made on "surprise" visits, 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 the date of exclusion from school and service of notice are proceeded against under the School Attendance Byelaws. 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.

Legal proceedings were not instituted in any case during 1937.

(c) *Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.*

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.

X-ray treatment for scalp ringworm is administered by means of the Education Committee's apparatus at the Health Office by Dr. B. H. Palmer. No case was so treated during the year.



*(d) Visual Defects and External Eye Disease.*

During the year 435 children were referred for further examination owing to errors of refraction; of these 380 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 41 occasions in 1937. Eight other children obtained treatment privately. Glasses were prescribed for 212 children, and up to the end of the year had been procured in 208 cases. The children made 1,051 attendance at the Clinic.

The cases examined were as follows :

101	...	Hypermetropia.
129	...	Hypermetropia with Astigmatism.
43	...	Myopia.
56	...	Myopia with Astigmatism.
17	...	Mixed Astigmatism.
34	...	Strabismus.

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

5	Conjunctivitis.
1	Phlyctenular Keratitis.
6	Blepharitis.
2	Meibomian Cyst.
2	Corneal Ulcer.
7	Styes.
1	Eczema of lids.

*(e) Nose and Throat Defects.*

During the year 65 children who required some form of treatment on account of abnormal conditions of their tonsils and adenoid tissue came under observation. These children had various degrees of excessive and 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 36 children were operated on for the removal of enlarged tonsils or adenoids; two of these received treatment privately and 34 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 operation every effort is made to follow up each child to ensure the continuation of regular breathing exercises and teeth cleansing.

*(f) Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.*

A total of 38 children received treatment for minor ear defects during the year at the School Clinic, seven of which were referred for treatment also at the Ramsgate General Hospital.



(g) *Dental Defects.*

Facilities for dental treatment at the School Clinic were available at four weekly sessions during school terms. Reference was made in last year's report to the inadequacy of this extended service and the insufficient accommodation. On the proposed new Health Centre becoming available, further development should provide for the dental inspection of each child on its entrance into school life, for at least an annual inspection during school life and for treatment if necessary after each inspection.

Inspections by the Dental Surgeon at the schools took place at eight sessions, the average number of children inspected at each session being 177. The Dental Clinic was held on 130 occasions and the work carried out is summarised in Table V, 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.

(h) *Orthopædic and Postural Defects.*

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 of 1928.

Nine school children were dealt with at the Orthopædic Clinic at the Ramsgate General Hospital during 1937.

(i) *Heart Disease and Rheumatism.*

Children suffering from heart disease are periodically re-examined by the School Medical Officer and advice given as to the need for care in physical exercises, games, etc. In addition, such children are referred as necessary for treatment and advice to their family doctor and in some cases are referred to the Ramsgate Dispensary.

(j) *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.

(k) *Other Defects and Diseases.*

Some of the children suffering from other defects receive treatment at the School Clinic, and all the cases are kept under observation.



Many of these defects are such that treatment either at the Dispensary or by private practitioner or hospital, is indicated, as the class of case dealt with at the School Treatment Clinic is strictly limited.

Summary showing cases dealt with and attendances at the School Clinic during 1937 :

Disease or Condition.				Number of Children Attendances.			
Impetigo	...	...	...	90	...	640	
Eczema, Seborrhœa, etc.	...	...	...	161	...	590	
Abscesses, Whitlows, Cuts, Burns, Abrasions, etc.	...	...	...	290	...	2238	
Ringworm of Scalp	...	...	...	3	...	42	
Ringworm of Body	...	...	...	3	...	29	
Scabies	...	...	...	25	...	64	
External Eye Disease	...	...	...	69	...	338	
Otorrhœa	...	...	...	18	...	75	
Nose, Mouth and Throat conditions	...	...	...	134	...	363	
Tuberculosis, all forms	...	...	...	3	...	4	
Other Diseases and conditions	...	...	...	299	...	1120	
Total				1095		5503	

In addition, 104 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.

## 8. Infectious Diseases.

Chickenpox was somewhat prevalent among school children at the beginning 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 benefit from the instruction in school.

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

During the year the number of intimations received from Head Teachers was 218. These included intimations in reference to 160 children who were suffering from or suspected to be suffering from Chickenpox, 32 from Whooping Cough, 19 from Measles and 7 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.

