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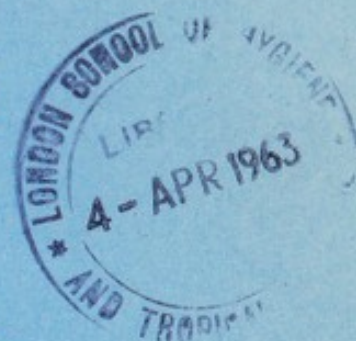
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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE

REPORT

OF THE


Senior Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1960

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BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE - JUNE, 1960.

CHAIRMAN:

Alderman W.H.Greenstreet

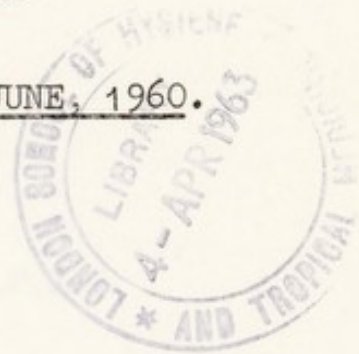
VICE-CHAIRMAN:

Alderman L.F.Davey

His Worship the Mayor
(Alderman E.G.Butcher, J.P.)

Councillor C. H. Barton

"	Miss L.C.Chamberlain
"	C.T.Curzon
"	D.T.Featherstone
"	D.M.Hughes
"	Mrs L.M.Maile
"	F.R.Smith
"	G.R.Smith
"	E.H.Swendell
"	R.J.Whiteman



STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

H.M.Cargin, M.D., D.P.H.

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

C. H. Weller, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:

F. Brown, M.A.P.H.I.

D. O. Knight, M.A.P.H.I.
(Resigned 29th February 1960)

F. A. Sadler, M.A.P.H.I.
(Commenced 9th May 1960)

CLERICAL STAFF:

J. S. Robertson

D. Liles

DISINFECTOR:

G. C. Riordan

RODENT OPERATOR:

V. C. Barker

PUBLIC ANALYSTS:

Hawkins & 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
of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1960.

The Registrar General's estimate of the
population has increased this year by 350, to a figure
of 36,450.

A mild epidemic of Scarlet Fever, 25 cases,
occurred in the first quarter of the year, followed by
an increase in the number of cases of Whooping Cough, of
which 111 were notified during the year.

There were no cases of Poliomyelitis.

The usual form of commentaries and tables
has been adhered to in this report.

I have to thank the Chairman and members
of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement
and support. To the staff of this and other departments
of the Corporation my thanks are also due for their
ready help in compiling the report.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

H. M. CARGIN,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I - SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Area of Borough in acres	4,778
Registrar General's estimate of population	36,450
Number of inhabited houses	12,316
Rateable Value	£530,328
General Rate	24/-
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,115

BIRTHS.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1959</u>
Number of live births:				
Legitimate	291	230	521	513
Illegitimate	25	21	46	46
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	316	251	567	559

BIRTH RATE.

Uncorrected Birth Rate per 1,000 of population 15.5

Corrected Birth Rate per 1,000 of population 16.4

(England and Wales - 17.1)

The illegitimate births formed 8.1% of the total and were equal to 1.2 per 1,000 of the population.

In order to meet the unequal distribution of the population according to age and sex, the Registrar General has supplied a correction factor of 1.06, and this multiplied by the uncorrected Birth Rate results in a Birth Rate of 16.4.

STILLBIRTHS.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>	<u>Total 1959.</u>
Legitimate	2	3	5	10
Illegitimate	3	1	4	-

The Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total births was 15.8 as compared with 19.7 for England and Wales.

INFANTILE DEATHS.

	<u>Legitimate:</u>		<u>Illegitimate:</u>		
	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
PERINATAL (Under one week)	4	1	-	1	6
NEO-NATAL (Under one month)	4	1	-	1	6
INFANTILE (Total under one year)	8	3	-	2	13
					(Total 1959 = 17)

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births :-

TOTAL 22.9 (Compared with 30.4 for 1959,
a reduction of 7.5)

Legitimate 21.1

Illegitimate 43.4

England and Wales - 21.7)

During the first month of life, the infant deaths showed a decrease of 8 as compared with the number in 1959.

The total deaths under one year also decreased by 4. The Infantile Mortality Rate thus becomes 22.9 compared with 30.4 in 1959, and compared with 21.7 for England and Wales.

The following Table shows the number of deaths of children under one year of age from 1891 to 1960. This happy improvement, which is not confined to Ramsgate, is largely due to our better knowledge of hygiene and cleanliness in the preparation of and handling of food. For the spread of this knowledge those engaged in child welfare work are mainly to be thanked.

	<u>Borough of Ramsgate.</u>		<u>England and Wales.</u>
	Average annual no. of deaths under 1 yr.	Average annual infantile mortality rate.	Average annual infantile mortality rate.
1891 - 1895	79	126	151
1896 - 1900	95	137	156
1901 - 1905	82	125	138
1906 - 1910	67	111	117
1911 - 1915	54	95	110
1916 - 1920	44	89	90
1921 - 1925	34	60	76
1926 - 1930	29	60	68
1931 - 1935	23	51	62
1936 - 1940	23	50	55
1941 - 1945	8	32	50
1946 - 1950	21	30	36
1951 - 1955	15	27	26
1956 - 1960	14	26	22

This table shows that a steady improvement continues to take place and that the infant deaths are being reduced in a most successful manner.

INFANTILE DEATHS.
TABLE SHOWING CAUSES AND AGE AT DEATH.

CAUSE.	WEEKS.												MONTHS.	TOTAL.
	Under 1.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.	4-5.	5-6.	6-7.	7-8.	8-9.	9-12.	
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculous diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convulsions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Congenital Malformations	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Premature Birth	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Injury at Birth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asphyxia, Atelectasis	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Congenital Debility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other causes	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOTAL	6	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	13

TOTAL DEATHS.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>	<u>1959.</u>
Total number of deaths from all causes and at all ages	272	261	533	493

TOTAL DEATH RATE.

Uncorrected rate per 1,000 of population	14.6
Corrected rate per 1,000 of population	12.5
England and Wales	11.5

The Death Rate shows an increase of 1.0 per 1,000 of population compared with 1959. A correction factor has been supplied by the Registrar General. The factor for this Authority is 0.86, and this multiplied by the uncorrected death rate, gives a corrected rate of 12.5 as compared with 11.5 for the previous year.

The births in the Borough exceeded the total deaths by 34.

During 1960 the number of deaths increased by 40 as compared with the previous year. As usual the preponderance of deaths occurred in persons over 65 years of age.

The Registrar General points out that the population of England and Wales has been increasing by an average of 180,000 a year since 1951. About 104 boys were born for every 100 girls, but the death rate for males was higher than that for females at all ages. At ages 0 - 4 years, there were 1053 males for every 1000 females, and at ages 30 - 34 years the numbers were about equal. At ages 60 - 64 years, there were 770 males for every 1000 females, and at ages 75 and over, there were nearly twice as many women as men.

