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Contributors

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WHITSTABLE URBAN DISTRICT

1957

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

In Office 1958-1959 : Chairman of the Council
Councillor W. J. King

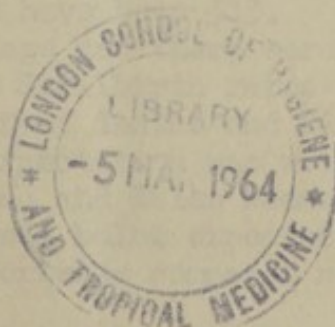
Chairman of the Health Committee
Councillor Miss M. A. Powell

Clerk and Chief Financial Officer
F. Tomlinson, F.I.M.T.A., A.R.V.A.

Chief Public Health Inspector
F.W.I. Whitehouse, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Engineer and Surveyor
B.E. Hardy, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun.E.

Public Health Department, Gate Lodge, The Castle, Whitstable.
Telephone : Whitstable 2233.



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STANDARD FORM NO. 1

1937

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

In Office 1936-1937 : Chairman of the Board
Councillor W. J. King

Chairman of the Health Committee
Councillor Miss M. A. Powell

Clerk and Chief Financial Officer
T. T. Johnson, B.S., A.B., A.M., A.R.V.A.

Chief Public Health Inspector
E. W. L. Whitcomb, M.B., B.S., M.A., B.S.I.

Inspector and Surveyor
E. E. Henry, M.B., B.S., A.B., A.M., A.R.V.A.

Public Health Department, City Hall, The Castle, Whitehall,
Telephone : Whitehall 2272.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Annual Report for the year 1957 is presented this year in what I hope may be a more readable form. It has been realised that the mixture of statistics prescribed and presented as before has not served as a tonic to Councillors' interest in public health affairs, although it may have conformed to the statutory requirements of the service, and in full appreciation of the voluntary service given to the community by their elected Councillors an attempt has been made to administer the dose in a more palatable mixture. You will already have received the Chief Public Health Inspector's report, which is to be read in conjunction with this one. As always Mr. Whitehouse and his staff and your other Chief Officials have been most helpful throughout the year, and I wish to record my thanks for their co-operation.

AREA AND POPULATION

In an unchanged area of 7640 acres the population has continued the gradual increase to 17,410 in mid-1957. Although this is only 50 over the 1956 figure it is a constant trend.

BIRTHS

Mothers were responsible for part of this increase, nearly as much as the longer survival of the elderly for the 228 births showed an increase of 20 on 1956 and 48 on 1955. A slight change in the Registrar General's comparability factors, which are used to correct the birth rate and death rate for variations in the local population make-up as compared to the national average population in order to allow a truer comparison of birth rates in different localities, indicates that we are now a little nearer the average in the distribution of young and old, although still weighted with elderly. The mothers contributed a birth rate of 13.1 per 1000 of the population which converts to a rate of 16.6 by applying the R.G. factor and compares well with the rate of 16.1 for England and Wales.

DEATHS

The losses to the population by deaths numbered 287, a drop of 4 on 1956. If the town had suffered the same death rate as England and Wales this number would have been 313. Six of the deaths were in infants under 1 year of age and there were also 3 still births. On the Infant Mortality and Stillbirth rates for England and Wales we could have expected five infant deaths and five still births. As the infant death in excess of expectation was within the first month of life (by applying the England and Wales Neonatal Mortality rate) and our still birth experience was below expectation it is reasonable to conclude that our local experience compares normally with national experience.

With the Compliments of

The Medical Officer of Health

Gate Lodge,
The Castle,
Whitstable.

Telephone :
Whitstable - 2233

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Annual Report for the year 1957 is presented this year in what I hope may be a more readable form. It has been realised that the mixture of statistics presented and presented as before has not served as a basis for Council discussion in public health matters, although agreed to the statutory requirements of the service. The presentation of the voluntary services given to the community has been an attempt to show that the health service has been made to administer the public health service. You will already have received the Health Inspector's report, which is to be read in this case. As always Mr. Whitstable and his staff and Officials have been most helpful throughout the year and we thank them for their co-operation.

Now

From 1950 to 1957 the population has continued to rise to 17,110 in 1957. Although this is only a figure it is a constant trend.

A responsible for part of this increase, nearly as much as the increase in the number of the elderly for the 1950-1957 period. A slight change in the 1950-1957 period, which was used to compare the population in the local population and death rate for variations in the local population to the national average population in order to give a picture of birth rates in different localities. There are now a little more the average in the district, although still weighted with elderly. The number of children under 15 per 1000 of the population which compares to a rate of 16.6 by applying the B.C. factor and compares well with the rate of 16.1 for England and Wales.

Deaths

The figures for the population by health districts 1957, a town of 17,110. It the town has suffered the same death rate as England and Wales this number would have been 215. Six of the deaths were in infants under 1 year of age and there were also 3 still births. On the infant mortality and stillbirth rates for England and Wales we could have expected five infant deaths and five still births. As the infant death in excess of expectation was within the first month of life (by applying the England and Wales neonatal mortality rate) and our still birth experience was below expectation it is reasonable to conclude that our local experience compares normally with national experience.

The distribution of deaths according to age showed 75% of the male deaths over the age of 65 and 79.6% of the female deaths over 65.

The causes of death are tabulated at the end of the report. The apparent sharp increase over 1956 in deaths from lung cancer is not factual as the number in 1955 was also 11. It was as a consequence of the influenza outbreak that deaths from influenza, pneumonia and bronchitis together doubled in number although the number attributed to influenza alone was within normal limits. The mild form of influenza did its damage as a complicating factor.

INFECTIOUS AND NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

It was a measles year, our previous measles year being 1955. It was also a whooping cough year. Both these diseases concentrated on the Spring and Summer months and had abated before the wave of influenza moved into the town in October. This was fortunate, as the mild nature of Asian influenza changed to a more serious character as a complicating disease.

We were fortunate to have no cases or outbreaks of food poisoning or dysentery.

Acute poliomyelitis cases occurred but as reported below we escaped anything in the nature of an outbreak, although all the circumstances seemed to be right for it to happen except in one aspect only.

While pneumonia notifications were spread evenly over the year it is of note that the total notifications was less than the number of deaths from the disease.

SCARLET FEVER

Sporadic cases of scarlet fever occur mainly in the five to nine years age group representing the exchange of haemolytic streptococcal infection amongst school children. These were in general isolated cases except for family spread, and could not be attributed to any particular school or class. The situation is quite different when such a case occurs in a children's residential home, for the infection becomes widespread in the home and seems to become enhanced by concentration within a community. The possibility of the presence of differing types of the same organism increases the danger of complications in a straightforward case.

One such outbreak occurred in a children's home in Tankerton. Although only two cases occurred seventeen days apart, the appearance of the second case indicated a failure of the precautions taken after the first case. As a result all children and staff were swabbed, totalling 18 in all. Seven children were found to be infected. Sulphona 'de and penicillin therapy was provided for all by the general practitioner in attendance, and a thorough check made of the cleaning routine in the home. All fixed mats and carpets in dormitories were

The distribution of deaths according to age showed 75% of the male deaths over the age of 65 and 75% of the female deaths over 65.

The course of death was tabulated at the end of the report. The apparent sharp increase over 1956 in deaths from lung cancer is not isolated as the number in 1957 was also 11. It was as a consequence of the following outbreak that deaths from influenza, pneumonia and bronchitis together doubled in number of deaths. The number attributed to influenza alone was within normal limits. The high level of influenza did the damage as a complicating factor.

