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**BOROUGH OF ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS.**

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# **ANNUAL REPORT**

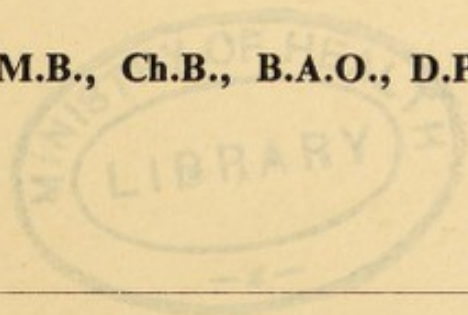
OF THE


## **Medical Officer of Health**

**FOR THE YEAR 1949**

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





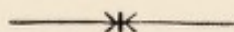
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Borough of Royal Tunbridge Wells.



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1949

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

Tunbridge Wells :  
BALDWIN, GROSVENOR ROAD  
2110-50

# BOROUGH OF ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE :

(Constitution at 31st December, 1949).

### Chairman :

THE MAYOR (Councillor Miss M. B. WELLS).

Alderman Miss R. M. BAKER.	Councillor A. T. GOULDEN.
Councillor L. S. BERWICK, J.P.	Councillor K. J. G. MORRISON.
Councillor N. L. GLANFIELD.	Councillor R. E. TOMSON.
Councillor W. T. WHITE.	

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## STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT :

Medical Officer of Health ; Area Medical Officer to Kent County Council  
(Area No. 4). Medical Superintendent Infectious Diseases Hospital :  
P. A. CROWLEY, M.B., CH.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

### Dental Surgeon :

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

### Dental Nurse Attendant :

\*Miss J. BAILLIE.

### Senior Sanitary Inspector :

W. P. CAVE, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Meat and Food Cert. (*Retired 17/9/49*).  
T. S. ELLIS, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Meat and Food Cert. (*Appointed 12/9/49*).

### Sanitary Inspectors :

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

### Assistant Sanitary Inspector :

D. REES, C.R.S.I.

### Health Visitors :

*Miss M. BRERETON.	*Miss M. MACLAREN.
*Miss J. DONALDSON.	*Miss R. RAYBOULD.
*Miss E. RICE-OXLEY.	

**Matron, Infectious Diseases Hospital :**

† Miss M. AITCHISON, R.F.N.

**CLERICAL STAFF :****Chief Clerk :**

Mrs. D. E. TEBBIT.

**Second Clerk :**

Miss I. A. PEARSON.

**Sanitary Inspector's Clerk :**

Mr. D. A. BARMBY.

**Rodent Operators :**

B. E. MANN. E. SMITHERMAN.

**Clinic Caretakers :**

Mr. and Mrs. W. GIBBONS.

**Relief Caretaker :**

Miss P. GIBBONS.

**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.R.I.C.

\* County Staff employed locally

† Under Control of Regional Hospital Board



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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.*

MR. 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 relates to the calendar year 1949, and on the whole appears to me to disclose a satisfactory position.

As had been anticipated the General Birth Rate for England and Wales (16.7 as against 18.0 in 1948) continues to fall from the high rates of the immediate post-war years and this fall has also been experienced in the Borough (13.6 as against 15.5 in 1948).

It is satisfactory to record that the Infant Mortality rate has continued at a very low figure (28.4). This shows very little change from the 28.1 of the previous year which was, as I mentioned at the time, the lowest on record with the exception of 21 recorded in 1939.

During the year under review a Measles epidemic occurred which reached its peak during the months of May and June, eight hundred and seventy-one cases being notified, but only two deaths were recorded. There is no doubt that the complication rate and mortality rate of this disease has been considerably influenced for the better with the introduction of the recent advance in chemotherapy.

I am pleased to be able to report that although Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis) was prevalent in the surrounding districts, only one notification was received of a case resident within the Borough.

In September, Mr. W. P. Cave, Senior Sanitary Inspector, retired after nearly fifty years with the Corporation, and I wish to record my appreciation of his devoted and valuable service. Mr. Cave's willingness to impart his great store of local knowledge was an invaluable asset to the Department.

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 officers for their co-operation. Lastly, I would also like to thank the members of my own staff 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 : 39,140 (R.G.'s Estimate 1948). 35,839 (R.G.'s Estimate 1931).

Density of population, *i.e.*, number of persons per acre : 6.49.

Number of inhabited houses : 10,201.

Rateable value, 1948 : £477,879.

Sum produced by a penny rate : £1,930. 19s. 4½d.

Mean Annual Temperature : 50° F.

Hours of Bright Sunshine, 1948 : 1,783 hours.

Total Rainfall, 1948 : 30.32 inches.

## 1 (a)—(ii) BIRTHS.

<i>Live Births (Registered) :</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Legitimate ... ..	576	326	250
Illegitimate ... ..	30	16	14
	<hr/> 606 <hr/>		

Live birthrate per 1,000 population : 15.48

Corresponding rate for 1947 : 18.35.

<i>(a)—(iii) Stillbirths :</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Legitimate ... ..	14	10	4
Illegitimate ... ..	1	1	—
	<hr/> 15 <hr/>		

Still birth rate per 1,000 births : 24.75.



