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TOWN AND PORT OF DOVER

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Acting Medical Officer of Health

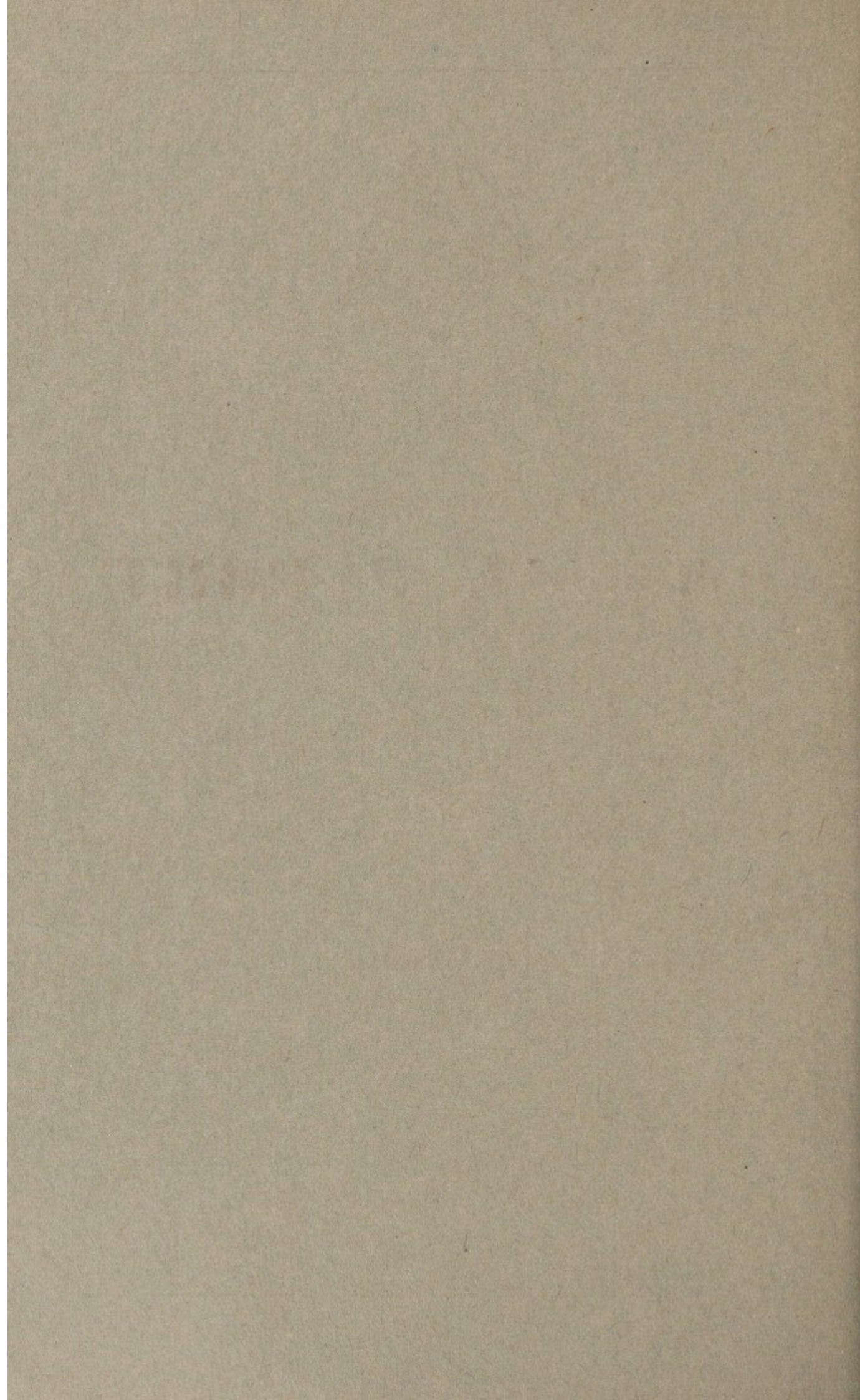
on the

**HEALTH SERVICES
OF THE BOROUGH**

FOR THE YEAR 1947

MARGARET HAYWOOD, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Acting Medical Officer of Health



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HEALTH COMMITTEE

1947

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(ALDERMAN A. T. GOODFELLOW, J.P.)

(To the 1st November)

Chairman:

ALDERMAN E. A. BUSHELL

Members:

ALDERMAN	J .H. BRAZIER, J.P.
„	R. L. ECKHOFF
„	G. GORE
COUNCILLOR	(Mrs.) E. M. S. COATSWORTH
„	A. B. CONSTABLE
„	W. L. LAW, J.P.
„	G. R. RENWICK
„	W. SIMMONDS
„	A. S. SKIPWORTH
„	J. F. THOMPSON

(From 1st November)

Chairman:

ALDERMAN E. A. BUSHELL

Members:

ALDERMAN	J. H. BRAZIER, J.P.
„	R. L. ECKHOFF
COUNCILLOR	(Mrs.) E. M. S. COATSWORTH
„	A. B. CONSTABLE
„	A. J. FENN
„	F. C. OVERTON
„	G. R. RENWICK
„	W. SIMMONDS
„	A. S. SKIPWORTH
„	F. WHITING

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

1947

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(ALDERMAN A. T. GOODFELLOW, J.P.)

(To the 1st November)

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) D. BUSHELL

Members:

ALDERMAN	E. A. BUSHELL
COUNCILLOR	(Mrs.) E. M. S. COATSWORTH
"	A. B. CONSTABLE
"	A. J. FENN
"	W. L. LAW, J.P.
"	G. R. RENWICK
"	W. SIMMONDS
"	A. S. SKIPWORTH
"	R. SPEERS
"	A. D. TAPLEY
"	J. F. THOMPSON
	(Mrs.) A. M. BEESTON, M.B.E.
	(Mrs.) M. J. CHITTY
	(Mrs.) F. S. GOODFELLOW
	(Mrs.) J. V. HURRELL
	(Mrs.) A. F. BRAZIER
	(Mrs.) E. D. EADE

(From the 1st November)

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) D. BUSHELL

Members:

ALDERMAN	E. A. BUSHELL
"	R. SPEERS
COUNCILLOR	(Mrs.) E. M. S. COATSWORTH
"	A. B. CONSTABLE
"	R. S. EADE
"	A. J. FENN
"	G. R. RENWICK
"	W. SIMMONDS
"	A. S. SKIPWORTH
"	F. WHITING
	(Mrs.) A. M. BEESTON, M.B.E.
	(Mrs.) A. F. BRAZIER
	(Mrs.) M. J. CHITTY
	(Mrs.) F. S. GOODFELLOW
	(Mrs.) J. V. HURRELL
	(Mrs.) M. W. SKIPWORTH
	(Mrs.) D. E. VALE

STAFF

Medical:

- MARGARET HAYWOOD, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
Acting Medical Officer of Health, Borough and Port; Medical
Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare.
- V. O. B. GARTSIDE, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.I.H.,
Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Inspector of Aliens), (on
leave of absence from 31st March, 1947).
- L. P. EATON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glasgow).
(With effect from 19th March, 1947.) (Resigned with effect
from 31st May, 1947.)
- E. KEAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., B.Sc., D.P.H. Temporary Assistant
Port Medical Officer (with effect from 1st June, 1947 to 31st
December, 1947).

Engaged on Sessional Basis:

- MARGARET MARCHANT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Nursing:

- Miss E. H. HOLLOWAY, C.M.B., and General Training. Whole
Time. Matron, Borough Isolation Hospital.

Health Visitors:

- Miss E. BARKER, C.M.B., Gynaecological and General Training.
Whole Time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined
duties). (Retired with effect from 5th June, 1947.)
- Miss F. GRAY, C.M.B., and General Training. Whole Time.
Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties).
- Miss G. O'DONOUGHUE, C.M.B., and General Training. Whole
Time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties).
- Mrs. K. A. WALKER, C.M.B., and General Training. Whole
Time. Temporary Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined
duties). Port (Aliens) Inspection Nurse with effect from April,
1946 and whole time Port (Aliens) Inspection Nurse with effect
from 5th May, 1947.
- Mrs. J. W. CLARKE, Q.V.J.I., P.H.D. (L.C.C.), C.M.B., S.R.N.,
Whole Time. Temporary Health Visitor with effect from
2nd June, 1947.

Midwives:

Miss E. JONES, S.C.M.
Miss G. DOLTON, S.C.M.
Miss B. DOLTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. E. GREEN, S.C.M.
Miss E. BEAN, S.C.M., S.R.N.
Miss E. VANSON, S.C.M.
Miss A. H. WAITE, S.C.M.
Mrs. C. SEDGWICK, S.C.M.
Mrs. J. EMPSON, S.C.M.
Mrs. E. M. MORRIS, S.C.M., S.R.N.

Sanitary Inspectors:

J. B. G. WHORWELL, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole Time. Senior Sanitary Inspector, Town and Port.
A. J. CUCKNEY, Cert. R.S.I., S.I.J.B., and Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole Time. District Sanitary Inspector and Port Inspector.
B. C. MIDDLEBROOK, Cert. S.I.J.B., and Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole Time. District Sanitary Inspector and Port Inspector.
F. W. BROMLEY, Cert., S.I.J.B., and Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole Time. District Sanitary Inspector and Port Inspector.

Public Analysts:

E. M. HAWKINS, F.R.I.C., Part Time.
E. S. HAWKINS, O.B.E., B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C. Part Time.

Clerical Staff:

R. ASPDEN, Whole Time Chief Clerk.
E. J. ROGERS, Whole Time, Sanitary Section.
H. E. WILLIAMS, Whole Time.
Miss M. B. CARRAN, Whole Time.
Miss J. MUNRO, Temporary Clerk (Resigned with effect from 30th May, 1947).

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN DOVER.

AREA	3662 acres
POPULATION (1931 Census)	41,097
POPULATION (1947 Estimate)	31,750
Number of Inhabited Houses (1947 Estimate) ..	8,565
Rateable Value (1947 Estimate)	£249,194
Sum Represented by Penny Rate (1947-8 Estimate) ..	£1,045

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1947

(Compared with Statistics for Years 1945 and 1946).

Registered Live Births

Registered live births, corrected for inward and outward transfers :

1945	1946	1947	+ or — (1946-47)
507	721	853	+ 132
1947			

Legitimate
Illegitimate

Total	Males.	Females.
804	420	384
49	27	22
853	447	406

Live Birth Rate.

(per 1,000 of estimated population).

1945	1946	1947	+ or — (1946-47)
18.24	24.32	26.86	+ 2.54
1947			

Legitimate live births per 1,000 of estimated population 25.32.

Illegitimate live births per 1,000 of estimated population 1.54.

Stillbirths.

1946

1947

Legitimate
Illegitimate

Total	Males	Females
13	5	8
4	3	1
17	8	9

Total	Males	Females
24	14	10
4	3	1
28	17	11

Stillbirth Rate.

(per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths).

1945	1946	1947	+ or — (1946-47)
32.11	23.03	31.78	+ 8.75

Registered Deaths, corrected for inward and outward Transfers.

	1945	1946	1947	+ or — (1946-47)
Males	189	192	200	+ 8
Females	165	187	184	— 3
Total	354	379	384	+ 5

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population.

1945	1946	1947	+ or — (1946-47)
12.73	12.79	12.09	— .7

Death Rates of Infants under 1 year of age.

	1945	1946	1947	+ or — (1946-47)
All infants per 1,000 live births	29	40	46	+ 6
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	31	41	45	+ 4
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	19	31	82	+ 51

Specially Recorded Deaths

	1945	1946	1947	+ or — (1946-47)
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	68	51	53	+ 2
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—	—	1	+ 1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1	2	4	+ 2

TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS, 1947 M. 447. F. 406. = 853.

TOTAL DEATHS, 1947 M. 200. F. 184. = 384.

TABLE 1.

