

[Report 1935] / Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer of Health, Dover Town and Port.

Contributors

Dover (England). Town and Port Council.

Publication/Creation

1935

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/aqxwp2fk>

License and attribution

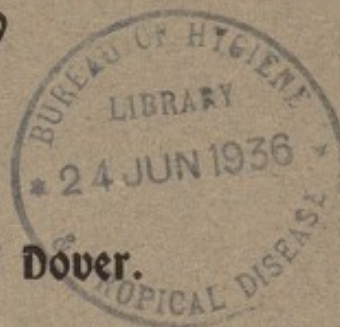
You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

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>



Town and Port of Dover.

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

School Medical Officer

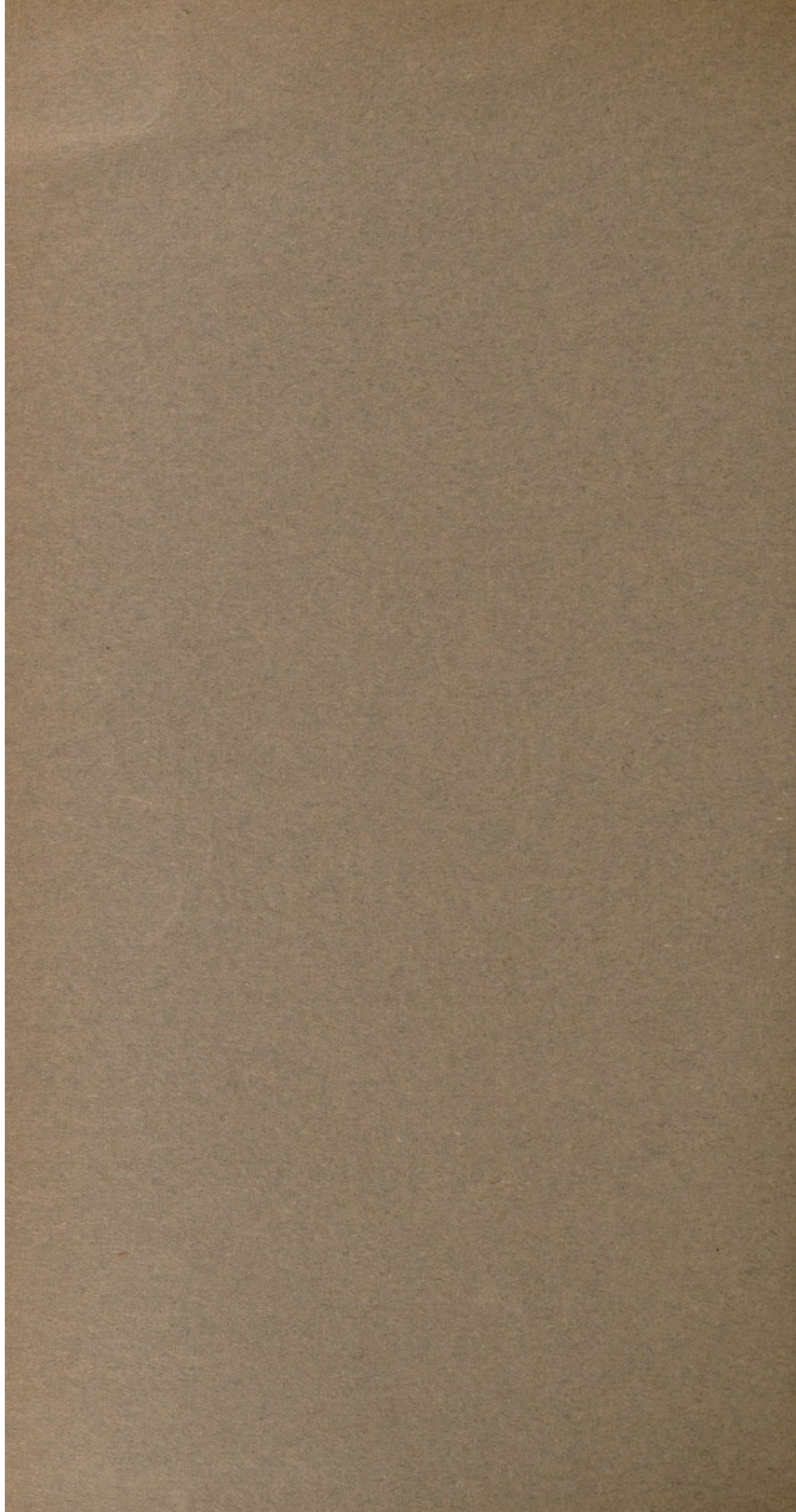
for the Year 1935.

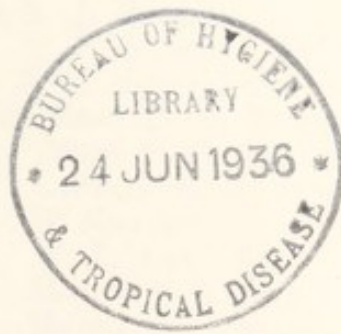
A. B. McMaster, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Dover:

G. W. GRIGG AND SON, "ST. GEORGE'S PRESS."


1936.





PART I.

PUBLIC HEALTH.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1935.

Chairman :

ALDERMAN A. R. DAWES.

Members :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN G. M. NORMAN, J.P.)

ALDERMAN A. J. PEARCE.

„ H. E. RUSSELL, J.P.

„ F. H. MORECROFT.

COUNCILLOR (MRS.) F. M. BOYTON.

„ (MRS.) F. K. LANGLEY.

„ CAPTAIN F. R. POWELL.

„ P. KENNETT.

„ W. L. LAW, J.P.

„ MAJOR J. MARTIN.

„ MAJOR W. DONALD, M.C.

„ G. GORE.

„ J. P. FISH.

„ W. E. AUSTEN.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

1935.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR (MRS.) F. M. BOYTON.

Members :

ALDERMAN A. R. DAWES.

„ A. J. PEARCE.

COUNCILLOR W. E. AUSTEN.

„ MAJOR W. DONALD, M.C.

„ R. L. ECKHOFF.

„ J. P. FISH.

„ (MRS.) F. K. LANGLEY.

„ W. L. LAW, J.P.

„ CAPTAIN F. R. POWELL.

„ H. A. J. RYELAND.

„ COL. F. E. G. SKEY.

MRS. A. E. BINGE, J.P.

MISS E. TURNER.

MRS. E. M. BEAUFOY.

MRS. M. J. CHITTY.

MRS. F. S. GOODFELLOW.

Public Health Department.

BROOK HOUSE, DOVER.

4th June, 1936.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee,

and

The Chairman and Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for 1935, which is the sixteenth one for which I am responsible, and the sixty-third in the series started in 1873 by my predecessors.

VITAL STATISTICS: The birth-rate shows an improvement on the 1934 figure, and is 1.3 above the rate for England and Wales as a whole. Although slightly higher than that for 1934, the death-rate is low, and the "corrected" rate compares favourably with that for England and Wales. Infant mortality is a little below the rate for 1934, and also below the rate for England and Wales. There was no exceptional mortality at any period of the year.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES: There was no marked prevalence of any notifiable disease during the year. The incidence of Scarlet Fever showed the expected decline after the prevalence of this infection during the previous two years.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE: Premature birth and congenital defects were the principal causes of death amongst infants; but infantile mortality from diarrhoea or enteritis was conspicuous by its absence. Maternal mortality was still below the average for previous years, as shown below:—

First 10 years	..	4.28	per 1,000 live births
Second 10 years		3.15	" "
1935	.. ..	2.99	" "

THE SANITARY SERVICES under the supervision of the three Sanitary Inspectors were again well maintained.

FOOD INSPECTION: This again received continuous attention during 1935, and the records afford evidence of the value of the care exercised.

HOUSING: As will be seen in section "H" of the report, 1,036 houses were dealt with during the year, and some 3,368 visits paid by the Sanitary Inspectors, an average of three visits per house. In those cases where full inspections and records under the Housing Consolidated Regulations were made, the average number of visits per house amounted to eight.

A large proportion of the Inspectors' time is occupied with this section of the work.

The tenants of three further insanitary areas were re-housed at the close of the year in flats erected in Limekiln Street. The position at the end of 1935 is shown in detail in section "H" of this report; and the programme of slum clearance is steadily progressing.

Disinfestation of tenants' effects in course of removal, and of slum premises prior to demolition, was carried out, and use commenced of the new insecticide—"orthodichlorbenzene."

The efficiency of the work depends on the time and care devoted to organisation, and credit on this score is again due to Mr. Whorwell, Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector.

The overcrowding survey, planned to commence in January, 1936, will afford valuable data in connection with the improvement of local housing conditions.

PORT SANITARY WORK: The increasing traffic with foreign ports involved additional work under the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933.

By arrangement, certain vessels in the neighbouring Port of Folkestone were inspected by the staff of the Dover Port Sanitary Authority, for the purpose

of the issue of Deratisation or Deratisation Exemption Certificates, as Dover is the only "approved" port for this purpose on this section of the coast; and an agreement between the two Authorities, under Article 4 (2) of the Regulations, is in process of drafting, so that these inspections will be continued as a routine practice.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE: Dr. Nicholl has prepared the report dealing with this section, and his records show a creditable year's work.

MILK FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN: During the year, the Authority adopted the bacteriological standard of "Grade A" milk as the standard acceptable for all milk supplied in schools, either under the voluntary scheme which the Head Teachers have organised for some years, or the newly inaugurated scheme of the Local Authority for necessitous undernourished children.

As described in detail in the report under the appropriate heading, this latter scheme came into operation in May.

Regular bacteriological examinations of these supplies are carried out, and action taken whenever necessary, in order to maintain the accepted bacterial standard.

VISIT OF THE MINISTER OF HEALTH: Dover was honoured in the autumn by a visit from the Minister of Health—Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P. He began his tour of the town at the County Hospital and the Public Assistance Institution, under the control of the Kent County Council. He then came to the Town Hall, where he addressed the Mayor and Members of the Corporation on several important public health problems. The Mayor conducted the Minister and his party to the Isolation Hospital, where he carried out a very thorough inspection of all the wards, visiting each one in turn. His cheerful words to the tuberculous patients in the open-air pavilion were a great source of pleasure to them.

He was interested in the cubicle wards, and the arrangement at the Hospital for de-lousing transmigrants.

From the Hospital, the Mayor next proceeded to the Corporation flats in Limekiln Street, where the Minister made a very full inspection, as Dover at present has the distinction of being the only Borough in the County with municipal flats. The inspection was carried out just before the flats were used for rehousing displaced persons from three slum areas.

From the housing site the party proceeded over the Viaduct, and inspected therefrom a slum area in process of demolition, on the site of which the next block of flats will be erected.

The Minister then visited the Southern Railway general offices, where the Resident Engineer explained to him in great detail the Company's proposals for the Ferry Dock, and the new Train Ferry Service between Dover and Dunkirk. The scheme of the Company has been greatly delayed by the fact that fissures in the chalk allowed rising tides to flood the works. From the footbridge over the railway, the Minister was able to obtain a bird's-eye view of the work in progress.

After luncheon at the Lord Warden Hotel, the Minister and his party proceeded to Folkestone.

The Minister's visit was a source of great satisfaction to the Authority, and a stimulation to the whole staff of the Public Health Department by the keen interest he took in all sections of the work which he discussed in detail with me at various stages. We look forward to another visit from him when he can come down to see the Port arrangements.

GENERAL: I have to thank Dr. Nicholl and Dr. Kean for their continued valued help in the Department, and Mr. Hogbin for his organisation of the clerical section.

All the work recorded in the following pages was only possible by the combined team work of the Sanitary Inspectors, the Health Visitors, and Matron with her Staff of the Isolation Hospital, all of whom I thank for their assistance.

Ladies and Gentlemen, your Medical Officer values your courteous consideration of the many problems he has had to present to you in the course of the year, and the assistance you have given him in his work.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. B. McMASTER.

ARRANGEMENT OF REPORT.

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. General Local Data : | Area
Housing
Population
Rateable Value |
| B. Vital Statistics : | Births
Mortality—causes
" seasonal
" ward-distribution |
| C. Infectious Diseases : | Cases
Ward distribution
Special data
Isolation Hospital |
| D. General Provisions of Health
Services in Borough : | Staff
Nursing and Hospital arrangements
Bye-laws, Local Orders, etc.
Chemical and Bacteriological work |
| E. Sanitary Administration : | Public Services
Sanitary Inspections
Notices served
Controlled premises
Factories and Workshops
Rat Destruction
Prosecutions
Shops Act |
| F. Maternity and Child
Welfare : | Mortality
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Births—Notification of
Health Visiting
Clinics
Maternity Beds Scheme
Orthopædic Scheme
Assisted Milk Scheme
Nursing Homes (Registration) Act, 1927
Maternal Mortality |
| G. Food Inspection | Milk supply—Bacteriological examinations
Special Designations
Milk and Dairies Order
Condensed milk
Dried milk
Meat Inspection—Slaughterhouses, etc.
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts—sampling |
| H. Housing : | New Houses
Inspection
Unhealthy Areas
Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Act |
| I. Port Sanitary Administration : | Shipping—tonnage, etc
Inspection
Rat Destruction
Port Food Inspection
Aliens Inspection |
| J. Meteorological Record. | |

A.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres) (as extended on 1st April, 1934)	3662.04
Population—Census, 1931	41,097
Estimated, 1935 (for Borough as extended)	41,510
Rateable Value of area	£272,512
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,059
Number of houses according to Rate Books, 1935 ..	9,868
Average number of persons per house	4.2

Habitation Data from Census, 1931 : This was dealt with fully in the 1932 report.

B.—EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Births.

(i) Live Births :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	316	314	630
Illegitimate	20	18	38
	<hr/> 336	<hr/> 332	<hr/> 668

Birth Rate (per 1,000) = 16.09

Average, 10 years, 1926–35 = 16.46

England and Wales, 1935 = 14.7

(ii) Stillbirths :

Legitimate	21	12	33
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 33

Rate per 1,000 total births = 47.0

Deaths.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Registered in Borough	269	266	535
Deaths of Non-Residents deducted	34	29	63
	<hr/> 235	<hr/> 237	<hr/> 472
Total in Borough	235	237	472
Transferred Deaths	24	25	49
	<hr/> 259	<hr/> 262	<hr/> 521

As the age and sex constitution of populations vary in different areas, the crude death-rates do not form a true index of mortality for comparative purposes. The Registrar-General has therefore forwarded for each area a factor to be applied to the local crude death-rate in order to render it comparable with the crude death-rate for England and Wales, or the similarly adjusted death-rate for any other area. This “comparability factor” for Dover is 0.92, and, applied to the recorded death-rate of 12.55 gives a corrected death-rate of 11.55 for comparative purposes.

	Crude.	Corrected.
Death Rate (per 1,000)	12.55	11.55
Average, 10 years, 1926/1935	11.83	
England and Wales, 1935	11.7	

Percentage of total Deaths occurring in public institutions = 37.8

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still-) births.
From sepsis	1	1.42
From other causes	1	1.42

Deaths of infants under one year of age, per 1,000 births :

Legitimate	57
Illegitimate	26
Total Infant Mortality ..	55.38

Deaths from Measles	—
Whooping-cough	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	—

(1) Causes of Death in the Borough of Dover during 1935.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
All causes	259	262	521
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—
2. Measles	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
4. Whooping-cough	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	1	1
6. Influenza	5	4	9
7. Encephalitis lethargica ..	1	—	1
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	1	1	2
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	13	17	30
10. Other tuberculous diseases	3	1	4
11. Syphilis	1	—	1
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ..	2	3	5
13. Cancer, malignant disease ..	39	38	77
14. Diabetes	4	2	6
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	26	32	58
16. Heart Disease	50	77	127
17. Aneurysm	—	—	—
18. Other circulatory diseases ..	7	6	13
19. Bronchitis	23	11	34
20. Pneumonia (all forms) ..	10	11	21
21. Other respiratory diseases	4	4	8
22. Peptic ulcer	3	—	3
23. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	—	—	—
24. Appendicitis	4	2	6
25. Cirrhosis of liver	3	—	3
26. Other diseases of liver, etc.	1	—	1
27. Other digestive diseases ..	6	3	9
28. Acute and chronic nephritis	4	4	8
29. Puerperal sepsis	—	1	1
30. Other puerperal causes ..	—	1	1
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	15	9	24
32. Senility	7	7	14
33. Suicide	5	1	6
34. Other deaths from violence	7	8	15
35. Other defined diseases ..	15	18	33
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—

Special causes included above :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Small-pox	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—
Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—			
Total	26	11	37
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Total Births—Live			
Legitimate	316	314	630
Illegitimate	20	18	38
Total Stillbirths			
Legitimate	21	12	33
Illegitimate	—	—	—
The number of uncertified deaths was			
	3	1	4
The number of Coroner's Inquests was			
	16	10	26
Certified by Coroner (no Inquest)			
	5	5	10

(2) Mortality in Relation to Season :

	Total number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths under One Year.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.
January ..	57	16.47	4	71
February ..	55	15.89	5	89
March ..	46	13.29	2	35
April ..	57	16.47	5	89
May ..	38	10.98	4	71
June ..	35	10.11	2	35
July ..	34	9.82	3	53
August ..	38	10.98	3	53
September ..	25	7.22	2	35
October ..	42	12.14	4	71
November ..	37	10.69	1	17
December ..	57	16.47	2	35
	521	12.55	37	55

(3) Ward Distribution of Deaths :

Age Groups.	Wards.						Total.
	River.	Castle	Barton.	St. Bartholomew's.	Town and Pier.	Hougham.	
Under 1 year ..	4	6	7	8	6	6	37
1 and under 5 ..	1	—	—	2	4	—	7
5 do. 15 ..	1	1	—	1	1	3	7
15 do. 25 ..	2	3	2	7	5	3	22
25 do. 65 ..	29	31	18	27	30	24	159
65 and upwards	48	62	33	48	52	46	289
	85	103	60	93	98	82	521

C.—Infectious Diseases.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1935.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1900.

	Total Cases Notified								Total Cases.	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths.							Total Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 population		Attack Rate per 1000 population		
	1 yr.	1-2.	2-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.	65 and over.			Dover	Eng. & Wales	Dover	Eng. & Wales									
Small-pox ..	—	—	7	9	—	—	—	—	17	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	42	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.40	—	1.60	
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	9	27	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.01	—	2.96	
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	
Continued Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.02	0.02	—	—	
Puerperal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.09	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	3	4	2	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.15	
Pneumonia ..	1	1	—	3	1	4	7	7	17	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	0.40	—	0.42	
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	†1	0.02	—	—	—	
Lethargia ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	—	—	
Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.04	0.07	—	—	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Neonatorum ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculosis :																							
(a) Pulmonary :																							
Males ..	—	—	—	3	5	10	7	1	26	*9	—	—	—	2	6	4	1	13	—	—	—	—	—
Females ..	—	—	—	1	3	13	3	—	20	—	—	—	—	10	4	3	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	—	—	4	8	23	10	1	46	9	—	—	—	12	10	7	1	30	0.72	—	—	—	—
(b) Non-Pulmonary																							
Males ..	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Females ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	—	1	4	1	2	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	0.09	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	6	1	17	48	19	39	20	10	160	72	2	1	1	14	11	8	2	40	—	—	—	—	—

* 9 Borough cases ; 12 other cases were admitted under the Kent County Council Scheme. † No deaths occurred amongst notified Pneumonia cases. The 21 tabulated pneumonia deaths were from non-notified cases.