## 1 (a)—(iv) DEATHS.

Males : 235. Females : 350. Total : 585.

Crude death rate per thousand of population : 14.94.

Corresponding rate for 1947 : 17.6.

1 (a)—(v) Number of women dying in, or in consequence of child birth :	...	...	...	...	2
Maternal mortality per 1,000 total registered births :	...	...	...	...	3.3

## 1 (a)—(vi) INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Deaths of infants under one year of age :—

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male,</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Legitimate ... ..	17	10	7
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—

Death rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live  
births : 28.1. (1947 : 37.4.)

1 (a)—(vii) Total number of deaths from :—	1947	1948
Measles (all ages) ... ..	—	—
Whooping-cough (all ages) ...	1	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	7	—

1 (b)—Table showing Summary of Causes of Death during the year ended 31st December, 1948.

No.	Cause of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	—
2	Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	—	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	—
4	Whooping-cough ... ..	—	—	—
5	Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
6	Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	6	3	9
7	Other forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	—	1	1
8	Syphilitic Diseases ... ..	—	—	—
9	Influenza ... ..	—	1	1
10	Measles ... ..	—	—	—
11	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ...	—	—	—
12	Acute Infectious Encephalitis ... ..	—	—	—
13	Cancer of Buccal Cav., and Oesophagus (M.), Uterus (F.) ... ..	5	5	10
14	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	4	3	7
15	Cancer of Breast ... ..	—	17	17
16	Cancer of all other sites ... ..	31	34	65
17	Diabetes ... ..	—	2	2
18	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions ... ..	25	61	86
19	Heart Disease ... ..	85	115	200
20	Other diseases of Circulatory System ...	12	16	28
21	Bronchitis ... ..	9	10	19
22	Pneumonia ... ..	5	7	12
23	Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	4	2	6
24	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	1	2	3
25	Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ... ..	—	—	—
26	Appendicitis ... ..	1	1	2
27	Other Digestive Diseases ... ..	4	5	9
28	Nephritis ... ..	2	10	12
29	Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis ...	—	—	—
30	Other Maternal causes ... ..	—	2	2
31	Premature Birth ... ..	3	4	7
32	Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury, Infantile Dis. ... ..	7	4	11
33	Suicide ... ..	2	6	8
34	Road Traffic Accidents ... ..	3	2	5
35	Other violent causes ... ..	1	5	6
36	All other causes ... ..	25	32	57
	TOTAL ALL CAUSES ... ..	235	359	585



1 (c)—TABLE SHOWING BIRTH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1948.

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION								RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.	
	Live Births.	Still- Births.	All Causes.	Typhoid or Para- typhoid	Tuber- culosis (all forms).	Polio- myelitis & Polio- enceph.	Whooping- cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Pneu- monia.	Diarrhoea and En- teritis (un- der 2 yrs.).	Total Deaths Under 1 year.
England and Wales ... ..	18.0	0.43	11.0	0.00	0.51	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.41	3.1	34
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	18.6	0.44	11.1	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.47	4.0	36
148 Smaller Towns (Resident Popu- lation 25,000 to 50,000, 1931 Census) ... ..	17.8	0.43	10.7	0.00	0.47	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.37	2.5	34
London Administrative County ...	18.2	0.36	11.1	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.54	2.7	31
TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Registrar-General's estimated population).	15.5	0.38	14.9	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.31	0.0	28.1



### 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. Its 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,  $34\frac{1}{2}$  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, 1948, is estimated by the Registrar-General as 39,140; an increase of 1,270 over the figure for 1947.

This is the highest population figure ever allotted to Tunbridge Wells.

#### 1 (f)—Births.

Live Births numbered 606 and Still Births 15 during the year.

#### 1 (g)—Deaths.

There were 585 deaths, giving a crude death rate per 1,000 population of 14.9, as compared with 17.6 for 1947.

This death rate still remained high as compared with the figures for England and Wales as a whole (11.0), but allowances must be made, however, for the age distribution of the population in a town such as Tunbridge Wells. A standardised death rate is a more correct index, but in the absence of a comparability factor this cannot be calculated.

Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 17, giving an infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births of 28.1. This figure for 1948 compares most satisfactorily with the figures for England and Wales and other parts of the country.

#### 1 (h)—Infant Mortality.

During 1948 seventeen infants died under one year of age. Of these 10 were boys and 7 were girls. All were legitimate. The following table analyses the causes of death:—

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	7
Congenital haemolytic anaemia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Asphyxia neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital heart	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital abnormalities	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	2



**1 (i)—Maternal Mortality.**

There were two deaths during 1948 from conditions associated with childbirth.

