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BOROUGH



OF DOVER.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

TOWN and PORT of DOVER

1925.

A. B. McMASTER, M.D., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health,
Port Medical Officer of Health,
School Medical Officer,
Medical Superintendent of Isolation Hospital,
Medical Officer in Charge of Maternity and
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BOROUGH OF DOVER.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1925-6.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR S. J. LIVINGS.

Members :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR W. H. EAST, J.P.).

ALDERMAN W. J. BARNES, J.P.

„ H. E. RUSSELL

„ C. J. SELLENS, J.P.

COUNCILLOR C. T. BOYTON COUNCILLOR F. H. MORECROFT

„ J. R. CAIRNS „ G. M. NORMAN

„ A. R. DAWES „ A. J. PEARCE

„ P. GOLDFINCH „ E. WOOD

„ P. KENNETT „ F. R. POWELL

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

1925-6.

Chairman :

ALDERMAN C. J. SELLENS, J.P.

Members :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR W. H. EAST, J.P.).

ALDERMAN W. J. BARNES, J.P.

COUNCILLOR C. T. BOYTON COUNCILLOR E. WOOD

„ A. R. DAWES MR. M. KOETTLITZ, L.R.C.P.

„ W. J. GEORGE MISS H. DOWLE

„ P. GOLDFINCH MRS. F. M. E. BUTLAND

„ A. J. PEARCE MRS. E. M. BEAUFOY

„ F. R. POWELL MISS L. BOMFORD

„ T. B. SCOTT MRS. E. M. ORD

„ J. F. STEVENS

Public Health Department,

BROOK HOUSE, DOVER,

6th July, 1926.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee :

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you the fifty-second Annual Report—the sixth that I have presented—on the Public Health Administration of the Borough and the Port Sanitary District.

The chief features of the vital statistics are a low birth-rate, a low rate of infantile mortality, a slightly increased death-rate, a high death-rate from cancer, and a low incidence of scarlet fever and diphtheria.

The report is a "survey" one, as required by the Minister of Health, and deals with many aspects of Public Health at greater length than has been necessary since 1920.

The education of the public in all problems of hygiene is an important factor in promoting longer life and better health. That the efforts of the Authority in this direction have produced good results is shown by the fact that a child born in 1925 had eight times a better chance of reaching 5 years of age than was the case in 1909. That the average duration of life has been extended is also demonstrated by the statistics contained in the report.

The report on the Meteorological Station by the Borough Engineer provides valuable data, and one would draw special attention to the high records for sunshine which the Town enjoys.

To the medical, nursing and clerical members of the staff, my thanks are due for their continued co-operation. I have found the chief clerk's work of great assistance in the preparation of this report.

I thank you, Gentlemen, for your courtesy during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. B. McMASTER,

Part 1.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

1 (a) General Statistics :

Area. At Census 1921 = 2,024 acres. Since 1921 a portion of land occupied by the Buckland Housing Site, the Admiralty, Prince of Wales and Promenade Piers, and Castle Jetty have been added to the Borough, an addition of 91 acres.

Total area in 1925 = 2,115 acres.

Population.	Census 1921, revised	..	..	39,995
	Registrar-General's Estimate, 1925—			
	For Birth rate	..	..	42,490
	For Death rate	..	..	40,460

Housing Data at Census, 1921 :

Number of structurally separate dwellings :—

Occupied	..	..	8,482
Vacant on Census night	..		346
			— 8,828

Number of private families occupying the 8,482 separate dwellings 9,351

Number of persons in the 9,351 private families 37,526

Average number of persons per separate dwelling 4.4

Rateable value £213,763

Sum represented by a penny rate £849

(b) Chief Occupations of Inhabitants at Census of 1921 :—

From the occupational classification followed at the Census, the whole population aged 12 years and over has been grouped into 31 main categories ; and, from an analysis of the local statistics, the following Tables—" A " and " B "—have been prepared. The workers of each sex have been placed in numerical order, the percentage ascertained, and the corresponding figure for the County given for comparison.

Of the males, those engaged in transport services are the most numerous, while of the females the personal service group is the largest. Men were shown to be engaged in 30 of the 31 main categories, while women were found in 15 of them.

				Males.	Females.
Total population	..	..	..	19,149	20,846
Under 12 years of age	..	..	..	4,879	4,586
Aged 12 years or over	..	..	..	14,270	16,260
Total Occupied, aged 12 years and over				11,716	4,052
Total Unoccupied and Retired, aged 12					
years and over	..	..	..	2,554	12,208

TABLE A.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES.

Class No.	Occupation.	No. of Men.	Per cent. of males at 12 years and over.	
			Dover.	Kent County.
XXII.	Transport	2,540	17.80	9.6
XXIII.	Commercial, etc. (excluding Clerks)	1,285	9.00	8.2
XXXI.	Other and undefined Workers (mainly labourers) ..	1,259	8.82	7.7
XXIV.	Public Administration and Defence	1,202	8.42	7.6
VII.	Metal Workers (not precious metals or electroplating)	811	5.68	7.7
XXVII.	Personal Service (including Institutions, Hotels, etc.)	531	3.72	3.0
XV.	Wood and Furniture Workers	485	3.40	3.1
III.	Mining and Quarrying ..	480	3.36	0.7
XXVIII.	Clerks, etc. (not Civil Service or Local Authority)	403	2.82	3.5
XVII.	Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers, Contractors	403	2.82	3.4
II.	Agricultural Occupations	322	2.26	12.8
XXV.	Professional Occupations (excluding Clerks) ..	272	1.91	2.6
XVIII.	Painters and Decorators (not Pottery)	271	1.90	1.8
XIV.	Makers of Food, Drink and Tobacco	264	1.85	1.3
XVI.	Makers of and Workers in paper	250	1.75	1.9
XIII.	Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress ..	183	1.28	1.1
XXX.	Stationary Engine Drivers, Dynamo and Motor Attendants	169	1.18	1.0
XXIX.	Warehousemen, Storekeepers and Packers ..	142	0.99	1.0
IX.	Electricians and Electrical Workers	112	0.78	1.1
XX.	Workers in Mixed or Undefined Materials ..	99	0.69	1.0

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES (Continued).

Class No.	Occupation.	No. of Men.	Per cent. of males at 12 years and over.	
			Dover.	Kent County
XXI.	Persons employed in Gas, Water and Electrical Undertakings	77	0.54	0.4
XXVI.	Persons employed in Enter- tainments and Sports ..	63	0.44	0.5
X.	Makers of Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instru- ments	26	0.18	0.23
XI.	Workers in Skin, Leather, etc. (not Boots or Shoes)	18	0.12	0.2
I.	Fishermen	14	0.10	0.3
XII.	Textile Workers	10	0.07	0.16
XIX.	Workers in other materials	10	0.07	0.09
V.	Makers of Bricks, Pottery, etc.	5	0.03	0.6
VI.	Chemical Workers Makers of Paints, Oils, etc. ..	5	0.03	0.3
VIII.	Workers in Precious Metals and Electro-plate ..	5	0.03	0.06
XXXII.	Unoccupied and Retired ..	2,554	17.90	15.9
IV.	Workers in Products of Non-Metalliferous Mines		nil	0.91

TABLE B.

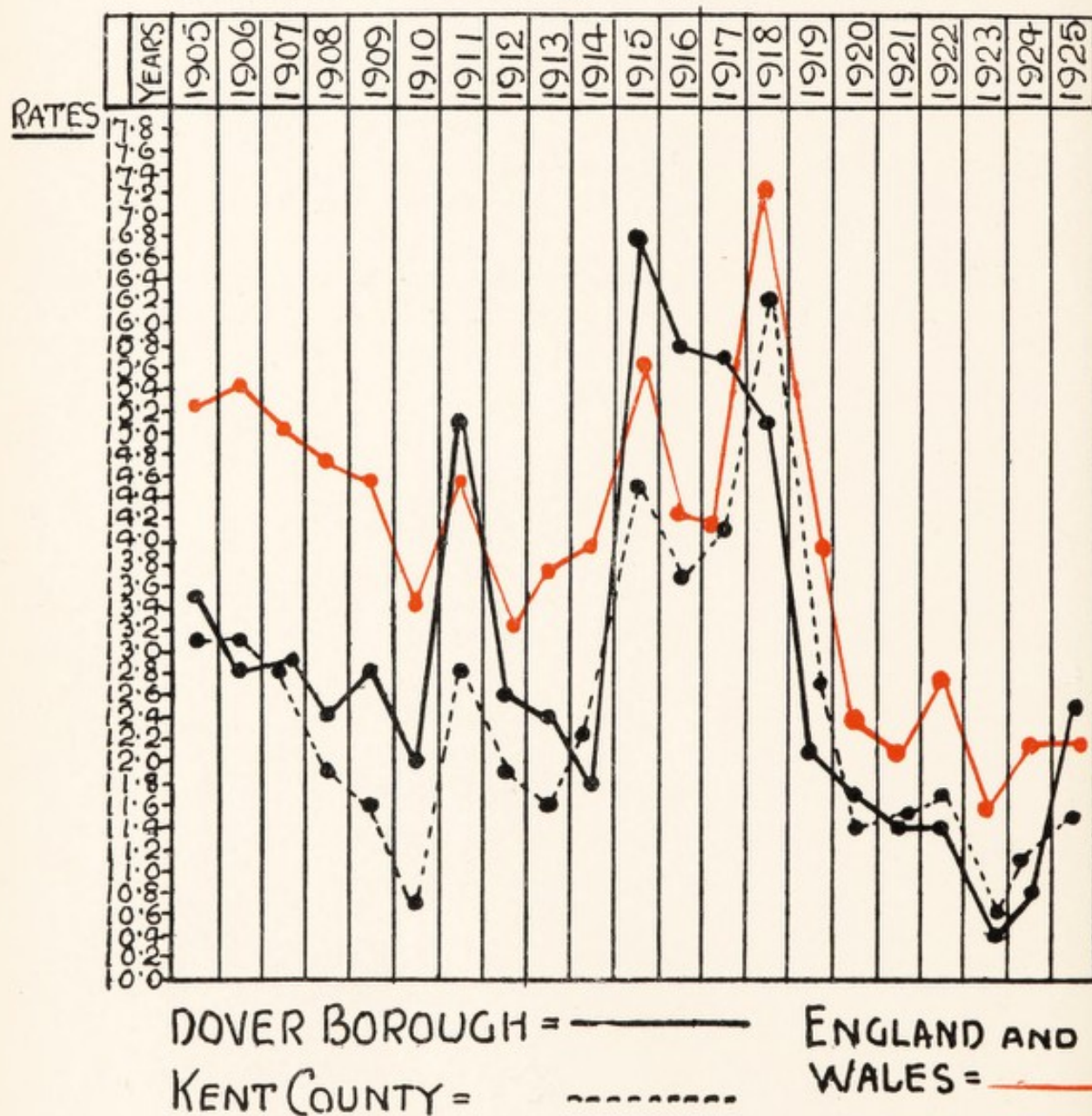
OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES.

Class No.	Occupation.	No. of Women.	Per cent. of females at 12 years and over.	
			Dover.	Kent County
XXVII.	Personal Service (including Institutions, Hotels, etc.)	1,972	12.13	4.9
XXIII.	Commercial, etc. (exclud- ing Clerks)	639	3.93	1.11
XXV.	Professional Occupations (excluding Clerks) ..	405	2.49	0.99
XIII.	Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress ..	278	1.71	0.61
XXVIII.	Clerks, etc. (not Civil Ser- vice or Local Authority)	254	1.56	0.89
XVI.	Makers of and workers in Paper	174	1.07	0.21
XXXI.	Other and Undefined Workers	68	0.42	0.08
XXIV.	Public Administration and Defence	56	0.34	0.18
XXII.	Transport	47	0.29	0.11
XIV.	Makers of Food, Drink and Tobacco	45	0.28	0.10
XXVI.	Persons employed in Enter- tainments and Sports ..	35	0.21	0.09
XXIX.	Warehouse Workers, etc.	17	0.10	0.13
XII.	Textile Workers	14	0.09	0.04
XV.	Wood and Furniture Workers	14	0.09	—
II.	Agricultural Occupations	13	0.08	0.37
XXXII.	Unoccupied and Retired ..	12,208	75.08	71.5

CHART. I.

CRUDE DEATH RATE FROM ALL CAUSES

RATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION



Coal Mining The Registrar-General states :—

"The 1,904 coalminers are of interest as representing a recent development. In 1911, coalminers were so few in Kent that their number is not quoted in the Census Report. Of the total of 1,904 in 1921, 1,551 were enumerated in Dover Municipal Borough, Ramsgate, Eastry Rural District, Blean and Bridge Rural Districts, and Deal. . . .

"The greatest number returned from any one area is 479 in Dover Municipal Borough, corresponding to 3.4 % of males over 12, but in Eastry Rural District they amount to 7.4 %, and in Blean Rural District and Ramsgate to 4.0 % and 3.2 % respectively."

With the contemplated developments of the East Kent Coalfields, these figures are likely to be materially increased before the 1931 Census is taken ; and it is to be hoped that the principles laid down in the recent East Kent Regional Scheme may be carried out, so that the amenities of the Borough may not be affected adversely by developments in adjoining districts.

(c) **Vital Statistics**

(1) **Birth Rate.** From the appended table it will be noted that the rate of 18.9 is the lowest recorded for the 5 years under review and is 3.2 per 1,000 below the average for the last 10 years. The average natural increase in the population during the decennium was 409, while that in 1925 was only 297.

(2) **Death Rate.** This was 12.5 per 1,000 of the population, the highest recorded during the 5 years. It is, however, 0.1 below the average in the Borough for the past 10 years.

On Chart I. will be found the death rate for Dover, Kent County, and England and Wales for the last 21 years. It will be noted that the local rate has been below that for England and Wales during 16 years, and above that for the county during 13 years of the period. It is also to be observed from Charts II. and III. that cancer and pulmonary tuberculosis are two diseases which have contributed to the high local all-causes death rate.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH IN 1925 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population Estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			Total Deaths Registered in the Borough.	Rate per 1,000 of popu- lation.	TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE BOROUGH.			
		Uncor- rected Number.	Nett				Of Non-resi- dents regis- tered in the Borough.	Of Residents not registered in the Borough.	Under One Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 nett Births.		
1916	Total 42180 Civil 38769	1003	1018	24.1	537	13.8	7	85	78	76.6	615	15.9
1917	Total 39779 Civil 35685	853	868	21.8	548	15.3	11	25	92	106.0	562	15.7
1918	Total 38706 Civil 34545	752	793	20.5	514	14.9	29	38	43	54.2	523	15.1
1919	Total 40920 Civil 39282	879	917	22.4	467	11.9	30	41	61	66.5	478	12.2
1920	Total 41408	1105	1117	26.9	495	11.9	34	24	85	76.1	485	11.7
1921	39995	930	978	24.4	463	11.6	30	26	57	58.3	459	11.5
1922	40390	801	829	20.5	471	11.7	30	20	44	53.1	461	11.4
1923	40740	846	875	21.5	423	10.4	23	23	44	50.3	423	10.4
1924	Total 43160 Civil 40460	816	848	19.6	440	10.9	29	26	36	42.1	437	10.8
1925	Total 42490 Civil 40460	777	805	18.9	523	12.9	43	28	49	60.9	508	12.5*
Aver- age	Total 40976 Civil 39173	—	904	22.1	488	12.4	26	33	59	65.1	495	12.6

* Standardized death rate = 11.09.

(3) Causes of Death

Diseases of the circulatory system caused most deaths (96), cancer next (82), respiratory diseases (80), pulmonary tuberculosis (37). Of the 96 deaths from heart and arterial diseases some 46 or 47 % were in persons aged 75 years or more.

Causes of Death during the year, and previous years (Civilians only) :—

	Year 1925.			Years				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920
All Causes ..	261	247	508	437	423	461	459	485
1 Enteric Fever ..	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
2 Small Pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
3 Measles ..	6	1	7	—	3	5	1	6
4 Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
5 Whooping Cough ..	5	5	10	—	2	6	—	2
6 Diphtheria ..	—	1	1	—	—	8	6	13
7 Influenza ..	2	7	9	23	5	25	7	3
8 Encephalitis lethargica ..	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
9 Meningococcal Meningitis ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
10 Pulmonary tuberculosis ..	22	15	37	32	27	30	32	47
11 Other tuberculous diseases ..	2	2	4	10	6	9	5	17
12 Cancer, malignant disease ..	41	41	82	53	66	53	54	47
13 Rheumatic Fever ..	—	—	—	4	4	1	1	2
14 Diabetes ..	1	—	1	2	1	—	6	2
15 Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc. ..	16	21	37	28	38	46	47	35
16 Heart disease ..	37	40	77	44	47	38	45	42
17 Arterio sclerosis ..	10	9	19	16	17	13	12	5
18 Bronchitis ..	25	19	44	35	35	47	29	34
19 Pneumonia (all forms) ..	21	8	29	30	25	30	26	28
20 Other respiratory diseases ..	2	5	7	6	2	3	1	6
21 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ..	2	2	4	2	2	—	2	5
22 Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years) ..	1	3	4	1	4	2	10	9
23 Appendicitis and typhlitis ..	—	1	1	—	2	3	—	4
24 Cirrhosis of liver ..	2	—	2	—	2	1	3	6

	Year 1925.			Years				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920
25 Acute and chronic nephritis ..	2	2	4	8	10	6	6	8
26 Puerperal sepsis ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
27 Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition ..	—	1	1	2	3	2	3	8
28 Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	10	7	17	19	20	17	22	40
29 Suicide	2	1	3	6	4	3	6	2
30 Other deaths from violence	4	6	10	11	6	13	18	15
31 Other defined diseases	46	46	92	101	88	95	106	93
32 Causes ill-defined or unknown ..	1	1	2	1	3	2	8	5

Special causes included
above :—

Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

Total	31	18	49	36	44	44	57	85
Illegitimate ..	2	3	5	4	6	3	7	5

No. of uncertified deaths	—	—	8	4	11	16	32	29
No. of Inquests ..	—	—	27	28	14	24	26	19

Total Births	401	404	805	848	875	829	978	1117
Legitimate	385	390	775	815	842	785	932	1066
Illegitimate	16	14	30	33	33	44	46	51

(4) Mortality in Relation to Season 1925

			Total number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths under One Year.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.
January	..	..	39	11.6	1	15
February	..	..	47	13.9	2	30
March	..	..	43	12.5	5	74
April	..	..	47	13.9	4	60
May	..	..	53	15.7	8	119
June	..	..	28	8.3	4	60
July	..	..	47	13.9	6	89
August	..	..	36	10.7	6	89
September	..	..	39	11.6	4	60
October	..	..	38	11.3	3	45
November	..	..	40	11.9	2	30
December	..	..	51	15.1	4	60
Total	..	..	508	12.55	49	60.87

(5) Ward and Age Distribution of Deaths, 1925

		Wards.						Total.
Age Groups.		River.	Castle.	Barton.	St. Bartholomew's.	Town and Pier.	Hougham.	
Under 1 year	..	4	15	5	8	13	4	49
1 and under 5	..	2	1	2	4	10	5	24
5 do.	15 ..	3	1	1	1	2	2	10
15 do.	25 ..	5	1	2	5	3	1	17
25 do.	65 ..	22	37	19	19	27	27	151
65 and upwards		39	60	40	34	50	34	257
Total	..	75	115	69	71	105	73	508

From the age group distribution of the deaths one finds that during the year 50.6 % of the deaths were amongst persons of 65 years and upwards. A comparison between the percentage of total deaths in the extreme age groups reveals the fact that the expectation of life has materially increased and that a child born in 1925 had 8 times a better chance of reaching 5 years of age than was the case in 1909. No better proof could be given of the benefits following systematic maternity and child welfare work than the continued decrease in the percentage of deaths under 5 since 1920.

