

[Report 1951] / Medical Officer of Health, Dover Town and Port.

Contributors

Dover (England). Town and Port Council.

Publication/Creation

1951

Persistent URL

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

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

LIBRARY



TOWN AND PORT OF DOVER

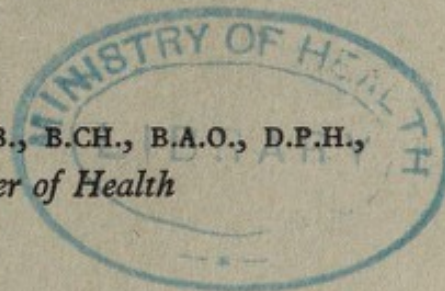
ANNUAL REPORT

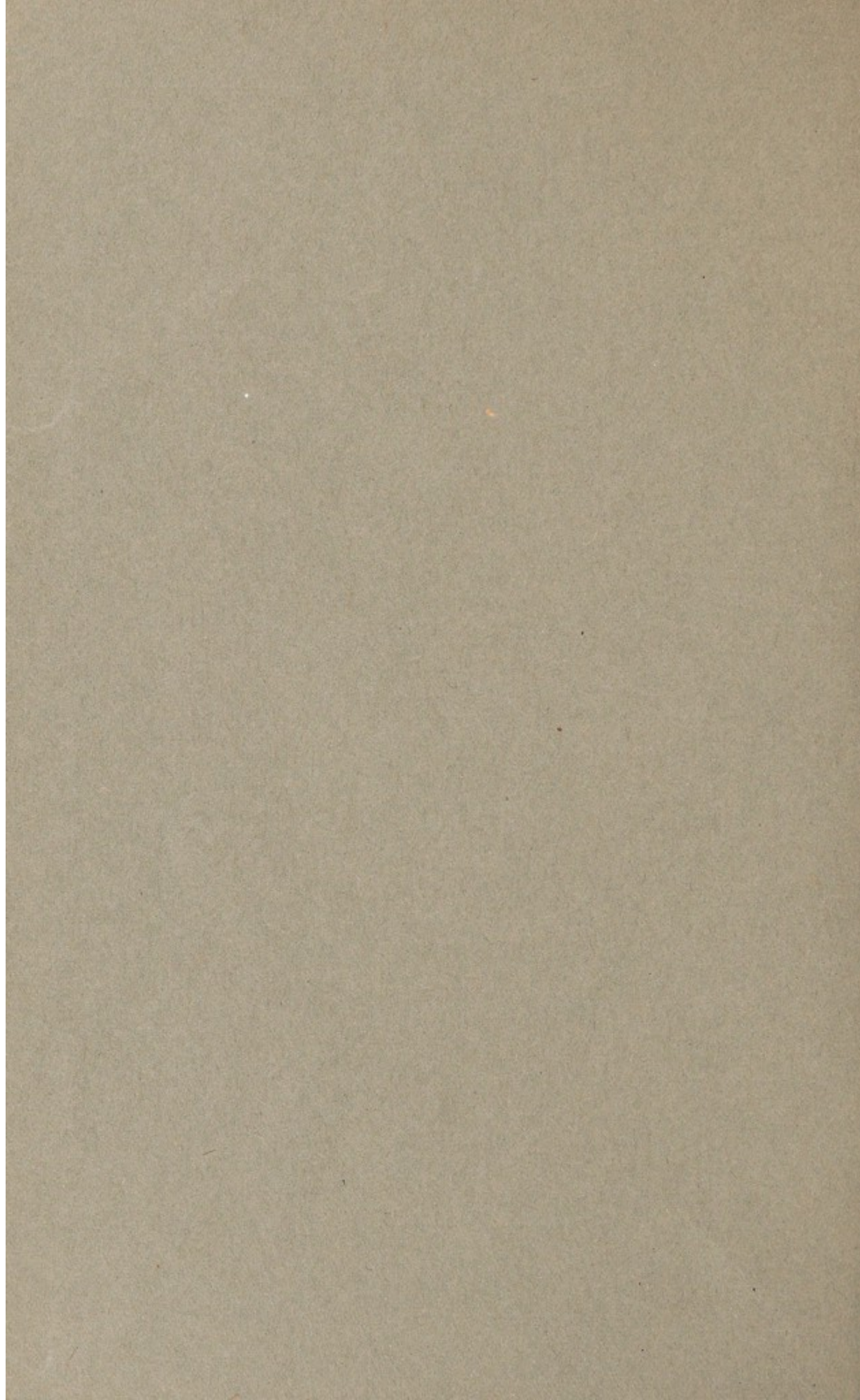
of the


MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1951

CYRIL F. LYNCH, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health







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

<https://archive.org/details/b29167073>

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(to 1st June, 1951)

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

Chairman:

ALDERMAN F. C. OVERTON

Members:

ALDERMAN	E. A. BUSHELL
ALDERMAN	A. J. FENN
COUNCILLOR	(Mrs.) D. BUSHELL
COUNCILLOR	(Mrs.) E. M. S. COATSWORTH
COUNCILLOR	A. B. CONSTABLE
COUNCILLOR	R. S. EADE
COUNCILLOR	A. E. HUSK
COUNCILLOR	S. F. KINGSLAND
COUNCILLOR	(Mrs.) E. LONG
COUNCILLOR	(Major) G. R. ROWE
COUNCILLOR	F. WHITING

(from 1st June, 1951)

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

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) E. LONG

Members:

ALDERMAN	E. A. BUSHELL
ALDERMAN	A. J. FENN
ALDERMAN	F. C. OVERTON
COUNCILLOR	(Mrs.) D. BUSHELL
COUNCILLOR	(Mrs.) E. M. S. COATSWORTH
COUNCILLOR	A. B. CONSTABLE
COUNCILLOR	R. S. EADE
COUNCILLOR	A. E. HUSK
COUNCILLOR	(Major) G. R. ROWE
COUNCILLOR	R. SNELGROVE
COUNCILLOR	F. WHITING

OFFICERS AND STAFF

Clerk to the Authority
JAMES A. JOHNSON

Medical:

- C. F. LYNCH, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health, Borough and Port: Medical Inspector of Aliens.
E. KEAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., B.Sc., D.P.H., Assistant Port Medical Officer and Medical Inspector of Aliens. (1st January—29th February, 1951).

Port and Aliens Nurse:

MRS. K. A. WALKER, C.M.B., and General Training.

Sanitary Inspectors:

- J. G. B. WHORWELL, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat and Food Inspection, Senior Sanitary Inspector, Borough and Port.
B. C. MIDDLEBROOK, Cert. S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat and Food Inspection, District Sanitary Inspector and Port Inspector.
F. W. BROMLEY, Cert. S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat and Food Inspection, District Sanitary Inspector and Port Inspector.
E. G. DUNN, Cert. S.I.J.B., 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:

- E. J. ROGERS.
V. E. CARR.
MISS P. G. HAYES.

Rodent Operator:

- A. J. HUSK.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BROOK HOUSE,
DOVER.

To: *The Mayor, Alderman and Councillors of the Borough of Dover.*

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the Year ended 31st December, 1951.

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the total home population was 35,150.

The economic and social conditions as reflected in the available figures for unemployment locally showed an improvement insofar as the total number of unemployed was reduced during the year by 170 persons.

The birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 17.1, which is slightly less than that for the previous year (17.6). The rate for England and Wales was 15.5 and for the smaller towns 16.7.

The death rate was practically the same as that for the previous year being 12.9 compared with 12.8 for 1950. The rates for England and Wales and the smaller towns were each 12.5. The infant mortality however showed an increase being 34.9 per 1,000 live births as compared with 31.5 in 1950. Against this must be set the continued absence of mortality from Measles, Whooping Cough and Infantile Diarrhoea.

Notifications of infectious diseases were more than doubled due to Measles and Whooping Cough, the incidence of these being at peak level during the month of January.

A noteworthy feature in the incidence of infectious diseases was the complete absence of notified poliomyelitis in the Borough during the year. Likewise it is satisfactory to record a substantial decrease in the incidence of tuberculosis and in its mortality.

The sanitary conditions of the Borough on the whole continued to be generally satisfactory, the environmental health services being well maintained and improvements affecting water supply and drainage in certain areas were initiated.

222 dwelling houses were rendered fit by informal action and 36 after Statutory notice.

142 new Corporation houses were erected and 96 were in course of erection at the end of the year.

I have to thank the Chairman, Alderman (Mrs.) E. Long, and members of the Health Committee for their continued interest in the Department's activities and to express my appreciation of the co-operation by other Departments of the Corporation. I am indebted also to the Senior Sanitary Inspector and other members of the Health Department staff for their valued contributions in facilitating the work generally.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

C. F. LYNCH,
Medical Officer of Health.

July, 1952.

SECTION A—VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

AREA	...	...	...	...	...	...	3979.35 acres
POPULATION	1931	...	...	...	...	...	41,097
	1951 (Estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	35,150
	(Note: Preliminary Census Figures						...	35,217
Rateable Value (1951-52 Estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£260,400
Sum Represented by Penny Rate (1951-52)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,085

UNEMPLOYMENT
 The number of men and women registered as unemployed at the Dover Employment Exchange on the 10th December, 1951, was as follows :—

Males	...	...	...	...	259
Females	...	...	...	...	170
Total	...	...	...	...	429

These figures are in respect of those unemployed in the Borough and the adjoining area, no separate statistics for the Borough being available.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1951

(Compared with Statistics for Years 1949 and 1950)

(All rates shown are calculated on the Registrar General's estimated mid year population of 35,150)

Registered Live Births (Corrected for inward and outward transfers)

1949	1950	1951			+ or — (1950-1951)
647	603	602			— 1
				1951	

	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	573	312	261
Illegitimate	29	15	14
Totals	602	327	275

Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 of estimated population).