**SECTION 2.****INFECTIOUS DISEASES.****2 (a)—Notifiable Diseases.**

Two hundred and thirty-six cases of infectious disease were notified during 1948. The following tables give details of the seasonable and age incidence of, and the mortality from, these notifiable diseases ;—

**2 (a)—(i) Seasonable Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, 1948.**

DISEASES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Scarlet Fever ...	5	4	6	5	2	19	11	1	—	1	5	5	64
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas ...	3	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	12
Whooping Cough ...	6	12	10	6	5	2	8	11	6	6	3	10	85
Measles ...	2	4	4	16	16	16	2	3	—	—	2	1	66
Paratyphoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Acute Anterior Polio-myelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	17	21	22	30	23	39	23	15	7	8	12	19	236



2 (a) ii—AGES, ETC., OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1948.

Disease.	Total cases Notified. (All ages).	Under 1 year.	1 year and under 2 years.	2 years and under 3 years.	3 years and under 4 years.	4 years and under 5 years.	5 years and under 10 years.	10 years and under 15 years.	15 years and under 20 years.	20 years and under 35 years.	35 years and under 45 years.	45 years and under 65 years.	65 years and over.	Age not given.	Cases admitted to hospital.	Deaths (In-habitants only).
Diphtheria ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Scarlet Fever ...	64	1	—	6	6	2	42	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	29	—
Pneumonia ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	12
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	5	3	—	—	—
Whooping-cough ...	85	3	11	11	12	15	28	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Measles ...	66	3	6	3	9	13	26	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever (including Meningococcal Meningitis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals ...	236	7	17	20	27	30	100	8	5	10	1	6	5	—	33	12

**2 (b)—Scarlet Fever.**

Sixty-four cases were notified, as compared with 24 during 1947.

**2 (c)—Diphtheria.**

Two mild cases of Diphtheria were notified. No deaths were recorded.

**2 (d)—Puerperal Pyrexia.**

Only one case was notified during the year.

**2 (e)—Measles and Whooping Cough.**

Sixty-six cases of Measles and eighty-five cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year, as compared with 429 Measles and 81 Whooping Cough during 1947.

**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.

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

**2 (f)—(i)—Cases admitted to Borough Fever Hospital, 1948.**

	Tun- bridge Wells.	Ton- bridge R.D.C.	East Sussex.	South- borough Urban.	Total.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	18	—	2	2	22
Diphtheria ... ..	1	2	—	—	3
Measles and Acute Ant. Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—	1	1
Totals ... ..	19	2	2	3	26

The recruitment of staff, both as regards Nursing and Domestic Staff, remained very difficult during the first six



months of the year, and I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the work carried out by all members of the staff under great difficulties.

This Hospital was taken over by the Regional Hospital Board on 5th July, 1948.

## 2 (g)—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 1948 are shown in Table 1, whilst Table 2 shows the quarterly statements of cases on the register. The position at the 31st December, 1948, is shown in Table 3.

## 2 (g)—(i)

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary.		Non. Pul.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pul.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
10—15... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20... ..	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—
20—25... ..	4	7	—	—	—	1	—	—
25—35... ..	13	4	1	2	2	1	—	—
35—45... ..	3	5	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—55... ..	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
55—65... ..	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Over 65 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25	22	3	3	6	3	—	—



## 2 (g)—(ii)

	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>Pulmonary Tuberculosis :</i>												
Number of cases on register	90	78	168	96	82	178	93	83	176	98	84	182
New notifications ...	10	4	14	1	4	5	4	1	5	2	4	6
Cases removed and subsequently restored ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other cases added to register (inward transfers) ...	—	2	2	1	—	1	2	1	3	5	6	11
Cases removed (removed, recovered, died) ...	4	2	6	5	3	8	1	1	2	2	7	9
Cases remaining on register	96	82	178	93	83	176	98	84	182	103	87	190
<i>Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis :</i>												
Number of cases on register	34	26	60	32	26	58	31	27	58	32	27	59
New notifications ...	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	2
Cases removed and subsequently restored ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other cases added (inward transfers) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cases removed (removed, recovered, died) ...	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	5
Cases remaining on register	32	26	58	31	27	58	32	27	59	30	27	57

## 2 (g)—(iii).

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pul.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pul.	Total.
	Male.		Female.		
Cases on Register at beginning of year...	90	34	78	26	228
Cases added ... ..	25	3	22	3	53
Cases removed	12	8	13	1	34
Remaining ... ..	103	29	87	28	247

## 2 (h)—Scabies.

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

Cases Notified.		Cases Treated (including second Treatment).		No. of Families involved.
From Clinic.	Other Sources.	Showing symptoms.	Not showing symptoms but treated as a precautionary measure.	
39	2	41	—	27

## 2 (i)—Diphtheria Immunisation.

The Immunisation Clinic carried out its functions with one regular weekly session at the Central Clinic until 5th July, 1948. Immunisation was also carried out at the Rust-hall 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.

On 5th July, 1948, immunisation became the responsibility of the Kent County Council. The weekly clinic is still maintained and the numbers attending for immunisation continue to be very satisfactory.

The following figures show the position at 30th June, 1948 :

1st January to 30th June, 1948.

Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the Authority's area (including temporary residents) in the above six months.		Total number of children who were given a secondary or reinforcing injection.	
Age at date of Final injection.		Total.	During 6 months ending 30th June, 1948.
Under 5.	5 to 14		
210	9	219	43

## 2 (j)—Laboratory Facilities.

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

During 1948 examinations were carried out as follows :—

Specimen.	Positive.	Negative.
Swabs—Throat for Diphtheria ... ..	—	76
Nose       "       " ... ..	—	7
Hairs for Ringworm       "       " ... ..	—	—
Totals	—	83



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 Maternity and Child Welfare Services were transferred to the County Council on 5th July, 1948, when all registers and records were forwarded to the Public Health Department at Maidstone. It is therefore not possible to give details regarding the full year's work. From records still available I have compiled a few tables indicating the work carried out prior to 5th July, 1948.

- (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) A comprehensive agreement with the Kent County Council for the admission of cases to the Pembury Maternity Block.
- (vi) An agreement with the Kent and Sussex Hospital for the admission of emergency maternity cases to the Hospital.





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

The following tables show the attendances at the Infant Welfare Clinics and Ante-Natal Clinics for the first half-year 1948.

#### 3 (c)—(i) Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres, 1948.

	Tuesday.		Wednesday.				Thursday.		Totals.	
	1948 (26 sessions) Half year.	1947 (52 sessions) Whole year.	Rusthall.		Silverdale.		1948 (27 sessions) Half year.	1947 (52 sessions) Whole year.	1948	1947
			1948 (26 sessions) Half year.	1947 (53 sessions) Whole year.	1948 (26 sessions) Half year.	1947 (20 sessions) from Aug.				
Number of attendances —Infants under one year ... ..	944	1791	442	891	632	316	644	1056	2662	4054
Number of Attendances —Children one-five years ... ..	505	712	365	570	325	103	233	501	1428	1886
Number of attendances by mothers ... ..	1340	2344	694	1220	852	394	825	1457	3711	5415
Total attendances	2789	4847	1501	2681	1809	813	1702	3014	7801	11355
Consultations with Medi- cal Officer : Infants	373	808	266	456	281	155	265	521	1185	1940
Children ... ..	278	421	232	310	156	63	124	282	790	1076
Totals ... ..	651	1229	498	766	437	218	389	803	1975	3016



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

	Borough Residents.					
	Primiparae.		Multiparae.		Total.	
	1948 Half year.	1947 Whole year.	1948 Half year.	1947 Whole year.	1948 Half year.	1947 Whole year.
Individual Expectant Mothers	30		84		114	
Consultations ... ..	163	92	324	164	487	256
		390		633		1023

## 3 (d) Health Visiting during first six months of year.

	First Visits.	Subsequent Visits.	Total.
(a) Expectant Mothers ... ..	123	85	208
(b) Children under 1 year of age ...	142	894	1,036
(c) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ... ..	20	1304	1,324
(d) Where infants have died (including stillbirths) ... ..	—	—	15
(e) Found "no-one at home" ... ..	—	—	416
<i>Child Life Protection :</i>			
(a) Houses inspected for the first time ...			9
(b) Re-visits to foster mothers ... ..			5
(c) Foster children seen for the first time			4
(d) Foster children re-inspected ... ..			38
(e) Visits <i>re</i> adoption ... ..			—

## 3 (e)—Pembury Hospital.

This large Hospital, under the control of the Kent County Council, is situated outside, but near, the Borough boundary. The Council, up to 5th July, had an agreement with the County Council whereby maternity cases from the Borough were accommodated. This agreement provided 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.



Up to 5th July, 1948, the number of recommendations for admission were as follows :—

<i>Reasons.</i>	<i>No. of vouchers issued.</i>
Health ... ..	37
Unsuitable home accommodation ...	31
Health and accommodation ...	18
	—
	86
	—

Under the agreement which was formulated with the Kent and Sussex Hospital in October, 1946, three emergency maternity cases were admitted to this Hospital, during the first six months of the year, the total amount contributed by the Corporation being £14. 1s. 10d.

### 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 the first six months of the year, ten children were referred to Dr. Cogan for his opinion.

### 3 (g)—Orthopædic Treatment.

During the first six months of the year twenty-five 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 during the time Maternity and Child Welfare Services were the responsibility of the Corporation.

### 3 (h)—Dental Treatment.

The following table gives the work of the Dental Section in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme during the first half-year :—





### 3 (m)—Home and Domestic Help Schemes.

As from the 5th July, 1948, when the National Health Service Act came into operation, the Borough Council ceased to be responsible for the administration of the Home and Domestic Help Schemes, and responsibility for the running of such was transferred to the County Council. The figures given in the following tables therefore cover the period from the 1st January to the 4th July, 1948, only.

During this period the schemes functioned, as in previous years, with identical staff, Helpers being allocated to the best advantage between Domestic and Home Help cases.

Ten Helpers were employed during the period, at the end of which six were still on the register, three of them having been with the Scheme for over two years.

Forty-four cases were booked during the period. In many cases attendances were made by more than one Helper for various reasons, mainly the undertaking of short periods of assistance whilst waiting for full-time booked cases.

In Table I the figures give the number of cases attended, the number of days worked, and the number of hours worked by each Help in connection with both Schemes.

Table 2 shows a précis of the number of hours of work given to individual cases in respect of Domestic Help, and Table 3 gives similar information for Home Help cases.