(6) Percentage of Total Deaths at Extreme Age Groups

		Year.	At under 5 years. %	At 65 years and upwards. %
Pre War	..	1909	23.0	34.1
	..	1910	24.5	34.2
	..	1911	27.2	32.1
	..	1912	22.3	36.2
	..	1913	22.6	36.1
	..	1914	20.2	34.8
Post War	..	1920	24.6	33.2
	..	1921	17.2	41.4
	..	1922	17.7	43.8
	..	1923	14.1	43.2
	..	1924	13.2	45.5
	..	1925	14.4	50.6
		1909	23.0	34.1
Average 1910-14	—		23.36	34.68
		1920	24.6	33.2
Average 1921-25	—		15.32	44.90

(7) Cancer.

As the death rate from this group of diseases continues to increase the local deaths have been analysed under age, sex and the localisation of the disease for the six years 1920 to 1925.

On Chart II. is plotted out the local, the county and the England and Wales rate during 21 years. The county rate is only available for comparison for 18 years of this period. It is to be noted that the local death rate exceeded that for England and Wales in 18 of these years, and that for the county of Kent in 13 of the 18 years. While the rate for England and Wales has varied from 0.88 to 1.33, that for Kent has ranged from 0.90 to 1.43, and the Dover rate from 0.74 to 2.03. When it is remembered that fluctuations in the age and sex constitution of a small population give rise to wider ranges of rates than is the case in a large population, the local death rate from this disease is not so abnormally above that for England and Wales as to suggest that some special local factor predisposes to it. In both sexes the local percentage of deaths exceeds that for England and Wales most frequently in the age groups 65-75 and 75 and upwards.

CHART II.

CANCER

CRUDE DEATH-RATE PER 1000 OF POPULATION

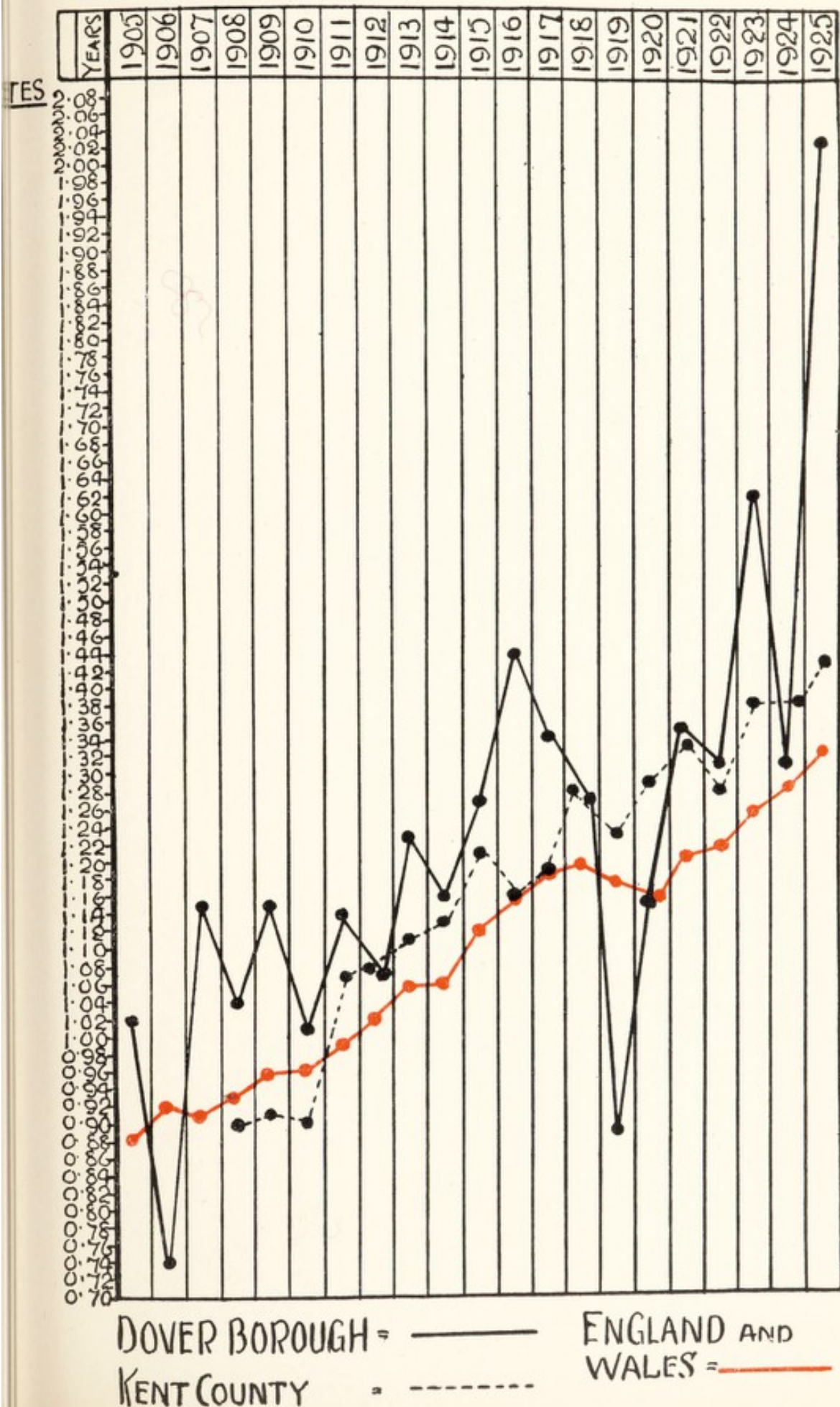


TABLE A.

CANCER DEATHS, 1920—1925.

Percentage of these in each of 7 Age-Groups, compared with percentage in same Age-Groups for England and Wales, 1920 and 1924.

Males.	DOVER BOROUGH.							England and Wales.		DOVER.		England and Wales.		DOVER.	
	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1920	1924	1920	Years below England & Wales.	Years above England & Wales.	1920	1924	Years below England & Wales.	Years above England & Wales.
Age— Years.															
0-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.12	0.1	6	0	5	0.11	0.1	6	0
5-15	—	—	—	—	1.8	1.2	0.15	0.1	4	2	5-15	0.10	0.1	6	0
15-25	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.31	0.3	5	1	15-25	0.25	0.2	5	1
25-45	—	—	1.8	1.5	3.7	3.6	3.06	2.6	4	2	25-45	5.96	5.2	5	1
45-65	14.8	25.9	30.1	19.6	11.3	15.8	22.05	21.5	4	2	45-65	25.79	24.9	4	2
65-75	8.5	16.6	15.0	9.0	11.3	18.2	13.57	14.6	3	3	65-75	14.28	14.6	3	3
75 and upwards	10.6	5.5	7.5	7.5	11.3	10.9	5.71	6.3	1	5	75 and upwards	8.47	8.8	1	5

TABLE B.

CANCER DEATHS.—LOCALISATION OF DISEASE.

Years.	Buccal Cavity.		Stomach, Liver, etc.		Peritoneum Intestines.		Female Genital Organs.		Breast.		Skin.		Other Organs.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1920	2	-	3	5	5	4	-	12	-	4	1	1	6	4	17	30
1921	2	1	14	9	6	4	-	3	-	7	1	1	3	3	26	28
1922	3	-	16	4	8	9	-	5	-	3	1	-	1	3	29	24
1923	3	-	8	15	6	2	-	14	-	9	3	-	5	1	25	41
1924	2	-	6	9	3	9	-	7	-	5	-	-	10	2	21	32
1925	3	1	16	17	9	8	-	4	-	8	4	-	9	3	41	41

Part II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

1. Staff :

(a) Public Health :

*Medical Officer of Health	.. .. .	Whole time.
*Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Medical Inspector of Aliens	.. .. .	do.
*Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer	.. .. .	do.
*Senior Sanitary Inspector	.. .. .	do.
*Sanitary Inspector (Port Food Inspection and part Town Meat Inspection)	.. .. .	do.
*Sanitary Inspector (part Town Meat Inspec- tion and Sanitary Inspection work in one District)	.. .. .	do.
*Chief Clerk	.. .. .	do.
Three members of clerical staff (one of these for School Medical Service)	.. .. .	do.

All three Sanitary Inspectors are Certificated Meat Inspectors.

(b) Maternity and Child Welfare

*One Lady Superintendent and Senior Health Visitor	.. .. .	Half M.C.W. work and half School Medical Service.
*Four Health Visitors	.. .. .	do.

All the members of the Health Visiting Staff hold the C.M.B. Certificate and are Trained Nurses. There were two changes in personnel during the year.

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

Duties :

(i) **Medical Officer of Health.** In addition to his Statutory duties, the Medical Officer of Health acts as School Medical Officer, Supervising Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, Medical Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital, Supervising Medical Officer under the Aliens Order, and Port Medical Officer of Health.

(ii) **Assistant Medical Officer of Health.** Dr. G. A. C. Gordon, in succession to Dr. H. M. C. Macaulay, carries out duties under the Aliens Order, 1920.

(iii) **Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer.** Dr. T. J. Nicholl, who also acts at the School Medical Service Treatment Clinics, and as School Oculist.

(iv) **Senior Sanitary Inspector.** In addition to his Statutory duties as Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Pryer also acts as Sampling Officer under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, Rats Officer, Sanitary Inspector for the Port, and Housing Inspector.

(v) **Sanitary Inspectors.** Mr. Whorwell, the Senior Assistant, is fully qualified, and acts as Inspector under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations at the Port. In connection with port work, he is responsible for supervising the cleansing and disinfecting of verminous persons. He also acts under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, in one Town District.

Mr. Downes is fully qualified, was appointed in June, 1925, and carries out Statutory Inspector's duties in one Town District; he also acts under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations in his District.

Work of the Sanitary Staff. Arising out of the difficulties reported in 1924, the work of the Sanitary Inspectors was re-arranged in 1925, and a third qualified Inspector appointed. The new Inspector does his work very satisfactorily, and it is hoped that the difficulties experienced with the other members of the staff may not recur, and that the re-arrangement of work contemplated towards the end of the year will result in further efficiency.

2. Hospital Accommodation :

The Isolation Hospital, at Tower Hamlets, consists of nine separate blocks :—

Block 1	Administration and domestic staff.			
„ 2	Matron and Nurses.			
„ 3	Nurses.			
„ 4	Ward	14	beds	} 55 beds.
„ 5	„	2	„	
„ 6	„	9	„	
„ 7	„	11	„	
„ 8	„	19	„	
„ 9	Laundry and disinfecting block.			

Block 6 has been adapted as an open-air Tuberculosis Pavilion, for nine patients, and is used continuously under agreement with the Kent County Council, in connection with the County Tuberculosis Scheme. Advanced cases are admitted and treated.

Hospital Water Supply. Blocks 1, 2 and 3 are supplied from the town mains. Blocks 4 to 9 are supplied from a well in the Hospital grounds, the distributing tanks being filled night and morning by a steam pump in the disinfecting block.

Staff :

Matron.
Sister.
Eight Assistant Nurses.
Two Probationers.

Proposed Reconstruction :

It is proposed to re-construct portions of the Hospital, and towards the end of the year plans for the first section were completed of the work to be done in the financial year 1926-27. This will include the provision of

- (a) New cubicle block for 12 patients ;
- (b) New laundry, disinfection and discharge block ;
- (c) Re-arrangement of roads and drainage.

The new cubicle block will replace block 7, which is no longer fit to use, and, in view of the small daily average number of patients in non-epidemic years, will afford the necessary accommodation required during about 8 months of each year.

Patients Treated :

The following table shows a record of the patients treated in the Hospital during 1925 :—

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Summary of Patients Treated during the Year 1925.

Disease.	Category.	In Hospital. 31-12-24.	Admitted during 1925.	Total treated in 1925.	Discharged 1925.	Deaths. 1925.	Remaining in Hospital 31-12-25.	Case Mortality.
Scarlet Fever	Borough Rural .. Military	4 - 4	29 3 4	33	27 3 8	- - -	6 - -	- - -
Diphtheria	Borough Rural Military	- - -	14 - 2	14 - 2	10 - 2	2* - -	2 - -	} True Diph. 6.6%
Diphtheria Carriers ..	Borough Rural	- -	1 1	1 1	1 1	- -	- -	
Erysipelas	Borough	1	-	1	-	1	-	
Rheumatism	Borough (Staff) ..	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Puerperal Fever ..	Borough	-	3	3	3	-	-	-
Influenza	Borough	-	2	2	2	-	-	-

	Rural ..	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Measles	Borough Military	-	5 1	5 1	5 1	1 -	1 -	1 -	3 1	16.6 %	-
German Measles ..	Borough	-	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken Pox [†] ..	Borough	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Borough	-	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid "Carrier"	Rural ..	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scabies	Borough	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, K.C.C. Scheme ..	Borough Port .. Others	1 - -	8 1 18	9 1 18	3 1 11	3 1 6	14.2	-	-	-	-
Observation † ..	Borough Military	1 -	6 2	7 2	6 2	1 -	-	-	1 -	-	-
Totals		12	112	124	92	9	23				

† The Observation Cases treated during the year comprised:—

	Borough	Military.
1 Mother with Scarlet Fever Baby	1	1
1 " " Ophthalmia Baby	1	-
1 Baby with Puerperal Fever Mother	1	-
Tonsillitis	3	1
Laryngismus stridulus ..	1	-
Alcoholism	1	-
Total	7	2

* Death certified as "Ulcerative Stomatitis and Meningitis."

SUMMARY of Total Cases Treated during 1925.

			County.	Borough.	Rural.	Military.	Port.	Total.
Scarlet Fever	..	—	33	3	8	—	44	
Diphtheria ..	..	—	14	—	2	—	16
Diphtheria " carriers "	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	
Erysipelas ..	..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever	..	—	3	—	—	—	3	
Influenza ..	..	—	2	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia ..	..	—	1	1	—	—	2
Measles .. ..	..	—	5	—	1	—	6
German Measles	..	—	3	—	—	—	3	
Chicken-pox ..	..	—	2	—	—	—	2
Ophthalmia								
neonatorum	..	—	3	—	—	—	3	
Paratyphoid " carrier "	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Scabies .. ..	..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Rheumatism (Staff)	..	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Pulmonary Tubercu-								
losis .. ..	..	18	9	—	—	1	28
Observation ..	..	—	7	—	2	—	9
Total .. ..	..	18	86	6	13	1	124

Poulton Small-pox Hospital :

It was not necessary to open this Hospital during the year.

3. SUMMARY OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR DISTRICT.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) **General.** There is no provision by the Local Authority for general nursing in the home. Parochial nurses, supported by voluntary funds, are available in some of the parishes.

There is a Town Nurses' Association, supported by voluntary contributions, from which nurses are sent to aid poor persons on payment of 1d. per week by the assisted persons.

Under the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme there is a voluntary fund for the provision of " home helps " to expectant and nursing mothers in case of need.

(b) **For Infectious Diseases.** There is no provision for nursing assistance in the home in cases of infectious diseases. All cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases—measles, etc.—are visited by the Health Visiting Staff, who render all assistance and

advice possible. In cases of necessity, patients suffering from Measles, Pneumonia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Infantile Diarrhoea or Puerperal Fever are treated at the Isolation Hospital.

All cases of notifiable infectious diseases are, unless in exceptional circumstances, accommodated in the Isolation Hospital.

Midwives. There is no employment of, or subsidy to, practising midwives, by the Local Authority.

There are eight midwives practising in the Borough.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre :

One, at Brook House, Dover, provided by the Local Authority.

Pre-natal and Infant Consultations, Infant Operations, supply of fresh milk and dried milk in necessitous cases ; also supply of medicaments.

School Clinic. Treatment Clinic, provided by the Local Education Authority, at Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover :—

SECTIONS : Minor Ailments Clinic.
Ophthalmic Clinic.
Defects of Nose and Throat Clinic.
Dental Clinic (Astor Dental Clinic).

An Inspection Clinic is also held twice a week at the Infant Welfare Centre, Brook House, by arrangement with the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Tuberculosis Dispensary :

Provided by the Kent County Council and held at 9, Eastbrook Place, Dover, each Thursday from 10 to 12 (noon), and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. ; also on the first Thursday in the month from 4.30 to 6 p.m.

Venereal Diseases Clinic :

Provided by the Kent County Council, and held in the Out-patient Department of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover, as follows :—

For Men.	Mondays at 8 p.m. Thursdays at 4 p.m.
For Women.	Mondays at 8 p.m. Thursdays at 4 p.m.

Hospitals Provided or Subsidised by the Local Authority.

TUBERCULOSIS : Pavilion at Borough Isolation Hospital.

MATERNITY : Maternity Beds Scheme (see Part V. of Report).

CHILDREN : Nil.

Fever :

Provided by Local Authority, situated at Tower Hamlets, within the Borough. Accommodation for Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever. Contains 55 beds. Cases of Puerperal Fever, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Infantile Diarrhoea, Measles, Pneumonia, etc., are admitted as circumstances permit.

Small-pox :

Provided by Local Authority, situated at Poulton, near Dover, in Dover Rural District, distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dover Town Hall. Accommodation, 20 beds, with ample ground for additional accommodation if necessary.

Any Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants, and Homeless Children.

No provision by Local Authority.

(a) The Dover Preventive and Rescue Association, supported by voluntary contributions, affords shelter for suitable cases ; (b) the Dover Gordon Boys Orphanage and Home, and (c) the Dover Training Home for Orphan Girls, both supported voluntarily, accommodate homeless children.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) For Infectious Cases :

Motor Ambulance. This is kept at the Fever Hospital and used for the transport of infectious cases. This equipment, which in 1922 replaced a horse-drawn ambulance, has added materially to the efficiency of the arrangements for the transport of patients.

