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BOROUGH OF ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1947.

P. A. CROWLEY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

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Borough of Royal Tunbridge Wells.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1947.

P. A. CROWLEY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Tunbridge Wells: BALDWIN, GROSVENOR ROAD 2305-48

BOROUGH OF ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

HEALTH COMMITTEE:

(Constitution at 31st December, 1947).

THE MAYOR (Alderman J. A. SARGENT).
Councillor Miss M. B. WELLS (Chairman).
Alderman Miss R. M. BAKER.
Councillor L. S. BERWICK. J.P.
Councillor R. E. TOMSON.

Co-opted Members :

Mrs. DAWES, Mrs. HARVEY, Dr. M. I. HOUNSFIELD, Miss E. WADDILOVE.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

Medical Officer of Health; Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare; Medical Superintendent, Infectious Diseases Hospital; Medical Officer, Day Nursery—

P. A. CROWLEY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

ELEANOR HENDERSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (appointed 17/3/47).

Dental Surgeon:

A. W. McCARTHY, L.D.S. (V.U. Manc.).

Dental Nurse Attendant:

Mrs. M. HARVEY (resigned 6/47). Miss J. BAILLIE (appointed 1/5/47).

Senior Sanitary Inspector:

W. P. CAVE, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Meat and Food Cert.

Sanitary Inspectors:

A. BARNETT, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Meat and Food Cert. T. ELLISON, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Meat and Food Cert. T. STEEL, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Meat and Food Cert.

Health Visitors:

Miss M. BEER. Miss M. McLAREN.
Miss R. RAYBOULD. Miss E. RICE-OXLEY.
Miss J. DQNALDSON.

Matron, Infectious Diseases Hospital:

Miss M. AITCHISON, R.F.N.

Matron, Day Nursery:

Miss E. M. JARRETT (appointed 17/3/47).

Deputy Matron:

Miss P. SIBLEY.

Clerical Staff.

Administrative Assistant:

H. M. COLES.

Chief Clerk:

C. H. WEEKES.

Second Clerk:

Mrs. D. E. TEBBIT.

Shorthand-Typist:

Miss I. A. PEARSON.

Clerks :

D. A. BARMBY. Miss P. BURBIDGE.

Clerk for Sale of D.F. and O.J. :

Miss P. GIBBONS.

Rodent Operators :

B. E. MANN. E. SMITHERMAN.

Clinic Caretakers :

Mr. and Mrs. W. GIBBONS,

Relief Caretaker:

Miss P. GIBBONS.

Domestic-Home Helps Supervisor:

Mrs. F. SMITH (Part-time).

PART-TIME APPOINTMENTS.

Orthopaedic Surgeon:

*W. H. GERVIS, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.

Ophthalmic Surgeon:

*J. COGAN, M.B., CH.B., D.O. (Oxon.).

Aural Surgeon :

*J. SYMONS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Masseuse:

*Mrs. D. HUNT TREWEEK.

Public Analyst:

A. H. M. MUTER, F.I.C.

* County Staff employed locally

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BOROUGH OF ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

Public Health Department,

Town Hall,

Tunbridge Wells.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Royal Tunbridge Wells.

MY. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Royal Tunbridge Wells.

The Report refers to the calendar year 1947, and, generally speaking, discloses a satisfactory position. This Report is the last complete Annual Report which will be made in respect of the Borough of Royal Tunbridge Wells as an autonomous welfare authority. There will, of course, be an interim report for the period 1st January to 5th July, 1948, and thereafter the Annual Reports will be confined to those functions which are still left to the Local Authority—these being connected mainly with the control of Infectious Disease, the sanitary circumstances of the area, and the supervision and inspection of food.

During the late summer and autumn there was a wide-spread outbreak of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis) throughout the country. A paragraph describing the outbreak as far as it affected this area will be found elsewhere in the Report.

Although giving cause for anxiety at the time of its occurrence, I feel that Tunbridge Wells was fortunate both in the number of cases that were notified and in the number of cases with severe degrees of paralysis.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the members of the Council, and especially the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, for their kind interest in the working of the Department and to express my thanks to the other chief officers for their co-operation. My thanks are due also to the staffs of this Department, the Isolation Hospital and the Day Nursery, for their loyal and conscientious work throughout the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. A. CROWLEY, Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION 1.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.

1 (a)—Summary of Statistics.

1 (a)—(i) GENERAL.

Area: 6,034 acres.

Population: 37,870.

Density of population, i.e., number of persons per acre: 6.27.

Number of inhabited houses: 11,396.

Rateable value, 1947: £485,774.

Sum produced by a penny rate: £1,930 19s. 4.52d.

Mean Annual Temperature: 49.2°.

Hours of Bright Sunshine, 1947: 1,814 hours 48 minutes.

Total Rainfall, 1947: 25.29 inches.

1 (a)—(ii) BIRTHS.

Live Births (Registered):	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	641	345	296
Illegitimate	54	29	25
	695		

Live birthrate per 1,000 population: 18.35 Corresponding rate for 1946: 18.6.

(a)—(iii) Stillbirths:	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	 15	10	5
Illegitimate	 5	2	3
	-		
	20		

Still birth rate per 1,000 births: 28.7.

1 ((a)—(iv	v) Dea	ATHS.		
Males: 274. Females	: 386.	Tot	al: 66	0.	
Crude death rate per	thousa	and of	popul	ation: 1	17.6.
Corresponding rate for	1946	: 16.5	· mož v		
1 (a) (w) Number of w	aman	dring	in or in	aansaan	oneo.
1 (a)—(v) Number of w					
of child bi					
Maternal mo	rtality	per 1	,000 to	tal regist	ered
births:					Nil
Comparative	figure	for E	ngland	and Wa	les: 1.17
1 (a)—(vi) INFA	ANTILE	MORT	ALITY.	
Deaths of infants unde	r one	year o	of age:	in dank	
			Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate			23	8	15
Illegitimate				enting <u>edi</u> ster	3
Death rate of infants	under	one v	ear of	age per	1 000 live
		State of the last	cai oi	age per	1,000 1100
births; 37.4. (19	40: 0	5.6.)			
1 (a)—(vii) Total number	er of de	eaths f	rom :-	- 1946	1947
Measles (all ages)					700
Whooping-cough (a				_	1
Diarrhœa (under 2				19	7

All crostions other boom

1 (b)—Table showing Summary of Causes of Death during the year ended 31st December, 1947.

No.	Cause of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		aled a	
1	Typhoid Fever, etc	-	-	_
2	Cerebro-spinal Fever	1		1
3	Scarlet Fever	-	_	-
4	Whooping-cough	-	1	1
5	Diphtheria	_	-	-
6	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	6	6	12
7	Other forms of Tuberculosis Syphilitic Diseases	1	4	5
8	Syphilitic Diseases	4	-	4
9 4	Influenza	. 4	3	7
10	Measles	-	22-24	-
11	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	1	10000	1
12	Acute Infectious Encephalitis		1	1
13	Cancer of Buccal Cav., and Oesophagus			
	(M.), Uterus (F.)	3	1	4
14	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	8	11
15	Cancer of Breast		15	15
16	Cancer of all other sites	34	29	63
17	Diabetes Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	ed a Toma	4	4
18	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	38	72	110
19	Heart Disease	74	111	185
20	Other diseases of Circulatory System	11	22	33
21	Bronchitis	14	6	20
22	Pneumonia Other Respiratory Diseases	12	17	29
23	Other Respiratory Diseases	4	3	7
24	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	4	2	6
25	Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	1	6	7
26	Appendicitis	1	1	2
27	Other Digestive Diseases	10	13	23
28	Nephritis	10	9	19
29	Diarrhœa (under 2 years) Appendicitis	-	-	
30	Other Maternal causes	-	_	-
31	Premature Birth	3	5	8
32	Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury,	14		A Second
	Infantile Dis	2	6	8
33	Suicide	4	4	8
34	Road Traffic Accidents	5	_	5
35	Other violent causes	2	7	9
36	All other causes	22	30	52
	TOTAL ALL CAUSES	274	386	660

Total Deaths Under 1 year. 37.4 RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS. 4 37 47 36 Diarrhœa and En-teritis (un-der 2 yrs.). 10.07 5.8 8.0 3.7 Scarlet Whooping-Diphtheria. Influenza. Fever. 60.0 0.08 0.08 0.18 0.09 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.00 0.01 ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION 0.02 0.02 0.03 0.02 0.02 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 Measles. 0.00 0.02 0.02 0.01 0.01 Small-0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 Typhoid or Para-typhoid. 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 All Causes. 13.0 17.6 12.0 12.8 RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION Still-Births. 0.50 0.62 0.54 0.49 0.52 Live Births. 18.35 20.5 23.3 22.2 22.7 148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000, 1931 Census) London Administrative County ... 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London TUNBRIDGE WELLS ... (Registrar-General's estimated population). England and Wales

1 (c)-TABLE SHOWING BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1947.