0.00 indicates that the cases were too few to give a rate of 0.005.

‡ This case was not notified.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF CASES AND DEATHS.

	Barton.		Castle.		Hougham.		Town and Pier.		River.		St. Bart's.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever ..	1	—	2	—	8	—	20	—	7	—	4	—	42	—
Diphtheria ..	2	—	2	—	1	—	4	1	1	—	7	—	17	1
Puerperal Fever ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Pneumonia ..	3	—	2	—	4	—	3	—	1	—	3	—	16	*
Erysipelas ..	3	1	3	—	3	—	4	—	3	—	1	—	17	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	2
Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary ..	13	2	6	4	7	7	7	6	6	6	7	5	46	30
„ Non-Pulmonary	1	—	2	1	2	—	3	2	—	—	1	1	9	4

* No deaths occurred amongst the notified cases of pneumonia.

† One death of non-notified case.

(2) Diarrhoea and Enteritis

Deaths at under one year of age = Nil.

(3) Influenza.

	Influenza.	Pneumonia	Bronchitis.
Deaths	9	21	34
Death-rate per 1,000 of population ..	0.21	0.50	0.81

(4) Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927

No cases of Malaria were notified in the town during the year.

Sixteen cases of Primary Pneumonia were notified under the Regulations, of which none terminated fatally.

(5) Annual Statement of cases of Tuberculosis

	Cases on Register.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(a) Number of Cases of Tuberculosis on Register at 1st January, 1935			99	101	31	26
(b) Number of Cases notified under Regulations of 1930 for first time during year			26	20	6	3
(c) Cases transferred to Borough during year—Informal Notifications			8	2	1	3
(d) Cases removed from Register during year			31	29	8	7
(e) Cases on Register at end of 1935			102	94	30	25

Of the cases actually notified during 1935, 6 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis died before the end of the year.

Of the total deaths from tuberculosis in 1935, 6, or 17.6 %, were those of cases not notified in the Borough.

The special system of tabulation adopted in the department in 1929 was continued, and enabled the following analyses to be made of the particulars regarding the cases at the close of 1935 :

MALES.

CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

Age Group.	Years since Notification.											Total at 31/12/35	Civil Status Md.	Sputum Positive Tubercle Bacilli.	Cases in Family. Fatal.	House Damp.	Bedroom Sunny.	Patient occupying separate Room.	Bed.	Had Sanatorium treatment.
	10+	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	-1									
-1 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-5 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	2	—	3	1	2	—
10-15 ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	2	2	11	—	—	6	3	6	3	3	2
15-20 ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	2	9	—	3	3	1	3	7	1	5
20-25 ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	7	—	3	—	—	4	4	2	3
25-35 ..	1	—	—	—	3	3	6	4	3	4	4	28	11	10	7	2	21	15	2	15
35-45 ..	6	1	—	1	1	—	2	7	1	1	6	26	20	8	2	2	20	15	1	16
45-55 ..	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	4	10	9	5	—	—	5	3	2	4
55-65 ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	6	5	3	1	—	5	5	—	1
65+ ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Total	12	1	3	2	5	5	13	16	10	12	23	102	46	32	17	23	68	53	14	46

FEMALES.

CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

Age Group.	Years since Notification.										Total at 31/12/35	Civil Status Md.	Sputum Positive Tubercle Bacilli.	Cases in Family. Exist- ing.	House Damp.	Bedroom Sunny.	Patient occupying separate Room.		Had Sana- torium treatment.
	10+	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1							Bed.		
-1 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-5 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	3	1	—	3	2	1	2
10-15 ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	1	3	11	—	11	5	—	7	7	3	6
15-20 ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	3	9	—	9	3	—	7	2	4	8
20-25 ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	5	2	1	13	4	9	4	—	11	5	4	10
25-35 ..	2	—	1	1	—	1	4	4	3	3	26	17	9	8	—	17	10	4	13
35-45 ..	1	—	—	2	1	2	—	3	2	1	16	14	2	4	—	9	8	2	4
45-55 ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	4	—	—	—	3	1	—	1
55-65 ..	3	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	2	11	9	2	2	1	7	6	—	2
65+ ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Total	10	1	3	5	3	5	8	18	12	13	94	49	45	27	34	65	42	18	46

MALES.

CASES OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

Age Group.	Years since Notification.										Total at 31/12/35	Civil Status Md. Sgle.	Tuberculosis of:			Cases in family Exist- ing.	House Damp.	Bed- room sunny.	Patient occupying separate Room, Bed.	Had Sanatorium Treatment.		
	10+	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1			—	Bones.	Glands.						Other forms.	
-1 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
1-2 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
2-5 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—			
5-10 ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	1	3	10	2	1	7	—	1	3	3			
10-15 ..	1	—	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	1	9	3	3	3	1	1	3	3			
15-20 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	2	—			
20-25 ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	1			
25-35 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	2	—	2	—	1	—	2			
35-45 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
45-55 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
55-65 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—			
65+ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Total ..	2	—	2	2	1	2	3	4	4	4	6	30	8	7	15	3	5	2	11	8	9	9

FEMALES.

CASES OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

Age Group.	Years since Notification.										Total at 31/12/35	Civil Status	Tuberculosis of:		Cases in family Exist- ing.	Fatal.	House Damp.	Bed- room sunny.	Patient occupying separate Room. Bed.	Had Sana- torium Treatment.				
	10+	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1			Bones.	Glands.							Other forms.			
-1 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
1-2 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
2-5 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1				
5-10 ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	3	—	—				
10-15 ..	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	2	1	1	2	—	—	2	3				
15-20 ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	6	—	2	2	—	3	1	3	3				
20-25 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	3	1	1	—	3	2	1	1				
25-35 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—				
35-45 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—				
45-55 ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	1	—	—	2	1	1	—				
55-65 ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
65+ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Total ..	2	—	1	—	3	1	2	3	2	6	5	25	3	22	6	9	10	2	4	—	14	10	7	8

New Cases and Mortality in 1935.

Age Periods.	New Cases.		All Deaths.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
0—	—	—	—	1
1—	—	1	—	1
5—	1	3	—	—
10—	3	1	—	—
15—	2	—	5	1
20—	6	1	7	—
25—	14	2	5	1
35—	9	—	5	—
45—	4	1	2	—
55—	6	—	5	—
65+	1	—	1	—
	—	—	—	—
	46	9	30	4
	—	—	—	—

Institutional Treatment : The treatment of advanced cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in a special block at the Isolation Hospital, under agreement with the Kent County Council was continued in 1935.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 : No action was necessary in 1935 in regard to any employee in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62 : No action as to compulsory removal of tuberculous patients to hospital was taken during the year.

(6)—a

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Summary of Patients Treated during the Year 1935.

	Category.	In Hospital, 31-12-34.	Admitted in 1935.	Total.	Cases Discharged in 1935.	Deaths in 1935.	Remaining in Hospital, 31-12-35.
Scarlet Fever	Borough	5	37	42	40	—	2
	Rural	—	3	3	3	—	—
	Military	1	6	7	7	—	—
Diphtheria	Borough	1	15	16	14	1	1
	Rural	1	2	3	2	—	1
Diphtheria "Carriers "	Borough	1	8	9	9	—	—
	Rural	—	2	2	—	—	2
	Military	—	3	3	3	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Borough	—	2	2	—	2	—
Erysipelas	Borough	—	5	5	4	1	—
	Rural	—	1	1	1	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	Eastry	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rural	—	1	1	1	—	—
Enteric Fever	Borough	1	—	1	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	Borough	—	3	3	3	—	—
Measles	Borough	—	6	6	5	—	1
Whooping- Cough	Borough	—	1	1	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Borough	—	1	1	1	—	—
Nursing Mother with above	Borough	—	1	1	1	—	—
Scabies	Borough	—	11	11	11	—	—
Observation	Borough	—	21	21	21	—	—
	Port	—	1	1	1	—	—
	Military	—	2	2	2	—	—
Tuberculosis, K.C.C.	Borough	2	9	11	8	1	2
	Others	7	12	19	10	2	7
Totals		19	153	172	149	7	16

(6) (b) Summary of Total Cases treated during 1935:

	County.	Borough.	Rural.	Eastry Rural.	Port.	Military.	Total
Scarlet Fever ..	—	42	3	—	—	7	52
Diphtheria ..	—	16	3	—	—	—	19
Diphtheria "Carriers"	—	9	2	—	—	3	14
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas ..	—	5	1	—	—	—	6
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Enteric Fever ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Measles ..	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Whooping Cough ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia							
Neonatorum ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Nursing Mother							
with above ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Scabies ..	—	11	—	—	—	—	11
Observation ..	—	21	—	—	1	2	24
Pulmonary							
Tuberculosis ..	19	11	—	—	—	—	30
	19	130	9	1	1	12	172

(6) (c) Treatment in Hospital :

Scarlet Fever.

In recent Annual Reports, the subject of the serum treatment of Scarlet Fever in the Isolation Hospital has been reviewed in detail.

Up to 1925 it was the routine practice in the Hospital to use in acute cases an antistreptococcal serum (scarlatina), or the polyvalent streptococcal serum.

The following tables show the data to the end of 1935 :—

TABLE A.

Average number of Days in Hospital.

Year.		RECOVERY CASES ONLY.				ALL CASES.	
		Treated with Serum.		Treated without Serum.		Including Deaths.	
		No. of Cases.	Days.	No. of Cases.	Days.	Total Cases.	Days.
1921 ..		20	42.60	98	38.58	118	39.26
1922 ..		16	46.62	40	40.42	56	42.19
1923 ..		20	44.60	15	43.86	36	43.30
1924 ..		28	42.76	32	39.34	60	40.90
1925 ..		12	49.83	24	40.41	36	43.55
1926 ..		10	40.80	44	34.63	54	35.77

In 1926, testing of the new serum began with the result that the average stay in hospital was 35 days, while for the last nine years the results are :—

				Total Cases.	Average Days in Hospital.
1927	..	..	..	112	27
1928	..	..	..	105	26
1929	..	..	..	87	23
1930	..	..	..	58	26
1931	..	..	..	37	29
1932	..	..	..	18	29
1933	..	..	..	68	29
1934	..	..	..	170	26
1935	..	..	..	46	27

These averages are for all cases admitted, but serum is only given to those patients who still have a rash on admission, or if the rash has gone, who still have a temperature.

The numbers admitted to hospital are comparatively small, but they are about 87 % of all the cases in the area which the hospital serves, a combined population at the census of 50,123.

TABLE B.

	Treated with Serum.										Treated without Serum									
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.		
1. Cases treated ..	61	85	76	54	32	15	58	163	42	50	20	11	4	5	3	10	7	4		
2. No. with complications ..	21	12	13	12	15	3	18	84	17	25	2	3	1	2	-	2	-	2		
Average days in Hospital ..	32.6	34.3	30.5	35.5	39.3	40.0	36.2	28.4	31.2	31.8	35.0	44.7	55.0	28.5	-	41.0	-	31.5		
3. No. with no complications ..	40	73	63	42	17	12	40	79	25	25	18	8	3	3	3	8	7	2		
Average days in Hospital ..	21.7	23.7	21.5	22.4	22.5	25.4	27.3	26.4	23.9	25.6	30.1	22.9	22.7	25.0	24.0	24.6	21.7	28.0		

Diphtheria.

Average number of Days in Hospital.

Year.	Recovery Cases.		Total Clinical Cases.		"Carriers."	
	Number.	Days.	Number.	Days.	Number.	Days.
1921	81	36.33	88	34.39	8	21.37
1922	46	29.56	53	25.90	1	47.00
1923	33	29.39	33	29.39	11	31.45
1924	16	18.87	16	18.87	2	12.00
1925	14	33.07	16	29.93	2	36.50
1926	23	45.60	23	45.60	3	51.00
1927	51	48.76	54	48.01	9	36.77
1928	87	37.46	91	35.97	27	26.37
1929	115	31.89	119	31.01	38	36.71
1930	62	30.23	64	28.85	22	35.29
1931	41	49.19	44	46.72	24	24.60
1932	34	36.50	35	35.50	23	24.50
1933	5	52.00	5	52.00	5	29.54
1934	19	24.84	19	24.84	2	59.50
1935	16	38.25	17	36.05	13	22.84

Diphtheria antitoxin is given to all clinical cases admitted to the Hospital, and the average number of units used per case was :—

Year.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Units	15,000	12,000	13,000	9,000	16,000	10,000	12,000	14,000

Year	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Units ..	16,000	12,000	13,000	17,000	19,500	19,400	18,000

D.—GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN BOROUGH.

(a) **Staff :**(i) **Medical :**

- *A. B. McMASTER, M.D., B.A.O., D.P.H. Whole time. Medical Officer of Health, Borough and Port ; School Medical Officer ; Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare ; Medical Inspector of Aliens.
- *T. J. NICHOLL, F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H. Whole time. Deputy Medical Officer of Health ; Assistant School Medical Officer and Oculist ; Medical Inspector of Aliens.
- *R. C. GUBBINS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Whole time. Assistant Medical Officer of Health ; Medical Inspector of Aliens till 28th February, 1935.
- *E. KEAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. Whole time. Assistant Medical Officer of Health ; Medical Inspector of Aliens from 1st March, 1935.
- *A. R. FISHER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Surg.-Capt. R.N. (Ret.). Part time. Medical Inspector of Aliens.

(ii) Others :

*Mr. R. W. A. PRYER, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole time. Senior Sanitary Inspector, Town and Port.

*Mr. J. G. B. WHORWELL, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole time. District Sanitary Inspector and Port Inspector.

*Mr. A. J. CUCKNEY, Cert. R.S.I., S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole time. District Sanitary Inspector and Port Inspector.

Mr. B. C. MIDDLEBROOK, Cert. S.I.J.B. Whole time. Assistant Inspector.

THOMAS CLYDE, Esq., M.R.C.V.S. Part time. Veterinary Inspector.

E. M. HAWKINS, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S. Part time. Public Analyst.

*Miss E. BARKER, C.M.B., Gynaecological and General Training. Whole time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties).

*Miss A. C. BROWN, C.M.B. and General Training. Whole time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties).

*Miss F. GRAY, C.M.B. and General Training. Whole time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties).

*Miss E. M. CASTLE, C.M.B. and General Training. Whole time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties).

*Miss F. S. PACKARD, C.M.B. and General Training. Whole time. Nurse, Aliens Medical Inspection.

*Miss D. HENSON, General Training. Part time. Assistant Nurse, Aliens Medical Inspection.

Miss E. HOLLOWAY, C.M.B., General and Fever Training. Whole time. Matron, Isolation Hospital.

Miss D. WATSON, C.M.B., General and Fever Training. Whole time. Sister, Isolation Hospital till 30th June, 1935.

Miss M. ATKINS, General and Fever Training. Whole time. Sister, Isolation Hospital from 21st September, 1935.

*Mr. P. K. HOGGIN. Whole time. Chief Clerk.

Mr. C. N. AUSTEN. Whole time. Clerk, Sanitary Section.

Miss P. TAYLOR. Whole time. Stenographer.

* Contributions received towards salaries under Public Health Acts, or by Exchequer grants.

(b) **Nursing in the Home :** Details as shown in page 9 of the Annual Report for 1930. The Town Nursing Association was re-organised in affiliation with the Kent County Association and the Queen's Institute for District Nursing at the close of the year, and will come into full operation in 1936.

(c) **Midwives :** There is no employment of, or subsidy to, practising midwives by the Local Authority.

There are 9 midwives practising generally in the Borough, in addition to 11 engaged in public institutions in the town.

(d) **Laboratory Facilities :**

Total pathological specimens examined at the County
Laboratory during the year 1019

Results.

	No. Submitted.	No. giving Positive Results.	No. giving Negative Results.
Diphtheria—			
From notified cases ..	182	71	111
From contacts and sus- pected cases ..	447	25	422
Enteric Fever	12	2	10
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	268	90	178
Ringworm of scalp ..	3	—	3
Haemolytic Streptococci ..	95	46	49
Other specimens	12	3	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	1019	237	782
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

In addition, 31 samples of raw milk, one certified, 15 of Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested), two of Grade "A," and 19 of pasteurised, were sent to the County Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

(e) **Legislation in Force :** The Adoptive Acts, Orders and Byelaws in force locally are as shown in p. 10 of the Annual Report for 1930, with the addition of Byelaws in respect to Houses let in Lodgings, which were made by the Town Council on the 30th October, 1934.

(f) **Hospital Accommodation :** As described in pp. 10 to 15 of Annual Report for 1930.

(g) **Ambulance Facilities :** There are now two modern ambulances for use in connection with the Isolation and Smallpox Hospitals, and also a small van for transport of infected bedding and clothing.

(h) **Mortuary :** The new public mortuary brought into use from January, 1933, is well situated, well designed, and affords sufficient accommodation for local needs. The following are details as to its use in 1935.

Bodies brought to Mortuary—

From Borough	19
From Port	1
Military	2
	<hr/>

Cases in which Post Mortems were carried out—

Borough cases	..	..	..	15
Port cases	..	..	..	—
Military cases	..	..	..	—
				—
				15

(i) **Sera and Vaccines :** Arrangements for the supply of Diphtheria Antitoxin, Scarlet Fever Streptococcal Antitoxin, and any other sera reasonably necessary to medical practitioners in the town, were continued, and utilised to a considerable extent.

(j) **Propaganda :** No popular Health lecture was arranged by the Public Health Committee during 1935 ; but the Medical Officer of Health gave a number of " Health Talks " to various social organisations in the town.

Full use was made of the five poster hoardings taken over by the Local Authority from the former Empire Marketing Board. Six different sets of posters were exhibited during the year.

E.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

(a) **Sanitary Circumstances :**

(i) **Water Supply :** From Corporation Works as described in page 17 of the Annual Report for 1930. Delivery during 1935 = 483,867,620 gallons.

(ii) **River :** One river—the Dour—flows through the town and receives careful attention to prevent nuisance therefrom.

(iii) **Drainage and Sewerage :** Main sewerage system, discharging into sea, as described in 1930 survey report.

(iv) **Closet Accommodation :** The Senior Sanitary Inspector reports that there are in the Borough area as extended on 1st April, 1934 :—

Some 9789 premises with w.c.'s connected with the main sewers ;

45 dwelling-houses with w.c.'s connected to cesspools

34 dwelling-houses with pail-closets.