(b) For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases :

The Local Police and St. John Ambulance Brigade have stretchers for non-infectious and accident cases. There is also a motor ambulance, provided by public subscriptions and presented to the Dover Town Division of the Brigade in 1923.

4. Adoptive Acts, Local Orders, etc.

The adoptive Acts in force in the Borough are :—

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—the whole of Parts II. and III., Sections 52 to 67 of Part IV., the whole of Part V., and Sections 93 and 95 of Part X. of the Act.

Orders :

Offensive Trades : Order of Local Government Board, dated 17th November, 1911, under Section 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, declaring the trades of dealer in rags and bones and fish fryer in the Borough to be offensive trades.

Port Sanitary : Dover Port Order, 1922, constituting Dover a Port Sanitary Authority as from 1st October, 1922.

Bye-Laws and Regulations.

Prevention of Nuisances from Snow, Filth, etc., and Keeping of Animals	9th Nov., 1859
Removal of Refuse, and Cleansing of Privies, etc.	9th Nov., 1859
*Streets and Buildings	4th Aug., 1868
Common Lodging Houses	7th May, 1872
*New Streets and Buildings	26th May, 1877
*Alteration of Buildings	16th Aug., 1892
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	25th May, 1897
Good Rule and Government, and Preven- tion and Suppression of Nuisances	11th July 1892
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	30th May, 1899
Good Rule and Government, and Prevention and Suppression of Nuisances	29th Mar., 1904
Common Lodging Houses	31st July, 1906
Slaughterhouses	31st July, 1906
	(Revised 29th Nov., 1910)
Wholesale Fishmarket	25th June, 1907
Regulation of Offensive Trades	31st Dec., 1912
Dangerous Infectious Disorders (Ships)	24th Feb., 1914

* New Bye-Laws and Regulations relative to Streets and Buildings are under consideration, and, when confirmed, will repeal these.

5. Arrangements for Chemical and Bacteriological Work :

The bacteriological examination of swabs from Diphtheria cases and contacts is carried out as a routine practice. The

specimens are examined at the County Laboratory at Maidstone, where the examinations are carried out without fee. In times of pressure, specimens are also sent to the Clinical Research Association Laboratory, London.

Total pathological specimens examined at County Laboratory during the year	631
Total pathological specimens examined at the Clinical Research Association Laboratory ..	—
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	631
	<hr/>

Results.

	No. Submitted.	No. giving Positive Results.	No. giving Negative Results.
Diphtheria—			
Cases	136	23	113
Contacts	200	2	198
Enteric Fever	10	3	7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	215	83	132
Ringworm of Scalp	55	30	25
Other Specimens	15	6	9
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	631	147	484
			<hr/>

In addition, 11 specimens of Fresh Milk, and 16 samples of Pasteurised Milk were forwarded to the County Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

6. Sera and Vaccines :

Diphtheria anti-toxin is available for use by medical practitioners when required, and is also used extensively at the Isolation Hospital.

Anti-Influenzal Vaccine is also available for use by medical practitioners ; while other special sera or vaccines are obtained and utilised as occasion arises.

Part III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(a) SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor for useful data *re* water, sewers and scavenging.

Water Supply.

The Borough is provided with a pure and constant supply of water from the Council's own works. The Statutory area of supply consists of the Borough of Dover as existing prior to 9th November, 1903. The water is derived from the chalk in the Dover watershed, the main feeders of which are the catchment areas of the Dour, Alkham and Lydden Valleys. The water is drawn from a well at Connaught Road, 200 feet deep, with 2,597 feet of adits, from which at present an average of 468,955,000 gallons per annum are supplied.

The pumping station at Connaught Road is equipped with three engines, which have a total delivery of 3,696,000 gallons per diem. The water is collected in two reservoirs; the capacity of each one is:—

High reservoir	..	..	500,000 gallons (covered)
Low reservoir	..	..	1,000,000 „ „

Samples of the water are analysed regularly by the Public Analyst, with results that prove the water to be of excellent quality.

In addition, an area of 324.764 acres in the Borough is supplied by the East Kent Company's mains.

Since 1920, extensions of the Corporation's mains have been made, by the laying of a 4-inch high service main from Harold Passage to the Ropewalk Housing Site at Old Folkestone Road, and the construction of a main to the Astor Avenue Housing Site. The necessary distributing services have been installed at each of these Sites.

In one ward there are about 9 houses supplied with water from a private well, and, as the water has been found to be polluted, the owners have been requested to provide a pure supply from the town mains.

Rivers and Streams.

The River Dour flows through the town and reaches the sea through the Docks. Flour and Paper Mills are situated on

its course, and certain effluent from the Paper Mill is permitted to be discharged therein. The bed becomes offensive occasionally by the holding up of the water for trade purposes, and the unauthorised deposit of refuse ; careful attention is necessary to obviate nuisance. Periodic inspections are carried out, and action taken when necessary.

Drainage and Sewerage.

(a) The whole of the Borough is sewered, with the exception of very small areas on the outskirts of the town.

Separate and combined systems of sewerage are in use in about equal proportions. Where the separate system exists, the storm water is discharged into the River Dour or the sea.

Since 1920, various sewer extensions have been carried out, most notably the extension of the sewer into the outlying portion of the River Ward, thus permitting the connection of some 85 premises with the main sewer. The various constructions and extensions are summarised as follows :—

1. Sewers and surface water drains on Buckland and Ropewalk Housing Estates.
2. Sewer and surface water drains, Astor Avenue Housing Estate.
3. Extension of surface water drain, Folkestone Road.
4. Sewer and surface water drain, Brookfield Avenue and Green Lane Improvement.
5. Sewers, River District.
6. Surface water outfall to sea at the Ropewalk.

A total length of about 7,840 yards of sewers and surface water drains was involved in these works.

Work on sewers and surface water drains is still proceeding at the Astor Avenue Housing Estate.

Eighty-five premises in the River District, and one at the Danes, have been connected with the new sewers.

(b) The sewage is discharged into the sea, and is pumped to the main outfall by two electrically-driven pumps, and one oil-driven pump at the pumping station in the Pier area. The capacity of the electric pumps is 4,000 gallons and 2,000 gallons per minute, respectively, while the oil-driven pump can deal with 4,000 gallons per minute. Pumping is carried on from two hours before high tide until two hours after.

The pumping station was enlarged and the oil-driven pump installed since 1920.

Closet Accommodation.

The extension of the sewer into the River Ward enabled water closets to be substituted for pail closets in 26 instances.

The Senior Sanitary Inspector reports, from a recent survey of the District, that there are now in the Borough :—

- (a) Some 9,317 w.c.'s connected with the main sewers ;
- (b) Four dwelling-houses with w.c.'s connected to cess-pools ;
- (c) Fourteen dwelling-houses with pail closets.

The necessity for emptying of cesspools and scavenging of pail closets by the Corporation has been removed by the River sewer extension. During the ten financial years 1916–25 (inclusive) the cost to the Corporation of such conservancy work was some £4,521, an average of £452 per annum. Thus a considerable saving will be effected by the sewer extension.

In 9 of the above dwelling-houses the water supply from a local well has been polluted by inefficient methods of sewage disposal, and the owners have been requested to remedy the same. It is unfair to the occupiers of these houses that the owners have allowed the pollution to occur.

Scavenging.

The house refuse is collected three times a week by a staff under the control of the Borough Surveyor, electrically-driven vehicles, owned by the Corporation, being employed for the purpose. The collected material is conveyed to a dump outside the Borough, to the west of the centre of the town.

The streets are swept by the Council's employees, and the detritus removed by such staff. The average weekly tonnage of house refuse and street sweepings collected is :—

House refuse	180 tons.
Street sweepings	17 „

The cost of collection and disposal of house refuse is :—

Financial Year.	Total Cost.			Cost per ton.	
	£	s.	d.	Including Interest and Depreciation.	Excluding Interest and Depreciation.
1920–21 ..	5,398	14	9	12/2.5d.	10/9.6d.
1921–22 ..	4,832	14	7	10/6.5d.	9/5.7d.
1922–23 ..	4,126	0	6	11/7d.	10/3.18d.
1923–34 ..	3,660	2	5	9/2.5d.	6/9.65d.
1924–25 ..	3,326	14	0	7/10.7d.	6/0.9d.

Although the annual cost of collection and disposal has been reduced in the two latter years, the problem of disposal will become more difficult as time progresses ; and the question of installing a refuse destructor needs careful consideration.

Another point in this connection is the fact that the provision of a proper destructor would facilitate the satisfactory disposal of unsound meat and other foods condemned in the Town, which attain considerable proportions in the course of the year.

(b) **SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.**

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

Number and nature of Inspections during year :—

Nature.				Inspections and Visits.	
Dwelling-houses	4097
Slaughterhouses	1712
Bakehouses	48
Fried Fish Shops	457
Other places where food is sold or prepared					7379
Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	217
Places where animals were kept	119
Tents, Vans, Sheds	48
Common Lodging-houses	61
Marine Stores	10
Schools and Public Institutions	73
Infectious disease inquiries	145
Factories and Workshops	91
Smoke observations	22
Miscellaneous	518
Total					14997

Number of Notices served during year :—

Informal Notices	..	..	..	..	663
Statutory Notices (Housing)	..	..	..	..	10
Statutory Notices (Public Health Acts)	..	..	..	..	70
Statutory Notices (Byelaws)	..	..	..	..	2
Total					745

Result of Service of Notices :—

Notices actually served during 1925					745
Notices standing over from 1924					44
					789
Total notices complied with					695
Notices standing over at end of 1925					94

Conditions Remedied :—

	Instances.
Defective drainage repaired	255
Structural repairs executed	122
Defective sanitary fittings repaired ..	86
Dangerous structures remedied	63
Defective paving repaired	39
Premises cleansed, limewashed, etc ..	68
Offensive accumulations removed ..	55
Premises ventilated	71
Nuisances from dampness abated ..	76
Nuisances from improper keeping of animals abated	25
Overcrowding abated	4
Smoke nuisances abated.. ..	6
Miscellaneous matters dealt with ..	61
Total	931

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-Laws or Regulations :—

The premises controlled by byelaws are :—

Slaughterhouses	13
Common Lodging-houses	5
Dairies	29
Cowsheds	6
Milkshops	36
Tents and Vans	variable

Byelaws for the control of Houses let in Lodgings have been under consideration, but have not yet come into effect.

The Offensive Trades in the Borough are :—

Rag and Bone Dealers	4
Fried Fish Shops	25

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

All Stables and Piggeries were kept under observation, and action taken when required. In one instance, where an excessive number of pigs were kept under unsatisfactory conditions, statutory notices were served to reduce the number of pigs, and to execute necessary works ; and instructions given by the Authority for the institution of legal proceedings in default. These were pending at the close of the year.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops :—

These are referred to in Part V. of this report.

Common Lodging Houses :—

The 5 common lodging houses are now registered for 12 months from 1st January in each year. They are regularly inspected, and are conducted in accordance with the byelaws.

Slaughterhouses :—

These are dealt with in Part V. of this report.

Disinfection :—

The following were disinfected during the year :—

Houses (rooms)	..	..	..	..	175
Schools	..	..	..	..	13

Schools :—

The control of infectious diseases was carried out as described in the report on the School Medical Service presented to the Council. Several school premises were cleansed and decorated during 1925, and the sanitary arrangements kept under supervision.

Bakehouses :—

Of the 34 workshop bakehouses in the Borough, three are underground, but conform to the requirements of the Council, and are so certified. In addition there are 11 "factory" bakehouses in the town.

Factories and Workshops :

The annual statistical return to the Secretary of State gives a summary of the work carried out during the year :—

1 Inspection :—

Premises.	Number of Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	12	2	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	66	14	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	13	2	—
Total	91	18	—

2 Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces :—

Particulars.	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	..	13	13	—	—
Want of ventilation	..	1	—	—	—
Other nuisances	..	5	5	—	—
Sanitary {insufficient	..	1	1	—	—
Accom- {unsuitable or					
modation {defective	..	2	2	—	—
<hr/>					
Total	..	22	21	—	—

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

3 Outwork in unwholesome Premises (Section 108) :—

Nil.

4 Registered Workshops :—

Workshops on register (s. 131) at end of year.	Number.			
Workshop bakehouses	34
Other workshops	302
Total	336

5 Outworkers' Lists :—

Twenty-five lists of Outworkers were received, 12 being furnished twice in the year, and one single list being received. The lists referred to 22 Outworkers.

(c) RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The following were caught in the Town area on birdlime or in traps during the year :—

Black rat .. ..	..	..	..	1
Brown rats .. ..	..	..	..	2926
Mice .. ..	..	..	..	1395

The sewers were regularly treated with arsenical compounds, and the Clayton fumigating machine used where practicable, both apparently with good effect, although the number of rats destroyed by these methods cannot be ascertained.

Circulars were issued, calling the attention of the public to their duties under the Act, and every assistance was rendered to them in this respect. Barium biscuits and birdlime to the value of £1 14s. 6d. were purchased by the public during 1925.

Destruction of rats in the Port Area is referred to in Part VIII. of this report.

Part IV.

HOUSING.

(i.) **General Housing Conditions :** During the war a great number of the larger houses were used for Service purposes, and these premises have only in a very few instances reverted to their original occupation by single families. The change in the character of occupation standard is shown by the following statement :—

Private Families occupying the following number of Rooms.

		1	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10 and over.	
Percentage of families living in various units of occupation :—										
Census of—										
1911	2.5	4.4	5.7	17.2	31.5	25.6	8.0	5.1
1921	2.2	5.3	7.8	17.9	31.3	25.1	7.2	3.2

A considerable proportion of the larger houses are now let by the owners in flats or tenements ; and difficulty has been experienced in a good many cases in securing adequate sanitary provision for the individual tenants. Bye-laws relating to Houses let in Lodgings have been under consideration by the Public Health Committee for some time, but have not taken definite form up to the present. Although these would be useful, it is doubtful if the application of such bye-laws would extend sufficiently to be of much material assistance in regard to " flat " dwellings.

Much consideration has been given by the Housing Committee to the question of providing houses to relieve the shortage in the Borough of the smaller type of dwellings, and the following is a statement of housing provision by Municipal effort from 1920 to 1925 (inclusive) :—

NEW HOUSES :—

(a)—MUNICIPAL HOUSING SCHEMES.

SITE.	Nature of Scheme.	Number of Houses provided for.	General Type of Houses in Total Schemes.		Number completed for Occupation at 31/12/25	COMPLETED HOUSES—ACCOMMODATION.							
			Non-Parlour.	Parlour.		Number of these Houses each containing rooms as in cols. 8-14.	Parlour.	Living-room.	Com- bined Kitchen- living- room.	Kitchen and Scullery com- bined.	Scullery.	Bath- room.	Number of Bed- rooms.
Cols. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Buckland Valley ..	1919 Act	100	4	96	100	{ 14 82 4	1 1 —	— — —	1 1 1	— — —	1 1 1	1 1 1	4 3 3
Mayfield Avenue ..	do.	12	12	—	12	12	—	—	1	—	1	1	3
Ropewalk ..	do.	70	39	31	70	{ 31 34 5	1 — —	— — 1	1 1 —	— — 1	1 1 —	1 1 1	3 3 3
Ropewalk ..	1923 Act	23	23	—	23	{ 1 22	— —	1 —	— 1	1 —	— 1	1 1	3 3
Astor Avenue ..	1924 Act	92	56	36	26*	{ 20 6	1 —	— 1	1 —	— 1	1 —	1 1	3 3
Dodd's Lane ..	do.	15	15	—	15*	15	—	—	1	—	1	1	3
Edred Road ..	do.	16	16	—	12*	12	—	—	1	—	1	1	2

328 165 163 258 258 of which 14 are 6-roomed habitations.
 145 " 5-roomed " "
 87 " 4-roomed " "
 12 " 3-roomed " "

* During 1925.

(b) Number of new houses erected in the Borough by private enterprise :—

Year	1921	..	..	..	..	2
	1922	..	..	..	..	5
	1923	..	..	..	..	4
	1924	..	..	..	..	4
	1925	..	..	..	..	8
						—
						23
						—

In old houses one frequently finds defects in the cross-ventilation of living-rooms and bedrooms, and this should be obviated in all new houses. It is false economy in new houses to depart from the standard of fitness laid down by the Minister of Health in his Manual on Unfit Houses in 1919. A window, and another inlet or outlet for air, so placed as to ensure cross-ventilation, are essential in all such rooms.

(ii.) **Overcrowding :** Every effort is made to relieve cases which come under observation, and the Housing Committee give preference to applicants for Municipal houses who have young families, owing to the difficulty experienced by parents with children in securing dwelling accommodation otherwise in the Borough. The cases dealt with were chiefly those where the overcrowding resulted from more than one family occupying a small house.

(iii.) **Fitness of Houses :**

(1) (a) Apart from old houses in sections of the Town and Pier and Castle Wards which were classified in "pink" areas in the Housing Survey of 1919, the general standard of housing is modern and of good type.

(b) The defects which exist in unfit houses are either the result of defective maintenance by the owner, or faulty structure in the old type of building. In the latter case, reconstruction of the building is the only satisfactory remedy.

(c) When, owing to economic conditions, tenants are far in arrear with rent, it is difficult for property owners to keep such dwellings well repaired, and in many cases it is only done after statutory notices are served.

Examples are also found of the tenants who not only fail to pay their rent, but also do wilful damage to the property.

The chief housing need in the Borough is the provision of more small houses, let at a rental which economic conditions will permit tenants to pay. Given such houses, all tenants should co-operate with the owners in keeping the houses in a clean and habitable condition. The most modern type of artizan dwelling-house can only continue to be a fit house to occupy by the combined actions of both owner and occupier.

Statistics for the Year.

I. Unfit Dwelling Houses :

	Brought forward from 1924.	Originating in 1925.	Standing over at end of 1925.
Inspection :			
(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	—	121	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	—	106	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation (including " Insanitary Areas ")	77	5	74
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	—	70	—
(5) Houses where no action was necessary	—	31	—

2. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notice :

	Brought forward from 1924.	Originating in 1925.	Standing over at end of 1925.
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	11	36	—

3. Action under Statutory Powers :

	Brought forward from 1924.	Originating in 1925.	Standing over at end of 1925.
A.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..	13	10	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners	13	7	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—	—	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	—	—	—

	Brought forward from 1924.	Originat- ing in 1925.	Standing over at end of 1925.
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	—	15	7
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— ..			
(a) By Owners	—	8	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—	—	—

C.—Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	—	5	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	9	5	10
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	—	—	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	5	—	1
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—	4	—
(6) Number demolished without Demolition Orders	—	4	—
(7) Dwelling-houses represented for reconstruction schemes under Part II. of the Housing Act, 1925 ..	73*	—	68

(* 5 houses demolished during 1925 = 1 under Demolition Order and 4 without.)