#### *Vaccinal Conditions.*

At the routine medical inspections it was found that of the 589 entrants examined, only 237 (40.23 per cent.) were vaccinated; of 449 children in the second age group, only 185 (41.20 per cent.); and of 496 children of the third age group, 258 (49.51 per cent.)

It is regrettable that over 55 per cent. of these children were not protected against smallpox.

### **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 of different groups of physically defective children who would benefit from open-air education.

### **10. Physical Training.**

Physical exercises in accordance with the syllabus of the Board of Education are carried out in all 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 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.

The provision of supplies of milk at the school by the Children's Aid Association to children for whom on medical examination it was found to be indicated, were discontinued after Easter and arrangements were made for supplies through the Education Committee in such cases when the parents were on investigation found to be necessitous.

The Association continues to supply milk free of cost in the early months of each year for distribution at the discretion of the Head Teachers and meals continued to be supplied in certain cases through the Ramsgate Soup Kitchen.

At the end of the year the Education Committee decided to provide a Meals Centre.

### 12. Co-operation.

#### (a) *Co-operation of Parents.*

Parents are always invited to attend at the schools during the routine medical inspections 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 462 parents attended at the routine inspections of 589 entrants; 292 parents attended the routine inspections of 449 children in the Second Age Group; 258 parents attended at the routine inspections of 496 children in the Third Age Group.

#### (b) *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 age groups due for routine medical inspections. Head Teachers refer for examination as "specials" all children who are not due for inspection, but are 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. Head Teachers take great interest in the work and often 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.

#### (c) *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 Teachers 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.

*(d) 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 Association, out of voluntary funds. Reference has been made to the provision of milk supplies by this Association.

### **13. Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.**

(a) The model arrangements of the Board of Education under Elementary School (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, and the Mental Deficiency Act, 1931, have been adopted by the local Education Authority.

Such children are detected at the routine medical inspections and at the examinations 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.

### **14. Full-time Courses of Higher Education for Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Students.**

No provision for such courses is made in the Borough.

### **15. Nursery Schools.**

There are no Nursery Schools in the Borough.

### **16. Secondary Schools.**

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

### **17. Parents' Payments.**

The arrangements in connection with the payment by parents for medical treatment of their children, through 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, 1937, was £86 2s. 3d.

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.

### 18. Health Education.

In April the Kent National Health Insurance Committee in co-operation with the Health and Cleanliness Council displayed two films at a local cinema to the public elementary school children.

In connection with the National Campaign, posters and leaflets advocating the wider use of the Health Services were distributed at the Schools during the last three months of the year.

### Miscellaneous.

#### *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.

### *Medical Inspections of Children attending Public Elementary Schools.*

#### (a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups:

Entrants .. .. .	589
Second Age Group .. .. .	449
Third Age Groups .. .. .	496
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1534</b>
Number of other routine inspections .. .. .	84
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1618</b>

#### (b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections .. .. .	636
Number of Re-inspections .. .. .	2304
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2940</b>

#### (c) CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

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

Group.	For Defective Vision excluding Squint.	For all other conditions recorded in Table IIA.	Total.
Entrants .. .. .	1	104	105
Second Age Group .. .. .	43	58	95
Third Age Group .. .. .	57	38	89
Total (Prescribed Groups) .. .. .	101	200	289
Other Routine Inspections .. .. .	4	6	10
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>299</b>

TABLE II.

(A) Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended 31st December, 1937.