(v) **Seaveging and Disposal of House Refuse :** Since 1931, when the Corporation's house refuse dump was extended, the " controlled tipping " method of disposal has been in force with satisfactory results.

House refuse is collected thrice a week and conveyed to the above land, which is now within the extended Borough.

(b) **Sanitary Inspections of District :**

Mr. Pryer, the Senior Sanitary Inspector, reports as follows :—

Number and Nature of Inspections during year :

Nature.					Inspections and Visits
Dwelling-houses	..	..	..	..	7,022
Slaughter-houses	..	..	..	..	1,656
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	189
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	192
Other places where food is sold or prepared					1,669
Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	..	..			345
Places where animals were kept	..	..			42
Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	..	..		6
Common Lodging-houses	..	..	..		48
Marine Stores	..	..	..		25
Schools and Public Institutions	..	..	..		182
Infectious disease inquiries	..	..	..		253
Factories and Workshops	..	..	..		177
Outworkers' Premises	..	..	..		7
Smoke observations	..	..	..		2
Miscellaneous	..	..	..		850
Total	..	..	..		12,665

Number of Notices served during the year :

Informal Notices	..	..	..	..	537
Statutory Notices (Housing)	..	..	..		2
Statutory Notices (Public Health Acts)					88
Statutory Notices (Bye-laws)	..	..	..		2
Total	..	..	..		629

Result of Service of Notices :

Notices actually served during 1935	..				629
Notices standing over from 1934	..	..			161
Total	..	..	..		790
Total notices complied with	..	..			552
Informal notices cancelled by Statutory					
Notices	..	..	..	..	18
Notices standing over at end of 1935	..				220
Total	..	..	..		790

Conditions remedied :

Defective drainage repaired	..	..			199
Structural repairs executed	..	..			184
Defective sanitary fittings repaired	..	..			103
Dangerous structures remedied	..	..			11
Defective paving repaired	..	..	..		71
Premises cleansed, limewashed, etc.	..				85

Offensive accumulations removed	..	11
Premises ventilated	.. ..	16
Nuisances from dampness abated	..	96
Nuisances from improper keeping of animals abated	.. ..	4
Overcrowding abated	.. ..	20
Smoke nuisance abated	.. ..	—
Miscellaneous matters dealt with	..	29
Total	.. ..	829

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by

Bye-laws or Regulations :

The premises controlled by Bye-laws are :—

Slaughterhouses	.. ..	11
Common Lodging-houses	.. ..	5
Farms where Milk is produced	.. ..	7
Other premises used as Dairies	.. ..	41
Tents and Vans	.. ..	variable
Houses let in lodgings	.. ..	variable

Bye-laws for the control of houses let in lodgings were adopted on the 30th October, 1934.

The Offensive Trades in the Borough are :—

Rag and Bone Dealers	.. ..	3
Fried Fish Shops	.. ..	25

These were regularly inspected and action taken where necessary. There are no Knackers' Yards in the Borough.

Shops Act, 1934 :

Included in the miscellaneous item of the summary of inspections are 229 inspections under the Shops Act, 1934, carried out in respect of ventilation, temperature, and sanitary accommodation. Seventeen informal notices were issued, as follows :—

Defect.	Notices.	Number complied with.
Ventilation	1	1
Sanitary accommodation or defects	16	12
	—	—
	17	13
	—	—

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops :

(Milk and Dairies Order, 1926) :

The registrations standing at the end of the year were :—

<i>Premises.</i>	Premises used as dairies..	.. ..	48
<i>Persons.</i>	Producers of milk	.. ..	7
	Retail purveyors whose premises are within the Borough..	.. ..	41
	Retail purveyors whose premises are outside the Borough	.. ..	27

By the extension of the Borough, five farms used for the production of milk were brought within the area.

The premises inside the Borough were all kept under supervision during the year, and the provisions of the Order were found to be complied with. The unregistered premises where milk is sold in sealed bottles were also kept under supervision, and no further action was found necessary.

At the end of the year there were 137 milch cows kept in the Borough.

Common Lodging-houses :

Five. These are registered for 12 months from 1st January in each year.

Slaughterhouses :

There is no public slaughterhouse in the Borough. The private premises on the register at the end of 1935 were :—

Registered	..	..	..	5
Licensed	..	..	..	6
				—
				11
				—

Killing also takes place at a Public Institution which is regularly inspected.

Disinfection :

During the year—

938 Houses (rooms) were disinfected.

Bakehouses :

" Factory " Bakehouses	..	..	..	17
Workshop do.	..	..	..	32

of which a factory and two workshops are underground, but conform to the Council's requirements, and are certified.

(c) Factories and Workshops :

Annual statistical return submitted to the Secretary of State :—

(i) Inspections :

Premises.	Number of Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	65	5	—
Workshops (including Work- shop Laundries) ..	292	29	—
Workplaces (other than Out- workers' premises) ..	9	—	—
	—	—	
	366	34	
	—	—	

(ii) Defects found in Factories and Workplaces :

	Number of Defects :		Number of Offences	
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.
<i>*Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ..	18	18	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation (insufficient, unsuitable or defective)	9	9	—	—
Other Nuisances	7	4	—	—
	34	31		

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

(iii) Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108) :

Nil.

(iv) Registered Workshops :

Workshops on register (s. 131) at end of year.					Number.
Workshop Bakehouses .. ..	..	..	..	..	32
Workshops .. ..	..	..	..	..	197
Workplaces .. ..	..	..	..	..	67
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	296

(v) Outworkers' Lists :

Twenty-seven lists were received, referring to 13 Outworkers.

(d) Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 :

Rodents caught in Town area on birdlime or in traps during the year :—

Brown rats .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,488
Black rats .. ..	..	..	..	..	—
Mice .. ..	..	..	..	..	813
					2,301

ROUTINE PROCEDURE : The Clayton fumigating machine was used on the River banks with good results. The Military Authorities did not require any assistance in 1935, as the action in previous years had proved so effective.

The Corporation laystall at Coombe was inspected, but no action was found to be necessary, chiefly owing to the system of "controlled tipping" in force.

All complaints as to the prevalence of rats were followed up, as a result of which a number of defective drains were discovered and made good, and nesting places eliminated. Owing to this continuous action the number of rats in the sewers is gradually decreasing.

Barium biscuits and bird lime to the value of 9s. 2d. were sold to the public.

Rat destruction in the Port Area is dealt with in Section I. of this Report.

(e) **Prosecutions :**

No legal proceedings were instituted by the Department during the year.

F.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(1) **General Infantile Mortality :**

						Rate per 1,000 Births.
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	57
Great Towns	..	..	..	..	..	62
Smaller Towns (including Dover)	..	..	..	..	..	55
Dover	..	..	..	..	..	55

(2) **Infant Mortality Rates at various ages :**

	Under 1 week.	Under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-12 months.	Total Infantile Mortality.
1935 ..	23.95	34.43	7.48	2.99	10.48	55.38

Deaths of Infants under one year from various diseases per 1,000 births :—

1 Influenza	1.49	1 Intussusception ..	1.49
1 Tuberculous Meningitis	1.49	5 Congenital Mal-	
1 Syphilis	1.49	formations ..	7.48
1 Cerebro-spinal		11 Premature Birth	16.46
Meningitis	1.49	2 Congenital debility	2.99
2 Convulsions	2.99	5 Atelectasis	7.48
2 Bronchitis	2.99	1 Jaundice	1.49
4 Pneumonia	5.98		

(3) **Stillbirths :**

Of the total births in 1935, 33 were stillborn. Had all the births been of living children, the birth rate would have been 16.88. The proportion of stillbirths was 0.79 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0.62 in England and Wales. The rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths was 47.07.

(4) **Particulars of Mortality amongst Illegitimate Children :**

Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.
1 day	M.	Premature Birth.

(5) **Maternal Mortality :**

The following tabular statement is of interest on this subject :—

Year.	Maternal Deaths.	Registered.		Maternal Death-rate.	
		Living Births.	Still-births.	per 1,000 living births.	per 1,000 living and stillbirths combined.
1915	3	895	not available	3.35	—
1916	4	1018		3.93	—
1917	6	868		6.91	—
1918	4	793		5.04	—
1919	3	917	26	3.27	—
1920	8	1117		7.17	7.00
1921	3	932	33	3.22	3.11
1922	3	829	31	3.62	3.49
1923	3	875	18	3.43	3.36
1924	2	848	16	2.36	2.31
Total	39	9092	124		

Average 4.28

Year.	Maternal Deaths.	Registered.		Maternal Death-rate.	
		Living Births.	Still-births.	per 1,000 living births.	per 1,000 living and stillbirths combined.
1925	1	805	19	1.24	1.21
1926	3	748	27	4.01	3.87
1927	3	778	23	3.84	3.74
1928	2	753	28	2.66	2.56
1929	4	650	22	6.15	5.95
1930	3	663	32	4.52	4.31
1931	2	675	34	2.96	2.82
1932	2	643	28	3.11	2.98
1933	1	608	21	1.64	1.58
1934	1	659	27	1.51	1.45
Total	22	6982	261		
Average				3.15	3.03

1935	2	668	33	2.99	2.85
------	---	-----	----	------	------

The causes of the maternal deaths were :—

Puerperal septicaemia	..	..	1
Childbirth—Pulmonary embolism			1

(6) **Ophthalmia Neonatorum :**

Cases 1935 :

Notified.	Treated :		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
4	3	1	4	—	—	—

One case was admitted to Isolation Hospital. Three cases were treated at out-patient department, Royal Victoria Hospital.

(7) Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia :

One case of Puerperal Fever was notified, which occurred and was treated in the Royal Victoria Hospital. This terminated fatally.

Four cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were reported, three of which were treated in the Isolation Hospital.

(8) Notification of Births Acts :**(a) Notifications :**

Single living births	623
Twin living births	14
Stillbirths	33
	<hr/>
	670
	<hr/>

NOTE.—The total registered stillbirths corrected for inward and outward transfers were 33.

(b) Births registered by Registrar-General as belonging to the Borough (corrected by inward and outward transfers) = 668

(c) Of the notifications received, 89 % were from midwives, and 11 % from doctors and others.

(d) Births registered by local registrar as actually occurring within the Borough (irrespective of parents' permanent places of residence) = 655. Of these, 97% were notified to the Public Health Department prior to registration.

(9) Home Visiting :

Records of Health Visitors' work :—

(a) First visits paid to living children ..	699	
Visits <i>re</i> stillbirths	28	
	<hr/>	727
(b) Revisits :—		
(i) Infants under 1 year	1590	
(ii) Infants 1-5 years	3017	
(iii) Visits <i>re</i> Infantile Mortality ..	31	
	<hr/>	4638
(c) Visits <i>re</i> expectant mothers		234
(d) Visits <i>re</i> Milk Order		58
(e) Visits <i>re</i> Midwives Acts (on behalf of County Council)		25
(f) Visits <i>re</i> Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..		24
(g) Visits <i>re</i> Puerperal Fever		6
(h) Visits <i>re</i> Blind Persons		<hr/>
		5712
		<hr/>
Lost visits		460
Houses visited		2309
		<hr/>

(10) Welfare Centre :

(A) **Infants' Clinic :** The Centre was open three afternoons a week—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Attendance for Weighing and Nursing advice :—

(i) Infants under 1 year on register for first time ..	270
(ii) Infants 1-5 years on register for first time ..	81
(iii) Infants and children who attended last year ..	374
Total on Register	725

Of this number 472 mothers brought 1 child
104 " 2 children
15 " 3 children

Total number of mothers = 591.

(iv) Number of sessions	154
(v) Total attendances	4592
(vi) Average per session	29

(B) Medical Consultations :

Number of Sessions	51
Number of cases seen by M.O.	484
(a) New cases for 1935—under 1 year ..	200
1-5 years ..	77
	277
(b) Old cases	207
Total attendances	1100
Average attendance per Session	21

Disease, etc.				No. of Infants under 1 year.	No. of Children between 1 and 5 years.
1.	Anaemia	2		2	
2.	Congenital defects	2		—	
3.	Diseases and affections of—				
	Cardio-vascular system ..	—		—	
	Alimentary system—				
	(a) Stomatitis	4		—	
	(b) Diarrhoea	2		6	
	(c) Constipation	17		4	
	(d) Prolapsus ani	—		2	
	(e) Hernia	5		6	
	(f) Digestive disorders and dietetic ..	25		22	
	Genito-Urinary system—				
	(a) Miscellaneous	2		5	
	(b) Phimosis	30		9	
	Nervous system	3		9	
	Respiratory system	24		30	
	Nose and throat	2		3	
	Ear	2		3	
	Eye	7		6	
4.	Glands—				
	(a) Lymphatic	1		11	
	(b) Thyroid (myxoedema) ..	—		1	

5.	Malnutrition	..	..	..	2	1
6.	Debility	..	..	..	—	4
7.	Rickets	..	..	..	2	6
8.	Skin affections—					
	(a) Miscellaneous	..	..	..	21	29
	(b) Naevus	..	..	..	3	1
9.	Intestinal parasites	..	..	..	1	5
10.	Orthopaedic—Miscellaneous	..	..	..	1	3
11.	Prematurity	..	..	..	—	—
12.	Carious teeth	..	..	..	—	3
13.	Venereal disease	..	..	..	—	1
14.	Abscesses	..	..	..	—	4
15.	Minor Injuries	..	..	..	1	11
16.	Tongue-Tied	..	..	..	4	—
17.	Mentally defective	..	..	..	—	1
18.	Birth Injury	..	..	..	—	—
19.	Rheumatism	..	..	..	—	—
20.	Tuberculosis	..	..	..	—	1
21.	Healthy children	..	..	..	92	40
					255	229

(C) **Pre-natal Clinic :**

Number of mothers seen by Medical Officer—

New patients	..	..	..	..	..	82
Old patients	..	..	..	..	..	43
Total	..	..	..	..	..	125

Number of Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	47
Total attendances	..	..	..	..	..	246

Summary of cases seen—

(a) **Ante-natal :**

No gestation	..	..	..	..	..	3
Normal pregnancy	..	..	..	..	..	66
Pregnancy complicated by—						
Oral Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	14
Disorders of—						
Digestive system	..	..	..	..	..	6
Cardio-vascular system	..	..	..	..	..	11
Genito-Urinary system	..	..	..	..	..	8
Nervous system	..	..	..	..	..	7
Respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	2
Contracted pelvis	..	..	..	..	..	3
Old Tb. infection	..	..	..	..	..	2
Old Venereal Disease	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	..	..	..	..	..	124

(b) **Post-natal :**

Oral Sepsis	1
-------------	----	----	----	----	----	---

Of the 124 cases under (a) above, 10 were admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital under the Committee's Maternity Beds Scheme for treatment of complications.

(D) **Mothercraft :** Classes in Mothercraft were not continued in 1935.

(E) **Home Helps :** The scheme was continued as outlined in the 1930 report. An addition to expenditure of £20 per annum was agreed by the Authority in May, 1932, in consequence of the increased demands under this heading. The total liability per annum thus accepted now amounts to £40, and any excess beyond this figure is defrayed from the funds of the Ladies' Voluntary Committee.

During 1935 the total amount spent was £26 15s. 0d. and the mothers helped 28, of whom

- 24 mothers were helped for 2 weeks.
- 1 mother was helped for 3 weeks.
- 2 mothers were helped for 1 week.
- 1 mother was helped for laundry work only.

(F) **Necessitous Milk Scheme :** (a) Only Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk is accepted under the M.C.W. Assisted Milk Scheme, and is supplied by licensed retailers at 2d. per quart above the current retail price of ordinary milk.

(b) **Scale :** The scale described in the 1934 report was amended as from the 1st January, 1935, as shown below, and continued in this form throughout the year :—

Scale.	Income per head per week, after deduction of rent.	Authority to pay per quart.		Applicant to pay per quart.
		Summer.	Winter.	
A. ..	2/6 and under	7½d.	8½d.	½d.
B. ..	2/7 and not over 3/6	7d.	8d.	1d.
C. ..	3/7 and not over 4/6	6d.	7d.	2d.
D. ..	4/7 and not over 6/-	5d.	6d.	3d.

(c) Number of persons supplied each month :—

			Expectant Mothers.	Nursing Mothers.	Children.	Total.
January	..	..	14	14	28	56
February	..	..	14	18	41	73
March	..	..	14	20	52	86
April	..	..	8	26	43	77
May	..	..	8	24	47	79
June	..	..	13	19	52	84
July	..	..	12	20	44	76
August	..	..	10	24	46	80
September		..	6	22	47	75
October	..	..	3	18	49	70
November	..	..	5	16	56	77
December		..	6	11	56	73

(d) **Analysis of Cases :**

Number of individual families assisted	125
Number having dried milk in lieu of fresh	14

The applications were in respect of

Expectant mothers	30
Nursing mothers	45
Children under 18 months	42
Children 18 months to 3 years	39
Children 3 to 5 years	2

158

Families supplied under Scale " A "	5
" " " B "	17
" " " C "	44
" " " D "	59

125

The circumstances of the parents of the families assisted were

Employed	26
Drawing Unemployment Benefit	43
" Transitional Benefit	7
" Public Assistance	40
" Pension, Sick Benefit, etc.	9

125

Families assisted for 12 months	13
" " 11 "	3
" " 10 "	5
" " 9 "	4
" " 8 "	10
" " 7 "	4
" " 6 "	12
" " 5 "	16
" " 4 "	12
" " 3 "	13
" " 2 "	14
" " 1 "	19

125

(e) Quantities supplied :

	Fresh Milk. 3,125 gals. 0 pints.	Dried Milk. 197 lbs.
Cost to Local Authority ..	£335 19s. 7½d.	£9 5s. 8d.

No legal proceedings were necessary during 1935.

(11) Maternity Beds Scheme :

(i) The arrangement with the Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover, was continued as described in the 1930 report.

(ii) Payments by patients represent the family income per head per week after rent has been deducted, plus £1 from Maternity Benefit under National Health Insurance Act. Each case is considered by the Case Sub-Committee on this basis, and the arrangement has proved a practical one.

(iii) Cases treated in 1935 :—

(a) Borough Cases :

Case.	Days in Hospital.	Condition treated.
1	14	Contracted pelvis
2	21	Pelvic tumour
3	10	Hyperemesis
4	14	Accidental haemorrhage
5	30	Toxaemia of pregnancy
6	22	Contracted pelvis
7	24	Toxaemia of pregnancy
8	20	Contracted pelvis
9	20	Contracted pelvis
10	16	Contracted pelvis
11	70	Contracted pelvis
12	8	Accidental haemorrhage
13	29	Toxaemia of pregnancy
14	2	Anaesthesia for dental treatment
*15	16	Contracted pelvis
16	20	Contracted pelvis
17	41	Tumour of uterus
18	1	Contracted pelvis
19	15	Delayed labour
20	21	Accidental haemorrhage
21	20	Accidental haemorrhage
22	14	Heart disease
23	14	Heart disease
24	2	Anaesthesia for dental treatment
25	2	Anaesthesia for dental treatment
26	21	Toxaemia of pregnancy
27	22	Contracted pelvis
28	23	Toxaemia of pregnancy
29	2	Anaesthesia for dental treatment
30	33	Toxaemia of pregnancy
31	14	Accidental haemorrhage
32	5	Advanced tuberculosis
33	21	Toxaemia of pregnancy
607		

Patients treated :

Pre-natal	11
Maternity cases ..	22
	33—*1 died—32 recovered.
Total day beds occupied	315
Total number of " patient days "	607

Average length of stay per case :—

Pre-natal	10 days
Maternity	22 "
Average of all cases	18 "

One baby was detained in hospital for 19 days after discharge of the mother, owing to its premature condition.