Condensed Analysis of the Year's Work.

Inspections :

Unfit houses not remedied in 1924 (less Closing Orders)	94
Unfit houses dealt with under s. 11, 1925 Act	14
Unfit houses inspected and dealt with under s. 3, 1925 Act	23
Houses inspected and dealt with by informal notice ..	47
Houses inspected and records under consideration in various " insanitary areas "	—
Houses inspected and found fit in 1925	31
Total number of houses dealt with	209

Action :

Houses demolished under Demolition Orders (+ 4 without)	8
Houses remedied after Closing Orders	—
Preliminary notices complied with	47
Statutory notices complied with (S. 3)	20
No action required	31
Scheduled in " insanitary areas "	68
Standing over at end of 1925	35
Total number of houses dealt with	209

(3) No particular difficulty was experienced in securing remedy of defects under the Public Health Acts or section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925. The policy is to deal with individual houses needing attention as they come under observation during routine inspection, and to adopt the appropriate action—by " representation " or notice—which ever is the more likely to secure the desired result.

(iv) Unhealthy Areas :

Since 1922, one has formally represented certain areas under Section 39 of the Housing Act, 1890, as areas for which reconstruction schemes are necessary :—

Year.	Premises represented.	No. of Premises.
1922	1 to 8, Finnis Court	8
1923	2 and 3, Finnis Hill	2
"	13, Finnis Court	1
"	5, 6 and 7, Adrian Row	3
"	19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 29A, 30, 31, 32, 34 and 35, Adrian Street	14
"	Adrian Cottage	1
"	1, 2 and 3, Albany Cottages	3
1924	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Mount Pleasant	8
"	Half-moon Cottage	1
"	Half-moon Inn	1
"	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Blucher Row	6
"	7, 9, 11, 13 and 15, Bowling Green Lane	5
"	Mount Pleasant Cottage	1
"	1, 2 and 3, Pierce's Court, Last Lane	3
"	3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11, Seven Star Street	8
"	2, 3 and 4, Middle Row	3
	Total	68

These were the exact dwellings specifically scheduled. The dwellings were visited by a Sub-Committee of the Council, and resolved into four distinct areas, certain additional dwelling-houses and premises being added with a view to making each area complete for reconstruction purposes.

The following statement shows the extent of the four areas :—

Area No.	Locality.	No. of Dwelling-houses Scheduled by M.O.H.	Added premises : Dwellings.	Others (or Sites).
1	Finnis' Hill Area	11	1	2
2	{ Adrian Street, etc., and Albany Cottages	21	1	—
2A	{ Pierce's Court Mount Pleasant	3	—	—
3	{ Blucher Row Bowling Green Lane, etc. }	22	—	—
4	Seven Star Street and Middle Row	11	3	4
	Totals	68	5	6

As it is now more than three years since the houses in Area 1 were represented, some of them have so deteriorated that they have been demolished, while adjoining property has become insanitary, and a re-survey of the area has become necessary before the presentation of an improvement scheme to the Ministry of Health is possible.

(v) **Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Act, 1920.**

Six applications for certificates were received and the houses were all inspected and reported on to the Public Health Committee, a certificate being granted in each case.

As a result of the action taken, 15 houses (of which 11 were standing over from 1924) were made reasonably fit for habitation, and two cases were standing over at the end of the year.

Owing to the enforcement of the Act not being in the hands of the Sanitary Authority, instructions were issued that, where sanitary defects were found, concurrent action should be taken under the Public Health or Housing Acts. This has been done in all cases with good results.

Part V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS.

(A) Milk Supply :

(i) Samples of milk are examined bacteriologically from time to time, and tested for the presence of tubercle bacilli; and also in regard to general bacterial content. In no instance was the tubercle bacilli detected in specimens.

Eleven specimens were examined, with the following results :

Sample No.		Total Bacterial count per cc.	B. Coli present in		
			1/100 cc.	1/10 cc.	1 cc.
I	..	149,000	—	Yes	Yes
2	..	15,400	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	..	64,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	..	350,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	..	37,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	..	46,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	..	224,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	..	3,683,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	..	1,143,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	..	1,270,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
11	..	1,587,000	Yes	Yes	Yes

All these milks were produced outside the Borough, and in each instance the farmer was informed of the results and requested to take steps to send cleaner milk into the Town. The Medical Officer of Health for the Rural District concerned was also communicated with as to the results, so that appropriate local action could be adopted.

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

Under these Regulations, one firm in the Borough is licensed to use the designation "Pasteurised" milk in connection with the sale of milk treated at their local depôt.

One retailer is licensed to purvey "Grade A (tuberculin tested) milk," and another retailer is licensed to purvey "Certified Milk" in the Borough. "Grade A" tuberculin tested milk is supplied to the Borough Isolation Hospital by the first-mentioned retailer.

The type of apparatus licensed for the pasteurisation of milk in the Borough is of the "retarder" pattern.

(iii) In no instance was it necessary to refuse or revoke registration of any retailer or licences for graded milk.

(iv) Bacteriological examinations of pasteurised milk carried out during the 12 months gave these results :—

Sample No.		Total Bacterial Count per cc.	B. Coli present in		
			1/100 cc.	1/10 cc.	1 cc.
1	..	148,000	Yes	—	—
2	..	240,000	Yes	—	—
3	..	48,000	—	Yes	—
4	..	37,000	—	—	—
5	..	150,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	..	114,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	..	35,000	—	Yes	Yes
8	..	30,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	..	82,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	..	13,900	—	—	—
11	..	5,300	—	Yes	Yes
12	..	7,500	—	Yes	Yes
13	..	15,100	—	Yes	Yes
14	..	75,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	..	2,020	—	—	—

Sixteen samples in all were examined, but one was accidentally contaminated, and the results were, consequently, not comparable.

(v) **Supply :** At the end of the year there were :—

44 cows in milk
15 cows and heifers
27 other cattle

kept in the Borough. The remainder of the milk distributed is derived either from farms in the neighbouring Rural Districts, or is rail-borne milk from long distances. This milk is frequently sampled on arrival, and the general conditions under which all milk is stored and purveyed are investigated.

Seventy-one premises are registered under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885, and Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922 :—

Cowsheds = 6
Dairies = 29
Milkshops = 36

In addition 12 persons whose premises are outside the Borough are registered as retail purveyors in the Town.

(B) **MEAT :**

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

(a) Prior to these Regulations coming into force on the 1st April, 1925, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee called a conference with local butchers to consider the Regulations in detail. This action was appreciated by the trade and gave one an opportunity of explaining the scope of the new work and preventing difficulty.

(b) Many of the Slaughterhouses in the Borough are of old construction, and continuous action was necessary to secure

that they should conform reasonably to the requirements of the Regulations. The improvement of lairage accommodation, and its severance from the slaughter-room proper, proved the greatest difficulty, but all the slaughterhouses now conform to the Regulations in this respect.

(c) The Inspection Staff was augmented by the appointment of Mr. Downes (who holds the qualifying certificate in regard to meat and food inspection) as from 8th June. He and Mr. Whorwell (who is similarly qualified) carry out all the inspections under the Regulations in the Borough, each taking one district.

(d) Slaughterhouse visits for meat inspection purposes to the number of 1,391 were carried out during the year. Under the Regulations the animals inspected were :—

Cattle	..	..	..	..	537
Pigs	..	..	..	..	2,328
Sheep	..	..	..	..	1,153

The following is a summary of the unsound meat condemned and destroyed under the Regulations from 1st April to 31st December, 1925 :—

		Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Tuberculosis :									
Cattle :	Carcases (8)	}	3	10	3	23			
	Quarters (11)								
	Offal ..	..	—	5	—	23			
<hr/>									
Pigs :	Carcases (6)	..	—	8	—	14			
	Offal ..	..	—	1	—	4			
<hr/>						4	5	1	8

Parasitic Diseases :

Cattle :	Offal	..	..	1	1	13			
Sheep :	Offal	..	..	—	—	25			
Pigs :	Offal	..	..	—	2	13			
<hr/>						—	2	—	23

Other Diseases :

Cattle :	Offal	..	..	3	0	5			
Sheep :	Offal	..	..	—	1	10			
Pigs :	Offal	..	..	—	3	2			
<hr/>						—	4	—	17
Total		..	..	..	..	4	11	2	20

(e) By arrangement with the Folkestone Corporation, condemned meat is burnt at the refuse destructor there, at a charge to the Department of 1/- for each cwt. or part thereof. Transport to the destructor is effected by the use of a Ford lorry from the Borough Surveyor's Department.

(f) Cleanliness in the exposure and handling of meat at stalls, shops and stores is supervised by the Inspectors. In general a fair standard of protection is observed, by protection of food-stuffs by muslin or by closure of glass windows at shops; and the use of washable overalls, etc., in the transport of meat.

(ii) **Slaughter-houses :**

There is no public slaughter-house provided in the Borough at present.

The private premises on the register are :—

			In 1920.	In January, 1925.	In December, 1925.
Registered	..	..	6	5	5
Licensed ..	..	..	9	8	8
			—	—	—
Total	..	..	15	13	13
			—	—	—

These are kept under constant supervision.

(iii) From 1st January to 31st March, prior to the Public Health (Meat) Regulations coming into operation, the following unsound meat was condemned and destroyed :—

				Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
7 carcasses of beef	..	..	..	2	2	3	—
1 quarter of Beef	..	..	..	—	1	2	—
Offal	..	..	..	—	—	2	4
Beef (portions)	..	..	..	—	2	—	4
				—	—	—	—
Total	..	..	..	2	6	3	8
				—	—	—	—

Of this, 7 carcasses and 1 quarter of beef, and most of the offal, were affected with tuberculosis, and the remainder of the offal with parasitic diseases. The other portions of beef were decomposed.

(C) **OTHER FOODS :**

The following were condemned in consequence of decomposition :—

					Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Fish	..	..	..	..	—	9	—	3
Fruit	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	2
Potatoes	..	..	..	..	6	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—
Total	..	..	..	..	6	9	3	5
					—	—	—	—

(D) **LEGAL PROCEEDINGS :**

One butcher in the Town was prosecuted under Sections 117 and 118 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for having and concealing diseased portions of a carcass of beef in his slaughter-house. The butcher escaped penalty on both counts, but his slaughterman was fined £2 10s. under Section 118 for concealing the meat and thereby impeding the Sanitary Inspector in the course of his duty.

A fortnight after these proceedings, the same butcher was

summoned under Part I., Articles 8 and 10, of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, for (a) killing an animal before giving notice of slaughter, and (b) removing part of carcase from the slaughter-house before inspection. A penalty of £10 on each count was inflicted.

(E) (I) **SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS :**

(i) **Samples taken and submitted to Public Analyst :**

Milk	..	..	42	Cider	..	..	4
Flour	..	..	15	Oil (salad)	..	..	4
Wine	..	..	8	Ice cream	..	..	4
Sausages	..	..	8	Apples	..	..	4
Jam	..	..	5	Meat	..	..	1
Butter	..	..	4				—
Margarine	..	..	4				107
Cheese	..	..	4				—

Samples taken informally :—

Wine	..	..	8	Cider	..	..	4
Flour	..	..	7	Oil (salad)	..	..	4
Sausages	..	..	7	Ice cream	..	..	4
Jam	..	..	5	Apples	..	..	4
Cheese	..	..	4				—
Margarine	..	..	4				51

Purchased by agents	..	..	..	..	..	41
Milk taken in course of delivery at place of delivery	..	..	..	..	..	18
Milk taken from the cow	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sample of meat submitted by purchaser	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of agents employed	..	..	..	..	..	6

(ii) **Adulterated Samples :**

No. of Samples.	Deficient in fat.	Extraneous Water.	Preservatives.	Other Deleterious Substances.
Milk (5)	.. 11%, 4% and 12%	3% and 6%	—	—
Sausages (2)	.. —	—	82.6 and 84 grains per pound of Boric Acid.	—
Apples (3)	.. —	—	—	1/60th, 1/40th and 1/25th grain per pound of Arsenic.

(iii) **Action Taken :**

(a) Samples of milk reported as containing 3 % and 6 % extraneous water. These were followed up by further samples,

and explanations asked of the vendors, who were cautioned by order of the Public Health Committee.

(b) Samples of milk reported as being 12 %, 11 % and 4 % deficient in fat. These were also followed up by further samples, explanations asked of the vendors, and cautionary letters issued by order of the Committee.

(c) The sample of sausage containing 82.6 grains of Boric Acid per pound was informally taken, and was followed up by the sample taken from the source of supply, which was certified as containing 84 grains per pound of Boric Acid. Proceedings were taken against the maker, and a fine of 10/- inflicted

(d) The samples of apples certified as containing arsenic were followed up by further samples from the same consignments after they had been washed, the stocks being withheld from sale in the meantime. In the samples washed in plain water, the amount of arsenic was very considerably reduced, while in those washed in soda and water the metallic impurity was almost entirely removed.

(iv) Milk Samples :

The percentage of fat and non-fatty solids in the samples reported as genuine averaged 3.64 and 8.78 respectively, as compared with 3.76 and 8.94 in 1924.

(v) The following is a resume of the results of analyses in previous years :—

Milk Samples :

		Percentage of Samples.					
Year.	No. of Samples.		Deficient in Fat.	Containing extraneous water.	Containing Preservative.	Containing other deleterious substances.	Total percentage of adulterated samples.
1920	44	..	(6) 13.6	—	—	—	(6) 13.6
1921	49	..	(2) 4.1	(2) 4.1	(1) 2.0	—	(5) 10.2
1922	39	..	(2) 5.1	(2) 5.1	—	—	(4) 10.2
1923	53	..	(1) 1.9	(3) 5.6	—	(2) 3.8	(6) 11.3
1924	46	..	(5) 10.8	—	—	(1) 2.2	(6) 13.0
1925	42	..	(3) 7.1	(2) 4.8	—	—	(5) 11.9

All Other Samples :

Year.	No. of Samples.	Per cent. containing Preservative.		Per cent. with other deleterious substances.	Total per cent. of adulterated samples.
1920	59	..	..	(2) 3.4	(2) 3.4
1921	54	..	..	(2) 3.7	(2) 3.7
1922	69	..	.. (2) 2.9	(2) 2.9	(4) 5.8
1923	60	..	..	(9) 15.0	(9) 15.0
1924	62	..	.. (4) 6.4	—	(4) 6.4
1925	65	..	.. (2) 3.1	(3) 4.6	(5) 7.7

NOTE.—The figures in brackets are the actual numbers of adulterated samples.

(E) (2) **PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 :**

Under these Regulations, which were put in operation on the 1st November, 1923, eight samples were taken.

The tins in each case were labelled in accordance with the Regulations, and the second schedule, specifying the percentage of milk fat and milk solids including fat, was complied with.

All the samples were tested to verify the statements on the labels as to the equivalent of milk or skimmed milk, as required under the first schedule, and all were reported by the Public Analyst to comply practically with the requirements of the Regulations, the deficiency in any case being within the limits of experimental error. The particulars as to the amount declared and amount certified were :—

Sample No.	Amount stated on label.			Amount certified.
40	0.75 pints	0.77 pints
41	0.75 "	0.73 "
42	1.62 "	1.91 "
43	1.75 "	2.11 "
44	1.62 "	1.68 "
45	1.75 "	1.89 "
46	1.75 "	1.83 "
47	0.75 "	0.75 "

(3) **PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 :**

Under these Regulations, which were put in operation on the 1st May, 1924, four samples were taken, as follows :—

Sample No. 30—sold as Milk Powder.
 No. 31— " Dried Milk.
 No. 32— " Dried Milk and Virol.
 No. 33— " Malted Milk.

No.'s 30, 31 and 32 were sold in tins, and No. 33 in a sealed bottle. All were submitted to the Public Analyst in the original containers. No.'s 32 and 33 were reported by the Analyst as not coming definitely within the scope of the Regulations, and no statement as to the equivalent quantity of milk was made in the case of No. 33.

The equivalent quantities of milk stated and certified in the first three samples were :—

Sample No.	Stated to contain.		Certified to contain.
No. 30	..	5 ³ / ₈ pints	6.25 pints
" 31	..	2 pints	2.10 pints
" 32	..	1 ¹ / ₄ pint	1.30 pint

(F) **PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 and 1917 :**

I. **Milk, and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream :**

	(1) Number of samples examined for the presence of a Preservative.	(2) Number of samples in which Preservative was reported to be present, and the amount of the Preservative found in each case (percentage).
Milk	nil	nil
Cream	2	nil

Nature of Preservative in each case in column (2), and action taken under the Regulations in regard to it :

None detected.

2. **Cream sold as Preserved Cream :**

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the labels as to preservatives were correct :

(i)	Correct statements made	2
(ii)	Statements incorrect	nil
	Total	2
(iii)	Percentage of preservative found in each sample : 0.28%, 0.22%.	Percentage stated on Statutory Label : " not exceeding 0.4%."

(b) *Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as " Preserved Cream " :*

(i)	Above 35 per cent.	2
(ii)	Below 35 per cent.	nil
	Total	2

(c) and (d) There were no breaches of requirements as to labelling or declaration of Preserved Cream.

3. **Thickening Substances :** There was no evidence of addition of thickening substances.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1925.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified:								Total Cases.	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths.							Total.		
	1 yr.	1-2.	2-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.	65 and over.			1 yr.	1-2.	2-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.		65 and over.	
Smallpox ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria ..	1	1	7	7	3	-	-	1	20	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Scarlet Fever ..	-	2	3	26	2	-	-	-	33	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Continued Fever ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Fever ..	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia ..	2	2	6	8	1	7	7	2	35	3	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	6†	-
Erysipelas ..	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Malaria ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lethargia	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Polio-myelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dysentery ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neonatorum ..	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis :																				
(a) Pulmonary :																				
M. ..	-	-	-	7	13	20	8	1	49	8*	-	-	-	1	3	10	4	4	22	-
F. ..	-	-	-	9	16	7	5	1	38	-	-	-	-	2	6	5	1	1	15	-
Total ..	-	-	-	16	29	27	13	2	87	8	-	-	-	3	9	15	5	5	37	-
(b) Non-Pulmonary																				
M. ..	-	1	1	5	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
F. ..	-	-	2	4	-	2	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Total ..	-	1	3	9	-	3	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-

Part VI.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases notified in each ward was :—

	River.	Barton.	St. Bartholo- mew's.	Castle.	Hougham.	Town and Pier.	Total.
1925 ..	11	1	5	2	6	8	33

The age distribution of cases and deaths was as follows :—

Age.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Case Mortality.
Under 5 years ..	5	—	—
5-15 years ..	26	—	—
15-25 „ ..	2	—	—
25-45 „ ..	—	—	—
45-65 „ ..	—	—	—
Attack rate per 1,000 of population ..			0.81
Death rate per 1,000 of population ..			nil
Attack rate per 1,000 of population in England and Wales			2.36

The incidence of the disease as compared with previous years was :—

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Attack Rate per 1,000 of Population.
1920 ..	133	nil	nil	3.21
1921 ..	141	1	0.02	3.53
1922 ..	51	nil	nil	1.26
1923 ..	33	1	0.02	0.81
1924 ..	46	nil	nil	1.14
1925 ..	33	nil	nil	0.81

Diphtheria.

