

[Report 1905] / Medical Officer of Health, Folkestone Borough.

Contributors

Folkestone (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1905

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BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION OF FOLKESTONE

DURING THE YEAR 1905,

BY

M. G. YUNGE-BATEMAN,

M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H. (CANTAB.),

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

*To which is appended the Annual Report of the
Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1905.*

FOLKESTONE:

PRINTED AT THE "HERALD" WORKS, THE BAYLE.

1906.

SUMMARY OF REPORT FOR 1905.

DISTRICT	-	Folkestone Urban District.
AREA	-	2,321 Acres.
POPULATION (estimated to middle of 1905)	-	34,770.
BIRTH RATE	-	19·6 per 1,000.
DEATH RATE (gross)	-	10·2 „
„ (nett)	-	10·6 „
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE	108·3 per 1,000 births registered	
ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE	-	·9 per 1,000.
TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS	-	81.
PHTHISIS DEATH RATE	-	·9 per 1,000.



Borough of Folkestone.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
FOLKESTONE,

JANUARY, 1906.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary
Committee.*

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

Geological Formation.—The geological strata visible are of the cretaceous age, with here and there superficial deposits of loam and brick earth. The town is built mainly on the

“Folkestone beds,” the upper-most member of the lower green sand. These beds are about 90 ft. in thickness; they consist of light fawn coloured sands with layers and concretionary masses of siliceous lime stone, and are well seen in section in the cliffs on both sides of the harbour. Below these are the “Sandgate beds” visible on the shore where the shingle has been washed away. They consist of dark slate coloured clayey sand, which holds up a good deal of water that has percolated through the sandy beds above. There is consequently a tendency to slip in the case of the latter, and thus to cover and obscure the “Sandgate beds” with the debris. These formations dip gently to the north-east, and about half a mile from the foot of the chalk escarpment behind the town, the gault comes on above the “Folkestone beds.” This is a stiff bluish clay, 100 feet thick, forming a belt of stiff land, averaging half a mile in breadth, all along the base of the hills. It appears in section in the cliffs to the east of the harbour over-lying the “Folkestone beds” and dipping gradually till it reaches sea level in East Wear Bay beyond Copt Point. It eventually disappears under the “Chloritic marl” which forms the base of the chalk. This marl is full of dark green grains of glauconite, and was formerly considered to be a local re-

presentative of the Upper Green Sand. Above this comes the chalk escarpment which is the eastern extremity of the North Downs. In the immediate neighbourhood only the lower and middle divisions of the formation are present.

Vital Statistics.—During the year the total number of births registered was as follows :

Males	...	...	331
Females	...	...	351
			<hr/>
			682
			<hr/>

This gives a birth rate of 19·6 per 1000 for the estimated population of 34,770.

This is the lowest birth rate recorded during the past thirteen years.

The total number of deaths registered in the District was 357, giving a gross death rate of 10·2 per 1000.

Deaths among non-residents occurring in Public Institutions in the District numbered 9. Deaths of residents occurring in Public Institutions beyond the District numbered 24. Therefore the nett deaths at all ages belonging to the District were 372, and the corrected death rate is 10·6 per 1000.

Infant Mortality.—The number of deaths registered under one year of age was 74, giving the Infant Mortality Rate of 108·3. This year a new Table V. has been issued, giving the deaths from stated causes in weeks and months under one year of age. One of these has been filled in for each Ward, and also for the district as a whole. The comparison between the three Wards is very interesting.

Two-thirds of the total number of infantile deaths will be found to be due to Diarrhœal and Wasting Diseases, the majority of which occurred in the North and East Wards, four only out of the total of 49 occurring in the West Ward. The discrepancy is easily accounted for on examining the social conditions of these two districts. In the West Ward the conditions of life are more favourable by reason of the better class of dwellings and surroundings of the inhabitants, who are mainly better-off, better able, and more willing to seek advice as to the rearing of their children, than their neighbours in the North and East Wards, who, besides being handicapped by living in less healthy surroundings, and having less means, show a woeful apathy, neglect, and want of knowledge in bringing up their offspring. The mother has often to go out to work, leaving the infant insufficiently attended. Often an inferior quality of milk, especially of the condensed kind is used, supplemented by farinaceous and other food, utterly unsuited to the infant's digestion, leading to wasting, and so rendering it liable to diarrhœal and other diseases. To combat these conditions it is necessary to educate the public mind. This is now being done by the circulation of pamphlets, giving brief instructions as to the feeding of infants, and as regards general cleanliness. By the courtesy of the Registrar of Births, arrangements have been made whereby each person registering a birth is given one of these