1949	1950	1951			+ or — (1950-1951)
19.30	17.61	17.13			— 0.48

Legitimate Live Births per 1,000 of estimated population, 16.30
 Illegitimate Live Births per 1,000 of estimated population, 0.83

Stillbirths

	1951			1950		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	12	7	5	10	4	6
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	12	7	5	10	4	6

Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths)

1949	1950	1951	+	or	—	(1950-1951)
25.60	16.31	19.54				+ 3.23

Registered Deaths

(Corrected for inward and outward transfers)

				1949	1950	1951	+	or	—	(1950-51)
Males	...	...	...	217	214	234		+		20
Females	...	...	...	193	226	220		—		6
Totals	...	...	...	410	440	454		+		14

Death Rate

(per 1,000 estimated population)

	1949	1950	1951	+	or	—	(1950-51)
	12.2	12.8	12.9		+		0.1

Death Rates of Infants under one year of age

	1949	1950	1951	+	or	—	(1950-51)
All infants per 1,000 live births	39	31	35		+		4
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	39	30	35		+		5
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	30	50	34		—		16

Specially Recorded Deaths

	1949	1950	1951	+	or	—	(1950-51)
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	57	76	76		—		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—	—	—		—		
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	—	—		—		
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	—	—	—		—		

TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS, 1951: Males, 327; Females, 275 = 602

TOTAL DEATHS, 1951: Males, 234; Females, 220 = 454

TABLE 1

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1951.**

(Provisional Figures based on Quarterly Returns)

	England and Wales	126 C.B.'s. and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Popn. 25,000—50,000 at 1931 Census	DOVER
Rates per 1,000 Home Population				
BIRTHS:				
Live Births	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.1
Still Births	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.34
DEATHS:				
All Causes	12.5	13.4	12.5	12.9
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Tuberculosis	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.26
Influenza	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.43
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.01	0.01	—
Pneumonia	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.74
Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
All Causes under 1 year of age	29.6	33.9	27.6	34.9
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.4	1.6	1.0	—
Notification Rates per 1,000 Home Population				
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected):				
Typhoid Fever... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	—
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.04	0.03	—
Scarlet Fever	1.11	1.20	1.20	0.34
Whooping Cough	3.87	3.62	4.00	13.45
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.17
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles	14.07	13.93	14.82	22.16
Pneumonia	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.71
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	0.03	0.03	0.03	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	0.02	0.02	0.03	—
Food Poisoning	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.17
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births				
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected):				
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	10.66	13.77	8.08	8.14
MATERNAL MORTALITY	0.79	Not Available		—

CAUSES OF DEATH, BY AGE GROUPS, IN THE BOROUGH OF DOVER DURING 1951

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 Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	5	
2 Tuberculosis, other ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	
3 Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	
4 Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5 Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6 Meningococcal Infections...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7 Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8 Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	4	3	6	6	
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	1	—	6	1	
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	5	
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	6	
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	9	2	9	4	9	4	28	13	
15 Leukamia, aleukaemia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	3	
16 Diabetes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	8	6	14	23	25	34	
18 Coronary disease, angina ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	3	10	9	13	8	35	20	
19 Hypertension with heart disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	3	1	2	4	8	
20 Other heart diseases ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	3	8	9	23	27	39	39	
21 Other circulatory disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	7	4	10	9	
22 Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	5	3	6	9	
23 Pneumonia ...	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	4	5	4	11	15	
24 Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	7	—	6	3	16	6	
25 Other diseases of the respiratory system ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	
28 Nephritis and nephrosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	3	3	
29 Hyperplasia of prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31 Congenital malformations ...	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	7	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	4	5	3	—	9	9	24	19	
33 Motor vehicle accidents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	
34 All other accidents ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	3	2	7	6	
35 Suicide ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
36 Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
TOTALS ...	13	8	—	—	1	2	1	1	3	—	6	15	45	37	62	58	103	99	234	220

TABLE 3

MORTALITY IN RELATION TO SEASON

Month	Total Number of Deaths	Death rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths under 1 year	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Live Births
January ...	70	23.89	2	39.87
February ...	63	21.51	3	59.80
March ...	36	12.29	1	19.93
April ...	31	10.58	2	39.87
May ...	48	16.39	3	59.80
June ...	25	8.53	1	19.93
July ...	41	13.99	1	19.93
August ...	32	10.92	5	99.67
September ...	26	8.88	1	19.93
October ...	29	9.90	—	—
November ...	27	9.22	1	19.93
December ...	26	8.88	1	19.93

TABLE 4

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

Age Groups	Wards						Total
	River	Barton	Castle	St. Bartholomew's	Town and Pier	Hougham	
Under 1 year	8	2	3	4	3	1	21
1 & under 5	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
5 & under 15	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
15 & under 25	—	—	1	1	1	—	3
25 & under 45	8	1	2	1	2	7	21
45 & under 65	25	8	7	12	8	22	82
65 & under 75	29	19	19	15	11	27	120
75 and over	54	34	25	24	27	38	202
Totals	125	64	58	57	52	98	454

SECTION B—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

1. LABORATORY FACILITIES:

These are available at the County Public Health Laboratory, Maidstone, and the Hospital Laboratory, Buckland Hospital, Dover, for bacteriological, biological and bio-chemical examination.

Messrs. Hawkins and Hawkins, Canterbury, are the duly appointed Public Analysts to the Borough and Port and undertake all chemical analyses of foodstuffs, etc. and the testing of heat-treated Milks.

2. AMBULANCE SERVICE:

This service, since the 5th July, 1948, has been operated and administered by the Kent County Council, being based at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Dover.

3. MORTUARY SERVICE:

The mortuary service continued to be operated as in previous years and, during 1951, four bodies were received.

4. NURSING IN THE HOME:

The Kent County Council has, since the 5th July, 1948, been the administrative authority for this service.

5. PUBLIC BATHS:

The former swimming and slipper baths in the town were destroyed by enemy action during the war. Accommodation, now provided at Woodlands, Bridge Street, comprises seven slipper baths and four showers, available for men on three days and one half day per week, and for women on two full days per week.

The attendances for the year ended 31st March, 1952, were 6528.

As and from the 1st July, 1950, the use of the baths between the hours of 4 and 6 p.m. was reserved solely for the employees of an adjoining industrial works.

6. HOSPITAL FACILITIES:

These are provided at (a) The Royal Victoria Hospital for surgical cases, (b) The Buckland Hospital for general medical and maternity cases and (c) The Infectious Diseases Hospital for infectious cases except smallpox, for which accommodation is provided at the River Hospitals (Long Reach) Dartford, Kent.

All are now under the administration of the South East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

7. NURSING HOME REGISTRATIONS—PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936:

There were no nursing homes registered in the town.

8. CLINICS AND WELFARE CENTRES:

The following specialist and consultant services are provided by the Kent County Council, as the Local Health and Education Authority, or by the Regional Hospital Board, to whom I am indebted for the information supplied.

(a) *Maternity and Child Welfare:*

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|
| (i) Ante-natal: | | |
| Brook House | | Tuesday, 10 a.m.
2nd and 4th Wednesdays in month 10 a.m. |
| | Crabble Court, River | Thursday, 10 a.m. |
| (ii) Infant Welfare: | | |
| Brook House | | Monday, 2 p.m.
Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Thursday, 2 p.m. |
| | Crabble Court, River | Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Thursday, 2 p.m. |
| | St. Nicholas Church,
Buckland Estate | Tuesday, 2 p.m. |
| (iii) Dental: | | |
| | See under School Health Service. | |

(b) *Diphtheria Immunisation and Vaccination:*

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Brook House | Immunisation | Friday, 2.30—3.15 p.m. |
| | Vaccination | Friday, 3.15—4 p.m. |
| | | By Appointment. |
| Crabble Court, River | Immunisation | Thursday, 2 p.m. |

(c) *School Health Services:*

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| (i) Minor Ailments: | | |
| Royal Victoria Hospital | | Every Wednesday morning and alternate Saturday mornings, 9.30 a.m. |
| (ii) Ophthalmic: | | |
| Royal Victoria Hospital | | Friday, p.m. |
| (iii) Dental: | | |
| Astor Dental Clinic | | Daily |

(NOTE: For the treatment of children in attendance at maintained schools, expectant and nursing mothers and children under school age).

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| (iv) Orthopaedic: | | |
| Royal Victorial Hospital | | Administered by South East Kent Hospital Management Committee. |

- (v) Child Guidance:
Canterbury Child Guidance
Clinic By Appointment
- (vi) Speech
School Clinic, Victoria Park,
Deal By Appointment.
- (d) *Regional Hospital Board:*
- (i) Royal Victoria Hospital:
- Venereology Monday and Thursday,
5 p.m.
- Surgical Monday and Tuesday,
2 p.m. By Appoint-
ment.
- Medical Wednesday and Friday,
9 a.m. By Appoint-
ment.
- Fractures Saturday, 9 a.m. By
Appointment.
- Orthopaedic First three Wednesdays
in month, 2.30 p.m.
By Appointment.
(Adults).
- Ophthalmology Thursday, 9.15 a.m.
- Dermatology Friday, 2 p.m.
- Gynaecology Third Wednesday in
month, 2 p.m.
- Hearing Aids Friday, 2 p.m. By Ap-
pointment.
- Dental Third Saturday in each
month, 2.30 p.m. By
Appointment
Friday, 11 a.m. By
Appointment
- (ii) Buckland Hospital:
- Medical Tuesday, Thursday and
Friday, 2 p.m. By
Appointment
- Cardiology Tuesday, 9 a.m. By
Appointment
- E.N.T. Monday, 2 p.m. ; Fri-
day, 9 a.m. By Ap-
pointment.
- Ante- and Post-Natal Tuesday, 10 a.m. By
Appointment
- Orthopaedic Last (if five, then last
two) Wednesdays in
month, 2.30 p.m. By
Appointment. (Child-
ren)

Physiotherapy	Tuesday, 9 a.m. By Appointment.
Psychiatry	Tuesday, 10.30 a.m. By Appointment with St. Augustine's Hospital.
Paediatrics	First and third Thursdays in month, 10 a.m. By Appointment.
Pathology	Wednesday and Friday. By Appointment.
Dental	By Appointment.
Chest Diseases	Wednesday, 9.30 a.m.

