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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE


REPORT

OF THE

Senior Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1949



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BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1949-50.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR W. E. MARTIN.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR W. T. SMITH.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

(Alderman Owen Hughes, J.P.)

ALDERMAN A. E. PETLEY.

COUNCILLOR W. L. Austin

„ Mrs. E. M. Billingham

„ L. F. Davey

„ T. J. FOOT.

„ D. M. HUGHES.

„ J. MARTIN.

„ H. NEWBY.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

This post remained vacant for most of the year 1949.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

E. Young, A.R.S.I., F.S.I.A., Cert. Meat Inspector.

Sanitary Inspectors :

F. Brown, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat Inspector, R.S.A. of Scotland.

C. H. Weller, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat Inspector.

Clerical Staff :

J. S. Robertson.

Miss S. P. Smith.

J. Newing.

Disinfectors and Drain Testers :

H. J. Farley.

G. C. Riordan.

Rodent Destruction Operators :

E. Pearce.

J. Moyse.

Public Analysts :

Messrs. Hawkins and Hawkins, Canterbury.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1949, although I took no official part in the work of the Department during that period.

Alterations have taken place in the contents of this summary caused by the National Health Service Act, 1946. This Act transferred from non-county boroughs to the County Council those services relating to Maternity and Child Welfare, etc., and as a consequence, statistics of these services are omitted from the report.

The team work and loyal service of the members of the Department will be evident from the results obtained, and as shown in the following pages.

The general standard of health in the Borough continued to be maintained at its high level.

My thanks are due to the staffs of this, and other Departments of the Corporation, for providing the material which enabled this summary of the year's work to be prepared.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

H. M. CARGIN,
Medical Officer of Health.

May, 1950.

I.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Area of Borough in acres	4,778
Registrar General's estimate of the population, mid-1949	35,530
Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Books	11,352
Rateable Value	£289,722
General Rate	21/-
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,150

1.—Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year.

Live Births :		Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	...	576	261	315
Illegitimate	...	38	23	15
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	614	284	330

Birth Rate : 17.3 per 1,000 of the population.

Stillbirths :				
Legitimate	...	14	8	6
Illegitimate	...	2	1	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	16	9	7

Stillbirth Death Rate (per 1,000 total births) ... 17.7

Total Deaths :				
All causes ...	471	223	248	
Death Rate (uncorrected) ...	13.2	} See page 10		
Death Rate (corrected) ...	11.5			

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :				
Legitimate	...	17	7	10
Illegitimate	...	2	1	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	19	8	11

Infantile Mortality Rates.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 Live Births :

Total	30.9
Legitimate	29.5
Illegitimate	52.6

2.—Causes of Death.

The following tables show the causes of death as given in the Registrar General's statistics, and the number of deaths according to age group and sex :—

CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Male	Female
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers ..	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—
3. Scarlet fever	—	—
4. Whooping cough	—	1
5. Diphtheria	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..	12	9
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	—	2
8. Syphilitic diseases	—	—
9. Influenza	1	—
10. Measles	—	—
11. Acute Polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis	1	—
12. Acute infective encephalitis	1	2
13. Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M), uterus (F)	1	4
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum ..	5	10
15. Cancer of breast	—	7
16. Cancer of all other sites	25	22
17. Diabetes	2	6
18. Intracranial vascular lesions	18	33
19. Heart diseases	67	81
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	5	7
21. Bronchitis	19	8
22. Pneumonia	6	14
23. Other respiratory diseases	4	1
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ..	4	2
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years	2	2
26. Appendicitis	1	—
27. Other digestive diseases	3	3
28. Nephritis	9	8
29. Puerperal and post abortive sepsis ..	—	—
30. Other maternal causes	—	—
31. Premature birth	—	1
32. Congenital malformation, birth injuries, infantile diseases	5	1
33. Suicide	2	1
34. Road traffic accidents	1	4
35. Other violent causes	7	5
36. All other causes	22	14
	223	248

Age at Death — All Cases 1949

	Under 1 year	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65—75	Over 75	Total
MALES ...	8	2	2	—	—	—	—	5	2	3	10	24	42	63	62	223
FEMALES ...	11	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	3	10	19	29	58	112	248

3.—Population.

The population, as given by the Registrar General, was 35,530, which shows an increase of only 30 over the figure for 1948.

4.—Death Rate.

Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 1.3. A correction factor has been supplied by the Registrar General. This factor is based upon the disparity in age groups found in certain health resorts where there may be a high percentage of elderly people as pertains in Ramsgate. It is used to secure uniformity between death rates, say in Ramsgate and in other areas where the age groups are more evenly distributed.

The factor for this Authority is 0.87, which multiplied by the uncorrected death rate gives a corrected death rate of 11.5 as compared with 13.2.

5.—Maternal Mortality.

There were no deaths of mothers in childbirth or ascribed to the bearing of children.

6.—Infant Mortality.

The following table shows the infant deaths from various causes, stated in accordance with the age at death. Of this total, 8 were male and 11 female infants. The headings of the table are those of the latest annual report of the Ministry of Health.

INFANTILE DEATHS 1949. TABLE SHOWING CAUSES AND AGE AT DEATH.

Cause	Days										Months										Total
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-14	14-28	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculous diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Congenital malformations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Premature Birth ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Injury at Birth ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia, Atelectasis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital Debility	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmolytic disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	5
Totals	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	4	—	1	1	19

7.—Birth Rate.

The Birth Rate for Ramsgate was 17.3, and for England and Wales 16.7, both showing a decrease of 2.4 and 1.2 respectively as compared with 1948.

8.—Birth Rates, Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality and Case Rates for certain Infectious Diseases—1949.

