

[Report 1966] / Medical Officer of Health, Whitstable U.D.C.

Contributors

Whitstable (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1966

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/t9mj53nq>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



1. ~~Mr. Fuller~~
2. ~~Miss Davidge~~
3. ~~Miss Cook, A227~~
4. ~~Library.~~

WHITSTABLE URBAN DISTRICT

1966

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

In Office 1967

Chairman of the Council	}	Councillor D.P. Chaffey, J.P.
and		
Chairman of the Health Committee		

Clerk - M.G.P. Young, Solicitor

Treasurer - F. Tomlinson, F.I.M.T.A., A.R.V.A.

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

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

Public Health Department, Gate Lodge, The Castle,
Whitstable

Telephone: Whitstable 2233



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Malcolm Smith Harvey, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

James Leslie Gordon, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(Major General, Retired)

Clerk - M.G.P. Young, Solicitor

Inspector - F. Tomlinson, F.I.M.T.A., A.R.V.A.

Engineer and Surveyor
E. E. Hardy, A.R.I.C.S., M.I.M.S.E.

Chief Public Health Inspector
V.W.I. Whitcombe, M.R.S.M., R.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Department, Gate Lodge, The Castle,
Whitstable

Telephone: Whitstable 2235

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report concerning Whitstable in 1966. It combines the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector and my own submission, and contains much for which Mr. Whitehouse answers direct to the Council. It is pleasing that at the time of preparing this report the staffing of the Public Health Department was up to establishment.

From the Department we would like to express our appreciation of the good working relations with other departments and their Chief Officers, and of the interest shown by the Councillors in public health matters.

Your obedient servant,

MALCOLM S. HARVEY

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30274606>

SOCIAL SITUATION

The town showed a growth of 1.57% during the year which is slower than in previous years. The County Planning Officer, in his last review of East Kent (1963/64), indicated that average household size is low (2.6), that just under sixty per cent of households contain one or two persons only and that three quarters of all single person households could be classed as "retired". He found that thirty-five per cent of all households had moved into Whitstable from beyond the nearby locality since 1951 and that these households contained on average a lower number of persons per household than any other group. Whilst these figures are based on sampling they confirm local impressions.

The survey of places of work showed that in just over a quarter of "immigrant" households the workers commuted to the Greater London area, compared to one in twelve of local households. Half the workers in "immigrant" households were locally employed, compared to two-thirds in "locals". Canterbury attracted the greatest number of locals working outside the town, amounting to one in ten.

In shopping, Whitstable was found to be self-sufficient for daily shopping, but for durable goods approaching two-thirds of shoppers went to Canterbury. Those using London for durable goods shopping were to be found mainly in the professional and managerial class (Social Group I.II), amounting to one in five of this group.

The employment structure of the population shows a marked preponderance in administrative and professional services (37% : England and Wales 27%) both in local and immigrant households. But one-third more immigrant households than local households were involved in manufacturing industries (20%) showing clearly that recent industrial development has attracted labour from outside the immediate area.

The age structure shows a higher than average proportion of the population in the 65+ group, mainly in the immigrant section. Whitstable, is, of course, a pleasantly attractive place to which to retire and the high proportion of immigrants to the town who commute to the Greater London area suggests that many move into Whitstable in anticipation of retirement.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

The town showed a growth of 1.5% during the year which is slower than in previous years. The County Planning Officer, in his last review of East Kent (1951/52), indicated that average household size is low (2.6), that just under sixty per cent of households contain one or two persons only and that three quarters of all single person households could be classed as "retired". He found that thirty-five per cent of all households had moved into Whitstable from beyond the nearby locality since 1951 and that these households contained on average a lower number of persons per household than any other group. Whilst these figures are based on sampling they confirm local impressions.

The survey of places of work showed that in just over a quarter of "migrant" households the workers commuted to the Greater London area, compared to one in twelve of local households. Half the workers in "migrant" households were locally employed, compared to two-thirds in "local" households. Canterbury attracted the greatest number of local workers outside the town, amounting to one in ten.

In shopping, Whitstable was found to be self-sufficient for daily shopping, but for durable goods approaching two-thirds of shoppers went to Canterbury. Those using London for durable goods shopping were to be found mainly in the professional and managerial class (Social Group I, II), amounting to one in five of this group.

The employment structure of the population shows a marked preponderance in administrative and professional services (37% : England and Wales 27%) both in local and migrant households. But one-third more migrant households than local households were involved in manufacturing industries (20%) showing clearly that recent industrial development has attracted labour from outside the immediate area.

The age structure shows a higher than average proportion of the population in the 65+ group, mainly in the migrant section. Whitstable is, of course, a pleasantly attractive place to which to retire and the high proportion of migrants to the town who commute to the Greater London area suggests that many have moved into Whitstable in anticipation of retirement.

VITAL STATISTICS

On the basis of the details of the population characteristics of Whitstable, it is not surprising to find a death rate of 16.5 per 1000 population (E:W: 11.7), but a birth rate of 16.3 per 1000 (E:W:17.7) was higher than expected. Only 5% of these births were outside marriage.

An infant mortality rate of 11 per 1000 births (E:W:19) and a perinatal mortality rate of 19 (E:W:26.3) indicate a good standard of care in childbirth.

Vital statistics in detail (1966):-

Population: Mid 1966 - 21,880	Dwellings - 9,450
Live Births = 357	Male = 183 Female = 174 Illegitimate = 18
Deaths = 361	Male = 176 Female = 185
Stillbirths = 4	
Infant Deaths: Under one year = 4	Under one week = 3
Birth Rate = 16.3 per 1000 population	England and Wales = 17.7
Percentage Illegitimate = 5%	United District = 6.6
	England & Wales
Infant Mortality rate (per 1000 live births) = 11	19
Perinatal Mortality rate = 19	26.3
(deaths under one week and stillbirths per 1000 live and stillbirths)	
Death rate = 16.5 per 1000 population	11.7
Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus:-	
Total = 19	Male = 17 Female = 2
Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus under age 65:-	
Total = 4	Male = 4 Female = Nil

VITAL STATISTICS

On the basis of the details of the population characteristics of Whitehall, it is not surprising to find a death rate of 16.5 per 1000 population (M:W:17.7), but a birth rate of 16.5 per 1000 (M:W:17.7) was higher than expected. Only 2% of these births were outside marriage.