- (iii) Radiology — X-Ray Departments available through specialist clinics or by appointment with Radiologist. Urgent cases referred through House Surgeon.

9. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948: SECTION 47: NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951:

During the year six cases were referred to the Medical Officer of Health for investigation and possible action under the provisions of the Act whereby under certain conditions persons in need of care and attention may be removed from the premises in which they are living to hospital or other suitable place.

In two cases it was found necessary to apply for a Court Order for removal to hospital, all efforts having failed to secure admission voluntarily or to obtain the patients' co-operation in providing the necessary care and attention at home.

The first case, that of an aged spinster living entirely alone and in most insanitary conditions, came to light on information supplied by neighbours. An Order was obtained for her removal to hospital and detention for a period of three months in the first instance.

In the other case, a male aged 80, there was grave chronic disease, namely a very extensive rodent ulcer, and after repeated complaints by members of the public and many fruitless attempts to persuade the man to accept medical attention privately or otherwise, a Court Order was obtained for his removal to hospital where he subsequently died.

Of the remaining four cases (one male and three female all aged between 70 and 80 years), two of the females were kept under supervision and eventually agreed to enter hospital voluntarily. The third female, in whose case emergency action was being taken under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, decided in the presence of the Magistrate to accept admission to hospital voluntarily.

In the case of the man, information regarding his condition and refusal to accept hospitalization was received from his private medical attendant but the man died after investigation of the home circumstances and before further action could be taken.

In all cases co-operation with the appropriate services of the Welfare Authority and other bodies was sought but results were disappointing owing to the attitude persistently adopted by most of the persons for whom help was sought.

10. LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1937: MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS:

Medical examinations for Superannuation purposes are undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year sixteen such examinations were requested and were carried out as follows:—

<i>Department</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
	—	—
Engineers	7	1
Estates	2	1
Libraries	1	1
Town Clerks	1	—
Treasurers	1	—
Weights and Measures	1	—
	—	—
Totals	13	3
	—	—

SECTION C—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

EXTENSION OF BOROUGH BOUNDARY:

By the Dover Corporation Act, 1950, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1951, the boundary of the Borough was extended to include that part of the new Corporation Green Lane Housing Estate previously within the area of the Dover Rural District Council; an additional slight adjustment was also made by the Act whereby Kearsney Abbey, purchased by the Corporation in 1946 for development as park and recreational grounds, and small cottage property adjoining were also incorporated.

On the date of operation of the extension, 293 additional dwellings were brought into the Borough, comprising 283 Corporation-owned houses and 10 in other ownership.

The area of the Borough, previously 3,662 acres, was enlarged to 3,979.35 acres.

The following figures relating to the various types of properties on the Valuation Roll for the area have been supplied by the Borough Treasurer:—

Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	9,858
Agricultural	...	...	...	12
Local Authority premises	...	...	...	89
Others (including Business and Industrial)	...	...	...	1,124

WATER SUPPLY:

The water supply to the Borough, derived from two undertakings, viz. the Dover Corporation and the East Kent District Water Co., was maintained at a satisfactory level throughout the year regarding both quality and quantity.

At the end of the year, all dwelling houses in the Borough with the exception of thirteen were supplied by the public water mains direct to houses, a piped supply having been connected to three cottages in the out-lying rural area.

Normal extensions of mains were made in connection with the new housing estates while the Dover Corporation recommenced the reconstruction, suspended in 1940, of the waterworks, two engines, both a century old, being replaced by one modern triple expansion engine of greater pumping capacity. The East Kent District Water Co., in conjunction with the Mid-Kent Co., developed an additional well at the Barham Joint Pumping Station which has now been brought into service to meet future requirements of the Company's area.

Both waters are chlorinated and twenty-three samples from the supplies as delivered to the public were submitted by the Department for bacteriological examination and were in all cases reported as satisfactory, while monthly bacteriological and quarterly chemical samples of raw water at both sources were submitted by the Water Undertakings.

The following is a typical report on a chemical analysis of the Corporation Undertaking's water supply.

NUMERICAL RESULTS EXPRESSED IN GRAINS PER GALLON:

Description of Sample	...	...	...	Dover Public Supply
Appearance	...	...	...	Clear
Smell	...	...	...	None
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	...	1.68
Phosphoric Acid in Phosphates	...	...	...	None
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	...	0.46
Ammonia	...	...	...	Trace only
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0014
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes	...	...	...	Trace only
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	...	...	...	0.016
Hardness before boiling (total)	...	...	...	17.8
Hardness after boiling (permanent)	...	...	...	3.1
Total Solid Matter	...	...	...	24.08
Microscopical Examination of Deposit	...	...	...	Slight and unimportant

Remarks:

The above analysis indicates a water free from percolation of sewage and satisfactory from the chemical standpoint.

(sgd.) ERNEST S. HAWKINS,
Public Analyst,
Borough of Dover.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer and to the Engineer of the East Kent District Water Co. for their co-operation and information supplied by them during the year.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE:

The main sewerage system discharges into the sea, as described in the 1930 survey report. Normal extensions of services in connection with new housing estates were made, while the sewer was extended for a distance of about 510 yards along the Old Folkestone Road which will result in the closure of several cesspools and the opening up of the area for building development.

One dwelling, a farm house, previously with cesspool drainage, was brought on to the sewer during the year.

At the end of the year and with the following exceptions, all houses were connected to the main sewers:—

- 59 dwelling houses with water closets connected to cesspools etc.
- 32 dwelling houses with pail closets.

PUBLIC CLEANSING:

The removal of household and trade refuse is carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department, disposal being by controlled tipping at the Coombe Refuse Dump.

Disposal of builder's rubbish and other inoffensive waste products is by tipping at Elms Vale.

SANITARY INSPECTION:

Statistics relating to Inspections, the service of Notices and Abatement of Nuisances:—

Report by the Senior Sanitary Inspector:—

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

<i>Nature</i>	<i>Inspections and Visits</i>
Dwelling Houses... ..	4,355
Bakehouses	82
Fried Fish Shops	45
Places where Food is sold or prepared ...	1,997
Shops Act	25
Cowsheds and Dairies	284
Premises where animals are kept ...	14
Tents, Vans and Sheds	3
Houses let-in-Lodgings	6
Public Institutions	16
Infectious Diseases	72
Factories	75
Other Matters	2,091
	<hr/>
	9,065
	<hr/>

(b) NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED DURING THE YEAR:

Informal Notices... ..	412
Statutory Notices	83
	<hr/>
	495
	<hr/>

(c) RESULT OF SERVICE OF NOTICES:

Notices served during 1951	495
Notices standing over at end of 1950 ...	106
	<hr/>
	601
Total notices complied with	429
Informal and Statutory notices cancelled by subsequent alternative action ...	67
Notices standing over at end of 1951 ...	105
	<hr/>
	601
	<hr/>

(d) CONDITIONS REMEDIED AS RESULT OF NOTICES SERVED :

Defective Drainage	...	...	...	122
Defective Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	58
Want of Ventilation	...	...	...	7
Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	19
Structural Disrepair :—Roof	...	...	...	138
Floors	...	...	...	49
Walls and Ceilings	...	...	...	102
Defective Sanitary Fittings	...	...	...	16
Dampness	...	...	...	109
Nuisances from Smoke	...	...	...	4
Defective Paving	...	...	...	22
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	10
Improper Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	5
Dangerous Structures	...	...	...	13
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	235
				<hr/>
				909
				<hr/>

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION:

Although the need for resort to statutory action under the Public Health Act, 1936, did not arise, the problem of atmospheric pollution received its due attention, and activities of the Department into this sphere of the work included investigations into :—

- (a) the concentration of coal dust in the atmosphere of the Dock area;
- (b) the emission of smuts and fine particles of unconsumed fuel from the chimney of laundry premises;
- (c) the emission of smoke fumes from the cupola of a local engineering works, and
- (d) minor smoke nuisances from five other premises of varied nature.

OFFENSIVE TRADES:

Premises registered for the purpose of Offensive Trades were:—

Rag and Bone Dealers 3

The premises were kept under observation during the year but no action was found necessary.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

There are no Common Lodging Houses within the Borough.

SHOPS ACT, 1950:

This Act, repealing the Shops Act, 1934, came into operation on the 1st October, 1950, and 25 inspections were made in respect of the provisions of Sections 37 and 38 of the Act relating to arrangements for the health and comfort of shop workers. One informal notice was served in respect of insufficient sanitary conveniences and by the end of the year work was in hand towards compliance with the notice.

DISINFESTATION—VERMIN AND OTHER PESTS:

(i) Council houses treated	...	...	...	16
Total number of treatments	...	...	...	26
(ii) Other premises and houses treated	...	...	...	71
Total number of treatments	...	...	...	96

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951:

This Act, repealing the Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928, came into operation on the 1st November, 1951, and provided for:—

- (a) the registration of premises where filling materials of certain types, listed in Section 33 of the Act, are used in the manufacture of bedding, toys, baby carriages and other articles; and
- (b) the licensing of premises where rag flock is (i) manufactured, or (ii) stored, for distribution to registered premises.

Two premises within the Borough were registered under Section 1 of the Act, upholstery being carried on at the first establishment, and the manufacturing of soft toys, dolls etc. at the second.

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.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937:

(i) *Registered Factories:*

With mechanical power	...	...	...	87
Without mechanical power	...	...	...	131
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	...	...	...	—
				218

There were 31 bakehouses in the Borough. The use of the one basement bakehouse, in respect of which the certificate of suitability expired on the 31st May, 1951, was discontinued.