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.
Skin	Ringworm:								
	Scalp	...	...	...	...	—	1	3	—
	Body	...	...	...	...	1	—	4	—
	Scabies	...	...	...	...	4	—	20	—
	Impetigo	...	...	...	...	3	—	22	—
(Other Diseases (non-tuberculous))					12	1	40	1	
Total					20	2	89	1	
Eye	Blepharitis					10	—	2	—
	Conjunctivitis					1	1	8	—
	Keratitis					—	—	1	—
	Corneal Opacities					—	—	—	—
	Other Conditions					3	—	11	—
Total					14	1	22	—	
Ear	Defective Vision (excluding Squint)					105	58	7	3
	Squint					11	5	—	—
	Defective Hearing					1	—	1	—
	Otitis Media					4	6	15	1
	Other Ear Diseases					3	6	17	—
Nose and Throat	Chronic Tonsillitis only					27	43	10	3
	Adenoids only					8	—	—	—
	Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids					9	1	11	3
	Other Conditions					87	5	35	4
	Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tuberculous)					6	—	2	—
Heart and Circulation	Defective Speech					1	—	—	—
	Heart Disease:								
	Organic					—	13	1	—
	Functional					—	3	—	—
	Anæmia					3	—	1	—
Lungs	Bronchitis					3	3	2	1
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases					2	1	4	2
	Pulmonary:								
Tuberculosis	Definite					—	—	—	—
	Suspected					—	—	—	—
	Non-Pulmonary:								
	Glands					—	—	—	—
	Bones and Joints					—	—	—	—
	Skin					—	—	—	—
Other Forms					—	—	—	—	
Total					—	—	—	—	
Nervous System	Epilepsy					—	—	—	1
	Chorea					1	1	4	1
	Other Conditions					—	—	—	—
Deformities	Rickets					—	—	—	—
	Spinal Curvature					—	—	—	—
Other Forms					1	2	5	—	
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)						26	18	207	29
Total						332	168	433	49



(B) *Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.*

Age-groups	Number of Children Inspected.	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ...	589	33	5.60	544	92.36	12	2.03	—	—
Second age-group	449	26	5.79	405	90.20	18	4.00	—	—
Third age-group	496	27	5.44	463	93.34	6	1.21	—	—
Other routine inspections ...	84	14	16.66	70	83.33	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1618	100	6.18	1482	91.55	36	2.26	—	—

TABLE III.  
BLIND CHILDREN.

Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

A blind child is defined by Section 69 of the Education Act, 1921, as one who is "too blind to be able to read the ordinary school books used by children." This definition covers some children who are totally, or almost totally, blind and can only be appropriately taught in a school for blind children, and others who have partial sight and can be appropriately taught in a school for partially sighted children. Only the first class should be included in this section.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no school or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	—	nil

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.

Enter in this Section only children who, though they cannot read ordinary school books or cannot read them without injury to their eyesight, have such power of vision that they can appropriately be taught in a school for the partially sighted.

Children who are able by means of suitable glasses to read the ordinary school books used by children without fatigue or injury to their vision should not be included in this Table.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	—	—	nil

## DEAF CHILDREN.

A deaf child is defined by Section 69 of the Education Act, 1921, as one who is "too deaf to be taught in a class of hearing children in an elementary school." This definition covers some children who are totally, or almost totally, deaf and can only be appropriately taught in a school for deaf children, and others who have partial hearing and can be appropriately taught in a school for partially deaf children. Only the first class should be included in this section.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no school or Institution.	Total.
2	—	—	—	2

## PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

Enter in this Section children who can appropriately be taught only in a school for the partially deaf.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	—	—	Nil.

## MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

### FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Mentally Defective children are children who, not being imbecile and not being merely dull or backward, are incapable by reason of mental defect of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary public elementary schools, but are not incapable by reason of that defect of receiving benefit from instruction in special schools for mentally defective children.

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no school or Institution.	Total.
1	3	—	3	7

## EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

### CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.

In this part of the Table only those children should be included who are epileptic within the meaning of the Act, i.e., children who, not being idiots or imbeciles, are unfit by reason of severe epilepsy to attend the ordinary Public Elementary Schools.

For practical purposes the Board are of opinion that children who are subject to attacks of major epilepsy in school should be recorded as "severe" cases and excluded from ordinary public elementary schools.



At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no school or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	—	Nil

## PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

### A.—TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

Tuberculous children in areas other than counties or county boroughs who have been ascertained by the County Tuberculosis Officer should not appear in the Table for the county, but in the Table for the appropriate area.

Only children diagnosed as tuberculous and requiring treatment for tuberculosis at a sanatorium, a dispensary, or elsewhere should be recorded in this category. Children suffering from crippling due to tuberculosis which is regarded as being no longer in need of treatment should be recorded as crippled children, provided that the degree of crippling conforms to the description of a crippled child given at the head of Section C below. All other tuberculous children who are regarded as being no longer in need of treatment should be recorded as delicate children provided the Medical Officer is prepared to certify under Section 55 of the Education Act, 1921, that they are incapable by reason of physical defect of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary public elementary schools.

#### 1.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

(Including pleura and intra-thoracic glands).