**BIRTH RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFEC-
TIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1947.**

(England and Wales, 126 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns).
(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales	126 C.Bs. and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Popn. 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census	DOVER
* Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.				
BIRTHS.				
Live Births	20.50†	23.30	22.20	26.86
Stillbirths	0.50‡	0.62	0.54	.88
DEATHS.				
All Causes	12.00†	13.00	11.90	12.09
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.03	0.02	—
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Influenza	0.09	0.09	0.08	.03
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles	0.01	0.02	0.02	.03
Rate per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of Age	41†	47	36	46
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of Age	5.8	8.0	3.7	4.1
Notification Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.				
NOTIFICATIONS.				
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.00	—
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0.05	0.06	0.05	—
Scarlet Fever	1.37	1.54	1.37	.44
Whooping Cough	2.22	2.41	2.02	1.98
Diphtheria	0.13	0.15	0.14	.09
Erysipelas	0.19	0.21	0.18	.37
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Measles	9.41	9.13	9.58	4.02
Pneumonia	0.79	0.89	0.68	1.48
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still).				
NOTIFICATIONS.				
Puerperal Fever } Puerperal Pyrexia }	7.16	8.99	6.27	1.14
MATERNAL MORTALITY.	1.17	Not Available.		—

* A (—) signifies that there were no deaths.

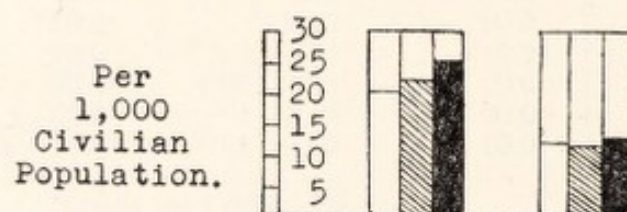
† Per 1,000 related births.

‡ Rates per 1,000 Total Population.

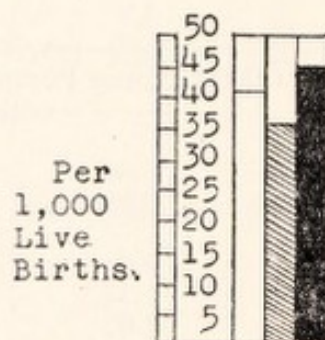
VITAL STATISTICS - COMPARISONS - 1947. England and Wales,
148 Smaller Towns, and Dover.

England and Wales =  148 Smaller Towns =  Dover = 

LIVE BIRTHS. DEATHS.



DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.



STILLBIRTHS. MATERNAL MORTALITY.

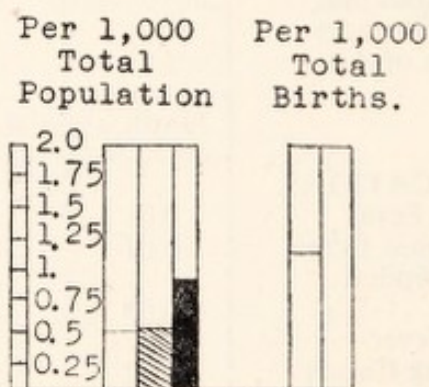


TABLE 2.—CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF DOVER DURING 1947. BY AGE GROUPS.

Cause of Death.	—1		1—2		2—5		5—15		15—25		25—45		45—65		65—75		75+		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever																			1	1
2 Cerebral-Spinal Fever		1	1																	
3 Scarlet Fever																				
4 Whooping Cough																				
5 Diphtheria																				
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System									2	1	2	6	10		1	2		1	15	10
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis			1						1					1					2	3
8 Syphilitic Disease													1		1					
9 Influenza															1					1
10 Measles					1															1
11 Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis									1		1								1	1
12 Acute Infectious Encephalitis																				
13 Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus(M) Uterus(F)													2		4		1		1	6
14 Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum												2	1	1		1	1		4	2
15 Cancer of Breast													2		1		3			6
16 Cancer of all other sites						1				1		5	5	11		6	5	24	10	
17 Diabetes															1	2		2	1	
18 Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions											2	3	5	8	11	8	17	19	35	
19 Heart Disease										1	1	7	5	22	13	22	33	52	52	
20 Other Diseases of the Circulatory System															2		2		4	
21 Bronchitis												4	1	3	4	8	6	15	11	
22 Pneumonia	5	3									1	1	3		3		1	6	11	
23 Other Respiratory Diseases												2		1	1	1		4	1	
24 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum										2		2						4		
25 Diarrhoea under 2 years	4																	4		
26 Appendicitis																				
27 Other Digestive Diseases	2														3			2	3	
28 Nephritis							1								1	1	1	3	2	
29 Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis																				
30 Other Maternal Causes																				
31 Premature Birth	4	3																4	3	
32 Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	12	3																12	3	
33 Suicide																				
34 Road Traffic Accidents									1						1	2	1	5	4	
35 Other Violent Causes		1									1	2	2		3	9	7	19		
36 All Other Causes	1				1	1					2	2	2	2	4				13	
Totals	28	11	1	1	1	2	2	—	4	2	9	12	41	27	53	51	61	78	200	184

TABLE 3.
MORTALITY IN RELATION TO SEASON.

Month.	Total Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths under 1 year.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Live Births.
January	39	14.74	2	28
February	45	17.00	4	56
March	50	18.99	5	70
April	28	10.58	6	84
May	34	12.85	5	70
June	23	8.69	1	14
July	25	9.49	2	28
August	32	12.09	6	84
September	32	12.09	4	56
October	30	11.39	3	42
November	19	7.18	—	—
December	27	10.20	1	14

TABLE 4.
WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

Age Groups	Wards.						Total
	River	Barton	Castle	St. Bar- tholo- mew's	Town and Pier	Houg- ham	
Under 1 year	16	4	4	4	3	8	39
1 and under 5	2	—	1	1	—	1	5
5 " " 15	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
15 " " 25	2	—	2	—	1	1	6
25 " " 45	7	4	1	3	2	4	21
45 " " 65	18	15	5	15	5	10	68
65 " " 75	19	24	7	17	8	29	104
Over 75	35	24	14	13	18	35	139
Totals	99	71	34	53	38	89	384

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TABLE 5.

CASES NOTIFIED IN 1947.
BY AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Total Cases Notified												Total	Cases Admitted to Hospital
	-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over		
Scarlet Fever	1				2	5	2	1	3				14	6
Diphtheria						2	1						3	3
Whooping Cough	8	9	6	7	3	27	3						63	3
Pneumonia	9	3	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	4	9	7	47	2
Measles	5	11	6	11	6	38	20	22	6	3			128	5
Puerperal Pyrexia									1				1	1
Erysipelas			1							1	4	6	12	3
Poliomyelitis	1		1			1		1		1			5	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1												1	
	25	23	15	19	13	76	27	27	14	9	13	13	274	28

TABLE 6.

POLIOMYELITIS

DETAILS OF CONFIRMED CASES OF POLIOMYELITIS OCCURRING DURING 1947.

A. Total number of cases of confirmed Poliomyelitis occurring during the year								5
B. TYPE:								Totals
1. PARALYTIC. (a) Limbs and/or Trunk:								
i. Slight								1
ii. Moderate								1
iii. Severe								2
(b) Other								
i. Slight								—
ii. Moderate								—
iii. Severe								—
2. NON-PARALYTIC.								
(a) With changes in C.S.F.								—
(b) With Clinical signs only								1
3. PRESUMPTIVE.								—
								5
C. FATAL CASES OF POLIOMYELITIS.								
1. Paralytic (a) Limbs and/or Trunk								2
(b) Other								—
2. Non-Paralytic								—
								2

All cases of Poliomyelitis were admitted to the Borough Isolation Hospital.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TABLE 7.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES.

Disease.	Barton	Castle	Hou- ham	Town and Pier	River	St. Bart's	Total Cases
Scarlet Fever	4	1	4	2	3	—	14
Diphtheria					2	1	3
Whooping Cough	6	9	25	11	11	1	63
Pneumonia	6	4	16	6	10	5	47
Measles	12	24	27	26	22	17	128
Puerperal Pyrexia				1			1
Erysipelas	2	1	1		5	3	12
Poliomyelitis	1	2	1	1			5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			1				1
							274

CASES NOTIFIED. COMPARATIVE TABLE 1945, 1946 and 1947

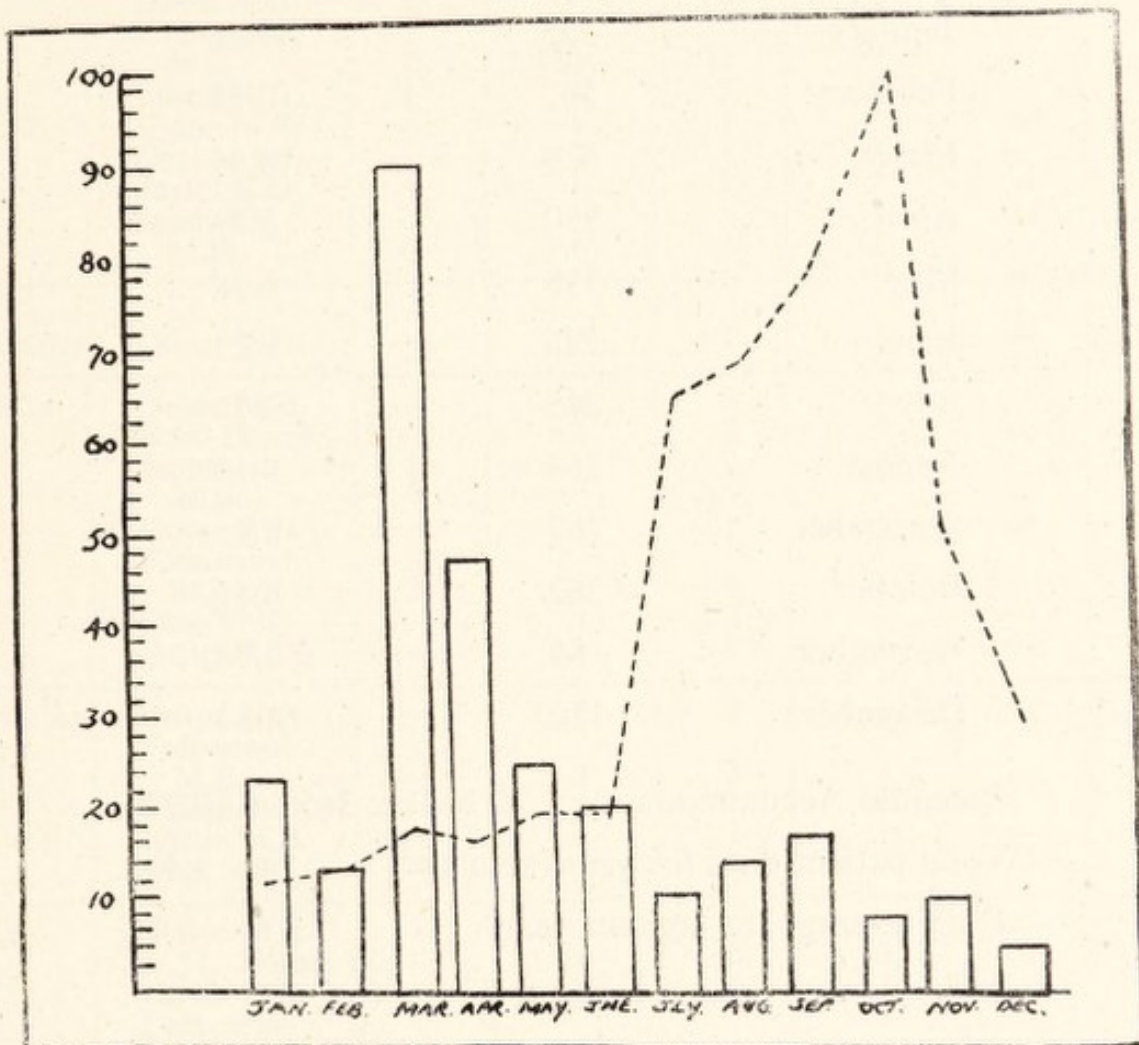
TABLE 8.