(ii) *Inspections:*

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>No. of written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
Factories with mechanical power	32	4	—
Factories without mechanical power	125	6	—
Other premises	—	—	—
Total	157	10	—

(iii) *Defects:*

Particulars	Found	Number of Defects		Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted	
		Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness ...	3	5	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Unsuitable or defective ...	3	2	—	1	—
(b) Not separate for sexes ...	2	2	—	1	—
Other offences ...	3	2	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	11	11	—	2	—

(iv) *Outworkers: Sections 110 and 111:*

From the lists submitted in accordance with Section 110 by the occupiers of factories within the Borough and by other Authorities, three out-workers were employed in the Borough in the making of wearing apparel. No action was necessary under Section 111 of the Act.

RODENT CONTROL—REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR:

The complaints received during the year in respect of rat and/or mice infestations numbered 203 and, in dealing with these and with twelve infestations notified as a result of independent investigation by the Department, the Rodent Operator paid a total of 1075 visits to 251 premises. As a result of actual disinfection measures executed, 6 major rat infestations, 110 minor rat infestations, and 82 mice infestations were successfully dealt with during the year, divided among the following types of properties:—

	Rat Infestations:		Mice Infestations:
	Major	Minor	Total
Local Authority Property	1	6	7
Dwelling Houses... ..	1	101	53
Business and Industrial Premises	4	3	22
Totals	6	110	82

Of the twenty-nine Business and Industrial Premises, sixteen were used for the preparation, storage or sale of food.

The above figures are of course not a complete statement of the Rodent Control work carried out by the Department during the year, but relate solely to the disinfection measures effected. In addition to these activities, the District Sanitary Inspectors, in the course of their normal routine day-to-day duties and particularly of their in-

spections of dwelling houses, food premises, shops, factories etc. are constantly on the alert for rodent infestation.

As was stated in the 1950 report, modern publicity methods have undoubtedly assisted towards bringing to the public a realisation of their duties to report the suspected presence of rats and mice, while the work of the Health Department in connection with food hygiene coupled with the penalties imposed on vendors of contaminated food have made the food premises proprietors less backward in coming forward.

Again, continued slight evidence of the presence in the town area of the Black (or Ship) Rat is reported; one such rat was trapped in a residential district and submitted for examination by the County Pathological Laboratory. B. Pestis was not found.

SEWER TREATMENT:

In addition to the above, and in accordance with present policy, two sewer maintenance treatments were effected and the following is a progressive record of the treatment since inception in 1947:—

	Man- holes baited	Pre- bait takes	Poisoned bait takes	Bodies Recvd.	Est. No. Rodents destroyed	Percentage of manholes infested
1947						
Initial:						
Stage I	464	296	292	62	3207	63.8
Stage II	464	76	66	—	319	16.4
No. 1 Main (47/48)	464	101	97	17	625	21.8
1948						
No. 2 Main (47/48)	*146	87	71	13	240	59.60
No. 1 Main (48/49)	458	116	104	26	365	25.3
1949						
No. 2 Main (48/49)	*222	91	63	5	218	41.00
No. 1 Main (49/50)	469	84	66	11	265	17.9
1950						
No. 2 Main (49/50)	469	100	84	2	204	21.3
No. 1 Main (50/51)	485	112	102	13	334	23.1
1951						
No. 2 Main (50/51)	455	155	150	15	360	34.7
No. 1 Main (51/52)	477	148	149	15	489	31.0

*Only those parts of the town sewers believed to be infested were treated.

While the percentages of manholes infested show an increase over previous years it must be stated that treatments had unavoidably to be postponed, and it is undisputably clear that they both must be carried out thoroughly at regular intervals. In fact, after the completion of the first treatment it was suggested to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries that perhaps greater benefit could be derived from more frequent treatments, e.g. at three-monthly intervals, with reduced prebaiting to minimise increase of cost: the Ministry's recommendation is, however, that at present treatments should continue at six-monthly intervals.

It is satisfying to record that the sewer rat infestation remains confined to the older parts of the town and there is as yet no evidence of migration to the newer areas.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS:

Proceedings in accordance with Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1936, were instituted on two occasions, both in respect of non-compliance with Abatement notices served under Sections 92 and 93 of the Act.

(a) Garage proprietor ordered to remove accumulation of refuse from ground adjoining premises within seven days.

(b) Owner of dwelling house ordered to carry out works of repair at premises within twenty-eight days and to pay three guineas costs.

In both instances, the Orders were complied with within the specified times.

SECTION D—HOUSING

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES:

A.	(i)	Number of dwelling houses inspected for defects (Housing or Public Health Acts)	339
	(ii)	Total number of inspections in relation thereto ...	2138
	(iii)	Number not in all respects fit for human habitation	265
	(iv)	Number found to be unfit for human habitation ..	15
B.		Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit by informal action	222
C.		Statutory action under Housing and Public Health Acts.	
	(i)	Number of houses in respect of which Statutory notices were served:—	
		(a) Under Public Health Act	41
		(b) Under Housing Act	2
	(ii)	Number of houses rendered fit during the year in consequence of Statutory action	36
	(iii)	Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936	4
		Viz. 14 Union Row	
		16½ Finnis Hill	
		29 and 31 York Street	
	(iv)	Number of "Closing Orders" as to part of Building made under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936	2
		Viz. Basement, 4 Tower Hamlets Road	
		Two rooms on first floor, 9 Priory Street	

NOTE:—The following five properties (unfit for human habitation and included under heading 1 (A) (iv) above) were voluntarily demolished by the owners before the taking of formal action under the Housing Act.

26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 Chapel Place.

2. The following properties comprised in the Confirmation of Unfitness Orders, as stated, were demolished during the year:—

(a) *Dover (Invicta Cottages etc.) Confirmation of Unfitness Order, 1949.*

5 and 6 Custom House Quay
24 Strond Street
1, 2 and 3 New Place Cottages
3 Invicta Cottages, Finnis Hill.

(b) *Dover (Central Area No. 1) Confirmation of Unfitness Order, 1948.*

24 and 26 Church Street.

3. OVERCROWDING AND REHOUSING:

No accurate information exists as to the state of overcrowding in the Borough although, from complaints and investigations made during the year, it would seem that overcrowding as defined by the Housing Act, 1936, is on the decline due no doubt to a great extent to the rehousing programme carried out to date.

On the other hand the legal definition of overcrowding when applied in many cases does not reflect the whole picture. This is especially so where infants under 1 year old are concerned, of whom no account is taken in calculating permitted numbers. Amendment of the legislation is required to provide for these children whose needs in respect of living space cannot be considered less than those of older children.

Recommendations in support of 52 applications for Corporation rehousing were made to the Housing Department on grounds of overcrowding, unfit and substandard accommodation, ill-health, and other conditions prejudicial to health.

4. HOUSES COMPLETED DURING 1951:

I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor for the following information:—

Erected by Local Authority	10 1-Bedroom houses
	78 2-Bedroom houses
	47 3-Bedroom houses
	7 4-Bedroom houses
Erected by Private Enterprise	13 3-Bedroom houses
	<hr/>
	Total 155
	<hr/>

Under Construction or Contract at 31st December, 1951

By Local Authority	6 1-Bedroom houses
	60 2-Bedroom houses
	30 3-Bedroom houses
By Private Enterprise	16 3-Bedroom houses
	<hr/>
	Total 112
	<hr/>

SECTION E—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

1. MILK SUPPLY:

(a) *Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949:*

The registrations in force under these Regulations at the 31st December, 1951, were:—

Dairies	5
Distributors	12

The Dairy premises were satisfactorily maintained during the year, improvements including the provisions of additional ablution facilities and ceiling to one dairy and the provision of additional ablution facilities in a second.

One dairy was closed during the year and the registration in respect thereof cancelled.

One distributor ceased business during the year and the registration accordingly cancelled.

(b) *Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949: Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949:*

Licensing:

(i) *Tuberculin Tested Milk:*

Five dealers in the Borough licensed to bottle this milk and retail within the Borough; in one case the milk was pasteurised and retailed as Tuberculin tested (Pasteurised).

One dealer from outside the Borough granted a supplementary licence to retail this milk, the principal licence having been issued by the Borough of Folkestone; in this case, also, the milk was pasteurised.

(ii) *Pasteurised Milk:*

Five dealers in the Borough licensed to use the term "Pasteurised" in relation to milk treated by the "Holder" process at their depots and to purvey the milk within the Borough. Of these, one licence ceased to operate following the closure of the dairy premises.

Four dealers in the Borough licensed to use the term "Pasteurised" in relation to milk retailed within the Borough; of these, two dealers subsequently operated licensed Pasteurising plants.

Three dealers from outside the Borough granted supplementary licences to use the term "Pasteurised" in relation to milk retailed by them within the Borough, principal licences having been issued by the Borough of Folkestone, the Kent County Council and Dover Rural District Council, respectively. Of these, one dealer ceased business as retailer within the Borough and the supplementary licence withdrawn.

The Town Council gave further consideration during the year to the requirements of Para. 5(1) of Part I of the Second Schedule to the Regulations dealing with the installation of indicating and recording thermometers in pasteurising plants. The Council finally approved and adopted the recommendation that, in addition to their existing

requirements, namely the fitting of efficient indicating and recording thermometers in the heating section of the plant, there shall be fitted in the cooling section of the plant an efficient indicating thermometer so placed as to indicate the temperature to which the milk is lowered on cooling after pasteurisation. The Council's requirements are, it is considered, sufficient to ensure compliance with the Regulations under proper working conditions, the Council retaining the right to review the position and vary their requirements as experience may show necessary.

(c) *Testing of Specially Designated Milk:*

Overall, the results of the testing of the specially designated milks remained at a satisfactory level.

With regard to the three Phosphatase test failures, these were traced (1) to the jamming of the Automatic Control Air Valve, and (2) to thermometer inaccuracies resulting in undertreatment. The methylene blue test failures call for no specific mention except in the case of one dealer obtaining supplies from a London Wholesale firm and showing a series of failures during the summer months; in this instance it transpired that the milk was transported from London during the heat of the day, sometimes taking as long as six to seven hours to reach the destination. The matter was referred to the suppliers who arranged for the carriage of the milk by night train, subsequent to which no further failures were reported.