1 (d)-Physical Features and General Character.

The Borough covers over 6,000 acres and is exceptionally well wooded, with a considerable amount of pasturage in the southern portion. It lies high, most of the houses standing at a level between 300 and 450 feet above the sea. climate is therefore breezy and bracing, with sheltered areas in the valleys. The lowest point is 220 feet above sea level, the highest 500 feet, at Blackhurst Collecting Reservoir. It lies in the extreme south-west corner of Kent, 34% miles from London. The sub-soil is mostly sandstone—the geological layer known as Tunbridge Wells Sandstone predominating; there are several clay patches—the largest towards the north end of the Borough. Hence comes the great variety of the vegetation—fir trees, birches and heather on the sandstone surfaces; oaks, beech, and all types of broad-leaved trees where clay patches intervene between the surface loam and the sandstone.

The water supplies are drawn partly from protected springs in sweet chestnut woods to the south-east of the Borough, and largely from borewells into a deep sandstone layer—the Hastings Bed of Sandstone, whose nearest outcrops are in Ashdown Forest. The water is pure and soft; that obtained from the deep borewells passes through Candy pressure filters to remove its iron content before it is delivered to the town. All the water supply is chlorinated before entering the mains.

There are no industries of a large industrial type in the Borough, which is completely residential in character.

1 (e)-Population.

The population at mid-year, 1947, is estimated by the Registrar-General as 37,870; an increase of 310 over figure for 1946.

Compared with the figures for 1946 (37,560) and 1945 (35,110), it is possible that the figure of 37,870 is a conservative estimate of the population of the town for mid-year 1947. The number of births in the past few years, combined with the undoubted influx into the town as revealed by the many new applications to the Council's Housing Lists, and the transfer of Health Visitors' records, tends to an impression that the actual population figure might well be more than stated.

1 (f)-Births.

Registered Live Births number 695 and Still Births 20 during the year. These figures which are given on page 8, do not completely agree with the figure of notified births, which is recorded and calculated locally. This latter figure adjusted for inward and outward transfers is totalled as 691 live births and 19 still births. The Registrar-General commenting on this, states: "The number of live births and still births are those registered during the calendar year adjusted for inward and outward transfers. They will differ, therefore, from adjusted figures compiled locally either for the calendar year or for a period of 52 weeks."

The actual number of live births registered was only six less than in 1946, and reference to page 13 of the Annual Report for 1946 shows that the total live births for that year was the highest ever recorded.

Reference to the various tables shows details which reflect the strain put upon hospital and maternity bed accommodation and on the District Midwives.

1 (g)-Deaths.

There were 660 deaths, giving a crude death rate per 1,000 population of 17.6 as compared with 16.5 for 1946. This is a high death rate, when compared with the

figures for England and Wales as a whole (12.0) and other parts of the country, but allowances must be made for the age distribution of the population in a town such as Tunbridge Wells. The Registrar-General, commenting upon this fact (Population), states that the absence of a comparability factor permits only a crude rate to be calculated.

It is most gratifying again to record that no maternal deaths were registered for the year.

Deaths of infants under one year of age totalled 26 as against 39 in 1946. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 37.4, as against 55.6. The figure for 1947 compares most satisfactorily with figures for England and Wales (41).

1 (h)-Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

During 1947, 26 infants died under one year of age. Of these eight were boys and 18 were girls. The following table analyses the causes of death:—

Prematurity	 			8
Atelectasis	 			1
Diarrhœa and Vomiting	 			1
Gastro-Enteritis	 			5
Broncho-Pneumonia	 			1
Injury at Birth	 			2
Meningitis Meningococcal	 111 O			1
Cong. Deformities	 		180/18	2
Other Causes	 	most no		5

1 (i)—Maternal Mortality.

No deaths occurred during 1947 from the conditions associated with child birth.

SECTION 2.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

2 (a)-Notifiable Diseases.

Five hundred and ninety-one cases of infectious disease were notified during 1947. The following tables give details of the seasonal and age incidence of, and the mortality from, these notifiable diseases:—

2 (a)—(i) Seasonable Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, 1947.

DISEASES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	2	4	4	1	1	1	2	_	_	2	1	6	24
Diphtheria	2 8	6	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4
Pneumonia Puerperal Pyrexia	- 8	0	3	-	1		_	1	1		1	1	21
Erysipelas	2	_	3	1		2 8	_	-	i	. 2	2	3	16
Whooping Cough	4	8	10	12	21	8	2	1	2	2	4	7	81
Ophthalmia Neona-				100									
Measles	16	98	138	42	46	74	11	4	7	-		1	429
Cerebro Spinal Fever	10	70	100	44	40	14	**	7	11753	100			447
(including Menin-													
gococcal Meningitis)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Anterior Polio-	100	1000	1		8	1000	38.00			100		100	
myelitis Dysentery (Sonne)	=	1		-		=		1	1		4		0
Pem. Neonatorum				-	_		_	_		_	_	_	_
			_	-	100			_				_	
	34	118	158	59	70	85	15	9	5	6	13	19	591

2 (a) ii—AGES, ETC., OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1947.

Cases Deaths ad- (In- mitted habi- to tants hospi- only).		32
Cases D ad- mitted 1 to to to to to to tal.	4 8 1 8 1 4 1 1 1 8 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	33
Age not given.		61
65 years and over		==
45 years and under 65 years.	10 10 1	==
35 years and under 45 years.	1 2 2 4 1 1	10
20 years and under 35 years.	21 941 1 1 1	56
15 years and under 20 years.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15
10 years and under 15 years.	T S T S	38
5 years and under 10 years.	112 12 102 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 1	238
years and under 5	47 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	09
3 years and under 4 years.	52 111 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	71
years and under 3	37 17 2	54
year and under 2 years.	18 6 61 1 1	33
Under 1 year.		22
Total cases Noti- fied. (All ages).	24 21 21 81 16 6 1 6 1 7 7 8 1 1 6 1 6 1 7 1 7 1 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7	591
Disease.	Diphtheria Scarlet Fever Pneumonia Puerperal Pyrexia Erysipelas Whooping-cough Ophthalmia Neonatorum Measles Cerebro Spinal Fever (including Meningococcal Meningitis) Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis Dysentery (Sonne) Pem. Neonatorum	Totals

2 (b)-Scarlet Fever.

Twenty-four cases were notified, as compared with 46 during 1946.

2 (c)-Diphtheria.

Four mild cases of Diphtheria were dealt with during the year.

2 (d)-Measles and Whooping Cough.

Four hundred and twenty-nine cases of Measles and 81 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year, as compared with 41 Measles and 75 Whooping Cough during 1946.

2 (e)-Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

Between the 26th July and the 11th November, 1947, 19 cases of proved or suspected Poliomyelitis were dealt with by the Department. Of these 14 were residents within the Borough, and five were either temporarily resident in the Borough, or were working in the district and living elsewhere.

A subsequent enquiry revealed that ten of the 14 patients had a confirmed diagnosis of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis. Of these, two had only a temporary paralysis, five have persistent paralysis of varying degree, one patient died, and in the two remaining cases no paralysis occurred.

