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**Contributors**

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WHITSTABLE URBAN DISTRICT

1967

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

In Office 1968

Chairman of the Council - Councillor J.E. Bryon, J.P.

Chairman of the Public Health  
and Housing Committee - Councillor K.J. Barton

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Clerk - M.G.P. Young, Solicitor

Treasurer - M. Landon, F.I.M.T.A.

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

Medical Officer of Health  
M.S. Harvey, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health  
J.L. Gordon, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
(Major General, Retired)

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

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Public Health Department, Gate Lodge, The Castle,  
Whitstable

Telephone: Whitstable 2233

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VERIFICATION OF THE NATIONAL OFFICE OF HEALTH

1967

VERIFICATION OF THE NATIONAL OFFICE OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

In Office 1968

Chairman of the Council - Commissioner E. J. Ryan, D.P.

Chairman of the Public Health and Housing Committee - Commissioner E. J. Ryan, D.P.

Chairman - Mr. P. Ryan, D.P.

Chairman - Mr. Ryan, D.P.

Chairman and Secretary

Mr. Ryan, D.P., Mr. Ryan, D.P.

Chairman of the Council

Mr. Ryan, D.P., Mr. Ryan, D.P.

Chairman of the Council

Mr. Ryan, D.P., Mr. Ryan, D.P., Mr. Ryan, D.P.

Chairman of the Council

Mr. Ryan, D.P., Mr. Ryan, D.P.

Public Health Department, State House, Boston

Telephone

Telephone: 222-2222

## SOCIAL SITUATION

A growth of 3% in the population is recorded for 1967, raising the population to 22,510. The increase in dwellings numbered 234, 2.6% of the 1966 total. There was a sharp fall in the births, although when adjusted for the age distribution of the population, the birth rate remained high in relation to the national figure, 19.6 : 17.2.

The employment structure has not differed from my comments in the 1966 report. The Department of Industry around the Light industry occurred in the backlands of Whitstable.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report concerning Whitstable in 1967. 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 to report good working relations with the County Council staff concerned with health and welfare services in the town, with the general medical practitioners and with voluntary organisations serving the community.

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.

### Vital statistics in detail (1967):-

Population: Mid 1967 - 22,510

Dwellings - 2,680.

Live Births - 209

Male - 123

Female - 136

Illegitimate - 21

Deaths - 330

Male - 173

Female - 177

Stillbirths - 1

Infant Deaths, Under one year - 7

Under one week - 6

Birth Rate - 13.7 per 1000 population

Percentage Illegitimate - 6.8%

(contd.,)

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honor to present the Annual Report concerning  
Whitstable in 1967. It combines the report of the Chief  
Public Health Inspector and my own submission, and contains much  
for which Mr. Whitcomb answers direct to the Council.

It is pleasing to report good working relations with the  
County Council staff concerned with health and welfare services  
in the town, with the general medical practitioners and with  
voluntary organisations serving the community.

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 Councilors in  
public health matters.

Your obedient servant,

MALCOLM S. HARVEY  
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.



## SOCIAL SITUATION

A growth of 3% in the population is recorded for 1967, raising the population to 22,510. The increase in dwellings numbered 230, 2.4% of the 1966 total. There was a sharp fall in the births, although when adjusted for the age distribution of the population, the birth rate remained high in relation to the national figure, 19.6 : 17.2.

The employment structure has not differed from my comments in the 1966 report, although an appreciable development of industry around the harbour is noted, and further development of light industry occurred in the backlands of Thanet Way.

Discussions on the concentration of general medical services in a health centre continued between the County Health Department, the local general medical practitioners and the South East London and Kent Executive Council. The Council showed willing to make a well placed site available.

The excellent work carried out by voluntary groups for the welfare of old people continued actively.

## VITAL STATISTICS

The uncorrected birth rate of 13.7 per 1000 population compared poorly with the 1966 figure of 16.3 but the death rate of 15.5 per thousand was an improvement (16.5 in 1966). The percentage of births outside marriage was 6.8%.

Small totals make statistics very fickle and whilst our infant mortality rate of 23 per 1000 live births is much higher than the national figure of 18.3, the perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1000 live and stillbirths) was at 23, more in line with the national level of 25.4.

Vital statistics in detail (1967):-

Population:	Mid 1967 - 22,510	Dwellings - 9,680.
Live Births =	309	Male = 173    Female = 136    Illegitimate = 21
Deaths =	350	Male = 173    Female = 177
Stillbirths =	1	
Infant Deaths:	Under one year = 7	Under one week = 6
Birth Rate =	13.7 per 1000 population	
Percentage Illegitimate =	6.8%	(contd.,)

## SOCIAL SITUATION

A growth of 3% in the population is recorded for 1967, raising the population to 22,510. The increase in dwellings numbered 230, 2.4% of the 1966 total. There was a sharp fall in the birth rate when adjusted for the age distribution of the population, the birth rate remained high in relation to the national figure, 19.6 : 17.2.