	Phosphatase Test:		Methylene Blue Test:	
	Satis- factory	Failed	Satis- factory	Failed
Pasteurised:				
Dealer — Pasteurisers	88	2	83	7
Dealers	27	—	25	3
Dealers — Supple- mentary	28	—	28	—
	143	2	136	10
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised):				
Dealer — Pasteuriser	12	1	13	—
Dealer — Supple- mentary	12	—	12	—
	24	1	25	—

2. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS:

(a) *Public Health (Meat) Regulations:*

Government Control of Slaughtering: Consequent upon the opening at the beginning of the year under review of a local Meat Distributing Depot, the weekly attendances at the Hythe Public Abattoir previously made by the Borough Sanitary Inspectors were discontinued.

Transport of Meat: No adverse reports were received regarding the conditions under which meat was distributed to the retailers within the Borough, and it is gratifyingly apparent that the action taken by the Authority in 1948 on this matter has had due and lasting effect.

(b) *Other Foods—Condemnation:*

The following amounts of foodstuffs were condemned on voluntary surrender during the year in consequence of decomposition or contamination:—

	tons	cwts.	qtrs.	lbs.
All meat and offal	—	12	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fish	—	8	2	2
Tinned and other foods	8	6	3	20
Total	9	7	1	24 $\frac{1}{4}$

3. FOOD PREMISES:

(a) *Inspections.* In all, the Sanitary Inspectors made 2,042 visits to premises where food is sold or prepared, including 45 inspections of the 17 fried fish shops in the Borough. 39 informal notices relating to matters under the Byelaws and/or Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, were served, and 27 complied with, the works effected comprising:—

Structural alterations	in	2	cases
Provision of hot water	„	13	„
Accumulations removed	„	1	„
Cleansing of walls etc.	„	5	„
Drainage	„	1	„
Repair works	„	1	„
Provision of refuse bins	„	2	„
Miscellaneous	„	5	„

Co-operation with the Borough Engineer's Department and with the local Food Executive Officer of the Ministry of Food in matters affecting catering establishments and other food preparing premises was maintained, eighteen applications to the Ministry of Food for catering licences etc. being referred to the Department for prior approval as to suitability of the premises.

(b) *Legal Proceedings:* Proceedings under the Byelaws with respect to the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food were instituted against the occupiers of a bakehouse, which on inspection had been found to be generally unclean and beetle infested. The case was proved and the occupiers were fined £5 0s. 0d., the maximum penalty prescribed by the Byelaws.

4. REGISTRATIONS—FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938:

(a) <i>Section 14:</i>			
For the Sale of Ice Cream	...	...	80
For the manufacture and sale of Ice Cream...			12
For the preparation or manufacture of Pre-served Food	...	...	53
(b) <i>Section 28:</i>			
In respect of the manufacture or sale of Artificial Cream	...	...	1

5. FOOD ANALYSIS:

109 samples were submitted for examination by the Public Analyst during the year, 55 of which were formally taken, and 54 informally.

Samples formally submitted were:—

Milk	...	...	43	
Beef Sausage	...	...	6	
Pork Sausage	...	...	3	
Ice Cream	...	...	3	= 55
				<hr/>

Samples informally submitted were:—

Ice Cream	...	...	16	
Butter	...	...	4	
Miscellaneous	...	...	34	= 54
				<hr/>

REMARKS:

(1) The percentage of Fat and Non-fatty solids of the genuine samples of milk averaged 3.63 and 8.81 respectively, as compared with 3.80 and 8.72 of the genuine samples submitted during 1950.

All the samples of milk were reported by the Public Analyst as genuine, although four were abnormal milks of low quality and, with regard to such samples, the producer/retailer was cautioned.

(2) One x $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. packet of suet, informally submitted, was reported to be unfit for human consumption due to rancidity and mustiness caused by the growth of mould. In view of the fact that it was possible for reclarification and recovery of the fat, the remainder of the consignment (49 x $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. packets) was returned to the manufacturers.

(3) One informal sample of ice cream was reported as deficient in Fat to the extent of 8%: a subsequent formal sample from the same source of manufacture was reported as complying with the Order. A second informal sample was reported as containing not more than 4.2% non-fatty solids, a deficiency of at least 44% on the prescribed minimum of 7.5%: a formal sample from this source of manufacture gave a similar deficiency to the extent of at least 33%. Following an investigation of the producer's methods of manufacture, it was apparent that the deficiency was being caused by a complete misunderstanding of the mix formula and after advice on the matter had been given, a further subsequent formal sample was found to be satisfactory in all

respects. In this instance the producer was cautioned by order of the Local Authority.

(4) One informal sample of raw tomatoes was submitted for analysis of a blue encrustation on the skin of the tomatoes; this was found to be due to a copper spray, there being present 25 parts of copper per one million parts of tomato by weight. The fungicide had not however penetrated the body of the fruit and was easily removed by removal of the stalk and wiping of the fruit. By arrangement with the vendor, all tomatoes in stock were so treated, while the grower was advised of the Analyst's findings.

(5) In one formal sample of Beef Sausages, the presence of sulphur dioxide to the extent of 240 parts per million was reported and the vendor was cautioned regarding failure to declare by notice or label the preservatives content.

6. SALE OF UNSOUND FOOD:

Two prosecutions under Section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, were instituted during the year viz.

(a) for selling a loaf of bread containing a piece of metal a bakery firm was fined £2 2s. 0d. and ordered to pay £1 2s. 6d. costs;

(b) charged with selling a jar of pickles which contained pieces of glass, the manufacturers pleaded "not guilty" and the case was dismissed. Although the Justices were required to state a case, no further action was taken by the Authority.

One further item of note was the condemnation of 636 x 2 lb. tins of ham stored in a local warehouse. The examination was made prior to the goods being despatched to the retail market and over 50% of the tins were markedly blown while the remainder were of very doubtful quality. One doubtful tin was submitted to the Public Analyst for examination and it was confirmed that bacterial decomposition of the contents had commenced. Finally, the total consignment was submitted to a Magistrate and an Order obtained for its condemnation and destruction.

In common with other Local Authorities throughout the country, considerable amounts of imported tinned ham approximating to 17 cwts. were condemned during the year. From experience gained in Dover both as a Local Authority and Port Health Authority responsible for the inspection of imported foodstuffs, the following facts emerge:—

(a) foreign manufacturers gave a guarantee in most instances of only three months from the date of canning;

(b) tins of the hams were in storage in this country considerably longer than the period of guarantee, due no doubt to over-purchasing;

(c) the tin-plate used, and the soldering, were of poor quality;

(d) the tinning of hams was a new venture on the part of the continental firms, whose methods of canning did not reach the standards attained in this country.

Apart from the above, no other special comments are necessary other than to say that the total amount of food condemned amounted to three tons less than the figure for the previous year.

7. ICE CREAM:

(a) *The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1951:*

On the 1st March, 1952, the above order, as its name implies, prescribing minimum standards of composition for ice cream, came into operation. Although the standard was lower than one would desire, it was noted, in the explanatory Circular to the Order, that the standard was an interim one only and that it is proposed "progressively to improve the standard as supplies of ingredients become more plentiful."

As reported in Para. 5 of this Section supra, nineteen samples of the product were submitted for examination, the average percentage contents being:—

Fat	...	...	8.80%	(prescribed minimum 5%)
Non Fatty Solids	25.51%	(prescribed minimum 17½%)		

(b) *Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations:*

Strict supervision continued to be exercised over all premises in the Borough used in connection with the manufacture and sale of ice cream. 88 samples of the product were submitted for the methylene blue test with the following aggregate results:—

	Grade:			
	I	II	III	IV
Manufactured at premises within the Borough ...	19	4	3	—
From manufacturers outside the Borough	40	16	5	1

8. FOOD POISONING:

Six cases of food poisoning were notified during the year as compared with seventeen (after correction, sixteen) of the previous year.

The following is a copy of the returns made to the Ministry of Health in accordance with Circular No. 46/49 in the form suggested in Appendices D (i) and D (ii) of the Revised Memo 188/Med.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected):

(1) Local Authority: Dover Municipal Borough. Year: 1951.

(2) Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) returned to R.G.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
1	—	—	5	6

(3) Outbreaks due to Identified Agents:

Total Outbreaks: Nil Total Cases: Nil

(4) Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause:

Total Outbreaks: One Total Cases: Six *

* One case not notified but ascertained after investigation.

(5) Single Cases:

Agent Identified: Nil Unknown Cause: One Total One

9. CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN:

The objectives of the Campaign were actively pursued during the year although it was decided for many and varied reasons to take no further action in the formation of a Clean Food Guild, the organisation of which had been entrusted to a Committee formed in 1950 and composed of members of the local Authority and representatives of the various food trades. The Organising Committee continued, however, to operate in an advisory capacity and served as a most useful co-operative link between the local Authority's members and officers and the food traders.

The aims of the Committee, viz, the advancement of the standard of cleanliness in the preparation, handling and storage of food and the maintenance of such standard at the highest possible level, were directed not only to those actively employed in the manufacture, preparation and distribution of foodstuffs, but also to the general public, and particularly the housewife. Accordingly,

(a) lectures by the Health Department Officers were given to women's trade and other private organisations;

(b) series of educational leaflets were distributed to the public through the schools, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, and other avenues, and to all workers in restaurant, hotel and canteen kitchens, and

(c) the invaluable day-to-day contact of the Sanitary Inspectors with the food trade employees was maintained, when every opportunity was taken to further the standards of food hygiene practice.

A Campaign such as this can only succeed through much arduous effort and the achievement of its aims is of necessity a slow process. Progress was, however, undoubtedly made in the year under review and, with the continued co-operation of all concerned further success should be attained.