The number of cases notified in each ward was :—

	River.	Barton.	St. Bartholo- mew's.	Castle.	Hougham.	Town and Pier.	Total.
1925 ..	3	2	1	5	3	6	20

The age distribution of the cases was :—

Age.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Case Mortality.
Under 5 years ..	9	1	11.1%
5-15 years ..	7	—	—
15-25 „ ..	3	—	—
25-45 „ ..	—	—	—
45-65 „ ..	—	—	—
65 and over ..	1	—	—
Attack rate per 1,000 of population ..			0.49
Death rate per 1,000 of population ..			0.02
Attack rate per 1,000 of population in Eng- land and Wales			1.23

The incidence of the disease, as compared with previous years, is shown below :—

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 of population.	Attack rate per 1,000 of population.
1920	.. 134	13	0.31	3.23
1921	.. 103	6	0.15	2.58
1922	.. 55	7	0.17	1.36
1923	.. 34	nil	nil	0.83
1924	.. 15	nil	nil	0.37
1925	.. 20	1	0.02	0.49

Enteric Fever.

Only one case (fatal) was notified :—

Barton Ward = 1. Female, æt. 75 years.

The widal reaction showed *Bacillus Typhosus* as the organism present.

For comparative purposes the incidence in previous years was :—

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 of population.	Attack rate per 1,000 of population.
1920	.. 4	nil	—	0.09
1921	.. 15	1	0.02	0.37
1922	.. 6	1	0.02	0.15
1923	.. 5	nil	nil	0.12
1924	.. 50	1	0.02	1.24
1925	.. 1	1	0.02	0.02

Attack rate, England and Wales, 1925 = 0.07.

Smallpox.

Although Smallpox was again very prevalent in certain parts of the country during 1925, no cases developed in the Borough.

The record of local incidence for the past few years is :—

Year.	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 of population.	Attack rate per 1,000 of population.
1920	.. nil	nil	nil	nil
1921	.. 1	1	0.02	0.02
1922	.. nil	nil	nil	nil
1923	.. nil	nil	nil	nil
1924	.. nil	nil	nil	nil
1925	.. nil	nil	nil	nil

Attack rate, England and Wales, 1925 = 0.14.

Measles.

Measles was widely prevalent in the Borough during the latter portion of the year, and although not formally notifiable, a large number of cases were reported to the Department by arrangement with the Head Teachers of the Elementary Schools.

The number of deaths recorded from this malady, classified under age groups, was :—

Age Groups :

Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-5 years.	5-15 years.	Total.
2	1	3	1	7

The deaths and death-rates since 1920 were :—

Year.			No. of deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 of population.
1920	..	..	6	0.14
1921	..	..	1	0.02
1922	..	..	5	0.12
1923	..	..	3	0.07
1924	..	..	nil	nil
1925	..	..	7	0.17

Death rate, England and Wales, 1925 = 0.13.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis.

Deaths in age groups :—

Under 1 year = 4.

The deaths of infants attributable to this cause in past years were :—

Year.			No. of deaths under 2 years.	Mortality per 1,000 registered Births.
1920	..	..	9	8.06
1921	..	..	10	10.13
1922	..	..	2	2.17
1923	..	..	4	4.57
1924	..	..	1	1.18
1925	..	..	4	4.97

Mortality in England and Wales (per 1,000 births) at under 2 years of age, in 1925 = 8.4.

Influenza.

Influenza was again rife in the earlier portion of the year, and caused considerable disturbance in school attendance.

The number of deaths from Influenza, all forms of Pneumonia, and all forms of Bronchitis in the past years were :—

Year.	Influenza.		Pneumonia.		Bronchitis.	
	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 population.
1920	3	0.07	28	0.67	34	0.82
1921	7	0.17	26	0.65	29	0.72
1922	25	0.62	30	0.74	47	1.16
1923	5	0.12	25	0.61	35	0.86
1924	23	0.57	30	0.74	35	0.86
1925	9	0.22	29	0.72	44	1.09

Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery, Etc.)**Regulations, 1919.**

No cases of Malaria or Dysentery were notified during 1925.

Thirty-five cases of primary Pneumonia were notified in accordance with the Regulations. Six of the notified cases had a fatal termination.

Tuberculosis.

The numbers of new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the past six years were :—

Wards :		River.	Barton.	St. Bart's.	Castle.	Hougham.	Town & Pier.	Total.
1920	Pulmonary	.. 13	8	14	12	20	20	87
	Other ..	.. 1	3	1	2	—	—	7
1921	Pulmonary	.. 5	7	10	13	14	22	71
	Other ..	.. —	1	4	3	4	4	16
1922	Pulmonary	.. 6	16	14	10	23	13	82
	Other ..	.. 4	1	4	8	2	6	25
1923	Pulmonary	.. 18	11	12	17	22	17	97
	Other ..	.. 3	—	7	2	2	6	20
1924	Pulmonary	.. 16	10	16	11	10	19	82
	Other ..	.. 6	1	6	3	3	7	26
1925	Pulmonary	.. 11	10	17	19	19	11	87
	Other ..	.. 1	5	2	2	1	6	17

The exact numbers of notified cases remaining on the register at the end of 1925 were :—

Cases on Register.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
At 31st December, 1924	.. ..	164	154	47	49
Cases notified during 1925 for first time	.. ..	49	38	8	9
Cases removed from register during year	.. ..	28	23	13	6
Number of cases remaining on Register at 31st December, 1925		185	169	42	52
		354		94	

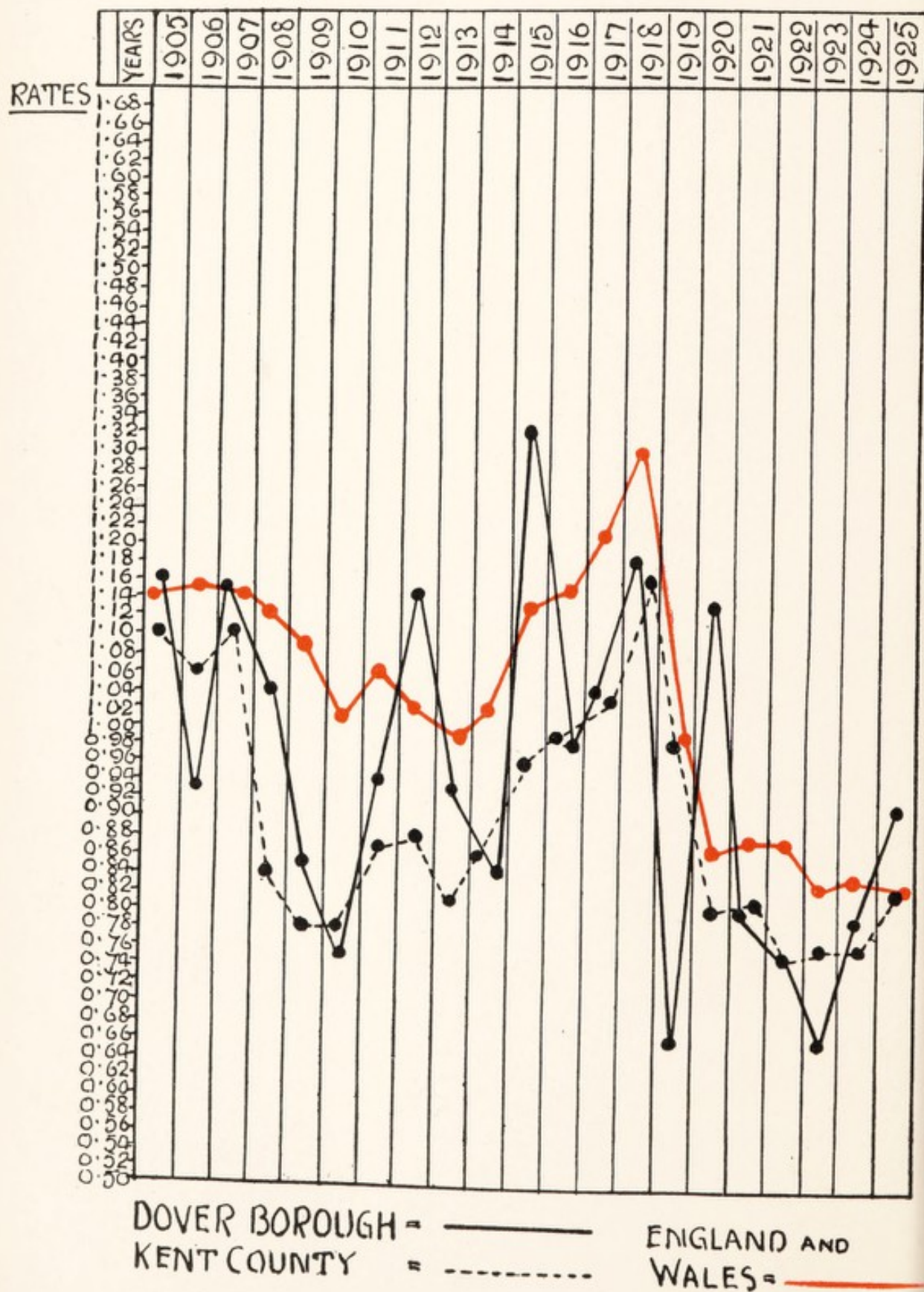
Of the cases notified during the year, 16 of pulmonary tuberculosis and one of glandular infection died before the close of the year.

New Cases and Mortality during 1925 :—

Age Periods.			New Cases.				All Deaths.			
			Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1—	..	..	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—
5—	..	..	3	1	3	3	—	—	—	—
10—	..	..	4	8	2	1	1	2	—	—
15—	..	..	6	8	—	—	1	3	—	1
20—	..	..	7	8	—	—	2	3	1	—
25—	..	..	12	6	1	1	7	4	—	—
35—	..	..	8	1	—	1	3	1	—	—
45—	..	..	8	4	—	—	4	1	—	—
55—	..	..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
65 and over	..	..	1	1	—	—	4	1	—	—
Totals	..	..	49	38	8	9	22	15	2	2

CHART III.

TUBERCULOSIS *of* RESPIRATORY SYSTEM CRUDE DEATH-RATE PER 1000 OF POPULATION



Notifications and Deaths from Tuberculosis in previous years :—

Year.	Cases notified.		Deaths.		Death-rate per 1,000 of population.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
1920 ..	87	7	47	17	1.13	0.41
1921 ..	71	16	32	5	0.80	0.12
1922 ..	82	25	30	9	0.75	0.22
1923 ..	97	20	27	6	0.66	0.15
1924 ..	82	26	32	10	0.79	0.25
1925 ..	87	17	37	4	0.91	0.09

Of the total deaths from Tuberculosis in 1925, 6 or 14 % were those of cases not notified in the Borough.

Continuous effort is made to secure a fair standard of notification of Tuberculosis in the town ; and the above percentage of non-notified cases is 24 % below that recorded in 1924.

Chart ~~IV~~^{III} indicates the local, the County and the England and Wales death-rates from pulmonary tuberculosis during the last 21 years. It will be observed that the local rate exceeded the County one in 13 of these years, and that for England and Wales during 6 years of the period. With the exception of the war period, between 1915 and 1918, all three rates are markedly lower than in 1905.

Experience shows that some cases are far advanced in the disease before medical advice is obtained, and that secondary cases arise as the result. Failure to realise the infectious nature of the disease, with resulting disinclination to have disinfection carried out, also contributed to increased infection. To increase the natural resistance of the individual to infection offers one of the best means of reducing the prevalence of the disease. To this end, the education of all children under open-air conditions, and of delicate children in an open-air school, are important factors, coupled with good, wholesome food, and sleeping in well-ventilated rooms.

Institutional Treatment of Tuberculosis :

Since the beginning of the year, an agreement has been in force between the Town Council and the Kent County Council, for the treatment of advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in Block 6 at the Borough Isolation Hospital, at a fee of £2 7s. 6d. per bed per week. Eight Borough, 18 County and (by arrangement) 1 Port case were admitted at different times during the year.

Nine beds are available in the block, and the Town Council adapted the building as an open-air pavilion for the purpose.

The Mayor and Mayoress (Mr. Councillor and Mrs. Livings) kindly equipped the block with a wireless set from their Charity Fund, and this has been a source of great pleasure and entertainment to the men under treatment.

Some details of the cases treated during the year.

Hospital Case No.	Males. Age.	Days in Hospital.	Result.	Remarks.
6	34	161	Discharged.	Much improved on discharge.
9	29	33	Died.	Advanced amyloid disease.
21	37	26	Died.	Very advanced case.
22	27	15	Discharged.	Left at own request. Very advanced, and died at home soon after.
23	15	39	Transferred.	Sent to Sanatorium.
24	17	138	Transferred.	Ditto
25	31	197	Died.	Very advanced on admission.
26	49	120	Discharged.	Much improved on discharge.
27	47	91	Discharged.	Fit for light work.
28	50	Still in hospital.		Still infectious, but lesion fibrosing.
32	9	239	Transferred.	To General Hospital, with pelvic abscess.
36	24	77	Discharged.	At own request. Very advanced.
40	17	203	Discharged.	Some improvement.
49	27	48	Discharged.	Acute hæmorrhagic case. Port case; transferred to Derbyshire.
56	52	136	Died.	Very advanced case. Complicated.
57	24	Still in hospital.		Acute extending disease.
59	50	183	Discharged.	Improved. Fit for light work.
63	28	92	Discharged.	Own request. Extending hæmorrhagic case
64	48	92	Discharged.	Own request. No improvement
72	41	Still in hospital.		Infectious and extending disease.
75	18	Still in hospital.		Much improved.
76	19	Still in hospital.		No improvement.
83	25	Still in hospital.		Advancing, complicated case.
89	19	50	Discharged.	Own request. Died at home next day.
101	51	Still in hospital.		Advanced case.
104	38	Still in hospital.		Fibrosing case.
107	31	Still in hospital.		Advanced case.

Part VII.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Infantile Mortality :

The Infantile Mortality rates in the Borough, and in other parts of the country, in 1925 and previous years were :—

	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916
England and Wales	75	75	69	77	83	80	89	97	97	91
Great Towns ..	79	80	72	82	87	85	93	106	104	99
Smaller Towns										
(Dover included)	74	71	69	75	84	80	90	94	93	90
Dover	61	42	50	53	58	76	66	54	106	76

The following tables show the Infantile Mortality rates at various ages, and the deaths from the principal diseases, expressed as ratios per 1,000 births :—

	Under 1 week.	Under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-12 months.	Total Infantile Mortality.
1920 ..	17.9	34.9	17.9	8.9	14.3	76.1
1921 ..	15.3	25.5	12.3	8.2	12.3	58.3
1922 ..	17.0	20.5	10.8	9.6	12.1	53.1
1923 ..	13.7	20.6	10.3	9.1	10.3	50.3
1924 ..	18.9	25.9	3.5	4.7	8.2	42.4
1925 ..	12.4	18.6	12.4	14.9	14.9	60.9

Deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 births from various diseases in Dover :—

	1925.		1925.
Measles	2.4	Diarrhoea	4.9
Whooping Cough ..	9.9	Congenital Defects ..	6.2
Tubercular Meningitis	1.2	Premature Birth ..	8.6
Syphilis	2.4	Atrophy, Debility,	
Meningitis	1.2	Marasmus	6.2
Convulsions	1.2	Other causes	3.7
Bronchitis and Pneu- monia	12.4		

STILL BIRTHS: Of the total number of births in 1925, 19 were still-born. Had all the births been of living children, the birth rate would have been 19.4 per 1,000.

PARTICULARS OF DEATHS OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN DURING 1925 :

Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.
11 months ..	F.	Whooping Cough.
10 days ..	F.	Premature birth.
2 days ..	M.	do.
12 hours ..	F.	Congenital defect (Spina Bifida).
3 months ..	M.	Congenital debility.

The death rate per 1,000 births of each class amongst legitimate and illegitimate children is shown below :—

	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
Infantile mortality amongst legitimate children ..	56	39	45	52	54	75	62	51
Infantile mortality amongst illegitimate children ..	166	121	182	68	152	98	122	75

Chart IV. illustrates the annual departure from the mean rate for the last 38 years. Since 1905, it has been below the average, except in 1911, when epidemic diarrhoea was very prevalent, in 1915, when a large incidence of measles caused the death of many infants, and in 1917, when the rate was the average one for the whole period.

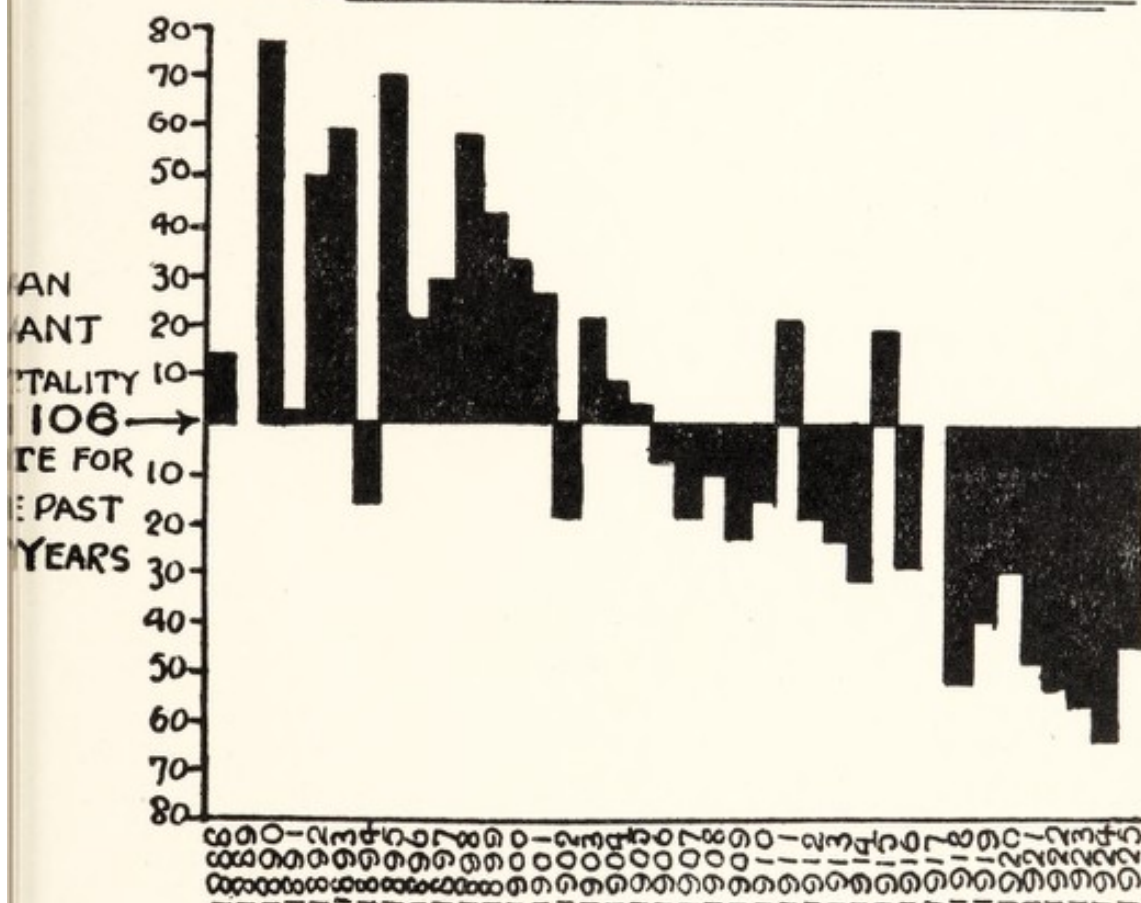
The better education of the public in all matters appertaining to child welfare, and the greater care bestowed upon babies, both before and after birth, are some of the factors which have contributed to this marked advance.