The employment structure has not differed from my comments in the 1966 report, although an appreciable development of industry around the harbour is noted, and further development of light industry occurred in the backlands of Thanet Way.

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The excellent work carried out by voluntary groups for the welfare of old people continued actively.

## VITAL STATISTICS

The uncorrected birth rate of 17.7 per 1000 population compared poorly with the 1966 figure of 16.3 but the death rate of 12.5 per thousand was an improvement (16.5 in 1966). The percentage of births outside marriage was 6.8%.

Small totals make statistics very flimsy and whilst our infant mortality rate of 23 per 1000 live births is much higher than the national figure of 18.1, the perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1000 live and stillbirths) was at 27, more in line with the national level of 25.4.

Vital statistics in detail (1967):-

Population:	22,510	1967 - 22,510	Dwellings - 9,680.
Live Births = 305	Male = 175	Female = 130	Illegitimate = 21
Deaths = 300	Male = 175	Female = 125	
Stillbirths = 1			
Infant Deaths: Under one year = 7			Under one week = 6
Birth Rate = 17.7 per 1000 population			
Percentage Illegitimate = 6.8%			(contd.)

VITAL STATISTICS (contd.,)

		England & Wales
Infant Mortality rate (per 1000 live births) =	23	18.3
Perinatal Mortality rate (deaths under one week and stillbirths per 1000 live and stillbirths)	= 23	25.4
Death rate = 15.5 per 1000 population		11.2
Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus:-		
Total = 19	Male = 17	Female = 2
Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus under age 65:-		
Total = 6	Male = 6	Female = Nil

Adjusted Rates:

		England & Wales
Births (factor 1.43)	- Adjusted Birth rate 19.6:	17.2
Deaths (factor 0.59)	- Adjusted Death rate 9.2:	11.2

INFECTIOUS DISEASE (See appendix)

Having had a relatively high incidence of measles cases, or at least notification of cases in 1966, it was an unexpected happening that a slightly higher incidence, 131 cases, occurred in 1967.

No cases of food poisoning were notified but 4 cases of dysentery came to our notice.

STAFF EXAMINATIONS

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



VITAL STATISTICS (cont.)

England & Wales	Infant Mortality rate (per 1000 live births) = 25	18.5
	Perinatal Mortality rate (deaths under one week and stillbirths per 1000 live and stillbirths) = 25	25.4
	Death rate = 12.5 per 1000 population	11.2
	Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus:-	
	Total = 19	
	Male = 17	
	Female = 2	
	Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus under age 65:-	
	Total = 6	
	Male = 6	
	Female = Nil	

England & Wales

Adjusted Rates:

Deaths (factor 0.59)	-	Adjusted Death rate 9.2	11.2
Males (factor 1.45)	-	Adjusted Birth rate 19.6	17.2

INFECTION DISEASE (See appendix)

Having had a relatively high incidence of measles cases, or at least notification of cases in 1966, it was an unexpected happening that a slightly higher incidence, 171 cases, occurred in 1967.

No cases of food poisoning were notified but 4 cases of dysentery came to our notice.

STAFF EXAMINATIONS

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

CAUSES OF ALL DEATHS

CAUSE	1966	Under Age 65		1967
		M	F	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	-	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	3	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	9	2	-	4
" " Lung, Bronchus	19	6	-	19
" " Breast	10	-	4	6
" " Uterus	3	-	-	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms	37	4	4	25
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	2	1	-	5
Diabetes	3	-	-	1
Vasc: Lesions of Nervous System	57	4	1	84
Coronary Disease, Angina	80	9	1	72
Hypertension with Heart Disease	7	2	1	9
Other Heart Diseases	35	2	1	33
Other Circulatory Diseases	30	1	1	29
Influenza	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	13	-	1	14
Bronchitis	10	1	1	11
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	-	-	-
Ulcers of Stomach and Duodenum	5	-	-	2
Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	-	-	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	6	1	-	6
Congenital Malformation	-	2	1	3
Other defined or ill-defined diseases	19	2	3	13
Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	2	-	2
Other Accidents	4	-	1	3
Suicide	1	1	2	4
Homicide or Operations of War	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	361			350
Male	176	40	-	173
Female	185	-	23	177

CAUSES OF ALL DEATHS

1967	Under Age 25		1966	CAUSE
	M	F		
1	-	-	1	Tuberculosis, respiratory
-	-	-	1	Other forms of Tuberculosis
1	-	-	2	Infective and Parasitic Diseases
4	-	2	9	Malignant Neoplasms, Stomach
19	-	6	19	" " Lung, Bronchus
6	-	-	10	" " Breast
2	-	-	7	" " Uterus
22	4	1	37	Other Malignant Neoplasms
2	-	-	2	Leukemia and Lymphomas
1	-	-	3	Diabetes
84	-	-	75	Heart Disease
75	-	-	75	Coronary Artery Disease
9	1	2	7	Hypertension with Heart Disease
22	1	1	20	Other Heart Disease
29	1	1	30	Other Circulatory Diseases
-	-	-	-	Influenza
14	1	-	13	Pneumonia
11	1	1	10	Bronchitis
-	-	-	1	Other Respiratory Diseases
2	-	-	2	Ulcers of Stomach and Duodenum
1	1	-	-	Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis
6	-	1	6	Nephritis and Nephrosis
3	1	2	-	Congenital Malformation
13	2	2	19	Other defined or ill-defined diseases
2	-	2	4	Motor Vehicle Accidents
3	1	-	4	Other Accidents
4	2	1	1	Suicide
-	-	-	1	Homicide or Operations of War
350	-	-	361	TOTAL
173	-	40	176	Male
177	25	-	182	Female