Disease	Cases Notified 1945	Cases Notified 1946	Cases Notified 1947	+ or — (1946-47)
Diphtheria	5	8	3	— 5
Scarlet Fever	20	8	14	+ 6
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	5	1	— 4
Malaria	1	2	—	— 2
Pneumonia	27	30	47	+ 17
Erysipelas	11	13	12	— 1
Whooping Cough	36	46	63	+ 17
Measles	107	356	128	— 228
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	—	1	+ 1
Poliomyelitis	—	1	5	+ 4
Dysentery	—	2	—	— 2
Scarlet Fever and Chickenpox	—	2	—	— 2
Totals	214	473	274	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TABLE 9.

Total Cases Notified in Relation to Season (shown thus).
Relative figures for 1946 are shown by the broken line.



DOVER BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.
PATIENT DAYS AND DAILY AVERAGES.

1947		
Month	Patient Days	Daily Average
January	535	17.26
February	352	12.57
March	524	16.9
April	250	8.33
May	198	6.38
June	246	8.2
July	285	9.19
August	254	8.19
September	267	8.9
October	262	8.45
November	89	2.96
December	150	4.84

Potential Accommodation: 28 beds x 365 = 10.220.

Total patient days for year (actual) 3,412.

Daily average throughout year 9.34.

TABLE 10.
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.
Analysis of Patients Admitted during the Year 1947.

Disease	Admitted from	In Hospital 31.12.46	Admitted in 1947	Total	Cases discharged in 1947	Deaths in 1947	Cases remaining in Hospital 31.12.47
Scarlet Fever	Dover M.B.	—	6	6	6	—	—
	H.M. Forces	—	6	6	6	—	—
	Dover R.D.	3	7	10	10	—	—
	Folkestone M.B.	2	30	32	30	—	2
	Elham R.D.	1	4	5	5	—	—
	Hythe M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
	Deal M.B.	—	4	4	3	—	1
	Eastry R.D.	1	1	2	2	—	—
	Sandwich M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever and Measles	Dover R.D.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Diphtheria	Dover M.B.	—	3	3	3	—	—
	H.M. Forces	—	2	2	2	—	—
	Ramsgate M.B.	2	—	2	2	—	—
	Dover R.D.	—	1	1	1	—	—
	Folkestone M.B.	2	2	4	4	—	—
	Deal M.B.	—	1	1	—	1	—
	Eastry R.D.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis	Dover M.B.	—	5	5	3	2	—
	Folkestone M.B.	—	3	3	3	—	—
	Elham R.D.	—	1	1	1	—	—
	Hythe M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
	Deal M.B.	—	5	5	5	—	—
Measles	Dover M.B.	—	3	3	3	—	—
	H.M. Forces	—	10	10	10	—	—
	Dover R.D.	—	1	1	1	—	—
	Folkestone M.B.	—	4	4	4	—	—
	Romney Marsh R.D.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Rubella	Dover M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
	H.M. Forces	—	14	14	14	—	—
	Dover R.D.	—	1	1	1	—	—
	Folkestone M.B.	—	2	2	2	—	—
Chickenpox	Dover M.B.	1	—	1	1	—	—
	H.M. Forces	—	2	2	2	—	—
Pneumonia	Dover M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
	Folkestone M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	Dover M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
	H.M. Forces	—	1	1	1	—	—
	Folkestone M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Forward		12	130	142	136	3	3

Disease	Admitted from	In Hospital 31.12.46	Admitted in 1947	Total	Cases discharged in 1947	Deaths in 1947	Cases remaining in Hospital 31.12.47
Forward		12	130	142	136	3	3
Whooping Cough and Pneumonia	Dover M.B.	—	2	2	2	—	—
	Folkestone M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Bronchitis	H.M. Forces	—	1	1	1	—	—
Pyelitis	Dover M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Acidosis	Hythe M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Acute Rheumatism	H.M. Forces	—	1	1	1	—	—
Meningitis	Folkestone M.B.	—	7	7	6	1	—
	Herne Bay M.B.	1	—	1	1	—	—
Influenzal Meningitis	Folkestone M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Septic Meningitis	Dover R.D.	—	2	2	2	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	Dover M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Septic Throat	Folkestone M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Tonsillitis	Dover M.B.	—	4	4	4	—	—
	H.M. Forces	—	1	1	1	—	—
	Folkestone M.B.	—	3	3	3	—	—
	Deal M.B.	—	2	2	2	—	—
	Romney Marsh R.D.	—	1	1	1	—	—
	New Rom- ney M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Streptococcal Throat	H.M. Forces	—	1	1	1	—	—
	Margate M.B.	1	—	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas	Dover M.B.	—	2	2	2	—	—
	Dover R.D.	—	1	1	1	—	—
	Folkestone M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
	Deal M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas and Impetigo	Dover M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Furunculosis	Elham R.D.	—	1	1	1	—	—
	Hythe M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Facial Cellu- litis and Pneumonia	Dover M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Forward		14	171	185	178	4	3

Disease	Admitted from	In Hospital 31.12.46	Admitted in 1947	Total	Cases discharged in 1947	Deaths in 1947	Cases remaining in Hospital 31.12.47
Forward		14	171	185	178	4	3
Impetigo and Urticaria	Dover M.B.	—	1	1	—	—	1
Rash, undiagnosed	H.M. Forces	—	1	1	1	—	—
Urticaria	Dover M.B. H.M. Forces	— —	1 1	1 1	1 1	— —	— —
Streptococcal Septicaemia	H.M. Forces	—	1	1	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever/Pyrexia /Sepsis	Dover M.B. Dover R.D. Elham R.D.	— — —	1 2 2	1 2 2	1 2 2	— — —	— — —
Suppurative Parotitis	Folkestone M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Septic Abortion	Dover R.D.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Foreign Body in Throat	Dover M.B.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Intestinal Toxaemia	Dover R.D.	—	1	1	1	—	—
Constipation with Otitis Media	H.M. Forces	—	1	1	1	—	—
P.U.O.	Dover M.B. Dover R.D. Folkestone M.B.	— — —	2 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 —	— — —	— — 1
Observation	H.M. Forces	—	1	1	1	—	—
TOTALS		14	191	205	196	4	5

TABLE 11.

SUMMARY OF TOTAL CASES ADMITTED TO BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL DURING 1947.

DISEASE	Dover M.B.		Non-Civil-ians Other Areas	Dover R.D.	Folkestone M.B.	Elham R.D.	Hythe M.B.	Deal M.B.	Eastry R.D.	Sandwich M.B.	Romney Marsh R.D.	New Romney M.B.	Total
	Civil-ians	Non-Civil-ians											
1 Scarlet Fever	6	—	6	7	30	4	1	4	1	1	—	—	60
Scarlet Fever and Measles	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2 Diphtheria	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	10
3 Poliomyelitis	5	—	—	—	3	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	15
4 Measles	3	1	9	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	19
5 Rubella	1	5	9	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
6 Chickenpox	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
7 Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
8 Whooping Cough	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Whooping Cough and Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
9 Bronchitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
10 Pyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
11 Acidosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
12 Ac. Rheumatism	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
13 Meningeal Conditions:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Influenzal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Meningitis	—	—	—	2*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
T.B. Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
14 Septic Throat	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tonsillitis	4	—	1	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	12
Streptococcal Throat	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
15 Infective Skin Lesions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
Erysipelas and Impetigo	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Furunculosis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Facial Cellulitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Impetigo and Urticaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rash-undiagnosed	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Urticaria	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
16 Streptococcal Septicaemia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
17 Puerperal Fever/Pyrexia/Sepsis	1	—	—	2*	—	2*	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
18 Suppurative Parotitis	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
19 Septic Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
20 Other Conditions:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Body in Throat	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Intestinal Toxaemia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Constipation with Otitis Media	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
P.U.O.	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Observation	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	38	10	34	19	59	8	4	13	2	1	2	1	191

TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE 12.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Cases on Register.	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
(a) Number of Cases of Tuberculosis on Register as at 1st January, 1947	114	90	19	12
(b) Number of Cases notified under Regulation of 1930 for first time during year	21	16	5	4
(c) Restored to Register	3	3	1	—
(d) Added to Register otherwise than by formal notification	3	4	—	2
(e) Cases removed from Register during year, including cured or deaths (excluding deaths of unnotified cases)	21	19	5	3
(f) Cases on Register at end of 1947	120	94	20	15

During the year there were 5 deaths of unnotified cases in the Borough.

TABLE 13.

ANALYSIS OF NEW CASES NOTIFIED IN 1947

Age Periods	New Cases.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	—	—
1—	1	—	—	—
5—	2	1	2	3
15—	4	8	1	1
25—	6	4	1	—
35—	2	1	1	—
45—	4	2	—	—
55—	2	—	—	—
65+	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	21	16	5	4

TABLE 14.
ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN 1947 OF CASES ON TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

Age Periods.	All Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	1
5—	—	—	—	—
15—	2	1	—	1
25—	3	2	—	—
35—	—	4	—	—
45—	5	1	—	—
55—	6	—	—	—
65—	1	3	—	—
TOTAL	17	11	—	2

(Includes death of 5 cases not notified in life).

PUBLIC HEALTH (Prevention of Tuberculosis) REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action was necessary in 1947 in regard to any tuberculosis person employed in the milk trade.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 : Section 172.

No action was necessary with regard to the compulsory removal of tuberculosis patients to hospital during the year.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

During 1947 specimens as shown below were examined at the County Laboratory—

TABLE 15.

Disease Suspected.	Number submitted.	Number giving positive results.	Number giving negative results.
Diphtheria	24	1	23
Pulmonary Tuberculosis *	—	50	—
Wasserman and Kahn Tests	411	5	406
Salm. Typhi-murium	1	1	—
Salm. bareilly	1	1	—

* Negative results were not reported.

AMBULANCE AND MORTUARY FACILITIES.

The Ambulance Service carried on as in 1946, being based on a 24-hour shift system, at the Borough Isolation Hospital. Four vehicles are available for carriage of all types of cases and in addition one small van is used for the carriage of infected bedding. During the year under review 185 general cases have been carried and 123 infectious cases were transported during the period 1st January to 31st December. The total mileage covered was 2,302 miles.

The Mortuary Service was operated as in previous years and during the year 25 bodies were dealt with, as follows:—

No. of bodies removed from own residence	18
No. of persons died in street	4
No. of bodies removed from boat	3

Of these, 20 resided in the borough and 5 were non-residents.

There were no service bodies placed in the mortuary during the year.

SCABIES.

Facilities for the treatment of scabies continued throughout the year. Patients unable to treat themselves were dealt with at the Borough Isolation Hospital. Those patients with bathing facilities at home who were referred to the Health Department received a Supply of Benzyl Benzoate with a suitable brush and instructions, free of charge.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

The Town is served by the Royal Victoria and the County Hospitals, Dover, for general cases, and by the Borough Isolation Hospital for infectious diseases, together with a Smallpox Hospital at Poulton.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION—PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

There were no nursing homes registered in the town.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Town Nursing Association (re-organised in affiliation with the Kent County Association and the Queen's Institute for District Nursing at the end of 1935) carried out this work in the Borough.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water is supplied to the major portion of the Borough through Corporation mains and partly from a piped supply from the East Kent District Water Company. In both cases the water is taken from deep wells and is chlorinated. Extensions are proceeding on the Buckland Valley Housing Estate.

Water supplied from Corporation Works during 1947	563,892,435 gallons
Chlorination	a small dose of 0.18 parts per million.

Chemical and bacteriological examinations of the water are made regularly. The results obtained show little variation, and the following are typical reports:—

Description or number of sample	" Public Supply " 8.10.47
Appearance	Clear
Colour	Green-blue
Smell	Normal
Chlorine in Chlorides	1.75
Phosphoric Acid in Phosphates	None
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.38
Ammonia	None
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0017
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes	Trace only
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	0.018
Hardness before boiling (Total)	17.9
Hardness after boiling (Permanent)	3.9
Total Solid Matter	22.96
Microscopical Examination of Deposit	Slight and unimportant
Metallic Impregnation (Copper, Lead, Zinc)	None

Remarks.

The above results are satisfactory throughout and indicate water organically pure and free from sewage percolation. The Microscopical Examination calls for no adverse remarks.