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA OUTBREAK

It was a winter year, our previous number year being 1955. It was also a winter year. Both these diseases were common in the Spring and summer months and had abated before the wave of influenza moved into the town in October. This was fortunate, as the mild nature of winter influenza changed to a more serious character as a complicating disease.

We were fortunate to have no cases or outbreaks of food poisoning or dysentery.

Acute poliomyelitis cases occurred but as reported below we escaped anything in the nature of an outbreak, although all the indications seemed to be right for it to happen except in one respect only.

While poliomyelitis notifications were spread evenly over the year it is of note that the total notification was less than the number of deaths from the disease.

SCHOOL YEAR

Sporadic cases of scarlet fever occur mainly in the five to nine years age group representing the exchange of nasopharyngeal infection amongst school children. There were in general isolated cases except for fairly spread, and could not be attributed to any particular school or class. The situation is quite different when such a case occurs in a children's residential home, for the infection becomes widespread in the home and seems to become mounted by concentration within a community. The possibility of the presence of different types of the same organism increases the danger of notification in a residential case.

One such outbreak occurred in a children's home in January. Although only two cases occurred subsequent days apart, the appearance of the second case indicated a failure of the precautions taken after the first case. As a result all children and staff were washed, including in all, seven children were found to be infected. Sulphur dioxide and penicillin therapy was provided for all by the general practitioner in attendance, and a thorough check made of the cleaning routine in the home. All fixed water and carpets in dormitories were

made removeable, a thorough spring cleaning carried out, with disinfection and blanket cleaning and it was possible to lift all restrictions on admissions to the home seventeen days after the occurrence of the second case, on the basis of disappearance of infection from nose and throat swabs.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

In early April a National Serviceman arrived home in Whitstable, and three days later was admitted to Haine Isolation Hospital with acute paralytic poliomyelitis. The history given suggested that the illness started while on the troopship sailing home. He was certainly infectious on the second day home when he met or visited a wide circle of friends. The case was reported to Military Epidemiological Control to allow check of contacts on the troopship and surveillance of close Whitstable contacts was carried out by us. With contacts so wide, and having occurred both indoors and outdoors and with a high state of excitement and activity associated with an impending wedding in the case's household the situation had the full potential for an outbreak. No further cases were recognised. It can only have been the season of the year that saved us from trouble.

The next case to occur was an imported one, again arriving in the town already sickening with the disease. This was in mid-June. The two subsequent cases were in the height of the polio season, both isolated ones and we can therefore conclude that spread of polio virus infection in the community was practically absent during the 1957 polio season.

TUBERCULOSIS

Four new cases occurred during the year, all pulmonary ones. Three of these were males occurring in the over 45 age groups, while the one female was in the younger years.

OTHER DISEASES

Our country does not now show the presence of smallpox except for cases introduced from abroad, but the ease of travel that may bring someone from an endemic area into our midst well within the incubation period makes the appearance of a case a constant possibility. For those parents who are apathetic or scornful about having their infants vaccinated against smallpox the following incidents should be a warning.

In late June a contact of a London smallpox case was identified on holiday in Whitstable in one of the camps. She was vaccinated without delay and kept under twice daily observation until well beyond the incubation period of the disease.

made removing a throaty feeling clearing away, with disinfection and pleasant cleaning and it was possible to lift all restrictions on admissions to the main seven-day after the occurrence of the second case, on the basis of disappearance of infection from nose and throat swabs.

ACUTE POLIO

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INTERESTING

From now cases occurred during the year, all pulmonary cases. Three of these were males occurring in the over 45 age groups, while the one female was in the younger years.

OTHER DISEASES

Our country does not now show the presence of measles except for cases introduced from abroad, but the ease of travel that may bring someone from an endemic area into our midst well within the incubation period makes the appearance of a case a constant possibility. For those parents who are apathetic or scornful about having their infants vaccinated against measles the following incidents should be a warning.

In late June a contact of a London measles case was identified on holiday in Whitstable in one of the camps. She was vaccinated without delay and kept under twice daily observation until well beyond the incubation period of the disease.

In late July a child in a holiday camp showed the presence of a puzzling rash, and the doctor concerned was apprehensive as the child had come that afternoon from a part of London in which a case of smallpox had occurred a month before. It was 10 p.m. when the message was received and the necessary smallpox outfit was collected and the case seen at once. The case was happily one of erythema infectiosum, a conclusion reached after 48 hours careful observation.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

There were 156 infants in the total of 189 persons vaccinated for the first time during 1957, representing 68.5% of the birth intake.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The level of adequate protection stands at 60% of the child population with another 25% whose protection depends on injections more than 5 years previous. Primary protections given (196) represented 86% of the birth intake but the booster injections given represented only 12% of those whose protection has waned below standard.

POLIOMYELITIS INOCULATIONS

The 458 children who received a course of protective inoculations against poliomyelitis during 1957 represented about a quarter of the possible, but work done was limited by vaccine supplies.

These statements are based on detail kindly supplied by the County Medical Officer which is shown in the tables to follow.

OTHER MATTERS

SECTION 47 - NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

It was necessary to seek the Magistrate's help under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act to take an infirm woman aged 71 into care and to admit her to Nunnery Fields Hospital, the unit for chronic sick. The old lady was deaf, was collapsing in the street with increasing frequency, and lived quite alone (apart from the inevitable cats). Cats seem to exert a parasite demand on old ladies, who too often shower the love and attention on the cat that they sorely need for themselves. In this case we were in touch with the Police, her family doctor, and a sister in the North, and had your authority to seek a three months order if required, when the situation became more acute, and urgent action under the Amending Act for immediate removal had to be taken. The Magistrate visited with me and conscientiously braved home conditions that would have made a weaker spew, rightly satisfying himself that this drastic curtailment of individual liberty was justified for the woman's sake.

In late July a child in a holiday camp showed the presence of a
pusling mass, and the doctor concerned was apprehensive as the child
had come that afternoon from a part of London in which a case of mumps
had occurred a month before. It was 10 p.m. when the message was received
and the necessary mumps child was collected and the case seen at
once. The case was happily one of cystitis, infectious, a conclusion
reached after 48 hours careful observation.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

There were 156 infants in the total of 183 persons vaccinated for
the first time during 1957, representing 60.2% of the birth intake.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION

The level of adequate protection stands at 60% of the child population
with another 25% whose protection depends on booster doses than 5 years
previous. Primary protection given (1956) represented 48% of the birth
intake but the booster injections given represented only 13% of those
whose protection lies well below standard.

POLIOVIRUS IMMUNIZATION

The 458 children who received a course of protective immunizations
against poliomyelitis during 1957 represented about a quarter of the
population, but work done was limited by vaccine supplies.

These statements are based on details kindly supplied by the County
Medical Officer which is shown in the tables to follow.

OTHER MATTERS

ELECTRICITY - NATIONAL GRID

It was necessary to seek the Ministry's help under Section 47 of the
National Assistance Act to take an infant woman aged 31 into care and
to admit her to Murrey Field Hospital, the unit for chronic sick. The
old lady was deaf, was collapsing in the street with increasing frequency,
and lived quite alone (apart from the inevitable cats). She came to
exist a parasite demand on old ladies, who too often share the love and
attention on the cat that they sorely need for themselves. In this
case we were in touch with the Police, her family doctor, and a sister
in the North, and had your authority to seek a three month order of
protection, when the situation became more acute, and urgent action under
the Assistance Act for immediate removal had to be taken. The Ministry
visited with me and connected only proved more doubtful that this drastic
move made a weaker case, rightly satisfying himself that this drastic
curtailment of individual liberty was justified for the woman's sake.