The appended table shows a detailed analysis of the causes of death in children under one year of age, with the percentage for each group of diseases, over a period of ten years :—

CHART IV.

— INFANTILE MORTALITY —

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE ANNUAL DEPARTURE
FROM THE MEAN OF THE 38 YEARS 1888-1925



Analysis of the Causes of Death amongst Babies during the last 10 years.

Deaths from	Number of Deaths in										Percentage of Deaths in									
	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	4	1	4	2	9	7	1	5	7	7	8.2	2.8	9.1	4.5	15.8	8.2	1.6	11.6	7.6	8.9
Respiratory Diseases ..	10	12	8	11	11	15	7	5	17	12	20.4	33.3	18.2	25.0	19.3	17.6	11.5	11.6	18.5	15.4
Premature Birth ..	7	12	8	7	13	21	20	9	22	21	14.3	33.3	18.2	15.9	22.8	24.7	32.8	20.9	23.9	26.9
Debility and Wasting ..	5	4	8	5	6	13	9	6	10	4	10.2	11.1	18.2	11.4	10.5	15.3	14.8	13.9	10.9	5.1
Convulsions ..	1	3	1	4	8	4	7	4	12	—	2.0	8.3	2.3	9.1	14.0	4.7	11.5	9.3	13.0	—
Whooping Cough ..	8	—	1	3	—	1	4	—	4	6	16.3	—	2.5	6.8	—	1.2	6.5	—	4.3	7.7
Tubercular Diseases ..	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	4	2.0	—	2.3	—	—	3.5	—	—	1.1	5.1
Measles ..	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	4.1	—	—	2.3	—	1.2	1.6	—	—	1.3
Other Causes ..	11	4	13	11	10	20	12	14	19	23	22.4	11.1	29.5	25.0	17.5	23.5	19.7	32.6	20.6	29.5

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Eighteen cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during 1925. For previous years, the records were :—

Year.	No. of Cases.		Attack rate per 1,000 Registered Births.	
1920	..	14	..	12.53
1921	..	13	..	13.29
1922	..	8	..	9.65
1923	..	16	..	18.28
1924	..	10	..	11.79
1925	..	18	..	22.36

Cases.			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
18	15	3	15	—	1	*2

* One death certified as Broncho-pneumonia.

One death certified as Malnutrition and Bronchitis.

The three babies treated at the Isolation Hospital were in hospital for 41, 15 and 18 days respectively.

Legal Proceedings : Under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1914, one midwife in the Borough was summoned for failing to notify a case, which, when it came under the observation of the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, thirteen days after birth, was diagnosed as Ophthalmia Neonatorum

The case was strongly defended, the line of argument followed being that the infection of the eyes was not true Ophthalmia Neonatorum, but that they had been infected after birth by the use of possibly contaminated linen for bathing purposes. In the absence of medical evidence relative to the period of 13 days from birth the argument carried weight with the Court, and the case was dismissed.

Puerperal Fever.

Four cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year, and the comparative figures for previous years are :—

	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920
No. of cases notified	4	2	4	1	1	—
Deaths	—	—	—	1	—	—

Three of the cases which occurred were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, and the length of stay in each case was 19 days, 13 days and 67 days respectively,

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS.

During the year 775 notifications were received, referring to the following births :—

Single living births	..	..	738	children
Twin living births	..	..	18	„
Stillbirths	..	..	19	„
Total				775

The births registered by the Registrar-General as belonging to the Borough (corrected by inward and outward transfers) were 805.

Of the notifications received 664 (86 %) were sent by midwives and 111 (14 %) by doctors or parents.

The births registered by the local registrar as actually occurring within the Borough (irrespective of the parents' permanent places of residence) were 777. Of these, 97 % were notified to the Public Health Department prior to registration, while 3 % were unnotified. In each of the latter cases the attention of the persons concerned was drawn to the requirements of the Acts. Legal proceedings were taken against one midwife for failure to notify four births within the period specified in the Acts, and a fine of 5/- on each count was inflicted = £1 in all.

The local position in respect of the notification of births during the past five years is indicated below :—

Year.						Per cent. of births unnotified.
1920	..	..	..	..	..	9 %
1921	..	..	..	..	..	11 %
1922	..	..	..	..	..	6 %
1923	..	..	..	..	..	7 %
1924	..	..	..	..	..	5 %
1925	..	..	..	..	..	3 %

HOME VISITING.

Miss Barker, the Lady Superintendent of the Health Visiting Staff, submits the following report on the results of the visits paid :—

1.	First visits paid to living children	..	748	
	Visits <i>re</i> stillbirths	.. ..	17	
			—	765
2.	Re-visits :—			
	(a) Infants under one year	..	1,924	
	(b) Infants 1-5 years	.. ..	5,156	
	(c) Visits <i>re</i> Infantile Mortality	..	55	
			—	7,135
3.	Visits to expectant mothers	.. ..		334
4.	Visits <i>re</i> Milk Order	.. ..		35
5.	Visits <i>re</i> Midwives' Act (on behalf of County Council)	.. ..		2
6.	Visits <i>re</i> Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	75	
7.	Visits <i>re</i> Puerperal Fever	.. ..	6	
			—	81
8.	Visits <i>re</i> Children Act, 1908	.. ..		201
9.	Visits <i>re</i> Blind Persons	.. ..		10
				—
	Total	.. ..		8,563
				—
	Lost Visits	..		806
				—
	Houses Visited			6,124
				—

WELFARE CENTRE.

1. Infant Clinic :

The Centre was open three afternoons each week—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

A. Record of Attendances for Weighing and Nursing Advice :

(1) Infants under 1 year on register for first time ..	381
(2) Infants and children who attended last year ..	370
Total on register	751

Of this number, 553 mothers brought 1 child

79	2 children
12	3 "
1	4 "

Total number of mothers = 645.

(3) Number of sessions.. ..	156
(4) Total attendances	3,864
(5) Average attendance per session	24

B. Medical Consultations :

Infants under 12 months old to the number of 235, and 183 children between one and five years of age, were brought to see the Medical Officer at the Centre. The diseases from which they suffered were :—

Diseases.	No. of Infants under 1 year.	No. of Children between 1 and 5 years.
1. Debility	5	16
2. Malnutrition	12	7
3. Prematurity	—	—
4. Rickets	4	16
5. Enlarged Glands	4	8
6. Rheumatism	—	—
7. Hernia	10	4
8. Congenital Defects and Deformities	15	5
9. Orthopædic and Muscular Disabilities	3	1
10. Congenital Syphilis	—	—
11. Minor Injuries	3	5
12. Mental Deficiency	1	3
13. Diseases of the Eye	8	7
14. Diseases of the Ear	8	6
15. Diseases of the Nose and Throat	10	13
16. Diseases of the Alimentary System	52	27
17. Diseases of the Genito Urinary System	1	3
18. Diseases of the Nervous System	—	1
19. Diseases of the Respiratory System	12	21
20. Diseases of the Skin	19	15
21. Diseases of the Bone	—	1
22. Phimosi	19	8
23. Healthy	49	16
Total	235	183

Number of sessions	..	..	..	..	51
Number of cases seen by M.O.	..	..	..	..	418
(a) New cases for 1925	..	..	..	..	259
(b) Old cases	..	..	..	..	159
Total Attendances	..	..	..	..	831
Average attendance per session	..	..	..	..	16

2. Pre-natal Clinic :

Expectant mothers are encouraged to attend the Clinic. Those who consult the Health Visitors are advised either to see their own doctors or to come to the Clinic. Other expectant mothers are sent by midwives. In all such cases the midwife is communicated with, and informed if her patient's condition requires domiciliary medical attention, or whether the facilities of the maternity bed scheme should be considered by the family doctor. Post-natal cases also are seen. The cases dealt with during 1925 were :

(a) Ante-natal :

No gestation	..	..	..	..	..	1
Normal pregnancy	..	..	..	..	..	12
Pregnancy complicated by :						
Dental caries	..	..	..	..	..	10
Varicose veins	..	..	..	..	..	8
Morning sickness	..	..	..	..	..	6
Other alimentary disorders	..	..	..	..	..	4
Anæmia	..	..	..	..	..	4
Hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	2
Toxæmia	..	..	..	..	..	3
Venereal disease	..	..	..	..	..	4
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	1
						—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	55
						—

(b) Post-natal :

Varicose veins	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of cases seen by Medical Officer :—						
New patients	..	..	..	..	..	42
Old patients	..	..	..	..	..	14
						—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	56
						—
Number of sessions	..	..	..	..	..	42
Total attendances	..	..	..	..	..	116

3. Mothercraft :

The classes in Mothercraft were continued at the Centre during the year, at which instruction in the making of baby clothes was given by some of the Voluntary Workers, and the garments made at the Centre under supervision. A set of exhibition garments was purchased for use as samples at the Centre during the year. At these classes, the Lady Superintendent has also given instruction on infant care and management.

Some 32 sessions were held, at which 14 mothers made 217 attendances.

4. Home Helps :

The Ladies' Voluntary Committee have provided the funds under which this section of the Centre's activities has been carried out. The scheme has been as follows :—

(a) The expectant mother makes application to the Lady Superintendent of the Welfare Centre for a home help during her confinement, and informs the Superintendent of the person she desires to employ.

(b) The Lady Superintendent then informs the person selected by the mother, and satisfies herself that she is capable of doing the work required.

(c) Home helps paid by the Committee are expected to give at least four hours a day to the cooking and laundry work required by the mother after her confinement. The help also looks after the baby, so far as changing clothing is concerned, between the nurse's visits, and cooks the food for the other children in the house.

(d) If approved by the Lady Superintendent of the Centre, the help is engaged to attend to the above duties for 14 days.

The expenditure incurred in the last five years by the Ladies' Committee has been :—

Year.	Amount Spent.			Mothers Helped.
	£	s.	d.	
1921	22	2	0	12
1922	18	11	0	14
1923	30	8	0	19
1924	14	6	0	11
1925	20	8	0	15

It is proposed to add this activity to the Council's Scheme for the financial year 1926/27. The Ladies' Committee will supervise the work, and continue to provide maternity outfits where required, and assist those who cannot afford to defray their portion of expense under the Milk Scheme.

MATERNITY BED SCHEME.

Following the special report regarding Maternal Mortality, quoted in the report for 1924, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee proceeded with the formation of a scheme for the provision of Hospital beds for complicated maternity cases.

Negotiations were entered into with :

- (a) A local Nursing Home,
- (b) A local Midwife,
- (c) The Royal Victoria Hospital,
- (d) The Board of Guardians.

The suggestion in regard to (a) and (b) was that certain complicated cases (not entailing surgical interference), where the conditions were not suitable for confinement at the patients' homes, could be nursed more satisfactorily at a Nursing Home or a private Midwife's house. This proposal did not, however, meet with the approval of the Minister of Health, and was abandoned.

In respect to (d) the Committee endeavoured to effect an arrangement with the Board of Guardians, for the admission to the Maternity ward of the Infirmary of patients who cannot afford any medical fees, the unmarried mother, and any suitable cases complicated by Venereal Disease. Negotiations failed to effect a satisfactory working arrangement with the Board of Guardians, and this proposal did not materialise.

In reference to (c), the Committee entered into an agreement as from 4th June, 1925, with the Royal Victoria Hospital for the use of a small two-bedded ward for complicated maternity cases at a fee of £3 3s. per bed per week when occupied, an extra guinea being charged for two weeks in connection with operative cases requiring an anæsthetic.

Subsequently an additional arrangement was effected for the treatment of certain minor complicated cases in the general wards, at a fee of £2 10s. per week per occupied bed.

The scheme has thus crystallised into :

(1) Scope of the Scheme :

- (a) Provision in special maternity wards for actual delivery, and cases requiring surgical attention—(2 beds).
- (b) Provision in general ward of beds for pre-natal cases with albuminuria, and early cases of threatened abortion which require surgical treatment—(2 beds).
- (c) Cases of sepsis are removed immediately to the Isolation Hospital.
- (d) Although the Committee did not at first desire to admit unmarried mothers to this scheme, they have now, in deference to the expressed desire of the Ministry of Health, included such cases within the scope of their arrangements, provided each individual mother has been resident in the Borough for 12 months.

(2) Conditions of Admission :

The basis of administration is on the initiation of the family doctor in attendance. On his recommendation, the patient is admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital, and the Committee's liability begins from the date of admission.

The above applies, both for complicated cases and normal cases where the doctor considers that the home conditions are such that a baby cannot be born without undue risk to the mother's recovery.

Any expectant mother attending the ante-natal clinic at the Welfare Centre who is found to require special treatment is referred back to the midwife who recommended her to the Centre. The midwife is informed of the condition, and advised to give the patient a "medical help" form for a general practitioner, who then, if he so desires, recommends the case for admission to one of the special beds. No patient is referred directly to the Hospital without a medical practitioner first seeing and certifying the case.

(3) **Scale of Fees payable to Committee by Patients :**

	Income of family per head per week after deduction of rent.	Fee payable by Patient.
1. Under 7/6	Free treatment.
2. 7/6 to 15/- (if in receipt of "Maternity Benefit")	£1 10s.
3. Over 15/- do.	£1 per week.
4. Income £250 per annum, or over	£3 3s. per week.

(4) **Cases treated during 1925 :**

Case.	Days in Hospital.	Condition treated.
1	30	Albuminuria.
2	14	Placenta prævia.
3	28	Cæsarian section.
4	14	Hæmorrhage.
5	50	Albuminuria.
6	14	Placenta prævia.
7	53	Persistent Occipito- Posterior.
Number of patients treated		7
Total days beds occupied		154
Total number of "patient days"		208

(5) **Financial Aspect of Scheme during 1925 :**

Cases Treated.	Fees paid to Royal Victoria Hospital by Committee.	Fees received from Patients.	Net cost.
7	£99 15s.	£4 10s. (four free cases)	£95 5s.
...			

The estimated cost of the Scheme for the financial year 1925-26 was :—

	£	£
Total cost	130	
Estimated receipts	20	
	—	110

ADMINISTRATION OF NECESSITOUS MILK SCHEME.

The scheme in force was carefully administered during the year. No one received free milk under it. Applicants so necessitous as to require free milk were referred to the Voluntary Committee, whose funds are available for use in special cases.

The following scale was in operation :—

	Weekly income per head of family, after rent deducted.	Cost per quart to Authority. (pence)	Applicants pay (pence)
A. Under 5/-	..	4	2 (or more, according to retail price)
B. 5/- to 6/-	..	3	3 do.
	Dried Milk.	Local Authority.	Applicant.
Under Scale A	..	1/-	6d.
Under Scale B	..	6d.	1/-

The number of persons supplied each month was :—

			Expectant Mothers.	Nursing Mothers.	Children.	Total.
January	..	..	6	10	39	55
February	..	..	4	15	37	56
March	..	..	5	13	35	53
April	..	..	6	14	35	55
May	..	..	3	11	34	48
June	..	..	3	12	35	50
July	..	..	2	18	44	64
August	..	..	4	15	35	54
September	..	..	3	9	29	41
October	..	..	1	14	32	47
November	..	..	3	14	43	60
December	..	..	5	12	40	57
			<hr/> 45	<hr/> 157	<hr/> 438	<hr/> 640

During 1925, 108 individual families were assisted, of which number 3 had dried milk in lieu of fresh milk.

In these 108 families, 135 cases were helped, and the applications were in respect of :—

Expectant mothers	..	..	..	11
Nursing mothers	..	..	..	40
Children under 18 months	..	..	..	29
Children 18 months to 3 years	..	..	..	55
Children from 3 to 5 years	..	..	..	—
				<hr/> 135

90 families were supplied under Scale "A."

18 families were supplied under Scale "B."

The parents of the families assisted fell in the following categories :—

Employed	..	..	..	..	31
Unemployed	..	..	..	..	65
Deserted wives	..	..	..	..	6
Widows	..	..	..	..	3
Unmarried mothers	..	..	..	..	3
					<hr/> 108

The following is a comparative statement of the number of families assisted in the past five years :—

		1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
No. of families assisted	..	108	148	189	244	223

					Number.	Orders issued.
Families assisted for	12 months	...			8	96
"	"	11	"	..	6	66
"	"	10	"	..	2	20
"	"	9	"	..	2	18
"	"	8	"	..	1	1
"	"	7	"	..	5	35
"	"	6	"	..	9	54
"	"	5	"	..	10	50
"	"	4	"	..	10	40
"	"	3	"	..	14	42
"	"	2	"	..	19	38
"	"	1	"	..	22	22
Total					108	482

Quantities supplied under scheme :—

		Fresh Milk.	Dried Milk.
		2,192 gals. 2 pints	103 lbs.
Cost to Local Authority	..	£142 1s. 4d.	£5.
Total	..	£147 1s. 4d.	

Irregularities in Milk Applications :

There were no irregularities in applications necessitating legal proceedings. The proceedings instituted during 1924 evidently had a salutary effect.

Part VIII.

PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

I. Shipping :

(a) The Ports from which ships enter the Port Sanitary District of Dover are, in general :—

Foreign : Boulogne, Calais, Ostend, Danzig, West Indian, Dutch, German, Norwegian, Swedish, and other Baltic Ports.