An infant mortality rate of 14 per 1000 births (M:W:15) and a perinatal mortality rate of 19 (M:W:20.5) indicate a good standard of care in childbirth.

Vital statistics in detail (1966):-

Population: Mid 1966 - 21,680
Live Births = 327 Male = 182 Female = 145
Deaths = 361 Male = 176 Female = 185
Stillbirths = 4

Infant Deaths: Under one year = 4 Under one week = 2
Birth Rate = 16.5 per 1000 population England and Wales = 17.7
Percentage Illegitimate = 2% United District = 6.6
England
Wales

Infant Mortality rate (per 1000 live births) = 14
Perinatal mortality rate = 19
(Deaths under one week and stillbirths per 1000 live and stillbirths)

Death rate = 16.5 per 1000 population
Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus:-
Total = 12 Male = 17 Female = 5
Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus under age 65:-
Total = 4 Male = 4 Female = Nil

CAUSES OF ALL DEATHS

CAUSE	1965	Under Age 65		1966
		M	F	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	-	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-	1
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	3	-	-	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	8	-	1	9
" " Lung, Bronchus	23	4	-	19
" " Breast	9	-	1	10
" " Uterus	3	-	-	3
Other Malignant Neoplasms	38	7	3	37
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	3	-	-	2
Diabetes	4	-	-	3
Vasc: Lesions of Nervous System	64	2	1	57
Coronary Disease, Angina	66	14	7	80
Hypertension with Heart Disease	9	1	-	7
Other Heart Diseases	39	-	1	35
Other Circulatory Diseases	26	-	1	30
Influenza	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	13	-	1	13
Bronchitis	17	-	-	10
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	-	-	1
Ulcers of Stomach and Duodenum	1	2	-	5
Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	11	-	1	6
Congenital Malformation	3	-	-	-
Other defined or ill-defined diseases	21	4	1	19
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	3	-	4
Other Accidents	8	2	1	4
Suicide	4	1	-	1
Homicide or Operations of War	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	380			361
Male	200	40		176
Female	180		20	185

CAUSES OF ALL DEATHS

CAUSE	Under Age 65		1965	1966
	M	F		
Male	40	176	200	176
Female	20	182	180	182
TOTAL			380	358
Deaths or Operations of War	-	1	-	1
Subs	-	1	-	1
Other Accidents	4	-	4	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	1	2	1
Other defined or ill-defined diseases	4	1	21	19
Congenital Malformation	-	-	2	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	11	6
Gastritis, Enteritis, Enterocolitis	-	-	-	-
Ulcers of Stomach and Duodenum	2	-	1	2
Other Respiratory Diseases	-	-	2	1
Bronchitis	-	-	17	10
Pneumonia	-	1	12	12
Influenza	-	-	-	-
Other Circulatory Diseases	-	1	26	20
Other Heart Diseases	-	1	29	22
Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	-	9	7
Coronary Disease, Angina	14	7	66	60
Vaso: Lesions of Nervous System	2	1	64	57
Diabetes	-	-	4	2
Leukemia and Lymphomas	-	-	2	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms	7	3	30	27
Uterus	-	-	3	2
Breast	-	1	9	10
Lung, Bronchus	4	-	23	19
Malignant Neoplasms, Stomach	-	1	8	9
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	-	2	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	1	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASE INCIDENCE (See Appendix)

The year 1966 was a measles year. Until measles vaccination becomes an acceptable public health measure, the incidence will be prevalent every second year.

There were four cases of food poisoning, isolated in occurrence. Two were due to B Welchii growth in a meat product causing toxin poisoning.

There were five cases of sonnei dysentery in the Spring season which, fortunately, did not give rise to any wider spread of incidence.

Nothing appears in the record of what might have been, but mothers of children who see no reason to bother about smallpox vaccination should take note. One day in August a local doctor rang me to say that he had an "unusual case of chickenpox in an adult". This case presented disquieting symptoms and signs to the extent that the smallpox routine was followed. Movement of contacts was stopped and laboratory examinations carried out with great urgency. We were fortunate in that the case was confirmed as chickenpox. But the background to this case included recent contacts with the Middle East and appropriate channels for transmission of smallpox virus. Only adequate smallpox vaccination of contacts stood between a source of infection and this case. Smallpox vaccination is something to bother about!

STAFF EXAMINATIONS

Fourteen medical examinations of newly appointed staff were carried out, excluding those examined by special arrangement in their home area.

WATER SUPPLY

The Mid Kent Water Company supply the Yorkletts area of the Urban District and the Canterbury and District Water Company, the remainder.

There was no shortage of supply during 1966 and mains were extended to meet the needs of new housing estates, a total of 4,815 yards being laid.

Dwellings supplied from public water mains	9,436
Dwellings not so supplied	14
Total dwellings	9,450
Population	21,880

(Water Sampling Table overleaf)

INVESTIGATION OF THE 1956-57 EPIDEMIC

(See Appendix)

The year 1956 was a measles year. Until measles vaccination becomes an acceptable public health measure, the incidence will be prevalent every second year.

There were four cases of food poisoning, isolated in occurrence. Two were due to a Welsh growth in a meat product causing toxin poisoning.

There were five cases of seasonal dysentery in the spring season which, fortunately, did not give rise to any wider spread of incidence.