The following table shows the causes of the total deaths in the Borough as given in the Registrar General's statistics:-

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Male.	Female.
1.	Tuberculosis - respiratory	3	2
2.	" - other	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8.	Measles	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	3
11.	" " lung, bronchus	15	3
12.	" " breast	-	5
13.	" " uterus	-	-
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic conditions	24	27
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1
16.	Diabetes	1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	27	45
18.	Coronary disease, angina	54	34
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	4	3
20.	Other heart disease	36	55
21.	Other circulatory diseases	19	17
22.	Influenza	-	1
23.	Pneumonia	8	10
24.	Bronchitis	26	3
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	3
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	3
27.	Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	2	2
28.	Nephritis, nephrosis	-	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, etc.	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	2	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	20	32
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	4	-
34.	All other accidents	9	4
35.	Suicide	1	4
36.	Homicide and operations of war	1	-
TOTAL		272	261

NUMBER OF DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX.

Age group.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Under 1 year	8	5	13
1 - 2 years	-	-	-
2 - 3 years	1	-	1
3 - 4 years	-	-	-
4 - 5 years	-	-	-
5 - 10 years	2	-	2
10 - 15 years	-	1	1
15 - 20 years	1	-	1
20 - 25 years	2	2	4
25 - 35 years	1	-	1
35 - 45 years	6	4	10
45 - 55 years	19	8	27
55 - 65 years	52	24	76
65 - 75 years	86	63	149
Over 75 years	94	154	248
TOTAL	272	261	533

The deaths from cardiac disease were 86 in 1960 compared with 84 in 1959. The cause of this disease still appears to be in doubt.

Other heart diseases numbered 91 as against 66 in 1959. Comparing the deaths from all forms of cardiac disease, it is found that in 1960 there were 186 deaths compared with 150 in 1959.

Cancer of the stomach decreased from 17 in 1959 to 9 in 1960, but cancer of the lung and bronchus increased by one. The total deaths from all forms of malignant disease was 83 in 1960 as against 89 in 1959.

One death was ascribed to Influenza but it must be remembered this disease is not notifiable. Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other chest complaints numbered 51 in 1960 as against 60 in 1959.

TREND OF MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL
CAUSES OF DEATH.

Year.	Cancer (all forms).	Vascular lesions.	Heart diseases.	Tuber- culosis.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.
1950	71	52	143	16	44
1951	88	92	157	17	54
1952	93	77	152	10	39
1953	76	60	123	11	30
1954	60	65	135	5	35
1955	78	50	121	5	29
1956	80	59	136	2	41
1957	87	54	131	6	41
1958	98	59	173	4	57
1959	89	59	150	2	53
1960	83	72	186	5	47

Percentage of total deaths in 1960	15.5	13.5	34.8	0.9	8.8
---	------	------	------	-----	-----

The Superintendent Registrar informs me that during 1960, of the total deaths of persons registered in Ramsgate, 62.5% were interred and 37.5% were cremated.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Five deaths were ascribed to this disease as compared with 2 in 1959.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no deaths due to childbirth in Ramsgate during 1960.

For the country as a whole, the Maternal Mortality Rate is provisionally given as 0.39 per 1,000 live births and stillbirths, as compared with 0.38 in 1959.

SECTION II.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The greater part of Ramsgate is situated on high ground with a chalky sub-soil, 17 miles from Canterbury and 72 miles from London.

There is a favourable sunshine rate with a low rainfall. While other parts of the country are experiencing rainy weather, this area frequently enjoys sunshine and dryness.

The prevailing winds are westerly, but when northerly or easterly winds prevail, the situation of the Borough affords considerable protection from them. The wide expanse of sands which extend on either side of the Harbour, provide walks and enjoyment for the visitors. The Harbour, with its three quarter mile of piers, is open to the public and encloses an area in the outer basin of 35 acres and 12 acres in the inner basin, provides a health giving walk with ever changing interests.

Employment in the Borough is provided by hotels, boarding houses and catering establishments, brewing, flour milling, manufacture of drugs and plastics, doll and stocking making, engineering, tool making and ship and yacht repairs.

Most of the manufactories are situated on the outskirts of the town, and as a consequence fog and atmospheric pollution are almost unknown.

SECTION III.

METEOROLOGY.

The principal part of the Meteorological Station is situated on the East Cliff and consists of a standard fenced enclosure containing the following instruments :-

Dry Bulb Thermometer	}	Mounted in a Stevenson Screen.
Wet Bulb Thermometer		
Maximum Thermometer		
Minimum Thermometer		

A Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder is set up on a platform on the roof of Albion House, and Kew Pattern Barometer, graduated in millibars, is kept in the Municipal Buildings.

Readings are taken daily at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. throughout the year and coded telegrams sent to the Air Ministry at these times.

During the summer season, an Information Board is maintained in the fenced enclosure giving details of sunshine, rainfall, and temperatures, together with the official forecast for the south eastern region. In addition, separate boards are maintained at the main sands, bathing station, East Cliff and West Cliff, giving comparative weekly totals for Ramsgate and other resorts.

The sunshine and rainfall figures for 1960 are as follows :-

SUNSHINE.

January	36.1	hours	Daily average	1.2	hours.
February	100.1	"	"	3.5	"
March	95.6	"	"	3.1	"
April	168.0	"	"	5.6	"
May	194.8	"	"	6.3	"
June	248.2	"	"	8.3	"
July	186.4	"	"	6.0	"
August	203.9	"	"	6.6	"
September	123.7	"	"	4.1	"
October	92.6	"	"	3.0	"
November	62.2	"	"	2.1	"
December	41.1	"	"	1.3	"

TOTAL

1,552.7

(Total for 1959 - 2,004 hours).

Most sunshine
recorded in
any one day.

Date.

Sunless
days.

January	6.4 hours	6th	14
February	9.0 "	8th	7
March	9.7 "	12th	8
April	13.2 "	27th	1
May	13.3 "	14th	4
June	14.9 "	20th	3
July	13.3 "	18th	-
August	13.5 "	4th	3
September	10.6 "	10th	5
October	7.7 "	13th	6
November	7.6 "	16th	8
December	6.7 "	2nd	17

RAINFALL.

Most recorded
in any one day.

January	3.32 inches	0.59 inches
February	1.30 "	0.24 "
March	1.47 "	0.48 "
April	0.91 "	0.54 "
May	2.39 "	0.82 "
June	1.96 "	0.75 "
July	2.32 "	0.34 "
August	1.94 "	0.63 "
September	3.03 "	1.00 "
October	6.81 "	0.82 "
November	3.72 "	0.72 "
December	3.19 "	0.45 "

TOTAL 32.36 " (Total for 1959 - 24.83 inches).

Snow, hail or sleet fell on 16 days during the year.

SECTION IV.
-----GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
IN THE AREA.LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Samples of water, ice cream and other pathological specimens may be sent to the nearest Public Health Laboratory, situated at Preston Hall, Maidstone, which is under the direction of Dr. A.L.Furniss.

Examinations of pathological specimens are also carried out at the laboratories in the Ramsgate and Margate General Hospitals by Dr. H.Sterndale.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The provision of an ambulance service is the responsibility of the Kent County Council. Two ambulances are stationed at the Health Centre and are controlled from the Divisional Headquarters at Broadstairs.