Both Schemes involved 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 were necessary.

The Helps were paid 2s. per hour, plus travelling expenses. In order to certify time sheets, collect fees due, and give



general outside supervision the services of a part-time female Supervisor were retained.

Table I.

Domestic/Home Help No.	Domestic Help Scheme.		Home Help Scheme.	
	No. of days worked.	No. of hours worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of hours worked.
5	93	597½	79	467½
11	149	531	65	421
19	176	795½	19	73
22	33	92½	4	12
24	200	691	47	218
30	190	604½	25	83
31	100	397½	70	452½
32	—	—	2	8
33	112	321	—	—
34	30	111	11	54
	1,083	4,141	322	1,789

Table II.

## DOMESTIC HELP.

1 case	had help for a period exceeding	300 hours.
8 cases	„ „ „ „ „ of from	150 to 199 hours.
20	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	100 to 149 „
17	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	50 to 99 „
25	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	30 to 49 „
11	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	Under 9 „
82		

TABLE III.

## HOME HELP.

1 case	was attended for a period exceeding	300 hours.
1	„ „ „ „ „ between	150 to 199 hours.
5 cases	were „ „ „ „ „	100 to 149 „
2	„ „ „ „ „ „	75 to 99 „
2	„ „ „ „ „ „	50 to 74 „
4	„ „ „ „ „ „	40 to 49 „
1 case	was „ „ „ „ „	30 to 39 „
3 cases	were „ „ „ „ „	20 to 29 „
1 case	was „ „ „ „ „	10 to 19 „

## SECTION 4.

HOSPITALS, MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES,  
NURSING IN THE HOME.

## 4 (a).

On 5th July, 1948, the following hospitals in the Tunbridge Wells area came under the jurisdiction of the Regional Hospital Board :—

The Kent and Sussex Hospital.

The Homœopathic Hospital.

Tunbridge Wells and District Maternity Home.

## 4 (b)—Nursing Homes.

	Number of Homes.	Number of Beds provided for :		
		Maternity.	Others.	Total.
(a) Homes first registered during the year ... ..	2	—	10	10
(b) Homes on the register at the end of the year ... ..	18	11	151	162

## ACTION DURING 1948 :

Number of applications for registration refused ... ..	Nil
Number of exemptions granted under Section 192 (1) ... ..	3
Number of exemptions withdrawn under Section 192 (2) ... ..	Nil
Number of registrations cancelled under Section 188 ... ..	Nil
Number of appeals by aggrieved persons to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, under Section 189 (3) ... ..	Nil
Number of cases in which fines were imposed ... ..	Nil
Number of inspections ... ..	28
Number of registered homes not inspected ... ..	Nil

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 (c)—Ambulance Facilities.**

Up to 5th July, 1948, the ambulance services were those maintained in previous years, after that date the ambulance services became the responsibility of the Kent County Council, and since that time two main ambulance stations serve the Tunbridge Wells area :—

- (i) St. John Ambulance Brigade Station
- (ii) Pembury Hospital Station.

**4 (d)—Nursing in the Home.**

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.

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**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 1948 was 12,100 within the Borough and 800 outside, the approximate population served being 39,140 and 3,384 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.	
	Bacteriological.	Chemical.
No. from Public Supplies (treated)	45	36
" " " Spring (untreated)	6	3
	51	39

The following are analyses of two samples and are reports made by the Borough Analyst, dated 13th December, 1948.



### Sample of Water from Saint's Hill Supply.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.				
<i>Determination.</i>				<i>Parts per 100,000.</i>
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0005
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.003
Oxygen absorbed at 80° F.—in 15 minutes	...	...	...	—
in 4 hours	...	...	...	0.015
Nitric Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.015
Chlorine	...	...	...	2.85
Equivalent to Sodium Chlorine	...	...	...	4.7
Total Solid Matter (dried at 180° C.)	...	...	...	30.5
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	11.0
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	None
Carbonate of Soda	...	...	...	6.9
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	None
Reaction (pH)	...	...	...	6.9
Metals (Lead, Copper, Zinc, Iron)	...	...	...	Slight trace of iron
Appearance in two foot tube	...	...	...	Colourless and clear
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	2.53

BACTERIOLOGICAL STATEMENT.				
No. of organisms per cubic centimetre capable of growing.		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.
11	0	—	—	—

### Pembury Waterworks Supply.

#### Sample of Water from 15in. Main in Pembury Road.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.				
<i>Determination.</i>				<i>Parts per 100,000.</i>
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0005
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.001
Oxygen absorbed at 80° F.—in 15 minutes	...	...	...	—
in 4 hours	...	...	...	0.01
Nitric Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.015
Chlorine	...	...	...	2.8
Equivalent to Sodium Chlorine	...	...	...	4.6
Total Solid Matter (dried at 180° C.)	...	...	...	24.0
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	4.25
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	None
Carbonate of Soda	...	...	...	9.0
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	0.04 p.p.m.
Reaction (pH)	...	...	...	7.3
Metals (Lead, Copper, Zinc, Iron)	...	...	...	Slight trace of iron
Appearance in two foot tube	...	...	...	Colourless and clear
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	0.77

BACTERIOLOGICAL STATEMENT.				
No. of organisms per cubic centimetre capable of growing.		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.
9	5	—	—	—

### 5 (b)—Drainage and Sewerage.

The surface water sewer serving Lower Green Road was relaid during the year.