Nothing appears in the record of what might have been, but mothers of children who see no reason to bother about smallpox vaccination should take note. On 1st August a local doctor rang me to say that he had an "unusual case of chickenpox in an adult". This case presented distinctive symptoms and signs to the extent that the smallpox routine was followed. Movement of contacts was stopped and laboratory examinations carried out with great urgency. We were fortunate in that the case was confirmed as chickenpox. But the background to this case included recent contacts with the Middle East and appropriate channels for transmission of smallpox virus. Only adequate smallpox vaccination of contacts stood between a source of infection and this case. Smallpox vaccination is something to be about!

STATISTICAL EXAMINATIONS

Fourteen medical examinations of newly appointed staff were carried out, excluding those examined by special arrangements in their home area.

WATER SUPPLY

The Mid Kent Water Company supply the Kentish area of the Urban District and the Canterbury and District Water Company, the remainder.

There was no shortage of supply during 1956 and water was extended to meet the needs of new housing estates, a total of 4,615 yards being laid.

Dwellings supplied from public water mains	2,436
Dwellings not so supplied	41
Total dwellings	2,477
Population	21,680

(Water Supplying Table overleaf)

WATER SAMPLING TABLE

		Bacteriological Examination			Chemical Examination		
		Samples taken	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory	Samples taken	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
Statutory Water Undertakings	Raw	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Treated	6	6	-	6	6	-
Other private sources	Raw	13	6	7	13	13	-
	Treated	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total: 19 water samples for bacteriological examination.
19 water samples for chemical examination.

The unfit samples relate to one particular source of supply which, whilst fit chemically, was unsatisfactory bacteriologically.

The causative agents, which were not of faecal origin, were eventually traced with the assistance of the owners' chemist and bacteriologist and the works subsequently carried out resulted in a satisfactory supply being attained.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

760 yards of foul sewers were laid which enabled a number of defective cesspools to be dispensed with and a total length of 4,455 yards of surface water sewers were constructed. A public enquiry was held in connection with the Council's proposal to replace the town's existing method of sewage disposal by means of a long sea outfall after preliminary treatment by maceration.

This scheme is only the first stage of improving the sewage and storm water disposal arrangements in the town. Whitstable seems never to have been entirely free of such problems and it is of interest to read in the Annual Report of Dr. M.K. Robinson, M.D., to the Sanitary Authorities of the

(continued overleaf)

WATER SAMPLING TABLE

Chemical Examination			Bacteriological Examination				
Not Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Samples taken	Not Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Samples taken		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Raw	Statutory Water Undertakings
-	6	6	-	6	6	Treated	
-	13	13	7	6	13	Raw	Other private sources
-	-	-	-	-	-	Treated	

Total:

13 water samples for bacteriological examination.
13 water samples for chemical examination.

The water samples relate to one particular source of supply which, whilst it is chemically, was unsatisfactory bacteriologically.

The causative agents, which were not of faecal origin, were eventually traced with the assistance of the owners' chemist and bacteriologist and the works subsequently carried out resulted in a satisfactory supply being obtained.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

750 yards of foul sewers were laid which enabled a number of defective cesspools to be dispensed with and a total length of 4,455 yards of surface water sewers were constructed. A public enquiry was held in connection with the Council's proposal to replace the town's existing method of sewage disposal by means of a long sea outfall after preliminary treatment by incineration.

This scheme is only the first stage of improving the sewage and storm water disposal arrangements in the town. Whistable seems never to have been entirely free of such problems and it is of interest to read in the Annual Report of Dr. M.K. Robinson, M.D., to the Sanitary Authorities of the

(continued overleaf)

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL (contd.,)

East Kent Committee for the year 1883 that at Whitstable, which was then part of Blean Rural District, - "the sewage has been diverted from the harbour backwater and dyke by the construction of new works of sewerage". Later in the report he goes on to say, "It is satisfactory to know that in addition to the withdrawal of the sewage from the harbour, a new sewer has been constructed and sewage diverted from the valley ditch, in accordance with a previous recommendation, and thus one of the most obnoxious nuisances previously existing at Whitstable has been got rid of". One may consider how far the growth of Whitstable, Tankerton and Chestfield has overwhelmed subsequent improvements with a drift back towards these earlier times.

Dr. Robinson was an outspoken Sanitarian and it is noteworthy that when Whitstable achieved independence from the Rural District by achieving Urban District status in 1894 they went elsewhere for advice. The following extract from Dr. Robinson's 1892 report probably offended local feelings.

"Whitstable is the principal place in the district on account not only of its port but also of its population; attention therefore has been most directed to the requirements of this town. A public water supply has now, for some time, been provided by a public company and private wells have been closed wherever it has been possible to do so. Considering the complication of Authority in regard to sewerage works and control, the most that could be made of the existing system the Sanitary Authority have endeavoured to attain, but it is unfortunate that the attempts made to constitute Whitstable a special drainage district were unsuccessful.

Improvements in the system of sewerage have, at the instigation and cost of the Sanitary Authority, been made from time to time in the way of extension, flushing, ventilation, and the substitution of glazed pipes for brick sewers, but more remains to be done in this direction.

The reorganization of the scavenging has effected a great improvement in the mode of removal of filth and house refuse, but the streets of Whitstable are a disgrace to the town and the natural dampness of the soil is intensified by the neglect of road drainage and repair".

East Kent Committee for the year 1885 that at Whitstable, which was then part of Blean Rural District, - "the sewage has been diverted from the harbour backwater and dyke by the construction of new works of sewerage". Later in the report he goes on to say, "It is satisfactory to know that in addition to the withdrawal of the sewage from the harbour, a new sewer has been constructed and sewage diverted from the valley ditch, in accordance with a previous recommendation, and thus one of the most obnoxious nuisances previously existing at Whitstable has been got rid of". One may consider how far the growth of Whitstable, Yarmouth and Chertsey has overwhelmed subsequent improvements with a drift back towards these earlier times.