## WATER SUPPLY

The Canterbury and District Water Company supply the area of the Urban District with the exception of Yorkletts, which is supplied by the Mid Kent Water Company.

The quality of the water supply was satisfactory and a total length of 4,702 yards of new water mains was laid.

Dwellings supplied from public water mains	9,666
Dwellings not so supplied	14
Total dwellings	9,680
Population	22,510

## 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	5	5	-	5	5	-
	Treated	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total: 11 water samples for bacteriological examination.  
11 water samples for chemical examination.

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Following the Council's submission to the Ministry and the Public Enquiry in 1966 concerning the Swalecliffe Long Sea Outfall scheme, the department was involved in presenting their portion of evidence in support of the Gorrell Outfall Phase I scheme at the Public Enquiry in July 1967. These two schemes are related improvements. The controlled discharge of storm water and the correction of some of the unusual links between sewers and the Gorrell Stream will ensure that sewage is in sewers, and that the random pollution of harbour and in-shore water will end.

The result of the 1966 public enquiry was a conditional approval of the Long Sea Outfall scheme with provisos to protect the shellfish industry. Close collaboration with the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is being maintained in following out that approval.



# WATER SUPPLY

The Canterbury and District Water-Company supply the area of the Urban District with the exception of Yorkville, which is supplied by the New Kent Water Company.

The quality of the water supply was satisfactory and a total length of 4,702 yards of new water mains was laid.

Dwellings supplied from public water mains 2,666  
Dwellings not so supplied 14  
Total dwellings 2,680  
Population 22,510

## WATER SAMPLING TABLE

Statutory Water Undertakings	Raw	Bacteriological Examination			Chemical Examination		
		Samples taken	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory	Samples taken	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
Statutory Water Undertakings	Treated	6	6	-	6	6	-
	Raw	5	5	-	5	5	-
Other private sources	Treated	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Raw	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total:

11 water samples for bacteriological examination  
11 water samples for chemical examination.

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Following the Council's submission to the Ministry and the Public Health in 1966 concerning the Swalecliffe Long Sea Outfall scheme, the Department was involved in presenting their portion of evidence in support of the Council's Phase I scheme at the Public Inquiry in July 1967. These two schemes are related improvements. The controlled discharge of storm water and the correction of some of the unusual links between sewers and the Gurrell Street will ensure that sewage is in sewers, and that the random pollution of harbour and in-shore water will end.

The result of the 1966 public inquiry was a conditional approval of the Long Sea Outfall scheme with provision to protect the shellfish industry. Close collaboration with the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is being maintained in following out that approval.

## HOUSING

### Inspection of Dwelling Houses

Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects	..	..	258
Number of inspections made	..	..	404
Houses in which defects were remedied after informal action	..	..	41
Houses in which defects were remedied after formal action	..	..	6
Number of houses demolished	..	..	-
Number of houses closed	..	..	1

### 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.

### Improvement and Conversion of Houses

The Council's Surveyor received 35 applications for improvement grants, all of which were approved. The total cost involved was £6,935.

### Rent Act, 1957

No application for certificate of disrepair was received, from which it would appear that owner and tenant are sorting out such problems as arise without reference to the Council.

### New Houses - 1967

Total number of houses erected in 1967	..	..	230
by Local Authority	..	..	41
by other persons	..	..	189

### CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There were 23 licensed sites providing accommodation for 1,953 caravans and 239 chalets. Licence conditions are based upon standards recommended by the Ministry.

138 Inspections were made and infringements encountered were of a minor nature and speedily dealt with on request.

The collection of refuse from the sites is a seasonal addition to the normal service and could, at the peak period, represent a 20% increase. Fortunately some of the larger sites make their own arrangements for transport of refuse to the tip.

No sites have been licensed for the use of tents but sporadic camping occurred within the "free periods" allowed.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses

238	..	..	Total number of dwellings inspected for housing defects
404	..	..	Number of inspections made
41	..	..	Houses in which defects were remedied after informal action
6	..	..	Houses in which defects were remedied after formal action
7	..	..	Number of houses demolished
1	..	..	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 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.

Improvement and Conversion of Houses

The Council's Surveyor received 35 applications for improvement grants, all of which were approved. The total cost involved was £6,915.

Re-use Act, 1957

No application for certificate of fitness was received, from which it would appear that owner and tenant are sorting out such problems as arise without reference to the Council.