Report Folio 29148.1254. B.	
Bacteriological Examination of Water	
The Borough of Dover	
Sample taken from Main to Reservoir,	
Taken personally,	
23rd September, 1947	
Organisms growing on Nutrient	
Agar-agar at 20°C. (Room	
temperature), in 72 hours	None per millilitre.
Organisms growing on Nutrient	
Agar-agar at 37°C. (Blood	
Heat), in 48 hours.	None per millilitre.
Bacillus Coli	Absent from 100 Millilitres.

Remarks.

The above results are very satisfactory from a Bacteriological standpoint.

There are 15 dwelling-houses in the Borough not connected with the public mains. Of these 8 have Well water (from 2 wells) and 7 have rain-water tanks.

One river—the Dour—flows through the town and receives careful attention to prevent nuisance therefrom.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The main sewerage system discharges into the sea, as described in the 1930 survey report. Extensions are proceeding on the Buckland Valley Housing Estate. With the following exceptions all houses are connected to main sewers:—

51 dwelling-houses with W.C's connected to Cesspools.

30 dwelling-houses with Pail Closets.

SCAVENGING AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

House refuse is collected once a week and conveyed to the dump at Coombe which is within the Borough boundary.

PUBLIC BATHS.

The former swimming and slipper baths in the town were severely damaged by enemy action during the war. Accommodation has now been provided comprising 7 slipper baths and 4 showers available for men on three full days and one-half day per week, and for women on two full days per week. The attendances for the year ended 31st March, 1948, were 9,510.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MATERNITY SERVICES.

Three Ante-Natal Clinics were held each week at the Brook House Welfare Centre during the year and from the 18th September one Ante-Natal Clinic per week was held at the River Welfare Centre.

Number of sessions	167
Number of attendances	1907
Average attendance per session	11

The following is an analysis of the complications discovered on medical examination.

Heart Lesions	18
Toxaemia—incipient	9
established	3
Disproportion	2
Diabetes	1
Ovarian tumour	1
Faulty position of foetus	1
Venereal Disease	3*
Hyperthyroidism and habitual abortion	1
Varicose veins—severe	1
Vaginal Discharge—severe	1
Tuberculosis	1
Hernia	1
E.N.T.	2
	45

* 1 patient not pregnant.

As in the previous year every new patient attending the Ante-Natal Clinics:—

(a) had a specimen of blood taken, which was sent to the County Laboratory for the Wassermann reaction, the blood grouping, and the Rh factor.

(b) Was referred to the Dental Surgeon for advice and treatment if necessary.

16% of the expectant mothers attending the Ante-Natal Clinics were Rh. negative.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

10 Midwives were practising in the Borough throughout the year, the Kent County Council being the supervising authority.

MATERNITY BEDS SCHEME.

ABNORMAL CASES.

During the year 121 cases were dealt with, of these 96 were admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital and 25 to the County Hospital, Union Road, occupying beds for a total of 1,518 days.

Acting as agents for the Kent County Council 11 patients were admitted through the scheme from the adjoining County Areas, to the Royal Victoria Hospital.

The reasons for admission of Dover cases were as follows:—

Unsuitable home conditions	..	..	57
Previous bad obstetrical history	..	..	10
Heart disease	..	..	7
Toxaemia of pregnancy	..	..	6
Disproportion	..	..	6
Placenta Praeviae	..	..	6
Faults in presentation	..	..	5
Haemorrhage	..	..	3
Retained Placenta	..	..	3
Albuminuria	..	..	2
Asthma	..	..	2
Anaemia	..	..	1
Acute Gastric Ulcers	..	..	1
Thrombosis	..	..	1
Hyperpiesia	..	..	1
Ovarian Cyst	..	..	1
Abortion	..	..	1
Miscellaneous	..	..	8
			121

Of the above 2 were ante-natal and 8 were post-natal patients, and the remainder i.e., 111 were admitted for confinement. The following is an analysis of the "birth" results of the latter 111 cases:—

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births	59	45	104
Stillbirths	5	2	7
			111

No maternal deaths occurred during the year.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

1 non-fatal case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified as occurring in the Borough during the year.

ANCILLARY ARRANGEMENTS.

CONSULTATIONS.

19 expectant mothers were referred from the Ante-Natal Clinics to the Obstetrical Consultant in the town during the year.

STERILIZED MATERNITY OUTFITS.

68 Outfits were supplied to expectant mothers in accordance with existing arrangements.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

Infant Welfare sessions were held twice weekly at the Brook House and River Clinics.

The following tables give details of the work done at both clinics:—

BROOK HOUSE CLINIC.

Medical Consultations.

Number of sessions	101
Number of cases seen by Medical Officer	
(a) New cases for 1947—under 1 year	370
1—5 years	67
	— 437
(b) Old cases	105
Total Attendances	1397
Average attendance per sessions	14

Attendances for Weighing and Nursing Advice.

1. Number of Sessions	101
2. Total Attendances	5393
3. Average per Session	53
4. Infants under 1 year attending for first time ..	379
5. Infants 1—5 years attending for first time ..	78
6. Infants and children previously registered ..	335
Total on Register	792

RIVER CLINIC.

Medical Consultations.

Number of Sessions	102
Number of cases seen by Medical Officer	
(a) New cases for 1947—under 1 year	191
1—5 years	40
(b) Old Cases	231
	115
Total Attendances	913
Average attendance per Session	9

Attendances for Weighing and Nursing Advice:—

1. Number of Sessions	102
2. Total Attendances	4657
3. Average per Session	46
4. Infants under 1 year attending for first time ..	224
5. Infants 1—5 years attending for first time ..	62
6. Infants and Children previously registered ..	215
Total on Register	501

SUPPLY OF DRIED MILK.

During the year Dried Milk Foods—Ostermilk, Trufood and Colact, were supplied to mothers at cost price.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

During the year 103 expectant mothers were referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics to the Astor Dental Clinic and the following treatments were carried out:—

Number of teeth extracted	638
Number of Fillings	64
Number of Patients who had their teeth scaled	6
Number of Patients who received gum treatment	1
Number of Patients supplied with complete dentures	5
Number of Patients supplied with part dentures	5
Repairs to Dentures	1

In addition to the above 12 cases referred in the previous year (1946) were supplied with dentures (11 complete and 1 part denture).

ORTHOPAEDIC SCHEME.

During the year 19 pre-school children were referred to the Orthopaedic Specialist at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover, with the following defects:—

Weakness right leg	1
Talipes—calcaneo-valgus	1
General wasting right thigh and leg ..	1
Hammer toes	1
Right thumb—two terminal phalanges ..	1
Flat foot—double	1
Anterior Poliomyelitis	1
Genu valgum	1
Wasting muscles—left calf	1
Congenital calcaneus	1
Congenital dislocation of hips.. ..	1
Deformed toes	1
Valgus deformity	1
Malrotation of tibiae	3
Impaired movements of left arm ..	1
Cerebral Hemiplegia	1
Miscellaneous	1
	—
	19
	—

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

During the year special clinics were continued at Brook House and at River for immunisation against diphtheria. The prophylactics used were alum precipitated toxoid and toxoid-antitoxin floccules.

The total number of children immunized during the year was 574 and the age distribution is as follows:—

<i>Age</i>								
<i>under</i>	1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—9	10—14	Total
	year.	years.	years.	years.	years.	years.	years.	
<i>Number</i>								
<i>Immunised</i>	5	249	56	10	7	190	57	574

A total of 109 reinforcing doses were given during the year. (This treatment consists of one injection for children who have previously been immunised.)

RECORD OF HEALTH VISITORS' WORK.

(a)	First visits to children under 1 year	..	..	803
(b)	Visits to Stillbirths	..	..	20
(c)	Re-visits—			
	(i) Infants under 1 year	..	..	1999
	(ii) Infants 1—5 years	..	..	3281
	(iii) Visits re Infantile Mortality	..	..	4
(d)	Visits re Midwives Act (On behalf of County Council)	..	..	5
(e)	Visits re expectant mothers	..	..	62
(f)	Visits re discharging eyes	..	..	26
(g)	Visits re Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	1
(h)	Visits re Immunisation	..	..	19
(i)	Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	110
				6330
	Lost Visits (in addition to above)	..	..	370

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

The Town Council, as Welfare Authority, discharges the functions in the Borough, under the re-enacted provisions in Part VII of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The records for 1947 are:—

(a) Persons receiving Infants for gain:—

Number of Foster Parents with one or more children on register at end of 1946	..	..	6
Number of Foster Parents with no children on register at end of 1946	..	..	—
Number added to register for first time during 1947	..	..	—
Number removed during 1947	..	..	3
Number on register with one or more children at end of 1947	..	..	3
Number on register with no children at end of 1947	..	..	—

(b) Infants:—

Number on register at end of 1946	..	..	17
Number added to register during 1947	..	..	—
Number removed during the year	..	..	11
Number of children on register at end of 1947	..	..	6

(c) Visits by Health Visitors. 23

(d) No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

STILLBIRTHS.

During the year there were 24 stillbirths with a rate of 28.14 per 1,000 total births; this compares with 17 stillbirths (an increase of 7), and a rate of 23.03 (an increase of 5.11), in 1946.

The probable causes of stillbirth analyse as follows:—

Breech presentation	..	..	4
Placenta Praevae	..	..	2
Toxaemia	..	..	4
Prematurity	..	..	4
Post maturity	..	..	1
Abnormality of Foetus	..	..	2
Prolapsed cord	..	..	1
Haematemesis before labour	..	..	1
Other causes..	..	..	5
			—
			24
			—

Six of the confinements took place in hospital.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There wer 39 deaths of infants under one year of age, with a rate of 46 per 1,000 live births as compared with 29 deaths and a rate of 40 per 1,000 live births in 1946—an increase of 10 deaths and 6 per 1,000 live births, respectively. The following analysis shows causes of death and periods of life in all cases:—

TABLE 16.

	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total 1-12 months
Prematurity	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Broncho- Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	1	6
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Gastro- Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Mucous Colitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Intussus- ception	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Retro- pharyngeal abscess	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital defects	8	—	1	—	9	2	—	1	—	3
Other Infant Diseases	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2
Accidental Death (Asphyxia)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL	18	—	1	1	20	5	7	3	4	19

PREMATURE BIRTHS.

The usual practice in the Borough, if the births take place at home, is for all premature infants to be admitted to hospital. This has been found to be a more practical expedient than trying to provide the suitable environment in homes that are in the majority of cases, those of the lower income group. After their discharge from hospital, these premature infants are visited more frequently by the Health Visitors.

During 1947 there were 39 notifications of premature births with varying degrees of prematurity.

26 babies were born at home—of these 21 were nursed entirely at home, 2 died during the first 24 hours, and 3 died within the month. 21 survived at the end of one month.

13 babies were born in hospital—of these 4 died during the first 24 hours, 2 died within the month and 7 survived at the end of one month.

NURSERY PROVISION.

No nurseries have been provided in the Borough, there being no definite evidence of need.

CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER.

The Council have adopted a scheme based on that of the Kent County Council (Under Ministry of Health Circular 2866/1943). Financial responsibility is accepted for treatment at the Diocesan Homes of St. Faith's, Bearsted and "Oakhurst," Erith. In the first case the payment amounts to 1 guinea per week for six months, with two guineas a week during the lying-in period; in the second case 1 guinea per week for two months prior to lying-in period and 1 guinea per week for three months afterwards. Mothers for consideration are usually referred by the local Moral Welfare Society, and are seen at the Ante-Natal Clinics. During 1947 6 unmarried mothers received assistance under the scheme.

HOME AND DOMESTIC HELPS.

During the year efforts were made to recruit suitable personnel in order to establish a scheme on the lines suggested by the Ministry of Health in Circular 110/1946. As in the previous year the results were again disappointing and it was not until November that it was possible to put a scheme into operation. Fourteen part-time home helps were then recruited and up to the end of the year 6 patients had received assistance in the home, during the two weeks lying-in period.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1947.

Health Department,
Brook House,
Dover.

To: The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Madam and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting my report upon the work carried out during the year by the Sanitary Section of the Department.