The preventive measures as prescribed by the Ministry of Health from time to time were complied with, while additional local measures were:—

- (a) Super chlorination of swimming bath.
- (b) More frequent washing of streets carried out by the Borough Surveyor's Department.
- (c) Spraying of the Maidstone & District buses which was carried out with the kind co-operation of the Maidstone & District Bus Company.

A considerable volume of work was undertaken by the medical officers and other members of the staff of the Department in checking up on contacts, and advising neighbouring authorities. In two cases, circular letters were sent to the parents of school children giving advice as to the control of contacts. Liaison with neighbouring medical officers and with the Kent County Public Health Department was close and continuous, and the active co-operation of the Medical Superintendents of the Kent and Sussex Hospital and Pembury Hospital was much appreciated during a very anxious time.

In the table on page 16 only six notifications of Acute Poliomyelitis are recorded. The deficiency is explained by the fact that in four of the cases, final diagnosis was made after the admission of the patient to hospital, when the notification was sent to the neighbouring area of Tonbridge.

In order to clarify this position, I give below a small table showing the age and sex distribution:—

Age:	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	Over 30
Male	3	2		1	1	_	_
Female	1	1	4-6	1	- The	_	_

2 (f)-Borough Fever Hospital.

This Hospital has an excellent situation with a southern exposure, standing over 400 feet above sea level. It occupies some six acres of ground, and has its own vegetable and fruit gardens.

The accommodation for patients remains unaltered at 52. Patients are admitted from Tunbridge Wells and Southborough and from several adjacent districts.

The following tables will show the details of admissions for the year:—

2 (g)—Cases admitted to Boro	ugh Fever Hospital,	1947.
------------------------------	---------------------	-------

		Tun. Wells.	East Sussex.	South- borough Urban.	Total
Scarlet Fever	 	 17	1.	2	20
Diphtheria	 	 4	_	1	5
Measles	 	 3	_	_	5 3
Chicken Pox	 	 1	_	_	1
Rubella	 	 _	_	1	1
Septic Tonsillitis	 	 1	-	-	1
Totals	 0.0	 26	1	4	31

The problem of recruiting staff was present throughout the year, both as regards Nursing and Domestic Staff. Great credit is due to all members of the staff who carried out their duties unsparingly.

2 (h)-Diphtheria Immunisation.

The Immunisation Clinic functioned throughout 1947 with one regular weekly session at the Central Clinic. Immunisation was also carried out at the Rusthall and Silverdale Infant Welfare Sessions, as these centres are both remote from the Central Clinic. The two-shot A.P.T. method of immunisation was used.

The following figures show the position at 31st December, 1947, as recorded in the return required by the Ministry of Health:—

Age at 31/12/47, i.e., born in year.	1		2 1945	3 1944	4 1943	5—9 1938—1942	10—14 1933—1937	Total under 15
Number Immun- ised	10	269	212	323	293	1,530	1,668	4, 305,
Estimated mid- year popula- tion, 1947		2,7	90			4,3	40	7,130

The actual number of children immunised during 1947 was as follows:—

0— 4 years		 	 365
5—14 ,,		 	 30
	Γotal	 	 395

These figures are self-explanatory, but several comments can be made. The reduced figure of children immunised in the age group 5 to 9 years reflects in the increased figure in the age group 10-14 years. This is due to the high number of children immunised in the year 1937 transferring from one group to the other. It is interesting to note that of 395 children immunised during 1947, 268 were only one year of age. This, probably, is due to the practice commenced at the beginning of 1947 whereby birthday cards are sent to each child on its first birthday, unless previously immunised. The response to this scheme was encouraging.

Our total child population under 15 years of age immunised rose by 89, which is really the difference between the number of children immunised who were born in 1932 and consequently are no longer included in the return, and the total number immunised in all groups during 1947 (306, as compared with 395).

Boosting doses were given to 38 children.

The percentages of children immunised are as follows:-

It is to be remembered, however, that prior to December, 1947, it was the practice not to immunise children under the age of one year, and to get a true picture of the percentage of children in the 0-4 group immunised expressed as a percentage

of the children at risk (one year old to four years) is 49.5 per cent.

It will be noticed from the perusal of the Notification of Infectious Diseases that there were four mild cases of Diphtheria during the year, and it is to be feared that the low incidence of Diphtheria has tended to lull parents into a sense of false security. I feel apprehensive of this complacency.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the low incidence of this disease is directly contributable to the concerted drives made by the Ministry in the last few years in obtaining the immunisation of children and if a sense of false security results in a lowering of the number of children immunised, in a very short period the protected percentage of the child population will materially drop. The danger of further serious outbreaks of this disease would then once again become a matter of grave concern to the community.

The aim of all concerned should be to secure the immunisation of 80 per cent. of the child population.

2 (i)-Tuberculosis.

The Kent County Council are responsible for cases of Tuberculosis occurring within the district, also for sanatorium treatment and hospital accommodation for Tunbridge Wells residents.

A Dispensary is held weekly at 34, Calverley Street, by a wholetime Tuberculosis Officer who attends on Thursdays from 10 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.

In the Tables which follow particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and deaths from the disease during 1947 are shown in Table 1, whilst Table 2 shows the quarterly statements of cases on the register. The position at the 31st December, 1947, is shown in Table 3.

2 (j)-(i)

Aga Dagiada	Marine .	New	Cases		bitta	Dea	ths	
Age Periods	Pulm	onary.	Non.	Pul.	Pulm	onary.	Non-	Pul.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	1	_	_	_	_	1		_
1—5	1	_	-	1	-	-	-	1
5—10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10—15	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
15—20	1	2 2	-	-	-	1	-	-
20—25	4	2	-	_	1	-	_	-
25—35	4	3 3	=	-	3	1	-	_
35—45	7	3		_	2	_	1	_
45—55	2 1 2	2	_		1 3 2 2 1 2	1	-	-
55—65	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Over 65	2	4	-	-	2	6	-	-
	23	18	_	3	11	9	1	2

$2\ (j) -\!\!\!-\!\! (ii)$

	17/2/200	lst	er.		2nd		Qu	3rd arte	er.	300000	4th	er.
and the second second	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis: Number of cases on register New notifications	80 3 - 2 4 81	68 1 - 1 69	148 4 3 5 150	81 5 - 1 5 82	69 3 1 2 3 72	150 8 1 3 8 154	82 7 4 4 89	72 8 - 2 4 78	154 15 6 8 167	89 4 - 2 5 90	78 6 —	167 10 - 2 11 168 60 1
Cases removed (removed, recovered, died) Cases remaining on register	1 34	1 28	2 62	34	2 28	2 62	1 33	1 27	2 60	34	2 26	2 60

2 (j)—(iii).

	Pulmonary.	Non- Pul.	Pulmonary.	Non- Pul.	Total.	
	Male.	or an	Female			
Cases on Register at beginning of year Cases added	80 28	35	68 24	29	212 56	
Cases removed Remaining	18 90	2 34	14 78	6 26	40 228	

2 (k)-Scabies.

A Cleansing Station is provided at the Central Clinic. Cases were treated as follows:—

Cases 1	Notified.	Cases Tre	eated (including second Treatment).	No. of Families
From Clinic.	Other Sources.	Showing symptoms.	Not showing symptoms but treated as a precau- tionary measure.	involved.
170	44	214	5.	. 121

2 (1)—Laboratory Facilities.

There is a small Laboratory attached to the Public Health Department where routine examinations are made.

During 1947 examinations were carried out as follows:-

Specimen.	Positive.	Negative.
Swabs—Throat for K.L.B. (Diphtheria) Nose ,, ,, Hairs for Ringworm	 4 -	103 13 —
Totals	4	116

The Laboratory at County Hall, Maidstone, deals with all other investigations for the Borough.