New Houses - 1957

230	..	..	Total number of houses erected in 1957
41	..	..	by Local Authority
189	..	..	by other persons

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There were 25 licensed sites providing accommodation for 1,525 caravans and 239 chalets. Licence conditions are based upon standards recommended by the Ministry.

158 inspections were made and infringements encountered were of a minor nature and speedily dealt with on request.

The collection of refuse from the sites is a seasonal addition to the normal service and could, at the peak period, represent a 20% increase. Fortunately some of the larger sites make their own arrangements for transport of refuse to the tip.

No sites have been licensed for the use of tents but sporadic camping occurred within the "free periods" allowed.



## OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no recognized offensive trades in the town.

## FOOD

Set out below is a tabulated list of the different classes of food premises within the urban district. All premises subject to the Food Hygiene Regulations were regularly inspected during the year. Eleven premises were found to have items requiring attention and these were rectified following informal action. In general, the standard found has been good and it is pleasing to note the continuous improvements being carried out, particularly in the smaller premises, by way of structural alterations or improvements in general layout. This must lead to efficiency and higher standards.

Home killed meat continues to be supplied to local butchers from the Abattoir at Canterbury and is of consistently good quality. All meat is regularly inspected prior to it leaving the Abattoir.

Two registered dairies supply the bulk of the milk in the area by means of a daily delivery service. The balance is provided by retail dealers.

Samples of ice cream have been taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for testing.

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 (15)	15	15	15
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 (14)	14	4	4
291	291	208	208



# COMPLIANCE RECORD

There are no registered offensive trades in the town.

## WOOD

Set out below is a tabulated list of the different classes of food premises within the urban district. All premises subject to the Food Hygiene Regulations were regularly inspected during the year. Eleven premises were found to have items requiring attention and these were rectified following informal action. In general, the standard found has been good and it is pleasing to note the continuous improvements being carried out, particularly in the smaller premises, by way of structural alterations or improvements in general layout. This must lead to efficiency and higher standards.

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Samples of ice cream have been taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for testing.

No. of Premises by Category	Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16	Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19	Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Butchers (15)	15	15	15
Fishmongers (12)	12	12	12
Cakes, etc. (76)	76	76	76
Cake Shops (10)	10	10	10
Confectioners (33)	33	-	-
Greengrocers (11)	11	7	7
Grocers (76)	76	49	49
Off Licences (7)	7	-	-
Licensed Premises (39)	39	39	39
Others (16)	16	4	4
291	291	208	208

U  
**FACTORIES ACT, 1961**  
**PART I**

**1 - INSPECTIONS**

Premises  (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	22	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	90	85	11	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	8	-	-
TOTAL	98	115	11	

**2 - CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND**

Particulars  (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted  (6)
	Found  (2)	Remedied  (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector  (4)	By H.M. Inspector  (5)	
Want of cleanliness S.1	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding S.2	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature S.3	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation S.4	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors S.6	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences S.7					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	10	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	11	10	-	1	-

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Prosecutions (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	22	-	-
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	20	82	11	-
(111) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	8	-	-
TOTAL	28	112	11	-

## 2 - CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Number of cases in which defects were found		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
			Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for defective	11	10	-	1	-
(b) Unavailable or	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient 2.7	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences	-	-	-	-	-
Floors 2.6	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of	-	-	-	-	-
2.4	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
2.3	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding 2.2	-	-	-	-	-
Want of cleanliness 2.1	-	-	-	-	-



### OUTWORKERS

Notification was received of one outworker, a maker of wearing apparel. (Sect. 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

Two 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. Three licences are currently in force.

### SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

Six scrap metal dealers are registered under the Act for the purpose of carrying on business within the urban area.

### RODENT CONTROL

The General Assistant has been fully trained by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food as a Rodent Operator and devotes part of his time to dealing with complaints and carrying out surveys. Treatments are carried out to control and check infestation. 202 premises were visited as a result of requests received and an additional 43 during the course of surveys.

The Council is a member of the Rabbit Clearance Society in respect of land subject to infestation and periodic visits are made by their Operators.

### REFUSE COLLECTION

The kerbside system of refuse collection continued during the year and consideration of a change to a "back door" collection was postponed pending an improvement in the National economic situation.

This method was frowned upon by the Government Working Party on refuse collection who recommended two systems, namely the continental dustless loading and the paper sack systems. A report upon the paper sack system was submitted to the Council, being the more economic of the two; the annual estimated additional cost of this system was considered to be £24,000.

In addition to the obvious advantages of a back door collection there is the fact that the timetable of collection is not so rigid, in that unavoidable delays in collection are not so troublesome or obvious as when bins are left standing on the kerb after the normal time of collection.



Notification was received of one outworker, a maker of vesting  
apparel. (Best. 133)(1)(a)).

# BAG BLOCK AND OTHER BILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

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

# PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two 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, 1951

Persons collecting waste food are required to utilize approved boiling  
or sterilisation plant. Three licences are currently in force.

# SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1951

Six scrap metal dealers are registered under the Act for the purpose of  
carrying on business within the urban area.

# ROBENT CONTROL

The General Assistant has been fully trained by the Ministry of  
Agriculture, Fisheries and Food as a Robent Operator and devotes part of  
his time to dealing with complaints and carrying out surveys. Treatments  
are carried out to control and check infestation. 202 premises were visited  
as a result of requests received and an additional 43 during the course of  
surveys.

The Council is a member of the Rabbit Clearance Society in respect of  
land subject to infestation and periodic visits are made by their operators.

# REFUSE COLLECTION

The kerbside system of refuse collection continued during the year and  
consideration of a change to a "back door" collection was postponed pending  
an improvement in the National economic situation.

This method was favoured upon by the Government Working Party on refuse  
collection who recommended two systems, namely the continental dustless loading  
and the paper sack system. A report upon the paper sack system was submitted  
to the Council, being the more economic of the two; the annual estimated  
additional cost of this system was considered to be £24,000.

In addition to the obvious advantages of a back door collection there is  
the fact that the timetables of collection is not so rigid, in that unavoidable  
delays in collection are not so troublesome or obvious as when bins are left  
standing on the kerb after the normal time of collection.

### REFUSE DISPOSAL

Disposal is carried out at the Council's tip at Yorkletts, situated off the Thanet Way. The volume of refuse to be dealt with is increasing at an alarming rate and not related merely to the increase in population. The changing habits with disposable containers of all types, plus the decreasing use of solid fuel with attendant inability to burn refuse, the indestructability of plastic materials and containers, all contribute to this increase.

The acquisition of a Track Marshall 55 H.P. Bulldozer early in the year which replaced a smaller machine, enabled a much improved job of consolidation and reclamation of soil for sealing purposes to be achieved.

### CESSPOOL EMPTYING

The number of cesspools in the area at the end of the year was 387 as compared with the previous year's total of 436. 57 cesspools were dispensed with, due in the main to the extension of sewers in the Preston Parade area. 8 new cesspools were constructed.

A total of 2,136 emptyings were carried out giving an average of 5.5 emptyings per property. Each property is permitted 6 free emptyings per year. The amount recovered for excess emptyings was approximately £244.

### PUBLIC CLEANSING

Street sweeping is carried out by 7 manual operators aided by the mechanical suction sweeper and driver, which sweeps a weekly average of 44 miles.

Three temporary litter collectors are employed during the summer months on various sections of the beach extending from Marine Crescent to Seasalter.

### PUBLIC BATHS

The public baths are situated at the Horsebridge. The total number of baths taken during the year being 4,658 as compared with the previous year's figure of 4,679.

### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are 14 public conveniences evenly distributed throughout the area and the Council's policy of renovation, where necessary, has resulted in a higher standard of hygiene being capable of achievement. Wash basins were provided in all the conveniences and improvements in cleaning arrangements were made possible by the introduction of a small van for use by the cleaners which has reduced travelling time to a minimum. Facilities were also made available for hot water for cleaning, when required.

## SEWER DISPOSAL

Disposal is carried out at the Council's tip at Yorklets, situated off the Humber Way. The volume of refuse to be dealt with is increasing at an alarming rate and not related merely to the increase in population. The changing habits with disposable containers of all types, plus the decreasing use of solid fuel with attendant inability to burn refuse, the indestructibility of plastic materials and containers, all contribute to this increase.

The acquisition of a Track Marshall 55 H.P. Bulldozer early in the year which replaced a smaller machine, enabled a much improved job of consolidation and reclamation of soil for sealing purposes to be achieved.

## CESSPOOL EMPTYING

The number of cesspools in the area at the end of the year was 387 as compared with the previous year's total of 436. 57 cesspools were dispensed with, due in the main to the extension of sewers in the Preston Parade area. 8 new cesspools were constructed.

A total of 2,156 emptyings were carried out giving an average of 5.5 emptyings per property. Each property is permitted 6 free emptyings per year. The amount recovered for excess emptyings was approximately £24.

## PUBLIC CLEANING

Street sweeping is carried out by 7 manual operators aided by the mechanical section sweeper and driver, which sweeps a weekly average of 44 miles.

Three temporary litter collectors are employed during the summer months on various sections of the beach extending from Marine Crescent to Seaside.

## PUBLIC BATHS

The public baths are situated at the Horsebridge. The total number of baths taken during the year being 4,628 as compared with the previous year's figure of 4,639.

## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are 14 public conveniences evenly distributed throughout the area and the Council's policy of renovation, where necessary, has resulted in a higher standard of hygiene being capable of achievement. Wash basins were provided in all the conveniences and improvements in cleaning arrangements were made possible by the introduction of a small van for use by the cleaners which has reduced travelling time to a minimum. Facilities were also made available for hot water for cleaning, when required.



### PETROLEUM STORAGE

The Department carries out the administration of the Act and Regulations which involves annual licensing, testing of new installations and routine visits. Liaison is maintained with the Kent Fire Brigade, to whom thanks are due for their advice which is readily available. A joint annual inspection of all premises is made with the Fire Prevention Officer before the issue of licences.