Her weakness was due to her neglect of her own nutrition coupled with rapidly advancing senility.

SLUM CLEARANCE

It is enough to record that the Council implemented my representation of 14 houses in Waterloo Road as a clearance area. You sought to avoid the slightest possibility of harshness by seeking to negotiate the purchase of the houses in place of the more official method of compulsory purchase and thereby incurred the outraged indignation of some neo-natives who declared bitter war on you. As epitaph I quote "It is easy to be a conservator of the discomforts of others; indeed, it is only our good qualities we find it irksome to conserve." written by Robert Louis Stevenson seventy years ago about those who thought it the correct literary sentiment to deplore the much needed slum clearance in Edinburgh.

The programme proceeds approximately according to the five year plan as you will see from Mr. Whitehouse's report and it was possible to modify one part of it to substitute action on individual houses for a clearance area.

FOOD HYGIENE

There is need for constant vigilance if we are to protect the community from the risks of thoughtless disregard of hygiene by the quick money boys. The Chief Public Health Inspector identified a travelling van that was making night sallies into the town from elsewhere to sell hot dogs. There is no bait more fetching than the scent of sizzling sausages on the evening breeze. This travelling sausage frier not only contravened the basic requirement of the food hygiene regulations but it was not registered under your own private Act and Mr. Whitehouse's warning was enough to send him back to Ramsgate.

Another case of interest was the complaint that a child had been admitted to hospital elsewhere having passed red urine after eating confectionery rock purchased in Whitstable. This was traced to a job lot of cheap rock that contained an excessive quantity of Rhodarine Red in the colouring used for covering and lettering, harmless in itself but well above the usual level. The red colouring in beetroot can produce the same effect in some people, but neither Mr. Whitehouse, Mr. Carr nor I could repeat the child's experience even with a most determined consumption of rock.

THE HARBOUR

The department is concerned in the health supervision of shipping which is reported elsewhere.

The tar macadam plant caused a few more complaints now due more to dust from the heaps of material that form the emanations of the plant itself. More work has been done to control the exhaust and suppress dust in it. Development of the harbour facilities will bring benefits

Her weakness was due to her neglect of her own nutrition coupled with rapidly advancing emphysema.

SLIM CLEARANCE

It is enough to record that the Council lamented my representation of 14 houses in Westwood Road as a clearance area. You sought to avoid the slightest possibility of harassment by seeking to negotiate the purchase of the houses in place of the more official method of compulsory purchase and thereby invited the unwelcome indignation of some localities who declared bitter war on you. As I said I guess "It is easy to be a conservation of the discontents of others; indeed, it is only our good qualities we find it tedious to conserve," written by Robert Louis Stevenson seventy years ago about those who thought it the correct literary sentiment to deplore the much needed slim clearance in Edinburgh.

The programme proceeds approximately according to the five year plan as you will see from Mr. Whittemore's report and it was possible to mollify one part of the substitute action on individual houses for a clearance area.

FOOD HYGIENE

There is need for constant vigilance if we are to protect the community from the risks of dangerous disregard of hygiene by the quick money boys. The Chief Public Health Inspector identified a travelling van that was making night calls into the town from a house to sell hot dogs. There is no doubt more foolish than the agent of eating sausages on the evening streets. This travelling sausage trolley not only contravened the basic requirements of the food hygiene regulations but it was not registered under your own private Act and Mr. Whittemore's warning was enough to send him back to Kansas.

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THE MARKET

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The far modern plant caused a few more complaints now due more to dust from the heaps of material that form the manure of the plant itself. More work has been done to control the exhaust and manure dust in it. Development of the harbor facilities will bring benefits

in pleasure and commerce. It is a pity that the fine clay that silts the backwater could not be used for pottery or some other product that is more safely transported by water than by road or rail.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

During the year we worked closely with Mr. Hardy the Engineer and Surveyor, on the developments with which he is concerned. Special reports were submitted on the Queen's Road flooding problem and on the condition of streets around Marine Crescent. The preliminary enquiries on Yorkletts were also carried out.

The projects on hand in improving the present sewerage system and in carrying away the rainfall on our surfaced roads and developing areas are of great importance to the public health of the community and the Council is wise in giving the matter the active and progressive attention that it is receiving.

CONCLUSION

You are now referred for detail to the tables which follow and to Mr. Whitehouse's report. The state of the public health is a reasonably satisfactory one, in no little measure because you are interested to maintain it so, and to exercise your local government with the health of the community in mind.

Your obedient servant,

MALCOLM S. HARVEY.

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is more safely supported by water than by road or rail.

REMARKS AND CONCLUSIONS

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condition of streets around Marine Crescent. The preliminary estimates
on Yockleia were also carried out.

The projects on hand in improving the present drainage system and
in carrying away the rubbish on our crowded roads and developing areas
are of great importance to the public health of the community and the
Council is wise in giving the matter the active and progressive attention
that it is receiving.

CONCLUSION

You are now referred for details to the tables which follow and
to Mr. Whitcombe's report. The state of the public health is a
reasonably satisfactory one, in no little measure because you are
interested to maintain it so, and to exercise your local government
with the health of the community in mind.

Yours obedient servant,

MILTON S. HARVEY.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population: 17,410 mid-year, compared to 17,360 in 1956, continuing the annual increase by 50. There was no change in the area of the urban district.

Births: Total 228. 110 males and 118 females. (Total 208 in 1956). Of these two males and seven females were born outside marriage. There were three stillbirths, all within marriage. Total infant deaths were 6. (2 male and 4 female). One was outside marriage. 1 male and 4 females were under 4 weeks old.

Cause of infant death	Age			Totals
	Under 24 hours	1 day - 4 weeks	- 1 year	
Acute Broncho-pneumonia			1	1
Heart Failure		1		1
Spina bifida		1		1
Prematurity	1	1		2
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1			1
	2	3	1	6

CAUSES OF ALL DEATHS

<u>All Causes</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1957	:	145	142	287
1956	:	107	151	258

VITAL STATISTICS

Population 17,410 mid-year, compared to 17,360 in 1956, constituting an actual increase of 50. There was no change in the area of the urban district.

Births: Total 228. 110 males and 118 females. (Total 208 in 1956). Of these two males and seven females were born outside marriage. There were three stillbirths, all within marriage. Total infant deaths were 6. (2 male and 4 female). One was outside marriage. 1 male and 4 females were under 4 weeks old.