	Ramsgate	England and Wales	148 Smaller Towns. Population 25,000-50,000
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population			
<i>Births:—</i>			
Live Births	17.3	16.7	18.0
Still Births	0.45	0.39	0.40
<i>Deaths:—</i>			
All causes	11.5 (corrected)	11.7	11.6
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.64	0.45	0.42
Influenza	0.02	0.15	0.14
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.02	0.01	0.02
Pneumonia	0.39	0.51	0.49
<i>Notifications:—</i>			
Typhoid Fever	0.08	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	0.00	0.01	0.01
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	0.02	0.02	0.02
Scarlet Fever	0.56	1.63	1.83
Whooping Cough	2.93	2.39	2.39
Diphtheria	0.00	0.04	0.04
Erysipelas	0.11	0.19	0.19
Small-pox	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	7.31	8.95	9.18
Pneumonia	0.73	0.80	0.65
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.00	0.13	0.12
Acute Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.01	0.02
Food Poisoning	0.00	0.14	0.14
Rates per 1,000 live births			
<i>Deaths:—</i>			
All causes under 1 year of age	30.9	32	30
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	6.51	3.0	2.4
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.			
<i>Notifications:—</i>			
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	6.50	6.31	5.30

9.—Comparative Statistics for Ramsgate since 1890.

The following table has been drawn up to show a comparison of various rates and deaths from certain causes. The table is divided into ten-year periods, and where rates are quoted these show the average over that period.

Period	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate	Total Deaths from :			
				Diph. theria	Enteritis	Maternal Causes	Resp. Tuberculosis
1890—1899	25.1	16.1	138.9	76	102	31	329
1900—1909	21.9	14.4	121.9	63	165	11	329
1910—1919	19.0	15.4	93.4	26	107	14	350
1920—1929	18.8	12.6	62.6	38	47	24	277
1930—1939	14.2	11.0	50.0	16	16	15	212
1940—1949	19.3	14.8	32.7	3	11	8	163

II.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The Borough is situated in the south eastern part of the Isle of Thanet, has a southerly aspect and is approximately 72 miles from London. In general, Ramsgate stands on high ground, has a chalk sub-soil and enjoys some protection from north and east winds. There is a high sunshine and low rainfall rate which make the town an attractive one as a health resort for holiday-makers, and for permanent residence.

Many of the inhabitants are engaged directly or indirectly in meeting the requirements of the large number of visitors during the summer months. In addition, certain industries, such as flour milling, brewing and railway work, and other more recently established manufactories, give employment to a considerable number of inhabitants.

III.—METEOROLOGY.

Meteorological observations were carried on throughout the year. Twice daily telegraphic reports and monthly returns were transmitted to the Meteorological Office and Air Ministry. Daily information was also supplied to the Press.

The following table shows the monthly sunshine and rainfall figures for 1949 :—

			Sunshine in hours	Rainfall in inches
January	...	...	87.5	0.12
February	...	...	138.6	0.48
March	...	...	118.8	0.61
April	...	...	217.5	1.25
May	...	...	212.1	1.60
June	...	...	213.2	0.39
July	...	...	263.8	1.09
August	...	...	232.8	0.79
September	...	...	165.0	3.09
October	...	...	130.1	5.35
November	...	...	72.5	2.90
December	...	...	36.3	1.40
Total			1,888.2	19.07

IV.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1.—Laboratory Facilities.

Besides the facilities that have existed for some years at the County Council Laboratory, Maidstone, a laboratory has now been instituted at the Ramsgate General Hospital under the supervision of the Pathologist, Dr. I. B. Morris.

2.—Ambulance Facilities.

As from 5th July, 1948, the provision of an ambulance service has been the responsibility of the Kent County Council. Three ambulances are stationed at the Ambulance Depot in Cavendish Street.

3.—Treatment Centres and Clinics.

The following table give particulars of the days and times of clinics which are provided by the Kent County Council :—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

	<i>Health Centre</i>	<i>Sussex Street</i>
Infant Clinics	Mon., Wed. & Fri. 2—4 p.m.	Tues. and Thurs. 2—4 p.m.
Ante-Natal Clinics	Thursday 2—4 p.m.	Tuesday 10 a.m.—12 noon

SCHOOL HEALTH

Minor Ailment Clinics	Mon. and Wed. 9—11 a.m.
Dental Clinics	Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Fri. 9.15 a.m.—4 p.m.

4.—Hospitals.

(a) General.

Mr. L. W. Mitchell, Administrator of the Ramsgate General Hospital, has kindly supplied the following information concerning the number of new patients dealt with during 1949 :—

IN-PATIENTS :

Maternity	...	...	...	248
Others	...	...	...	1,892

OUT-PATIENTS :

Casualty Department	4,361
---------------------	-----	-----	-------

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS :

Medical	...	...	...	241
Surgical	...	...	...	489
Gynaecological	...	...	...	283
Ophthalmic	...	...	...	473
Orthoptic	...	...	...	158
Aural	...	...	...	875
Electrical and Massage	...	...	...	1,209
Ante-Natal	...	...	...	255
Dermatological	...	...	...	439
Urological	...	...	...	181
Neuropsychiatry	...	...	...	102
Orthopaedic	...	...	...	648
Dental	...	...	...	61
Physical Medicine	...	...	...	367

EXAMINATIONS :

X-Ray	...	...	...	5,121
Pathological	...	...	...	3,954

(b) Infectious Disease Hospitals.**(i) SMALLPOX.**

Under an arrangement made by the Regional Hospital Board, cases of smallpox may be admitted to the River Hospitals (Long Reach), Dartford. There were no cases during the year.

(ii) OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Cases of infectious disease other than smallpox are admitted to the Haïne Isolation Hospital, Ramsgate, now under the administration of the Isle of Thanet Hospital Management Committee.

(c) Maternity.

There are no maternity hospitals in the Borough. Cases requiring hospitalisation are admitted to the Maternity Ward of the Ramsgate General Hospital. During 1949, 248 cases were admitted on account of medical or social conditions.

5.—Public Health Act, 1936—Part VI. Nursing Homes.

The registration and supervision of nursing homes still remains the responsibility of the Local Authority.

The number registered in the Borough was 3, which, at the end of 1949, provided 73 beds, allocated as to 7 maternity and 66 other. The homes were kept under supervision during the year. In addition, one home was granted exemption from registration. This provides 30 beds for medical cases.