Dr. Robinson was an outspoken Sanitarian and it is noteworthy that when Whitstable achieved independence from the Rural District by achieving Urban District status in 1894 they went elsewhere for advice. The following extract from Dr. Robinson's 1892 report probably offended local feelings.

"Whitstable is the principal place in the district on account not only of its port but also of its population; attention therefore has been most directed to the requirements of this town. A public water supply has now, for some time, been provided by a public company and private wells have been closed wherever it has been possible to do so. Considerable complication of Authority in regard to sewerage works and control, the most that could be made of the existing system the Sanitary Authority have endeavoured to attain, but it is unfortunate that the attempts made to constitute Whitstable a special drainage district were unsuccessful.

Improvements in the system of sewerage have, at the instigation and cost of the Sanitary Authority, been made from time to time in the way of extension, flushing, ventilation, and the substitution of glazed pipes for brick sewers, but more remains to be done in this direction.

The reorganisation of the sewerage has effected a great improvement in the mode of removal of filth and house refuse, but the streets of Whitstable are a disgrace to the town and the natural dampness of the soil is intensified by the neglect of road drainage and repairs."

HOUSING

Inspection of Dwelling Houses

Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects	..	..	..	271
Number of inspections made	..	..	..	404
Houses in which defects were remedied after informal action	..	..	..	44
Houses in which defects were remedied after formal action	..	..	..	1
Number of houses demolished	..	..	..	4
Number of houses closed	..	..	..	3

Overcrowding

There were no known cases of statutory overcrowding during the year.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

No problems arose which called for the making of Management Orders which may be made when premises are in an unsatisfactory state in consequence of failure to maintain proper standards of management relating to ventilation, sanitary arrangements, heating and lighting and general cleanliness.

In one instance the advice of the Fire Prevention Officer was sought and improvements carried out to improve means of escape from fire.

Improvement and Conversion of Houses

The Council's Surveyor received 26 applications for improvement grants, all of which were approved. The total cost involved was £4,415.

Rent Act, 1957

Two certificates of disrepair were in force at the end of the year and from the lack of enquiries being received, it would appear that owner and tenant are sorting out such problems as arise, without reference to the Council.

New Houses - 1966

Total number of houses erected in 1966	..	..	..	263
by Local Authority	..	..	..	-
by other persons	..	..	..	263

Housing

Inspection of Dwelling Houses

271	..	..	..	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects
404	..	..	..	Number of inspections made
44	..	..	..	Houses in which defects were remedied after informal action
1	..	..	..	Houses in which defects were remedied after formal action
4	..	..	..	Number of houses demolished
2	..	..	..	Number of houses closed

Overcrowding

There were no known cases of statutory overcrowding during the year.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

No problems arose which called for the issuing of Management Orders which may be made when premises are in an unsatisfactory state in consequence of failure to maintain proper standards of management relating to ventilation, sanitary arrangements, heating and lighting and general cleanliness.

In one instance the advice of the Fire Prevention Officer was sought and improvements carried out to improve means of escape from fire.

Improvement and Conversion of Houses

The Council's Surveyor received 26 applications for improvement grants, all of which were approved. The total cost involved was £2,412.

Rent Act, 1927

Two certificates of disrepair were in force at the end of the year and from the lack of enquiries being received, it would appear that owner and tenant are sorting out such problems as arise, without reference to the Council.

New Houses - 1966

263	..	..	..	Total number of houses erected in 1966
-	..	..	..	by Local Authority
263	..	..	..	by other persons

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are 22 licensed sites providing accommodation for 1,889 caravans and 239 chalets. Such sites are subject to conditions based on model standards recommended by the Ministry. Minor infringements that were encountered were speedily dealt with and no problems of a serious nature arose.

There are no licensed sites under the Public Health Act for tents, such camping as was carried out being within the "free periods" allowed and subject to the Council's Byelaws.

One licensed site for 400 caravans was encouraged to institute the paper sack system of refuse collection which proved to be entirely satisfactory.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no recognized offensive trades in the town.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The Department is responsible for the administration of the Act in accordance with an Agreement entered into with the County Council.

A total of 346 general inspections were made primarily in connection with public health functions, but when regard would be had to the requirements of the Shops Act.

Two hundred and forty seven specific inspections were carried out to deal with the requirements of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 the Shops Act, 1950 and local Orders relating to seasonal concessions.

Infringements encountered were dealt with on an informal basis and on no occasion was it necessary to institute legal proceedings.

No notices were received under Section 68 relating to the employment of young persons.

No representations were received from organisations either within or without, the district affecting the administration of the Act.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are 22 licensed sites providing accommodation for 1,889 caravans and 233 chalets. Such sites are subject to conditions based on model standards recommended by the Ministry. Minor infringements that were encountered were speedily dealt with and no problems of a serious nature arose.

There are no licensed sites under the Public Health Act for tents, which camping as was carried out being within the "free periods" allowed and subject to the Council's Bylaws.

One licensed site for 400 caravans was encouraged to institute the paper back system of refuse collection which proved to be entirely satisfactory.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no recognised offensive trades in the town.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The Department is responsible for the administration of the Act in accordance with an Agreement entered into with the County Council.

A total of 346 general inspections were made primarily in connection with public health functions, but when regard would be had to the requirements of the Shops Act.

Two hundred and forty seven specific inspections were carried out to deal with the requirements of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1950, the Shops Act, 1950 and local Orders relating to seasonal decorations.

Infringements encountered were dealt with on an informal basis and on no occasion was it necessary to institute legal proceedings.

No notices were received under Section 68 relating to the employment of young persons.

No representations were received from organisations either within or without the district affecting the administration of the Act.

FOOD

As will be seen from the table below, food premises in the area total some 294. These range over nearly all types encountered in an urban area. Seven hundred and forty eight visits were made in the year and 18 owners received written intimation as to the defects requiring attention. It was not necessary in any instance to implement formal action.