(b) **County Cases :**

In addition to the above, three cases were admitted from the rural area by arrangement with the Kent County Council. The details of the cases were :—

Case.	Days in Hospital.	Condition treated.
*1	13	Diabetes
2	15	Contracted pelvis
3	20	Toxaemia of pregnancy
	—	
	48	
	—	

Patients treated :

Pre-natal	1
Maternity cases ..	2
	—
	3 — *1 died — 2 recovered.
Total days beds occupied	41
Total number of " patient days " ..	48

Average length of stay per case :—

Pre-natal	13
Maternity	17
Average of all cases	16

The infant in one of these cases was retained in hospital 21 days after discharge of the mother, owing to its premature condition.

(iv) **Total number of foetal deaths under (a) and (b) :**

(i) Stillbirths	6
(ii) Within 10 days of birth	1

Cause :—

(ii) Atelectasis

(v) **Financial data relating to Borough cases :**

Cases Treated.	Fees paid to Royal Victoria Hospital by Authority.	Fees received from Patients.	Net Cost.
33	£288 3s. 0d.	£61 11s. 9d.	£226 11s. 3d.

Payment for cases from the rural area is made directly to the Royal Victoria Hospital by the Kent County Council.

(12) Orthopædic Scheme :

The Committee's scheme for the orthopædic treatment of children under five years of age has been in operation since the close of 1927. The scheme provides for the in-patient treatment of cases at the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, London, at £2 per week, or in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover, at £2 2s. 0d. per week ; massage, etc., in the out-patient department of the latter institution at a charge of 1s. 6d. per attendance ; the provision of surgical appliances where necessary, X-ray examinations, and the payment of travelling expenses on journeys for treatment in necessitous cases.

Contributory payments are secured from parents, where possible, on the basis of the same scale as quoted in the School Medical section of this report.

The details concerning the cases in 1935 are :—

	Children.	Out-patient Treatment. Attendances.	In-patient Treatment. Total days treated.	Cost to Authority. £ s. d.
Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover	2	67	—	5 0 6
Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover	1	—	6	1 16 0
Royal National Ortho- pædic Hospital ..	—	—	—	—
Provision of Surgical Ap- pliances	—	—	—	—
Travelling Expenses ..	—	—	—	—
			Gross cost ..	6 16 6
			Receipts from parents ..	0 15 6
			Net cost ..	£6 1 0
Actual individual chil- dren concerned ..	3			

(13) Infant Protection :

Under section 2 (a) of the Local Government Act, 1929, the duty of supervising the care of infants to whom the provisions of Part I. of the Children Act, 1908, apply, was transferred to the Local Authority as from 1st April, 1930.

The records for 1935 are :—

(a) **Persons receiving Infants :**

Number of Foster parents with one or more children on register at end of 1934	23	
Number of Foster parents with no children on register at end of 1934	25	48
	—	5
Number added to register for first time during 1935		1
Number removed during 1935		
Number on register with one or more children at end of 1935	21	
Number on register with no children at end of 1935	31	
	—	52

(b) **Infants :**

Number on register at end of 1934	29	
Number added to register during 1935	10	
	—	39
Number removed during the year		15
Number of children on register at end of 1935		24

(c) **Visits by Health Visitors 93**

(14) **Nursing Homes (Registration) Act, 1927 :**

Under Section 9 (2) of this Act, the Kent County Council have delegated their powers to the Dover Town Council, so far as this Borough is concerned.

The following Homes were registered by the Town Council up to the end of the year :—

Number of Homes.	Character :—			
	Maternity Home.	General Medical and Surgical.	Combined Maternity and General.	Accommodation Patients.
5	1	—	—	1
	1	—	—	5
	1	—	—	1
	—	1	—	4
	—	—	1	2
	3	1	1	13

One Nursing Home was discontinued during the year, and one added to the register.

The Royal Victoria Hospital and the Coleman Convalescent Home were granted certificates of exemption from registration.

Inspection is carried out by your Medical Officer, suitable records are maintained, and standard registers, in regard to patients, etc., have been supplied. Local bye-laws under the Act were approved by the Minister of Health on the 3rd October, 1928.

G.—FOOD INSPECTION.

(a) Milk Supply :

(i) Milk examined bacteriologically for presence of tubercle bacilli and general bacterial content :—

Sample No.	Total Bacterial Count per c.c.	B. Coli present in		
		1/100 c.c.	1/10 c.c.	1 c.c.
Z. 1653 ..	25,600	—	—	—
Z. 1654 ..	616,000	+	+	+
Z. 1655 ..	47,000	—	—	—
s. Z. 2127 ..	544,000	+	+	+
Z. 5293 ..	84,000	+	—	—
Z. 6956 ..	288,000	+	+	+
Z. 6957 ..	226,000	+	+	+
Z. 6958 ..	256,000	+	+	—
s. Z. 6959 ..	68,000	+	+	+
Z. 7554 ..	44,000	—	—	—
Z. 7555 ..	242,000	+	—	—
*Z. 9134 ..	1,270,000	+	+	+
s. **Z.20352 ..	416,000	+	+	+
*Z.21022 ..	2,033,000	+	+	+
s. Z.21023 ..	147,000	+	+	+
*Z.21654 ..	1,143,000	+	+	+
s. Z.21655 ..	952,000	+	+	+
s. Z.22339 ..	220,000	—	—	—
s. Z.22340 ..	140,000	—	—	—
s. Z.22341 ..	91,000	+	+	—
s. **Z.28213 ..	238,000	—	—	+
s. **Z.28215 ..	598,000	—	—	+
s. **Z.28888 ..	166,000	—	—	+
s. **Z.28889 ..	228,000	—	—	+
s. **Z.28890 ..	456,000	—	—	—
s. **Z.28891 ..	564,000	—	—	+
s. Z.31294 ..	59,000	—	—	—
s. Z.31733 ..	51,000	+	—	—
s. Z.31735 ..	34,000	—	—	—
s. Z.33759 ..	18,000	+	—	—
s. Z.34137 ..	54,000	+	—	—

* From bulk supply of producers, who were warned by the Local Authority.

** Milk supplied to Schools. Retailers warned and supplies disapproved.

Samples marked " s." were from School supplies.

All inoculation tests for presence of tubercle bacilli proved negative.

(ii) Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923 :

" Certified Milk " .. One dealer licensed to supply " Certified Milk."

" Grade ' A ' (tuberculin tested) Milk " .. One dealer licensed to bottle and retail this milk.

Eleven dealers licensed to purvey this milk in original sealed containers—one of whom supplied the Isolation Hospital.

- "Grade 'A' Milk" . . One dealer licensed to bottle and retail this milk.
Two producers and one dealer licensed to purvey this milk in original sealed bottles.
- "Pasteurised Milk" Two dealers in Borough licensed to use the term "Pasteurised Milk" for milk treated at their local depots.
Seven dealers licensed to purvey this milk in original sealed bottles.
One dealer applied for a licence to bottle pasteurised milk received by him in bulk. Samples gave exceedingly bad results; the licence was refused, and the bulk supply to the Borough discontinued by the pasteuriser.

No licences issued were revoked during the year.

(iii) Bacteriological examinations of designated milk gave the following results:—

Sample No.		Total Bacterial Count per c.c.	B. Coli present in		
			1/100 c.c.	1/10 c.c.	1 c.c.
	Z. 5290 Pasteurised	900	+	—	—
	Z. 5291 do.	1,060	+	—	—
s.	Z. 5292 do.	980	+	+	+
s.	Z. 5294 do.	86,000	+	—	—
	Z. 9135 Grade "A"				
	(Tuberculin tested)	17,100	—	—	—
	Z.14303 do.	2,320	—	—	—
	Z.14305 do.	2,600	—	—	—
	Z.15594 do.	1,350	—	—	—
	Z.18412 do.	12,700	—	—	—
	*Z.20351 do.	238,000	+	—	—
	Z.21653 do.	7,900	—	—	—
	**Z.22188 Pasteurised	2,032,000	+	+	+
s.	**Z.22189 do.	2,476,000	+	+	+
	Z.22190 Grade "A"				
	(Tuberculin tested)	91,000	—	—	—
s.	**Z.22336 Pasteurised	3,175,000	+	+	+
s.	Z.22337 do.	19,000	—	—	—
s.	Z.22338 do.	16,000	—	—	—
	Z.23180 Grade "A"	7,300	+	+	+
	Z.23181 Grade "A"				
	(Tuberculin tested)	161,000	+	+	+
	Z.23977 do.	8,800	—	—	—
	*Z.23978 Grade "A"	282,000	+	+	+
	Z.25183 Grade "A"				
	(Tuberculin tested)	1,980	+	—	—
	Z.26207 Grade "A"	14,400	+	+	—
	Z.26208 Grade "A"				
	(Tuberculin tested)	87,000	—	—	—

	Sample No.	Total Bacterial Count per c.c.	B. Coli present in		
			1/100 c.c.	1/10 c.c.	1 c.c.
s.	†Z.26846 Pasteurised	571,000	+	+	+
	Z.26847 do.	7,900	—	—	—
	*Z.27665 Grade "A" (Tuberculin tested)	272,000	—	—	—
	Z.27666 Grade "A"	4,500	—	—	—
s.	Z.28214 Pasteurised	22,400	—	—	—
	Z.28551 Grade "A"	8,000	—	—	—
	Z.30027 do.	910	—	—	—
	Z.31045 Grade "A" (Tuberculin tested)	43,000	—	—	—
s.	Z.31292 Grade "A"	82,000	—	—	+
s.	Z.31293 Pasteurised	67,000	—	—	—
s.	Z.31734 do.	178,000	—	—	—
s.	Z.31736 do.	35,000	—	+	—
	Z.31951 Grade "A"	46,000	+	+	+
	Z.31952 do.	26,200	+	+	—
	Z.31954 Certified	1,300	—	—	—
	Z.31953 Grade "A" (Tuberculin tested)	10,300	+	—	—
	Z.32462 Grade "A"	3,200	—	—	—
	Z.32463 do.	2,220	+	+	—
s.	Z.33757 Pasteurised	10,800	+	—	—
s.	Z.33758 Grade "A"	17,300	+	—	—
s.	Z.34136 Pasteurised	3,600	—	—	—
s.	Z.34138 do.	16,200	+	+	—
s.	Z.34139 do.	270	—	—	—

* Producers warned.

** Sampled from Pasteurised Milk sent into Borough in bulk. Supply discontinued after representation by Authority. Supply to Schools disapproved.

† Vendor cautioned. Supply to Schools disapproved.

Samples marked "s" were from School supplies.

All inoculation tests for presence of tubercle bacilli proved negative.

(iv) Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927 :

Four samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst. All were found to be free from preservatives, and to conform to the standards fixed for milk-fat and total milk solids.

The equivalent contents of the tins equalled the amount declared in one case, exceeded the amount in two instances, and was slightly below in one case.

The full cream samples contained.		The machine skimmed samples contained.
Fat %	Total milk solids %	Total milk solids %
10.4	34.9	27.6
9.0	33.2	28.9

(v) **Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927 :—**

Five samples were taken—three being described as “Dried Milk” and two as “Humanised Dried Milk.”

In the case of the dried milks, the correct equivalent pints of full cream milk as stated on the containers were present.

Starch was absent from all the samples, and no preservatives were found in any.

The percentage of milk fat in the sample sold as “Dried Milk” was 26.9, 26.3 and 27.7 respectively.

(b) **Meat :****Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 :**

(i) Visits to slaughterhouses for meat inspection = 1708.

(ii) Animals inspected :

		No.	Carcases with offal.	Unsound.		Per cent.	Total.	Sound.	
				Per cent.	Offal only.			No.	Per cent
Cattle	..	871	11	1.26	55	6.31	66	805	92.42
Sheep	..	1719	1	0.06	8	0.46	9	1710	99.47
Pigs	..	3361	18	0.53	219	6.51	237	3124	92.95
		5951	30		282		312	5639	

(iii) **Unsound Meat condemned and destroyed :****Tuberculosis :**

				Tons	cwts.	lbs.	Tons	cwts.	lbs.
Cattle :	Carcases	(10)	..	2	16	22			
	Quarters	(1)	..	—	3	—			
	Offal	(36)	..	—	7	10			
Pigs :	Carcases	(18)	..	—	18	71			
	Offal	(88)	..	—	6	92	4	11	83

Parasitic Diseases :

				Tons	cwts.	lbs.	Tons	cwts.	lbs.
Cattle :	Offal	(9)	..	—	1	24			
Sheep :	Offal	(7)	..	—	—	28			
Pigs :	Offal	(7)	..	—	—	32	—	1	84

Other Diseases :

				Tons	cwts.	lbs.	Tons	cwts.	lbs.
Cattle :	Carcases	(—)	..	—	—	—			
	Offal	(10)	..	—	1	49			
Sheep :	Carcases	(1)	..	—	—	17			
	Offal	(1)	..	—	—	4			
Pigs :	Carcases	(—)	..	—	—	—			
	Offal	(124)	..	—	4	80	—	6	38
Total				..	..	..	4	19	93

(The figures in brackets are the numbers of animals infected.)

Following condemnation in the Borough of carcasses of animals infected with tuberculosis, endeavour is always made to ascertain the farms of origin of the animals. Where such information is forthcoming it is passed to the County Authority, in order that the conditions of the herds at the particular farms may be investigated from the milk supply aspect.

(iv.) **Other Foods :** Articles condemned in consequence of decomposition :—

	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Fish	5	1	16
Bacon	—	—	10
Corned Beef ..	—	—	6
Fruit	1	2	12
Beef	—	2	18
	7	3	6

(v) **Disposal of Unsound Meat :** Throughout the year the arrangement was continued of consigning all condemned meat and offal to the Sheppey Glue and Chemical Company through a local contractor. The disposal is carried out at no expense to the Corporation, the trade value being set off against the cost of collection and railway charges.

The cost of local transport for collection purposes was £1 0s. 9d.

(vi) **Tuberculosis Order, 1925 :** As mentioned on page 41 of the report for 1934, one sample of mixed milk, Y.29499, from a local farm was found to be infected with tubercle bacilli. This sample was taken in consequence of the fact that an animal from the farm, killed at a local slaughterhouse, was found to be tuberculous. Samples subsequently taken in January, 1935, from the herd by County Officers under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) act of 1915 showed another cow to be tuberculous; inspection and procedure under the Tuberculosis Order were thereupon put in operation. The animal was slaughtered, found on post mortem examination to be suffering from advanced tuberculosis, and the carcass destroyed.

In September, 1935, notice was received from the County Veterinary Officer that a cow in milk at another local farm had been found to be tuberculous. The appropriate inspection and procedure were at once carried out, and the infected animal slaughtered. The post mortem examination showed the animal to be suffering from advanced tuberculosis, and the carcass was destroyed.

(vii) **Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 :**

On the 26th June, 1934, the Town Council passed a Resolution applying Section 1 of the Act to sheep, ewes, wethers, rams and lambs, as from 1st August, 1934, thus entailing the use of a humane killer for these animals as well as cattle. By arrangement, the humane killer is also used for pigs in all cases in the Borough.

Forty-one slaughtermen are licensed locally for the three years ending 31st December, 1937.

In one instance, a slaughterman was warned in consequence of his failing to use the humane killer for the slaughter of two pigs, and another slaughterman for omission in the case of a sheep.

No other difficulties were experienced during 1935 in the administration of the Act.

(viii) **Legal Proceedings :** None in regard to food in 1935.

(c) **Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 :—**

I. Adulteration :

(i) **Samples taken :**

	Total samples Taken.	Including Samples Taken informally.
Milk	43	9
Butter	8	
Margarine	8	
Cheese	10	
Sardines	5	
Other Canned Fish ..	5	
Canned Foods ..	6	
Minced Meat ..	4	
Sweets	4	
Porridge	1	
	94	
Purchased by Agents		9
Milk taken in course of delivery at place of delivery		5

(ii) **Adulterated Samples :**

No. of Samples.	Deficient in fat.	Extraneous Water.	Preservatives	Other Deleterious Substances.
Milk (4)	15.0%, 9.0% and 6.0% (2)	—	—	—
Sardines (1)	—	—	—	Lead-parts per million = 12

The Public Analyst reported that seven of the samples of cheese were evidently prepared from milk which had been more or less skimmed, and commented on the need for a standard of composition for cheese, as cheese prepared from skimmed milk can be sold without declaration.

The sardines sampled showed improvement on those examined in preceding years in respect of lead content.

(iii) **Action :**

Milk deficient in fat	Vendors cautioned by Order of Public Health Committee.
-----------------------	--

(iv) **General :** The percentage of fat and non-fatty solids in the samples of new milk reported as genuine averaged 3.48 and 8.88 respectively, as compared with 3.94 and 9.20 in 1934.

II. Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 :

No offences detected during 1935.

H.—HOUSING.

Full detailed information as to local conditions was given in the Annual Report for 1930, and the following is a record of the procedure during 1935 :—

1. New houses erected during 1935 :—

(a)	By private enterprise	112
(b)	By Local Authority	36 Flats
	By other bodies or persons	nil
(c)	Total dwellings owned by Corporation—	
	Housing sites	620
	Other dwellings	62
		— 682

2. Statistics for the year :**I. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :**

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1036
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	3368
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	
		Individual houses	46
		In unhealthy areas	169
			— 215
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	1827
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
		Individual houses	nil
		In unhealthy areas	140
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	44
(5)		Houses where no action was necessary	2

II. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	51
---	----

III. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :**A.—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :**

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) by Owners	2*
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—

* Notices served in 1934.

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 2 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices : | |
| (a) by Owners | — |
| (b) by Local Authority in default of Owners | — |

C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | — |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | — |

D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | — |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | — |

3. Unhealthy Areas :**(i) Durham Hill Clearance Area No. 1, 1932 :**

Clearance Order, 30th November, 1932.

Public Inquiry, 22nd February, 1933.

Order confirmed by Minister of Health on 10th April, 1933, subject to exclusion from Area of two plots of vacant land.

Area included—

Houses	18
Incompletely demolished houses	2
Other building—stable and store	1

Number of displaced persons officially accepted by Minister of Health under the Order 79

Re-housed in 19 houses on St. Radigund's site. Removal and disinfestation of effects, 13th to 18th August, 1934.