The particulars of the Nursing Homes registered are as follows :—

				Number of Beds		
				Maternity	Others	Total
6, Crescent Road	...	...	...	7	—	7
Ferriby Lodge, Hollicondane Road	...	...	...	—	17	17
21, Vale Square and annexe 11, Crescent Road	...	...	...	—	49	49

6.—National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47.

It was not found necessary to take action under this Act, for the removal to suitable premises, of persons in need of care and attention.

V.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1.—Water Supply.

The source of supply is rain, which falls mainly on an agricultural and sparsely populated area. The rain water as such, is soft, but in its fall it becomes slightly acidified and picks up some chlorides. The water becomes further acidified in its filtration through the soil and sand, and thus is enabled to dissolve chalk on its way through the fissures in the chalk to the adits, thence to the deep wells and to the pumps.

The main supply is obtained through the Whitehall Pumping Station, where there are three pumps, though there is a supplementary pump at the Lord of the Manor.

The high degree of purity of this constant water supply is shown from the results of the frequent samples submitted. The figures for Chlorine as Chlorides and the Hardness in this seaside supply varies from time to time.

The following report from the Public Analyst for July, 1949, is as follows :—

	Parts per 100,000
Appearance	Clear
Colour	Green-Blue
Smell	Normal
Chlorine in Chlorides	13.70
Phosphoric acid in Phosphates	None
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.78
Nitrogen in Nitrites	None
Ammonia	None
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0024
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes	Trace only
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	0.034
Hardness before boiling (Total)	30.4
Hardness after boiling (Permanent)	8.2
Total solid matter	58.40
Microscopical examination of deposit	Slight & unimportant
Chlorine as Sodium Chloride (Salt)	22.58
Metallic Impregnation (Copper, Lead, Zinc)	None

The Analyst sums up the examination in the words : "The above results are satisfactory throughout, and indicate water, pure and free, from sewage percolation."

An additional 36 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. These samples were taken on each occasion from the adits before chlorination and also from house taps in various parts of the town, i.e. after chlorination. The results of the examinations were universally satisfactory and indicate an excellent and constant water supply.

The following report from the Water Engineer gives figures of the consumption of water during 1949 :—

Total gallons pumped	...	...	637,777,000
Average daily	...	...	1,747,000
Gallons taken from Margate	...	...	46,220,000
Maximum day consumption (July 28)			2,505,000—11,400 tons

Approximately 170,000,000 gallons of the total amount consumed was used for industrial purposes, and the remainder for domestic use.

The water softening plant was shut down on July 19th, 1949, to save the 20,000 gallons of "wash water" used each day, and because of the cost.

2.—Drainage and Sewerage.

The Borough Surveyor reports that the new main trunk sewer which serves the Newington Housing Estate and the Haine area was completed by December, 1949, at a total cost of approximately £67,000. Local application was also made during the year to the Ministry of Health for a further extension of this trunk sewer to serve the Nethercourt Estate, at a cost of £12,900. It is hoped that this additional work, which consists of a sewer 450 yards long, will be completed during 1950.

In addition to the main drainage scheme, about 4 miles of drains and sewers were constructed by direct labour on Units 5, 6 and 7 of the Newington Estate.

Cesspools in the Manston-Cliffsend area are dealt with by two modern Dennis gully emptiers, which are available on request.

3.—Rivers and Streams.

There are no rivers or streams within the Borough.

4.—Public Cleansing.

The question of refuse disposal still presents serious problems. The existing plant, which was designed to deal with peak loads of 40 tons per day, has to deal with new record high level peak loads of nearly 80 tons a day. The Ministry of Health, in 1948, approved in principle a scheme for adding two cells and a smoke trap to the existing plant, but this would only partly alleviate the trouble. Negotiations are taking place with owners of land at Cliffsend, with a view to starting "controlled tipping." It is hoped that a scheme of this nature may be put into operation during 1950, in which case the nuisance should be considerably abated.

The total weight disposed of during 1949 was 15,733 tons, as compared with 15,054 tons during 1948, representing an increase of 679 tons.

5.—Closet Accommodation.

With the exception of 327 houses on the outskirts of the Borough, all houses are connected with the water carriage system. Of these 327 houses, 267 are connected to cesspools, 55 have pail closets, 2 have chemical closets and 3 have privies.

6.—Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

During 1948, the Sanitary Inspectors paid 5,944 visits. Information on their work, together with lists of notices served, and the result of such notices, are included in the report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

7.—Shops Act, 1934—Section 10.

Six hundred and ninety-eight visits were paid to shops, including those made under Section 10 of the above Act, to ensure that the provisions relating to health and comfort of assistants were being carried out. The following improvements were effected :—

Additional water closets provided ...	...	5
Water closets repaired or cleansed ...	...	3
Water heaters provided ...	...	24
Washing facilities provided ...	...	5
Sinks provided ...	...	2
Water supply ...	...	2
New drainage system ..	...	2
New floors ...	...	2
Premises renovated ...	...	6

This Department continues to receive helpful co-operation from the Food Executive Officer, thereby ensuring that every applicant for a licence becomes aware of the requirements of the Department before the premises are licensed by the Food Control Committee.

8.—Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

The following tables give the work carried out in connection with the Factories Act, 1937 :—

INSPECTIONS.

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities (See Below)	52	20	5	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. (See Below)	149	81	15	—
3. Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (See Below)	20	—	—	—
Total ..	221	101	20	—

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	No of Cases in which defects were:—				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (Sect. 1)	7	8	—	7	—
Overcrowding (Sect. 2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature.. (Sect. 3)	1	2	—	1	—
Inadequate Ventilation (Sect. 4)	—	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage to floors (Sect. 6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (Sect. 7):					
(a) Insufficient	3	4	—	3	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	6	7	—	6	—
(c) not separate for sexes..	2	3	—	2	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	8	11	—	—	—
Total ..	27	36	—	19	—

OUTWORKERS.

Nature of Work.	Section 110.			Section 111.		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c) (3)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel { Making, etc. Cleaning and Washing	10	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—

9.—Moveable Dwellings.

There are two licensed camping sites within the Borough and these were subjected to periodic inspection. A total of 51 inspections were made.