SECTION F—PREVALANCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED IN 1951 BY AGE GROUPS—CORRECTED

	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Whooping Cough	Measles	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Diphtheria
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Under 1 year	—	—	—	38	28	—	—	3	—
1—2 years	—	—	—	57	84	—	—	—	—
2—3 years	1	1	—	63	110	—	—	—	—
3—4 years	—	—	—	83	125	—	—	—	—
4—5 years	2	2	—	75	127	—	—	—	—
5—10 years	7	4	—	142	286	1	—	—	1
10—15 years	1	1	—	4	5	—	—	—	—
15—20 years	1	1	—	1	7	—	—	—	—
20—35 years	—	3	—	9	3	3	5	—	—
35—45 years	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
45—65 years	—	5	5	1	1	1	—	—	—
65 years and upwards	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	12	25	6	473	779	6	5	3	1
Cases admitted to Hospital	5	1	—	8	4	—	4	—	1

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES—CORRECTED

Disease	Barton	Castle	Hougham	Town and Pier	River	St. Bart's	Of no fixed abode	Total Cases
Diphtheria	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	2	1	2	2	4	1	—	12
Pneumonia	4	2	7	5	5	2	—	25
Erysipelas	1	—	2	—	2	1	—	6
Whooping Cough	67	27	130	24	155	68	2	473
Measles	164	71	150	79	223	92	—	779
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	3
	239	103	292	111	397	166	2	1310

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (CORRECTED) IN RELATION TO SEASON—1951
(Comparative figures for 1950 in bold type)

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Diphtheria ...	—	—	1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	1 2
Scarlet Fever ...	1 4	— 1	1 2	2 —	— 2	— 2	1 4	— 4	—	3 1	2 —	2 2	12 22
Pneumonia ...	12 5	6 6	— 7	— 7	3 3	— 3	1 1	1 4	—	— 1	1 3	1 2	25 42
Erysipelas ...	— 1	1 1	1 —	— 2	— 3	—	— 1	— 2	2 3	— 1	1 —	1 —	6 14
Whooping Cough ...	100 1	101 2	79 1	58 —	41 1	27 7	24 5	13 15	6 20	7 17	6 40	11 53	473 162
Measles ...	359 1	100 1	96 1	86 12	79 3	35 1	13 2	5 6	2 3	2 3	1 117	1 217	779 367
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ...	— 2	— 1	—	—	—	—	—	— 5	— 1	— 2	—	—	— 11
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	— 1	—	—	— 1	— 1	—	—	—	— 3
Food Poisoning ...	1 —	— 1	—	—	—	— 7	— 7	—	— 1	—	5 —	—	6 16
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	1 1	1 1	—	—	—	—	1 —	1 —	1 —	—	—	5 2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	1 —	—	—	—	2 —	—	—	—	—	—	3 —
TOTALS ...	473 14	209 14	180 13	146 21	123 13	62 20	41 20	20 37	11 29	13 25	16 160	16 275	1310 641

**COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CASES NOTIFIED, 1949, 1950 and 1951
—CORRECTED**

Disease	Cases Notified 1949	Cases Notified 1950	Cases Notified 1951	Cases + or — (1950-51)
Diphtheria	—	2	1	— 1
Scarlet Fever	23	22	12	— 10
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2	5	+ 3
Pneumonia	44	42	25	— 17
Erysipelas	16	14	6	— 8
Whooping Cough	251	162	473	-| 311
Measles	397	367	779	-| 412
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	} 7	11	—	— 11
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)... ..		3	—	— 3
Meningococcal Infection		—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	16	6	— 10
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	3	+ 3
TOTALS	740	641	1310	+ 669

DISINFECTION:

During the year, 57 rooms were disinfected in connection with infectious diseases including tuberculosis.

167 Library books, which had been exposed to infection, were disinfected.

Bedding and clothing were removed, as necessary, to the Local Infectious Diseases Hospital for steam disinfection.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION:

The Scheme for the immunisation of the child population against Diphtheria continued throughout the year under the administration of the Kent County Council and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the following information:—

Number of children resident in the Borough of Dover, who during 1951, received

- (a) Primary Inoculations 532
- (b) Reinforcing Inoculations 607

The following table shows the total number of persons, in age groups, known to have received a primary course of injections since mass immunisation began in the Borough.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Number of persons, in age groups, known to have received a primary course of injections

Age Group	YEAR																	Totals at end of 1951				
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947		1948	1949	1950	1951
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	5	76	37	35	36	0—4 years 1776
1—2	2	3	2	8	10	—	—	1	—	11	86	103	96	173	206	249	505	341	199	307		
2—3	9	9	3	9	13	7	3	5	1	25	114	72	30	91	211	56	42	65	40	86		
3—4	10	10	7	19	23	3	3	4	2	28	92	59	23	21	25	10	17	22	17	16		
4—5	18	18	7	16	22	4	3	4	3	18	101	58	12	11	24	7	7	10	10	11		
5—6	45	45	10	21	26	5	11	4	1	21	61	47	9	29	26	18	6	17	10	25		
6—7	88	89	12	19	32	3	9	4	2	11	84	56	4	17	32	35	2	33	6	9		
7—8	109	109	15	25	37	4	2	1	3	10	68	44	2	9	9	54	1	36	3	11		
8—9	113	114	6	10	15	5	1	2	2	5	53	45	3	6	14	41	1	8	3	5		
9—10	118	115	6	8	13	4	1	—	3	8	54	33	4	5	8	42	3	21	6	2		
10—11	133	133	6	11	13	11	1	4	—	6	49	36	3	27	22	30	1	21	5	3		
11—12	134	136	2	4	5	2	—	1	1	5	56	41	1	19	14	19	—	16	7	5		
12—13	94	99	2	3	5	1	—	—	1	2	41	40	1	5	11	5	—	5	—	1		
13—14	76	72	2	3	6	—	—	—	—	3	41	26	—	4	2	3	—	2	—	8		
14—15	59	59	—	3	4	5	—	1	—	7	19	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7		
Totals 1931—1951	1008	1011	80	159	224	54	34	43	30	19	163	919	680	188	418	605	574	661	634	341	532	8377

VACCINATION

By courtesy of the County Medical Officer, the following information has been furnished in regard to the vaccinations against smallpox recorded in Dover during 1951.

	Age at 31st December, 1951:				Total
	Under 1	1-4 years	5-14 years	15 and over	
Number Vaccinated	202	155	46	78	481
Number re-vaccinated	—	4	15	133	152

TUBERCULOSIS

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
(a) Number of Cases of Tuberculosis on Register as at 1st January, 1951	140	106	23	22
(b) Number of Cases notified under Regulations of 1930 for first time during year	14	15	—	2
(c) Restored to Register	4	3	—	—
(d) Added to Register otherwise than by formal notification	2	6	—	1
(e) Cases removed from Register during year, including recoveries or deaths (excluding deaths of unnotified cases)	31	25	2	4
(f) Cases on Register at end of 1951	129	105	21	21

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

ANALYSIS OF NEW CASES NOTIFIED IN 1951

Age Periods	New Cases			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	1
15—	1	4	—	—
25—	3	6	—	—
35—	1	1	—	—
45—	3	3	—	1
55—	3	—	—	—
65+	3	1	—	—
TOTAL	14	15	—	2

ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN 1951 OF CASES ON TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

Age Periods	All Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—
15—	1	—	—	—
25—	—	3	—	—
35—	—	—	—	—
45—	—	1	—	—
55—	2	—	—	—
65+	2	1	—	—
TOTAL	5	5	—	—

PUBLIC HEALTH (Prevention of Tuberculosis) REGULATIONS, 1925:

No action was necessary in regard to any tuberculous 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.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

Following a visit of the Regional Hospital Board's Mass Radiography Unit in 1950, when facilities for chest X-Ray examinations were offered to employees in local industrial and non-industrial premises, the unit returned in December, 1951.

During this visit, among those X-Rayed were 889 children of school leaving age.

The survey was conducted on a voluntary basis.

SECTION G—METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

The following information regarding the Meteorological conditions at Dover during 1951 has been furnished by the Borough Surveyor:—

	1951	Comparative figures 1950
Average daily temperature	Max. 55.5°	56°
	Min. 46.7°	46°
Mean Range	8.8°	10°
Total Rainfall	38.19 inches	27.45 inches
Total number of Hours of sunshine	1,708.2	1,763



DOVER PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1951

C. F. LYNCH, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BROOK HOUSE,
DOVER.

To: *The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Dover acting as the Port Health Authority of the Port of Dover.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Port Medical Officer of the Dover Port Health Authority for the year ended 31st December, 1951.

The amount of shipping entering the Port during the year showed an increase in vessels and tonnage on the figures for the previous year. The number of passengers landed and the number embarked were also increased. Over a quarter of the arrivals were alien passengers and the numbers dealt with by the Medical Inspector are shown in the Section on Aliens Inspection.

None of the Convention Diseases occurred in ships arriving at the Port during the year. Other diseases occurring and landed at the Port included ten cases of Malaria, two of Pneumonia and one of Infective Hepatitis. The number of vessels inspected during the year was 140; 94 were from foreign ports and 46 coastwise. The combined total of the vessels inspected exceeded that for the previous year by 31. The number of sanitary defects found was six, including four of verminous infestation.

Foodstuffs landed amounted to over 23,000 tons, of which approximately 12 tons were condemned as unfit for human consumption. Difficulties were experienced from time to time with imported meat and meat products owing to irregularity of Official Certificates. The Regulations, in such cases, were strictly applied and the Ministry of Food kept informed of all consignments and of the action taken.

I would take this opportunity to express the Department's thanks to the Officers of H.M. Customs, Immigration Department, Railway Executive, Shipping Agents and others for their continued co-operation and assistance during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. F. LYNCH,
Medical Officer of Health.

MARCH, 1952.