(ii) Seven Star Street Clearance Area :

Representation of Area, 11th April, 1933.

Declaration of Clearance Area, 26th September, 1933.

Compulsory Purchase Order, 27th February, 1934, which excluded No. 7, Seven Star Street and No. 3, Middle Row, both in Corporation ownership.

Public Inquiry, 9th May, 1934.

Order confirmed by Minister of Health on 22nd August, 1934, subject to exclusion of No. 4, Middle Row, as it did not adjoin the Area. The Order as approved included :—

Occupied houses	6
Empty derelict house	1
Other buildings—Old mineral-water works	1
Vacant sites of four houses and St. John's old church.	

Number of displaced persons officially accepted by
Minister of Health under the Order 54
Re-housed in—7 flats at Limekiln Street.

1 house at Ropewalk.

1 house at The Shrubbery = 9.

Removal and disinfestation of effects 3rd to 14th December,
1935.

(iii) **St. John's Place Clearance Area :**

Representation of Area, 11th July, 1933.

Declaration of Clearance Area, 26th September, 1933.

Clearance Order made 27th February, 1934.

Public Inquiry held 9th May, 1934.

Order confirmed by Minister of Health, 22nd August, 1934,
without modification.

Houses in Area 18

Number of displaced persons officially accepted by

Minister of Health under the Order 74

Re-housed in 20 flats at Limekiln Street.

Removal and disinfestation of effects 3rd to 14th December,
1935.

(iv) **Chapel Court Clearance Area :**

Representation of Area, 11th July, 1933.

Declaration of Clearance Area, 26th September, 1933.

Clearance Order made 27th February, 1934.

No objections lodged by owners.

Order confirmed by Minister of Health, 22nd August,
1934, without modification.

Houses in Area 6

Number of displaced persons officially accepted by

Minister of Health under the Order 40

Re-housed in 8 flats at Limekiln Street.

Removal and disinfestation of effects 3rd to 14th December,
1935.

(v) **Finnis's Hill Clearance Areas, 1, 2 and 3 :**

Representations, 14th May, 1935.

Declaration of Clearance Areas, 30th July, 1935.

Clearance Orders made, 30th July, 1935.

Area 1 : Premises—14, 15, 16, Finnis's Hill.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,

11 and 12, Finnis's

Court 15

Area 2 : Premises—3, 4 and 5, South Court 3

Area 3 : Premises—1, 2 and 3, Finnis's Square 3

Stable adjoining 1, Finnis's

Square

Public Inquiry held 20th November, 1935.

Orders confirmed by Minister of Health on 24th February,
1936, subject to exclusion of stable premises from No. 3
Area.

Number of displaced persons officially accepted
by Minister of Health under the Orders—

Area 1 91

Area 2 10

Area 3 14

(vi.) **Adrian Street Clearance Area :**

Representation of Area, 29th April, 1935.

Declaration of Clearance Area, 28th May, 1935.

Compulsory Purchase Order made, 30th July, 1935.

Premises in Clearance Area :

(a) *77 dwelling houses—*

Adrian Street :	Nos. 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 and 27 (combined) ..	14
	Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42 and 43	13
	Chapel Cottage	1
Adrian Court :	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 ..	6
Adrian Row :	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 ..	7
	Adrian Cottage	1
Albany Cottages :	Nos. 1, 2 and 3	3
Albion Place :	Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24	23
Chapel Place :	Nos. 2, 3 and 4	3
	Nos. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46	6
		<hr/>
		77
		<hr/>

(b) *10 dwelling houses with businesses attached—*

Adrian Street :	" Liberty Inn "	1
	No. 28—common lodging house	1
	Nos. 40 and 41 (combined)— common lodging house	1
	Nos. 44, 45 and 46—shops ..	3
Five Post Lane :	Nos. 2 and 3—shops	2
Chapel Place :	" New Mogul Inn "	1
	No. 7—shop	1
		<hr/>
		10
		<hr/>

(c) *Other buildings—*

Store between 24 and 25, Adrian Street.

Stores and buildings adjacent to 45, Adrian Street.

Store, Pear Tree Lane.

Additional premises in Compulsory Purchase Order :

Adrian Street :	Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8	
Albany Flats :	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6	
Snargate Street	Nos. 176, 177, 181, 181A, 182, 182A, B, C, D, and 183	19
Other Buildings :	St. Mary's Mission Hall, Adrian Street	
	Store adjoining 14, Adrian Street	2

Public Inquiry held 20th November, 1935.

Order confirmed by Minister of Health, 24th February, 1936, subject to following modifications :—

“ Liberty Inn ” and 9, Adrian Street excluded from both Clearance Area and Compulsory Purchase Order.

Albany Flats : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 excluded from Compulsory Purchase Order.

Snargate Street : 176, 177, 181 and 181A excluded from Compulsory Purchase Order.

Adrian Street : 6, 7 and 8 excluded from Compulsory Purchase Order.

Store between 24 and 25, Adrian Street retained in Clearance Area and Compulsory Purchase Order by reason of “ bad arrangement, etc. (s. 62, Housing Act, 1935).

Adrian Street : 42 and 45, and Chapel Cottage, ditto.

Store, Pear Tree Lane, ditto.

“ New Mogul Inn,” Chapel Place, ditto.

Premises remaining in Compulsory Purchase Order—

Dwellings	..	..	..	..	92
Other buildings	..	..	..	..	4
Persons to be displaced			..	..	379

(vii) **Re-housing : Disinfestation, 1934, 1935 :**

Areas : Durham Hill, No. 1.
Seven Star Street.
St. John's Place.
Chapel Court.

Removal of tenants' effects was carried out by contract by a local firm of furniture removers. This firm provided a suitable van, in which vermin infested furniture could be treated by hydrocyanic acid gas. Such furniture was loaded, the van conveyed to a suitable site, and the fumigant applied by a firm of experts. After treatment, the vans were ventilated, and the contents conveyed to the new houses. The firm undertook all responsibility, and gave a guarantee of freedom from risk after treatment of the articles.

No bedding was subjected to this process, but was dealt with at the steam disinfector at the Isolation Hospital, while the other articles were undergoing HCN fumigation.

Under section 82, Housing Act, 1935, certain of the houses in the Clearance Areas were subjected to fumigation prior to demolition. Six houses in Chapel Court were thus dealt with by HCN. Other houses were fumigated by sulphur dioxide, and two by the new insecticide—Orthodichlorobenzene, prepared by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. This latter process will be put into more extended use locally in the future.

Table I.

Area.		Dwellings in Order.	Population.	Re-housing.
Durham Hill, No. 1	..	18	79	19 houses
Seven Star Street	..	6	54	7 flats 2 houses
St. John's Place	..	18	74	20 flats
Chapel Court	..	6	40	8 flats
Finnis's Hill—No. 1	..	15	91	21 approx.
No. 2	..	3	10	
No. 3	..	3	14	
Adrian Street	..	92	379	92 approx.
		161	741	169

Table II.

Displaced persons re-housed in—

Area.	Flats or houses—				Total Flats or houses
	1 bedr'm'd.	2 bedr'm'd.	3 bedr'm'd.	4 bedr'm'd.	
Durham Hill No. 1	3	6	10	—	19 houses
Seven Star Street ..	—	4	3	—	7 flats
St. John's Place ..	—	—	2	—	2 houses
Chapel Court ..	4	9	6	1	20 flats
	—	4	3	1	8 flats
	7	23	24	2	21 houses 35 flats

4. Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Acts, 1920-1933 :

One application was received during the year. The house was inspected, and found to be "not in a reasonable state of repair," but, as it was scheduled to be dealt with in the slum clearance programme under the Housing Act, 1930, no action was taken by the Authority.

5. Overcrowding Survey : Housing Act, 1935, s. 1 (1) :

In December, the organisation was completed for the requisite detailed inspection of the Borough, with a view to ascertaining what houses are overcrowded, to be commenced in January, 1936.

I.—PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.**TABLE A.****1. (i) Amount of Shipping entering Port during the year 1935 :**

The continued courtesy of H.M. Collector of Customs and his staff (especially the Waterguard) considerably facilitates the work in the Port Sanitary District, particularly in connection with the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, which came into operation on 1st May, 1933.

	Number.	Tonnage.	Number Inspected.		Number Reported to be Defective.	Number of Vessels on which Defects were remedied.	Number of Vessels reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector.			
Foreign :							
Steamers	2436	1914270	} 19	122	—	—	—
*Motor	233	254597					
Sailing	1	696	—	1	—	—	—
Fishing	No figures available		—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign	2670	2169563	19	123	—	—	—
Coastwise :							
Steamers	400	230169	—	} 133	3	3	—
*Motor	196	27324	—				
Sailing	124	9241	—	121	—	—	—
Fishing	No figures available		—	1	—	—	—
Total Coastwise	720	266734	—	255	3	3	—
Total Foreign & Coastwise	3390	2436297	19	378	3	3	—

* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

The figures relating to tonnage do not include calling liners, as H.M. Customs do not record this information.

2. Character of Trade of Port :

TABLE B.

(a) Passenger Traffic during 1935 :

No. of Passengers.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	Including Transmigrants as below.
--------------------	------------	------------	------------	--------	-----------------------------------

Inwards :

Calais/Dover	}	85319	64060	—	} 393513	1863
Boulogne/Dover						
*Ostend/Dover	..	233187	—	—		
By Liners	..	2209	—	—		
Motor-carrying Service	..	8738	—	—		
Seaplanes	..	—	—	—		

Outwards :

Dover/Calais	}	97634	62864	—	} 394007	—
Dover/Boulogne						
*Dover/Ostend	..	220799	—	—		
By Liners	..	3797	—	—		
Motor-carrying Service	..	8913	—	—		
Seaplanes	..	—	—	—		

* It has not been possible to obtain a classification of passengers by these vessels.

Countries from which passengers principally arrive : France, Poland, Belgium, West India, Africa and the Far East.

(b) Cargo Traffic :

- (i) **Imports :** Apparel, cotton, silk and woollen goods, foodstuffs, skins, furs, general imports.
Total value of imports in Dover Customs Division in 1933 = £4,409,830.
- (ii) **Exports :**
 - (a) *Produce and Manufactures of United Kingdom :* Apparel, coal, cotton, silk and woollen goods, etc.
 - (b) *Imported Merchandise :* Raw wool, undressed hides, general imports.
Total value of all exports from Dover Customs Division in 1933 = £5,258,626.
- (iii) *Countries with which Port principally trades :* France, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Holland, Norway, Sweden, West India, Africa and the Far East.
- (iv) *Coastwise traffic with :* London, Liverpool, Cardiff, Hull and Goole, Blyth.

3. Source of Water Supply :

- (a) For the Port : Dover Corporation mains.
- (b) For shipping : " " "
- (c) Number of water boats : Nil.

4. Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933 :

- (1) **Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health :**
These are collected by the Port Medical Officer if he boards the vessels on arrival, or by H.M. Customs officers. In the latter case, each declaration is forwarded to the Port Medical Officer forthwith. During 1935, declarations of health were received in regard to 133 vessels. Of these vessels, 19 were boarded by the Port Medical Officers, 27 by the Sanitary Inspectors, and the remaining 87 by H.M. Customs officers only.
- (2) **Boarding of vessels on arrival :** The Port Medical Officer boards all homeward vessels from foreign ports, unless the compulsory advance wireless message indicates that boarding is unnecessary.
- (3) **Notification to the Authority of inward vessels requiring special attention :** As from 1st May, 1934, the Minister of Health approved the enforcement locally of Article 6 of the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, as to advance wireless messages from vessels, and the abbreviated telegraphic address—"Portelth, Dover"—is registered for this purpose.

- (4) **Mooring Stations designated under Art. 10 :** With the concurrence of the Commissioners of H.M. Customs and Excise, the following have been designated locally :—
- (a) For ships "infected" or "suspected" as defined in Art. 2 of the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, made by the Minister of Health, and ships having a case of typhus fever or small-pox on board—
The Outer Harbour, inside the breakwater.
 - (b) For all other ships which may be unhealthy within the meaning of the aforesaid Regulations—
Their place of mooring, discharge or loading.
- (5) **Particulars of any standing exemptions from the provisions of Art. 14 :** There have been no standing exemptions locally in regard to Art. 14, beyond the arrangement under (4) (b) above.
- (6) **Experience of working of Art. 16 :** Although not strictly necessary under the Regulations, action as to notification of destination, etc., was taken in regard to passengers landing from one vessel.
- (7) **What, if any, arrangements have been made for—**
- (a) **Premises and Waiting-rooms for Medical Examination :** These are available at the Marine Station, Admiralty Pier, and the Dockyard, Eastern Arm.
 - (b) **Cleansing and Disinfection of Ships, Persons and Clothing, and other articles :** Infected quarters are disinfected with formalin spray, and bedding and clothing removed to the Isolation Hospital for steam disinfection. A cleansing station is provided at the Isolation Hospital and cases are dealt with as they arise. Two families of alien transmigrants, numbering ten persons, were removed to the cleansing station at the Isolation Hospital. Seven of these actually needed cleansing which was carried out. The aliens were in transit from Gdynia, Poland, *via* Southampton to South America. The liner concerned is calling at Dover fortnightly and landing between 100 and 200 transmigrants on each visit. Arrangements have been made for the cleanliness of the aliens to be certified at Gdynia on embarkation, thus avoiding action and delay at this port.
 - (c) **Premises for the temporary accommodation of Persons under the Regulations :** Provision is made at the Isolation Hospital for such accommodation.

- (d) **Hospital accommodation available for Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox, and other infectious diseases :** At the Isolation Hospital, or the Smallpox Hospital at Poulton as occasion arises. The accommodation at these institutions is adequate for probable emergencies.
- (e) **Ambulance Transport :** An additional ambulance was put on service during 1934 by remodelling an old ambulance body and rebuilding it on a new chassis. This provision was arranged in connection with the scheme for extension of Poulton Smallpox Hospital. There are thus now two motor ambulances available for town and port requirements, and a motor van for transport of infected bedding and clothing.
- (f) **Supervision of Contacts :** The necessary organisation has been arranged under Art. 16 of the Regulations.
- (8) **Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rats for Plague :** Rats from "infected" or "suspected" ships are sent to the laboratory of the Ministry of Health as occasion arises. No need arose in 1935.
- (9) **Arrangements for other bacteriological or pathological examinations :** Specimens are examined at the County Laboratory, Maidstone, when necessary. No specimens were dealt with in 1935.
- (10) **Arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease amongst sailors under international arrangements :** Inquiries are made of the master of each ship, and cases reported are informed of the local arrangements and dates when treatment can be obtained at the V.D. Clinic. The necessary handbills are now supplied in five languages.
- (11) **Arrangements for the interment of dead :** A new, adequately equipped mortuary was provided by the Local Authority, and opened in 1933. It is conveniently situated and available for port cases. Interments would take place in the local burial grounds if occasions arose.
- (12) **Other matters :** The necessary local organisation for giving effect to the Regulations has worked satisfactorily during 1935.

TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels :

Disease.	No. of cases during 1935.		No. of Vessels concerned.	Average No of Cases for previous 5 years All diseases.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
—	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.4

TABLE D.

Cases of Infectious Sickness occurring on Vessels during the voyage, but disposed of prior to arrival :

Disease.	No. of cases during 1935.		No. of Vessels concerned.	Average No. of Cases for previous 5 years All diseases.
—	Passengers.	Crew.	Nil	0.8

5. Measures against Rodents :

(1) Steps taken for detection of rodent plague :

- (a) **IN SHIPS IN THE PORT :** Ships entering the port are periodically inspected for the presence of rats, and any dead rats found under doubtful circumstances would be sent for bacteriological examination. Very few vessels from infected ports enter Dover Harbour. They simply call at the port for landing sick persons, and proceed on their journeys at once.
- (b) **ON QUAYS, WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES, ETC., IN VICINITY OF THE PORT :** Periodical inspections are made, and when it appears necessary, any dead rats that may be found on quays or in warehouses, etc., are sent for bacteriological examination.

(2) Measures taken to prevent the passage of rats between Ships and the Shore :

Rat guards are provided by the Authority for use when required.

(3) Methods of deratisation of :—

- (a) (i) **SHIPS :** Methods of poisoning adopted by the Southern Railway Company have proved successful in keeping the cross-Channel boats (of which the traffic of the port chiefly consists) free from rats. The short, cross-Channel journeys, and the frequency with which cargoes are discharged, tend to curtail the possibility of rats breeding on board these boats. The routine half-yearly inspections under the Port Sanitary Regulations by the Port Sanitary Staff are successful in correcting and checking harbourage.
- (ii) Dover was approved by the Minister of Health as a port for the issue of Deratisation and Deratisation Exemption Certificates, as from the 8th May, 1930. The Public Health (Deratisation of Ships) Regulations, 1929, have been superseded by the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, and the work is now carried out under the latter. During 1935, 34 vessels were subjected to full rat-searching inspection, a Deratisation Exemption Certificate being issued in each case. Twenty-five of these vessels were on the cross-Channel services.

- (b) **PREMISES IN VICINITY OF DOCKS AND QUAYS :** The local warehouses are used for grain storage, and these are rat-proofed, and cats kept by the firms concerned, to destroy any rats that may gain access. A Clayton fumigating machine is available in the department, and is used at the port when special circumstances require its employment. The Southern Railway deal with rats on their premises at the port, a travelling party visiting at intervals and using the Cyanogas process where necessary.

The Eastern Dockyard was visited at intervals and found to be almost clear of rats, there being no food to attract them during the year.

(4) Measures taken for detection of rat prevalence in Ships and on Shore :

Routine sanitary inspection, as Sanitary Inspectors are daily at the port for food inspection purposes. All foreign-going vessels are at once dealt with under Art. 19 of the 1933 Regulations.

(5) Rat-proofing :

(a) To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., rat-proof?

Grain warehouses at this port are rat-proofed.

(b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing :

- | | | |
|---------------|---|---|
| (i) In Ships | { | There is no need to extend this further at present, as development at the port is not great, and it is not necessary on the regular cross-Channel boats, owing to the circumstances of the port. Any points coming under notice in the course of rat-searching vessels are dealt with as a routine. |
| (ii) On Shore | | |

TABLE E.
Rats Destroyed During 1935.
(1) On Vessels.

[illegible]

TABLE F.

(2) In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.

Number of Rats	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total in Year.		
Black																									
Brown																									
Species not recorded																									
Examined																									
Infected with plague																									

TABLE G.
Measures of Rat Destruction on Plague "Infected" or "Suspected" Vessels or Vessels from Plague infected Ports arriving in the Port during the year.

Total Number of such Vessels Arriving.	Number of such Vessels Fumigated by SO ₂	Number of such Vessels Fumigated by HCN.	Number of Rats killed.	Number of such Vessels on which Trapping, Poisoning, etc., were employed.	Number of Rats killed.	Number of such Vessels on which measures of Rat Destruction were not carried out.
1	2	4	5	6	7	8
nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

TABLE H.*
Deratisation and Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued during the year.