10.—Smoke Abatement.

It has not been necessary to take any action with regard to nuisance arising from smoke.

11.—Swimming Baths and Pools.

During the summer season, supervision of the general sanitary conditions, and the sampling of bath water was carried out at the privately owned Marina Bathing Pool in the Borough, which is open to the public. Nine samples were taken and submitted, all of which proved to be satisfactory. The water is pumped, filtered and chlorinated, 0.5 parts of chlorine per million being maintained in the water.

There are no publicly owned swimming baths or pools open to the public in the Borough.

12.—Offensive Trades.

Six marine stores are registered under the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907, and of these only two are registered as offensive trades under the Public Health Act, 1936, by virtue of dealing in both rags and bones.

13.—Fish Fryers.

Twenty-one fish fryers are registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Periodic inspection is carried out, and a high standard has been maintained.

VI.—HOUSING.

The following table gives statistics of the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors.

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)	468
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1,254
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	1
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	5
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(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	444

2.—Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	482
--	-----

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

(a)	Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936	Nil
(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	9

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice ...		12
(a) By owners ...		12
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners		Nil
(c) Proceeding under section 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 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...		1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...		Nil
(e) Proceeding under Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses included in Clearance Areas ...		Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished as a result of Clearance Area procedure ...		Nil

4.—Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.

In spite of the provision of Council houses, a considerable number of properties are being sub-let, and although the permitted number of the whole premises has not in itself been exceeded, there is a considerable amount of overcrowding in the sub-let portion of these premises.

Under these conditions, the application of this part of the Housing Act is considered impracticable.

5.—Council Houses.

I am indebted to the Housing Manager for the following detailed information :—

Number of properties passed to Housing Department for letting during 1949 :

Traditional three bedroomed non-parlour type	106
Traditional two bedroomed non-parlour type flats (two storeys)	40
Total	146

6.—Future Building Programme.

Further schemes are being prepared for approval of the Ministry of Health.

7.—Requisitioned Property.

All empty properties are investigated promptly and over 100 cases were dealt with during the year. Although no properties were requisitioned, the continual investigation has educated owners and agents to expedite the occupation of vacant properties.

8.—Housing Applications.

The number of housing applications registered with the Council at 31st December, 1949, was 1,208.

9.—Tuberculosis.

Application from families wherein this disease exists, once brought to the notice of the Housing Manager, have had full and sympathetic consideration.

10.—Allocation of Accommodation.

Number of families and persons accommodated by the Housing Committee for the year, including transfer of tenancies, are as follows :

	Houses	Families	Persons
Council houses ...	180	180	645
Pre-fab bungalows ...	37	34	112
Flats ...	3	6	8
Requisitioned properties	14	15	61
Total ...	234	235	826

The number of properties controlled by the Council at the end of 1949 was :—

Pre-war schemes ...	...	583
Post-war schemes :—		
Traditional houses ...	...	418
Traditional flats ...	...	33
Pre-fabricated bungalows	...	199
Requisitioned properties	...	80
Houses purchased by the Council	...	12
Total ...		1,325

VII.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

1.—Statistics.

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious disease, in age groups, notified, together with the number admitted to hospital and the deaths from these diseases :—

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths Registered	AGE INCIDENCE.												
				0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65	
Scarlet Fever ...	20	14	—	—	—	—	1	2	12	3	1	1	—	—	—	
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles ...	260	4	—	5	46	36	31	30	105	5	—	2	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough ...	106	—	1	11	14	21	19	5	34	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Pneumonia ...	26	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	7	3	1	1	
Erysipelas ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erythral Pyrexia	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	
Typhoid Fever ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	

2.—Diphtheria and Diphtheria Immunisation.

No cases of Diphtheria were notified in 1949. This remarkable decline in the number of cases of this disease can, with confidence, be attributed to the widespread immunisation now being carried out by Public Health Authorities.

During this year, 842 children were given a primary inoculation, while 470 received a re-inforcing injection.

Research into infectious disease records over the past sixty years, bears out the statement made previously that the decline in this disease is attributed to immunisation, which the following figures tend to show :—

Period	Cases notified in Ramsgate	Deaths
1890-1899	236	76
1900-1909	603	63
1910-1919	335	26
1920-1929	403	38
1930-1939	238	16
1940-1949	33	3*

(* These deaths occurred in 1940, 1946 and 1947 respectively, and were of children who had not previously been immunised.)

It is estimated that 58.1% of the child population under the age of 15 years is immunised in Ramsgate. This estimate errs on the low side as a large number of children may have been immunised by their own private practitioner without notification to the Local Authority.

3.—Smallpox and Vaccination.

No cases or suspicious cases occurred.

The County Medical Officer informs me that 247 persons were vaccinated and 36 re-vaccinated during the year.

4.—Individual Diseases.

(a) TYPHOID FEVER :

Three cases were notified, two women and a child. Two of these cases were connected with the outbreak at Crowthorne, Berkshire, while the third, a woman who had nursed one of the former cases, subsequently contracted the disease.

(b) CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER :

Only one case was notified. This case, a male child aged 11 months, was admitted to the Isolation Hospital, and made a good recovery.

(c) MEASLES :

There was a considerable reduction in the number of notifications received, 260 as compared with 589 in 1948.

(d) WHOOPING COUGH :

One hundred and six cases were notified as compared with 161 during the previous year.

5.—Tuberculosis.

Formal notification in respect of 31 respiratory and 8 non-respiratory cases were received. In addition, 19 cases were brought to the notice of the Department from the following sources :—

	Respiratory	Non-respiratory
Transfers from other areas ...	15	—
Restored to register ...	3	1

The following table shows the number of new cases and the number of deaths according to age groups :—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
5—15	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—
15—25	4	7	1	1	—	2	—	—
25—35	5	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
35—45	2	—	1	1	3	2	—	—
45—55	4	2	—	—	4	1	—	1
55—65	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
Over 65	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total	18	13	3	5	12	9	—	2

In conjunction with the Chest Clinic, a review of the Tuberculosis register was undertaken during January and June, with the result that a large number of untraceable cases were removed from it.