Unfit houses and the conditions surrounding the families dwelling therein are the problems causing the greatest concern to the Department. Many of these houses were totally unfit for human habitation prior to the outbreak of hostilities in 1939, while the remainder have deteriorated into slum dwellings through want of essential repair works and maintenance during the war years. Although, as will be seen from the details in the Housing Section of the ensuing report, a few of these unfit houses have been eliminated and their occupants rehoused during the year in dwellings worthy of the name, the number of such unfit houses so dealt with has been far too few. In spite of the Local Authority's efforts to meet the demands of the cascade of applications for accommodation, and it must be mentioned that their achievements have been considerable, many additional new houses are still required to meet the demands of the unfit areas in order that the desired standard of "one family—one decent home" may be attained.

As will be seen in the report, a total of 752 notices were complied with during the year and it must be remarked that considerable time is devoted by the staff to procuring the abatement of these notices, time, which, under normal conditions, would not be justified; in these days of licensing, control, and shortages of labour and materials, however, only by continued effort can the sanitary conditions in the town be maintained.

Food supplies and all premises where food is sold or prepared have been carefully supervised. Over thirteen tons of various foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption, such foodstuffs, where possible, being disposed of through Ministry of Food channels for animal feeding and trade purposes.

Operations against the rodent pest continued throughout the year and included the completion, with very satisfactory results, of the Initial and No. 1 Maintenance Treatments of sewers. It is gratifying to note that the number of complaints received of rat infestation has greatly decreased since the application of sewer rat control, while, from experience of the independent investigations of the Department,

it has been proved that, by continued methodical effort, by proper measures of control and by proper treatment, much can be accomplished towards diminishing the problem of the rat menace to one of minor degree.

Duties at the Port showed a steady increase throughout the year and over 40,000 tons of foodstuffs, imported from France, Belgium Italy, Jugo-Slavia and Holland, were dealt with by the staff. Of the total imports, some 200 tons were condemned as unfit for human consumption and destroyed. The staffs of H.M. Customs and Southern Railway (now British Railways) have continued their full and welcome co-operation with the Department, thereby greatly adding to the efficiency of and facilitating the work of food inspection at the Port.

I can only conclude by once again expressing my thanks and gratitude to the District Sanitary Inspectors and the Section Clerk, whose co-operation and whole-hearted efforts are so essential to the smooth and efficient working of the Section.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J. G. B. WHORWELL,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION I. SANITARY INSPECTION.

1. Statistics relating to Inspections and Service and Abatement of Notices:

(a) NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR:

<i>Nature</i>	<i>Inspections and Visits.</i>
Dwelling-houses	7667
Bakehouses	61
Fried Fish Shops	57
Places where food is sold or prepared	1048
Shops Act.	23
Cowsheds and Dairies	188
Premises where animals are kept ..	15
Tents, Vans and Sheds	6
Public Institutions	17
Infectious Disease inquiries	50
Factories	140
Slaughterhouses	50
Houses let-in-lodgings	1
Workplaces	1
Other matters	1406
	10730

(b) NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED DURING THE YEAR:

Informal Notices	713
Statutory Notices (Housing and Public Health Acts)	114
Total ..	827

(c) RESULT OF SERVICE OF NOTICES:

Notices actually served during 1947 ..	827
Notices standing over from 1946 ..	216
Total ..	1043
Total Notices complied with ..	752
Informal and Statutory Notices cancelled by alternative action	80
Notices standing over at end of 1947 ..	211
Total ..	1043

(d) CONDITIONS REMEDIED:

Defective drainage	178
Defective sanitary conveniences ..	164
Structural disrepair: Roof	196
Floors	138
Walls and ceiling ..	109
Want of cleanliness	36
Want of ventilation	5
Defective sanitary fittings	30
Dampness	159
Defective paving	74
Offensive accumulations	18
Improper keeping of animals ..	3
Dangerous structures	8
Overcrowding	58
Miscellaneous	177
Total ..	1353

2. HOUSING ACT, 1936—ADMINISTRATION:

(i)	Houses inspected and particulars recorded	33
(ii)	Houses inspected under Housing Act and informal notice served under Section 9	4
(iii)	Houses, including one in (ii), where requirements not being complied with, formal notices under Section 9 of the Act were served	5
(iv)	Houses dealt with under Section 11 of the Act	7
	Demolition Orders made	7

viz.

- 1, New Cottages, Finnis Hill—still occupied.
- 2, New Cottages, Finnis Hill—vacated, not yet demolished
- 3, New Cottages, Finnis Hill—vacated and demolished.
- 4, New Cottages, Finnis Hill—vacated and demolished.
- 20, Chapel Hill—still occupied.
- 2, Durham Hill—still occupied.
- 3, Durham Hill—still occupied.

The four following properties are properties in respect of which Demolition Orders, made during and outstanding from 1946, were complied with during the year:—

- 9, Limekiln Street.
- 11, Limekiln Street.
- 1, Effingham Passage.
- 2, Effingham Passage.

- (v) Closing Order rescinded: Section 12 (1):
6, High Street (Closing Order made on 24th April, 1945, in respect of the front and back rooms on the first floor and the attic room on the second floor).

The works necessary to render these rooms fit for human habitation were carried out to the satisfaction of this Department and the Closing Order rescinded by resolution of the Town Council on the 28th October, 1947.

- (vi) Woolcomber Street No. 3 Clearance Area (confirmed by Minister of Health on 14th November, 1938):

The following fifteen houses, comprised in the above Order were demolished during the year:—

9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, Trevanion Street.

- (vii) Dover (Central Area No. 1) Confirmation of Unfitness Order, 1948: (made in accordance with the provisions of the Fifth Schedule to the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944):

Premises numbering 115 dwelling houses reported to Health Committee on 13th May, 1947.

Unfitness Order in respect thereof made by Dover Town Council on 27th May, 1947.

Public Inquiry held on 12th August, 1947.

Unfitness Order confirmed by Minister of Health on 29th January, 1948, with the modification that the houses known as 25, Clarence Street and 8, Trevanion Street shall be excluded from the Order.

Order as modified comprised the following houses:—

8 and 10, St. James Street:

3, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24, Clarence Street:

24, 25 and 26, Golden Cross Passage:

2, 3 and 4, Golden Cross Cottages:

Golden Cross Cottage, Golden Cross Passage:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Russell Place:

4, 5 and 6, Liverpool Lawn:

15, 16 and 29, Trevanion Street:

14, Townwall Street:

48, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90,

100, 102 and 104, Limekiln Street:

54, 55 and 56, Bulwark Street:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, Church Court:

Ivy Cottage, Dieu Stone Lane:

6, Church Street and 75, Castle Street (one dwelling):

24, 26 and 28, Church Street:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Church Place:

1 and 2, Stembrook:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 23, 24, 25

26 and 31, Caroline Place:

6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16 and 17, Spring Gardens:

44, 45, 46, 47, 51, 52, 53 and 54, Peter Street.

3. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Generally, very little trouble was experienced from the few factories and plants within the district, although one particular offender, a paper mill, calls for special mention. In this instance, the nuisance from the emission of black smoke, grit and dust was one of a particularly serious nature and causing great concern to the Local Authority. The nuisance was such that the Department undertook observation of the offending chimney from the 16th to the 21st June, covering the hours from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. on the Monday to Friday inclusive and from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. on the Saturday; throughout this period the average emission of black smoke was 35.27 minutes per hour, and it can be recorded that, during these observations, there was one continuous period of $131\frac{1}{2}$ minutes of dense black smoke.

A second such observation was taken from the 30th June to the 5th July, when the average emission of black smoke showed a slight improvement to 30.7 minutes per hour.

Following representations by the Local Authority and undertakings by the management of the firm concerned, further improvements were noted and subsequent observations over the periods 21st to 26th July and 15th to 20th September showed averages of 12.41 and 11.97 minutes per hour respectively of black smoke.

These improved conditions were maintained for a short period but a deterioration in the position was noted during October and observations made from the 27th October to the 1st November resulted in an average emission of black smoke of 20.37 minutes per hour.

Undoubtedly, as was contended by and in spite of the earnest endeavours of the firm's management, the emission of black smoke in such quantities was largely due to the inferior quality of the coal allocation; although the steam raising plant was designed prior to the war to burn coal produced from the Kent coalfields, the allocation of such coal during the year under review was but 49% during the summer months and 37% during the winter months, the remainder comprising screenings from local merchants and "redundant" coals such as open-cast. It must also be mentioned that the Mill had considerably increased production over that of pre-war years.

It is gratifying to note that the nuisance has since been considerably abated by an increased consumption of Kent coals, of which more has been allocated, although there are still spasmodic "black spots" when, owing to shortage of this type of fuel, the inferior coals have to be used.

4. OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Premises registered for the purpose of Offensive Trades were:—

Rag and Bone Dealers — 3.

5. COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

There are no Common Lodging Houses within the Borough.

6. SHOPS ACT, 1934—ADMINISTRATION:

The 25 inspections of shops were carried out in respect of ventilation, temperature and sanitary accommodation. One informal notice was served in respect of defective sanitary accommodation.

7. (a) DISINFECTION:

During the year, 83 rooms were disinfected, whilst from infected premises, 1222 pieces were subjected to steam disinfection at the Isolation Hospital.

(b) DISINFESTATION:

(i) Council houses disinfested	18
Total number of treatments	30
(ii) Other premises and houses disinfested	60
Total number of treatments	77
(iii) Methods employed for disinfestation of houses and other premises—Zaldecide and D.D.T.	

8. MOVEABLE DWELLINGS—SECTION 269, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936:

One licence was in force under the above Section of the Act authorising the use of land within the Borough as a site for moveable dwellings.

9. FACTORIES ACT, 1937—ADMINISTRATION:

(i) *Registered Factories:*

The number of factories on the Register on the 31st December, 1947, was:—

With mechanical power	114
Without mechanical power	90
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	5
	209

There were 35 bakehouses in the Borough, of which 19 were factories with mechanical power and 16 without mechanical power. One is a basement bakehouse with a certificate.

(ii) *Inspections:*

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>No. of written notices.</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
Factories with mechanical power	113	10	—
Factories without mechanical power	73	11	—
Other premises	15	3	—
Total	201	24	—

(iii) *Defects found:*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Number of Defects Remedied</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>by</i>	<i>Number of cases in which Prosecutions were insti- tuted</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness	15	14	—	1	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences:—					
<i>a.</i> Insufficient	7	4	—	3	—
<i>b.</i> Unsuitable or defective	10	7	—	6	—
<i>c.</i> Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	6	2	—	—	—
TOTAL	38	27	—	10	—

10. RODENT CONTROL.

As has already been stated, rodent control within the Borough received its due attention during the year under review.

Treatments, following investigations by the Departmental staff both routine and of complaints received, resulted in the destruction of 4180 rodents by poisoning as estimated in accordance with the Ministry's formula. Included in these figures are the treatments effected at the Corporation Refuse Tip at Coombe, which was kept under strict observation.

In addition to this routine work, the Initial Sewer and No. 1 Sewer Maintenance Treatments were completed during the year. The value of this work can perhaps best be illustrated by an abbreviated summary of the detailed results. The number of manholes treated in each instance was 464.

	Pre-bait takes	Poisoned Bait takes	Bodies recov- ered	Estimated number of rodents destroyed	Percentage of manholes infested
Initial Treatment:					
Stage 1	296	292	62	3207	63.8
Stage 2	76	66	—	319	16.4
No. 1 Maintenance	101	97	17	625	21.8

It will be seen that the number of manholes where rat infestation was evident in the No. 1 Maintenance Treatment showed a considerable decrease on the number of such manholes in Stage 1 of the Initial Treatment, and that the degree of infestation, as shown by the number of rodents destroyed per manhole, was also markedly lower. Too much reliance, however, cannot be placed on bare statistics, but from further observations by the Departmental staff and from enquiries of the sewer flushers, the evidence is that the rat population of the sewers in the town, although not totally eliminated, has in fact been greatly diminished.