Net Tonnage.	No. of Ships.	No. of DERATISATION CERTIFICATES ISSUED.					No. of Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued.	Total Certificates issued.
		After fumigation with			After Trapping Poisoning, etc.	Total.		
		H.C.N.	Sulphur.	H.C.N. and Sulphur.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ships up to 300 tons	19	—	—	—	—	—	19	19
“ from 301 tons to 1,000 tons	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
“ from 1,001 “ 3,000 “	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
“ from 3,001 “ 10,000 “	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ over 10,000 tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	34	—	—	—	—	—	34	34

* Applicable only to those Ports approved by the Ministry of Health for the issue of Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates in accordance with the provisions of Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention 1926 (Form Part II)

6. Hygiene of Crews' Spaces.

TABLE J.
Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel.		Number inspected during 1935.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British	.. .. .	113	—	2	1
Other Nations	.. .. .	63	—	—	—

7. Food Inspection :

(1) Summary of Food Inspection carried out under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925, and Amendment Regulations, 1933, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927 :

	France. Tons. cwt. lbs.	Belgium. Tons cwt. lbs.	Holland. Tons cwt. lbs.	Baltic. Tons cwt. lbs.	Coastwise. Tons cwt. lbs.
Preserves ..	1786 8 56	—	—	—	—
Confectionery ..	3 17 28	—	—	—	—
Drained Cherries ..	131 18 —	—	—	—	—
Crystallised Flowers ..	— 9 —	—	—	—	—
Fruit ..	— 3 —	8 8 —	—	—	—
Fruit Pulp ..	— — —	—	—	—	—
Melons ..	— — —	— 1 56	—	—	—
Nuts ..	1 7 —	—	—	—	—
Vegetables ..	4 1 —	1 3 —	2 —	—	—
Tinned Vegetables ..	— 4 —	—	—	—	—
Pickled Vegetables ..	— — —	22 11 —	—	—	—
Truffles ..	2 18 84	—	—	—	—
Tomato Pulp ..	— 1 84	—	—	—	—
Poultry ..	12 4 84	9 11 —	—	—	—
Game ..	— — —	3 18 28	—	—	—
Rabbits ..	— — —	128 17 56	—	—	—
Cooked Meat ..	7 3 —	13 7 56	—	—	—
Fish ..	7 7 56	44 8 56	—	—	—
Shellfish ..	— 10 —	— — —	—	—	—
Shrimps ..	— — —	2 — —	—	—	—
Cheese ..	1 1 56	— — —	—	—	—
Yeast ..	— — —	10 56 —	—	—	—
Wheat ..	1560 — —	— — —	853 —	3212 —	11629 —
Biscuits ..	15 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Honey ..	— 1 56	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Vanilla Beans ..	— 1 56	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Mustard ..	1 1 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Olive Oil ..	5 10 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
	3527 4 84	234 16 84	855 — —	3212 — —	11629 — —

GRAND TOTAL = 19,458 tons 1 cwt. 56 lbs.

28 lbs. of smoked eels and 2 cwts. 26 lbs. of wet fish, were found to be unfit for food, owing to decomposition and were destroyed.

The number of vessels concerned in carrying the foodstuffs examined each month was :—

				Actual No. of Vessels engaged in traffic.	Number of occasions these vessels entered Port.
January	..	..	..	13	46
February	..	..	..	14	44
March	..	..	..	22	63
April	..	..	..	21	64
May	..	..	..	12	58
June	..	..	..	18	57
July	..	..	..	18	43
August	..	..	..	23	49
September	..	..	..	18	58
October	..	..	..	18	69
November	..	..	..	10	51
December	..	..	..	15	54
Total number of Cargoes examined					.. 656

(2) **Shellfish** : There are no layings within the area of the Port Sanitary Authority.

(3) **Samples of Food examined** : No samples of foodstuffs were taken for chemical or bacteriological examination during the year.

8. **Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930** : During 1935, five notices of prohibition were issued by the Port Medical Officer of Health. In all instances the birds were destroyed at this Port.

By the continued co-operation of the Southern Railway Company, passengers were, in general, warned before embarking at the French and Belgian ports with parrots, and in this way disappointment to passengers on arrival at British ports was minimised as much as possible.

When it is necessary to destroy birds, this is carried out in the lethal chamber loaned to the Authority by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

9. **Aliens' Order, 1919-20** : The arrangements locally are carried out in accordance with the Instructions to Medical Inspectors issued by the Ministry of Health.

The cross-Channel passenger and motor-car carrying services to the Admiralty Pier and the Eastern Arm in Dover Harbour ran for approximately six months during 1935. The passenger seaplane service between Dover and Calais did not operate during the summer season.

The arrangements for medical inspection of Aliens described in previous reports were again varied by the addition of a part-time Medical Inspector and a part-time nurse to assist in the work.

The following is a record of the work of medical inspection during 1935 :—

Classification,	Total Aliens,	Med. Inspd.	Non-Med. Inspd.	Med. Exmnd.	(a)	Certificates.			Clean-	Disease
						(b)	(c)	(d)	sing.	
Temporary Residents :										
Visitors	65094	64577	209	308	—	1	7	—	—	—
Business Visitors	23148	23136	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diplomatic	2569	2569	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seamen	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract Seamen	147	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Permanent Residents :										
Returning Residents	10701	10687	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Min. Lab. Permits :										
Males	1794	1394	—	400	—	1	1	—	—	—
Females	3756	1355	1	2400	—	—	8	—	—	—
Children	73	61	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immigrants :										
Males	162	38	—	124	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females	169	81	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children	55	10	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
In Transit	3381	2972	23	386	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	111073	107051	254	3768	—	2	16	—	—	—
Rejected from all causes	313	312	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transmigrants	1863	248	—	1615	—	—	—	—	7	—
GRAND TOTAL	113249	107611	254	5384	—	2	16	—	7	—

J.—METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS : By the courtesy of W. Boulton Smith, Esq., M.Sc., Borough Engineer and Surveyor,
the appended summary of the local meteorological readings for 1935 is available for publication.

MONTH.	TEMPERATURE (deg. F.).							SUNSHINE.		RAINFALL.		Highest Wind Recorded.	Barometer Monthly Mean. (Inches.)
	Monthly Mean.	EXTREMES.		MEANS.		Mean Daily Range.	Humidity (Sat. = 100).	Hours.	Days.	Inches.	Duration (Hours.)		
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.								
January	41.8	54	29	45.3	38.3	7.0	80	41.0	17	2.44	63.9	M.P.H. 56	30.23
February	43.5	54	32	47.6	39.5	8.1	75	62.5	17	3.09	86.5	56	29.76
March	43.7	59	30	48.5	38.9	9.6	70	128.0	25	0.21	6.9	55	30.16
April	48.2	62	33	53.1	43.3	9.8	68	153.2	26	3.79	69.9	54	29.81
May	51.3	71	32	57.3	45.4	11.9	67	207.6	31	2.30	33.2	53	30.05
June	59.7	81	46	64.9	54.4	10.5	77	249.3	28	2.46	37.6	46	29.94
July	64.9	82	48	72.1	57.8	14.3	65	326.0	31	0.28	3.7	37	30.11
August	63.5	84	46	71.1	56.0	15.1	67	235.2	30	3.98	45.8	48	29.99
September	60.1	71	43	65.6	54.7	10.9	74	164.4	28	3.61	50.4	72	29.87
October	53.6	64	34	58.7	48.5	10.2	69	124.5	27	3.29	55.5	59	29.85
November	48.7	61	34	52.8	44.6	8.2	79	60.9	22	6.26	99.9	62	29.72
December	40.7	52	27	44.5	37.0	7.5	80	51.8	20	3.07	91.5	61	29.64
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1804.4	302	34.78	644.8	—	—
MONTHLY MEAN	51.6	65	36	56.8	46.5	10.3	73	150.4	25	2.90	53.7	—	29.93

Highest Temperature, 84 deg. on 22nd August.

Lowest Temperature, 27 deg. on 21st December.

Lowest Grass Temperature, 26 deg. on 28th January and 21st December.

Sunniest day, 15 hours on 7th July.

Highest Barometer Reading, 30.06 on 19th January.

Lowest Barometer Reading, 29.64 on 25th February.

Heaviest Daily fall of Rain, 1.06 ins. on 30th August.

Average yearly total of Sunshine for DOVER is 1750 hours.

Sunshine for June and July was highest recorded in British Isles. The highest ever recorded for these 2 months at Dover was 290.4 in June, 1925, and 358.9 in July, 1911. The average is 222.7 and 211.2 respectively. Sunshine for January to May September and November were all below the average.

PART II.

**MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL
CHILDREN.**

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1935.

*To the School Medical Officer,
Dover.*

SIR,

I beg to submit my report on the Medical Inspection and Treatment of the Elementary Schoolchildren of the Borough as set forth in the following pages.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. J. NICHOLL,
Assistant School Medical Officer.

1. Staff

<i>School Medical Officer</i>	..	DR. A. B. McMASTER
<i>Assistant School Medical Officer and Oculist</i>	.. ..	DR. T. J. NICHOLL
<i>Other Specialist Officers—</i>		
<i>Surgeon</i>	.. ..	DR. C. H. ADAMSON
<i>Anaesthetist</i>	.. ..	DR. W. B. LAIRD
<i>Radiologist</i>	.. ..	Surg.-Com. A. C. RUSACK, R.N. (ret.)
<i>Dental Surgeon</i>	.. ..	MR. F. CONSTANT, L.D.S.
<i>School Nurses and Health Visitors (combined)</i>	..	MISS E. BARKER MISS A. C. BROWN MISS F. GRAY MISS E. CASTLE
<i>Clerk</i>	.. ..	MISS M. MANT

2. Co-ordination

The correlation of the work of the School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare was continued as in previous years.

3. School Medical Service in Relation to Public Elementary Schools

(a) SCHOOL HYGIENE.—All the school departments were thoroughly cleansed, and redecorations carried out where necessary during the summer.

(b) SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—No new schools were built during the year, and, owing to economic conditions, progress in regard to fresh accommodation is hampered.

The hygienic survey of the elementary schools was completed as far as is necessary, and the results will be taken into consideration in the Authority's programme of development.

(c) School Accommodation and Average Attendance for the year ended 31st March, 1935 :—

School.	Department.	Accommodation.	Average Attendance.
DOVER R.C.	Mixed ..	202	178
BARTON ROAD COUNCIL	Boys' ..	420	380
	Girls' ..	328	276
	Infants' ..	250	206
BUCKLAND C.E. ..	Girls' ..	278	212
	Infants' ..	250	149
CHARLTON C.E. ..	Boys' ..	200	141
	Girls' ..	164	135
	Infants' ..	177	83
CHRIST CHURCH C.E. ..	Boys' ..	175	147
	Infants' ..	224	132
RIVER C.	Mixed ..	223	158
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S C.E.	Boys' ..	289	248
	Girls' ..	181	164
	Infants' ..	205	145
ST. JAMES'S C.E. ..	Boys' ..	164	146
	Girls' ..	151	133
	Infants' ..	164	144
ST. MARTIN'S C. ..	Boys' ..	300	271
	Girls' ..	340	281
ST. MARY'S C.E. ..	Boys' ..	435	339
	Girls' ..	173	167
	Infants' ..	189	152
HOLY TRINITY C.E.	Boys' ..	190	128
	Girls' ..	160	140
PIER C.	Infants' ..	176	117
ASTOR AVENUE C. ..	Girls' ..	320	264
1935 =		6328	5036

4. Medical Inspection

(a) ROUTINE INSPECTION AT SCHOOLS: The schools were visited for routine and special examinations by Dr. Nicholl on 37 occasions, by Dr. Gubbins on 20 occasions, and by Dr. Keen on 43 occasions. Total 100.

Of the children in average attendance, some 1,727 were inspected as routine cases—*i.e.* 34.29% of the total number.

INSPECTION CLINIC.—This was held at the Welfare Centre, Brook House, on 124 forenoons. The children examined during 1935 numbered :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Special examinations	643	731	1374
Inspections for school attendance purposes	106	129	235
	<hr/> 749	<hr/> 860	<hr/> 1609

Children seen at the Inspection Clinic and subsequently referred for treatment at the School Clinic have been classified under the latter section.

The 235 children examined in regard to School attendance were convalescing from various infections, or were contacts. The conditions were :—

Chicken-pox	..	10	Measles	..	5
Mumps	..	170	Whooping-cough	..	12
Scarlet Fever	..	12	Other conditions	..	18
Diphtheria	..	8			

For some of these children, further exclusion was found to be necessary. These exclusions, together with those on account of contagious skin diseases and other infective conditions, etc., resulted in 1,115 certificates being issued by the School Medical Officer during 1935.

5. Analysis of the defects found during Medical Inspection of the three "Routine" Groups of Children

The appended tabular statement shows the percentage of children at the routine inspections needing treatment for the more important defects, compared with the results of previous years :—

Defects.	Percentage defective each year.			
	Average.			
	1920-24.	1925-29.	1930-4.	1935.
(a) Malnutrition	0.80	0.11	0.03	1.33
(b) Tonsils and Adenoids—				
Operation cases	4.4	1.91	2.38	1.44
do. (Eng. & Wales)	6.07	5.97	5.24	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands ..	0.79	0.10	0.06	0.11
(c) Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	0.08	0.20	0.28	0.57
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.18	0.35	0.18	0.23
(d) Skin Diseases	3.01	0.75	0.61	0.40
(e) External Eye Diseases ..	0.70	0.51	0.68	0.11
(f) Defective Vision	8.02	2.88	4.56	6.19
do. (London Children)	9.16	7.38	7.42	—
do. (Eng. & Wales)	8.35	5.85	5.46	—
Squint	0.82	0.65	0.38	0.69
do (Eng. & Wales) ..	1.16	0.89	0.83	—
(g) Defective Hearing and Ear				
Diseases	1.46	1.06	0.69	0.98
(h) Crippling Defects	0.08	0.01	0.14	0.11
(i) Other Defects—				
Defective Speech ..	0.26	—	—	—
Organic Heart Disease ..	0.36	—	—	—
Anaemia	0.87	0.18	0.10	—
Bronchitis	0.04	—	0.09	—
Nervous affections ..	0.20	—	0.11	—

CHILDREN NOT PROTECTED BY VACCINATION: The results obtained at inspections in 1935 are compared below with the results previously recorded :—

Year.			Inspections.	Percentage of Children unvaccinated.
1925	..	..	2079	36.7
1926	..	..	1955	38.3
1927	..	..	1676	42.4
1928	..	..	2028	40.0
1929	..	..	1907	39.8
1930	..	..	1537	43.4
1931	..	..	1659	43.2
1932	..	..	2020	40.7
1933	..	..	1709	47.1
1934	..	..	1636	49.3
1935	..	..	1727	47.88

An analysis of the records in the three routine inspections gives the following results :—

		Percentage of Non-Vaccinated Children :		
Year.		Entrants (5 years)	Intermediates (8 years)	Leavers (12 and over)
1925	..	42.2	35.9	30.0
1926	..	43.4	39.0	34.1
1927	..	50.2	41.1	34.4
1928	..	60.1	50.7	30.3
1929	..	35.2	47.5	34.3
1930	..	39.6	49.5	39.9
1931	..	48.1	39.3	40.3
1932	..	48.9	36.1	40.2
1933	..	52.6	44.3	45.8
1934	..	52.0	48.1	47.7
1935	..	53.8	50.1	41.1

6. Infectious Diseases :

1. NOTIFIABLE :

(a) DIPHTHERIA.—During 1935, 9 cases of clinical Diphtheria were notified amongst scholars at the elementary schools, as compared with 2 in the previous year. The distribution in the various schools in 1935 and 1934 is shown thus :—

Year 1935.		Year 1934.	
Number of School Departments affected.	Number of Cases in each Department.	Number of School Departments affected.	Number of Cases in each Department.
3 Departments had	1	2 Departments had	1
1 „	2 cases	27 „	no cases
1 „	4 „		
24 „	no cases		

A large number of home and school contacts were swabbed, and positive “ carriers ” were excluded from school. In all, 136 swabbings were taken, of which 7 were positive in regard to the *B. Diphtheriae*.

Immunisation Clinic : Up to the 31st December, 1935, consent forms for the second list since immunisation was inaugurated locally in 1930 had been received with regard to 399 Children. The Special Clinic was recommenced on the 6th November, 1933, and the following is a statement of the work carried out from then until the close of 1935 :—

1. Number of sessions held : In 1933 = 13
1934 = 60
1935 = 54

2. Number of children attending, 377 ; 22 failed to attend when given appointments.

3. Of these—

137 proved to be immune by primary Schick Test.

224 attended for immunisation.

16 requiring immunisation, failed to complete the course.

—
377

4. Age distribution of children immunised :—

Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total
	10	13	23	22	26	32	37	15	13	13	5	5	6	4	224

The results in regard to the first batch of 1,485 children dealt with at the Special Clinic from 1930-33 were described in the Annual Report for 1933.

(b) SCARLET FEVER.—In 1935, 19 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred amongst scholars as compared with 105 in 1934. The distribution of the cases was :—

Year 1935.		Year 1934.	
Number of School Departments affected.	Number of Cases in each Department.	Number of School Departments affected.	Number of Cases in each Department.
9 Departments had	1	4 Departments had	1
2 " "	2	6 " "	2
1 " "	6	7 " "	3
17 " "	no cases	5 " "	5
		1 " "	8
		1 " "	9
		1 " "	10
		1 " "	16
		3 " "	no cases

2. NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.—The arrangements for notification to the School Medical Officer by Head Teachers, of cases of Measles, Mumps, Chicken-pox, etc., were continued throughout the year. The distribution of the cases was :—

SCHOOL.			Diseases.			
			Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Mumps.	Whooping-cough.
BARTON ROAD	Boys'	..	—	—	26	—
	Girls'	..	—	—	16	—
	Infants'	..	2	—	66	9
BUCKLAND	Girls'	..	—	—	16	—
	Infants'	..	38	1	23	4
CHARLTON	Boys'	..	—	—	7	—
	Girls'	..	—	—	13	—
	Infants'	..	2	—	48	11
CHRIST CHURCH	Boys'	..	—	—	2	—
ASTOR AVENUE	Girls'	..	—	1	2	—
BELGRAVE ROAD	Infants'	..	—	—	—	—
ST. PAUL'S	Mixed	..	—	—	14	—
	Infants'	..	—	—	4	—
HOLY TRINITY	Boys'	..	—	—	1	—
	Girls'	..	—	—	1	—
PIER	Infants'	..	28	—	1	1
ST. BART'S	Boys'	..	—	1	15	—
	Girls'	..	—	—	2	—
	Infants'	..	1	2	46	—
RIVER	Mixed	..	20	1	23	14
	Infants'	..	—	—	—	5
ST. JAMES'	Boys'	..	—	—	—	—
	Girls'	..	—	—	1	—
	Infants'	..	—	12	8	5
ST. MARTIN'S	Boys'	..	—	1	—	—
	Girls'	..	—	—	—	—
ST. MARY'S	Boys'	..	—	—	1	1
	Girls'	..	—	—	10	—
	Infants'	..	—	—	3	3
Total			91	19	349	53
Cases in 1934			20	101	42	52

3. SCHOOL CLOSURE : It was not found necessary to resort to school closure on medical grounds.

7. The following-up of children found to be defective

(a) The School Nurses report as follows :—

(1) VISITS.