Work was continued on the Ramslye Housing Estate, Eridge Road, and a further 1,320 yards of new sewers were laid.

The sewer through Nevill Park was extended approximately 120 yards.

### 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 strictly 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 nine hundred and seven dustbins are periodically emptied, the total weight of refuse dealt with during the year being 8,795 tons, 5 cwts ; 637 tons of kitchen waste was also collected ; 1,125 tons of various material was salvaged during the year.

#### **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.

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

#### **5 (f)—Swimming Bath.**

The Corporation own an indoor bath. A water chlorination and filtration plant is provided. Bacteriological and chemical examinations of the water are made periodically.

#### **5 (g)—Eradication of Bed Bugs.**

Thirty-five houses were disinfested by spraying. Sprays are loaned to occupants of infested premises.

#### **5 (h)—Rats and Mice Destruction.**

##### **CASUAL COMPLAINTS.**

Four hundred and fourteen complaints were received regarding rats and/or mice infestation, and one thousand seven hundred and thirty-four visits were made by the two rodent operators in respect of same.

## SEWER TREATMENT.

One Sewer Maintenance Treatment was carried out during the year, a 10 per cent test of manholes not scheduled for treatment being carried out in December immediately prior to maintenance treatment during January, 1949.

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

## 5 (i)—Factories Act, 1937.

During the year 393 visits were made to factories ; 137 to factories without mechanical power and 256 to those where mechanical power is used.

Fifty-seven defects were found, and of these 44 had been remedied at the end of the year.

## Factories Act, 1937.

## 1. INSPECTIONS.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	150	137	2	Nil.
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority... ..	189	254	10	Nil.
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ... ..	2	2	—	Nil.
TOTAL ... ..	341	393	12	Nil.



## 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	8	6	—	—	—
Overcrowding ... (S.2)	1	1	—	1	—
Unreasonable temperature ... (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	—	—	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ... (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient ...	4	3	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ...	14	13	—	4	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	13	13	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	16	8	—	6	—
TOTAL ...	57	44	—	13	—

## Outwork.

(Sections 110 and 111.)

Nature of Work	Section 110.			Section 111.		Prosecutions
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110. (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	
	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Table No. 1.**—The following table gives a general summary of the work carried out during the year 1948 :—

	<i>Number</i>
Houses inspected under the Housing Act...	17
Houses inspected other than under the Housing Act	606
Complaints investigated	436
Visits to Slaughter Houses	599
"    "    Bakehouses	67
"    "    Restaurants and Kitchens	110
"    "    Dairies	220
"    "    Cowsheds	120
"    "    Ice Cream Premises	64
"    "    Other Food Premises	460
"    "    Factories	393
"    "    Workplaces	25
"    "    Stables	3
"    "    Streams	7
"    "    Theatres, Cinemas, etc.	19
"    "    Licensed Premises	13
"    "    Verminous Premises	124
"    "    Keeping of Animals	40
"    "    Rats and Mice	88
"    "    Shops Act	13
"    "    Overcrowding	26
"    "    Infectious Diseases	44
"    "    Smoke Nuisances	16
Other Visits	699
Interviews respecting properties	562
Disinfections carried out	106
Smoke test to drains	28
Water test to drains...	54
Informal notices served	385
Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	340
Formal notices served	22
"    "    "    complied with by owner	6
"    "    "    complied with by Local Authority in default	12
Defects remedied	1621
Food condemned and destroyed—45 tons 8 cwts. 1 qtr. 4½ lbs.	
Carcases of home killed meat examined in local slaughterhouses	11,536
Samples of food and drugs examined by Public Analyst	116
"    "    "    found below standard (see Food and Drugs table)	

**Table No. 2.—Housing**—The following information is in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health.

	<i>Number</i>
<b>1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—</b>	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	623
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,751
(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	17
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	125
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	381



	<i>Number</i>
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 ... ..	340
--	-----

### 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	...	...	...	...	...	16
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

(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	...	...	12
---	-----	-----	----

(b) *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	6
--	-----	-----	-----	---

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	3
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	Nil
---	-----	-----	-----

(c) *Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	Nil
--	-----

(d) *Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	Nil
---	-----

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	Nil
---	-----	-----	-----	-----

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) **Milk Supply :—** Number

Licences in force at the end of the year :—

Dealers' Licences : Tuberculin tested milk	...	...	...	6
--	-----	-----	-----	---

Pasteurised milk	...	...	...	1
------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Supplementary Licences—Tuberculin tested milk	...	...	3
---	-----	-----	---

Pasteurised milk	...	...	...	1
------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Pasteurisers' Licences	...	...	...	...	...	4
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Licences to bottle tuberculin tested milk	...	...	...	2
---	-----	-----	-----	---

pasteurised milk	...	...	1
------------------	-----	-----	---

Number of Dairy Farms in the Borough	...	...	...	...	19
--------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Number of Dairy Farms in the Region	...	...	...	...	10
" " " " licensed for the production of tuberculin tested milk	...	...	...	...	9

22	22	22	22	licensed for the production of Accredited milk	...	...	...	...	...	1
----	----	----	----	--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

	<i>Number</i>
Number of visits to cowsheds ... ..	120
" " " " dairies ... ..	220

65 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, 6 for biological examination and 132 samples to the prescribed tests for pasteurised milk at the County Laboratory.