Home : London, Liverpool, Cardiff, Hull and Goole, Blythe and Channel Islands.

(b) Character of Trade :

(i) Imports : Apparel, cotton, silk and woollen goods, foodstuffs, skins, furs, general imports. Total value of imports in Dover Custom Division in 1924 = £22,664,599.

(ii) Exports :

(a) PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF UNITED KINGDOM : Apparel, coal, cotton, silk and woollen goods ; horseflesh.

(b) IMPORTED MERCHANDISE : Raw wool, undressed hides, general imports. Total value of all exports in Dover Custom Division in 1924 = £8,319,067.

TABLE A.

H.M. Collector of Customs has kindly supplied me with the details of the number of ships and their tonnage ; and the continual courtesy of himself and his Staff (especially the Water-guard) has considerably facilitated the work in the District :

	Num-ber.	Tonnage.	Number Inspected :		Number Reported to be Defective.	Number of Or-ders Issued.
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector.		
Foreign :						
Steamers ..	2823	1881139	18	32	4	—
Sailing ..	46	3740	—	4	1	—
Motor ..	17	2592	—	—	—	—
Fishing ..	23	936	—	—	—	—
Total ..	2909	1888407	18	36	5	—
Coastwise :						
Steamers ..	308	107170	—	42	—	—
Sailing ..	521	33748	—	157	—	—
Motor ..	135	8118	—	—	—	—
Fishing ..	130	5084	—	11	—	—
Total ..	1094	154120	—	210	—	—
Grand Total ..	4003	2042527	18	246	5	—

The traffic of the Port during previous years was :—

Year.	Vessels entering Port					
	Foreign.		Coastwise.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1920 ..	1,947	1,145,690	287	88,538	2,234	1,234,228
1921 ..	2,440	1,457,518	448	90,899	2,888	1,548,417
1922 ..	2,389	1,413,509	425	69,759	2,814	1,483,268
1923 ..	2,708	1,520,606	543	90,697	3,251	1,611,303
1924 ..	2,721	1,573,648	804	133,725	3,525	1,707,373
1925 ..	2,909	1,888,407	1,094	154,120	4,003	2,042,527

It will be seen that the shipping entering the Port has steadily increased.

2 (a) Plague, Cholera and Yellow Fever Regulations, etc. :

The following ships were visited by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health on their arrival, for medical reasons :—

Date.	Vessels.	Port.	Port infected with.	Remarks.
Feb. 2	ss. <i>Toledo</i> ..	Santander	.. nil	Medical Inspection of passengers landing.
.. 13	ss. <i>Fluor Spar</i>	Middlesbrough	nil	Member of Crew developing Pneumonia.
.. 21	ss. <i>Galicia</i> ..	Port of Spain	nil	Medical Inspection of passengers landing.
Mar. 14	ss. <i>Holsatia</i> ..	Coruna and Santander	.. nil	do.
.. 30	ss. <i>Rugia</i> ..	Trinidad	.. nil	do.
Apr. 19	ss. <i>Toledo</i> ..	Santander	.. nil	do.
May 29	ss. <i>Galicia</i> ..	Port of Spain	nil	do.
.. 29	ss. <i>Holsatia</i> ..	Santander	.. nil	do.
June 27	ss. <i>Rugia</i> ..	Trinidad	.. nil	do.
July 26	ss. <i>Teutonia</i> ..	Trinidad	.. nil	do.
Aug. 23	ss. <i>Holsatia</i> ..	Santander	.. nil	do.
.. 29	ss. <i>Galicia</i> ..	Port of Spain	nil	do.
Sept. 27	ss. <i>Teutonia</i> ..	Trinidad	.. nil	Death of fireman—Peritonitis.
Oct. 1	ss. <i>Toledo</i> ..	Santander	.. nil	Medical Inspection of passengers landing.
.. 29	ss. <i>Teutonia</i> ..	Trinidad	.. nil	do.
Nov. 18	ss. <i>Holsatia</i> ..	Canary Islands	nil	do.
.. 28	ss. <i>Galicia</i> ..	Port of Spain	nil	do.
.. 30	ss. <i>Holsatia</i> ..	Hamburg	.. nil	do.

2 (b) Rat Destruction :

The Senior Sanitary Inspector reports as follows :—

“ Up till the end of February, the work of rat destruction at the Southern Railway (Port section) was carried out under our direction ; but, after that date, the Company took over the work of destruction themselves. During the whole year in the Port area, 213 rats were accounted for—all brown. Included in this number are 47 which were caught on birdlime at the Stanlee Shipbreaking Co.'s premises.

“ Five cross-Channel boats were dealt with by the Southern Railway Co., 64 brown rats being accounted for by traps and cats. ‘ Rodine ’ was also used, but no numerical results are available.

“ The Clayton disinfecting machine was used by us under mess-rooms and stores at the Marine Station. The number of rats destroyed was unknown, but only a few stray rodents were seen in the district for some time afterwards.”

Rats Destroyed.

Number of	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year.
Black rats ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brown rats ..	24	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	213
Rats examined ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rats infected with Plague ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rats not infected with Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE C.

Plague Precautions—Measures against Rats :

Names of Vessels arriving in the Port Sanitary District.			Names of Vessels.			Vessels subjected to measures of Rat Destruction.		Results.	
Plague infected.	Plague suspected.	From infected Ports.	Plague infected.	Plague suspected.	From infected Ports.	Number of other Vessels.	Measures em- ployed (trapping, poisoning, fumigating, etc.)	Number of Rats killed.	Remarks.
—	—	—	—	—	—	s.s. " Deal " s.s. " Victoria " s.s. " Victoria " s.s. " Maid of Orleans " s.s. " Engadine " s.s. " Riviera "	Traps and Cats Traps " Rodine "	52 12 Unknown do. do. do.	

3. Food Inspection :

Summary of food inspection carried out under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925, issued under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907 :—

Foodstuffs.	Cargoes arrived from											
	France.			Belgium.			Other Foreign Ports.			Coastwise.		
	Tons	cwt.	lbs.	Tons	cwt.	lbs.	Tons	cwt.	lbs.	Tons	cwt.	lbs.
Fruit, Nut and Vegetables	3,991	0	0	53	8	0	—	—	—	0	1	0
Preserved Fruits	1,687	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2	0
Yeast	798	1	0	409	19	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eggs	95	12	0	26	18	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poultry	60	7	56	206	15	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat Offal	33	4	0	22	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rabbits	15	0	28	923	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish	14	7	56	15	15	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vanilla Beans	6	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Confectionery	6	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinned and Potted Meats ..	5	14	0	0	6	0	—	—	—	0	2	0
Cheese	4	17	75	0	8	0	—	—	—	0	2	0
Beans	4	9	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinned Truffles	4	7	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flour	3	9	0	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caviare	3	2	6	0	0	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Biscuits	2	6	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	4	0
Sausages	2	3	96	1	1	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shellfish	1	7	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	15	0
Tinned Vegetables	1	0	110	0	6	0	—	—	—	0	8	0
Meat Pies	0	12	0	4	16	90	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butter	0	7	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snails	0	2	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hams	0	1	82	0	0	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
Game	0	1	0	19	5	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jam	0	1	0	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macaroni	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinned Fish	0	0	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	4	0
Shrimps	—	—	—	78	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veal	—	—	—	24	8	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beef	—	—	—	0	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Margarine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	3	0
Bacon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2	0
Mustard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	0
Quaker Oats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	0
Grain	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,690	0	0	16,275	0	0
Total	6,741	2	71	1,787	8	32	1,690	0	0	16,287	5	0
Grand Total	26,505 tons 15 cwt. 103 lbs.											

Of the above consignments, the following were condemned as unfit for human food, and seized. These articles were either destroyed, or utilised in certain industrial manufactures, to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health :—

	Tons	cwt.	lbs.
Fruit	12	7	56
Wheat	9	1	39
Veal	0	10	29
Meat Offal	0	9	6
Bacon	0	2	0
Poultry	0	1	56
Rabbits	0	1	33
Custard Powder	0	1	0
Biscuits	0	0	56
Total	22	14	51

The following specimens were submitted to chemical examination during 1925. No specimens were examined bacteriologically.

Date.	Sample.	Chemical Examination.	Result.
June 9	Caviare ..	I	Satisfactory. Free from preservatives.
July 8	Butter ..	I	1.49 % of water in excess of 16 %.
Aug. 11	Fruit Pulp (Strawberry)	I	Free from preservatives, no trace of tin or other metal, no evidence of extraction of natural juices.
Sept. 15	Tomato Pulp	I	1.22 grain of tin per pound, free from preservatives; no evidence of extraction of natural juices.
Oct. 23	Fruit Pulp .. (Strawberry)	I	1.42 grain of tin per pound. Sulphur dioxide trace only, not exceeding 0.1 grain per pound. Free from preservatives. No evidence of extraction of natural juices.
„ 30	Fruit Pulp .. (Raspberry)	I	1.18 grain of tin per pound. Free from preservatives. No evidence of extraction of natural juices.
Nov. 26	Tinned Vegetables (Mixed)	I	Tin under 0.28 grain per pound. Copper under 0.05 grain per pound. Boric Acid, none.
„ 29	Tinned Vegetables (Haricots Beans)	I	Tin, trace only. Copper 0.375 grain per pound. Preservatives nil.

8

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	21	136
February	25	133
March	20	135
April	22	129
May	16	126
June	23	148
July	19	151
August	17	144
September	21	138
October	19	149
November	24	145
December	27	157

Cargoes examined 1,691

Comparative statement of Port Food Inspection in previous years :—

INSPECTION OF CARGOES.

Year.	Cargoes arrived from											
	France.			Belgium.			Other Foreign Ports.			Coastwise.		
	Tons.	cwt.	lbs.	Tons.	cwt.	lbs.	Tons.	cwt.	lbs.	Tons.	cwt.	lbs.
*1920	4220	18	56	276	13	0	—	—	—	1450	7	86
1921	2884	6	0	124	10	0	—	—	—	7348	19	0
1922	1686	12	1	412	16	93	20	14	0	11250	0	0
1923	10507	7	39	2509	6	46	690	0	0	14007	3	0
1924	14984	8	14	1401	2	82	—	—	—	19390	8	96
1925	6741	2	71	1787	8	32	1690	0	0	16287	5	0

* Six months—Port Food Inspection re-commenced (after war) in July, 1920

Year.	No. of Food Cargoes Examined.			Amount of Foodstuffs Condemned.		
	Tons.	cwt.	lbs.	Tons.	cwt.	lbs.
1920	..	215	..	—	10	—
1921	..	600	..	11	14	102
1922	..	789	..	15	11	75
1923	..	1554	..	14	0	21
1924	..	1758	..	15	0	69
1925	..	1691	..	22	14	51

4. Port Sanitary Authorities (Infectious Disease) Regulations, 1920 :

(a) **CLEANSING STATION** : It was not found necessary to cleanse any persons at the cleansing station at the Isolation Hospital during the year.

(b) **INFECTIOUS DISEASES** : Only one case of infectious disease was landed at the Port during the year, and treated at the Isolation Hospital. This was a case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (an adult male). The sufferer had a severe hæmorrhage on landing from the boat, and had to be detained in hospital for some weeks.

(c) **THE RISKS OF THE INTRODUCTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE TO WHICH THE PORT IS EXPOSED** : This question was dealt with in detail in the 1923 report, and no difficulties arose in 1925.

5. **ALIENS ORDER, 1919-20** : The arrangements locally are as were fully described in the report for 1920. The following is a record of the inspection work during 1925 :

Aliens arriving at Port of Dover.	Total.	Medically Inspected.	Medically Examined.	(a)	Certificates (b)	(c)	Clean- sing. (d)	Disease.
Temporary Residents :								
Visitors ..	59,738	59,292	446	—	5	3	—	—
Bus. Visitors	28,704	28,685	19	—	—	—	—	—
Diplomatic ..	3,448	3,448	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seamen ..	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract Sea- men ..	863	863	—	—	—	—	—	—
Permanent Residents :								
Returning Residents	26,326	26,287	39	—	—	—	—	—

Aliens arriving at Port of Dover.	Total.	Medically Inspected.	Medically Examined.	(a)	Certificates (b)	(c)	(d)	Clean-sing.	Disease.
M.L. Permits :									
Males ..	1,136	790	346	—	4	3	—	—	—
Females ..	985	347	638	—	3	1	—	—	—
Children ..	45	26	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immigrants :									
Males ..	527	19	511*	—	10	4	—	—	—
Females ..	627	60	567	1	11	2	—	—	—
Children ..	213	21	199*	—	—	1	—	—	—
In transit ..	13,706	13,641	65	—	2	1	—	—	—
Total Landing at Port	136,333	133,494	2849	1	35	15	—	—	—
Rejected from all causes	753	753*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transmigrants	418	282	136	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total arriving at Port ..	137,504	134,519	2,985	1	35	15	—	—	—

Classifications :

Visitors.
Business Visitors.
Diplomatic.
Seamen.

Contract Seamen.
Returning Residents.
Ministry of Labour Permits.
Immigrants.

6. Passenger Traffic :

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Number of vessels carrying passengers ..	1,742	1,811	1,821	1,843	1,859
Number of British passengers ..	244,373	294,705	349,147	372,498	405,644
Number of Alien passengers ..	133,652	131,800	123,405	134,945	136,333
Total number of passengers arriving at Port of Dover from Cross Channel Ports	378,025	426,505	472,552	507,443	541,977

METEOROLOGICAL STATION,
DOVER.

Meteorological Report

BY

W^M. BOULTON SMITH, M.Sc. (ENG.), A.M.I.C.E., F.S.I.

BOROUGH ENGINEER.

MAISON DIEU HOUSE,
DOVER.

June, 1926.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

BOROUGH ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MAISON DIEU HOUSE,
DOVER.

June, 1926.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Dover.

GENTLEMEN,

I must again acknowledge the courtesy of the Medical Officer of Health in placing a portion of his Annual Report at my disposal in order that I may submit a Meteorological Report for 1925. This being the second annual report submitted to you.

Instruments :

The Station, which presents a very pleasing appearance on the Sea Front, with its grass lawn and well-kept flower beds, contains the following Instruments :—

Barometer (Kew pattern. Mercury).
Barograph (placed in the window of the Office).
Hyetograph (Self-recording Raingauge).
Stevenson's Screen, containing Dry Bulb, Wet Bulb,
Maximum and Minimum Thermometers.
Grass Minimum Thermometer.
1 ft. Earth Thermometer.
4 ft. do.
8 inch Raingauge (Snowdon pattern).
5 inch " "

In addition to the above the enclosure and tide recording hut on the Prince of Wales Pier (by the courtesy of the Dover Harbour Board) contains the

Sunshine Recorder (Campbell Stokes pattern).
Anemometer (Dine's Pressure Tube).

From this portion of the Pier is also taken the daily reading of Sea Temperature.

In addition, the Station maintains

5 inch Raingauge at the Water Works.
5 inch " at Messrs. G. and A. Clark's Nurseries,
Chilton, near Dover.

Station

The Station was officially inspected by Mr. R. M. Stanhope, of H.M. Air Ministry, on the 7th May, when all instruments were tested and the methods of observation checked. On the 20th June a certificate, signed by Dr. G. C. Simpson, Director of the Air Ministry, was received certifying that the instruments were correct and were approved for use in the preparation of Official Publications.

On the 18th January, the glass sphere, through which the sun is focussed to burn a trace upon a card in the Sunshine Recorder, was stolen from the Prince of Wales Pier enclosure. In spite of every effort made by the Police and the Harbour Board Authorities, it was found impossible to discover the perpetrators of this wanton theft, and the purchase of a new ground glass sphere, at a cost of nearly £5, was rendered necessary. The sphere was useless except for the special purpose for which it was intended, and it was presumed that the thief had thrown it into the sea.

The new sphere, supplied by the Air Ministry at cost price, has since proved very satisfactory, so much so in fact that late in the year the Ministry had occasion to suspect it was registering in excess. It was therefore returned to London and submitted to very exhaustive tests, but was returned as perfectly correct.

Slight accidents to thermometers, necessitating replacements, took place during the year, the most important and serious one being the breaking of the Maximum Thermometer by the Air Ministry Inspector when demonstrating the correct method of setting the Instrument. This resulted in the Station being without a maximum thermometer during the month of May, and it will be noted that in the tabulated figures relating to temperature, which accompanies this report, the absolute maximum is incomplete. The thermometer was eventually replaced without cost to the Corporation.

During the extremely cold period about the middle of December the cistern of the Anemometer froze, in spite of the fact that this instrument is housed in a well-built hut which is heated by the Harbour Board during very cold weather. An examination of the cistern showed the water had frozen to an inch in thickness around the sides and the anemometer was out of commission until the ice could be thawed. Before starting the instrument again an anti-freezing mixture was added to the water, with the result that no further freezing has taken place in spite of very cold periods.

Staff

At the commencement of 1925, the Staff consisted of Mr. B. C. Bowler, the Observer, and Mr. J. F. Lockwood, my Meteorological Assistant. In May, Mr. Bowler found it necessary, in order to attend to private affairs more thoroughly, to resign. During June and July the whole of the work was carried on by Mr. Lockwood, and at the same time every effort was made to obtain an Observer. The result was as follows:—

- 3 Observers actually started the course of instruction and resigned.
- 4 Applicants withdrew after making enquiries and attending at the Station.
- 1 Applicant obtained another appointment and withdrew.
- 2 Applicants were found unsuitable upon enquiries being made.

And in addition several other persons made enquiries, but submitted no application.

At the end of July it became necessary for me to report the matter to you, and after discussion it was decided to increase the salary. This resulted in Mr. F. Letchford being appointed to the post, and the work has since gone on without further difficulty.

I should like to express my indebtedness to the Observer and the Meteorological Assistant for the very efficient and painstaking way they have carried out their duties, which has been all that could be desired.

Generally :

The general publication of the information obtained has been well maintained, and Dover is now recognised by the leading London papers in their lists of principal Health Resorts. In addition special charts are posted daily at the Gun Wharf, Granville Gardens and the Town Hall, in addition to a weekly summary in the local papers. Any meteorological phenomena experienced locally is always commented upon by the local press, and we are always ready to give information when desired.

Mention was made in my last report as to the success of a local weather forecast prepared by the Air Ministry at 4 p.m. daily. Since this the 7 p.m. and 10 p.m. wireless forecasts have increased in popularity with the general public, but this has in no way diminished the demand for the forecast from this office. If anything, it is rather the contrary. This is probably due to the fact that the forecast issued by this Station is published earlier than the wireless forecasts and enables people to make earlier preparation for the next day. In addition the forecasts purely relate to Dover only, and have had a large percentage of correct predictions.