Cause of infant death	Age			Totals
	Under 24 hours	1 day - 4 weeks	- 1 year	
Acute broncho-pneumonia			1	1
Heart failure		1		1
Gyna bilis		1		1
Promontory	1	1		2
Septic haematuria	1			1
	2	2	1	5

CAUSES OF ALL DEATHS

All Causes	Male	Female	Total
1957	105	142	247
1956	107	151	258

CAUSES OF ALL DEATHS (continued)

Cause	1956	1957
Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	6	15
" " Lung, Bronchus	5	11
" " Breast	10	4
" " Uterus	3	-
Other Malignant Neoplasms	20	24
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	3	2
Diabetes	2	2
Vasc: Lesions of Nervous System	40	37
Coronary Disease, Angina	39	48
Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	4
Other Heart Diseases	58	43
Other Circulatory Disease	19	26
Influenza	1	1
Pneumonia	3	11
Bronchitis	7	12
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	1
Ulcers of Stomach and Duodenum	7	8
Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-
Congenital Malformation	-	3
Other defined or ill defined diseases	14	19
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	1
Other Accidents	8	3
Suicide	2	2

CAUSES OF MALTREATMENT (continued)

1957	1956	Causes
2	4	Tuberculosis, respiratory
-	-	Other forms of Tuberculosis
-	-	Acute Poliomyelitis
2	-	Infective and Parasitic Diseases
15	6	Malignant Neoplasms, Stomach
11	5	" " Lung, Bronchus
4	10	" " Breast
-	3	" " Uterus
24	20	Other Malignant Neoplasms
2	3	Leukemia and Lymphoma
2	2	Diabetes
27	40	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System
48	39	Coronary Disease, Angina
4	3	Hypertension with Heart Disease
43	58	Other Heart Diseases
20	19	Other Circulatory Diseases
1	1	Influenza
11	3	Pneumonia
12	7	Bronchitis
1	1	Other Respiratory Diseases
8	7	Ulcers of Stomach and Duodenum
-	-	Gastritis, Enteritis, Diverticulosis
3	-	Nephritis and Nephrosis
2	2	Hypertrophy of Prostate
-	-	Epilepsy, Clonic, Absence
3	-	Congenital Malformation
19	14	Other defined or ill defined diseases
1	1	Motor Vehicle Accidents
3	8	Other Accidents
2	2	Self-harm

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	Quarters of year				By Age Groups					Totals	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	0-4	5-9	10-14	15+	65+	1957	1956
Scarlet Fever	9	3	1	4	2	17	-	-	-	19	23
Measles	6	256	171	-	171	249	10	3	-	433	4
Whooping Cough	1	35	76	2	52	60	-	2	-	114	11
Pneumonia	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	3	4	7	15
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	2	-	4	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Erysipelas	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis:											
Respiratory										4	5
Other Forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TUBERCULOSIS</u>					25-	45-	65+	Unknown			
					44	64					
Respiratory: Male	2	-	-	1		1	1	1		3	2
Female	1	-	-	-	1					1	3
Other Forms										NIL	

Number on T.B. Register 31st December 1957.
(1956 figures in parenthesis)

Respiratory : Male 92 (89) : Female 60 (58)
Other Forms : Male 13 (13) : Female 23 (24)

The tuberculosis notification rate did not show any marked increase during the year.

There was no visit by the Mass Radiography Survey during 1957.

MEASLES

The high prevalence in 1957 is explained by the two-year cycle of this disease which seems to depend on the growth of a new group of unprotected toddlers to start it up. The next cycle may be expected in late 1959.

Year	1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1955	5	4	25	17	93	95	1	2	242
1956	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
1957	4	2	139	117	89	82	-	-	433

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX, AND POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION DURING 1957

Year of Birth	Diphtheria Immunisation		Smallpox Vaccination		Poliomyelitis Vaccination - 2 injections received during 1957 in children aged 2 - 10
	Primary Inoculations	Re-inforcing Inoculations	Primary Vaccination	Re-vaccination	
1943	-	1	1	1	
1944	1	2	-	1	
1945	-	6	-	1	
1946	4	2	2	2	
1947	-	6	2	3	111
1948	1	3	3	-	94
1949	1	3	5	3	81
1950	12	8	3	1	73
1951	13	25	4	2	41
1952	2	33	4	2	23
1953	3	-	5	2	19
1954	6	-	3	2	14
1955	25	-	1	-	-
1956	104	-	47	-	-
1957	34	-	89	-	2
Before 1943					
TOTAL	196	89	20 189	40 60	458

RESULTS

The high percentage in 1957 is explained by the two-year cycle of this disease which seems to depend on the growth of a new group of unrotated tubers to start it up. The next cycle may be expected in late 1959.

Year	1st Quarter Male Female	2nd Quarter Male Female	3rd Quarter Male Female	4th Quarter Male Female	Total
1955	5 4	25 17	95 95	1 2	212
1956	2 1	- -	- -	- -	3
1957	4 2	119 117	89 82	- -	432

DISSEMINATED INFECTIONS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES OF INFECTION
POLYMERIZATION REACTION DURING 1957

Year	Primary Infection	Re-infection Primary	Re-infection Secondary	Re-infection Tertiary	Re-infection Quaternary
1943	-	1	1	1	1
1944	1	1	1	1	1
1945	-	1	1	1	1
1946	1	1	1	1	1
1947	-	1	1	1	1
1948	1	1	1	1	1
1949	1	1	1	1	1
1950	12	1	1	1	1
1951	13	1	1	1	1
1952	2	1	1	1	1
1953	7	1	1	1	1
1954	2	1	1	1	1
1955	25	1	1	1	1
1956	17	1	1	1	1
1957	34	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	196	69	189	60	432

STATE OF PROTECTION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA IN THE CHILD POPULATION
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1957.

Year of Birth	Last complete course of injections, (whether primary or booster) 1953-1957.	1952 or earlier
1943	40	119
1944	57	86
1945	49	80
1946	171	128
1947	107	118
1948	141	14
1949	86	55
1950	155	54
1951	136	66
1952	143	4
1953	118	-
1954	140	-
1955	131	-
1956	130	-
1957	34	-
TOTALS	1638	724

STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
DIVISION OF TAXATION

Year of Birth	Net capital gains or losses (other than long-term capital gains or losses) 1953-1954	1953 or earlier
1947	40	119
1944	37	81
1942	49	80
1940	171	128
1941	107	118
1943	143	14
1941	86	22
1930	132	24
1931	136	62
1932	143	4
1933	118	-
1934	140	-
1935	131	-
1936	130	-
1937	130	-
1938	130	134

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GATE LODGE,
THE CASTLE,
WHITSTABLE.

7th October 1958.

To: The Chairman and Members
of the Whitstable Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my twelfth Annual Report of the work carried out during the year 1957.

G E N E R A L

Total number of inspections was 2942 made up as follows :-

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	33
Milk Regulations	...	...	...	...	54
Ice Cream Premises and Sampling	...	...	...	...	56
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	80
Other Food Shops	...	...	...	...	167
Cafes, Licensed Premises etc.	...	...	...	...	100
Food Preparing Rooms	...	...	...	...	96
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	37
Hawkers	...	...	...	...	17
Dwellinghouses (P.H.A.) 1st Visit	...	...	...	...	180
Dwellinghouses (P.H.A.) Re-visit	...	...	...	...	114
Dwellinghouses (Housing Act)	...	...	...	...	239
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	11
Verminous Houses	...	...	...	...	60
Camping Sites	...	...	...	...	394
Refuse Heaps and Accumulations	...	...	...	...	70
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	541
Drains Inspected	...	...	...	...	197
Drains Tested	...	...	...	...	16
Cesspools	...	...	...	...	61
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	65
Air Pollution	...	...	...	...	51
Rodent Control	(Council Premises	...	...	...	24
	(Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	170
	(Agricultural Premises	...	...	...	29
	(Business Premises	...	...	...	80

HEALTH DEPARTMENT
 CASE INDEX
 THE COUNTY
 WITHIN
 7th October 1954

For The Chairman and Members
 of the Whitehall Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my twelfth Annual Report of the
 work carried out during the year 1954.