MEDICAL COMFORTS.

Medical comforts such as bath chairs, bed rests etc. can be hired from the St.John Ambulance Corps, St.Pauls Hall, Sussex Street, for a small weekly hire charge. The depot is open daily between 3.30 - 4.30 p.m.

MORTUARY.

The Municipal Mortuary, in the grounds of the Police Station, has continued to function. The number of bodies admitted was 78, all of which had post mortems carried out.

The services of the mortuary attendants of the Ramsgate General Hospital are used on a part-time basis, and this arrangement continued to work satisfactorily.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

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

Maternity and Child Welfare.At Health Centre.

Infant Clinics Mon. Wed. 2-4 p.m.
 Ante-Natal " -

At Broad Street.

Tues. Thurs. 2 - 4 p.m.
 2nd Wed. 2 p.m.

School Health Service.

Minor Ailments	Mon. Wed. 9.30 a.m.
Dental Clinics	By appointment.
Orthopaedic Clinics	do.
Ophthalmic Clinics	Tues. 9 - 11 a.m.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC.

This Clinic is now in its sixth year and is held at Hut C, Margate General Hospital.

Dr. Mary Cagney, the Medical Officer in charge of the clinic informs me that a total of 182 new patients and 32 transferred patients attended during 1960, 61 of the total patients coming from Ramsgate. Since the Clinic was opened, over 1,000 women have attended and obtained help and advice. The reasons given for attendance are chiefly (1) the planning of a family; (2) health, i.e. some definite medical or surgical complaint; (3) pre-marital advice, and (4) sub-fertility.

Attendances at the clinic totalled 773 and it was felt that these justified the weekly session now being held.

In Ceylon it is estimated that the population will double in 30 years. The population is increasing each year at the rate of 1 million in Japan, 5 millions in India, and probably 10 millions in China. If we are to prevent famine, we shall have to increase food supplies or reduce fertility.

At the annual meeting of the British Medical Association in 1959, it was stated that the world population increased by 47 millions in 1958; it will have doubled by the end of the century, and 1,000 years hence, if the present rate of increase is maintained, there will be one person for every square yard of the earth's surface. Food production increases by little more than 1% per annum with the prospects of a diminution in the rate of increase. Population increases by more than 1.5% per annum, with every reason to expect increases in the rate.

According to the World Health Organisation, 1,800 million people are even now insufficiently nourished and a report states that the standard of living of under developed countries cannot be raised or even maintained unless the rate of births is controlled.

HOSPITALS.

The Secretary of the Isle of Thanet Hospital Management Committee informs me that the number of beds available in the Hospitals within the Borough on 31st December 1960 was as follows:-

Ramsgate General Hospital.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Male or Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
General Medicine	7	2	-	9
General Surgery	16	9	-	25
Ear, Nose and Throat	2	1	-	3
Orthopaedic Surgery	4	3	-	7
Gynaecology	-	12	-	12
Obstetrics	-	13	-	13
Private Wards:-				
Section 4	-	-	5	5
Section 5	-	-	4	4
Totals	29	40	9	78

Haine Hospital.

Infectious Diseases	-	-	50	50
Chronic Sick	13	13	-	26
Dermatology	8	8	-	16
Totals	21	21	50	92

The total of 78 beds available at the Ramsgate General Hospital is a temporary reduction due to the closure of a ward for structural alterations to accommodate obstetric cases from Margate, and as from 26th February 1960, the number of obstetric beds was increased to 28, making the total bed complement to 93.

It is proposed to erect a maternity unit at Margate General Hospital to serve the whole of Thanet and when this is completed it will free the obstetric and gynaecological beds at Ramsgate General Hospital for the use of other patients, and the bed complement will then be re-allocated.

Mr. R.A.G.White, Secretary of the Ramsgate Hospital, informs me that the following patients were dealt with :-

At Ramsgate General Hospital.

		<u>1960.</u>	<u>1959.</u>
In-Patients :-	Maternity	773	404
	Others	2,058	2,047
Out Patients:-	Casualty Department	7,283	7,378
Special Departments:-			
	Medical	392	379
	Surgical	1,366	1,344
	Gynaecological	140	62
	Ophthalmic	573	616
	Paediatric	115	110
	Aural	699	775
	Rheumatism	96	89
	Ante-natal	384	320
	Post-natal	325	265
	Dermatological	354	354
	Mental illness	205	184
	Orthopaedic	1,660	1,696
	Dental	93	90
	Physical medicine	290	309
	Diseases of chest	180	252
	Radiotherapy	127	157

The closure of the maternity department at Margate Hospital on 26th February 1960 and the transfer of the beds to Ramsgate Hospital accounts for the increased admissions to the maternity department.

The number of units of work (examinations and/or treatment) performed in the Radiological and Physiotherapy Departments was :-

Radiological	17,261	17,218
Physiotherapy	26,990	25,095

Individual patients' requests involving work in Pathological Department :-

8,879	8,748
-------	-------

Haine Hospital.

Number of patients admitted during 1960 :-

Infectious cases	297
Chronic sick	73
Dermatological	148
Medical	86

NURSING HOMES. PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, PART IV.

The registration and supervision of Nursing Homes is the responsibility of the Local Authority.

At the end of the year there were two homes on the register, providing beds for medical patients only ;-

21 Vale Square and annexe	60 beds.
4 Clifton Lawn (Not at present in use)	9 beds.

The Bon Secours Nursing Home, a charitable institution with 30 beds, is exempt from registration.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47.
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

These two Acts give authority to secure necessary care and attention for persons who :-

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged and infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

Application to the Court for the removal of one elderly person coming within one of the above categories was made and the patient was admitted to a Kent County Council Home. One other elderly person volunteered to be admitted to a suitable institution, and enquiries were made by the Department into the circumstances of six other elderly persons.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 50.

The Local Authority were not called upon to bury any person under the provisions of this Act during 1960.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Twenty three medical examinations of Corporation employees were carried out for the purposes of the superannuation scheme. In addition, enquiries were made into the prolonged illness of one other employee on behalf of the Council.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Mrs Bartlett, the District Domestic Help Organiser, informs me that the following cases were dealt with during 1960 :-

Confinements provided with help	42
Tubercular patients	9
Aged persons	445
Others	63
Evening cases	22
Family Help	9
Resident helps provided	3

593

Application for the services of a Domestic Help should be made to the District Organiser, Health Centre, Newington Road, Ramsgate. (Telephone Thanet 53698). The number of helpers employed was 51, of which 30 were employed on a part-time basis and 21 full-time.

HOME NURSING.

There are four District Nurses in the area, all of whom are provided by the Kent County Council :-

Telephone.