(b) **Meat and Other Foods :—**

Number of Government controlled slaughter-houses in use ...	2
" " visits to slaughter-houses ... ..	599
" " " " other food premises (excluding bake-houses) ...	634
" " home-killed carcasses examined at time of slaughter ...	11,536

(c) **Details of Food Condemned :—**

		<i>Weight :</i>				<i>Tubercular weight :</i>				
<i>Item of Food :</i>		<i>T.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>Q.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>		<i>T.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>Q.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Beef (home-killed)	...	18	10	3	10	including	15	14	2	21
" (offals)	..	17	14	1	26	"	9	2	1	10
Mutton	"	...	6	2	9					
" (offals)	"	...	8	1	2					
Pork	"	...	17	1	16	"		1	0	16
" (offals)	"	...	6	0	17	"		1	3	13
Veal	"	...	1	0	25					
" (offals)	"	...		1	14					

<i>Weight :</i>				
<i>Item of Food :</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>Q.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Butter ... ..			1	10
Cakes ... ..				1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cake mixtures ...			3	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cereals ... ..				26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese ... ..			2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chocolate milk powder		2	2	20
Eggs (powdered) ...				$\frac{1}{4}$
Eggs (shell) ... ..		1	0	0
Essences ... ..				8
Fats ... ..				1
Fish cakes ... ..				1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fish (canned) ... ..		1	2	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fish (cured) ... ..		9	2	11
Fish (fresh) ... ..	1	16	3	0
Flour ... ..				11
Fruit (canned) ... ..		3	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fruit (dried) ... ..			2	24
Ice cream powder ...				6
Jam ... ..			1	0
Marmalade ... ..		1	2	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Meat (corned beef) ...		7	2	27
Meat (corned mutton)		2	2	20
Meat (canned with veg.)			2	18
Meat (other canned)		2	3	26 $\frac{3}{4}$
Meat (fresh) ... ..		4	2	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meat (imported) ... ..	1	3	0	21 $\frac{3}{4}$
Milk (canned) ... ..	1	4	3	6
Milk (dried) ... ..		1	0	0
Mincemeat ... ..				4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Onions (pickled) ... ..				3
Pastes, etc. ... ..				18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pickles, etc. ... ..				4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pies ... ..		1	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$



Item of Food :	Weight :			lbs.
	T.	C.	Q.	
Poultry and game ...			2	23
Puddings ...				3
Salt ...				6
Sausages and sausage meat ...				6
Semolina ...		1	0	0
Shell fish (canned) ...				6
Shell fish (fresh) ...			1	17
Shrimps ...			1	5
Soups (canned) ...			2	7½
Spaghetti in meat sauce ...				1
Sweetcorn ...			1	12
Sweets and chocolate				20½
Syrups ...			2	1
Vegetables (fresh) ...		3	0	0
Vegetables (canned) ...		6	2	0½
Vinegar ...				1½

Total weight of food condemned : 45 tons 8 cwts. 1 qtr. 4¾ lbs.

#### CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, exclud- ing Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed ...	2990	984	299	6773	490
Number inspected ...	2990	984	299	6773	490
All diseases except Tuberculosis :—					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	3	9	3	16	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1081	400	4	332	39
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	36.25%	41.57%	2.34%	5.14%	9.18%
Tuberculosis only :—					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	17	33	—	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	312	287	—	—	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	11.00%	32.52%	Nil	Nil	2.04%

TOTAL CARCASSES INSPECTED ... 11,536.

## SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT DURING 1948.

Nature of Article.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Barley ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beef Extract ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bismuthated Magnesia Tablets ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bun Mixture ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Bun and Cake Flour ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cabbage—Pickled ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cake Mixture ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cinnamon ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Citric Acid ... ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Coffee and Chicory ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Currey Powder ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dessert Mould ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Epsom Salts ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Flour—Soya ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gelatine ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Ginger ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Glauber Salts ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gravy Powder ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Honey ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Horseradish ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Essence ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemonade Crystals ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Liquorice Powder ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk ... ..	47	—	47	1	—	1
Mixed Herbs ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Nutmeg ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pepper ... ..	—	4	4	—	—	—
Pudding Mixture ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Raising Powder ... ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Saccharine ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Salad Oil ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Salt ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausages and Sausage Meat ... ..	8	5	13	1	—	1
Sauce ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soup ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Soup Powder ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Spice ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sponge Mixture ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Tartaric Acid ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Zinc Ointment ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
	56	60	116	2	1	3



The informal sample of Citric Acid was found to contain 7 per cent. Sodium Citrate which is not a normal constituent of Citric Acid and a warning was given to the Vendor.