GENERAL

Total number of inspections was 2342 made up as follows :-

23	...	...	...	Bakeries
54	...	...	...	Milk Refrigeration
56	...	...	...	Ice Cream Factories and Dispensing
60	...	...	...	Bakers' Shops
167	...	...	...	Other Food Shops
100	...	...	...	Cafes, Licensed Refreshment etc.
98	...	...	...	Food Processing Rooms
37	...	...	...	Flour Shops
17	...	...	...	Hawkers
180	...	...	...	Dwellings (P.H.A.) 1st Visit
134	...	...	...	Dwellings (P.H.A.) Re-visit
239	...	...	...	Dwellings (Housing Act)
11	...	...	...	Overcrowding
60	...	...	...	Various Houses
134	...	...	...	Camping Sites
70	...	...	...	Refuse Tips and Accumulations
241	...	...	...	Re-visit
137	...	...	...	Structures Inspected
16	...	...	...	Structures Tested
61	...	...	...	Cesspools
65	...	...	...	Keeping of Animals
21	...	...	...	Air Pollution
24	...	...	...	Robust Control
170	...	...	...	Dwellings Houses
29	...	...	...	Agricultural Premises
60	...	...	...	Business Premises

Port Health	...	...	...	...	52
Petroleum	...	...	...	...	82
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	128
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	15
Factories Act	...	...	...	...	92
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	62
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	20
Unsound Food	...	...	...	...	75
Bedding and Disinfection	...	...	...	...	25
Refuse Collection and Disposal	...	...	...	...	551
Civil Defence	...	...	...	...	70
Waste Food Regulations	...	...	...	...	34
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	95

NUISANCES ABATED

During the year the following nuisances were abated :-

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	14
Eaves gutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	16
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	15
Doors and windows repaired	...	...	...	...	17
Dirty rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	33
Sinks repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	3
Stoves repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	2
Brickwork repaired	...	...	...	...	9
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	7
Drains relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	13
Drains cleared	...	...	...	...	17
W.C.'s repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	16
Ceiling and wall plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	17
Rising and/or penetrating damp	...	...	...	...	24
Miscellaneous repairs	...	...	...	...	59

32	...	...	...	...	Fort Health
32	...	...	...	...	Petroleum
126	...	...	...	...	Infectious Diseases
12	...	...	...	...	Public Communications
32	...	...	...	...	Proctor's Act
32	...	...	...	...	Shops Act
20	...	...	...	...	Water Supply
75	...	...	...	...	Unsanitary Food
25	...	...	...	...	Hedding and Distillation
22	...	...	...	...	Revenue Collection and Disposal
7	...	...	...	...	Civil Defense
34	...	...	...	...	Waste Food Regulations
22	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous

MISCELLANEOUS

During the year the following business was done:-

14	...	...	...	...	Boats repaired
16	...	...	...	...	Revs gutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed
12	...	...	...	...	Floors repaired or renewed
17	...	...	...	...	Doors and windows repaired
32	...	...	...	...	Dirty rooms cleaned
3	...	...	...	...	Sinks repaired or renewed
2	...	...	...	...	Stoves repaired or renewed
9	...	...	...	...	Refrigerators repaired
7	...	...	...	...	Refrigerators repaired or renewed
13	...	...	...	...	Drains relaid or repaired
13	...	...	...	...	Drains altered
16	...	...	...	...	W.C.'s repaired or renewed
17	...	...	...	...	Celling and wall plaster repaired
24	...	...	...	...	Roofing and/or penetrating damp
22	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous repairs

H O U S I N G

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year :-

(1) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	287
(2) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1)) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	24
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	24
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	74

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :-

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	99
--	----

Action under Statutory Powers during the year :-

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957	NIL
--	-----

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	19
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :-	
(a) By Owners	16
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	NIL

NOTES

1. Inspection of Dwellings during the year :-
 - (1) Total number of dwellings inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 287
 - (2) Number of dwellings (including under sub-head (1)) which were inspected and reported under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 24
 - (3) Number of dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 21
 - (4) Number of dwellings (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 74
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :-
 - (1) Number of defective dwellings reported to the consequence of informal action by the local Authority or their Officers 28
- Action under Statutory Powers during the year :-
 - A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 12 of the Housing Act, 1925 111
 - B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :-
 - (1) Number of dwellings in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 19
 - (2) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :-
 - (a) By Owners 16
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners 111

3. C. Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act 1957 :-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses demolished	1
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders or Closing Orders were made	2

D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act 1957 NIL

4. Housing Act 1957 Part Iv, Overcrowding :-

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	3
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	4
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	30
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2
(c) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved	2
(d) Number of persons concerned in such cases	14
(e) Number of new cases of overcrowding	4

HOUSING PROGRAMME

During the year nineteen properties falling within the Council's five year programme were dealt with.

These comprised two Clearance Areas in Waterloo Road of blocks of three and eleven houses respectively, at the end of the year practically all these houses had been acquired by negotiation without recourse to compulsory procedure.

The other five individual properties dealt with resulted in three being reconditioned and in Closing and Demolition Orders respectively being issued in respect of the remaining two.

NEW HOUSES DURING 1957

(a) Total number of houses erected during 1957	131
(b) Houses erected by Local Authority	4
(c) Houses erected by other persons	127

3. C. Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act 1957 :-

1 (1) Number of dwellings demolished

2 (2) Number of dwellings in respect of which Demolition Orders or Closing Orders were made

3 D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act 1957

4. Housing Act 1957 Part IV, Overcrowding :-

5 (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year

6 (2) Number of families dwelling therein

7 (3) Number of persons dwelling therein

8 (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding relieved during the year

9 (c) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved

10 (d) Number of persons concerned in such cases

11 (e) Number of new cases of overcrowding

HOUSING PROGRAMME

During the year nineteen properties falling within the Council's five year programme were dealt with.

These comprised two clearance areas in Waterloo Road at blocks of three and eleven houses respectively, at the end of the year practically all these houses had been acquired by negotiation without recourse to compulsory powers.

The other five individual properties dealt with resulted in three being requisitioned and six Closing and Demolition Orders respectively being issued in respect of the remaining two.

NEW HOUSES DURING 1957

(a) Total number of houses erected during 1957
(b) Houses erected by local authority
(c) Houses erected by other persons

RENT ACT

The highlight of the year was the advent of the Rent Act which came into operation on 6th July. Considerable additional work was incurred in the initial period chiefly in giving information both to owner and tenant alike, but it is considered that this was well worthwhile. Our own local experience has been that the tenant and landlord have generally agreed on the matter of repairs as evidenced by the small number of applications received for certificates of disrepair. Observations have shown that considerable improvements have been effected and there has been a marked decrease in the number of complaints regarding housing matters received at the Office.

It is now reasonable to expect that a house should be in a fit state of repair and it is hoped that it may be possible to step up the number of house to house inspections to bring to a reasonable standard those houses which still fall short of statutory requirements.

MEAT SUPPLIES

The principle adopted by the Council that adequate public slaughtering accommodation is available at Canterbury, thereby rendering unnecessary the establishment of private slaughterhouses at Whitstable, continues to be satisfactory. No complaints have been received and as far as I am aware no meeting of the Abattoir Consultative Committee was called which exists to deal with any problems that arise.

FOOD HYGIENE

The number of food premises in the area is approximately 266 comprising 10 bakehouses, 37 cafes, 32 food preparing premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, 74 general food premises and stalls, 42 public houses, 20 butchers' shops, 27 club premises, school canteens, nursing homes etc., and 24 food hawkers registered under the Whitstable U.D.C. Act 1948.