Miss E.Mean, S.R.N., S.C.M. 61 Melbourne Avenue	Thanet 52601
Mrs Reed, S.R.N. 16 Cox's Lane	" 53454
Mrs P.Howland, S.R.N. 77 Southwood Gardens	" 51655
Mr. A.Ottaway, S.R.N., Q.N. 22 Princes Avenue	" 53286

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Again, this service is provided by the Kent County Council, and the Midwives employed in the Borough are as follows :-

Mrs J.J.Green, S.C.M. 139 Hereson Road	Thanet 52974
Miss A.Doyer, S.R.N., S.C.M. The Bungalow, Haine Road.	" 89309
Mrs D.K.Harvey, S.R.N., S.C.M. 1 Princess Margaret Avenue	" 51781
Miss Jones, S.C.M. 6, Paragon	" 51532

SECTION V.
-----SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.WATER SUPPLY.

Water is supplied by the Thanet Water Board, and there has been no change in the source of supply. Normally this is adequate for all needs, but should the necessity arise, the supply can be augmented from other sources within the area served by the Board.

Water is drawn from the deep chalk strata, and, as is to be expected with such waters, samples show this to be of high organic purity with a high figure of total hardness.

Samples are taken at frequent intervals and are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston Hall, Maidstone, for bacteriological examination. In all, 48 samples were taken during the year, and were reported as being satisfactory. Samples are taken both before and after chlorination, that is from the pumping station at Whitehall and from various points in the town, usually selected from a domestic supply.

Four samples were taken for chemical analysis and the following is a copy of the report of the analysis of a sample taken in December, 1960 :-

Parts per million.

Appearance	Clear and bright.
Odour	None.
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 80°F	0.12
Nitrites	Not found
Nitrogen as nitrates	10.5
Chlorine as chlorides equal to sodium chloride	115
Hardness, total	312
Hardness, permanent	74
Hardness, temporary	238
Total solid matter	485
pH value	7.2
Microscopic examination	A few mineral fragments.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Borough Engineer reports that work on the construction of a by-pass sewer between Whitehall Road and Ellington Road will be completed in the spring of 1961.

When this comes into operation, the by-pass will relieve the existing sewers in the low lying parts of the town and should do much to minimise the risk of flooding in these areas during heavy rainstorms.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The disposal of all refuse continues to be dealt with at the controlled tip at Sandwich Road on land leased for the purpose. During 1960, it is estimated that a total of 65,000 cubic yards of house refuse and trade refuse was collected and disposed of by this means.

A third Fore and Aft Collecting vehicle was brought into service in the autumn in place of two small side loading freighters.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

During 1960 there were no alterations to the system of street sweeping and cleansing, which employs the gang system with electric orderly trucks in the residential areas and individual beat sweepers in the business and sea front area. Both methods are augmented by a mechanical road sweeping vehicle and two gully emptiers. One gully emptier is fitted with street washing equipment.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There are no rivers or streams within the Borough.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

With the exception of the Manston and Cliffsend areas all the houses are connected to the sewerage system. When the new sewerage system comes into force, every house in the Borough will be connected to the water carriage system.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The Public Health Inspectors paid 5,777 visits. Information about their work, including lists of notices together with the results of these notices is to be found in the report of the Senior Public Health Inspector which follows.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The Public Health Inspectors are responsible for the administration of the Shops Act in its entirety. Further information concerning this is to be found in the report of the Senior Public Health Inspector.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The number of sites for caravans or tents and the accommodation available, is as follows :-

Nethercourt Farm Road	51
Pegwell Lodge	70
Cliffsend, Foads Lane	50
Cliffsend, Sportsman	10
Manston, Preston Farm Road	80
College Road	18

Planning consent has been given for a small site to accommodate 6 caravans on land adjoining Courtstairs Hotel, this is intended for use only as an overflow for visitors to the hotel, and has not yet come into use.

Tents are not encouraged on any of these sites, these being reserved for bone fide mobile trailer caravans. Accommodation for 42 caravans or tents is available on a Corporation site at Nethercourt Park, and at the height of the holiday season, there is provision for overflow at King George VI Memorial Park.

The Caravan Site and Control of Development Act 1960, which became operative on 29th August 1960, gives the Local Authority power to alter the conditions attached to the licence of the site holder.

It is stated that there are 3,664 caravan sites in England, an increase of 174 since 1959, of which Kent has 153 sites.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

There is very little smoke producing industry in the town. Steam raising plants are largely oil fired, and those that do use solid fuel give very little trouble. Any atmospheric pollution there is, is largely confined to domestic smoke, and with our fortunate situation, dilution and dispersal is so great that pollution is infinitesimal.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

The following table shows the number on the register at 31st December 1960:-

<u>(i) Inspections.</u>	<u>Number of premises.</u>	<u>Number of: Inspections. Written notices.</u>
Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4,6 are enforced by Local Authority	40	15 -
Factories not included above in which Sec.7 is enforced by Local Authority	170	25 1
Other premises	42	3 -
TOTAL	252	43 1

(ii) Defects.

	No. of cases in which defects were:				
	Found. Remedied.		Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	Prosecutions.
Sanitary accommodation	2	2	-	1	-
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	1	1	-	-	-

Fifty seven outworkers were registered, all of them being engaged in the making of wearing apparel.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

The Marina Swimming Pool is the only one open to the public. This is an open air pool on the east side of the town, 250 feet by 90 feet and holding 860,000 gallons. The pool is filled with sea water at the beginning of the season, and 'topping up' water is added as necessary. Cleanliness and purity are maintained by continuous filtration and chlorination.

Chlorine is added during circulation at approximately one part per million, colorimetric tests at one of the inlets gave a reading of 0.8 parts per million, and tests taken at various parts of the bath indicated that the chlorine was being well distributed but was not being maintained at the recommended level of 0.2 to 0.5 parts per million. In spite of this, samples taken for bacteriological examination were all satisfactory.

The pH value was maintained at from 8.4 to 8.6 during the season. The pH scale is used to indicate the degree of acidity or alkalinity of the water, 7 being neutral, and figures above 7 indicate alkalinity. It is advisable in swimming pool water to maintain a certain degree of alkalinity, and readings of a little over 8 can be considered as satisfactory.

Two other pools were examined during the season, one at St. Lawrence College and one in Southwood Road, neither of these are open to the public, but are used by the schools and in both cases the water was found to be satisfactory.

There are 3 slipper baths for the use of the public. One bath, reserved for males, is situated in the Charlotte Court conveniences, and two baths for the use of females in the Paragon conveniences. These are all available during the season and can also be used during the winter by arrangement.

There are also 4 showers situated in the Pier Yard conveniences available throughout the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Six Marine Stores are registered under the Public Health (Amendment) Act 1907, and of these two, both dealing in rags and bones, are registered as offensive trades under the Public Health Act 1936.

FISH FRYERS.

Twenty one Fish Fryers are registered under the Food and Drugs Act. Frequent inspections were carried out and no contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations were observed.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951.

Five premises are licensed as Pet Shops under the provisions of this Act. These are visited regularly to ensure that animals are being kept under proper conditions.

SECTION VI.

H O U S I N G.CLEARANCE AREAS.