1. 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: Steamers	2278	2,481,181	26	28	—	—	—	7
Motor	1195	1,595,022	2	38	1	—	—	—
Sailing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing	103	3,605	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOREIGN	3576	4,079,808	28	66	1	—	—	7
COASTWISE: Steamers	244	118,214	—	20	1	—	—	—
Motor	215	44,694	—	24	—	—	—	—
Sailing	5	2,488	—	2	—	—	—	—
Fishing	403	14,105	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL COASTWISE	867	179,501	—	46	1	—	—	—
TOTAL FOREIGN & COASTWISE	4443	4,259,309	28	112	2	—	—	7

II. CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT

TABLE B

(a) **Passenger Traffic during the year :**

				<i>Number of Passengers</i>
INWARDS	...	...	...	574,884
OUTWARDS	...	...	...	589,679

(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; European, 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

Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health: These are collected and examined 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 1951, Declarations of Health were received in respect of 124 vessels.

Notification to the Authority of vessels requiring special attention: Messages by wireless are received by North Foreland and Portishead Radio Stations and are usually transmitted direct to the Port Medical Officer who takes such action as the circumstances require.

Particulars of any standing exemptions from the provisions of Article 14: Apart from infected or suspected ships as defined in the Regulations, vessels from foreign ports are granted modified pratique by H.M. Customs Boarding Officers pending inspection by the Port Medical Officer, whenever this is necessary.

In accordance with Article 11 of the Regulations, weekly lists of infected ports and localities abroad are maintained by the Port Medical Officer from reports received from the Ministry of Health. Copies of the lists are supplied to H.M. Customs, the Pilot Service, and the local Shipping Agents.

Hospital Accommodation for Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Small-pox and other infectious diseases: Responsibility for providing hospital accommodation for cases of sea-borne infectious diseases is undertaken by the South East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board acting locally through the South East Kent Hospital Management Committee.

Diagnosis and Treatment of Venereal Disease: Leaflets giving particulars of the local facilities are distributed as a routine to Masters of vessels entering the Port. The total number of patients from the high seas recorded as having attended at the local Treatment Centre during the year was 20.

The other arrangements under the Port Health Regulations are as described in the Annual Report for 1948.

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		
Malaria	—	10	2	0.6
Pneumonia	1	1	2	0.2
Infective Hepatitis	—	1	1	—

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	—	2	2	0.8
Pneumonia	—	1	1	—

TUBERCULOSIS AMONG MERCHANT SEAMEN

Enquiries for the ascertainment of cases and contacts of tuberculosis, including D.B.S. cases, are made by the Port Medical Officer on boarding vessels entering the Port. No such cases among crew members were landed from the high seas during the year.

One case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis however, which was notified ashore, was a member of the crew of a cross-channel vessel. Close contacts on board were followed up and referred to the local Chest Clinic for medical examination.

PARROTS (PROHIBITION OF IMPORT) REGULATIONS, 1930

Apart from a number imported under licence of the Ministry of Health, fourteen birds of the parrot family were dealt with in accordance with the above Regulations during the year, all being destroyed.

V. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS

The steps taken for the detection of rodent plague and of rat prevalence in ships and on shore and for the deratisation of ships were continued on the same lines as in previous reports.

RATS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR

TABLE E

(1) On Vessels

NIL

TABLE F

(2) In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses

Number of Rats	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Brown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Species not recorded	57	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Infected with Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL IN YEAR: Black, 1 (Trapped); Species not recorded, 92 (Number estimated to have been destroyed by poisoning).												

In addition, an intensive treatment of the Marine Station area was undertaken independently by the Railway Executive by whose staff the usual routine control measures were exercised throughout the year.

TABLE G

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

NIL.

TABLE H

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

Net Tonnage	No. of Ships	No. of Deratisation Certificates issued					No. of Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued	Total Certificates issued
		After fumigation with			After Trapping, Poisoning etc.	Total		
		HCN	SUL-PHUR	HCN & SUL-PHUR				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	
Ships up to 300 tons ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	11	
Ships from 301 to 1,000 tons...	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Ships from 1,001 to 3,000 tons	6	—	—	—	—	—	9	
Ships from 3,001 to 10,000 tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ships over 10,000 tons ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL ...	21	—	—	—	—	—	26	

* 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 the 8th May, 1930, the Port of Dover was approved for the purpose and 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 construc- tion	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, Vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British	72	2	1	3
Other Nations ...	68	—	—	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	SPAIN	SWISS	C'WISE	HOLLAND
	tons	c. q. lb.						
Cheese	726	16 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preserved Fruit	2094	12 0 0	1 5	—	—	—	—	—
Preserved Meat	1907	10 0 0	588 10	28 9	—	—	—	—
Fresh Fruit	91	10 0 0	11695 6	—	8	4	—	—
Vegetables	254	19 3 0	1927 9	—	596 8	—	—	—
Preserved Vegetables	23	5 0 0	—	—	532 0	—	200 0	—
Nuts	—	—	130 5	—	—	—	—	—
Fish	—	—	—	1331 16	—	—	—	—
Confectionery	22	0 0 0	1 6	—	—	—	—	—
Frozen Fruit	10	19 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomato Juice	15	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomato Puree	—	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Biscuits	6	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lard	3	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilled Goat Carcases	3	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garlic	—	8 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caviare	—	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pate de Foie Gras ...	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shrimps	—	—	—	2 15	—	—	—	—
Wheat	—	—	—	—	—	—	885 0	—
TOTALS	5159	18 3 9	14344 1	1363 0	1128 8	4	885 0	200 0

Grand Total: 23,421 tons ; 11 cwts. ; 3 qtrs. ; 9 lbs.

The following foodstuffs were found on examination to be unfit for human consumption:—

	tons	cwts.	qtrs.	lbs.	
From France ...	8	0	1	4½	Preserved Meat
	3	7	0	0	Preserved Fruit
From Italy ...		2	0	19	Oranges
				12	Preserved Meat
From Spain ...		17	0	0	Apricots
Total ...	12	6	2	7½	

Of the above, 4 tons 15 cwts. 2 qtrs. 27 lbs. Preserved Meat and 1 ton 10 cwts. Preserved Fruit were re-shipped, the remaining amounts being destroyed.

(2) *Action taken under Articles 11 and 12 of the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937:*

<i>Details of Consignment</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
497 cases Tinned Ham ...	Detained. Originated from Saar Territory in respect of which there was at the time no recognised Official Certificate. After representation by the French Embassy and consultation with the Ministry of Food, who confirmed that negotiations were actively proceeding for official recognition of certificates from the Saar Territory, the goods were released from detention.
166 Goat Carcases ...	Detained and subsequently reshipped.
7 cases Salami Sausage ...	Detained and subsequently released.
1 case Tinned Ham ...	Detained and subsequently released.
25 barrels Salted Pork Rinds ...	Detained and subsequently reshipped.
73 barrels Pork Rinds ...	Detained and subsequently reshipped.
80 cases Tinned Ham ...	Detained and subsequently reshipped.
163 cases Tinned Ham ...	Detained and subsequently reshipped.
885 cases Tinned Ham ...	Detained and subsequently reshipped.

REMARKS:

Close watch had to be maintained on all imports of meat and meat products in order to ensure compliance with the Regulations. On three occasions during the year, consignments of Pork Rinds, purported to be French produce and having French Certificates, were found on examination to contain rinds bearing the Danish stamp. On each occasion particulars were notified for information to the Ministry of Food.

(3) *Shellfish:* There are no shellfish beds or layings within the district.

(4) *Number of Samples of Food examined by:*

(a) Bacteriologist ...	...	Nil
(c) Analyst ...	...	24

<i>Nature of Sample</i>		<i>Result of Examination</i>
1.	Tomato Puree ...	25% Tomato solids; copper less than 5 parts per million of puree and less than 20 parts per million dry solids. Satisfactory.
2.	Apples	Skin slightly contaminated with arsenic (see remarks below).
3.	Apples	Traces of arsenic and lead—less than 1 part per million concentrated on exterior at eye and stalk (see remarks below).
4.	Drained Cherries ...	Sugar of cherries had undergone vigorous alcoholic and acetic fermentation. Sample unfit. Consignment of 1 ton 1 cwt. condemned as unfit for human consumption.
5.	Canned Greengage Pulp	Can contained much carbon dioxide under pressure. Pulp had undergone vigorous fermentation. Unfit for human consumption.
6.	Canned Greengage Pulp	No fermentation and in sound condition.
7.	Strawberry Pulp ...	Sulphur dioxide 1600 parts per million.
8.	Strawberry Pulp ...	Sulphur dioxide 1500 parts per million.
9.	Strawberries in Syrup }	Traces of metallic solder free in both cans. Such free solder slowly dissolving will in time result in contaminated fruit and syrup. Some cans from batch may contain metal slivers which might be mechanically dangerous.
10.	Red Cherries in Syrup }	
11.	Canned Pork Luncheon Meat	Free from preservatives and metallic contamination.
12.	Cheese	Moisture 48.4%; fat 26.0%, fat as percentage of dry solids 49%.
13.	Strawberries in Syrup...	Fruit and syrup free from metallic contamination. Particles of free solder weighing in all 1:10th grain collected mostly in the form of spherical pellets, though there was one sliver about a millimetre in length.
14.	Strawberries in Syrup }	Fruit and syrup free from metallic contamination. Only minute traces of free solder. Fit for human consumption.
15.	Red Cherries in Syrup }	
16.	Canned Cherries ...	Free from metallic contamination and from preservatives.
17.	Canned Luncheon Meat	Free from all evidence of decomposition, preservatives and metallic contamination.
18.	Tomato Juice ...	Insignificant traces of copper; free from preservatives.
19.	Canned Ham	Sound. No evidence of bacterial decomposition; interior of can sound.
20.	Drained Cherries ...	Free from preservatives and metallic impurity.
21.	Canned Kidneys ...	Free from preservatives and metallic impurity.
22.	Italian Nougat	Free from preservatives and nuts free from rancidity.
23.	Bottled Fruit Salad ...	Syrup strength 67%. Free from preservatives and satisfactory. Strongly flavoured with mustard.
24.	Canned Greengages ...	Free from preservatives and metallic contamination.