The number of cases remaining on the register on 31st December, 1949, was :—

		Male	Female	Total
Respiratory ...		132	93	225
Non-respiratory ...		19	28	47
Total ...		151	121	272

Venereal Diseases.

Sixty-eight new patients from Ramsgate (49 male, 19 female) were treated at the clinic provided by the Regional Hospital Board. A total of 1,199 attendances were made by these patients.

Scabies.

The arrangements for the treatment of this disease continued as previously—the female patients and children were treated at the Health Centre, and the males at the Broad Street Disinfection Station :

Adult males	13
Adult females	11
Children	23

VIII.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

I am indebted to the Sanitary Inspectors for the details of their many and varied duties in connection with this work.

1.—Milk.

The visits paid by the Sanitary Inspectors to cowsheds, dairies and milkshops were 280. No action was found necessary with regard to the condition of these premises, as they were satisfactory.

(a) LICENCES :

The following table shows the licences granted in 1949 to sell special classes of milk.

Type of Licence	Pasteurised	Tuberculin Tested	Ungraded
Pasteurising	4	—	—
Bottling Establishment	—	3	—
Dealers Licence	3	5	2
Supplementary	2	2	—

(c) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS :

The following table denotes the number of samples of milk, either specially designated under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, or heat treated, which were taken for bacteriological examination.

The methylene blue test is designed to determine the keeping quality and cleanliness of the milk, and the phosphatase test to ascertain whether the milk has been heated to the required standard.

Class of milk	No. of samples tested	Bacteriologist's Report.	
Pasteurised ...	74 ...	Satisfied Methylene blue and Phosphatase test ...	70
		Satisfied Methylene blue, failed Phosphatase test ...	—
		Satisfied Phosphatase, failed Methylene blue test ...	3
		Failed to satisfy either test ...	1
Heat treated ...	26 ...	Satisfied Methylene blue and and Phosphatase test ...	24
		Satisfied Methylene blue, failed Phosphatase test ...	1
		Satisfied Phosphatase, failed Methylene blue ...	1
		Failed to satisfy either test ...	—
Tuberculin tested and Accredited	16 ...	Satisfied Methylene blue test	12
		Failed Methylene blue test ...	4

The above results are satisfactory. One dairy was practically reconstructed, a new modern bottle washing machine, and a bottle filling and capping plant was provided, and a Holder type of pasteurising plant was converted into a High Temperature Short Time type. Monthly reports are submitted to the Area Milk Officer showing the results of the bacteriological examinations. Returns were also submitted to the Milk Division, Ministry of Food, Thames Ditton.

2.—Ice Cream.

Samples of ice cream are frequently taken for examination. The method of assessing the standard of cleanliness, namely the Methylene blue test, was employed, and the results of 18 samples taken were as follows :—

No. of samples taken				
6	...	Grade 1.	...	Methylene blue reduced in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours or more. Satisfactory.
6	...	Grade 2.	...	Methylene blue reduced in $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 hours. Fair.
3	...	Grade 3.	...	Methylene blue reduced in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to 2 hours. Unsatisfactory.
3	...	Grade 4.	...	Methylene blue reduced in 0 hours. Very unsatisfactory.

A great deal of attention is given to the conditions of the premises where ice cream is manufactured or sold.

Twenty-one samples were taken to ascertain the fat content, and a monthly report was sent to the Ministry of Food. The average percentage of fat content of these samples was :—

Lowest	...	2.1% (The minimum should be 2.5%)
Highest	...	10.4%
Average	...	7.43%

The following table gives particulars of registrations of persons dealing in ice cream :—

Manufacture and sale	...	...	...	14
Storage and distribution	...	...	...	1
Sale only	...	...	...	123
Sale of pre-packed ice cream only	...	...	...	33
				<hr/>
				171
				<hr/>

A total of 157 visits were made to these premises. It is gratifying to note the increase in the number of vendors selling pre-packed ice cream. The numbers rose from 16 to 33. An existing disused factory was converted into a modern ice cream factory for the manufacture of pre-packed ice cream only.

Other improvements carried out were :—

Water heaters provided	...	...	...	7
Washing facilities	...	...	...	5
New water closets	...	...	...	5
Floor renewed	...	...	...	1
Sink provided	...	...	...	1
Premises renovated	...	...	...	3

3.—Food Preparing Premises.

The following are on the register :—

Restaurants	...	...	...	103
Snack bars, tea rooms	...	...	...	68
Hotel—restaurants	...	...	...	17
				<hr/> 188 <hr/>

Three hundred and twenty-seven visits were made, and the campaign to improve the structural and hygienic standard of these premises was continued.

The outcome so far of the joint report submitted by the Medical Officer of Health and Senior Sanitary Inspector, mentioned in the 1948 report, on food premises controlled by the Council, has resulted in two new kiosks being constructed with proper fittings. A "wash-up" building, fitted with sinks and a hot water supply, was also erected for the vendors of shellfish in the Pier Yard.