In conclusion, I would call attention to the fact that the tabulated figures accompanying this report are rather more extensive than those published in my last report, and the yearly totals of Sunshine and Rainfall now included for the first time should be of great interest and use locally.

WM. BOULTON SMITH,
M.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.I.C.E., F.S.I.,
Borough Engineer.

SUNSHINE IN 1925.

	Total Hours.	Percentage of possible.	Daily Average Hours.	Days of Sunshine.	Sunniest Day.		Number of Days with Duration.				
					Hours.	Date.	0.1 to 3.0 Hours.	3.1 to 6.0 Hours.	6.1 to 9.0 Hours.	Above 9 Hours.	No Sunshine.
January	61.1	23	2.0	18	6.9	22nd	9	5	4	—	13
February	67.0	24	2.4	22	6.6	28th	11	9	2	—	6
March	104.5	29	3.4	27	9.2	9th	13	7	6	1	4
April	140.4	34	4.7	27	10.6	12th	8	5	11	3	3
May	257.5	54	8.3	29	14.1	14th	3	5	8	13	2
June	290.4	59	9.7	30	15.1	10th & 11th	5	4	2	19	—
July	225.9	46	7.3	28	14.2	17th	2	6	6	14	3
August	184.0	41	5.9	30	12.1	16th	7	5	11	7	1
September	156.7	41	5.2	25	11.5	15th	4	4	12	5	5
October	140.3	42	4.5	25	10.3	10th	8	5	9	3	6
November	108.0	41	3.6	25	8.5	12th	9	6	10	—	5
December	70.8	29	2.3	22	7.6	5th	11	8	3	—	9
TOTAL	1806.6	463	59.3	308	—	—	90	69	84	65	57
MEANS	150.6	39	4.95	26	—	—	24%	19%	23%	18%	16%

SUNSHINE RECORDED AT DOVER SINCE 1907.

		ISOLATION HOSPITAL.												WATER WORKS.						PRINCE OF WALES PER.	
		1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Monthly Average
January	—	87.8	89.0	76.0	73.0	29.3	50.0	58.3	56.6	62.2	67.9	—	41.9	59.9	45.9	63.5	78.5	65.2	61.1	62.7	
February	—	84.4	123.0	71.0	94.0	51.0	94.0	117.9	80.2	88.1	78.1	—	59.5	101.1	78.2	93.5	51.9	69.1	67.0	83.1	
March	—	109.8	81.0	191.0	101.0	122.0	121.4	123.9	119.8	80.9	109.1	—	90.7	150.5	152.2	83.4	127.3	182.4	104.5	120.6	
April	—	166.1	273.0	161.0	183.6	276.5	156.6	241.8	203.3	228.4	159.0	—	145.0	102.6	223.1	164.5	153.3	145.2	140.4	183.7	
May	—	205.2	337.0	208.0	261.3	230.4	228.3	255.9	246.8	213.9	243.0	—	285.1	224.6	230.7	276.0	177.7	226.6	257.5	241.7	
June	—	240.7	157.0	222.0	248.4	240.1	213.5	260.4	233.7	171.9	269.1	—	222.8	210.5	205.5	203.4	161.7	179.0	280.4	219.4	
July	—	248.9	179.0	114.0	358.9	214.3	142.6	208.9	213.5	172.0	243.0	220.8	121.8	168.0	287.5	162.9	259.2	243.4	225.9	210.5	
August	199.7	229.9	235.0	194.0	291.5	131.3	185.1	261.1	171.2	206.1	184.1	208.8	245.8	181.1	199.2	170.8	258.4	190.7	184.0	206.7	
September	193.3	182.9	165.0	171.0	248.4	147.9	170.1	238.4	192.8	146.1	192.9	178.6	170.5	107.3	168.1	144.4	221.0	125.1	156.7	174.8	
October	93.4	155.1	102.0	102.0	117.2	155.5	114.5	105.0	91.6	109.1	156.9	88.1	156.0	142.7	166.5	119.1	87.2	107.4	140.5	121.6	
November	65.5	95.1	119.0	100.0	65.6	52.6	84.1	96.7	85.2	94.4	Station closed.	75.4	57.6	93.4	99.7	52.1	94.3	65.8	108.0	83.6	
December	64.2	25.6	67.0	53.0	46.8	30.3	62.2	35.4	39.0	40.9	—	33.8	36.6	28.8	35.0	57.6	49.4	54.2	70.8	46.2	
Total	616.1	1831.5	1927.0	1663.0	2089.7	1631.2	1622.4	2003.7	1733.7	1614.0	1703.1	805.5	1633.3	1570.5	1891.6	1591.3	1721.9	1654.1	1806.6	—	
MONTHLY MEAN	—	152.5	160.6	138.6	174.1	140.1	135.2	167.0	144.5	134.5	—	—	136.1	130.9	156.0	132.6	143.5	137.8	150.6	146.0	
DAILY MEAN	—	5.0	5.3	4.6	5.8	4.6	4.4	5.5	4.8	4.4	—	—	4.5	4.3	5.2	4.4	4.7	4.5	5.0	—	

RAINFALL, 1925.

	Gun Wharf.				Water Works.				Chilton.			
	Inches.	Rain Days.	Wettest Day.		Inches.	Rain Days.	Wettest Day.		Inches.	Rain Days.	Wettest Day.	
			Inches.	Date.			Inches.	Date.			Inches.	Date.
January	2.07	12	.64	3rd	2.61	14	.70	3rd	3.85	15	.79	3rd
February	3.30	16	.84	25th	3.98	18	.94	25th	5.57	18	1.20	25th
March	1.56	16	.40	21st	1.88	13	.52	21st	2.08	14	.38	24th
April	3.41	18	1.14	30th	3.20	13	.92	30th	4.00	18	1.25	30th
May	1.86	13	.60	27th	2.22	12	.73	27th	3.09	14	1.14	27th
June .. .. .	.74	4	.28	23rd	.86	5	.28	23rd	.95	5	.31	23rd
July	2.61	15	.48	26th	3.13	15	.79	26th	3.69	14	.68	27th
August	1.40	14	.30	1st	1.59	13	.46	1st	3.20	12	.95	1st
September	1.52	18	.40	26th	2.33	17	.57	25th	3.40	19	1.11	20th
October	3.15	14	1.16	20th	3.77	14	1.15	19th	4.06	12	1.00	23rd
November	4.66	17	1.17	10th	5.23	19	1.12	10th	5.60	17	.88	10th
December	3.92	16	1.04	21st	4.39	16	1.15	21st	6.09	13	1.31	29th
	30.20	173	—	—	35.19	169	—	—	45.58	171	—	—

RAINFALL MEASURED AT WATERWORKS, DOVER, from 1896-1925.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Monthly Average.
January	1.28	2.71	.73	2.83	3.98	.68	1.42	2.72	3.52	.91	4.04	.82	1.64	1.00	3.95	2.44	3.42	3.50	1.03	4.19	1.50	3.01	3.31	4.30	3.39	2.71	3.52	1.79	2.02	2.61	2.50
February	.04	2.09	1.13	2.25	5.73	2.05	1.61	1.79	2.57	1.02	2.59	1.76	1.38	.72	3.08	1.25	2.61	1.03	2.13	3.43	3.34	.57	1.04	2.95	.77	.47	2.35	3.74	.91	3.98	2.01
March	2.51	3.54	2.20	.80	1.05	2.25	1.14	1.98	1.61	3.49	2.11	.87	1.74	2.97	1.78	2.83	3.94	2.25	5.49	1.06	4.11	1.60	1.31	4.05	1.03	1.19	2.41	1.40	1.34	1.88	2.20
April	1.15	2.10	.69	3.35	1.02	1.67	.45	3.06	1.09	2.86	.99	2.09	1.93	1.84	2.28	1.64	.15	2.60	1.40	2.10	1.77	1.86	1.50	2.97	2.38	1.18	3.03	1.52	2.86	3.20	1.88
May	.34	.71	3.87	2.37	1.34	.89	1.99	3.30	2.27	1.67	2.19	3.64	1.05	.80	3.87	.78	.60	.99	1.00	3.20	1.85	1.12	2.24	.20	1.50	1.02	.37	3.43	3.19	2.22	1.80
June	3.36	1.49	1.90	1.03	3.00	.93	2.33	4.09	1.01	5.21	3.69	1.92	1.90	3.33	2.71	2.17	3.56	.74	1.91	.51	2.93	2.42	.88	.96	.93	.24	2.14	.70	2.01	.86	2.03
July	1.04	.37	.76	1.06	1.34	.59	1.71	3.39	1.26	.94	.38	1.49	3.39	2.62	2.41	.22	1.42	1.92	2.22	3.75	1.06	3.70	3.37	2.04	3.51	.18	2.61	.84	3.57	3.13	1.88
August	3.71	3.47	2.76	1.01	2.92	1.70	4.92	3.64	2.06	2.31	.46	1.42	3.02	2.80	2.48	.87	5.27	1.33	.99	1.53	3.09	5.68	1.09	1.39	1.79	2.10	3.00	1.44	3.56	1.59	2.45
September	7.63	1.98	.37	3.09	.94	1.27	.42	3.15	1.30	2.42	2.55	.74	1.57	2.59	.56	1.84	3.10	1.90	1.19	4.03	.75	1.00	4.84	1.30	3.45	.87	4.32	2.15	3.42	2.33	2.24
October	7.07	.23	3.44	2.40	2.10	1.79	2.09	4.61	2.55	2.85	3.38	5.86	1.59	7.26	5.23	7.35	3.80	3.65	2.84	3.62	5.41	3.87	2.67	1.23	1.29	.18	2.45	5.60	4.67	3.77	3.49
November	2.72	1.95	2.46	2.36	4.47	1.07	2.27	3.33	1.79	5.22	6.24	2.18	1.38	1.17	6.63	5.69	2.34	3.79	2.38	4.57	4.48	2.25	1.93	4.94	1.57	1.94	1.79	2.34	2.89	5.23	3.06
December	3.93	3.15	1.88	1.79	3.45	4.56	2.28	2.91	3.39	.94	2.37	2.50	2.85	5.14	3.42	5.33	3.42	2.28	7.00	8.63	4.02	2.36	2.44	3.98	3.96	2.21	2.48	2.68	3.81	4.39	3.45
TOTAL	34.78	23.79	22.19	24.34	31.34	19.45	22.63	37.97	23.82	29.87	30.99	25.29	23.44	32.24	38.40	32.41	33.63	25.98	29.58	40.62	34.31	29.44	26.42	30.31	25.57	14.29	30.47	27.63	34.25	35.19	—
MONTHLY MEAN	2.90	1.98	1.85	2.03	2.61	1.62	1.89	3.16	1.98	2.49	2.58	2.11	1.95	2.69	3.20	2.70	2.80	2.17	2.46	3.39	2.86	2.45	2.20	2.53	2.13	1.19	2.54	2.30	2.85	2.93	2.42
YEARLY MEAN	—	29.28	26.92	26.27	27.29	25.98	25.50	27.06	26.70	27.02	27.38	27.20	26.91	27.30	28.04	28.31	28.62	28.47	28.53	29.14	29.38	29.39	29.26	29.30	29.15	28.58	28.65	28.61	28.80	29.02	—

BAROMETER, 1925. (Corrected to Sea Level and 32 ° F.)

Month.	Millibars.						Inches.		
	Mean.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.
January	1027.6	1043.8	19th	994.3	2nd		30.35	30.82	29.36
February	1008.6	1035.3	2nd	977.8	26th		29.78	30.57	28.87
March	1022.9	1038.1	16th	1004.2	1st		30.21	30.66	29.65
April	1013.6	1024.9	22nd	1002.1	6th		29.93	30.27	29.59
May	1012.4	1026.7	13th	999.0	28th		29.90	30.32	29.50
June	1021.9	1032.3	10th	1011.6	21st		30.18	30.48	29.87
July	1013.3	1026.6	13th	1000.4	27th		29.92	30.32	29.54
August	1015.6	1028.5	30th	1001.1	22nd		29.99	30.37	29.56
September	1015.5	1030.5	14th	993.1	22nd		29.99	30.43	29.33
October	1014.1	1032.1	9th	978.7	23rd		29.95	30.48	28.90
November	1013.5	1032.0	19th	978.5	8th		29.93	30.47	29.89
December	1008.7	1036.7	4th	964.6	20th		29.79	30.61	28.48
MONTHLY MEAN	1015.6	—	—	—	—		29.99	—	—

TEMPERATURE, 1925.

Month.	Mean.	Absolute.		Mean.		Mean Daily Range.	Relative Humidity (Saturation = 100)	Ground.		Grass Min.		Sea.		
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.			1 ft.	4 ft.	Mean.	Absolute Min.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.
January ..	43.5	53	30	47.2	39.9	7.3	88	42.1	45.8	36.8	26	46.6	48.0	45.2
February ..	43.5	55	30	47.0	39.9	7.1	85	42.2	44.9	38.7	33	45.9	46.8	44.7
March ..	41.9	53	31	46.0	37.8	8.2	77	41.4	44.1	38.5	29	44.1	45.8	42.4
April ..	46.2	57	33	51.0	41.4	9.6	78	47.2	46.1	38.1	30	45.9	48.1	43.2
May ..	53.9 ?	—	40	59.0 ?	48.7	10.3	79	56.2	51.4	46.4	37	51.5	54.3	48.5
June ..	58.6	78	44	65.0	52.2	12.8	70	61.8	58.0	49.7	42	57.8	60.0	54.0
July ..	62.8	83	52	68.0	57.6	10.4	78	65.4	61.5	55.6	49	61.6	64.0	60.0
August ..	61.5	76	49	66.2	56.8	9.4	79	63.8	62.8	54.0	46	62.4	63.2	61.0
September ..	55.5	66	42	61.0	49.9	11.1	77	56.8	60.5	47.5	39	59.8	63.0	58.0
October ..	54.1	65	36	58.7	49.6	9.1	84	54.0	57.1	46.8	34	56.5	59.2	54.7
November ..	43.0	60	29	46.6	39.4	7.2	88	44.8	51.9	36.9	26	50.0	56.2	43.0
December ..	39.7	52	23	42.9	36.6	6.3	92	38.4	43.9	34.3	21	43.5	45.0	43.0
TOTAL ..	604.2	—	—	658.6	549.8	108.8	975	614.1	628.0	523.3	—	625.6	—	—
MEAN ..	50.3	—	—	54.9	45.8	9.1	81	51.2	52.3	43.6	—	52.1	—	—

WIND DIRECTION (2 Observations per Day) 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. G.M.T.

Month.	Calm.	N.	N.N.E.	N.E.	E.N.E.	E.	E.S.E.	S.E.	S.S.E.	S.	S.S.W.	S.W.	W.S.W.	W.	W.N.W.	N.W.	N.N.W.
January	1	2	1	—	1	4	2	5	2	2	5	9	21	—	2	5	—
February	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	18	14	2	3	3	3
March	1	5	9	12	2	—	—	—	1	2	1	6	11	6	—	4	2
April	3	2	—	9	2	3	—	—	1	3	2	18	8	5	—	2	2
May	3	1	2	2	5	2	—	—	—	4	11	23	6	1	—	1	1
June	1	16	2	5	3	3	4	4	2	—	1	7	3	3	—	1	5
July	5	1	3	1	3	6	2	3	1	1	3	4	17	4	1	5	2
August	1	—	1	1	3	4	—	1	3	3	6	18	11	4	1	3	2
September	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	9	4	11	3	8	2	12	2
October	5	6	5	4	1	2	—	1	5	6	3	5	4	5	—	8	2
November	1	5	2	4	3	9	—	6	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	9	5
December	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	4	1	9	—	9	2	13	1	11	7
TOTAL NO. OF OBSERVATIONS	23	45	26	39	23	35	9	24	21	43	45	132	103	54	11	64	33
Percentage	3%	6%	3%	5%	3%	5%	1%	3%	3%	6%	6%	18%	14%	8%	2%	9%	5%

WIND FORCE. **Summary of Autographic Record.**

Month.	DISTRIBUTION OF WIND.										EXTREME VELOCITIES.				
	More than 38 miles per hour.	25 to 38 miles per hour.		13 to 24 m.p.h.	4 to 12 m.p.h.	Less than 4 m.p.h.	No Record.	Highest Hourly Wind.			Highest Gust.				
		Dates of Occurrence.	Total Duration Hours.					Number of Days.	Total Duration Hours.	Total Duration Hours.	Total Duration Hours.	Speed, m.p.h.	Mid Time Day Hour	Speed, m.p.h.	Time. D. H. M.
January	1st, 2nd	8	9	70	292	315	43	16	44	2 9	66	2 9 50			
February	13th, 25th, 26th	7	13	118	302	199	14	32	41	13 7	57	25 17 0			
March	—	0	8	70	325	327	22	0	35	3 23	49	3 18 35			
April	—	0	8	58	224	345	92	1	35	16 13	55	16 10 35			
May	—	0	4	22	310	296	100	16	30	30 5	48	30 5 5			
June	—	0	2	5	268	371	76	0	26	25 6	38	21 15 30			
July	—	0	4	31	243	326	144	0	33	27 17	52	27 15 40			
August	—	0	—	0	199	432	109	4	21	26 16	35	1 14 50			
September	—	0	6	23	214	404	60	19	34	23 1	61	19 17 25			
October	—	0	4	47	246	373	66	12	38	23 6	55	23 6 5			
November.. ..	—	0	12	78	303	276	56	7	31	9 1	48	9 1 15			
December	—	0	6	28	366	326	24	0	35	31 1	51	31 1 35			
TOTAL DURATION FOR YEAR (hours) ..	—	15	76	550	3292	3990	806	107	—	—	—	—			

VISIBILITY (2 Observations per Day) 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. G.M.T.

	Distance in Yards.							Distance in Miles.						
	Less than 30 (	A 30	B 60	C 110 FOG	D 220	E 550)	F 1130 MIST	G 1½ POOR VISIBILITY.	H 2½ (MODERATE VISIBILITY.)	I 4½)	J 6½ (	K 12½ GOOD	L 21 VISIBILITY.	M more than 21)
January ..	—	—	1	3	1	4	2	3	16	8	16	6	2	—
February ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	7	14	23	3	—
March ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	10	7	18	14	9	—
April ..	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	2	6	17	25	4	—
May ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	9	14	22	8	—
June ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	21	14	7	1
July ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	14	17	11	6	—
August ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	14	15	12	—
September ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	19	12	13	13	—
October ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	6	14	15	17	3	—
November ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	2	9	14	15	11	—	—
December ..	—	—	1	—	—	2	6	3	6	24	15	4	1	—
TOTAL NO. OF OBSERVATIONS	—	—	2	5	2	13	22	18	81	155	188	175	68	1

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