SECTION 3.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

3 (a)-Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme is a comprehensive one, providing:—

- (i) Infant Welfare Clinics, four sessions a week (two at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Calverley Terrace, one at Rusthall and one at Silverdale Road, St. Luke's Hall).
- (ii) Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics—two sessions a week.
- (iii) Dental Scheme for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children.
- (iv) A Day Nursery.
- (v) Co-operation with the local Maternity Home and financial assistance with necessitous Borough cases admitted there.
- (vi) A comprehensive agreement with the Kent County Council for the admission of cases to the Pembury Maternity Block.
- (vii) An agreement with the Kent and Sussex Hospital for the admission of emergency maternity cases to the Hospital.

			(a) c		Analysis of	Dirtin IN	Nouncauous.	ons.	-				1
Notified during		Births.			Sex.		I	Legitimacy		A	Notified by	by.	
month.	Live.	Stillborn.	-	Male.	Female.		Leg.	Illeg.	Total.	Drs.	Mid.	Total	11.
Iannary	105 b	a c	107 b	a p	a b	0 a b	0 001	a	107 b	9 2 6	84	4	9
fammed	99		99	36	30				99	00		28	66
February	95	67	97	50	47	97	68	8	97	19	78	97	
	57		58		32					4		54	58
March	114 57	4 0	118	67	51 96			1		26	92	511 118	59
April	85	4	68	56	33	68	83	9	68	17		68	
Mare	105 44	01	100 46	322	e si		07 40	11 6		93	4 2	108	46
	99	0 0		35			10	11 10		6		53	62
June	88	89	91	53	38	91	79	12	16	6	82	16	,
	0.1		01 48	28	00	10	38	1 10		2 2	7.00	46	84
fmf	49		49	94	95			. 5		4		45	49
August	81	61	83	46	37	83	73	10	83	6		83	
Continue	43	-	43	23		00		0	43	4		39	43
iadilialdac	00	1	00	96	90		+1	200		+		41	41
October	86	1	86	40	46	98	. 79	1	98	9	. 80	98	-
	55	1	55	22						4		51	55
November	78	,	79	36	43 00	79		10		12		79	45
December	85	61	87 40	41	46	87	83	4	87	12	75	87	-
	50	_	51	20	31			60		9	4	45	51
Toral births noti-													
outward transfers	1093	23 10	1116 623	599 327	517 296	11116 623	1031 549	85 74	1116 623	166	950 563	9111	623
Net Boro. Births	480	13	493	272	221	493	482	п	493	106	387	493	
Borough Live Births as per Birth Register	er Birth Re	gister	480	Still Births	13	Total 493	a - Total.		b = out district cases	cases	100		10
Totals adjusted for inward and outward transfers	d and outwa	ard transfers				710							

3 (c)-Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinic.

The following tables will show the attendances at the Infant Welfare Clinics and Ante-Natal Clinics during 1947.

3 (c)—(i) Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres, 1947.

	Tuesday.	day.		Wednesday.	ay.		Thursday.	sday.	Totals.	als.
			Rusthall.	hall.	Silverdale.	ule.				
	1947 (52 sessions).	1946 (52 sessions).	1947 (53 sessions):	1946 (51 sessions).	1947 (20 sessions).	1946.	F947 (52 sessions).	1946 (52 sessions).	1947.	1946.
Number of attendances —Infants under one year	1621	1445	168	663	316		1056	1202	4054	3310
Number of Attendances —Children one-five	712	780	570	663	103	not Open	501	557	1886	2000
Number of attendances by mothers	2344	2067	1220	1037	394	Clinic o	1457	1674	5415	4778
Total attendances	4847 (93)	(83) 4292	2681 (51)	(46) 2363	813		3014 (58)	(66)	11355	10088
Consultations with Medi- cal Officer: Infants	808	632	456	339	155	Open.	521	565	1940	1536
Children	421	* 355	310	326	63	ton o	282	274	1076	955
Totals	1229 (24)	(19)	766	(13)	218	Clini	803 (15)	(16) 839	3016	2491

Note.-Figures in brackets denote the approximate average attendances per session.

3 (c)—(ii) Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic.

The Clinic functioned throughout the year. Two sessions a week were held on Monday and Friday afternoons with a total of 256 individual cases attending.

Marian Indiana in the Control of the	La report	Boro	ugh Re	esidents	3.	
	Primip	parae.	Multip	parae.	To	tal.
	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946
Individual Expectant Mothers	92	147	164	184	256	331
Consultations '	390	291	633	456	1023	747

3 (d)-Health Visiting, 1947.

	First Visits.	Subsequent Visits.	Total
a) Expectant Mothers	386	319	705
b) Children under 1 year of age c) Children between the ages of 1 and 5	572	2063	2,635
years d) Where infants have died (including	42	3534	3,576
stillbirths)	-	-	34 1,278
Child Life Protection: a) Houses inspected for the first time b) Re-visits to foster mothers c) Foster children seen for the first time d) Foster children re-inspected	la Venaisi	AST THEORY	6 12 10 111

3 (e)-Pembury Hospital.

This large hospital, under the control of the Kent County Council, is situate outside, but near, the Borough boundary. The Council have an agreement with the County Council whereby maternity cases from the Borough are accommodated. This agreement provides for the reception of maternity cases on the grounds of:

- (i) insufficient suitable home circumstances:
- (ii) patients for whom hospitalisation is desirable on medical grounds.

Cases are referred from the Borough Ante-Natal Clinic and if a bed is available a voucher is issued by which the Corporation accept financial responsibility. The County Accountant assesses incomes and collects fees, and the Council pay the difference between the fee assessed and collected and the total cost. Private practitioners may also refer cases under this scheme, those on medical grounds being subject only to a formal ratification by the Medical Officer of Health. Those on the grounds of home circumstances are investigated by the Department before approval is given. The shortage of maternity beds has rendered it necessary to institute a very strict system of allocation, as beds, for other than those requiring accommodation on medical grounds, are limited.

During 1947 vouchers were issued as follows:-

Reasons.	No. of vouchers issued.
Health	45
Unsuitable home accommodation	65
Health and accommodation	18
	128

Emergency maternity cases have been admitted to the Kent and Sussex Hospital throughout the year, and in October, 1946, the Council formulated an agreement with the Hospital whereby they accepted financial liability for emergency maternity cases admitted.

During 1947, four cases were admitted under this arrangement, the total amount contributed by the Corporation being £48. 18s. 8d.

3 (f)—Ophthalmic Clinic.

The Ophthalmic Clinic provided for school children by the Kent County Council is made available for specialist advice and subsequent treatment for children of pre-school age. During 1947, seventeen children were referred to Dr. Cogan for his opinion.

3 (g) Orthopædic Treatment.

During the year, 53 children under school age were seen by Mr. W. H. Gervis, the Orthopædic Specialist, at his monthly Clinic.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Ophthalmic and Orthopædic Consultants for their friendly co-operation and the work they have carried out for a period of years.

3 (h)-Dental Treatment.

The following table reveals the work of the Dental Section in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

the sufficiency or usely outly	Mothers.	Children.	Total.
Attendances for treatment	 202	56	258
Work indication: Extractions	mulii is	10-10	185
Fillings	 _	_	117
Examinations or Advice	 . 28	7	35
Dentures Provided	 . 15	_	15
Anæsthetics Administered	 _		48

3 (i)-Infant Life Protection-Public Health Act, 1936.

Although at the 31st December, 1947, there were 23 individual foster mothers registered as against 21 at the end of 1946, continuous enquiries for assistance in finding foster mothers for children were received. A perusal of the register shows that at the end of the year, 34 children were in the care of the 23 foster mothers, whilst a further eight were recorded as having been in their care at some time during the year.

The St. Christopher's Nursery Training College, which is the one voluntary residential institution in the Borough which caters for young children, was transferred during 1947 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes. Prior to the change-over, St. Christopher's received into their care 175 children, and at the end of the year, 83 children were recorded as in the care of the Dr. Barnardo's Society.

One private Residential Nursery was registered at the end of the year as having the care of 14 children, and of having had, for varying periods, during the year, the care of a further 51 children.

One foster child died during the year.

Continuous supervision was given by the Health Visitors and the figures of their inspections are given in the table of Health Visitors' Visits.