(a)	Visits to Schools	re Medical Inspection	..	88
(b)	"	" re Weighing	..	27
(c)	"	" re Personal Hygiene of children	70	
(d)	Visits to Homes	re Dirty Children	..	83
(e)	"	" re Defective Children	..	150
(f)	"	" re Dental defects	..	86
(g)	"	" re Throat swabbing	..	24
(h)	"	" re Tuberculosis	..	368
(i)	"	" re Whooping-cough	..	58
(j)	"	" re Chicken-pox	..	18
(k)	"	" re Measles	..	82
(l)	"	" re Other infections	..	295
Total Visits				1349

(2) WORK AT SCHOOL CLINIC :

(a)	Sessions at School Clinic	..	{ Morning	124
			{ Afternoon	123
(b)	Children bathed for scabies	..	..	9
(c)	Children cleansed	..	..	6

The number of Nurses engaged with clinic work varies from one to three, according to the Clinic time-table and requirements.

8. Medical Treatment

The parents of children found on examination to have some defect necessitating treatment are duly notified of the fact on a medical form—"M.I. 6," stating the nature of the defect requiring attention. The parents can then either take their child to their own doctor, or if the case is a suitable one, apply for clinic treatment. Free treatment is granted to those cases where the family income does not exceed 7/6 per head after deduction of the rent.

(i) SCHOOL CLINIC SCALE OF FEES FOR TREATMENT.

- (a) Minor Ailment Cases 6d. per week
 (b) Dental Cases 6d. per week
 (c) Tonsil and Adenoid operations :—
 Weekly Income per head over 5/- 2/6 to 15/6 according
 to income

(d) Orthopaedic Cases :

Out-patient section :	Treatment.	Appliances.	Railway Fares.
Income per head per week—			
5/- or under ..	Free	Free	Free
5/- to 7/6 ..	6d. per week	$\frac{1}{4}$ cost	Free
7/6 to 12/6 ..	6d. per att.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cost	Charged
12/6 to 15/- ..	1/- per att.	Full cost	Charged
Over 15/- ..	1/6 per att.	Full cost	Charged

In-patient section :

5/- or under ..	Free	Free	Free
5/- to 7/6 ..	2/6 per week	$\frac{1}{4}$ cost	Free
7/6 to 12/6 ..	5/- per week	$\frac{1}{2}$ cost	Charged
12/6 to 15/- ..	10/- per week	Full cost	Charged
Over 15/- ..	20/- per week	Full cost	Charged
£250 per annum or over	Full Hospital and other charges		

(ii) The Clinic was open for 124 morning and 123 afternoon sessions, and 1,135 children were medically treated. 1,717 were treated at the Dental Clinic, which was open on 374 half-days. In some instances the same child received both forms of treatment.

The total attendances at the School Clinic were :—

Medical Cases 6,243

The total attendances at the Astor Dental Clinic (School Medical Service Section) were :—

Dental Cases 2,387

Total 8,630

(iii) The defects for which treatment was given, and the number of children suffering therefrom, are shown below. The analysis deals with defects, and an individual child may be counted a second time if treated for more than one defect :—

A. Minor Ailments:	(1) Skin:	Ringworm—Scalp ..	—
		Body ..	2
		Scabies ..	19
		Impetigo ..	88
		Other Skin Diseases ..	56
		Minor Injuries ..	185
	(2) Ear Diseases ..	..	108
	(3) External Eye Diseases ..	..	59
	(4) Miscellaneous Defects ..	..	686
B. Defects of Vision ..	..	..	194
C. Defects of Nose and Throat ..	..	..	131
D. Dental Defects ..	..	..	1717

A. MINOR AILMENTS:

(1.) SKIN DISEASES.

(a) RINGWORM: Two new cases of Ringworm of the body were treated during the year.

(b) SCABIES AND IMPETIGO: Nineteen cases of scabies were treated. One family had 8 cases, three families had 2 cases, and five families had 1 case.

There was an increase in the number of cases of Scabies (12—19) and impetigo (67—88) during the last year. The increase in the cases of scabies was mostly due to family infection—14 of the cases occurring in 4 families.

Impetigo always shows seasonal fluctuations, most of our cases occurring after the children return from the hop fields in the autumn. During the past two years a new form of treatment has been tried in these cases, the preparation being a special medicament in plaster form. Thanks to its efficaciousness the period of treatment has been reduced fully 50 %, and as suitable lesions are able to be completely covered, this method allows a child to attend school without the danger of infecting others.

(c) OTHER SKIN DISEASES: In addition to the contagious skin diseases, the following conditions were treated:—

Alopecia ..	..	1	Pityriasis ..	..	2
Corns ..	..	5	Psoriasis ..	..	1
Chilblains ..	..	4	Seborrhoea ..	..	1
Dermatitis ..	..	2	Urticaria ..	..	1
Eczema ..	..	6	Warts ..	..	9
Herpes Zoster ..	..	5			—
Indefinite eruptions ..	..	17			56
Intertrigo ..	..	2			—

(d) MINOR INJURIES: 185 cases of minor injury were treated, as shown below:—

Burns ..	..	3	Septic face ..	..	6
Scalds ..	..	3	„ arm ..	..	15
Injury to head and face ..	..	4	„ hand ..	..	10
„ shoulder ..	..	1	„ finger ..	..	37
„ arm ..	..	4	„ leg ..	..	15
„ hand ..	..	3	„ knee ..	..	24
„ fingers ..	..	9	„ foot ..	..	15
„ leg ..	..	4	Stings ..	..	1
„ knees ..	..	13			—
„ foot ..	..	18			185

(2) EAR DEFECTS : The conditions treated were :—

Defective hearing	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Chronic Otitis Media	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
Cerumen	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Other conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
							<hr/> 108 <hr/>

Although there were 17 cases less than in the previous year, the number of cases of chronic Otitis Media remains the same. This cause of permanent deafness in many cases, and of serious complications in others, is one which must of necessity receive our earnest attention, and every resource of treatment. That a large number of these cases are never really cured is well known to every aural surgeon. In most cases occurring in school children there is a history of the defect having made itself apparent in the pre-school period, either as the result of some infectious illness or cutting the teeth. That the original source of the infection is in the nasopharynx seems indisputable, and the question arises, does the Surgeon see these cases too late at the School Clinic? Many forms of treatment have been tried in an endeavour to combat this serious defect. Removal of septic tonsils and adenoids is disappointing in a large number of cases. It would seem that this procedure is of most use in early cases before the infection has got firmly established in the middle ear.

In the past few years the dry treatment of the ear has superseded the old wet method by drops, and we find that it gives much better results. In this method, Boric powder containing 0.75 % Iodine is insufflated into the meatus after it has been thoroughly cleaned out with wool swabs.

It is a great pity that many parents fail to appreciate the seriousness of a discharging ear, and the importance of having it treated at the earliest opportunity.

(3) EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES : See "B" Ophthalmic Clinic.

(4) MISCELLANEOUS DEFECTS : The following is an analysis of these conditions dealt with :—

Abscess	..	..	3	Genito-Urinary System	11
Ascarides	..	..	13	Glands	.. .. 48
Anaemia	..	..	4	Gastro-Intestinal System	86
Boils	..	..	21	Mastitis	.. .. 2
Cardio-Vascular System	..	..	6	Nervous System	.. .. 63
Developmental	..	..	1	Orthopaedic	.. .. 14
Debility	..	..	217	Respiratory System	.. 165
Epistaxis	..	..	2	Rheumatism	.. .. 25
Ganglion	..	..	1	<hr/>	
Goitre	..	..	4	686	
				<hr/>	

There was an increase in the number of cases of Debility treated during the past year (171-217). A large number of these cases were the result of an epidemic of mumps in the early

part of the year. In some of the cases the infection was of a severe character, all the salivary glands being affected.

Many cases of Debility are found in children who come from homes where tuberculosis is present, and these cases are kept under strict observation and treatment so as to prevent them falling victims to this detestable infection.

Nervous cases also showed an increase (42-63). It is surprising how little attention the parents give to the all-important factor of sleep in these cases of nervous exhaustion. They do not seem to realise that the growing child requires at least 10 hours of sleep to enable its body to cope with its development. These children get up late, either rush their breakfast or have none at all, and by midday feel languid, unable to concentrate on school work, and have little, if any, appetite for their dinner.

B. OPHTHALMIC CLINIC :

(a) EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES :

Disease.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Blepharitis	4	6	10
Conjunctivitis	11	15	26
Keratitis	—	2	2
Corneal Ulcer	—	—	—
Styes	6	11	17
Nystagmus	—	—	—
Other Conditions	1	3	4
	22	37	59

(b) (i) SQUINT :

Description.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Convergent strabismus ..	13	10	23
Divergent ditto	1	—	1
Alternating ditto	—	2	2
Latent ditto	7	5	12
	21	17	38

(ii) ANALYSIS OF THE 23 CASES OF CONVERGENT STRABISMUS :

Age.	Boys.				Girls.			
	Under 7 years.	8 years.	12 years.	Other Ages.	Under 7 years.	8 years.	12 years.	Other Ages.
	6	3	4	—	3	4	2	1
Eyes affected	Right	..	7			2		
	Left	..	6			8		
Vision of Eye affected—								
Less than 6/60			1			3		
6/60			6			1		
6/24			2			4		
6/12			3			2		
6/6			1			—		
			—			—		
			13			10		
			—			—		

(c) REFRACTION CASES (including Squint—38—as above) :

	Boys.				Girls.				Total.
	Under 7 years.	8 years.	12—14 years.	Other Ages.	Under 7 years.	8 years.	12—14 years.	Other Ages.	
	Under 7 years.	8 years.	12—14 years.	Other Ages.	Under 7 years.	8 years.	12—14 years.	Other Ages.	
Hypermetropia	11	13	15	3	6	25	16	6	95
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	2	11	11	1	—	12	6	3	46
Myopia	—	4	3	2	—	6	8	2	25
Myopic Astigmatism ..	1	2	3	1	—	3	5	—	15
Mixed Astigmatism ..	—	1	2	1	—	2	4	3	13
	14	31	34	8	6	48	39	14	194

Cases referred for Refraction—From Routine and Special
 Inspections .. 191
 From Re-examinations 25

216

Dealt with under Authority's Scheme.	Dealt with other than under Authority's Scheme.	For whom Glasses prescribed.		For whom Glasses provided.	
		Under Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Under Authority's Scheme.	Other-wise.
194	1	185	1	173	3

The routine carried out at the Eye Clinic remains the same as in previous years. External eye diseases are treated, and those cases of defective vision and squint referred by the medical inspector are duly refracted, and, if found to require glasses, are given the option of obtaining them at contract price, or going to their own optician.

During the past year, 216 cases were referred for treatment, and of this number 194 presented themselves at the clinic. Some parents prefer to have the defects treated by their own doctor, and others decidedly object to their children wearing glasses.

Myopic children are kept under observation during the whole of their school age, and if showing any increase in their defect are re-examined at the clinic, and suitable glasses prescribed. The factors bearing on defective vision in school children were fully gone into in a previous report.

Those cases of defective sight where the vision is so bad as to prevent the child making use of the ordinary school book print are referred to the School Medical Officer with a view to their being admitted to a special school.

At present there are two members of one family at a special school owing to a congenital defect of their eyes, colobomata, although the parents' eyes are perfectly normal.

CASES OF DEFECTIVE VISION TREATED AT CLINIC :

Classified according to the School Departments where the children are taught :—

Department.		Average		Percentage.		
		No. on Roll.	No. Defective.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Belgrave	Infants'	151	4	—	—	2.6
Buckland	Girls'	231	10	—	4.3	—
	Infants'	166	2	—	—	1.2
Barton Road	Boys'	414	11	2.6	—	—
	Girls'	301	10	—	3.32	—
	Infants'	238	3	—	—	1.26
Charlton	Boys'	153	5	3.2	—	—
	Girls'	150	7	—	4.6	—
	Infants'	97	1	—	—	1.0
Christ Church	Boys'	157	8	5.1	—	—
Astor Avenue	Girls'	291	15	—	5.1	—
Holy Trinity	Boys'	142	8	5.6	—	—
	Girls'	154	7	—	4.5	—
Pier	Infants'	129	3	—	—	2.3
River Mixed	Boys'	93	7	7.5	—	—
	Girls'	76	4	—	5.2	—
St. Bart's	Boys'	263	5	1.9	—	—
	Girls'	178	7	—	3.9	—
	Infants'	165	6	—	—	3.6
St. James'	Boys'	157	7	4.5	—	—
	Girls'	146	10	—	6.8	—
	Infants'	161	3	—	—	1.8
St. Martin's	Boys'	286	6	2.1	—	—
	Girls'	305	9	—	2.9	—

Department.		Average No. on Roll.	No. De- fective.	Percentage.		
				Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
St. Mary's	Boys'	369	15	4.1	—	—
	Girls'	184	14	—	7.6	—
	Infants'	171	2	—	—	1.1
St. Paul's Mixed	Boys'	93	1	1.1	—	—
	Girls'	102	4	—	3.9	—
		5523	194	3.5 % of total		

RESULTS IN REFRACTION CASES :

Year.	Percentage of Children who required refraction, and who attended the Clinic.	Percentage of these for whom glasses were prescribed.	Percentage of these who obtained glasses.
Average 1921-25 ..	88.7	92.5	87.7
Average ..			
1926-30 ..	94.7	95.6	89.9
Year 1931 ..	100.0	96.5	90.8
Year 1932 ..	97.7	96.2	90.3
Year 1933 ..	92.2	96.2	98.5
Year 1934 ..	90.7	95.0	94.3
Year 1935 ..	87.9	95.3	94.6

C. NOSE AND THROAT :

Defects.	Referred for Treatment=161.			Treated.
	Routine Inspections.	Special Inspections and Re- examinations.	Total.	
Tonsils ..	24	94	118	By operation, Clinic 58 Other 1 By other means, 72
Adenoids ..	1	5	6	
Tonsils and Adenoids ..	—	14	14	
Other Conditions ..	1	22	23	
	26	135	161	131

There has been a decided falling off in the number of Tonsil and Adenoid operations during the past year (89-58) and this, as contrasted with the year 1931, is most encouraging. Surgical opinion as regards the desirability of removing tonsils in every case of enlargement has veered from the operative to the conservative. It is recognised that a certain amount of tonsillar tissue is necessary to protect the body from harmful organisms in the throat, and that operative interference is not necessary unless the tonsillar enlargement is such that it causes obstruction and deafness, or the septic condition causes repeated attacks of tonsillitis with secondary involvement of the glands of the neck.

Cases of simple enlargement of the tonsils are kept under

observation, and are not referred for treatment unless their presence gives rise to some complications. In a large number of cases this simple tonsillar hypertrophy as met with in Entrants disappears by the time they reach the Intermediate group.

D. DENTAL DEFECTS :

School Dentist's Report.

ASTOR DENTAL CLINIC.

(a) RECORD OF ROUTINE DENTAL INSPECTIONS :

Age.	No. of Children.			Temporary Teeth.		Permanent Teeth	
	Exam-ined.	With sound teeth.	Per-centage with sound teeth.	No. Savable.	No. Unsav-able.	No. Savable.	No. Un-savable.
5 years ..	519	165	31.7	192	1879	5	—
6 „ ..	510	135	26.4	195	1990	58	6
7 „ ..	613	113	17.3	224	2313	197	36
8 „ ..	522	136	26.0	133	1489	255	93
9 „ ..	545	203	37.2	23	1012	242	138
10 „ ..	576	262	45.4	4	564	293	258
11 „ ..	611	284	46.4	—	245	244	369
12 „ ..	569	257	45.1	—	54	294	393
13 „ ..	628	266	42.3	—	9	316	563
14 „ ..	497	186	37.4	—	—	291	513
	5590	2007	35.9	771	9555	2195	2369

(b) In addition to the number of inspections recorded in (a) 4247 children have been re-inspected.

(c) Percentages of children with Sound Teeth at Schools (not including Infants) at the second Dental Inspection in 1935 :—

School Department.	Number of Children Inspected.	% of Children with Sound Teeth.
Holy Trinity Boys' ..	124	54.0
St. Mary's Boys' ..	314	49.0
St. Mary's Girls' ..	180	45.5
St. James' Boys' ..	146	45.2
Holy Trinity Girls' ..	132	44.6
Christ Church Boys' ..	143	44.0
St. Bart's Boys' ..	244	43.8
St. James' Girls' ..	131	42.7
St. Martin's Girls' ..	302	37.0
River ..	156	33.9
St. Martin's Boys' ..	265	33.9
Charlton Boys' ..	144	33.3
Astor Avenue ..	249	32.9
Buckland Girls' ..	198	32.8
Barton Road Girls' ..	288	32.3
Charlton Girls' ..	134	31.3
Barton Road Boys' ..	364	30.2
St. Bart's Girls' ..	164	29.8
St. Paul's Mixed ..	132	29.5

The sad death of Miss Read, late Dental Nurse, in the early part of the year was a great loss to the staff. She was known to all the children (to whom in many ways she was a good friend) and parents of Dover, and her presence has been greatly missed.

FREDERICK CONSTANT, L.R.C.S., Eng.

CLEANSING STATIONS:

(a) PEDICULOSIS: In eight instances it was necessary to issue twenty-four hour notices to parents in connection with the verminous condition of eight children. Two notices were complied with, and six children were cleansed at the School Clinic. In one instance the condition recurred, and legal proceedings were taken under Section 87, Education Act, 1921, the parent being fined 10/-.

(b) SCABIES: The arrangements for treatment of children suffering from scabies were continued. Where multiple cases are discovered in families, all those infected—where willing—are removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, until the necessary disinfection has been carried out at the home. During 1935, 9 cases were treated by bathing at the School Clinic section of the Royal Victoria Hospital, and 8 children of one family were admitted, with their parents, to the Isolation Hospital for intensive treatment.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT: (a) Full use was made of the Authority's scheme for in-patient and out-patient treatment, provision of appliance, etc. Seventeen individual children were dealt with, several of whom received benefit under more than one heading.