Four-hundred and ninety-seven Inspections were made of such premises when information and advice where necessary would be given on the Food Hygiene Regulations and other matters and remedial measures required in respect of contraventions.

One considerable contribution towards cleanliness is the increasing use of laminated plastics with accompanying saving in time and labour.

Considerable assistance on publicity material was afforded by the Central Office of Information whose food hygiene educational posters assist in putting over salient points.

HEAT AND

The highlight of the year was the advent of the heat act which came into operation on 1st July. Considerable additional work was incurred in the initial period chiefly in giving information both to owners and tenants alike, but it is considered that this was well worthwhile. Our own local experience has been that the tenants and landlords have generally agreed on the matter of repairs as evidenced by the small number of applications received for certificates of disrepair. Observations have shown that considerable improvements have been effected and there has been a marked decrease in the number of complaints regarding heating systems received at the Office.

It is now reasonable to expect that a house should be in a fit state of repair and it is hoped that it may be possible to step up the number of houses to house inspectors to bring to a reasonable standard those houses which still fall short of statutory requirements.

HEAT SUPPLY

The principles adopted by the Council that adequate public slaughtering accommodation is available at Canterbury, thereby rendering unnecessary the establishment of private slaughteries at Whitstable, continues to be satisfactory. No complaints have been received and as far as I am aware no meeting of the Assistant Committee was called which dealt with any problem that arose.

FOOD HYGIENE

The number of food premises in the area is approximately 120 comprising 10 bakeries, 37 cafes, 32 food premises, 12 registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, 24 general food premises and 11 public houses, 30 butchers, shops, 27 club premises, school canteens, nursing homes etc., and 21 food premises registered under the Whistable U.D.C. Act 1948.

Four hundred and ninety-seven inspections were made of such premises when information and advice where necessary would be given on the Food Hygiene Regulations and other matters and remedial measures required in respect of contraventions.

One considerable contribution towards cleanliness is the increasing use of laminated glass for accompanying seating in time and labour.

Considerable assistance on publicity material was afforded by the Central Office of Information whose Food Hygiene educational posters assist in putting over salient points.

UN SOUND FOOD

The following table shows the amount of unsound food voluntarily surrendered during the year for which condemnation certificates were issued. All such food is disposed of at the Council's refuse tip.

	lbs.
Meat	134 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Meat	104
Fish	416
Tinned Fish	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Milk	25
Cheese	31
Tinned Fruit	163
Miscellaneous	54 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/> 933 $\frac{1}{4}$ <hr/>

MILK SUPPLIES

All milk retailed in the area is required to be Pastourised, Sterilised or Tuberculin Tested.

Owing to amalgamation the number of registered dairies was reduced to three at two of which pasteurisation by the high temperature short time and holder methods respectively is carried out.

Details of licences granted were as follows :-

	<u>Dealers</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
Pasteurised	13	2
Sterilised	4	1
T.T. (raw)	11	2

Ample cleaning and sterilising facilities are available at the dairies which together with adequate cold storage has ensured a delivery of milk of good keeping quality.

Twenty-eight samples were taken for examination, all of which passed the prescribed tests.

ICE CREAM

The number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream was 102. The number of manufacturers now stands at two as against an early post war figure of 20. The reason for the decrease in the number of manufacturers being the fact that ice cream production on a small scale is generally regarded as uneconomic.

UNRECORDED

The following table shows the amount of unrecor-
 dered during the year for which unrecor-
 dered. All such is disposed of at the Council's expense.

Meat	124
Tinned Meat	104
Fish	416
Tinned Fish	21
Tinned Milk	25
Cheese	21
Tinned Fruit	107
Miscellaneous	21
	924

MILK SUPPLY

All milk retained in the area is required to be
 Sterilized or otherwise treated.

Order to maintain the number of registered
 reduced to three at the of which maintenance by the high
 short time and holder holders respectively is carried out.

Details of licences granted were as follows :-

Unrecor- dered	Days	Unrecor- dered
8	17	Unrecor- dered
4	4	Sterilized
2	11	T.T. (new)

Large opening and sterilizing facilities are available at the
 dairies which together with adequate cold storage has ensured a
 delivery of milk of good keeping quality.

Twenty-eight samples were taken for examination, all of which
 passed the prescribed tests.

ICE CREAM

The number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream
 was 102. The number of manufacturers now stands at two as against
 an early post war figure of 20. The reason for the decrease in
 the number of manufacturers being the fact that ice cream production
 on a small scale is generally regarded as uneconomic.

Sixteen samples were taken and were placed as follows :-

Grade 1	...	11
Grade 2	...	4
Grade 3	...	1
Grade 4	...	NIL

The majority of shops sell pre-packed ice cream, and it is interesting to note that although as already stated there are 102 vendors of ice cream they represent only 4 separate manufacturers.

WATER SUPPLIES

The Yorkletts area is supplied by the Mid-Kent Water Company, the remainder of the Urban District by the Canterbury and District Water Company. Supplies have been good and sufficient. With a few exceptions all homes have an individual piped supply.

Eleven samples were taken for bacteriological examination. One, from a private supply, was unsatisfactory, but when the source of contamination was removed a satisfactory result was obtained.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

Four licences were issued in accordance with the provision of the Act. Licences are subject to requirements recommended by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, whose Inspector maintains a check on licenced premises.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951

The object of this Act is to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles and other articles which are stuffed or filled. There was only one factory registered in the area for this purpose, most other premises being engaged with the remaking or reconditioning of articles which do not require registration.

It is generally found that new articles being sold bear the British Standards Institution Certificate mark.

SHOPS ACT

Administration of this Act is carried out under powers delegated by the County Council and has been the subject of a separate report. This is a function of the Department which is making increasing demands on time to ensure compliance with the variations in closing hours and the seasonal concessions that apply, not to mention the health and welfare provisions. It is hoped that the long awaited regulations will simplify and iron out anomalies.

Sixteen samples were taken and were placed as follows :-

Grade 1	...	11
Grade 2	...	A
Grade 3	...	1
Grade 4	...	W1

The majority of shops sell pre-packed ice cream, and it is interesting to note that although an analysis stated there are 102 vendors of ice cream they represent only 4 separate manufacturing

WATER SUPPLIES

The Yorklets area is supplied by the Mid-North Water Company, the remainder of the Urban District by the Gwentbury and District Water Company. Supplies have been good and satisfactory. With a few exceptions all houses have an individual piped supply.

Water samples were taken for bacteriological examination. One from a private supply, was unsatisfactory, but when the source of contamination was traced a satisfactory result was obtained.

FEED MATERIALS - OCT 1951

Four licences were issued in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Licences are subject to requirements recommended by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, whose inspectors maintain a check on licensed premises.

MEAT AND OTHER FEEDING MATERIALS - OCT 1951

The object of this Act is to secure the use of clean filling materials in slaughterhouses and other premises where animals are slaughtered or killed. There can only one factory registered in the area for this purpose, most other premises being engaged with the rendering or reconditioning of articles which do not require registration.

It is generally found that new articles being sold from the British Standards Institution Certificate mark.

SWEEP ACT

Administration of this Act is carried out under powers delegated by the County Council and has been the subject of a separate report. This is a function of the Department which is taking increasing demands on time to ensure compliance with the standards in cleaning houses and the general conditions that apply, not to mention the health and welfare provisions. It is hoped that the long awaited regulations will simplify and speed up the process.