Remarks:

Apples (Nos. 2 and 3): As with the imported pears in previous years, consignments of apples were found on inspection to bear traces of insecticide deposit. The Public Analyst commented that the contamination of the apples submitted for examination was not sufficient

to render them unfit for human consumption, but representative sampling could never be ensured. The Health Authority of each place of destination was advised of the arrival of all consignments showing evidence of the contamination.

Canned Greengage Pulp (Nos. 5 and 6): The two samples were from a consignment from France, which had been detained owing to the bulged condition of certain of the cans. In view of the Analyst's report, a detailed inspection of the consignment was made, as a result of which 629 tins, weighing approximately 2 tons 6 cwts., were condemned as unfit for human consumption and subsequently destroyed.

Strawberries and Red Cherries in Syrup (Nos. 9, 10, 13, 14 and 15): Referring to the Analyst's report on these five samples which were taken from consignments from the same source, although there was in no instance evidence that the solder had dissolved in the syrup, it could not be predicted with certainty the rate at which the solder would dissolve. The Public Analyst commented very fully on this decidedly very difficult question with regard to the action to be taken, particularly in view of the size of the consignments and the long investigation required to obtain an indication of the degree of contamination in a particular shipment. The results of analysis and a true copy of the Analyst's comments were sent to the Importers, to the Health Authority of the receiving district, and to the Ministry of Food.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS

The following report surveys the work of the Medical Inspector under the Aliens Order, 1920, and subsequent amendments.

STATISTICS:

Number of Aliens arriving at the Port:—

		Year:		
	1949	1950	1951	
Total Aliens	... 129,566	139,605	166,065	

Aliens dealt with by the Medical Inspector:—

Year	Total Aliens	Medically Examined	Percentage of Total Medically Examined
1949	129,566	6,187	4.7
1950	139,605	4,530	3.25
1951	166,065	5,491	3.3

Categories in which Aliens were examined:—

I.	Holding Ministry of Labour permits	...	5,008
II.	Intending to make their home in the United Kingdom	... ..	369
III.	Visitors	... ..	111
IV.	Business Visitors	... ..	—
V.	Aliens in transit	... ..	—
VI.	Others	... ..	3
Total			5,491

REMARKS:

A further increase is noted in the number of aliens arriving at the Port during the year. There was also an increase in the number medically examined.

The number of certificates issued to the Immigration Officer was fourteen and, of these, ten were on account of physical defects or disability, three on account of mental incapacity, and one for other medical reasons. Five of the aliens concerned were refused permission to land by the Immigration Officer, while the remaining nine were landed conditionally after consultation with the Medical Inspector.

The rate of certificates issued in respect of aliens examined was 0.25% compared with 0.2% for the year 1950.

As referred to in the 1950 Report, revised arrangements in connection with the inspection of Aliens were further considered and were approved conditionally by the Ministry of Health with the concurrence of the Immigration Authorities.

The scheme, whereby the Medical Inspector is on call instead of in routine attendance at certain car ferry services, came into operation in March, 1951, and is subject to review. The services concerned are those at the Eastern Arm and the Train Ferry Dock, where the time factor and the relative infrequency with which aliens landing by

car ferry are referred for medical examination make such an arrangement possible, and also efficient in practice. The routine attendance of a qualified nurse at each of the services concerned was an essential requirement and this was ensured.

During the year, 45 attendances were made by the Medical Inspector on call, 109 aliens being medically examined.

The boat arrivals covered by the on-call system during the official Summer season numbered four per day with an additional one on two days a week during part of the season.

The total number of aliens arriving by these services during the period was 12,903.

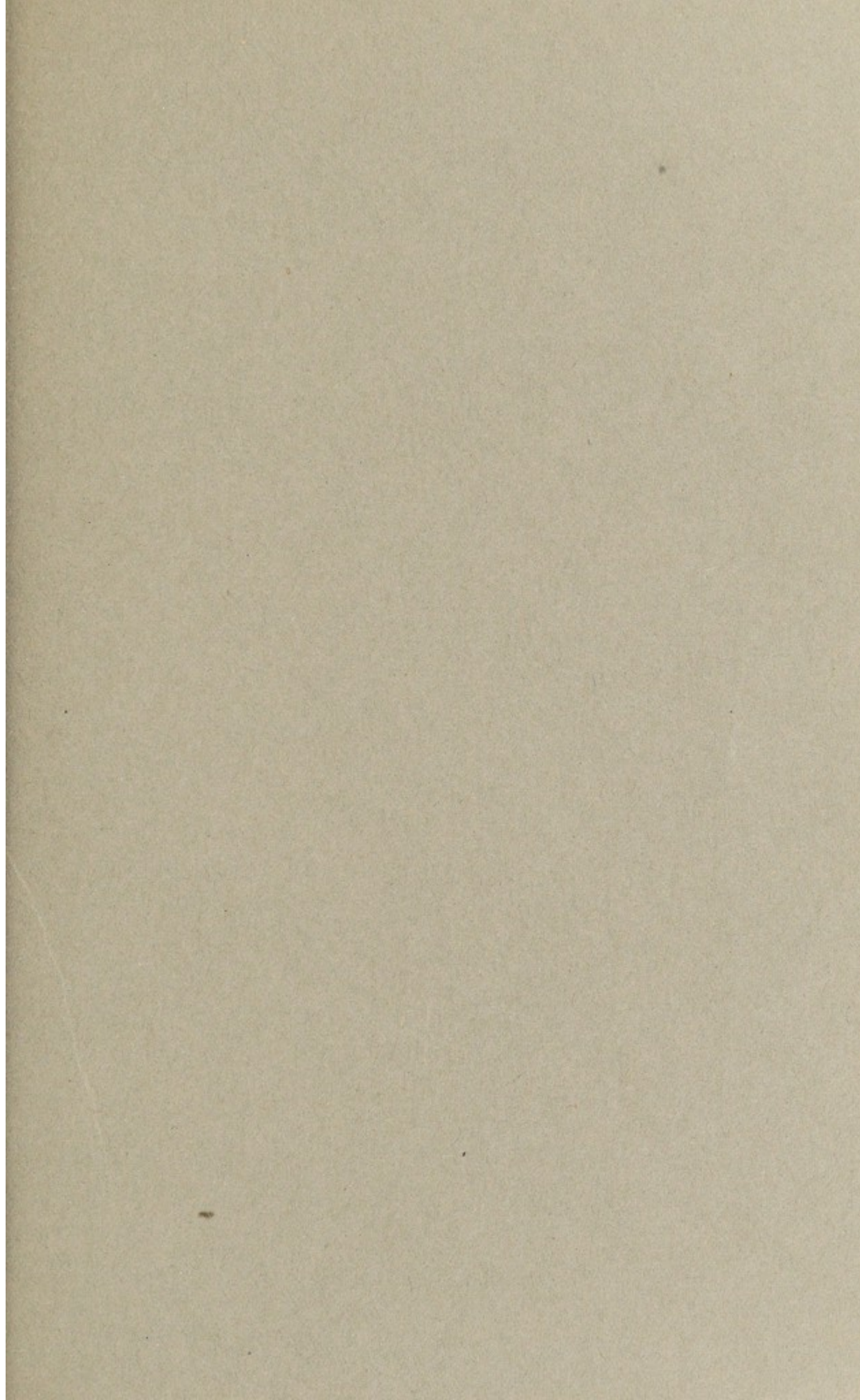
Table 1—NATIONALITIES EXAMINED AND CERTIFICATES ISSUED

	Nationality	Males	Fe- males	Child- ren	Total	No. of Certi- ficates
Baltic and North European States	Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian ...	1	—	—	1	—
	Poles and Finns ...	9	85	2	96	—
	U.S.S.R. ...	—	—	—	—	—
	Norwegians, Swedes and Danes ...	20	50	6	76	—
Middle & Western European States	German ...	156	2269	33	2458	5
	Austrian ...	20	301	5	326	2
	Swiss ...	36	335	—	371	1
	French ...	71	206	20	297	1
	Belgian ...	40	77	4	121	2
	Italian ...	445	918	42	1405	2
	Spanish and Portu- gese ...	10	24	—	34	1
	Czechs, Jugo-Slavs	15	13	1	29	—
	Luxembourg, Lie- chtenstein ...	1	12	—	13	—
Dutch ...	7	45	—	52	—	
Eastern European States	Hungarian ...	1	2	—	3	—
	Rumanian and Bul- garian ...	—	—	—	—	—
	Greeks ...	11	16	—	27	—
Asiatic States	Egypt, Israel, Iraq, Iran ...	11	5	1	17	—
	Turkish, Armenian	6	1	—	7	—
	Syrian, Libyan ...	1	2	—	3	—
	Chinese, Siamese, Japanese ...	—	2	—	2	—
North and South Americas	Central and South America ...	—	—	—	—	—
	U.S.A. ...	5	2	3	10	—
	Stateless ...	54	77	12	143	—
	TOTALS ...	920	4442	129	5491	14

Table 2.—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS

	Total	Number Inspected by the Medical Inspector	Number subjected to detailed examination by the Medical Inspector	Certificates Issued				Transmigrants
				Lunatic, Idiot or M.D.	Undesirable for medical reasons	Physically incapacitated	Suffering from acute infectious or other disease		Landing necessary for adequate medical examination
(a) Total number of Aliens landing at the Port	165,734	147,017	5,486	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
(b) Aliens refused permission to land by Immigration Officer	331	311	5	—	—	9	—	—
(c) Transmigrants ...	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—
Total Aliens arriving	166,065	147,328	5,491	3	1	10	—	—

Total number of vessels concerned in the transport of Alien Passengers ... 2847
 Number of Vessels attended by the Medical Inspector ... 1589
 Number of Aliens arriving at Port and NOT INSPECTED by the Medical Inspector owing to the operation of "On Call" System from March to December, 1951:—
 Ferry Dock (May—December) ... 9919
 Eastern Arm (March—December) ... 2984
12,903





BUCKLAND PRESS
199 LONDON ROAD
DOVER