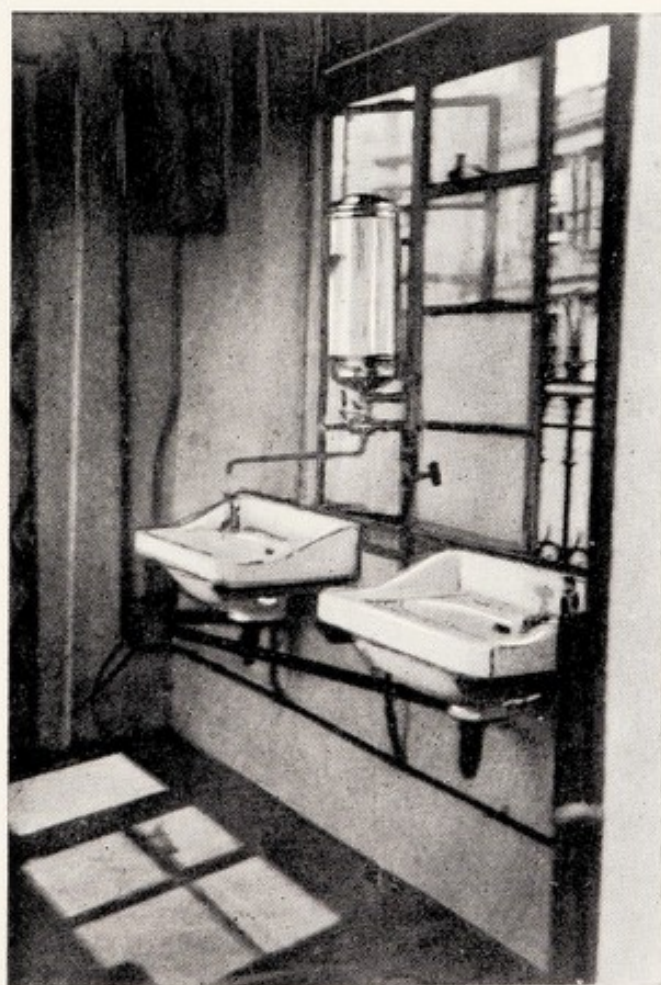
In addition to the foregoing, the following improvements have been carried out by occupiers of food premises in the town :—

Hot water supply	...	...	...	10
Washing facilities	...	...	...	9
New sinks	...	...	...	6
New pedestal pans	...	...	...	5
New drainage	...	...	...	1
Premises renovated	...	...	...	13
Food storage	...	...	...	1
New flooring	...	...	...	1

Three restaurants and two snack-bars were completely re-equipped with modern kitchen appliances.



Exterior of New Refreshment Kiosk, Pier Yard.



Interior of building erected for Shellfish Vendors, Pier Yard,
Showing washing facilities.

4.—Bakehouses.

At the end of the year there were 33 bakehouses on the register, none of which came under the category of "Underground Bakehouses."

Bakehouses rebuilt and re-equipped with modern plant	...	...	...	1
Hot water supply	...	...	...	2
Wash basins provided	...	...	...	2
Drainage altered	...	...	...	1
Premises renovated	...	...	...	1
Sanitary accommodation provided	...	...	...	1

5.—Sausages and Preserved Foods.

The 44 premises concerned in this trade were periodically inspected, and were found, with one or two exceptions, satisfactory. The improvements carried out were :—

Hot water supply and sinks provided	...	...	...	1
Renovation of the building	...	...	...	1

6.—Fish Frying.

Eighteen premises are registered. There are, in addition, two mobile vans fitted with water heaters, washing facilities, and modern ranges and also with efficient ventilation and lighting. The improvements carried out were :—

New gas-fired stoves fitted	...	...	...	3
Premises renovated	...	...	...	3
Fish preparing room tiled	...	...	...	1
Premises remodelled and equipped with modern apparatus	...	...	...	1

7.—Slaughterhouses.

There are two slaughterhouses in use in the Borough, both occupied by the Ministry of Food. These slaughterhouses not only supply Ramsgate with meat, but also Margate and Broadstairs. Certain structural improvements were made during the year. Other requirements are to be put in hand.

8.—Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The number of slaughtermen holding licences at the end of the year was eight.

9.—Meat.

The following table shows the number of carcasses inspected and condemned during the year :—

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2005	760	2319	5890	424
Number inspected	2005	760	2319	5890	424
All Diseases except Tuber- culosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned	3	8	9	54	23
Part carcasses	795	479	5	565	63
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis	39.8	64.08	0.60	10.51	20.30
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	18	43	3	—	2
Part carcasses	225	247	—	—	10
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	12.12	38.10	0.12	—	2.83

Total animals killed and inspected — 11,398

The total weight of meat condemned during the year was 25 tons 8 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lbs.

10.—Cysticercus Bovis.

Owing to the increase of cysticercus bovis in home killed cattle, the Ministry of Food circularised Local Authorities recommending a method of inspection to detect the cysticerci.

The technique recommended was adopted by the Meat Inspectors, and 21 bovine carcasses were found to be affected. In no case was the condition generalised.

All the carcasses were held in cold storage for a minimum period of 21 days at a temperature not exceeding 10 degrees Centigrade. Thereafter the meat was issued to Group I manufacturers.

11.—Other Foods Condemned.

A total of 5 tons 18 cwt. 9 lbs. of various tinned goods, eggs, butter, cheese, fish, etc., was surrendered during the year by shop-keepers. This was certified as unsound and destroyed.

12.—Food and Drugs Act, 1938—Adulteration.

One hundred and twenty-six samples (83 formal and 43 informal) were taken by the Sanitary Inspectors and submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst.

Description of Sample	Formal	Informal
*Cinnamon	1	1
*Curry	—	1
*Cooking Fat	1	—
Fruit Lollies	—	1
Fruit (Crystallised)	2	—
*Fish Cakes	—	1
*Frittermix	—	1
*Gravy Powder	—	3
*Gelatine	1	—
*Honey	—	1
Ice Cream	—	22
*Jellies	1	—
*Junket Powder	—	1
*Milk	61	3
*Milk Powder	—	1
*Maple meat	—	1
*Nutmeg	—	1
*Onions (Dried)	—	1
Peel (Cut)	1	—
Potato Crisps	—	1
*Pepper (White)	—	1
*Sausages	11	—
*Sausage Rusk and Tomatoes	1	—
*Sweets	2	—
Suet Pudding Mixture	—	1
*Vinegar	1	1

The Public Analyst's reports on the 64 samples of milk show the average to be above the minimum standard, and in every case they were free from preservatives. The average figures are :—

Fat	3.59%
Non-fatty solids	8.89%
Total solids	12.48%

13.—Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations.

The 101 samples of food marked “*” in the preceding table were also examined under the above Regulations. One sample of Candied Peel was found to be in excess of the permitted amount of Sulphur Dioxide.

The following tabular statement shows the nature of samples found adulterated or deficient, and the action taken.