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no school or Institution.	Total.
—	2	—	1	3

#### 2.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

(This category should include tuberculosis of all sites other than those shown in (1) above.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no school or Institution.	Total.
4	18	—	1	23

### B.—DELICATE CHILDREN.

This Section should be confined to 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. Such children should be included irrespective of the actual provision of open-air Schools in the area, or of the practicability in present circumstances of sending the children to residential schools. At the same time it should be remembered that children should not be regarded as suitable for admission to an open-air school unless the Medical Officer would be prepared to certify under Section 55 of the Education Act, 1921, that they are incapable by reason of physical defect of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary public elementary schools.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no school or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	1	1

## C.—CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

This Section should be confined to children (other than those diagnosed as tuberculous and in need of treatment for that disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life, i.e., children who generally speaking are unable to take part, in any complete sense, in physical exercises or games or such activities of the school curriculum as gardening or forms of handwork usually engaged in by other children, and in whose case the Medical Officer would be prepared to certify under Section 55 of the Education Act, 1921, that they are incapable by reason of such physical defect of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary public elementary schools.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no school or Institution.	Total.
1	8	2	—	11

## D.—CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

This Section should be confined to children in whose case the Medical Officer would be prepared to certify, under Section 55 of the Education Act, 1921, that they are incapable by reason of such physical defect of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary public elementary schools.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no school or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	2	2

## CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Information is only required in respect of children suffering from any combination of the following types of defect:

Blindness (excluding partially sighted children).  
 Deafness (excluding partially deaf children).  
 Mental Defect (Feeble-minded).  
 Severe Epilepsy.  
 Active Tuberculosis.  
 Crippling (as defined in Section C above).  
 Heart Disease.

Combination of Defect.	At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total
—	—	—	—	—	nil



TABLE IV.

*Return of Defects treated during the year ended 31st December, 1937.*

## TREATMENT TABLE.

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

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
<b>Skin:</b>			
Ringworm-Scalp—			
(i) X-Ray treatment ..	—	—	—
(ii) Other treatment ..	3	—	3
Ringworm-Body .. ..	3	—	3
Scabies .. .. .	25	1	26
Impetigo .. .. .	90	—	90
Other skin disease ..	161	11	172
Minor Eye Defects .. ..	69	1	70
Minor Ear Defects .. ..	38	—	38
Miscellaneous .. .. .	601	12	613
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1015</b>

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

	Number of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including squint) .. .. .	380	6	386
Other defect or disease of the eyes .. .. .	32	2	34
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>420</b>
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Number of children for whom spectacles were:			
(a) Prescribed .. ..	212	6	218
(b) Obtained .. .. .	208	6	214

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.					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
—	—	34	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	36	—	152	188

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and adenoids.  
(iv) Other defects of the nose and Throat.

GROUP IV.—*Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.*

	Under the Authority's Scheme.			Otherwise.			Total number treated
	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-Residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic.	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-Residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic.	
Number of Children treated.	3	—	9	—	—	—	9

TABLE V.

*Dental Inspection and Treatment.*

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist:

(a) Routine age-groups:

Age.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total
Number	106	97	125	245	224	261	103	136	101	18	1416

(b) Specials .. .. . 581

(c) Total (Routine and Specials) .. .. . 1,997

(2) Number found to require treatment .. .. . 1,681

(3) Number actually treated .. .. . 925

(4) Attendances made by children for treatment .. .. . 1,533

(5) Half-days devoted to: { Inspection .. .. 8 } Total 138  
{ Treatment .. .. 130 }

(6) Fillings: { Permanent teeth .. 471 } Total 541  
{ Temporary teeth .. 70 }

(7) Extractions: { Permanent teeth .. 265 } Total 1090  
{ Temporary teeth .. 825 }

(8) Administration of general anæsthetics for extractions .. .. . 4

(9) Other operations: { Permanent teeth .. 54 } Total 63  
{ Temporary teeth .. 9 }



TABLE VI.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(i.)	Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses .. .. .	10.1
(ii.)	Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses .. .. .	14,765
(iii.)	Number of individual children found unclean .. .. .	104
(iv.)	Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921 .. .. .	Nil
(v.)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:	
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 .. .. .	Nil
	(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws .. .. .	Nil