During the year 28 premises were licensed for the storage of 94,400 gallons of petrol in underground tanks and 9 premises licensed for the storage of 1,825 gallons of petroleum mixtures.

### NOISE ABATEMENT ACT

95 visits were made in connection with noise emission and problems encountered were dealt with on an informal basis.

In 1967 a British Standard on the method of rating industrial noise affecting mixed residential and industrial areas was introduced which has proved of practicable value when dealing with complaints.

The Noise Abatement Act provides that in any proceedings under the Act for statutory nuisance from noise caused in the course of a trade or business, it is a defence for the defendant to prove that the best practicable means have been used for preventing or counteracting the effect of the noise. It can thus be difficult to deal with night-time noises which would probably be acceptable in the day-time when this defence is available. This is a matter which could probably be dealt with in the case of a new project by the planning authority, in restricting the hours of working when nearby households are likely to be affected.

### CIVIC AMENITIES ACT

This Act received the Royal Assent on 27th July 1967 and comprises three parts, dealing respectively with Preservation of Areas and Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest, Preservation and Planting of Trees and the Disposal of Abandoned Vehicles and Other Refuse.

The first two parts are within the province of other Departments but the third is very much the concern of the Health Department. Councils are asked to make full use of the provisions of the Act and to do all they can to free their districts of derelict motor vehicles and other unsightly rubbish, and keep them free.

It is now the duty of the Council to provide a refuse dump where refuse, other than trade refuse, may be deposited at all times free of charge by persons resident in the area. A local authority may provide plant and apparatus for the treatment or disposal of refuse so deposited, and sell or otherwise dispose of any such refuse and may, by agreement, combine with other authorities for the purposes of these functions.

/Penalties



## PETROLEUM STORAGE

The Department carries out the administration of the Act and Regulations which involves annual licensing, testing of new installations and routine visits. Liaison is maintained with the Kent Fire Brigade, to whom tanks are due for their safety which is readily available. A joint annual inspection of all premises is made with the Fire Prevention Officer before the issue of licences.

During the year 28 premises were licensed for the storage of 24,400 gallons of petrol in underground tanks and 9 premises licensed for the storage of 1,825 gallons of petroleum mixtures.

## NOISE ABATEMENT ACT

25 visits were made in connection with noise emission and problems encountered were dealt with on an informal basis.

In 1967 a British Standard on the method of testing industrial noise affecting mixed residential and industrial areas was introduced which has proved of practical value when dealing with complaints.

The Noise Abatement Act provides that in any proceedings under the Act for statutory nuisance from noise caused in the course of a trade or business, it is a defence for the defendant to prove that the best practicable means have been used for preventing or counteracting the effect of the noise. It can thus be difficult to deal with night-time noises which would probably be acceptable in the day-time when this defence is available. This is a matter which could probably be dealt with in the case of a new project by the planning authority, in restricting the hours of working when nearby households are likely to be affected.

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It is now the duty of the Council to provide a refuse dump where refuse, other than trade refuse, may be deposited at all times free of charge by persons resident in the area. A local authority may provide plant and apparatus for the treatment or disposal of refuse so deposited, and sell or otherwise dispose of any such refuse and may, by agreement, combine with other authorities for the purposes of these functions.

### CIVIC AMENITIES ACT

Penalties in connection with convictions for unauthorised dumping could incur a maximum £100 fine or, in the case of second or subsequent convictions a fine not exceeding £200 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or both.

Councils must remove vehicles abandoned on any land in the open air, or on other land forming part of a highway, subject to procedural requirements.

Anything that has been abandoned, other than a motor vehicle, may be removed by the Council subject to due notice being given, where appropriate.

The full implementation of the Act could prove costly, particularly in the initial stages but it is hoped that the increased penalties may have the desired deterrent effect.

### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act came into force in 1964 and 245 premises have been registered with the Council, comprising 61 offices, 158 retail shops, 4 wholesale shops, 20 catering establishments and 2 fuel storage depots, employing a total of 430 males and 694 females.

All premises registered in accordance with the Act have received a general inspection. Seven initial inspections were carried out in 1967. A total number of 196 visits were made to registered premises in connection with the administration of the Act.

A summary of the work is as follows:-

#### REQUESTS COMPLIED WITH

	Offices	Shops	Catering	W'sale	Fuel
Cleanliness	1	2	1	-	-
Temperature	5	28	5	-	1
Ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Lighting	-	3	2	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences	9	16	1	-	1
Washing Facilities	9	16	4	-	1
Drinking Water	-	-	-	-	-
Clothing Accommodation	-	3	1	-	-
Sitting Facilities	-	1	-	-	-
Seats (Sedentary Workers)	-	-	-	-	-
Eating Facilities	-	-	-	-	-
Floors, Passages and Stairs	8	16	1	-	-
First Aid	8	21	6	-	1
Provision of Abstract	12	31	9	-	1

# CIVIC AMBITIOUS ACT

Penalties in connection with convictions for unauthorized dumping shall be a maximum of £100 fine or, in the case of second or subsequent convictions a fine not exceeding £200 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or both.