At the end of 1959, three areas were left incomplete; (i) the Plains of Waterloo area, now a Compulsory Purchase Order, was still standing at the end of 1960 mainly because of difficulty in reaching agreement for purchase. (ii) The Cavendish Place Order, which was confirmed at the end of 1959, was dealt with, the tenants re-housed and the site cleared; and (iii) the Montefiore Cottages Order confirmed in January 1960 was also dealt with, the tenants re-housed and the site cleared, all this making a total of 30 houses demolished as a result of Clearance Order procedure.

Two Orders have been declared during 1960, both to be dealt with as Compulsory Purchase Orders :-

- (i) Turher Street Compulsory Purchase Order -
Nos. 20 - 28 Turner Street, 2/4 Brunswick Street.

This is a small area of six houses, all considered to be unfit and a Public Inquiry was held on 5th July 1960. Later the Compulsory Purchase Order was confirmed with some modification. Nos. 20 to 28 Turner Street were considered to be unfit and the Council was directed to make well maintained payments in the case of four of these houses, No.22 being excluded. No. 2/4 Brunswick Street was considered not to be so unfit as to be included in a Clearance Area but it was included in the Compulsory Purchase Order as 'grey' property.

- (ii) A further Clearance Area, Elizabeth Road, comprising 14 houses was declared during the year, and it was decided to proceed by way of a Compulsory Purchase Order. A Public Inquiry was held towards the end of the year and the Minister's decision is awaited.

Consideration was also given to a small area in Staffordshire Street comprising 9 houses, but it was decided to defer this until the whole area could be dealt with as a redevelopment scheme.

Demolition Orders have been made in respect of four houses, these had not been demolished at the end of the year and four other houses have been closed, demolition in these cases being impracticable.

Four Closing Orders have been made in respect of Underground Rooms, one of these has been rescinded, the owner having carried out works to make the rooms fit. Four other Closing Orders have been rescinded, three in respect of houses and one in respect of Underground Rooms, in each case the owner has carried out the necessary works.

The following Table repeats the information given in quarterly returns to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government:-

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

<u>In Clearance areas.</u>	<u>Houses demolished.</u>	<u>Displaced:</u> <u>Persons. Families.</u>	
(i) Houses unfit for human habitation	34	77	26
(ii) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	-	-	-
(iii) Houses on land acquired under Sect.43(2) Housing Act 1957	-	-	-
<u>Not in Clearance Areas.</u>			
(iv) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sect.17(1) Housing Act 1957	11	22	10

B. UNFIT HOUSES. CLOSED.

	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Displaced:</u> <u>Persons. Families.</u>	
(v) Under Sects. 16(4) and 35(1) Housing Act 1957	5	3	1
(vi) Under Sects. 17(3) and 26 Housing Act 1957	-	-	-
(vii) Partsof buildings closed under Sect.18 Housing Act	6	10	3

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES
IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED.

	<u>By owner.</u>	<u>By Local Authority.</u>
(viii) After informal action by Local Authority	130	-
(ix) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	5	-
(b) Sects. 9 and 16 Housing Act	2	-
(x) Under Sect.24 Housing Act 1957	-	-

HOUSING APPLICATIONS.

A total of 227 applications were received during 1960.
At the end of the year there were 1,000 on the housing register.

ALLOCATION OF ACCOMMODATION.

The number of families and persons accommodated by the
Housing Committee during the year, including transfers of tenancies,
was as follows :-

	<u>Houses.</u>	<u>Families.</u>	<u>Persons.</u>
Council houses	73	74	324
Pre-fab Bungalows	18	18	41
Flats	49	49	123
Old Persons Bungalows	4	4	12
	144	145	500

The number of properties controlled by the Council at
the end of the year was :-

Pre-war schemes	583
Post-war schemes :-	
Traditional houses	864
Pre-fab bungalows	199
Traditional flats	266
Old persons bungalows	31
Houses purchased by Council	106
Corporation properties	22

2,071

SECTION VII.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.STATISTICS.

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

Disease.	Deaths.	Admitted to hospital.	Over												
			0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65.	TOTAL.	
Poliomyelitis:															
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Scarlet Fever	-	33	-	-	1	5	7	18	2	2	1	-	-	36	
Whooping Cough	-	-	10	12	14	9	14	52	-	-	-	-	-	111	
Measles	-	-	1	-	4	-	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	20	
Dysentery	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	1	1	3	-	-	10	
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	4	
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	

DIPHTHERIA.

No cases of this disease have been notified in the Borough for the past 13 years, and this is largely due to immunisation against the complaint. Every child should have this protection carried out before its first birthday and further protective doses given every five years up to the age of 15 or 16. Neglect of these precautions even on a moderate scale might readily re-awaken the disease amongst the unprotected children. The Ministry of Health estimate that at least 75% of all children born each year should be immunised if this infection is to remain dormant.

Of the total children in the Borough aged 15 years and under, 6,951 have been immunised, but the percentage of children born in 1959 and immunised remains too low, as only 55.6% of these have been protected.

WHOOPING COUGH.

111 cases were notified during the year. Immunisation against the disease was begun in 1957 by the County Authority and I am informed that 401 children received protection during the year.

MEASLES.

Only 20 cases were notified.

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION.

Many years have elapsed since a case of this disease occurred in Ramsgate. It is prevented by vaccination and when a case does occur, its spread is prevented or localised by vaccination and supervision of all contacts.

A total of 366 persons were vaccinated in Ramsgate during 1960. Some of these were persons going abroad who had to be vaccinated to conform with the regulations. In addition, 24 were re-vaccinated.

ASSISTANCE IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF SMALLPOX.

A panel of doctors is available to visit suspected cases of the disease and to assist in the diagnosis.

Further help by bacteriological methods is also available. Pus, blood serum or the scabs or crusts taken from the pustules or spots and sent to Colindale Laboratories, will be diagnosed within 2 to 72 hours depending on the quality and quantity of the specimens sent.

POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

No cases were notified in Ramsgate during 1960.

A report from the Ministry of Health discloses that until 1947 this disease was sporadic, not epidemic, in England and Wales, but in that year it abruptly assumed epidemic proportions and 7,000 cases were notified. In the following year, a smaller epidemic took place. In the years 1949 and 1950, a larger outbreak occurred. Latterly there has been a tendency for years of high incidence to alternate with years of low incidence. Males are more frequently affected than females, but the latter show paralysis more frequently than the males. In both sexes, paralysis is high in the first years of life and thereafter it decreases considerably.

The following table gives the numbers of persons resident in the Borough who received injections during the year :-

<u>Year of birth.</u>	<u>Number given:</u>	
	<u>Two injections.</u>	<u>Three injections.</u>
1960	61	4
1959	261	153
1958	45	187
1957	17	75
1956	5	41
1955	8	47
1954	10	41
1953	7	56
1952	11	65
1951	11	61
1950	6	52
1949	8	59
1948	4	65
1947	6	65
1946	5	58
1945	11	57
1944	11	51
1943	13	55
1933-1942	200	611
Before 1933	510	259
Others	115	151
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1325	2213
	<hr/>	<hr/>

By the end of March 1960, nearly 13,200,000 in Great Britain had received two injections against this disease and 9,400,000 of them had the course of three injections. The extension of vaccination to cover all persons under 40 years of age had so far met with little response.