Good standards have been set by the multiple shops, which are followed closely by the family businesses with the ever increasing trend to self service. This has resulted in the installation of modern display fittings, refrigerated food cabinets and great improvements in lighting and general decor. These factors, together with the increasing use of prepacked foods, materially assist good hygiene.

Fresh meat in the area is mainly supplied through the abattoir at Canterbury where a full-time meat inspectorate is employed. This arrangement has, at all times, proved satisfactory.

Milk is supplied locally by two registered dairies who operate a delivery service; the supply is further augmented by 50 retail shop outlets. The milk, in general, continued to be of a good standard.

Fourteen samples of ice cream were taken during the year; all of which were placed in Grade I which was a very satisfactory result.

The table of food premises, by category, is given below:-

No. of Premises by Category	Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16	Premises to which Reg. 19 applies	Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Butchers (16)	16	16	16
Fishmongers (12)	12	12	12
Cafes, etc. (76)	76	76	76
Cake Shops (10)	10	6	6
Confectioners (33)	33	-	-
Greengrocers (11)	11	7	7
Grocers (74)	74	49	49
Off Licences (7)	7	-	-
Licensed Premises (39)	39	39	39
Others (16)	16	4	4
294	294	209	209

As will be seen from the table below, food premises in the area total some 234. These range over nearly all types encountered in an urban area. Seven hundred and forty eight visits were made in the year and 18 owners received written instructions as to the defects requiring attention. It was not necessary in any instance to implement formal action.

Good standards have been set by the multiple shops, which are followed closely by the family businesses with the ever increasing trend to self service. This has resulted in the installation of modern display fittings, refrigerated food cabinets and great improvements in lighting and general decor. These factors, together with the increasing use of packaged foods, materially assist good hygiene.

Fresh meat in the area is mainly supplied through the abattoir at Canterbury where a full-time meat inspectorate is employed. This arrangement has, at all times, proved satisfactory.

Milk is supplied locally by two registered dairies who operate a delivery service; the supply is further augmented by 50 retail shop outlets. The milk, in general, continued to be of a good standard.

Fourteen samples of ice cream were taken during the year; all of which were placed in Grade I which was a very satisfactory result.

The table of food premises, by category, is given below:-

No. of Premises by Category	Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 12	Premises to which Reg. 12 applies	Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 12
Cafes (16)	16	16	16
Restaurants (12)	12	12	12
Cafes, etc. (76)	76	76	76
Cake Shops (10)	10	6	6
Confectioners (22)	22	-	-
Ice-cream Vans (11)	11	7	7
Grocers (74)	74	49	49
Off Licences (7)	7	-	-
Licensed Premises (32)	32	32	32
Others (16)	16	4	4
234	234	202	202

INSPECTIONS UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Inspections	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are enforced by Local Authority	9	3	-	-
(2) Factories not under (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	93	43	5	-
(3) Other premises in which Local Authority enforces Sect. 7	-	1	-	-
TOTAL	102	47	5	-

	Defects		Referred by H.M. Insp.
	Found	Remedied	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	5	4	-
Total	6	5	-

No prosecutions were instituted.

Outworkers

The only outworkers notified or found were two makers of wearing apparel. (Section 133(1)(c)).

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

One firm is registered for the use of such materials in upholstery etc.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Three premises are licensed and inspected on an annual basis and are subject to standards recommended by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOOD) ORDER, 1957

Persons collecting waste food are required to utilise approved boiling or sterilization plant. There are three current licences in force.

INSPECTIONS UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT, 1951

Inspections	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 are enforced by Local Authority	9	3	-	-
(2) Factories not under (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	92	43	2	-
(3) Other premises in which Local Authority enforces Sect. 7	-	1	-	-
TOTAL	102	47	2	-

Defects	Found	Referred by H.M. Insp.
Want of cleanliness	1	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-
Unstable or defective sanitary conveniences	2	-
Total	3	-

No prosecutions were instituted.

Outworkers

The only outworkers notified or found were two makers of wearing apparel. (Section 133(1)(a)).

WASHING AND OTHER MILLING MACHINERY ACT, 1951

One firm is registered for the use of such materials in upholstery.

THE ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Three premises are licensed and inspected on an annual basis and are subject to standards recommended by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOOD) ORDER, 1957

Persons collecting waste food are required to utilise approved boiling or sterilisation plant. There are three current licences in force.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

This Act requires the registration of scrap metal dealers carrying on business in the urban area and six dealers are registered for this purpose.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

Visits were carried out to investigate the contacts and disinfection arrangements of notified cases. In the case of food handlers in contact with Scarlet Fever or Dysentery and some other diseases, precautionary measures are necessary as advised by the Medical Officer of Health.

Arrangements are made for steam sterilization, when necessary, through the hospital services at Canterbury.

RODENT CONTROL

The General Assistant is a fully trained rodent operator who deals with complaints and carries out surveys to control and check infestation. The sewerage systems are periodically baited as these can often be the cause of surface infestation. Liaison is maintained with the appropriate Government departments, including British Railways. Two hundred and eighty nine premises were inspected for rat or mice infestation as a result of complaints received and an additional 68 during the course of surveys.

REFUSE COLLECTION

A third compression refuse collection vehicle was put into operation during the year which ensures that the whole of the area's refuse is compressed during collection. This results in maximum economic loads being achieved and maximum use being made of available manpower.

The staff engaged on refuse collection comprises three drivers and eight loaders. A summer bin count carried out by the Work Study Section showed that the total number of units being collected was 14,759, the total estimated weekly weight being 150 tons.