I should like again, this year, to acknowledge the assistance given in many instances by Inspector Harris, of the N.S.P.C.C. Much of the action taken in co-operation with the officers of this department has been of an informal nature, but his friendly assistance has been much appreciated.

3 (j)-Issue of Auxiliary Foods.

During 1947 auxiliary foods were distributed through the Infant Welfare Clinics at cost price to the value of £164. 17s. 2d., and food to the value of 18s. 5d. was given free of charge to necessitous cases.

3 (k)—Day Nursery.

The Day Nursery functioned throughout the year. Accommodation is provided for 56 children (26 places for 0-2 years and 30 places for 2-5 years).

During the early part of the year, the Council revised the fees. It was felt that some consideration should be given to the mother who is the sole support of a child, as opposed to where the mother and father are working; and, where there was more than one child attending from the family, some

modification of fees should be applied. The resulting scale was as follows:

Fee per day where the mother and father are	6.	u.
working	3	0
Fee per day where mother is sole support of the		
child	2	0
Fee per day in respect of each child, where more		
than one from a family is attending	1	6

At 31st December, 1947, 55 children were attending the Nursery; of this total, fees at the rate of 3s. per day were being paid for 25 children; 2s. per day in respect of 16 children; and 1s. 6d. per day in respect of 14 children.

The following tables reveal some interesting data as regards the social circumstances of children attending the Day Nursery.

(1) AGE DISTRIBUTION:

Under	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	Total.
1 year.	years.	years.	years.	years.	
3	16	6	16	14	55

(2) LENGTH OF STAY IN NURSERY:

The length of stay is an interesting factor in Nursery provision. The following figures show the use to which the Nursery has been put. These are based on the children registered at the Nursery on the 31st December, 1947:—

1—3 months		6—9 months						
10	5	9	8	7	4	5	7	55

(3) NEED FOR THE NURSERY AS EVIDENCED BY THE HOME CIRCUMSTANCES:—

The following facts have been gleaned from the Mothers individually. In all cases the mothers are working:—

			Ladeninga of Liverte	Cases.	Children.
(a)	Mother	sole si	apport of child(ren)	23	28
(b)	Mother	and	father working	26	27
				de Ann	- A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A
				49	55
					_

Seven mothers had more than one child in the Nursery.

(4) EMPLOYMENT OF THE MOTHERS:

This table shows the nature of the mother's work:

	destrongent of the	Mother's Employment.						
	Category.	Cleri- cal.	Domes- tic.	Shop work.	Nurs- ing.	Indus- try.	Total.	
(a)	Mother sole support of child(ren)	3	11	8	_	1	23	
(b)	Mother and father working	8	9	8	-	1	26	
	Total	11	20	16	-	2	49	

3 (1)-Home and Domestic Help Schemes.

The Home and Domestic Help Schemes functioned throughout the year, and as in 1946, they were run with identical staff, helpers being allocated to the best advantage between the two schemes. This pooling of helpers gives several advantages: (1) retaining fees are unnecessary because the helpers are continuously employed; (2) the helper has a variety of employment; (3) Maternity or Home Help cases being given first priority are never refused or cancelled owing to lack of help or overlapping of Home Help bookings.

During the year, 15 helpers were employed for varying periods, and at the end of the year, six helpers were registered, three of them having been with the scheme for two years or more.

One hundred and twenty-eight cases were booked during the year of which 80 were Domestic Help and 48 were Home Help. In many cases attendances were made by more than one helper for several reasons, mainly the undertaking of short periods of assistance whilst waiting for full-time booked cases.

A considerable increase in the amount of assistance given under the Home Help Scheme was recorded, the hours being some 4,000 in excess of those worked during the previous year, whilst the assistance given under the Domestic Help Scheme was only 100 hours less than in the previous year.

The following table sets out in detail the days and hours worked by the individual helpers under the two schemes.

Both Schemes involve a considerable amount of administrative and clerical work occasioned by the need to personally interview applicants for help, the assessing of fees to be paid, and the keeping of the detailed records which are necessary.

The Helps are paid 2s. per hour, plus travelling time and expenses. In order to certify time sheets, collect fees due, and give general outside supervision, the services of a part-time female Supervisor are retained.

Table I.

Domestic (Home	Domestic H	elp Scheme.	Home Help Scheme.		
Domestic/Home Help No.	No. of days worked.	No. of hours worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of hours worked.	
5	238	8561	207	1,295	
6	148	591	125	6361	
11	55	9811	349	9791	
19	$185\frac{1}{2}$	$716\frac{1}{2}$	256	1,331	
20	48	173	89	495	
21	38	13			
22	233	594	39	262	
23	27	132	1	3	
24	278	4681	120	6301	
25	57	173			
26	106	4551	55	287	
27	86	$258\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	
28	_		10	40	
29	-	051	10	40	
30	29	87½	22	127	
	1,5281	5,5001	1,283	6,1261	

3 (m)-Premature Infants (Circular 20/44).

All Birth Cards carry a space for an indication of the birth of Premature Infants with the necessary details regarding birth weight, etc. In addition a special form has been compiled which is completed in respect of each premature birth, its details being such as to allow of the completion of Section 7 of Form M.C.W. 96.

3 (n)-Illegitimate Children (Circular 2866).

In accordance with the provisions of this Circular, the Council carries out its obligations in co-operation with the local branch of the Rochester Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare, on whose Committee the Council has two members. Detailed reports of all cases dealt with are submitted to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee each month when assistance towards fees in necessitous cases is dealt with. The Council make an annual grant of £200 to the Association for their work in this connection.

Fifty-five new cases involving illegitimate children and their mothers have been dealt with by the Association during 1947. Thirty-three were sent away to Diocesan Homes and in six of these cases the Council accepted financial responsibility.

Thirty-five cases dealt with in previous years were paid friendly visits and advice and assistance was given with questions of adoption and finding foster-mothers, etc.

3 (o)—Tunbridge Wells and District Nursing Association.

The cordial relations between the local District Nursing Association and this Department have existed throughout the year. The Medical Officer of Health, as far as duties permit, attends the meetings of the Association and the opportunity for the exchange of views and information has been of considerable value. Once again the high incidence of births in the district and the limitation of the number of maternity beds available has thrown a considerable amount of work on the Association.

3 (p)-Supply of Sheets for Expectant Mothers.

Priority dockets on Certificates from doctors and midwives were issued throughout the year in accordance with the provisions of Circular 154/44.

Four hundred and fifty-nine vouchers were issued to one hundred and fifty-three expectant mothers during 1947.

SECTION 4.

HOSPITALS, MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES, NURSING IN THE HOME, AMBULANCE FACILITIES AND SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

4 (a)—The Kent and Sussex Hospital.

This Hospital is well equipped for dealing with all forms of medical, surgical and radiological treatment.

4 (b)—The Homœopathic Hospital.

Is a comfortable, airy, and well-lighted building, with a sunshine balcony looking on to the Common.

The friendly co-operation of the Medical, Nursing and Almoners' Staff at both the Kent and Sussex and Homœopathic Hospitals is much appreciated.

4 (c)—Smallpox Hospital.

The Conjoint Smallpox Hospital catering for the southwest portion of Kent, is situated at Capel: it accommodates 18 adult patients. There were no admissions from Tunbridge Wells during 1947. This Hospital is leased temporarily to the Kent County Council, who provide staff from Pembury Hospital should occasion to treat smallpox cases arise.

4 (d)-Tunbridge Wells and District Maternity Home.

This Home is a large, well-built house, which is admirably adapted to its purpose. There are labour rooms on the first and ground floors, and accommodation for 27 patients. It is run by a voluntary Committee, of which the Medical

Officer of Health is a member. Its patients come from a wide area around the town, and it was not possible to accommodate all applicants during 1947. Four hundred and eighty-three cases were admitted during the year, of which 199 were Borough residents.

The Council make a grant of £50 each year to the Maternity Home, and in necessitous cases they grant assistance with the fees. During 1947, 11 cases were assisted the total sum expended being £27. 6s. 0d.