Serial No.		Commodity	Nature of adulteration	Action taken
97	Informal	Cinnamon	2.25% Sand	} Vendor cautioned. Stocks were with- drawn from sale
100	Formal	Cinnamon	2.20% Sand	
106	Formal	Toffee Pops	Contained no Toffee	Vendor cautioned and the sale ceased
133	Formal	Beef Sausage	42% of meat	} Vendor cautioned. Follow-up samples showed over 50% of meat
136	Formal	do.	46% of meat	
183	Formal	do.	43% of meat	
194	Formal	do.	40% of meat	
198	Formal	South African Cut Peel	Excess of Sulphur Dioxide	Letter of caution. Sold for Manu- facturing purposes only.

Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1949.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting the following report detailing the duties carried out by the Sanitary staff during 1949. Considerable attention has been given, in my opinion with an inadequate staff, to food preparing premises.

It is pleasing to note the ready co-operation we are receiving from the traders concerned; and the issue of placques, etc., under the hygiene scheme of the British Tourist and Holidays Board has been of considerable assistance.

To supplement the work of your Health officials on food hygiene, the general public also have responsibilities which they should exercise, namely, the manner in which they handle food, protecting food by fly-proof coverings, properly covering their dustbins, and washing their hands before preparing meals or sitting down to eat. This combined effort on the part of all sections would do much to ensure a safer food supply.

The result of the joint report presented to the Council by the Medical Officer of Health and Senior Sanitary Inspector last year, concerning tea stalls, etc., controlled by the Local Authority, had good results; two photographs of some improvements so far completed are shown on special inset facing page 32. Further schemes are in course of preparation.

The Ministry of Food Model By-laws dealing with Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food or Sale of Food, have been adopted by the Council, and should prove useful in attaining hygienic conditions.

Clean Food Campaign.

In accordance with the Ministry of Food Circular MF 12/49, a special report was submitted setting out the importance of the clean handling of food by persons engaged in the food industry. In this connection, the placques issued by the British Tourist and Holidays Board have been a valuable contribution in arousing interest among traders and the general public.

Particulars of routine inspections under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, and Public Health Act are set out elsewhere in this report. Codes of practice based strictly on the provisions of Section 13 of the former Act are supplied to all newcomers to the catering industry who require to be registered under Section 14 of the Act. Copies are issued, either on request or as thought desirable, to any type of food trader in the district. This guide is designed to incorporate certain provisions of the Public Health Act and the Shops Act relating to hygiene, but the requirements are strictly limited to matters which are enforceable under one or other of these statutes.

This perhaps does not produce in all cases, arrangements which can be considered ideal, but it does produce a minimum standard which can be attained by all traders. The majority of food traders surpass the official requirements, and it can be said that a very good standard is maintained. Indeed, in many cases the efforts of the traders concerned are praiseworthy.

In my opinion, the most satisfactory method of attaining complete control, is that all food premises and occupiers should be registered, such registration to be renewed each year. This system would enable any defaulter, during the year, to be dealt with effectively.

Milk.

On October 1st, 1949, two Statutes affecting the control of milk production came into force, i.e., the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, and the Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949. All aspects on the production side of milk, i.e., dairy farms, will now be controlled by officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Local Authorities will continue to control the distribution of milk in their areas.

I desire to record my appreciation of the help received from the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee and the Medical Officer of Health, and to acknowledge with thanks the loyal co-operation and efficient work of all members of the staff during the year.

E. YOUNG,
Senior Sanitary Inspector.

1.—Camping Sites.

There are two licensed sites in the Borough and these are subjected to periodic inspection. A total of 51 inspections were made during the year.

The terms of licence are for trailer caravans and/or tents only, and the attention of the licencees was called to infringements of this with successful results. Improvements are being carried out in the sanitary block in one site, additional lavatory accommodation being provided.

2.—Housing.

The present position with regard to housing requires serious consideration. Many houses are in occupation which have served their purpose and are only fit to be included in a clearance area.

Owing to the lack of modern houses, these almost worn-out houses are being purchased for occupation at a very high cost. The Housing and Town Planning Committee have appointed a Sub-Committee to consider the whole question of slum clearance and development.

3.—Cinemas, Theatres, Dance Halls.

The places of amusement licensed for public music and/or dancing in the Borough number 74, and may be classified as follows :

Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	4
Theatres	...	...	...	...	...	3
Halls (Religious Denominations and others)	...	...	...	...	...	13
Hotels, Public-Houses	...	...	...	...	...	42
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	4

Periodic inspections were made during the year and conditions generally were found to be satisfactory. The Licensing Justices require a report from the Senior Sanitary Inspector as to sanitary conditions, etc., prevailing on the premises and this is presented at the Annual Licensing Meeting.

4.—Supervision of Food.

Detailed particulars concerning the supervision of food, milk supply, meat inspection, sampling under the Food and Drugs Act, etc., are shown under Part VIII, on page 30.

5.—Complaints.

The number of complaints received during the year was 1,032. These complaints must receive attention, thereby curtailing the full systematic inspection of other premises necessary under the Shops, Factories and Housing Acts, etc.

6.—Notices Served.

Preliminary notices served or letters written	309
Nuisances abated on verbal instructions ...	273
Statutory notices served ...	9
Statutory notices complied with ...	12

7.—Record of Visits.

Accumulations	...	...	...	49
Animals, keeping of	...	...	...	62
Bakehouses	...	...	...	49
Camping Sites and Caravans	...	...	...	51
Cowsheds	...	...	...	16
Drainage	...	...	...	747
Drains Tested	..	...	...	93
Factories—Mechanical	...	...	...	35
Factories—Non-Mechanical	...	...	...	20
Fish Fryers	...	...	...	125
Food Shops	...	..	...	643
Housing Act	...	...	...	13
Housing Applications	...	...	...	91
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	1
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	..	157
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	139
Marine Stores	...	..	...	10
Measured—Houses	...	...	...	8
Measured—Rooms	...	...	...	70
Milkshops and Dairies	...	...	...	264
Music and Dancing	...	...	...	16
Nursing Homes	...	...	...	1
Offices	...	...	...	1
Outworkers	...	...	...	2
Overcrowding	...	...	...	3
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	204
Refuse Receptacles	...	...	...	112
Repairs and Reinspections	...	...	...	1,254
Restaurants	...	...	...	327
Schools	...	...	...	25
Shellfish	...	...	...	1
Shipping	...	...	...	3
Shops Act	...	...	...	55
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	626
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	1
Stables	...	...	...	1
Swimming Pools	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	85
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	134
Water Sampling	...	...	...	43
Work Place	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	398
Total				5,944

8.—Work Done in Connection with Drainage and Housing.