Councils must remove vehicles abandoned on any land in the open air, or on other land forming part of a highway, subject to procedural requirements.

Anything that has been abandoned, other than a motor vehicle, may be removed by the Council subject to due notice being given, where appropriate.

The full implementation of the Act could prove costly, particularly in the initial stages but it is hoped that the increased penalties may have the desired deterrent effect.

## SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1967

This Act came into force in 1964 and 245 premises have been registered with the Council, comprising 61 offices, 158 retail shops, 4 wholesale shops, 20 catering establishments and 2 fuel storage depots, employing a total of 4,300 males and 624 females.

All premises registered in accordance with the Act have received a general inspection. Seven initial inspections were carried out in 1967. A total number of 196 visits were made to registered premises in connection with the administration of the Act.

A summary of the work is as follows:-

### REQUESTS COMPLIED WITH

Provision of Abstract	12	8	21	31	2	1	5	1
First Aid	8	8	6	2	1	-	-	-
Floors, Passages and Stairs	8	8	16	1	-	-	-	-
Eating Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seats (Sedentary Workers)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sitting Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clothing Accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drinking Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washing Facilities	9	9	16	1	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences	9	9	16	1	-	-	-	-
Lighting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ventilation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temperature	5	5	28	2	-	-	-	-
Cleanliness	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-



# GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Details of inspections made are as follows:-

Ice Cream Premises and Sampling	..	..	..	64
Milk Regulations	..	..	..	13
Other Food Shops	..	..	..	170
Cafes and Restaurants	..	..	..	138
Food Preparation	..	..	..	38
Unsound Food	..	..	..	100
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	56
Noise	..	..	..	95
Dwellingshouses (P.H.A.) 1st Visit	..	..	..	142
Dwellingshouses (Housing Act)	..	..	..	116
Insect Pests	..	..	..	61
Camping Sites	..	..	..	138
Refuse Heaps and Accumulations	..	..	..	253
Drainage	..	..	..	478
Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	8
Air Pollution	..	..	..	35
Rodent Control	..	..	..	125
Heating Appliances	..	..	..	7
Sea and Water Pollution	..	..	..	63
Waste Foods	..	..	..	9
Port Health	..	..	..	203
Petroleum	..	..	..	97
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	55
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	332
Factories Act	..	..	..	115
Water Supplies	..	..	..	25
Rent Act	..	..	..	9
Public Cleansing	..	..	..	79
Offices and Shops	..	..	..	209
Re-visits	..	..	..	269
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	240

GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Details of inspections made are as follows:-

240	..	..	..	..	..	Miscellaneous ..
229	..	..	..	..	..	Re-visits ..
209	..	..	..	..	..	Offices and Shops ..
73	..	..	..	..	..	Public Cleansing ..
9	..	..	..	..	..	Rent Act ..
22	..	..	..	..	..	Water Supplies ..
112	..	..	..	..	..	Factories Act ..
322	..	..	..	..	..	Public Conveniences ..
22	..	..	..	..	..	Infectious Diseases ..
27	..	..	..	..	..	Petroleum ..
203	..	..	..	..	..	Port Health ..
9	..	..	..	..	..	Waste Foods ..
63	..	..	..	..	..	Sea and Water Pollution ..
7	..	..	..	..	..	Heating Appliances ..
122	..	..	..	..	..	Robert Control ..
32	..	..	..	..	..	Air Pollution ..
8	..	..	..	..	..	Keeping of Animals ..
478	..	..	..	..	..	Drainage ..
222	..	..	..	..	..	Refuse Heaps and Accumulations ..
138	..	..	..	..	..	Cemeteries ..
61	..	..	..	..	..	Insect Pests ..
116	..	..	..	..	..	Dwellings (Housing Act) ..
142	..	..	..	..	..	Dwellings (P.H.A.) 1st Visit ..
32	..	..	..	..	..	Wohne ..
26	..	..	..	..	..	Licensed Premises ..
100	..	..	..	..	..	Unsound Food ..
38	..	..	..	..	..	Food Preservation ..
138	..	..	..	..	..	Cafes and Restaurants ..
170	..	..	..	..	..	Other Food Shops ..
12	..	..	..	..	..	Milk Regulations ..
64	..	..	..	..	..	Ice Cream Premises and Baking ..

#### 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, and assisted by the local voluntary organisations, supported and contained the problems of the infirm elderly in the town.

#### PORT HEALTH INSPECTIONS

Regular weekly cargoes of meat and dairy products arrive from Denmark via M.V. Resurgence. Augmenting the foodstuffs from time to time, are part cargoes of chemicals, wood, furniture, electrical machinery and cabin cruisers which are carried as deck cargo.

All the food imported continues to be of good quality and it was not necessary, in 1967, to dispose of any unsound items. Foreign vessels which call at the port are visited in connection with the Public Health Ships Regulations, as are coastal vessels. All vessels that visit the harbour are recorded in a register.