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

Thirty-three licences were issued in connection with the storage of petroleum spirit. A model code of principles of construction and licensing conditions was issued by the Home Office as a guide to Councils in carrying out their licensing responsibilities. This should do much to secure uniformity between Districts and arrangements were made to incorporate the code on expiry of current licences. Liaison is maintained with the Kent Fire Brigade Prevention Officer whose advice is readily available. All new tanks are air pressure tested at time of installation and tanks installed on premises for twenty years or more are now being checked by the ullage test.

PEST CONTROL

There was a very low degree of infestation it being only necessary to disinfect twenty-eight rooms.

FACTORIES ACT 1937 and 1948

The undermentioned statistics relate to inspection of Factories :-

1. Inspections

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factorier in which Sections 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	20	15	-	-
(ii) Factorier not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	95	71	6	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	6	-	-
TOTALS	115	92	6	-

PETROLEUM REGULATION

Thirty-five licenses were issued in connection with the storage of petroleum spirit. A model code of principles of construction and illustrative conditions was issued by the Home Office as a guide to Councils in carrying out their licensing responsibilities. This should do much to secure uniformity between Districts and arrangements were made to incorporate the code in copies of current licenses. Liaison is maintained with the Kent Fire Brigade Prevention Officer whose advice is readily available. All new tanks are air pressure tested at time of installation and tanks installed in premises for twenty years or more are now being checked by the village test.

PEST CONTROL

There was a very low degree of infestation it being only necessary to treat twenty-eight rooms.

FACTORIES ACT 1937 and 1948

The undermentioned statistics relate to inspection of Factories :-

1. Inspections

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	20	12	-	-
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	22	71	6	-
(111) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	6	-	-
TOTALS	112	92	6	-

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948 (continued)

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	2	4	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to outwork).	2	2	-	-	-
TOTALS :	9	11	-	2	-

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER 1957

Powers under this order were delegated to the Council by the County Council with effect from the 1st August. The object of the order is to prevent the spread of foot and mouth and other diseases.

A total of seven licences was issued during the period under review.

RODENT CONTROL

All treatment is in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and ranks for grant aid. The practical business of laying baits and poison is carried out by Mr. P.K. Marsh who has been fully trained at one of the Ministry's approved courses.

During the year the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food introduced a chemical preservative to be mixed with poison bait used in sewer baiting. The effect of the preservative is to delay deterioration of the bait which otherwise occurs very quickly in the humid conditions of a sewer manhole. The life of the bait being prolonged makes it available to a much larger proportion of the rat population in the sewers than has been possible before, with the result that many more rats are killed in one treatment than in a treatment of the same scope using bait without the preservative.

A further advantage in the use of this preservative is that it makes the use of Warfarin, a very efficient poison, practicable in sewers. Warfarin has previously not been used because the rapid deterioration mentioned rendered it useless before the period of several days which its full effect takes to develop³ had elapsed.

The preservative and the poison Warfarin were used in the second maintenance treatment of our sewers with results that showed a considerable improvement on previous treatments.

The following statistics relate to the work carried out during the year :-

Two Maintenance Treatments of the sewers were carried out during the year with the following results :-

Test Baiting Treatment - 16th and 18th April 1957.

Number of manholes baited 32

Number of manholes showing 'takes' 4

No. 1 Maintenance Treatment - 27th, 29th, 31st May, 1st June 1957.

Number of manholes baited 62

Number of manholes showing pre-bait take 19

Number of manholes showing complete pre-bait take on one or both days 7

No. 2 Maintenance Treatment - 14th, 17th, 21st, 25th October 1957.

Number of manholes baited 57

Number of manholes showing pre-bait take 21

Number of manholes showing complete pre-bait take on one or both days 4

HOUSEHOLD CONTACT

All treatment is in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and under the supervision of the Principal Pathologist of the Ministry of Health. The Principal Pathologist of the Ministry of Health has been fully advised as to the Ministry's approved courses.

During the year the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food introduced a chemical preservative to be mixed with poison bait used in sewer baiting. The effect of the preservative is to delay deterioration of the bait which otherwise occurs very quickly in the harsh conditions of a sewer network. The life of the bait being prolonged makes it available to a much larger proportion of the rat population in the sewers than has been possible before, with the result that many more rats are killed in one treatment than in a treatment of the same scope using bait without the preservative.

A further advantage in the use of this preservative is that it makes the use of Warfarin, a very efficient poison, practicable in sewers. Warfarin has previously not been used because the rapid deterioration mentioned rendered it useless before the period of several days when the full effect takes to develop had elapsed.

The preservative and the poison Warfarin were used in the second maintenance treatment of our sewers with results that showed a considerable improvement on previous treatments.

The following statistics relate to the work carried out during the year:-

Two maintenance treatments of the sewers were carried out during the year with the following results:-

First Baiting Treatment		-- 16th and 18th April 1957.	
Number of manholes baited	32	Number of manholes showing 'takes'	4
No. 1 Maintenance Treatment -- 27th, 28th, 29th May, 1st June 1957.			
Number of manholes baited	62	Number of manholes showing pre-bait take	19
Number of manholes showing complete pre-bait take on one or both days	7		
No. 2 Maintenance Treatment -- 14th, 17th, 21st, 25th October 1957.			
Number of manholes baited	57	Number of manholes showing pre-bait take	21
Number of manholes showing complete pre-bait take on one or both days	4		

RODENT CONTROL (continued)

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (Including Council Houses)	All Other (including Business Premises)	Total of Columns 1, 2, & 3.	Agricultural
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. No. of properties in L.A.'s district	31	7097	1070	8198	21
2. No. of properties inspected as a result of :-					
(a) Notification	-	78	7	85	1
(b) Survey	20	70	33	123	21
(c) Otherwise, e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose	4	100	394	498	-
3. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	24	260	440	724	29
4. No. of properties inspected (in Section 2) which were found to be infested by :-					
(a) Rats - Major	1	-	-	1	-
Rats - Minor	2	86	3	91	-
(b) Mice - Major	-	-	-	-	-
Mice - Minor	-	27	6	33	1
5. No. of infested properties (in Section 4) treated by L.A.	3	113	9	125	1
6. Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments).	14	119	8	141	1
7. Number of 'Block' control schemes carried out	5				

NOTES CONTINUED (continued)

7. Number of 'Black' control schemes carried out	8. Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments)	9. No. of treated properties (in Section 4) treated by L.A.	10. No. of properties inspected (in Section 2) which were found to be infested by:- (a) Rats - Major Rats - Minor (b) Mice - Major Mice - Minor	11. No. of properties inspected (in Section 2) which were found to be infested by:- (a) H. villosus (b) Survey (c) Other insects, e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose	12. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	13. No. of properties inspected as a result of:- (a) H. villosus (b) Survey (c) Other insects, e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose	14. No. of properties in L.A.'s district	15. Local Authority (including Council Houses)	16. Dwelling Houses (including Premises)	17. All Other (including Business Premises)	18. Total of Columns 1, 2, & 3	19. Total of Agricultural
2	14	3	27 86 3 27	4	24	20	31	707	1070	8198	8198	21
	1	1	1 91 1 33	-	29	21	21					

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The Health Department is responsible for the maintenance and supervision of the Public Mortuary, which is situated in Island Wall. The following table gives details of bodies received :-

			Males	Females
Number of bodies admitted :-				
Resident	...	...	10	8
Non-resident	...	...	1	2
			11	10

Number of bodies admitted for Post Mortem examinations	...	21
Number of Inquests	...	4

CAUSES OF DEATH

Natural Causes	...	...	19
Suicide	...	...	2
Misadventure	...	...	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION

Disinfection is carried out at the Disinfecting Plant, Station Road.