4 (e)-Nursing Homes.

	of the SEA SEA	Number of Homes.	Number of beds provided for:				
			Maternity.	Others.	Total.		
dı	omes first registered	1.		4	4		
	omes on the register the end of the year	18	8	160	168		

Action during 1947 :-

		O		
Number	of	applications for registration refused		Nil
,,	,,	exemptions granted under Section 192 (1	1)	3
"	,,	exemptions withdrawn under Section 19	2	
		(2)		· Nil
,,	,,	registrations cancelled under Section 188		Nil
,,	,,	appeals by aggrieved persons to a Court		
		of Summary Jurisdiction, under Section		
		189 (3)		Nil
,,	,,	of cases in which fines were imposed		Nil
,,	,,	inspections		19
,,	,,	registered homes not inspected		None

The inspections are carried out by the Medical Officer of Health, who also supervises the adaptation of fresh premises for nursing home purposes, paying as many visits as occasion requires.

4 (f)-Ambulance Facilities.

There are five ambulances in the Borough. One is garaged at the Isolation Hospital and is used only for infectious cases. For non-infectious and accident cases, the local branch of the St. John Ambulance Brigade possesses three ambulances, and one is run by the local Police Force. The St. John Ambulance Brigade provide facilities for removing maternity cases.

4 (g)—Nursing in the Home.

- (a) General.—Nursing in the Home is undertaken by the local District Nursing Association. This Association also undertakes the majority of the domiciliary midwifery cases in the Borough.
- (b) Midwives.—The Midwives' Acts as far as they relate to the Borough are administered through the Kent County Council as the local Supervising Authority.

4 (h)-School Health Service.

The School Health Service now under the administrative charge of the Kent County Council, is operated from the Clinic in Calverley Terrace. The Medical Officer of Health undertakes for the County certain administrative supervision and the Assistant Medical Officer of Health undertakes five sessions a week clinical work in this connection.

SECTION 5.

I am indebted to Mr. W. P. Cave, Senior Sanitary Inspector, for the preparation of the details in this, and section six, of the Report.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

5 (a)—Water Supply.

The water supply of Tunbridge Wells is a soft water, drawn from springs issuing from the stratum geologically known as the Tunbridge Wells Sandstone. The main springs are situated in unfrequented woodland areas, in which inhabited dwellings are few and distant; the risk of pollution is well guarded against. The supply is a constant one, and the approximate number of premises supplied at the end of 1947 was 12,100 within the Borough and 759 outside, the approximate population served being 38,000 and 2,884 respectively.

For roughly one-half of the year the supply of water from the springs meets the requirements of the Borough. During the remaining part of the year, artesian borewells give an ample and pure supply of water to supplement the flow from the springs. Seven Artesian Wells are situated at Pembury, where there is a large reservoir capable of holding 42,000,000 gallons. From this reservoir the water is pumped to a distributing reservoir at Blackhurst, Pembury Road, 500 feet above sea-level. Thence it is distributed through the mains by force of gravity to the areas supplied. The Artesian Wells are bored through the Wadhurst Clay, and take their supply from the underlying Ashdown Sands; the nearest point at which the Ashdown Sands reach the surface is some miles distant from the borewells.

An Artesian Borewell at Saint's Hill, taps the same geological layer of the Ashdown Sands as the Pembury Artesian Wells, at a depth of 407 feet. After filtration in mechanical pressure filters the water from this source is pumped direct into the supply mains.

With very few exceptions the whole of the dwelling-houses in the Borough have a piped supply of water.

All Corporation supplies are chlorinated and have been satisfactory both as to quality and quantity throughout the year, no adverse bacteriological or chemical reports being received.

Bacteriological and chemical analyses were undertaken throughout the year as follows:—

Source of Sample.	Examinations.			
Source of Sample.	Bacteriological.	Chemical.		
No. from Public Supplies (treated) ,, ,, Spring (untreated)	35	35 1		
	37	36		

The following are analyses of two samples and are reports made by the Borough Analyst, dated 6th October, 1947.

Sample of Water from Saint's Hill Supply.

No. of organisms pe capable of	B. Coli Communis presumptive test.			
On Standard Gelatin in 3 days at 22° C	on Standard Agar in 24 hours at 37°/ 38° C	100 c.c.	10 c.c.	1 c.c.
2 .	3	-	_	_

CE	HEMICA	L ANAI	LYSIS.		b. contesting the
Determin					Parts per 100,000.
Free and Saline Ammonia					None
					0.0005
Oxygen absorbed at 80° F	-in 15	minute	es		
	in 4	hours			0.0044
Nitric Nitrogen					0.015
Chlorine					2.7
Equivalent to Sodium Ch	lorine				4.4
Total Solid Matter (dried at		2.)			31.0
Temporary Hardness					0.05
Permanent Hardness					None
Carbonate of Soda					2.2
Free Chlorine					0.03 p.p.m.
Reaction (pH)					7.0
Metals (Lead, Copper, Zinc,					Slight trace of iron
Appearance in two foot tube				4	Colourless and clear

Pembury Waterworks Supply. Sample of Water from 15in. Main in Pembury Road.

No. of organisms pe capable of	B. Coli Communis presumptive test.			
On Standard Gelatin in 3 days at 22° C	On Standard Agar in 24 hours at 37°/ 38° C	100 c.c.	10 c.c.	1 c.c.
0	0	-	-	-

Determ	ination.			Parts per 100,000.
Free and Saline Ammonia				 0.0120
Albuminoid Ammonia				 0.0010
Oxygen absorbed at 80° I	in 15	minute	es	 -
		hours		 0.0113
Nitric Nitrogen				 0.19
Chlorine				 2.7
Equivalent to Sodium (Chlorine			 4.4
Total Solid Matter (dried				 22.5
Temporary Hardness				 3.75
Permanent Hardness				 None
Carbonate of Soda				 9.0
Free Chlorine				 0.20 p.p.m.
Reaction (pH)				 7.0
Metals (Lead, Copper, Zin				 Slight trace of iron
Appearance in two foot to				Colourless and

5 (b)—Drainage and Sewerage.

The sewers serving Beech Street and Mount Ephraim Road were relaid during the year.

Work was commenced on the Ramslye Housing Estate, Eridge Road, and a total length of 1,214 yards of new sewers to serve the estate has been laid so far.

5 (c)-Closet Accommodation.

With the exception of a number of premises in the rural parts of the Borough the closet accommodation consists of water closets with flushing apparatus. Seventy-five premises drain to cesspools which are emptied if necessary by the Corporation eight times annually free of charge. When more frequent emptying is required a charge is made.

5 (d)-Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The arrangements for the collection and disposal of refuse continued throughout the year. The site at which controlled tipping is carried out is situate outside the populated part of the district. The refuse tip is treated periodically with insecticide to control insect pests. Monthly inspections are made for rat infestation and destruction by the rodent operators.

Thirteen thousand and seventy-four dustbins are periodically emptied, the total weight of refuse dealt with during the year being 8,289 tons, 10 cwts; 518 tons, 10cwts., 3 qtrs. of kitchen waste was also collected.

5 (e)-Schools.

All schools in the Borough are supplied with town water and are connected to the public sewers. Pasteurised milk is supplied to schools in all cases but one, in the latter Tuberculin Tested milk is supplied.

Twenty-three samples of the milk supply to schools were taken during the year by the Education Authority.

5 (f)—Swimming Baths and Pools.

The Corporation own indoor and open-air baths. A water chlorination and filtration plant is provided at the indoor bath. The water at the open air bath is treated with a chlorine solution. Bacteriological Reports on examinations of the water at both baths proved to be satisfactory.

5 (g)-Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Forty houses were disinfested by spraying. Sprays are loaned to occupants of infested premises.

5 (h)-Rats and Mice Destruction.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS SCHEME.