The conditions were:—

Spinal curvature ..	7	Hip disease—Perthé's	
Flat foot	5	disease	1
Infantile paralysis ..	2	Acute poliomyelitis ..	1
Hip-disease—old tuber- cular	1		—
			17

(b)

EXPENDITURE:

	Children.	Out-patient Treatment. Attendances.	In-patient Treatment. Total days Treated.	Cost to Authority. £ s. d.		
Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover	11	326	—	24	9	0
Royal Victoria Hospital, X-Ray Examinations	1	1	—	1	1	0
Royal National Ortho- pædic Hospital, London	5	—	558	158	2	4
Ditto do. ..	6	11	—	—		
Provision of Surgical appliances	6	—	—	12	15	0
Travelling expenses ..	6	—	—	7	12	6
				<hr/> £203 19 10 <hr/>		

RECEIPTS :

	£	s.	d.	
Payments by parents ..	9	6	9	
Contribution by Kent County Council <i>re</i> case in Hospital-School	1	13	0	
				10 19 9
				<hr/>
Net cost	£193	0	1	

Total children concerned = 17.

SCHOOL CLINIC FEES :

The fees paid by parents for the treatment of children at the School Clinic were :—

	£	s.	d.
For minor ailments	24	15	0
For spectacles	11	18	0
For operations	17	3	0
For dental treatment	19	11	6
For cod liver oil and malt	5	9	5
For Virol	10	4	6
For orthopædic treatment	9	6	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£98	8	2

Five hundred and fifty, or 48% of the children who received medical treatment, and 315 or 18 % of those who had dental treatment, did so under the free section of the Authority's scheme.

9. Open-air Education.

(a) PLAYGROUND CLASSES: These are held at the schools at regular intervals, when the equipment permits.

(b) SCHOOL JOURNEYS.

(c) SCHOOL CAMPS.

(d) OPEN-AIR CLASSROOMS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS: All the classrooms in the new school in Astor Avenue.

(e) DAY OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS: Proposals for a day open-air school are part of the Authority's programme.

(f) RESIDENTIAL OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS.

There are no local arrangements at present under the headings (b), (c) and (f).

10. Physical Training

No Area Organiser of Physical Training has been appointed for the schools, and the School Medical Service cannot, in consequence, be co-ordinated with that special branch.

11. Provision of Meals

(a) NUTRITION : Medical Examination :—

(i) The Board of Education has adopted for tabulation a revised classification of nutrition which enables the School Medical Officer to grade the nutrition of all children submitted to Routine Medical Examination into four groups.

It will be noted that only 1.33 % of the children come within the group "D," Bad Nutrition ; whereas 70.70 % showed nutrition of normal standard.

In assessing Nutrition, it must be borne in mind that body weight is somewhat of a fictitious factor, as many children falling short of the anthropometric standard are obviously not under-nourished. Again, malnutrition and lack of food must not be looked upon as synonymous terms, as many cases of malnutrition are found in children who have access to all the food necessary for their body requirements.

Some of these latter children show signs of malnutrition as the result of some constitutional defect, and the body is unable to make full use of the nourishment it gets. It is surprising the number of cases of good physique one finds in many children who come from homes where the staple daily menu consists of tea or cocoa, bread, margarine or dripping, jam and potatoes. This makes one realise the importance of the hereditary factor.

Those cases of malnutrition found during medical inspection which the doctor considers to be the result of lack of nourishment are recommended for extra nourishment in the form of milk.

(ii) Classification of the nutrition of children inspected during the year in the Routine Age Groups.

Class	A (Excellent)	B (Normal)	C (Slightly Sub- normal)	D (Bad)
Entrants .. (503)	79 (15.70%)	305 (60.63%)	104 (20.67%)	15 (2.98%)
Intermediates (582)	63 (10.82%)	459 (78.87%)	55 (9.45%)	5 (0.86%)
Leavers .. (642)	130 (20.25%)	457 (71.18%)	52 (8.10%)	3 (0.46%)
TOTAL .. (1727)	272 (15.75%)	1221 (70.70%)	211 (12.22%)	23 (1.33%)

(iii) Nutritional figures for both sexes in the Intermediate and Leaver Groups.

Class	A (Excellent)	B (Normal)	C (Slightly Sub- normal)	D (Bad)
Intermediate (582)				
Girls (285)	41 (14.38%)	222 (77.89%)	21 (7.36%)	1 (0.35%)
Boys (297)	22 (7.40%)	237 (79.79%)	34 (11.44%)	4 (1.34%)
TOTAL	63	459	55	5
Leavers (642)				
Girls (323)	76 (23.52%)	222 (68.73%)	24 (7.43%)	1 (0.30%)
Boys (319)	54 (16.92%)	235 (73.66%)	28 (8.77%)	2 (0.62%)
TOTAL	130	457	52	3

(b) MILK IN SCHOOLS :

(i) VOLUNTARY SCHEME : A scheme inaugurated by teachers has been in force for some few years. On the 5th September, 1934, the Board of Education issued Circular 1437 concerning the scheme of the Milk Marketing Board, whereby a rebate is paid by the latter Board to the retailer whose milk supplies to schools are approved by the local M.O.H., thus enabling scholars to obtain milk at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bottle of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd pint. This scheme came into operation on the 1st October, 1934.

Following this circular, the Medical Officer of Health, with the approval of the local Education Committee, made arrangements for examination of the supplies. Some little difficulty was experienced in local application of the Board of Education's suggestion that when available, only efficiently pasteurised milk should be supplied under the scheme, but later in the year after difficulty had been encountered in the quality of some of the milk supplied, the Local Education Authority and Public Health Committee agreed that whatever milk supplied—whether "Accredited," "Grade A," "Pasteurised," or "Raw," should attain the standard of "Grade A" under the Milk (Special Designations) Order 1923, *i.e.* contain not more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c., and have no *coli bacilli* in 1/100 c.c.

Since the 1st October, 1935, arrangements have been in operation for the bacteriological examination at the Kent County Laboratory of seven samples of school milk per month. This adequately covers each school department in the Borough at approximately 3-monthly intervals.

The scheme and quality of milk supplies are proving satisfactory.

(ii) **SCHEME OF EDUCATION AUTHORITY UNDER S.84
EDUCATION ACT, 1921.**

Early in 1935, the Education Committee considered the question of supplying free milk in schools, to such children as are unable by reason of lack of food, to take full advantage of the education provided, and whose parents are unable to pay for the milk.

The scheme came into operation on the 27th May, 1935, and the basis is as follows :—

The children are selected by the School Medical Officer at routine school inspections, or at the Inspection Clinic, or are referred to the Clinic by Head Teachers on their own initiative or at the request of parents.

After Medical examination such cases as the School Medical Officer recommends for milk on their nutritional condition are referred to the Secretary of the Education Committee, who makes the necessary inquiries as to the parents' financial circumstances.

When the family income per head per week, after deducting rent, does not exceed 5/- the Authority grant free milk.

From the date of its inception to the 31st December, 1935, 210 children were referred for examination on this account ; 34 did not attend ; 176 were medically examined and 116 of these were recommended on medical grounds, of whom 66 were found to be eligible by reason of their financial circumstances. 6,500 bottles of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd. pint of milk were supplied under the Authority's scheme.

**12 to 16. School Baths : Co-operation of Parents, Teachers,
School Attendance Officers and voluntary Bodies**

These were all continued as described in the 1930 Report.

17. Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children

Numbers as shown in Table III. of Appendix.

18. Nursery Schools

Not provided in Borough.

19. Secondary Schools

None under this Authority.

20. Continuation Schools

There is only one such school, conducted by the Kent Education Committee, in Dover, and this is held in the Barton Road Boys' School. The age range of the pupils is 14 to 16.

21. Employment of Children and Young Persons

No cases were referred to the School Medical Officer.

22. Special Inquiries

No special inquiries undertaken during the year.

23. Miscellaneous**24. Appendices**

The statistical records of the work carried out during the year will be found in the Appendix:—

TABLE 1. Return of Medical Inspection.

TABLE 2. Return of defects found at Medical Inspection.

TABLE 3. Numerical return of all exceptional children in the area.

TABLE 4. Return of defects treated.

TABLE 1. Return of Medical Inspections.**A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS :**

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :—

Entrants	503
Second Age Group	582
Third Age Group	642
Total	—1727

Number of other Routine Inspections —

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS :

Number of Special Inspections ..	1396
Number of Re-inspections	577
Total	—1973

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT :

(Excluding uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)

Prescribed Groups :

Entrants	37
Second Age Group	83
Third Age Group	81

Total (Prescribed Groups) 201

TABLE 2. A.—Return of Defects found at Medical Inspection.

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
		Number of Defects.		Number of Defects.	
		Number requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.	Number requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
SKIN	(1) Ringworm—Scalp	—	—	—	—
	(2) „ Body	—	—	2	—
	(3) Scabies	—	—	13	—
	(4) Impetigo	2	—	83	—
	(5) Other diseases (non-tuberculous)	5	—	49	—
EYE	(6) Blepharitis	1	—	6	—
	(7) Conjunctivitis	—	—	23	—
	(8) Keratitis	—	—	—	—
	(9) Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
	(10) Other conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)	1	3	16	—
	(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	107	38	66	—
EAR	(12) Squint	12	5	6	—
	(13) Defective Hearing	1	1	9	—
	(14) Otitis Media	7	2	32	—
	(15) Other Ear Diseases	9	2	26	—
NOSE AND THROAT	(16) Chronic Tonsilitis only	24	85	69	—
	(17) Adenoids only	1	2	4	—
	(18) Chronic Tonsilitis & Adenoids	—	1	13	—
	(19) Other conditions	1	4	22	—
(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)		3	31	43	—
(21) Defective Speech		—	3	1	—
HEART DISEASE :					
HEART AND CIRCULATION	(22) Organic	—	12	4	1
	(23) Functional	—	1	1	—
	(24) Anaemia	—	—	1	—
	(25) Bronchitis	—	—	20	—
LUNGS	(26) Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	8	11	115	—
	Pulmonary :—				
TUBERCULOSIS	(27) Definite	10	—	—	—
	(28) Suspected	—	—	—	—
	Non-Pulmonary :—				
	(29) Glands	—	—	1	—
	(30) Bones and Joints	3	—	1	—
	(31) Skin	—	—	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM	(32) Other Forms	1	1	—	—
	(33) Epilepsy	—	2	3	—
	(34) Chorea	—	—	3	—
	(35) Other Conditions	—	2	27	—
DEFORMITIES	(36) Rickets	—	—	—	—
	(37) Spinal Curvature	1	2	—	—
(39) Other	(38) Other Forms	1	19	12	—
	Defects and Diseases (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)	16	16	547	—
		214	243	1212	1

**B.—Classification of the Nutrition of Children inspected
during the year in the Routine Age Groups.**

Age-groups.	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly sub-normal)		(D) Bad	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ..	503	79	15.70	305	60.63	104	20.67	15	2.98
Second Age-group	582	63	10.82	459	78.87	55	9.45	5	0.86
Third Age-group	642	130	20.25	457	71.18	52	8.10	3	0.46
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	1727	272	15.75	1221	70.70	211	12.22	23	1.33

TABLE 3. Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

Children Suffering from Multiple Defects :

Combination of Defect.	At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
Feeble-minded and Epileptic	—	—	—	1	1

Blind Children :

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
4	—	—	1	5

Partially Blind Children :

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	—	—	—	1	3

Deaf Children :

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	—	—	—	2

Partially Deaf Children :

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	—	—	—

Mentally Defective Children :**Feeble-minded Children :**

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
I	4	—	4	9

Notified to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority during 1935 :—

	Boys.	Girls.
.. .. .	—	—

Epileptic Children :**Children Suffering from Severe Epilepsy :**

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	—	—	2	4

Physically Defective Children :**A.—Tuberculous Children :**

- (1) CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.
(Including pleura and intra-thoracic glands.)

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	20	—	—	20

- (2) CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

(This category should include tuberculosis of all sites other than those shown in (1) above.)

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	16	3	1	20

B.—Delicate Children :

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	11	—	1	12

C.—Crippled Children :

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	13	—	2	16

D.—Children with Heart Disease :

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution	Total
—	—	—	1	1

TABLE 4. Return of Defects treated during the year.
Treatment Table: Group 1. Minor Ailments (excluding
Uncleanliness, for which see Group 6.)

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects Treated or under Treatment during the Year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
SKIN—			
Ringworm : Scalp*	—	—	—
Body	2	2	4
Scabies	19	2	21
Impetigo	88	35	123
Other Skin Diseases	56	17	73
MINOR EYE DEFECTS (external and other, but excluding cases falling in Group 2)	59	6	65
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	108	19	127
MISCELLANEOUS (<i>e.g.</i> , Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.)	871	909	1780
Total	1203	990	2193

* None treated by X-rays.

Group 2. Defective Vision and Squint (excluding minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments in Group 1).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to Refraction by Private Practitioner, or at Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). (Operations for Squint should be recorded separately in the body of the Report.) ..	194	—	—	194
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group 1)	3	—	—	3
Total	197	—	—	197

Total number of Children for whom Spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme ..	185
(b) Otherwise	1

Total number of Children who obtained or received Spectacles :—

(a) Under the authority's Scheme ..	173
(b) Otherwise	3

Group 3. Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS													
Received Operative Treatment.										Received other forms of Treatment.	Net Number Treated.		
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					
(1)				(2)				(3)		(4)	(5)		
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
41	5	10	2	1	—	—	—	42	5	10	2	72	131

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids.
(iv) Other defects of the nose and throat.

Group 4. Orthopædic and Postural Defects.

	Under the Authority's Scheme. (1)			Otherwise. (2)			Net number treated.
	Residen- tial treatment with education.	Residen- tial treatment without education.	Non-resi- dential treatment at an orthopæ- dic clinic.	Residen- tial treatment with education.	Residen- tial treatment without education.	Non-resi- dential treatment at an orthopæ- dic clinic.	
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	
Number of chil- dren treated	6	—	15	—	—	—	17*

* Some received treatment under both headings.

Group 5. Dental Defects

(1) Number of Children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist :

Routine Age Groups	Aged :—	5	519	Total	..	5590
		6	..	..	510	
		7	..	..	613	
		8	..	..	522	
		9	..	..	545	
		10	..	..	576	
		11	..	..	611	
		12	..	..	569	
		13	..	..	628	
		14	..	..	497	
	Specials	341
Grand Total								5931

(b) Found to require treatment 3851

(c) Actually treated 1717

(2) HALF-DAYS DEVOTED TO :—Inspection .. 52 } Total .. 426
Treatment .. 374

(3) ATTENDANCES MADE BY CHILDREN FOR TREATMENT 2387

(4) FILLINGS :—Permanent Teeth .. 1088 } Total .. 1088
Temporary Teeth

(5) EXTRACTIONS :—Permanent Teeth .. 415 } Total .. 860
Temporary Teeth .. 445

(6) ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL ANÆSTHETICS FOR EXTRACTIONS 282

(7) OTHER OPERATIONS :—Permanent Teeth 473 } Total .. 893
Temporary Teeth 420

Group 6. Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

- i. Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses 2.4
- ii. Total number of examinations of children in the schools by School Nurses 6313
- iii. Number of individual children found unclean 347
- iv. Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority 15
- v. Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—
 - (a) Under Education Act, 1921 1
 - (b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws —

INDEX.

I. PUBLIC HEALTH SECTION.

	PAGE
Area of Borough	7
Adoptive Acts	24
Aliens Inspection	63, 64
Ambulance	24, 56
Bakehouses	28
Bacteriological Work—Town	24
Port	63
Bye-laws	24
Births—Data	7
Notification of	32
Cancer	8
Clinics	33, 34
Closet Accommodation	25
Common Lodging Houses	27, 28
Cowsheds	27
Death—Rates	7
Causes	8
Wards	9, 11
Ages	9
Drainage	25
Diarrhoea	8, 12
Dairies	27
Disinfection	28
Dysentery	—
Factories	28, 29
Families	—
Food Inspection—Town	41–46
Port	62, 63
Food Condemned—Town	44, 45
Port	62
Food and Drugs Act	46
Food—Adulteration	46
Hospitals—General	24
Homes, etc.	40
Housing—Number of Houses	7
Occupation data	7
Municipal Schemes	47
Inspection	47
Unhealthy Areas	48–52
Condition	47
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	27
Health Visiting	32
Home Helps	35
Illegitimacy	9, 30
Inquests	9
Isolation Hospital	18, 19
Immunisation	73
Infant Protection	39, 40
Inspections	26
Infectious Diseases	10, 19, 22

	PAGE
Influenza	12
Infantile Mortality	8, 30
Infant Clinics	33
Legal Proceedings	30
Margarine	46
Mothercraft	35
Meat Inspection	44, 45
Maternity Beds Scheme	36-38
Maternity Mortality	8, 31
Meteorological Records	65
Midwives	24
Milk Scheme—M.C.W.	35, 36
Milkshops	27
Milk—Bacteriological Examination	41-43
Special Designations	41
Sampling	46
Condensed	43
Dried	44
and Dairies Order, 1926	27
Mortuary	24
Nursing	23
Nursing Homes	40
Occupations	—
Orders—Local	24
Offensive Trades	27
Orthopaedic Scheme	39
Outworkers	29
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	31
Overcrowding	52
Parrots—Importation	63
Port—Traffic—Passenger	53
Cargo	53, 63
Infectious Diseases	56, 57
Rat Destruction, etc.	57, 60
Food Inspection	62, 63
Population	7
Pneumonia	12
Puerperal Fever	32
Propaganda	25
Prosecutions	30
Pre-Natal Clinic	34
Rat Destruction—Town	29
Port	57, 60
Rateable Value	7
Rivers and Streams	25
Rent (Restrictions) Act	52
Schick Testing	73
Sera	19-22, 25
Seasonal Mortality	9
Sewerage	25
Staff	22, 23
Scavenging	25
Sanitary Work	26, 27
Shops Act, 1934	27
Slaughterhouses	27, 28

	PAGE
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1935	45, 46
Stillbirths	9, 30, 32
Shipping	53
Smallpox	—
Shipping Inspection	53, 61
Tents and Vans	27
Tuberculosis	12-17
Uncertified Deaths	9
Venereal Diseases	56
Water Supply	25
Workshops	28, 29

2. SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE SECTION.

Accommodation	70
Buildings	69
Co-ordination	69
Closure of Schools	74
Clinics	75, 77
Cleanliness-Survey	76
Cleansing	75, 85
Defects	71
Diphtheria	72, 73
Diseases—Notifiable	72, 73
Non-Notifiable	74
Skin	78
Eye	79-83
Throat and Nose	83
Dental Work	84
Exclusions	71
Following-up	75
Fees—Scale	77
Receipts	86
Hygiene	69
Inspection	70
—Clinic	70
Infectious Diseases	72, 73
Impetigo	78
Meals—Provision of	87, 88
New School	—
Non-Notifiable Diseases	74
Ophthalmic Work	80-83
Orthopaedic cases	85, 86
Ringworm	78
Staff	69
School—Buildings	69
Hygiene	69
Scarlet Fever	73
Scabies	75, 85
Skin Diseases	78
Special Inquiries	—
Vaccination	72