The kerbside method of collection continued to be carried out but consideration is currently being given to the cost of implementing a back-door collection, following upon a preliminary consideration of the report of the Ministry's Working Party on Refuse Storage and Collection

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Refuse is disposed of at the Council's tip at Yorkletts and towards the end of the year a Sub-Committee was appointed for the purpose of inspecting the tip and making recommendations to improve existing, and ensure future, tipping facilities.

As a result of its findings planning permission is being sought to extend the tip and other measures have, and are being taken, to improve disposal arrangements, including the provision of a specialised crawler tractor bulldozer.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

This Act requires the registration of scrap metal dealers carrying on business in the urban area and six dealers are registered for this purpose.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISTINCTION

Visits were carried out to investigate the contacts and distinction arrangements of notified cases. In the case of food handlers in contact with scarlet fever or dysentery and some other diseases, prophylactic measures are necessary as advised by the Medical Officer of Health.

Arrangements are made for steam sterilisation, when necessary, through the hospital services at Canterbury.

HOUSE CLEANING

The General Assistant is a fully trained rodent operator who deals with complaints and carries out surveys to control and check infection. The sewerage system are periodically visited as these can often be the cause of surface infection. Liaison is maintained with the appropriate Government departments, including British Railways. Two hundred and eighty nine premises were inspected for rat or mice infestation as a result of complaints received and an additional 68 during the course of surveys.

REFUSE COLLECTION

A third compression refuse collection vehicle was put into operation during the year which ensures that the whole of the area is compressed during collection. This results in maximum economic loads being achieved and maximum use being made of available manpower.

The staff engaged on refuse collection comprises three drivers and eight loaders. A survey bin count carried out by the Work Study Section showed that the total number of units being collected was 14,759, the total estimated weekly weight being 150 tons.

The kerbside method of collection continued to be carried out but consideration is currently being given to the cost of implementing a back-door collection following upon a preliminary consideration of the report of the Ministry's Working Party on Refuse Storage and Collection.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Refuse is disposed of at the Council's tip at Yoxley and town as the end of the year a Sub-Committee was appointed for the purpose of inspecting the tip and making recommendations to improve existing, and ensure future, tipping facilities.

As a result of the findings planning permission is being sought to extend the tip and other measures have, and are being taken, to improve disposal arrangements, including the provision of a specialised crawler tractor platform.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

Three full-time emptying vehicles and one standby are used in connection with this service.

The total number of cesspools at the end of the year was 436; six new cesspools were constructed during the year and eight were dispensed with. A total number of 2,330 emptyings were carried out, giving an average of 5.3 to each property.

The extension of sewers currently taking place will materially ease the service, particularly on unmade roads where there is difficulty of access.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Street cleansing is carried out by seven manual sweepers, organised on a beat basis, assisted by a mechanical suction sweeper which sweeps a weekly average of 44 miles of gutters.

Litter collections on and adjacent to the beaches, extending from Marine Crescent to Seasalter, are maintained during the summer months.

PUBLIC BATHS

The public baths are situated at the Horsebridge and are open to the public for five days of the week, including Sunday mornings. The total number of baths taken during the year was 4,679.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are 14 public conveniences throughout the area and active steps were initiated by the Council to improve standard of design, including improved artificial and natural lighting. With this end in view, basic requirements have been laid down, to be incorporated in the design of new conveniences and introduced into the existing on a planned basis. Improvements in the cleansing arrangements are also currently in hand. It is unfortunate that higher standards result in higher maintenance costs, occasioned by the renewal or repair of fittings damaged by vandals.

PETROLEUM STORAGE

The Department is responsible for the administration of the Act and Regulations. Licences are issued annually and during 1966 there were 28 premises registered for the storage of 94,400 gallons of petrol in underground tanks and eight premises registered for the storage of 1,725 gallons of petroleum mixtures.

Plans of new installations are examined to ensure compliance with the model code of principles of construction issued by the Home Office, followed by inspections and testing during construction.

Close liaison is maintained with the Kent Fire Brigade whose advice and help is always readily available.

CEMENTWORK

Three full-time emptying vehicles and one standby are used in connection with this service.

The total number of cesspools at the end of the year was 4,561; six new cesspools were constructed during the year and eight were abandoned with a total number of 2,350 cesspools were emptied out, giving an average of 5.5 to each property.

The extension of sewers currently taking place will materially ease the service, particularly on roads where there is difficulty of access.

WASTE CLEANING

Street cleaning is carried out by seven manual sweepers, organised on a beat basis, assisted by a mechanical suction sweeper which sweeps a weekly average of 44 miles of gutters.

Litter collection on and adjacent to the beaches, extending from Grosvenor to Seaview, are maintained during the summer months.

PUBLIC WORKS

The public baths are situated at the Horsebridge and are open to the public for five days of the week, including Sunday mornings. The total number of baths taken during the year was 4,679.

WATER CONSERVATION

There are 14 public conservancies throughout the area and active steps were initiated by the Council to improve standard of design, including improved artificial and natural lighting. With this end in view, basic requirements have been laid down, to be incorporated in the design of new conservancies and introduced into the existing on a planned basis. Improvements in the conservancy arrangements are also currently in hand. It is unfortunate that higher standards result in higher maintenance costs, occasioned by the removal or repair of fittings damaged by vandals.

WATER SUPPLY

The Department is responsible for the administration of the Act and Regulations. Licences are issued annually and during 1966 there were 28 premises registered for the storage of 24,400 gallons of petrol in underground tanks and eight premises registered for the storage of 1,725 gallons of petrol in mixtures.

Plans of new installations are examined to ensure compliance with the model code of principles of construction issued by the Home Office, followed by inspections and testing during construction.

Close liaison is maintained with the Kent Fire Brigade whose advice and help is always readily available.

GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Details of inspection made are as follows:-

Ice Cream Premises and Sampling	..	..	..	77
Milk Regulations	..	..	..	36
Other Food Shops	..	..	..	183
Cafes and Restaurants	..	..	..	140
Food Preparation	..	..	..	173
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	69
Noise	..	..	..	79
Dwellinghouses (P.H.A.) 1st Visit	..	..	..	135
Dwellinghouses (Housing Act)	..	..	..	136
Insect Pests	..	..	..	23
Camping Sites	..	..	..	125
Refuse Heaps and Accumulations	..	..	..	109
Re-visits	..	..	..	183
Drainage	..	..	..	425
Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	13
Air Pollution	..	..	..	59
Rodent Control	..	..	..	19
Heating Appliances	..	..	..	4
Sea and Water Pollution	..	..	..	38
Waste Foods	..	..	..	6
Port Health	..	..	..	122
Petroleum	..	..	..	85
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	93
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	133
Factories Act	..	..	..	47
Shops Act	..	..	..	170
Water Supplies	..	..	..	65
Unsound Food	..	..	..	61
Rent Act	..	..	..	8
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	214
Public Cleansing	..	..	..	117
Offices and Shops	..	..	..	257

SECTION 47 - NATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE

No orders were made during the year, which is an indication that the welfare services centred on the County District Officer, who with the aid of voluntary organisations, identified and tackled the problems of the infirm elderly in the town. A neighbourhood centre scheme was successfully in part of the town and is a most beneficial voluntary service to the elderly.

GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Details of inspection made are as follows:-

257	..	..	..	..	..	Offices and Shops
217	..	..	..	..	..	Public Cleansing
214	..	..	..	..	..	Miscellaneous
8	..	..	..	..	..	Heat and
61	..	..	..	..	..	Unsound Food
65	..	..	..	..	..	Water Supplies
170	..	..	..	..	..	Shops and
47	..	..	..	..	..	Factories and
133	..	..	..	..	..	Public Conveniences
93	..	..	..	..	..	Infectious Diseases
85	..	..	..	..	..	Petroleum
122	..	..	..	..	..	Port Health
6	..	..	..	..	..	Waste Foods
38	..	..	..	..	..	Sea and Water Pollution
4	..	..	..	..	..	Heating Appliances
19	..	..	..	..	..	Robert Control
59	..	..	..	..	..	Air Pollution
13	..	..	..	..	..	Keeping of Animals
425	..	..	..	..	..	Livestock
181	..	..	..	..	..	Refrigerators
109	..	..	..	..	..	Refuse heaps and Accumulations
125	..	..	..	..	..	Gaming Sites
27	..	..	..	..	..	Insolvent Estates
136	..	..	..	..	..	Dwellings (Holding Act)
135	..	..	..	..	..	Dwellings (F.H.A.) 1st Visit
79	..	..	..	..	..	Motels
69	..	..	..	..	..	Licensed Premises
173	..	..	..	..	..	Food Preparation
140	..	..	..	..	..	Cafes and Restaurants
187	..	..	..	..	..	Other Food Shops
36	..	..	..	..	..	Milk Regulations
77	..	..	..	..	..	Ice Cream Factories and Sampling

LICENSED PREMISES

A survey of all licensed premises was undertaken at the end of the year to ascertain the condition and adequacy of conveniences. In eight instances it was found that the facilities were either inadequate or defective and the Brewers concerned were requested to carry out remedial measures.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act came into force in 1964 and 242 premises have been registered with the Council, comprising 61 offices, 156 retail shops, 4 wholesale shops, 19 catering establishments and 2 fuel storage depots, employing a total of 427 males and 686 females.

All premises registered in accordance with the Act have received a general inspection. Fifty nine ^{initial} inspections were carried out in 1966 and the proprietors' attention was drawn, in every case, to some item requiring attention, several of which were of a minor nature. Steady progress has been maintained in securing compliance with the Act as a result of considerable revisiting. Altogether 80% of the premises on the register now comply with the Act.

A summary of the work is as follows:-

NOTICES COMPLIED

	Offices	Shops	Catering	W'sale	Fuel
Cleanliness	1	3	1	-	-
Temperature	3	19	3	-	-
Ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Lighting	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences	3	15	1	-	-
Washing Facilities	3	11	4	-	-
Drinking Water	-	-	-	-	-
Clothing Accommodation	-	3	1	-	-
Sitting Facilities	-	1	-	-	-
Seats (Sedentary Workers)	-	-	-	-	-
Eating Facilities	-	-	-	-	-
Floors, Passages and Stairs	1	7	1	-	-
First Aid	3	20	4	-	-
Provision of Abstract	11	34	9	-	-

SECTION 47 - NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

No orders were sought during the year, which is an indication that the welfare services centred on the County District Officer, who with the help of voluntary organisations, supported and contained the problems of the infirm elderly in the town. A neighbourhood warden scheme runs successfully in part of the town and is a most beneficial voluntary service to the elderly.

LICENSED PREMISES

A survey of all licensed premises was undertaken at the end of the year to ascertain the condition and adequacy of conveniences. In eight instances it was found that the facilities were either inadequate or defective and the licensees concerned were requested to carry out remedial measures.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RETAIL PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act came into force in 1964 and S&S premises have been registered with the Council, comprising 61 offices, 156 retail shops, 4 wholesale shops, 19 catering establishments and 2 fuel storage depots, employing a total of 427 males and 686 females.

All premises registered in accordance with the Act have received a general inspection. Fifty nine inspections were carried out in 1966 and the proprietors' attention was drawn, in every case, to some item requiring attention, several of which were of a minor nature. Steady progress has been maintained in securing compliance with the Act as a result of considerable revisiting. Altogether 80% of the premises on the register now comply with the Act.