The survey under the Ministry of Food "Private Dwellings Scheme", commenced in October, 1946, was completed in September, 1947, with the following results:—

No. of premises visited under this

Scheme January to September ... 8,183 (10,967) No. of premises found to be

infested Rats 367 (515)

Mice 135 (143) 502 (658)

For completion of this survey within the time specified by the Ministry of Food, four temporary operators were employed by the Council to assist the two full-time Rodent Operators. The figures in brackets give the figures for the whole period of survey, i.e., October, 1946, to September, 1947.

CASUAL COMPLAINTS.

Two hundred and eighty-three complaints were received regarding rats and/or mice infestation in addition to the premises visited under the "Private Dwellings Scheme".

SEWER TREATMENT.

Two Sewer Maintenance Treatments were carried out during the year, a 10 per cent. test of manholes not scheduled for treatment being carried out immediately prior to each maintenance treatment.

The result proved that the treatments are maintaining a satisfactory condition.

5 (i) Factories Act, 1937.

During the year 133 visits were made to factories; 48 to factories without mechanical power and 85 to those where mechanical power is used.

Eleven defects were found, and of these 7 had been remedied at the end of the year.

Factories Act, 1937.

1. Inspections.

	Number	Number of				
Premises	on Register	Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted		
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	165	48		Nil.		
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	200	83	5	Nil.		
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (ex- cluding out-workers' premises)	2	2		Nil.		
TOTAL	367	133	5	Nil.		

2. Cases in which Defects were Found.

Reniery dispersion	Numbe	Number of cases in which			
Particulars	Found	Reme- died	to H.M	by H.M. Inspec- tor	prosecu- tions were instituted
Want of cleanliness (S.1) Overcrowding (S.2)	3	3	=	=	
Unreasonable tempera- ture (S.3) Inadequate ventilation	_	-	-	-	-
(S.4) Ineffective drainage of	-	-	-	-	-
floors (S.6) Sanitary Conveniences	-	-			
(a) insufficient (b) unsuitable or de-	-	-	-	-	-
fective	4	2	_	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes Other offences against the Act (not including	-	-	-	-	_
offences relating to Outwork)	3	2	_		the Long
TOTAL	11	. 7	-	2	-

Outwork.

(Sections 110 and 111.)

	S	ection 11	0.	Sectio		
Nature of Work	No. of out- workers in August list required by Sect. 110. (1) (c)		tions for failure to supply	No. of instances of work in un- whole- some premises	Notices served	Prose- cutions
Making, etc., of Wearing Apparel	2	-	-		V	-

Table No. 1.—The following table gives a general summary of the work carried out during the year 1947:—

						Nu	mber
Houses inspected under the House	ing A	ct					Nil
Houses inspected other than under			ng Act				930
Complaints investigated							419
Visits to Slaughter Houses							554
,, ,, Bakehouses							37
,, ,, Restaurants and Kitche							24
Dairies							73
Cowehode							47
Ica Craam Pramicas							37
Other Food Premises							344
				***		***	133
" " Factories Westerland							
,, ,, Workplaces	***			***			12
" " Outworkers …	***	***	***		***	***	1
,, ,, Common Lodging House	S		****	***	***	***	1
,, ,, Theatres, Cinemas, etc.			***	***		***	19
,, ,, Licensed Premises		***		***			16
,, ,, Verminous Premises	***			***		***	69
,, re Keeping of Animals			***	***	***		26
" ,, Rat or Mice Infestation					***		32
" " Shops Act					700	***	3
" " Overcrowding				***			21
,, ,, Infectious Diseases							40
Smoke Nuisances							4
Other Visits							581
Interviews respecting properties							415
Rooms Disinfected							83
Smoke test to drains		11.					31
Water test to drains							46
Informal notices served					***		491
Houses rendered fit in consequen	co of	inform	al actio				358
Formal notices served	ce of	morm			***	***	14
	d mist			***			1000
,, ,, complied with h				in defe			17
,, complied with b	y Loc	al Aut	nority	in deta	uit	***	1

Foo	ects remedied	mber 1306 3,811 115
	", ", ", found below standard (see note of Food and Drugs table regarding samples of raising powder)	2
Tab	ole No. 2.—Housing—The following information is in accordance with requirements of the Ministry of Health.	
1.	Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :-	mber
	(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	930
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 2	2,564
	(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	Nil
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	23
	(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
	(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	536
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	358
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year :-	
	(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	9
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
	(a) By owners	3
	(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	5
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
	(a) By owners	14
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	1

	(c) Pr	oceedings under S	Sections 11 a	and 13 d	of the Ho	nusing Act,	1936 :-	_				
	(1)	Number of dw orders were ma		es in re	espect o	f which de		n 	Nil			
	(2)	Number of demolition ord		ses de	molished	d in purs		of 	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											
	(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit N											
4.	4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding:—											
*	No exact figures are available. Overcrowding is still on the increase and cannot be relieved until new housing is available.											
Table No. 3—Inspection and Supervision of Food.												
(a)	(a) Milk Supply :—											
		es in force at the										
	Dealers' Licences: Tuberculin tested milk 6 Pasteurised milk 1											
	Sup	plementary Lice				nilk			î			
		,,	,, Past	teurised					1			
	Pasteurisers' Licences 4 Licences to bottle tuberculin tested milk 1											
	Lice	inces to bottle t	ubercuiii t						1			
	Number of Dairy Farms in the Borough 19											
	" " " licensed for the production of tuberculin											
				for th	e produ	ction of A	ccredite	ed e	6			
	"	., ., .,	milk						2			
	,,	" visits to co							47			
	99 000		airies	d for h		orizol arra			73			
	33 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, 1 for biological examination and 133 samples to the prescribed tests for pasteurised milk at the County Laboratory.											
(b)	Meat a	nd Other Foods	:			THE RESIDENCE						
/		r of Governmen		d slaue	hter-ho	uses in use			2			
	,,	,, visits to sl	laughter-ho	uses					554			
", ", other food premises (excluding bake-houses) 344 ", home-killed carcases examined at time of slaughter 13,811												
(c)	Details	of Food Conde										
		Itam of Food:	Weig		1h.a	Tubercule		-	The .			
		Item of Food: home-killed)	T. C. 19 15	Q. 0	lbs.	T. luding 17	C. 14	Q. 2	lbs. 24			
		offals),,	16 8	3	12	,, 8	7	1	6			
	Mutto	n ,,	5	1	26							
	Pork	offals) ,,	10	0	11		1	ò	14			
		offals) ,	1	2	4	,,		2	22			
	Veal	,, ,,		1	14							
	,, (offals) ,,	. 62 41		14							
	4											

		Weight			Tubercular weight:
Item of Food:	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	T. C. Q. lbs.
Bananas	3	15	õ	13	£
Biscuits	1		2	15	
Bread		2	0	11	
Broth		-		3	
Butter			2	0	
Cake Mixtures			~	20	
Cereals		6	0	19	
Cheese			i	71	
Chan malt Careed				2	
Charalata Danidan			2	õ	
Dates			-	2	
Eggs (aball)				14	
Tich (conned)		9	2	101	
Eigh (owned)		3	3 2	21	
Think //www.L.)		19	0	26	
Tich (achae)		13	0	9	
	3	14	3	223	
Fruit (canned)	0	14	2		
Fruit (dried)			2	$\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{2}$	
Ice Cream Cones			,	2	
Jam		1	1	25	
Macaroni Cheese				2.	
Marmalade			3	131	
Meat (corned beef)		4	1	151	
Meat (corned mutton)		1	0	20	
Meat (canned with veg.)	3	3	61	
Meat (other canned)		3	1	21	
Meat (cured)			2	43	
Meat (dehydrated)				6	
Meat (fresh)		3	0	153	
Meat (imported)	2	1	3	261	
Milk (canned)		- 9	0	5	
Milk (dried)		6	3	18	
Onions (pickled)				17	
Orange Juice (canned)				5	
Oxo				11	
Pastes (Meat and Fish)				19%	
Pickles		1	3	231	
Pies (meat)				71	
Pies (veal and ham)				$22\frac{7}{2}$	
Puddings (fruit)				13	
Puddings (treacle)				2	
Rice substitute				16	
Sauce				3	
Sausages and sausage					
meat			2	14	
Shell fish (canned)				81	
Shell fish (fresh)		1	0	5	
Soups (canned)			3	21	
Soup Powder				$\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{2}$ $\frac{1}{1}$	
Spaghetti				ī	and the same of th
Spaghetti in meat sauce				i	
Carrie		1	0	0	
Sweets (including choc-		1	U	0	
				233	
olate)				9	
Syrup ,		14	0	253	
Vegetables (canned)		14	2	12	
Vegetables (fresh)		***	1		
Vegetable Salad				10	
Vita-cream				8	

Total weight food condemned : 51 tons 15 cwts. 2 qtrs. 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, exclud- ing Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	2731	1254	158	9251	417
Number inspected	2731	1254	158	9251	417
All diseases except Tuber- culosis:— Whole carcases con- demned	3	8	1	14	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1008	511	1	489	13
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	37.02%	41.39%	1.27%	5.44%	4.80%
Tuberculosis only :— Whole carcases condemned	15	55	_	_	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	253	352	_	_	6
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis	9.81%	32.46%	Nil	Nil	1.44%

TOTAL CARCASES INSPECTED ... 13,811.