Regular checks are made of all shore installations for any evidence of rodent infestation which, if found, can be dealt with very quickly.

An additional cleansing tank has been installed at one of the local Oyster Fishery Companies' premises to supplement the two existing ones. All the samples, which are taken on a weekly basis, have proved to be satisfactory.

Imports		By Air		Total	
1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967
Meat	10	5	15	15	25
Dairy	20	10	30	30	40
Chemicals	5	2	7	7	10
Wood	15	5	20	20	25
Furniture	10	5	15	15	20
Electrical	5	2	7	7	10
Cabin cruisers	10	5	15	15	20
Other	5	2	7	7	10
Total	70	35	105	105	140

Report on T.R. Register - 31st December, 1967

(22nd January 1968)

Inspector: Mr. J. J. [unclear] [unclear]

Other: Mr. [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]



SECTION 4.7 - NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

No orders were sought during the year which is an indication that the welfare services, centered on the County District Officer, and assisted by the local voluntary organizations, supported and contained the problems of the entire elderly in the town.

PORT HEALTH INSPECTIONS

Regular weekly cargoes of meat and dairy products arrive from Denmark via H.V. Rasmussen. Arriving the foodstuffs from time to time, are parts of cargoes of chemicals, wood, furniture, electrical machinery and cabin cranes which are carried as deck cargo.

All the food imported continues to be of good quality and it was not necessary, in 1967, to dispose of any unsound items. Foreign vessels which call at the port are visited in connection with the Public Health Ships Regulations, as are coastal vessels. All vessels that visit the harbour are recorded in a register.

Regular checks are made of all shore installations for any evidence of rodent infestation which, if found, can be dealt with very quickly.

An additional cleaning tank has been installed at one of the local Oyster Shucking Companies' premises to supplement the two existing ones. All the samples, which are taken on a weekly basis, have proved to be satisfactory.

# APPENDIX

## Infectious Diseases

	Quarters of year				By age groups					Total	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	0-4	5-9	10-14	15+	65+	1966	1967
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Measles	111	19	1	-	90	38	1	2	-	119	131
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	3
Acute Polio.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	3	-	5	4
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-

TUBERCULOSIS	By Age Groups				Total	
	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	1966	1967
Respiratory						
Male	-	-	1	-	3	1
Female	1	-	-	-	3	1
Other Forms						
Male	-	2	-	-	-	2
Female	-	-	-	1	3	1

Number on T.B. Register - 31st December, 1967  
(1966 figures in parenthesis)

Respiratory: Male 67 (72) Female 41 (39)  
Other Forms: Male 13 (11) Female 31 (30)

# APPENDIX

## Infectious Diseases

	Quarters of year				By age groups				Total		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	0-4	5-9	10-14	15+	65+	1965	1967
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Measles	111	19	1	-	30	38	1	2	-	119	131
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	3
Acute Polio.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peripneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Rheumatism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	3	-	5	4
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-

	By Age Groups						Total	
	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	1966	1967	1966	1967
Respiratory	-	-	1	-	3	1	3	1
Other Forms	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Male	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Female	1	-	-	-	3	1	3	1

Number on T.B. Register - 31st December, 1967  
(1966 figures in parentheses)

Respiratory: Male 67 (75) Female 14 (39)  
Other Forms: Male 19 (41) Female 31 (50)



# APPENDIX (Continued)

## IMMUNISATION (Figures supplied by the County M.O.H.)

Against Smallpox: Primary Vaccination = 280 (297 in 1966)  
 Revaccination (school age under 8 years = 1)  
 (Births 1966 = 357)  
 (Primary vaccination is recommended at age 1 yr.)

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>	
					(1966)
Primary	Triple	319	4	323	
	Dip/tet	5	1	6	(343)
Booster	Triple	155	72	227	
	Dip/tet	169	203	372	(461)

### Against Poliomyelitis:

	<u>to age 5</u>	<u>5 to age 15</u>	<u>Total</u>	
				(1966)
Complete Course	290	15	305	(334)
Reinforcing Doses	13	67	80	(233)

(Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis  
 protection is recommended to begin between 3 - 6 months of age)

IMMUNIZATION (Figures supplied by the County H.O.H.)

Against Smallpox: Primary Vaccination = 280 (257 in 1966)  
 Revaccination (school age under 8 years = 1)  
 (Within 1966 = 357)  
 (Primary vaccination is recommended at age 1 yr.)

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

	<u>to age 5</u>		<u>5 to age 15</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Primary						(1966)
Triple	219	4	327			
Dip/tet	5	1	6			(1963)
Booster						
Triple	152	75	227			(1961)
Dip/tet	169	203	372			

Against Poliomyelitis:

	<u>to age 5</u>		<u>5 to age 15</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Complete Course	290	15	305			(1966)
Reinforcing Doses	13	67	80			(1961)

(Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis)  
 Protection is recommended to begin between 3 - 6 months of age)