FOOD POISONING.

No cases occurred during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

36 cases were notified, 33 of which were removed to Haine Hospital.

SONNE DYSENTERY.

Ten cases of this disease were notified during 1960. The cases occurred in the early part of the year and the disease was not confined to any particular locality of the town, nor was it confined to any special age group.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Formal notifications in respect of 15 respiratory and one non-respiratory cases were received. In addition, 19 cases were brought to the notice of the Department from the following sources :-

	<u>Respiratory.</u>	<u>Non-respiratory.</u>
Transferred from other areas	16	2
Restored to register	1	-

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

Age group.	<u>NEW CASES.</u>				<u>DEATHS.</u>			
	<u>Respiratory.</u>		<u>Non-resp.</u>		<u>Respiratory.</u>		<u>Non-resp.</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 - 65	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
Over 65	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-
TOTAL	8	7	-	1	3	2	-	-

The number of cases remaining on the Tuberculosis Register at 31st December 1960 was :-

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Respiratory	133	130	263
Non-respiratory	15	16	31
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	148	146	294
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The deaths of Ramsgate residents from Tuberculosis are shown in ten year periods since 1900 :-

	<u>Average number of deaths per annum.</u>
1900 - 1910	47
1911 - 1920	39
1921 - 1930	34
1931 - 1940	24
1941 - 1950	17
1951 - 1960	4

This improvement, gradual in the early years but more rapid latterly, appears to be due to three factors :-

- (a) Modern drugs
- (b) Advances in surgical methods
- (c) Protection conferred by B.C.G. Vaccination.

If neglected this can be a serious and deadly disease, but if handled properly it is no longer a sentence of death for the patient. It is estimated that there are more than a quarter of a million suffering from this disease in Great Britain.

In Ramsgate, 294 cases were on the register at the end of the year, this shows a decrease of 7 compared with the end of 1959. The names of 29 patients were removed from the register as having recovered and 7 who had removed to other areas.

In England and Wales, figures supplied by the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health show that in 1953 there were 44,000 notifications received and in 1960 only 23,990.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

This service did not visit Ramsgate during 1960.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

Dr. R.H.Andrews, Physician in charge of the Chest Clinic informs me that during the year 16 sessions were held at which 117 B.C.G. vaccinations were carried out.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

A special clinic for the treatment of these diseases is held at Margate General Hospital. The days and times of the clinics are :-

Friday: Females	10 a.m. - 11 a.m.
Males	11 a.m. - 12 noon.

A total of 38 patients from Ramsgate attended as compared with 45 the previous year.

SECTION VIII.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

I am indebted to the Public Health Inspectors for the following information :-

MILK.

All milk sold by retail for human consumption is sold under one or other of the Special Designations. Milk is being pasteurised by the H.T.S.T. method, and one plant only has been in operation during the year.

LICENCES.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960, which came into force on 1st October 1960, makes certain amendments to the provisions regarding licences. It is no longer necessary to issue separate licences for each designation, and the introduction of a composite licence is a welcome reform. Administratively the introduction of a quinquennial licence has advantages and should represent a small economy, but there is much to be said for the annual review which must of necessity go with the issue of annual licences.

By the end of the year, 105 applications had been received under the new Regulations for licences to retail pre-packed milk.

EXAMINATION AND TESTING.

The methylene blue test is a colour reduction test used to indicate the cleanliness and keeping quality of the milk, and the phosphatase test is used to check the efficiency of the pasteurising process. Phosphatase is a natural enzyme in milk which is reduced by the application of heat. Samples are checked in the laboratory by colorimetric methods, and where the reading falls below 2.3 blue units it is known that pasteurisation has been effective. Neither of these tests is applicable to sterilised milk. For this class of milk the turbidity test is used, which if satisfied, indicates that the milk has been properly sterilised. All samples taken during the year satisfied the required tests.

Samples are taken indiscriminately from roundsmen, distributors and dairies in order to keep a check on the milk at all stages in the chain of distribution. Samples were also taken directly from the schools and the Education Authority was notified of the results. In all 186 visits have been made to dairies and distributors' premises, excluding those visits made for the sole purpose of taking samples.

ADULTERATION.

Forty six samples (45 formal, 1 informal) were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act. These were 41 samples of pasteurised milk, 3 channel islands and 2 sterilised milk. All samples were genuine.

QUALITY.

The compositional quality of milk is being maintained at a high standard, the slight fall in fat content recorded last year has been corrected. The average composition of milk over a period of 4 years is set out below :-

	1960.	1959.	1958.	1957.
Fats	3.78	3.71	3.79	3.85
Non fatty solids	8.76	8.78	8.69	8.91
TOTAL	12.54	12.49	12.48	12.76

The presumptive standard laid down by the Sale of Milk Regulations is 3 per cent milk fat and 8.5 per cent solids not fat.

ICE CREAM.(a) Cleanliness.

Thirty eight samples of ice cream were taken for biochemical examination and submitted for the methylene blue test with results as follows :-

Grade I	27
Grade II	5
Grade III	6

Five of the Grade III samples were of local production, and after investigation into causes, subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

(b) Standard,

Five samples of ice cream were taken and submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst. These were found to comply with the standards prescribed by the Foods Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations 1959. All these samples were of "Dairy" ice cream.

The greater part of ice cream sold is pre-packed, indeed the sale of loose ice cream from bulk in shops where a mixed trade is carried on is not encouraged. Ice cream from bulk is sold from the ice cream parlours and there is a flourishing trade in 'soft' ice cream which is dispensed direct from the freezer.

FOOD PREMISES.(a) Restaurants.

The number of restaurants and cafes is 95, and there are also 53 snack bars. Hotels providing meals for residents and non-residents number 21.

(b) Bakehouses.

At the end of the year there were 23 bakehouses on the register. None of these were underground bakehouses. Thirty visits were made to them.

(c) Preserved Foods.

Fifty five premises are registered under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, to prepare various types of preserved foods, as follows :-

Preparation of sausages,	
cooked and pickled meats	34
Preparation of cooked meats only	7
Bacon smoking ham curing	1
Fish curing and smoking	2
Cooking and preparation of shellfish	2
Manufacture of pickles	2
Manufacture of sugar confectionery	7

All of these were periodically inspected and found to be satisfactory.

(d) Fish Frying.

Twenty one premises are registered.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS.

There is now no slaughtering carried on in the Borough.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED.

A total of 9 tons 9 cwt. 2 qrs. 26 lbs. of unsound meat and various tinned goods etc. was surrendered.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955. ADULTERATION.