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT DURING 1947.

Nature of Article.	Ę	kamined.	Mon.	Adulterated.			
Nature of Article.	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Almond Essence	T NAME OF THE PARTY OF	1	1		i de ma	Depoil .	
Aspirin	_	$\frac{2}{2}$	2 2	-	3-3-30	_	
Baking Powder	bu Za	2	2	-	_	_	
Banana Essence	_	1	1	-	10-121	_	
Bicarbonate of Soda	-	1	1	-	_	-	
Boracic Ointment	H H	1	1	-	-	-	
Boric Acid Ointment	100	1	1	-	_	-	
Bovril	-	1	1	-	of Table		
Curry Powder	_	1	1	-	_	-	
Gelatine Powder	Total S		1	-	-	nis-07	
Ginger Beer Extract	-	1	1	100	-		
Ginger Beer Powder	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Gravy Browning		1	1		_	-	
Gravy Salt Herbs (Mixed)	пинини	1 0	1 9		ing of		
Herbs (Mixed) Junket Powder		2	2			the sales	
Lemon Essence	10 10 10 IS	2	2		1	100	
Lemonade Crystals		ĩ	ī	P and P		TO THE STATE OF	
Lemonade Powder	a sale lui	3	3				
Malted Food	_	1	1				
Marmite		î	î	DEPOTE N		MED I	
Meat Cubes		Î	î.		-	_	
Meat Extract		ī	1	_	-	-	
Milk	20	34	54	11-11	-		
Nutmeg (Ground)		1	1	_	_	_	
Oatmeal	_	1	1	-	-	-	
Pastes	_	4	4	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	_	-	
Pepper	1	2	4 2 1	-	_	-	
Pudding Mixture	-		-	-	_	-	
Raising Flour	-	1	1	-	_	-	
Raising Powder	1	1	2	1	1	2*	
Raspberry Flavouring	100	1	2 1 1	The state of	in the said	-	
Saccharine Tablets	_	1	_ ~	_	_		
Salad Dressing		1 2	1			-	
Sauce	No.	3	3	100000	117	Marillan.	
Savoury Food	ALL STATES	1	1	-		-	
Semolina	The second	5		10000	1988 13	WEETIN	
Soup Sponge Mixture		5 2 1	2			_	
Syrup of Figs		1	1	- E		10000	
Vanilla Essence		î	5 2 1 1				
Vinegar	-	î	î		- T	1	
Yeast Tablets	_	î	î	_			
Zinc Ointment	_	1	1	_			
TOTALS	21	94	115	1	1	2	
						1	

^{*}The vendor of the unsatisfactory samples of Raising Powder was cautioned.

SECTION 6.

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES, 1947.

Tunbridge Wells Municipal Meteorological Station is an Official Auxiliary Station reporting to the Meteorological Department of the Air Ministry. The records are kept by the Staff of the Health Department, and have so been kept since 1st July, 1914.

The instruments are situated in the Calverley Grounds, the station being somewhat in a hollow. This position tends to make the minimum temperature readings lower than they should be, as cold air gravitates to the bottom of hollows.

The sunshine recorder is established at the Earls Court Hotel, and the standard barometer is in the Health Department at the Town Hall.

The usual certificate from the Meteorological Office is suspended until a better site than that in the Calverley Grounds offers itself.

The observations were made by Mr. A. Barnett, Mr. T. Steel and Mr. T. E. Ellison, members of the Staff of the Health Department.

The total amount of bright sunshine recorded was 1,814 hours 48 minutes, the mean amount being 1,600 hours 6 minutes. The most sunny day was 28th May, 14 hours 30 minutes being recorded. There were 77 sunless days, 66 being the average.

The highest temperature in the sun was 140.6 degrees on July 26th.

The mean temperature in the shade for the year was 49.2 degrees, 49.2 being the average.

The mean daily range was 16.1 degrees the average being 14.5.

The temperature in the shade four feet above the ground was highest, 90 degrees, on 3rd June and lowest, 4 degrees, on 24th February, this being the lowest minimum temperature on record.

The hottest night was on 29th July, when the temperature did not go below 66 degrees.

The last frost in the air in Spring was on 10th April and the first in the Autumn on 21st October. The last on the grass in the Spring was also on the 10th April and the first in the Autumn was on 21st October.

The rainfall amounted to 25.29 inches, the average being 30.52 inches, and was the lowest yearly rainfall since 1933. It fell on 144 days, the average being 172. The most rain that fell on one day was 0.90 inches on 21st June.

The wind at 9.0 a.m. was North on 18 days, North-North-East 20 days, North-East 65 days, East-North-East 18 days, East 18 days, East-South-East 8 days, South-East 16 days, South-South-East 11 days, South 23 days, South-South-West 23 days, South-West 49 days, West-South-West 23 days, West 28 days, West-North-West 12 days, North-West 26 days, North-North-West 5 days and it was calm on 2 days.

The mean amount of cloud at 9.0 a.m. was 6.2, 6.7 being the average (10 representing overcast sky). Thunder and lightning occurred on 13 days.

There were 8 fogs and it was misty on 46 other mornings.

The year was exceptional for its heavy snow falls during the first three months of the year, and snow lay for 47 days from the 23rd January to 10th March.

33 year Average. 51.4 42.8 46.7 51.3 56.7 0.09 45.7 °F. 42.1 61.4 50.4 60.1 56.1 Four Feet. Temperature Underground. 1947. 65.7 45.9 52.6 63.6 57.0 °F. 38.2 38.3 59.9 62.8 50.7 45.3 51.7 47 year Average. °F. 9.09 63.2 50.6 39.0 41.9 47.2 54.4 63.6 52.5 45.8 41.3 59.1 One Foot. 1947. 48.5 33.7 37.4 57.3 64.4 8.99 68.1 61.8 52.1 45.6 41.1 51.1 °F. 57 year Average. In shade, 4ft above ground. METEOROLOGICAL NOTES, 1947. Mean Temperature. 53.0 38.9 46.8 61.6 61.3 57.2 50.2 43.4 39.7 49.2 58.1 42.1 °F. 1947. 28.0 °F. 39.5 47.3 56.5 9.09 9.99 51.0 40.5 49.5 64.1 44.4 60.1 67 year Average. Inches 2.81 30.52 2.27 2.28 2.223.55 2.00 1.96 1.90 2.28 2.37 3.55 Rainfall. Inches. 2.74 1947. 2.29 5.95 2.26 1.89 2.99 0.18 0.48 1.16 25.29 1.43 1.41 2.51 Hrs. Mins. 33 year Average. 48 48 48 30 42 30 0 24 54 36 9 70 123 150 210 218 209 196 150 109 46 1600 Sunshine. 61 Hrs. Mins. 72 12 48 48 0 24 30 36 9 54 9 9 36 1947. 204 240 246 145 WHOLE YEAR 1814 230 288 177 40 27 74 7 : : November ... December ... September Months. February October January August March April June July May