The formal milk sample was found to contain only 2.91 per cent. milk fat which is below the required 3 per cent. minimum fat content, although no extraneous water had been added. The farmer concerned was interviewed.

One sample of beef sausage-meat returned as adulterated was found to contain only 30 per cent. meat content and therefore did not comply with the Meat Products and Canned Meat (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1948, which requires a minimum of 50 per cent. meat content for beef and pork sausages or sausage-meat and the retailer was warned.

In addition four formal and two informal samples of unspecified sausages or sausage-meat were also found to contain less than the minimum meat content of beef or pork sausages or sausage-meat. The sale of unspecified foods is illegal under the above order and all retailers were warned of this contravention.

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#### **METEOROLOGICAL NOTES, 1948.**

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

The instruments, with the exception of the sunshine recorder and the barometer, are situated in the Calverley Grounds. The sunshine recorder is well placed on the roof tower of the Earls Court Hotel, Mount Ephraim, whilst 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 inspection of the Station by an Inspector of the Meteorological office took place on November 15th and all was reported to be satisfactory.

Observations were made throughout the year by Mr. A. Barnett, Mr. T. Ellison, and Mr. T. Steel, members of the Staff of the Health Department.

The total amount of bright sunshine recorded was 1,783 hours which was lower than the figure of 1,814 hours 48 minutes for 1947, but still well above the yearly average of 1,605 hours 36 minutes. The sunshine figure for March was well above average. April was generally warm and sunny throughout the country and at Tunbridge Wells where 231.8 hours of bright sunshine was recorded it was the sunniest April since records began 34 years ago. It was also the sunniest November on record with 94.9 hours.

The day with most sunshine was May 18th when 14 hours 48 minutes was recorded. There were 55 sunless days, 66 being the average.

The highest temperature in the sun was 140.2 degrees on 26th June.

The mean temperature in the shade was 50.0 degrees, the average being 49.2 degrees. The mean temperature was above average from January to May, average for June, below from July to October, and then rose again above average for November and December.

The mean daily range was 15.4 degrees, the average being 14.5 degrees.



The highest temperature in the shade four feet above the ground was 92 degrees recorded on the 28th July, and the lowest temperature was 7 degrees on the 22nd February.

The hottest night was 29th July when the temperature did not go below 65 degrees.

The last ground and air frosts in the Spring were on 3rd May, whilst the first air frost in the Autumn was on 19th October, and the first ground frost on the 27th October.

The rainfall amounted to 30.32 ins., the average being 30.51 ins. It fell on 152 days, the average being 172. The most rain that fell on one day was 1.57 ins. on 14th June.

The wind at 9.0 a.m. was North on 20 days, North-East 58 days, East 24 days, South-East 24 days, South 34 days, South-West 110 days, West 59 days, North-West 35 days and it was calm on two days.

The mean amount of cloud at 9.0 a.m. was 6.5, 6.7 being the average (10 representing overcast sky).

Thunder and lightning occurred on seven days.

There were 19 fogs and there was mist on 17 other mornings. In common with most of central and eastern England Tunbridge Wells experienced the exceptionally persistent and dense fogs which occurred during the latter part of November, visibility being almost nil during the late afternoon and evening of the 30th.

## METEOROLOGICAL NOTES, 1948.

Months.	Sunshine.		Rainfall.		Mean Temperature. In shade, 4ft above ground.		Temperature Underground.			
							One Foot.		Four Feet.	
							1948.	48 year Average.	1948.	34 year Average.
	Hrs. Mins.	Hrs. Mins.	Inches.	Inches	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.
January ...	42 42	51 42	4.11	2.82	41.6	38.2	40.4	39.3	43.9	43.2
February ...	83 18	70 30	1.65	2.26	39.4	38.9	40.0	39.0	43.2	42.1
March ...	170 36	125 12	1.22	2.26	46.8	42.2	44.4	41.7	44.2	42.8
April ...	231 48	153 12	1.29	1.99	48.7	46.8	50.0	47.2	48.5	46.7
May ...	242 12	211 42	2.72	1.98	53.3	53.0	56.7	54.5	54.4	51.4
June ...	199 30	217 54	4.35	1.93	58.1	58.1	61.0	60.6	58.0	56.8
July ...	194 42	209 12	1.27	2.27	60.2	61.6	62.1	63.6	59.4	60.1
August ...	164 18	195 6	3.80	2.39	59.7	61.2	63.5	63.2	62.5	61.4
September	169 30	151 0	2.10	2.22	57.1	57.2	59.4	59.1	60.1	60.1
October ...	125 18	110 0	1.86	3.52	49.8	50.2	52.1	52.5	55.9	56.1
November...	94 54	62 54	1.68	3.52	43.9	43.4	44.9	45.8	49.6	50.3
December ...	64 12	47 12	4.27	3.35	41.9	39.7	41.4	41.3	45.5	45.7
WHOLE YEAR	1783	0 1605 36	30.32	30.51	50.0	49.2	51.3	50.7	52.1	51.4