A total of 37 rooms was disinfected during the year, together with the following articles :-

Mattresses	27
Pillows	31
Bolsters	8
Blankets	49
Sheets	29
Quilts	6
Cushions	8
Miscellaneous	10
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Public Health

The Health Department is responsible for the maintenance and supervision of the Public Health, which is situated in Island Wall. The following table gives details of bodies received :-

Number of bodies received :-		
Headless	...	10
Non-ventilated	...	1
		11
Number of bodies admitted for		10
Post Mortem examinations	...	21
Number of dissections	...	4
CAUSES OF DEATH		
Natural Causes	...	19
Accidents	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION

Disinfection is carried out at the Disinfecting Plant, Station Road.

A total of 77 rooms was disinfected during the year, together with the following articles :-

Mattresses	27
Pillows	21
Blankets	8
Shirts	49
Shoes	29
Coats	6
Quilts	8
Miscellaneous	10
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CONTROL OF MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Twenty-one sites were licenced during the year comprising 71 acres and providing accommodation for the stationing of 1370 dwellings.

Systematic detailed checks were made on all the sites during the season in collaboration with the Surveyor's Department to ensure compliance with Public Health Act licence and planning conditions. After the initial inspections, when various discrepancies, chiefly relating to spacing were remedied, conditions were well observed.

Checks were also made on unlicensed sites which were primarily dealt with by the Surveyor under planning legislation when time limits were exceeded. A reasonable standard of hygiene was maintained on such sites, the locations of which are only controlled to a limited extent by the Public Health Act.

The Council's newly introduced practice of meeting the site Operators has proved most beneficial. The move to improve the type of caravan and sites has generally met with full support as evidenced in the improvements effected to date.

REFUSE COLLECTION

A once weekly collection of domestic refuse was carried out by means of three side loading refuse vehicles which were manned by eight personnel.

There was the usual increase in the volume of refuse to be collected owing to the steady progress of house building. Arrangements have recently been made to increase the collection staff by one and to introduce an additional vehicle.

Arrangements are also in hand to provide garage accommodation adjoining the disinfecting station which will permit of more efficient maintenance and administration.

The collection of trade refuse is also undertaken, which must be limited to our physical capabilities, collections are from shopkeepers and small factories. The large factories usually have their own transport and are afforded tipping facilities.

The larger camping sites have been encouraged to and likewise provide their own collection service with freedom to dispose of refuse any time convenient to themselves. This dispenses with the nuisances associated with incinerators and materially lightens the Council's work and cost of collection.

COMMITTEE ON WASTE DISPOSAL

Twenty-two sites were licensed during the year beginning 1950 and providing accommodations for the disposal of 1,500 dwellings.

Systematic detailed checks were made on all the sites during the season in collaboration with the Surveyor's Department to ensure compliance with Public Health Act license and planning conditions. After the initial inspection, when various discrepancies, chiefly relating to spacing were noted, new plans were well observed.

Checks were also made on unlicensed sites which were definitely dealt with by the Surveyor under planning legislation when the limits were exceeded. A reasonable standard of hygiene was maintained on such sites, the locations of which are only controlled to a limited extent by the Public Health Act.

The Council's newly introduced practice of meeting the site operators has proved most beneficial. The move to improve the type of caravan and sites has generally met with full support as evidenced in the improvements effected to date.

REFUSE COLLECTION

A once weekly collection of domestic refuse was carried out by means of three side loading refuse vehicles which were manned by eight personnel.

There was the usual increase in the volume of refuse to be collected owing to the steady progress of house building. Arrangements have recently been made to increase the collection staff by one and to introduce an additional vehicle.

Arrangements are also in hand to provide garage accommodation adjoining the collecting station which will permit of more efficient maintenance and administration.

The collection of trade refuse is also undertaken, which must be limited to one physical deposit, collection are from shops, keepers and small factories. The large factories usually have their own transport and are afforded tipping facilities.

The larger weighing sites have been encouraged to and likewise provide their own collection service with freedom to dispose of refuse any time convenient to themselves. This dispenses with the nuisance associated with incinerators and materially lightens the Council's work and cost of collection.

Waste paper is collected concurrently with domestic refuse by means of trailers attached to the vehicles. On one day a week a separate collection of waste paper is made from business premises.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Disposal is carried out at Yorkletts on Council land adjoining Thanet Way. The controlled method of tipping is carried out which is facilitated by the use of the Bristol Angledozer which ensures effective consolidation and permits of improved sealing of refuse.

The picking rights of salvageable material with the exception of waste paper produced the sum of £120. The amount of pressed and baled waste paper was 117 tons 10 cwts. 1 quarter, producing a revenue of £881. 6s. 11d.

Three men are employed at the Tip, the dozer driver, paper baler and the tip attendant.

The cost of refuse collection and disposal services in respect of the financial year ending March 1957 per thousand of the population was £4.38.

Costing returns issued by the Ministry in respect of 113 Urban Districts with populations of over 20,000 for the same period show an average cost of £584. per thousand of the population.

CIVIL DEFENCE

The organisation and training of the Welfare Section is the responsibility of the Public Health Inspector and in this I was ably assisted by Mrs. J.C. Edmonds, the W.V.S. Organiser, whose members form the backbone of the Section.

The main functions of the section are Emergency Feeding, Care of the Homeless, Billeting and Evacuation.

CONCLUSION

May I end by expressing my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Council for their confidence and support, to Dr. Harvey for his advice and encouragement, to the Chief Officers and their Staffs for their ready and willing co-operation and to my own Staff for the way in which they carry out their many and varied functions.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F.W.I. WHITEHOUSE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

Waste paper is collected continuously with domestic refuse by means of trucks attached to the vehicles. On one day a week a separate collection of waste paper is made from business premises.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Disposal is carried out at Yorkville or Council land adjacent Thurst Way. The controlled method of tipping is carried out which is facilitated by the use of the Bristol tipper which ensures effective excavation and permits of improved sealing of refuse.

The picking rights of salvagers in material with the exception of waste paper produced the sum of £120. The amount of pressed and baled waste paper was 117 tons 10 cwt. 1 quarter, producing a revenue of £881. 6s. 11d.

Three men are employed at the Tip, the dock driver, paper baler and the tip attendant.

The cost of refuse collection and disposal services in respect of the financial year ending March 1957 per thousand of the population was £4.58.

Costing returns issued by the Ministry in respect of 115 Urban Districts with populations of over 20,000 for the same period show an average cost of £5.84 per thousand of the population.

The following is a list of the members of the Health Section in the London Borough of Lambeth, the V.V.S. Organiser, whose name is on the back of the Section.

The names of the Section are: Emergency Feeding, Care of the Sick, Illness and Vaccination.

CONCLUSION

May I end by expressing my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Council for their confidence and support, to Dr. Harvey for his advice and encouragement, to the Chief Officers and their Staff for their ready and willing co-operation and to my own Staff for the way in which they carry out their many and varied functions.

Yours obedient Servant,

F.W.I. WINTERBURN, M.B., B.S., M.A., F.H.I.,
Chief Health Officer.