One hundred and nine samples (49 formal and 60 informal) were taken by the Public Health Inspectors and submitted for analysis to the Public Analyst :-

	Description.	Formal.	Informal.
	Meat Pie	1	-
*	Milk	40	1
*	Channel island milk	3	-
*	Sterilised milk	2	-
*	Sausage meat	3	2
*	Egg Flip	-	1
*	Fruit squash	-	3
*	Dates	-	1
*	Fish paste	-	1
	Meat pudding	-	1
*	Lemon curd	-	2
*	Jam	-	1
	Chocolate	-	1
	Bread	-	1
*	Cream	-	4
	Coffee	-	4
	Tinned fish	-	1
*	Custard powder	-	2
	Ice cream	-	5
	Ready mix ice cream	-	1
	Minced beef	-	1
	Confectionery	-	3
	Brandy snaps	-	1
*	Picalilli	-	1
	Ground almonds	-	4
	Rice pudding	-	2
	Steak	-	1
*	Tomato ketchup	-	1
	Tea	-	1
*	Sauce	-	1
*	Mincemeat	-	2
*	Pancake mixture	-	1
*	Instant mashed potato	-	1
*	Icing mix	-	1
	Biscuits	-	1
*	Marshmallow creams	-	1
*	Candied peel	-	1
*	Butter	-	1
*	Risotto	-	1
*	Blancmange powder	-	1
	Sugar	-	1

The samples marked * were examined for the presence of preservatives.

SHELLFISH.

Frequent visits have been made to the premises used for the preparation of shellfish and to the stalls where they are sold. Stalls in the Pier Yard consist of covered barrows which are taken away at the close of each day. Stall holders have the use of washing facilities which consists of sink and wash basin with hot and cold water in a small washroom nearby.

The Pegwell Bay (Shellfish) Regulations prohibit the sale of cockles gathered in that area unless and until they have been sterilised by steam under pressure for six minutes. Cockles are not being collected there for sale and no contraventions have been observed. All cockles sold in the district are brought in from other areas under guarantee of sterilisation. Mussels and whelks are usually collected locally and are cooked on the vendors own premises, but during the holiday season it is often necessary to augment local supplies by importation from other areas.

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION, 1960.
-----Amount of shipping entering the port.

Ships from:	Number.	Tonnage.	No. inspected by:		No. reported as having had during voyage infectious disease on board.
			MOH.	P.H.I.	
Foreign ports	714	78,842	-	13	-
Coastwise	964	18,080	-	-	-
Total	1,678	96,922	-	13	-

Character of shipping and trade.

Passenger traffic:

No. of passengers inwards	13,966
No. of passengers outwards	11,648

Cargo traffic:

Principal imports - Motor vehicles, timber.

A separate yearly report has been submitted to the Ministry of Health in which was set out details of all health services available for the port. There have been no changes in any of these arrangements during the year 1960.

PUBLIC HEALTH (AIRCRAFT) REGULATIONS, 1952.

No action was found necessary under these Regulations, which deal with all matters of health in the case of passengers or crew arriving from abroad or from infected areas.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is required that an appraisal of the year's working be made at the expiration of each annual period and therefore I submit my report of the work of the Public Health Inspectors during 1960.

The report is self explanatory, comment is made as occasion demands, and further reference here is unnecessary.

There has been one change in staff during the year, Mr. D.O.Knight left on 29th February 1960, having accepted an appointment with Sevenoaks R.D., and ultimately was replaced by Mr. F.A.Sadler.

I have to express my appreciation of the co-operation and support from my fellow officers and members of the staff, and in particular from the Medical Officer of Health and the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee.

I am,

Mr.Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C.H.WELLER,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING.

Work on the 'slum' clearance programme is proceeding though still somewhat slowly. The Turner Street area, on which action was commenced in 1959, was the subject of a Public Inquiry in July; in this case it had been decided to proceed by Compulsory Purchase Order. This Order was confirmed by the Ministry with modifications, i.e. Nos. 2/4 Brunswick Street, which had been made into one house, was considered to be unfit but not so unfit that it could properly be included in a Clearance Area.

A new Clearance Area, Nos. 1 to 31 Elizabeth Road was declared during the year and again it was decided to proceed by Compulsory Purchase Order. A Public Inquiry was held in December and the result is awaited. A small area of 9 houses in Staffordshire Street was also considered but this was deferred until it could be included in a comprehensive development scheme.

Eight houses have been dealt with as individual unfit houses, i.e. four demolition orders and four closing orders where demolition was considered to be impracticable. Four basement dwellings have been closed. Four closing orders have been determined, three in respect of dwelling houses, and one in respect of a basement dwelling. In each case the owner has carried out work necessary to make the house fit for habitation.

RENT ACT, 1957.

Five applications for certificates of disrepair have been received, each of these has been granted. Since the Rent Act came into force, a total of 63 certificates have been granted, 10 have been cancelled, leaving 53 still in force.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

Applications for improvement grants are dealt with by the Borough Engineer. In order to avoid the possibility of grants being made in unsuitable cases, such as where the property is likely to be included in a Clearance area, all applications are referred to this Department for a report. The number of applications for Standard Grants is steadily rising, these are much more popular than Discretionary Grants, probably because the requirements are less stringent. It is noted that the majority of applications are in respect of owner-occupied properties, it is rare indeed for an owner to apply for grant to assist in providing standard amenities for his tenant. During the year 57 applications for Standard Grants and 8 applications for Discretionary Grants have been approved.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS.

Regular and frequent inspections of food premises are carried out in an endeavour to maintain the high standard of hygiene expected where catering for the visitor is so important. Food traders and caterers are human, faults do come to light from time to time, these are more likely to be due to ignorance or carelessness than a deliberate flouting of the Regulations, and are usually corrected when attention is drawn to them. In general, food traders and caterers are co-operative and respond to persuasion, thus it has not been found necessary to institute any proceedings under this head during the year.

PROSECUTIONS.

One prosecution was taken under the Food and Drugs Act during the year. This concerned a meat pie in which the meat was found to be unsound and which was alleged to have caused illness. The defendants pleaded guilty and on conviction were fined £10 and costs.

Seven other offences concerning foodstuffs were reported to the Health Committee during the year. These included foreign bodies in food, mould, cream cake in which the filling was not cream, and a milk bottle with cement inside. In considering the facts of each case, the Committee decided that letters of caution should be sent.

SHELLFISH.

The sale of shellfish from stalls continues as in the past. These stalls consist of hand barrows with flat tops on which is a superstructure supporting a canopy. Shellfish already cooked, and jellied eels, are served on small plates and consumed by the purchaser on the spot. Washing facilities with a sink and wash hand basin together with hot and cold water are provided in a nearby kiosk for the exclusive use of the stall holders. Although these stalls are kept as clean as circumstances permit, I am sure there are better means of dispensing shellfish to the public for immediate consumption. Purpose made trailers enclosed and properly equipped for the trade are available and would be preferable to these vehicles.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1960.

There is very little smoke producing industry in the area, and consequently very little trouble from industrial smoke. The situation of the town is such that domestic smoke is negligible, dispersal and dilution being so rapid that nuisance rarely arises.

Many of the steam raising plants have been converted to oil firing, this is not without its problems such as the emission of invisible gases, and occasionally oily soot which can be particularly troublesome.

CAMPING SITES.

There are no residential sites within the Borough. The six licensed sites are restricted to the holiday season only. These cater for caravan holidays, and although moveable, these caravans are stationed almost permanently on the sites, remaining unoccupied during the winter season. An additional small site has been established and licensed during the year, this is in conjunction with an hotel and is intended to deal only with overflow from the hotel.