11. PROSECUTIONS:

Proceedings were instituted during the year against the owner of Nos. 115, 117 and 172 Clarendon Street, under Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for failure to comply with Abatement notices served in respect of these dwelling-houses under Sections 92 and 93 of the Act. In each instance, an Order was made by the Court requiring the owner to abate the nuisances within twenty-eight days.

SECTION II. FOOD INSPECTION.

(1) MILK SUPPLY:

(a) *Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1926—1943: Registrations:*

Farms and other premises used as dairies	..	12
Producers of milk	..	4
Purveyors whose premises are within the Borough		11
Purveyors whose premises are outside the Borough		22

At the close of the year, there were 86 milch cows in the Borough.

(b) *Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936—1946:*

Licences in force locally under the above Regulations were as follows:—

<i>Tuberculin Tested</i>	Two dealers licensed to bottle this milk and retail within the Borough...
<i>Accredited</i>	Two producers licensed by the County Council to use the designation in relation to the sale of milk produced at their premises within the Borough.
<i>Pasteurised</i>	Two dealers in the Borough licensed to use the term "pasteurised" for milk treated at their local depots and to purvey this milk in original sealed bottles.

(c) *Milk Sampling:*

(i) *Non-designated Milk:*

22 samples were examined bacteriologically for bacterial count and the presence of B. Coli and in four cases unsatisfactory reports were received. The producers, whose premises were outside the Borough, were communicated with and notification of the results was addressed to the responsible Authorities.

(ii) *Pasteurised Milk:*

41 samples were subjected to the methylene blue test and 41 samples to the phosphatase test during the year. All samples satisfied the methylene blue test but five failed to pass the phosphatase test; the producers were warned in regard to the unsatisfactory samples and subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

(iii) *Accredited Milk:*

Of 9 samples taken on behalf of the County Authority, two failed to conform to the prescribed standards.

(iv) *Tuberculin-Tested Milk:*

1 sample was taken and conformed to the prescribed standards.

(d) *Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923, 1927 & 1943:*

Four samples were taken under these Regulations during the year. All were found to be free from preservative and to conform to the standards fixed for milk fat and total milk solids, and were correctly labelled.

(e) *Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923, 1927 & 1943:*

One sample, taken under these regulations, was found to comply with the Regulations.

2. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS:

(a) *Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924: Government Control of Slaughtering:*

The slaughtering for the Borough and adjoining Districts is carried on at the Hythe Municipal Abattoir. In accordance with arrangements made in November, 1945, and at the invitation of the Area Technical Adviser on Meat Inspection, regular once-weekly attendances at the Abattoir were made by the Borough's Meat Inspectors.

(1) *Carcases inspected during the year:*

Bovine	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total Inspected	Number Sound
722	530	94	1782	3128	2522

(2) *Condemnations:*

Cattle:			Pigs:		Sheep:	
Carcases	Quarters	Offal	Carcases	Offal	Carcases	Offal
9	1	333	5	9	26	193

(b) *Other Foods:*

Articles in shops, etc., condemned in consequence of decomposition, or contamination:

				tons	cwts.	qtrs.	lbs.
Tinned Meat	..	..	..		12	2	24 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tinned Vegetables	..	..	..		8	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Fish	..	..	..		2	0	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tinned Milk, Evaporated	..	..	..		16	1	17
Tinned Milk, Condensed	..	..	2		4	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tinned Fruit	..	..	..		3	2	13
Tinned Soups	..	..	..		—	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Puddings	..	..	..		—	—	4
Tinned Fruit Juice	..	..	..		—	—	8
Fish	..	..	..	2	15	1	25
Shellfish	..	..	..		1	0	18
Shrimps	..	..	..		—	1	7
Beef	..	..	..	1	3	1	27
Mutton	..	..	..		—	2	24
Pork	..	..	..		1	0	7
Offal	..	..	..		1	0	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Meat Pies	..	..	..		—	3	11
Sausages	..	..	..		—	2	23
Rabbits	..	..	..		—	2	4
Bacon	..	..	..		1	1	26 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cheese	..	..	..		1	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Butter	..	..	..		—	2	25 $\frac{1}{4}$
Margarine..	..	..	..		—	—	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meat and Fish Pastes	..	..	..		—	1	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Marmalade and Jams	..	..	..		3	0	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Biscuits, Cake, etc.	..	..	1		18	2	8
Fruit	..	..	..		15	1	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes	..	..	..		9	2	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Onions	..	..	..		1	0	0
Cereals	..	..	..		—	3	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spaghetti	..	..	..		—	—	16
Flour	..	..	..		3	0	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eggs	..	..	..		2	0	22 $\frac{3}{4}$
Groats	..	..	..		8	0	0
Pickles	..	..	..		—	1	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Miscellaneous	..	..	..		—	2	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	..	13		1	2		2 $\frac{1}{2}$

3. FISH FRYING ESTABLISHMENTS:

There were 16 such establishments within the Borough which were regularly inspected. During the year, 57 inspections were made; three informal notices were served and one such notice was complied with.

4. FOOD PREMISES: SECTION 13, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938:

1048 inspections were made of such premises; thirteen informal notices were served and eleven complied with.

5. REGISTRATIONS—FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938:

(a) Section 14:

For the sale of Ice-cream	30
For the sale and manufacture of Ice-cream ..	12
For the preparation or manufacture of preserved food	56

(b) Section 28:

In respect of the manufacture or sale of Artificial Cream	1
---	---

6. FOOD SAMPLING: FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938:

139 samples were submitted for analysis during the year, as follows:

Milk	48
Condensed Milk, Full Cream	28
Condensed Milk, Machine Skimmed	13
Jam	12
Butter	6
Sausage-meat	5
Vinegar	4
Coffee	3
Ostermilk	2
Tinned Fish	2
Dried Potato	1
Coffee and Chicory	1
Ice-cream Powder	1
Tincture of Iodine	1
Castor Oil	1
Glycerine	1
Refined Oil	1
Tomato Juice	1
Orange Squash	1
Grapefruit Squash	1
Golden Raising Powder	1

Baking Powder	..	..	..	..	1
Breakfast Oats	..	..	..	..	1
Mineral Oil	..	..	..	..	1
Petroleum Jelly	..	..	..	..	1
Evaporated Milk (No. 47/110)	..	..	..	..	1

REMARKS:

1. The percentage of Fat and Non-fatty Solids of the genuine samples of Milk averaged 3.62 and 8.76 respectively, as compared with 3.78 and 8.77 of the genuine samples submitted during 1946.

2. All the samples of Milk proved to be genuine.

3. One sample of Strawberry Jam was found to contain 65.6% of soluble solids, the prescribed minimum being 68.5%; a letter of caution was addressed to the manufacturers whose explanation was, in this instance accepted. Subsequent samples, two of Plum and Strawberry and one of Strawberry Jam, from the same source of manufacture were found to contain 65.8%, 66.7% and 65.6% of soluble solids respectively; proceedings were instituted in these instances against the manufacturers. The cases were found to be proved but the actions were dismissed on payment of costs by the defendants.

4. The sample of "Refined Oil" was submitted from the stocks of a local distributor who was advertising the oil as suitable for cooking purposes. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was a hydro-carbon oil, a light form of Liquid Paraffin, which, however, did not comply with the standard of purity laid down for such in the British Pharmacopeia, and that it had no food value whatsoever. Following representations by the Local Authority, the oil was withdrawn from sale.

5. Following complaints from the public regarding the taste of two brands of condensed milk, one full cream and one machine skimmed, samples of both brands were submitted for analysis. The Public Analyst reported that the acidity content of the milks was excessive and recommended that the consignments from which the samples were drawn should be withdrawn from sale. By arrangement with the Ministry of Food, some 34 cases of the Full Cream and 56 cases of the Machine Skimmed milk were diverted to sweet manufacturing purposes. Samples subsequently taken of both milks proved satisfactory.

6. The sample of Breakfast Oats was submitted following a communication from the local Food Executive Officer. The Public Analyst reported that, although the sample was of ordinary composition and that there was no evidence of mould, there was a marked "carbolic" smell and taste, probably due to storage in the proximity of some such material without adequate protection. Resulting from the Public Analyst's report, 133 lbs. of the Breakfast Oats were withdrawn from sale.

7. One sample of "Mineral Oil" was submitted for analysis. This commodity was advertised by the vendor as "suitable for frying, and pastry and cake making." The sample was reported upon by the Public Analyst as being similar to that of "Refined Oil" (see Para. 4 of these remarks). In this instance, also, following representations by the Local Authority, the oil was withdrawn from sale.

8. The sample of Evaporated Milk (No. 47/110) was submitted following complaints from consumers over a wide area regarding the taste. The Public Analyst reported that the tins showed considerable etching of the tinned surface yet the tin content of the milk was less than one grain per pound, that the acidity of the milk, equivalent to 0.45% lactic acid, was not high enough for condemnation on this ground, but that the milk showed some clotting and appeared likely to have been either old stock or stored under adverse conditions resulting in considerable attack on the tins and a precipitation of protein. In view of the report, the remaining tins in the batch were withdrawn from sale.

7. ICE-CREAM:

No samples were submitted for chemical analysis during the year.

Nineteen samples were submitted for the methylene blue test and the following are the aggregated results:—

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
3	3	4	9

No pathogenic organisms were cultivated in any of the samples.

PORT OF DOVER

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ACTING PORT MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1947

The duties of Aliens Inspector were performed by Dr. V. O. B. Gartside until 31st March, 1947 when he was granted leave of absence and Dr. E. Kean was then appointed Temporary Inspector of Aliens from that date until the end of the year and to both of whom my thanks are due for valued assistance.

The following observations have been made by Doctor Kean on the year's work.

"Comparative figures for the year 1946 are not available but it may be of interest to consider figures dealing with Aliens entering the United Kingdom via Dover during the years immediately preceding the War when Aliens' traffic had reached its zenith:—

1935	1936	1937	1938	1947
113,249	130,793	171,792	161,066	130,677

These figures would appear to indicate that, apart from the years 1937 and 1938, (when unrest in Central Europe compelled many Aliens to seek shelter in Britain), the Aliens traffic through the Port of Dover is as heavy as in pre-war days—and this notwithstanding existing restrictions on travelling and import of currency.

VISITORS: BUSINESS VISITORS.

These classes comprise the majority of Alien passengers. Their stay in this country is usually a brief one. Many of the visitors were those, who, having lived in Britain during the war-years and having been repatriated after the armistice, returned to renew contacts made with friends in Britain.

HOLDING MINISTRY OF LABOUR PERMITS.

This class forms the largest with which the Medical Inspector has to deal. During the year under review it was composed, for the greater part, of Italians, Austrians and Swiss and in that order of numerical importance.

A large proportion of the Italians were males, almost invariably coming for work as farm-labourers. Many of them had had introductions to farm work in this country as former prisoners of war. Italian female M.L.P.s were, in the main, engaged for work as domestic-helps by Italians or people of Italian descent resident here.

Austrian and Swiss M.L.P.s were almost entirely female; both nationalities were of a good class. Austrian female domestics, (who in pre-war days, largely consisted of girls of the peasant-class), have been replaced by a different type, American-speaking, confident in their abilities and apparently willing to work out their economic salvation in this country.

Swiss M.L.P.s make no secret of the fact that they have come here *primarily* to learn English or to improve their knowledge of that language.

HEALTH CONDITIONS OF ALIENS ARRIVING AT THE PORT.

Inspection of Aliens arriving at the Port has failed to show any *visible* instance of malnutrition. During the summer and autumn months the number of women passengers with infants in arms and/or children at heel who disembarked here was so large as to be noteworthy.

No alien was found to be verminous or in such a condition as would lead a Medical Inspector to suspect dirt-tolerance.

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

As anticipated, the aftermath of war brought with it epidemics of Infectious Disease amongst the various States of Europe. The "travelling-times" between many potentially dangerous areas and the Port of Dover are now well within the incubation periods of many of the more important Infectious Diseases and so increasing vigilance became necessary.

SMALLPOX.

Outbreaks of Smallpox were reported from many Departments of France during the early part of the year. All passengers disembarking at Dover were handed printed cards containing instructions advising their course of action in the event of illness within three weeks of leaving France.