A summary of the work is as follows:-

NOTICES COMPLIED

Provision of Act	Offices	Shops	Catering	Wholesale	Fuel
Provision of Abattoir	11	24	2	-	-
First Aid	3	20	4	-	-
Floors, Passages and Stairs	1	7	1	-	-
Rating Facilities	-	-	-	-	-
Seats (Sedentary Workers)	-	-	-	-	-
Sitting Facilities	-	1	-	-	-
Clothing Accommodation	-	2	1	-	-
Drinking Water	-	-	-	-	-
Washing Facilities	3	11	4	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences	3	12	1	-	-
Lighting	-	-	-	-	-
Ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Temperature	3	19	3	-	-
Cleanliness	1	3	1	-	-

SECTION 47 - NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

No orders were sought during the year, which is an indication that the welfare services centred on the County District Officer, who with the help of voluntary organisations, supported and coordinated the problems of the elderly in the town. A neighbourhood welfare scheme runs successfully in part of the town and is a most beneficial voluntary service to the elderly.

PORT HEALTH INSPECTIONS

Two tanks of one of the Oyster Fishery Companies have been approved by the Ministry of Health for the cleansing of oysters received from polluted areas, in connection with which 54 samples of oysters were taken for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

The weekly cargoes of imported foods from Denmark are inspected as soon as possible after unloading. These consist in the main of frozen chickens, offals, dairy products and meat products which are en route to wholesalers' and several of the well known multiple stores.

Occasionally fresh meat and provisions are routed through the port for use in the ships' stores. All the foodstuffs remain of a good quality and the minute amount of unsound food found is usually attributable to damage caused during loading or unloading the vessel. A good degree of co-operation is maintained with H.M. Customs and Excise which has on occasions proved most useful.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT

Intermittent complaints continued to be received and were dealt with on an informal basis. No statutory standards have been fixed but guidance on maximum permissible noise levels is available from research carried out by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

So many factors are involved - whether the noise occurs during normal working hours, evenings, night-time and weekends; whether the area is industrial, residential or rural and if affected by traffic noise; whether the noise is constant, intermittent or irregular.

Companies are generally willing to co-operate and additional advice to factory management is now available from H.M. Factory Inspectorate.

FOOD HEALTH INSPECTIONS

Two tanks of one of the Oyster Fishery Companies have been approved by the Ministry of Health for the cleansing of oysters received from polluted areas. In connection with which 54 samples of oysters were taken for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

The weekly cargoes of imported foods from Denmark are inspected as soon as possible after unloading. These consist in the main of frozen chickens, eggs, dairy products and meat products which are en route to wholesalers and several of the well known multiple stores.

Occasionally fresh meat and provisions are routed through the port for use in the ships' stores. All the foodstuffs remain of a good quality and the minute amount of unspoiled food found is usually attributable to damage caused during loading or unloading the vessel. A good degree of co-operation is maintained with H.M. Customs and Excise which has on occasions proved most useful.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT

Intermittent complaints continued to be received and were dealt with on an informal basis. No statutory standards have been fixed but guidance on maximum permissible noise levels is available from research carried out by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

So many factors are involved - whether the noise occurs during normal working hours, evenings, night-time and weekends; whether the area is industrial, residential or rural and if affected by traffic noise; whether the noise is constant, intermittent or irregular.

Companies are generally willing to co-operate and additional advice to factory management is now available from H.M. Factory Inspectorate.

APPENDIX

Infectious Diseases

	Quarters of year				By age groups					Total	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	0-4	5-9	10-14	15+	65+	1965	1966
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	1
Measles	1	9	48	61	54	61	2	2	-	38	119
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2
Acute Polio.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	5	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	7	5
Food Poisoning	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	4

TUBERCULOSIS	By Age Groups				Total	
	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	1965	1966
Respiratory						
Male	-	1	1	1	1	3
Female	1	-	-	2	1	3
Other Forms						
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	1	-	1	1	-	3

Number on T.B. Register - 31st December, 1966
(1965 figures in parenthesis)

Respiratory: Male 72 (71) Female 39 (36)
Other Forms: Male 11 (11) Female 30 (25)

APPENDIX

Infectious Diseases

	Quarters of Year					By Age Groups				Total	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	0-4	5-9	10-14	15+	65+	1967	1968
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	1
Measles	1	9	48	61	54	61	2	2	-	38	119
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2
Acute Polio.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperb. Typh.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	5	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	7	2
Food Poisoning	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	4

TUBERCULOSIS	By Age Groups						Total	
	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	1967	1968	1967	1968
Respiratory	-	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Male	-	1	-	1	1	1	3	3
Female	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Other Forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-

Number on T.B. Register - First December, 1968
(1968 figures in parentheses)

Respiratory: Male 75 (71) Female 39 (36)
Other Forms: Male 11 (11) Female 30 (25)

APPENDIX (Continued)

Immunisation (Figures supplied by the County M.O.H.)

Against Smallpox: Primary Vaccination = 297 (248 in 1965)
Revaccination (school age under 8 years = 7
(Births 1965 = 357)

Against Diphtheria: Triple = Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus
immunisation
Dip/tet = Diphtheria and Tetanus immunisation

		<u>to age 5</u>	<u>5 to age 15</u>	<u>Total</u> (1965)
Primary	Triple	329	11	340
	Dip/tet	1	2	3 (408)
Booster	Triple	218	79	297
	Dip/tet	34	130	164 (476)

		<u>to age 5</u>	<u>5 to age 15</u>	<u>Total</u> (1965)
Complete Course		318	16	334 (325)
Reinforcing Doses		12	211	223 (203)

Adjusted Statistics

In order to make a fair comparison with figures for England and Wales the Registrar General provides area comparability factors for Births and Deaths.

Thus Whitstable's birth rate is adjusted for 1966 from 16.3 to 25 per 1,000 population. I doubt if this factor is quite valid and believe it will in due course be itself adjusted.

The death rate factor adjusts the death rate from 16.5 to 9 per 1,000.

<u>1966:</u>	Whitstable adjusted	Birth rate 25	Death rate 9.0
	England and Wales	Birth rate 17.7	Death rate 11.7