The Caravan Sites Control and Development Act came into force towards the end of the year, and this has meant a complete review of existing sites and site licences, together with the re-modelling of conditions in order to conform to the model standards.

Although there is some provision in the privately owned sites for the itinerant caravanner, this is inadequate to meet the demand and the Corporation has set aside a portion of Nethercourt for this purpose and for those who camp in tents, with provision for overflow in the peak period at King George VI Memorial Park.

SHOPS ACT.

Four hundred and fifty visits were paid to shops during the year. These visits were concerned with hours of closing, Sunday trading and the health and comfort of shop workers.

Of necessity many of these visits are made outside normal office hours, and it has been found that during the off season, there is a tendency for shopkeepers to ignore the restrictions on hours of closing and Sunday trading, this is particularly marked immediately after the holiday season. This may be due to some uncertainty of the timing of the seasonal concessions, which give so much more freedom. Usually it is only necessary to direct the shopkeeper's attention to the offence when committed, and most are willing to keep within the law.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

The Noise Abatement Act came into force towards the end of the year. This Act provides that noise or vibration which is a nuisance shall be a statutory nuisance, and as such can be dealt with under the procedure laid down in the Public Health Act. Certain provisions also deal with noise from loudspeakers. Three complaints of noise had been received by the end of the year and investigation into these was proceeding.

CINEMAS, THEATRES, DANCE HALLS.

The places of amusement for public music and/or dancing in the Borough number 89, and may be classified as follows :-

Cinemas	2
Theatres	3
Halls	11
Hotels, Public Houses	60
Restaurants	7
Miscellaneous	6

Twelve visits of inspection were made and conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

COMPLAINTS.

The number of complaints from all sources was 606. These are attended to as quickly as possible, and the bona-fide complainant can be sure of receiving prompt and sympathetic consideration.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

During the general observations kept upon shops for other purposes, note is also taken of the marking of produce as is required by the Merchandise Marks Act. No contraventions on this score have been observed.

NOTICES SERVED.

Preliminary notices served or letters written	187
Nuisances abated on verbal instructions	130
Work carried out voluntarily	96
Statutory notices served	17

INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

A tabulated list of inspections and visits is given hereunder :-

Public Health Act:

Inspections	242
Re-inspections	594
Repairs	101

Housing Act:

Inspections	154
Re-inspections	340
Improvement Grants	90
Rents Act	12
Work in progress	13
Overcrowding	3
Council houses	20

Food and Drugs Act:

Bakehouses	30
Ice cream premises	176
Fish fryers	39
Restaurants	122
Shellfish	14
Other food premises	663
Shops re unsound food	310

Milk and Dairies Regulations:

Dairies	18
Distributors	168

Sampling:

Food and drugs	119
Designated milk	64
Ice cream	38
Shellfish	1
Water	55
Swimming Pool	43

Factories Act:

Factories - mechanical	25
" - Non-mechanical	15
Workplaces	3

Rodent Control:

Business premises	-
Dwellinghouses	25
Local Authority property	1

Other inspections:

Drainage	215
Drains tested	19
Accumulations	47
Keeping of animals	19
Refuse receptacles	120
Public conveniences	28
Smoke abatement	20
Caravans and camping sites	52
Infectious diseases	91
Music and dancing	5
Licensed premises	3
Places of public entertainment	7
Marine stores	3
Schools	18
School kitchens	4
Shipping	13
Shops Act	450
Pet animals act	5
Merchandise Marks Act	2
Verminous premises	70
Interviews	602
Miscellaneous visits	486

IMPROVEMENTS AS RESULT OF INSPECTIONS.

Drainage system:

Drains cleared	58
Drains amended	12
Sink gully traps provided	7
Inspection chambers built	6
Intercepting traps fixed	2
Soil and vent pipes fitted	4
Soil and vent pipes repaired	2

Internal repairs:

Floors relaid	2
W.C. cisterns provided	7
W.C. cisterns repaired	11
Sash cords renewed	25
Windows repaired or renewed	24

Sinks trapped	5
Sinks provided	10
Lavatory basins provided	2
Fireplaces renewed	1
Fireplaces repaired	2
W.C. pans fixed	18
W.C. seats renewed	12
Plaster repaired	48
Water service provided	4
Water service improved	4
Walls repaired	3
Floors repaired	13
Staircase repaired	1
Doors repaired	9
Ceilings repaired	6

External repairs:

Chimney stacks repaired	7
Eaves gutters renewed	24
Eaves gutters repaired	10
Walls repointed	6
Roofs repaired	50
Yards paved	4
Walls treated	4
Sub-floor ventilation provided	1

Shops:

Hot water provided	6
Sinks provided	1
Washhand basins provided	1

Factories:

Sanitary accommodation provided	2
Sanitary accommodation improved	1

Cafes:

Water heaters provided	2
Cleansed throughout	1

Miscellaneous:

Accumulations removed	23
Verminous houses cleansed	18
Refuse receptacles provided	72

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Investigations are made into all cases of notifiable disease and contacts followed up. This matter is dealt with more fully by the Medical Officer of Health in Section VII.

DISINFECTION.

Sixty two rooms were disinfected after infectious disease and cancer, and 70 sets of bedding were treated in the steam disinfecter.

PEST CONTROL.

It is almost traditional for the Health Department to be called in to help wherever insect infestations occur, and the measures we employ are usually successful. Fleas and bugs are still with us, but much less common now than formerly. Cockroaches are troublesome from time to time, and are often associated with some structural defect, and now it seems that we have to accept responsibility for dealing with wasps nests as well. Each case is treated on its merits and we use either liquid or powder insecticides as circumstances warrant.

The following table shows the number of premises treated together with the type of infestation :-

	Council property:		Other property:	
	<u>Premises.</u>	<u>Rooms.</u>	<u>Premises.</u>	<u>Rooms.</u>
Bugs	3	13	5	8
Fleas	6	32	13	52
Flies, Beetles, insects etc.	17	23	29	60

In addition, 74 premises were treated for wasps' nests.

Fourteen sets of bedding believed to be infested or soiled after death were removed for treatment. In addition 24 lots were destroyed at the request of owners.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

This Act deals with the powers and duties of Local Authorities for the destruction of rats and mice.

One full-time operator is employed to deal with complaints of rodent infestations, and treatments are carried out in all classes of property. A charge is made for the treatment of business premises, but private dwellinghouses are treated free of charge.

Investigations into complaints are thorough and embrace surrounding properties; this policy has paid dividends in that the rodent population is definitely kept under control. There are few agricultural holdings in the area, most occupiers are fully alive to the necessity of controlling rodent infestations and carry out their own treatments usually with Warfarin. These properties are surveyed from time to time to ensure that treatments are being carried out properly. The controlled tip on the Sandwich Road is kept under observation and any sign of rat infestation is dealt with immediately.

Sewer treatments with Warfarin has proved an outstanding success, the results give real cause for optimism though it is doubtful if the sewers will ever be completely clear of rats. Sewer treatments are being kept up at six monthly intervals and it is only by regular treatment that the rat population can be kept within manageable proportions.

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