On the 22nd June an outbreak of Smallpox was reported as having occurred in Calais, the informant being the Master of T.S.S. "Invicta," (Captain L. Payne, D.S.O.). It was further ascertained that crews of cargo vessels and of one Troop-carrier plying between Dover and Calais were in the habit of entering possibly infected areas in Calais town. The Masters of those vessels were forthwith contacted and arrangements were made for inspection of the Vaccination condition of all Officers and men and subsequent Vaccination where necessary. This was carried out on S.S. "Hampton Ferry," S.S. "Whitstable" and S.S. "Manxman," at times to suit the convenience of Officers and men. There was only one refusal of Vaccination. All operations were completed before official or Press intimation of the outbreak was received. Thanks are due to Captain Payne for his timely warning. It was also owing to his good offices that broadcasts were daily made during the Calais-Dover crossing requesting any passengers who had been to the town of Calais within a certain period to report for medical advice to the Medical Officer who would board the vessel on berthing at Dover. "Red" warning cards were handed to all passengers.

PLAGUE.

The Smallpox epidemic at Calais was barely on the wane when notification of an outbreak of Bubonic Plague was officially reported as having occurred in East Prussia.

As there is at times a fairly brisk trade, (chiefly in wood from Sweden), between Baltic Ports and Dover, and in view of

the possibility of small craft having called at infected East Prussian Ports, it was considered advisable to instruct Boarding Officers of H.M. Customs (Waterguard), in preventive measures to be taken in case of illness or any rodent mortality encountered on such vessels.

Another factor had also to be considered—the liner traffic between West Africa and Dover. It requires little imagination to picture the arrival of a vessel with one or more of the crew suffering from pyrexia and, possibly, concomitant enlarged glands. With such a prospect in view it was thought advisable that a prompt diagnosis (if possible), of the conditions would either greatly facilitate the early movement of such vessel or, if considered “infected,” the vessel could be placed under strict quarantine pending the receipt of reports from the County Laboratory. To this end a Ministry of Health microscope was reinstalled at the Pier Medical Inspection Rooms; necessary stains such as Leishman and a simple stain for *P. Pestis* were prepared and kept in readiness. Microscope slides for blood-films and a sterilised syringe with needle for gland puncture are kept in readiness for inclusion in the Port Medical Officer's bag. (It should be understood that any such examination made would be conducted by a trained Bacteriologist or Malariologist).

CHOLERA.

Early in August there appeared repeated reports in the Press of two cases of Cholera having been landed at Genoa. These reports were not confirmed officially but, owing to the presence of a severe Cholera outbreak in Egypt its introduction into Italy seemed highly probable and measures similar to those taken during the outbreak of Smallpox at Calais were put into operation.”

The two tables attached, “Nationalities Examined and Rate of Certification,” and “Categories under which Different Nationals were Examined,” are of interest in presenting details of the nationalities of the Aliens entering this country and their business here.

The thanks of the Department are due to the Chief Preventive Officers of H.M. Customs, (Waterguard), and to the Chief Immigration Officers of H.M. Immigration Department and to all Officers of both Services for their generous co-operation and the many courtesies received from them during the year.

Both myself and the Aliens Medical Inspector are indebted to the Aliens Nurse, Mrs. Walker, for her valued assistance throughout the year, particularly in connection with the vaccination of crews on ships and also for her work in the compilation of data for this Report.

MARGARET HAYWOOD,
M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Acting Port Medical Officer.

17th March, 1948.

NATIONALITIES EXAMINED AND RATE OF CERTIFICATION.

	Nationality	Males	Females	Children	Total	No. of Certs.	% of Certfn.
Northern European States	Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian	4	21	13	38	—	—
	Poles, Finns	24	87	18	129	—	—
	Norwegians, Swedes, Danes	9	42	—	51	—	—
	Germans	10	26	4	40	—	—
	Austrians	74	1,284	20	1,378	1	.07
Middle and Western European States	Swiss	107	1,059	5	1,171	1	.08
	French	67	196	6	269	4	1.48
	Belgian	39	197	2	238	—	—
	Italian	645	763	52	1,460	4	.27
	Spanish, Portugese	2	3	1	6	—	—
	Czechs, Jugo-Slavs	38	101	6	145	—	—
	Luxembourg, Liechtenstein	2	26	—	28	—	—
	Dutch	5	15	1	21	—	—
	Hungarian	25	398	18	441	2	.45
	Roumanian, Albanian	4	14	—	18	—	—
Eastern European States Asiatic States North and South Americas	Greeks	12	20	—	32	—	—
	Palestinians, Turks, Egyptian, Iraqi	19	13	1	33	—	—
	Central and South Americas	1	1	—	2	—	—
	U.S.A.	1	1	—	2	—	—
	Stateless	28	116	6	150	—	—
	TOTALS	1,116	4,383	153	5,652	12	

CATEGORIES UNDER WHICH DIFFERENT NATIONALS WERE EXAMINED.

	Nationality	O.A.	M.L.P.	V.	R.R.	Others
Northern European States	Lithuanian, Latvian	5	23	10	—	—
	Estonian	26	85	16	2	—
	Poles, Finns	2	49	—	—	—
	Norwegians, Swedes, Danes	29	3	8	—	—
	Germans	55	1,301	22	—	—
Middle and Western European States	Austrians	8	1,144	19	—	—
	Swiss	19	241	9	—	—
	French	10	224	4	—	—
	Belgian	288	1,148	17	7	—
	Italian	2	4	—	—	—
	Spanish, Portuguese	22	108	15	—	—
	Czechs, Jugo-Slavs	—	28	—	—	—
	Luxembourg, Liechtenstein	1	19	1	—	—
	Dutch	20	391	30	—	—
	Hungarian	6	9	3	—	—
Eastern European States Asiatic States North and South Americas	Roumanian, Albanian	7	20	5	—	—
	Greek	13	4	9	—	—
	Palestinians, Turks, Egyptians, Iraqi	1	1	—	—	—
	Central and South America	—	1	—	1	—
	U.S.A.	31	117	9	—	—
	Stateless	545	4,920	177	10	—

I. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE A.

	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number reported to be defective	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of vessels on which defects were found and reported to Ministry of Transport Surveyors	Number of vessels reported as having or having had, during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector				
FOREIGN Total Foreign	1533	1614,412	7	44	1	1	—	2
	400	420,940	1	26	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	23	273	—	—	—	—	—	—
COASTWISE Total Coastwise	1,956	2035,625	8	70	1	1	—	2
	185	96,640	—	29	4	1	—	—
	68	12,851	—	18	—	—	—	—
	5	337	—	5	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign and Coastwise	27	808	—	—	—	—	—	—
	285	110,636	—	52	4	1	—	—
	2241	2146,261	8	122	5	2	—	2

* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

II. CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

TABLE B.

(a) PASSENGER TRAFFIC DURING THE YEAR.

No. of Passengers	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Transmigrants
Inwards	TOTAL = 413,725			—
Outwards	TOTAL = 405,670			—

(b) Cargo Traffic.

Principal Imports—General merchandise, wines, foodstuffs, coal and timber.

Principal Exports—Cars and general merchandise.

(c)

Foreign Ports from which vessels arrive—

South and West Africa, Iberian, Scandinavian and Baltic.

III. WATER SUPPLY.

(1) For the Port: Dover Corporation Mains.

(2) For shipping: Dover Corporation Mains.

(3) Number of Water Boats: Nil.

IV. PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1933 and 1945.

(1) *Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health.*

These are collected by the Port Medical Officer if he boards the vessels on arrival or by H.M. Customs Officers. In the latter case, each declaration is forwarded to the Port Medical Officer forthwith. During the year 1947 declarations of health were received in regard to 79 vessels. Of these vessels 14 were boarded by Sanitary Inspectors and the remaining 65 by H.M. Customs Officers.

(2) *Boarding of Vessels on arrival.*

The Port Medical Officer only boards homeward vessels from foreign ports when the compulsory advance wireless message indicates that boarding is necessary.

(3) *Notification to the Authority of inward vessels requiring special attention.*

As from 1st May, 1934, the Minister of Health approved the enforcement locally of Article 6 of the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, as to advance wireless messages from vessels, and the abbreviated telegraphic address—"Portelth, Dover"—is registered for this purpose.

* MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS.

	Total	Number Inspected by the Medical Inspector	Number subjected to detailed examination by Medical Inspector	Certificates issued					Trans-migrants
				Lunatic Idiot or M.D.	Undesir-able for medical reasons	Physi-cally incapacitated	Suffering from acute infec-tious disease	Landing necessary for adequate medical examina-tion	
(a) Total number of Aliens landing at the Port	130434	124431	5652	—	—	10	1	—	—
(b) Aliens refused permis-sion to land by Im-migration Officer	243	242	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Transmigrants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Aliens arriving at the Port	130677	124673	5653	1	—	10	1	—	—

Total number of vessels carrying Alien passengers

1583**

Number of vessels dealt with by the Medical Inspector

1240

* Applicable only to Ports approved for the landing of Aliens.

** Includes all troopships.

(4) *Mooring Stations designated under Act 10.*

With the concurrence of the Commissioners of H.M. Customs and Excise, the following have been designated locally:—

- (a) For ships “infected” or “suspected” as defined in Art. 2 of the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, made by the Minister of Health, and ships having a case of typhus fever or smallpox on board—

“The Outer Harbour, inside the breakwater.”

- (b) For all other ships which may be unhealthy within the meaning of the aforesaid Regulations—

“Their place of mooring, discharge or loading.”

(5) *Particulars of any standing exemptions from the provisions of Art. 14.*

There have been no standing exemptions locally in regard to Art. 14 beyond the arrangement under (4) (b) above.

(6) *Experience of working Art. 16.*

No instance of necessary application arose during the year.

(7) *What, if any, arrangements have been made for—*

- (a) *Premises and Waiting Rooms for Medical Examinations.*

Two medical inspection rooms with four cubicles are provided and are quite satisfactory.

- (b) *Cleansing and Disinfection of Ships, Persons, and Clothing and other Articles.*

Infected quarters are disinfected and bedding and clothing removed to the Isolation Hospital for steam disinfection. A cleansing station is provided at the Isolation Hospital and cases are dealt with as they arise.

- (c) *Premises for the temporary accommodation of Persons under the Regulations.*

Provision is made at the Isolation Hospital for such accommodation.

- (d) *Hospital accommodation available for Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox and other infectious diseases.*

At the Isolation Hospital or the Smallpox Hospital at Poulton as occasion arises. The accommodation at these institutions is adequate for probable emergencies.

- (e) *Ambulance Transport.*

There are motor ambulances available for town and port requirements, and a motor van for transport of infected bedding and clothing.

(f) *Supervision of Contacts.*

The necessary organisation has been arranged under Art. 16 of the Regulations.

(8) *Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rats for Plague.*

Rats from "Infected" or "suspected" ships are sent to the Laboratory of the Ministry of Health as occasion arises, but this was not necessary during 1947.

(9) *Arrangements for other bacteriological or pathological examinations.*

Specimens are examined at the County Laboratory, Maidstone, when necessary. No specimens were dealt with in 1947.

(10) *Arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease amongst sailors under International arrangements.*

Cases reported are informed of the local arrangements and dates when treatment can be obtained at the V.D. clinic.

(11) *Arrangements for the interment of the dead.*

An adequately equipped mortuary is provided by the Local Authority. It is conveniently situated and available for port cases. Interments would take place in the local burial grounds if occasion arose.

TABLE C.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS LANDED FROM VESSELS.

Disease.	No. of cases during the year.		No. of Vessels concerned.	Average No. of cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Measles	1	—	1	21.8 (inc. Naval cases) (Excluding cases of scabies).

TABLE D.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS OCCURRING ON VESSELS DURING THE VOYAGE BUT DISPOSED OF PRIOR TO ARRIVAL.

Disease.	No. of cases during the year.		No. of Vessels concerned.	Average No. of cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Malaria	—	1	1	.2

V. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

(1) *Steps taken for detection of rodent plague.*

(a) *In ships in the Port.*

Ships entering the Port are periodically inspected for the presence of rats and any dead rats found under doubtful circumstances would be sent for bacteriological examination.