	Total
Accumulations removed	20
Additional urinals fixed	3
Additional W.C.'s built	8
Cesspools filled in	2
Chimney stacks and flues repaired	23
Choked drains cleared	41
Coppers renewed or repaired	5
Eavesgutters repaired or renewed	27
External walls cement rendered	8
External walls repointed or repaired	18
Floors relaid or repaired	78
Flushing cisterns repaired	31
Fresh air inlet valves fixed	4
Gully traps fixed	41
Handrails to staircases provided	4
Houses at which drains were repaired	35
Houses redrained	31
Houses renovated	20
Inspection chambers built, new covers provided	43
Intercepting traps fixed	1
New flushing cisterns provided	35
New sinks and baths provided	71
Overcrowding abated	1
Rain water pipes repaired	15
Roofs repaired	103
Rooms fumigated and cleansed for vermin	50
Sanitary bins provided	80
Sash cords renewed	78
Sashes repaired	5
Sills repaired	14
Sink waste pipes renewed and trapped	46
Soil and vent pipes fixed or repaired	27
Stoves repaired or renewed	52
Sub-floor ventilation provided	3
Urinals repaired or cleansed	1
W.C. pans fixed	126
Wallplaster and ceilings repaired	236
Walls treated with damp-proofing material	23
Water supply pipes renewed	40
Windows made to open	14
Windows repaired	34
Yards paved or existing paving repaired	26
Miscellaneous	273
Total	1,796

INFECTIOUS DISEASE, DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

9.—Infectious Disease.

Investigations were made in certain cases of notifiable infectious disease and contacts were followed up. In all a total of 224 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors.

10.—Disinfection.

One hundred and fourteen rooms were disinfected after infectious diseases and cancer, and 11 sets of bedding were fumigated in the steam disinfector. Two hundred and seven sets of bedding were disinfected on behalf of the General Hospital after infectious disease or for other causes.

The work of destroying insects was also carried out during the year as follows :—

Premises	No.	Rooms	Type of Pest
Private houses—Council ...	5	12	Bugs
Others ...	21	56	Bugs
Others ...	7	12	Crickets, etc.
Private houses—Council ...	1	6	Beetles, Silverfish
Private houses—Council ...	5	18	Fleas and Flies.
Others ...	20	63	Fleas and Flies.

In addition, 21 premises were treated for wasps' nests, 12 sets of filthy bedding were removed and destroyed and 13 cases of scabies treated at the Disinfecting Station.

11.—Rodent Control.

The method of extermination employed are those recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Infestation Division, and the Council receive 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred, subject to compliance with certain conditions.

The quarterly meetings of the Workable Area Committee were attended, at which representatives from Local Authorities in East Kent discussed problems concerning rodent control.

Two full-time operators are engaged on this work, and the following is a summary of the work carried out during 1949 :—

Complaints of Rat and/or Mice infestation	...	268
Complaints found by Rodent Operators	...	51

RATS :

Visits and revisits to dwelling-houses	...	1,281
Visits and revisits to other premises	...	389
Number of rats estimated killed as per		
Ministry formula	... ..	4,751
Number caught in traps	... ..	154
Number caught by other means	... ..	71

MICE :

Premises cleared—Dwelling-houses	...	...	27
Other Premises	...	...	5

Two sewer maintenance treatments were carried out, by the Rodent Operators, to the public sewers during the year. Various properties under the control of the Local Authority, including the Royal Harbour, Refuse Destructor, etc., were also treated with satisfactory results.

PORT HEALTH REPORT 1949.

In accordance with the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, Article 17(5), the following report on the sanitary circumstances, sanitary administration and vital statistics are submitted for the year ending 31st December, 1949.

1.—Amount of Shipping Entering the Port.

TABLE A.

	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected	Number reported defective	No. of vessels on which defects were remedied	Number reported to Min. of Transport Surveyors	No. with I.D. on board
FOREIGN:							
Steamers	1	381	2	—	—	—	—
Motor*	219	4834	—	—	—	—	—
Sailing ..	3	21	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing ..	133	1809	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign	356	7045	2	—	—	—	—
COASTWISE:							
Steamers	79	45308	—	—	—	—	—
Motor*	872	53297	—	—	—	—	—
Sailing ..	16	485	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing ..	10	263	—	—	—	—	—
Total Coastwise	977	99353	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign & Coastwise	1333	106398	2	—	—	—	—

* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers

2.—Character of Trade of Port.

TABLE B.

- (a) Passenger traffic during the year ... Passengers coastwise only.
- (b) Cargo traffic :
- Imports from foreign ports ... Timber
- Imports from British ports ... Timber, Coal, Wheat

3.—Water Supply.

The course of supply is drawn from the town mains, both for the port and shipping entering the port. No Water Boats are in use.

4.—Port Health Regulations 1933 and 1945.

The arrangements as detailed in previous reports remain unchanged.

TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from vessels ... Nil

TABLE D.

Cases of Infectious Sickness during voyage, but
disposed of prior to arrival ... Nil

5.—Measures Against Rodents.

Periodic inspections and treatment is carried out by the Corporation Rodent Operators, of ships, wharves, stores, etc., in the vicinity of the port.

6.—Hygiene of Crews' Spaces.

TABLE J.

CLASSIFICATIONS OF NUISANCES.

Nationality of Vessel	Number inspected during the year.	Defects of original construction	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British ..	—	—	—	—
Other Nations ..	2	—	—	—

7.—Food Inspection.

No food is imported into the port. The Pegwell Bay Shellfish Regulations are still in operation.