(b) *On Quays, Wharves, Warehouses, etc., in vicinity of the Port.*

The Port Health Staff carried out routine inspections in respect of the warehouses in use.

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

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

(3) *Methods of deratisation of—*

(a) *Ships.*

During 1947, 24 vessels were subject to full rat-searching inspection, 2 Deratisation and 22 Deratisation Exemption Certificates being issued. HCN. fumigation was carried out on 2 vessels.

(b) *Premises in vicinity of Docks and Quays.*

Deratisation measures were taken as necessary, the Southern Railway dealing with rats on their premises.

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

Routine sanitary inspections were carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors, and all foreign-going vessels dealt with under Art. 19 of the 1933 Regulations.

(5) *Rat-proofing.*

(a) *To what extent are Docks, Wharves, Warehouses, etc., rat-proof?*

The docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., under the jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority are all reasonably satisfactory in this respect.

(b) *Action taken to extend rat-proofing.*

Any points coming under notice in the course of rat-searching vessels are dealt with as a routine.

RATS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE E.

(1) On Vessels.

Number of Rats.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	Jne.	Jly.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Brown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Species not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infected with Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE F.

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

Number of Rats.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	Jne.	Jly.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year
Black	—	—	—	175	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	260
Brown	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Species not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infected with Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE G.

Measures of Rat Destruction on Plague "infected" or "suspected" vessels or vessels from plague infected ports arriving in the Port during the year.

NIL.

TABLE H.*

Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued during the year.

Net Tonnage	No. of Ships.	No. of Deratisation Certificates Issued.					No. of De- ratation Exemption Certificates Issued.	Total Cert- ific- ates Issued
		After fumigation with			After Trapp- ing Poison- ing, &c.	Total		
		HCN	Sul- phur	HCN and Sul- phur.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ships up to 300 tons	7	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
„ from 301 tons to 1000 tons	5	1	—	—	—	1	8	9
„ from 1001 tons to 3000 tons	5	1	—	—	—	1	6	7
from 3001 tons to 10000 tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ over 10000 tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	17	2	—	—	—	2	22	24

* Applicable only to those Ports approved by the Minister of Health for the issue of Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates in accordance with the provisions of Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926. (Form Port II.). As from 8th May, 1930, the Port of Dover was approved for the purpose. Work commenced here in June, 1930.

VI. HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J.

CLASSIFICATION OF NUISANCES.

Nationality of Vessel.	Number inspected during the year.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British	74	2	2	11
Other Nations	48	—	1	—

VII. FOOD INSPECTION

(1) Action taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926 and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1940.

Article of Foodstuff.	France.			Italy.			Belgium.			Jugoslavia			Holland			Coastwise.			
	T.	C.	Q. Lb.	T.	C.	Q. Lb.	T.	C.	Q. Lb.	T.	C.	Q. Lb.	T.	C.	Q. Lb.	T.	C.	Q. Lb.	
Tangerines	103	0	0	2625	5	0	0												
Cheese	1261	13	0																
Dates	739	11	0	12	16	0	0												
Preserved Fruit	1759	2	0																
Grapes	57	4	0	1400	13	0	0	31	7	2	0								
Lettuce	314	5	0	433	13	0	0												
Pears	54	0	0	2132	2	0	0	83	0	0	0								
Spinach	176	16	0																
Carrots	597	0	0	515	0	0	0	23	7	0	0								
Asparagus	15	18	3	81	0	0	0												
Turnips	9	19	0	7	15	2	0												
Leeks		8	0																
Potatoes	120	1	0																
Fennel		10	0																
Cauliflowers		0	0																
Chicory	4	0	2	4631	4	0	0	6	8	0	0								
Onions	14	15	0	767	19	0	0	141	18	2	0								
Peas	29	3	0	1382	3	3	0												
Parsley	2	1	2																
Dried Mushrooms	1	14	0																
Radishes		2	0																
Medlars	6	18	0	1	7	2	0												
Walnuts	48	8	0	440	19	0	0												
Cabbage	30	5	0	68	9	0	0												
Cherries	60	3	0	1061	7	0	0												
Peaches	852	12	0	3226	12	1	0	5	17	1	0								
Cucumbers	5	15	2	92	10	0	0	11	3	3	0								
Canned Tomato Pulp			2																
Preserved Vegetables	1	15	0																
Apricots	18	12	2	56	11	0	0												
Plums	53	10	0	2848	11	0	0	3	6	0	0								
Apples		1	0																
Forward	6339	7	1	21787	3	3	0	306	8	0	0						776	6	0

VII. FOOD INSPECTION (Continued).

Article of Foodstuff.	France.			Italy.			Belgium.			Jugoslavia.			Holland.			Coastwise.		
	T.	C.	Q. Lb.	T.	C.	Q. Lb.	T.	C.	Q. Lb.	T.	C.	Q. Lb.	T.	C.	Q. Lb.	T.	C.	Q. Lb.
Forward	6339	7	1	21787	3	3	306	8	0				17	17	0	776	6	0
Bilberries	13	10	0	2	0	0												
Peppers	1	15	0	2	14	0												
Whortleberries	5	17	0															
Melons	6	10	0	168	17	2												
Pomegranates	4	9	0	6	0	0												
Figs	30	9	0	2	12	3												
Black Currants	248	10	0															
Tomatoes	34	10	0	1445	15	0												
Artichokes				3	12	3												
Chestnuts				1688	15	0												
Poultry				9	12	0				107	10	0						
Beans				110	10	0												
Celery					5	0												
Marrows				6	12	0												
Pumpkins				7	7	0												
Strawberries				7	19	0												
Gherkins				7	18	0												
Damsons				5	18	0												
Aubergines				1	17	0												
Capsicum				6	19	3			6									
Egg Fruit					17	1			0									
Garlic				5	8	0												
Fish							5183	8	0									
Shrimps							7	0	0									
Salsify							1	1	0									
Tomato Puree									15							3240	5	0
Wheat																		
TOTALS	6684	17	1	25271	13	3	5498	3	0	107	10	0	17	17	0	4016	11	0

GRAND TOTAL — 41,596 tons, 12 cwt., 0 qtrs., 15 lbs.

The following amounts of foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption and destroyed:—

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qtrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	
From France:	3	2	0	0	Spinach.
	3	15	0	17	Carrots.
		2	0	23	Turnips.
From Italy:	1	14	3	24	Tangerines.
	25	1	3	22	Cauliflowers.
	20	0	0	0	Onions.
	18	16	2	8	Lettuce.
		2	3	16	Artichokes
			1	12	Cabbage.
	134	10	3	0	Cherries.
	34	3	3	24	Plums.
		2	1	0	Radishes.
	16	0	0	7	Beans.
	6	3	0	0	Strawberries.
	2	4	0	0	Apricots.
	8	6	0	3	Peaches.
	5	5	0	0	Peas.
	4	13	2	12	Pears.
		3	0	13	Tomatoes.
Total —	284	7	3	13	

In addition to the foregoing, 2 tons, 16 cwts., 0 qtrs., Pimentoes detained by H.M. Customs and Excise were inspected, condemned as unfit for human consumption and destroyed.

- (2) *Shell-fish.* Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the P.S.A. stating whether they are in the opinion of the Medical Officer liable to pollution. Report of any action taken under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934, or the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

There are no shell-fish beds or layings within the district.

- (3) *Number of Samples of Food examined by:—*

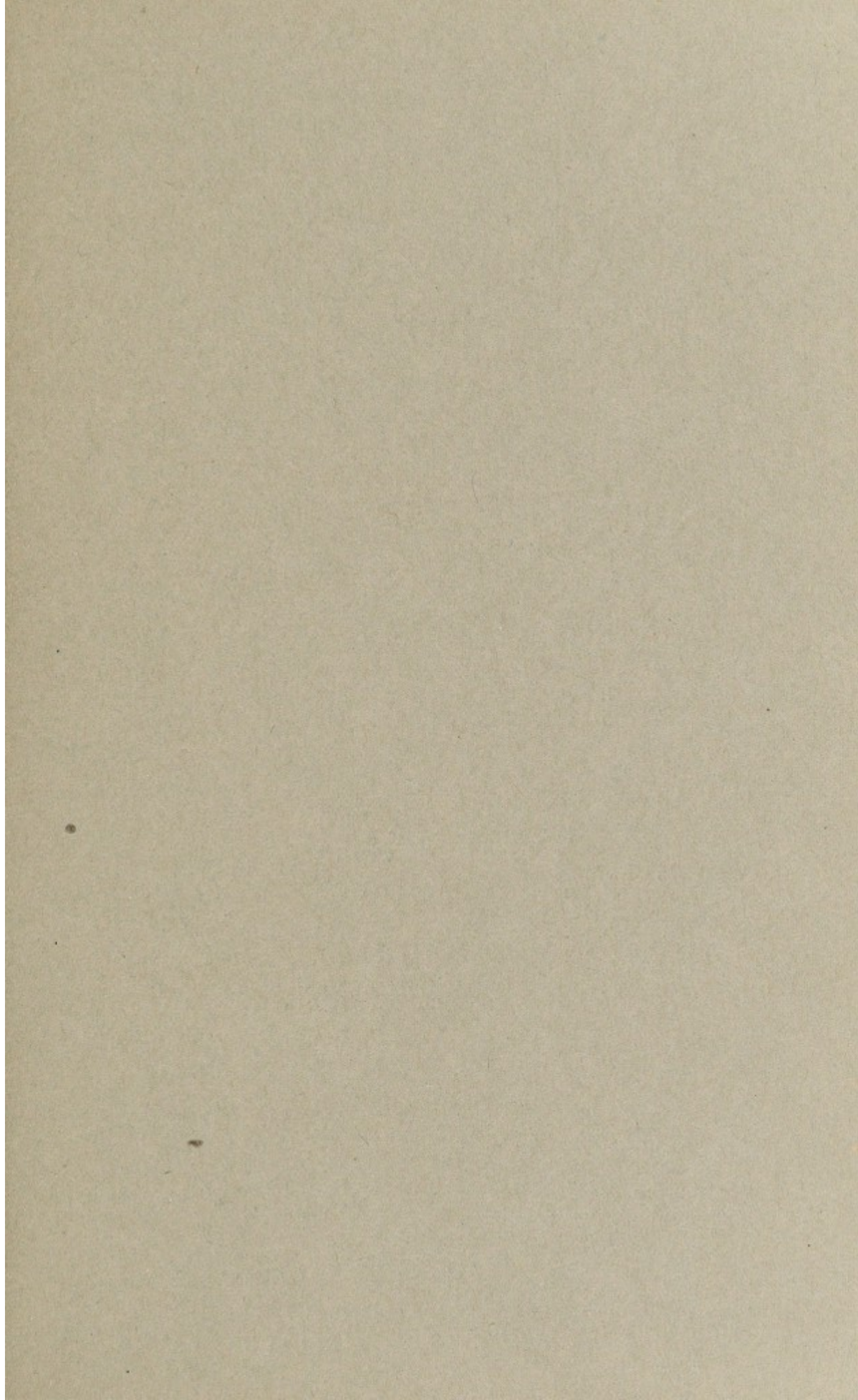
- (a) *Bacteriologist:*

Nature of Sample. *Result of Examination.*

NIL.

(b) *Analyst:*

<i>Nature of Sample.</i>		<i>Result of Examination</i>
March:	Dried Mushrooms (1)	Satisfactory.
April:	Preserved Fruit (4)	Satisfactory.
	" Brie " Cheese (1)	Satisfactory.
May:	Drained Cherries (1)	Satisfactory.
	Canned Tomato Pulp (1)	Satisfactory; contained 0.4 parts per million of copper and 110 parts per million of tin.
June:	" Carre de l'Est " Cheese (1)	Satisfactory.
August:	Cheese (1)	Satisfactory.
	Tomato Puree (1)	Contained 316 parts per million of tin.
September:	Black Currants (1)	Satisfactory. Free from Sulphur Dioxide
October:	Drained Cherries (1)	Satisfactory.



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