Folkestone Urban District.—Table I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1905 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.			Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.			Nett Deaths at all ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate*	Under 1 yr. of age		At all ages.		10	11	12	13	Number.	Rate*		
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number	Rate*								
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
1895	26,600	658	24.7	99	150.0	402	15.1	23	36	18	385	14.4			
1896	26,900	643	23.9	79	122.0	338	12.5	37	39	24	323	12.0			
1897	27,500	667	24.1	101	151.0	423	15.1	15	42	19	400	14.4			
1898	28,250	662	23.4	118	178.2	440	15.5	22	32	21	429	15.1			
1899	29,600	744	25.1	114	153.2	446	15.0	34	44	25	427	14.4			
1900	29,900	698	23.3	82	117.4	406	13.5	53	46	25	385	12.8			
1901	30,490	705	23.1	113	160.0	443	14.5	42	16	24	451	14.7			
1902	31,300	727	23.2	83	114.1	300	12.6	61	12	17	399	12.7			
1903	32,150	735	22.8	84	114.2	384	11.9	21	15	23	392	12.1			
1904	33,700	699	20.7	109	143.0	395	11.7	54	14	30	411	12.6			
Averages for years 1895-1904.	29,649	693	23.4	98	140.3	406	13.7	36	29	22	400	13.5			
1905	34,770	682	19.6	74	108.3	357	10.2	44	9	24	372	10.6			

*Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.
 NOTE.—The deaths to be included in column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.
 By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.
 The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)2,321
 Total population at all ages30,379
 Number of inhabited houses5,379
 Average number of persons per house5.6
 At Census of 1901.

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Victoria Hospital. Sanatorium. St. Andrew's Convalescent Home.	Elham Union Workhouse.	
Is the Union Workhouse within the District ? No.		

Folkestone Urban District.—Table II.
Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1905 and previous years.

Names of Localities.	1. WHOLE DISTRICT.				2. WEST WARD.				3. NORTH WARD.				4. EAST WARD.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under One year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under One year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under One year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under One year.
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1895...																
1896...																
1897...																
1898...																
1899...																
1900...																
1901...	30,490	705	451	113	11,300	122	135	14	10,460	336	179	62	8,730	247	137	37
1902...	31,300	727	399	83	11,470	149	112	14	11,030	336	157	41	8,800	242	130	28
1903...	32,150	735	392	84	11,560	116	111	14	12,140	375	157	42	8,450	244	124	28
1904...	33,700	699	411	109	11,650	117	108	9	12,911	339	169	51	9,139	243	134	49
Averages of years 1895 to 1901 ...																
1905...	34,770	682	372	74	11,734	108	101	7	13,780	356	146	38	9,256	218	125	29

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district; and blocks 2, 3, &c., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this Table need not be filled up.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident", and "non-resident".)

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

(d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV.; thus, the totals of sub-columns *a*, *b*, and *c* should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12, respectively, of Table I.; the gross total of the sub-columns *c* should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns *d* with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

Date	Description	Particulars	Amount	Balance
1871	Jan 1	Balance forward		
	Feb 1	...		
	Mar 1	...		
	Apr 1	...		
	May 1	...		
	Jun 1	...		
	Jul 1	...		
	Aug 1	...		
	Sep 1	...		
	Oct 1	...		
	Nov 1	...		
	Dec 1	...		
	Total			

This is a copy of the original account as kept by the Treasurer of the
 Massachusetts Agricultural Society, Boston, Mass.

1871
 1872
 1873
 1874
 1875
 1876
 1877
 1878
 1879
 1880
 1881
 1882
 1883
 1884
 1885
 1886
 1887
 1888
 1889
 1890
 1891
 1892
 1893
 1894
 1895
 1896
 1897
 1898
 1899
 1900

Folkestone Urban District.—Table III.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1905.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						Total cases notified in each Locality.			No. of cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages†—Years.					1 WEST WARD.	2 NORTH WARD.	3 EAST WARD.	1 WEST WARD.	2 NORTH WARD.	3 EAST WARD.
		Under 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and up.	wards.						
Small-pox ...												
Cholera ...												
Diphtheria ...												
Membranous croup ...	18	6	6	2	3		4	9	5	3	5	2
Erysipelas ...	10			2	8		3	2	5			
Scarlet fever ...	46	9	27	8	1		14	24	8	7	12	6
Typhus fever ...												
Enteric fever ...	6		1	2	3			3	3		3	2
Relapsing fever ...												
Continued fever ...												
Puerperal fever ...	1						1				1	
Plague ...												
*												
Totals ...	81	2	15	34	14	16	22	38	21	11	20	10

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV. State in space below the name of the isolation hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. The name of the authority by whom the hospital is provided should also be given. Mark (W) the locality in which a workhouse is situated.

*This space may be used for record of other disease the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.

†These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

*Isolation Hospital, The Sanatorium. Provided by the Corporation of Folkestone.
 Workhouse situated outside the District.*

Folkestone Urban District.—Table IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1905.

See notes at back.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHOSE DEATHS OCCURRED IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.						DEATHS AT ALL AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHOSE DEATHS OCCURRED IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS OF RESIDENTS IN THE DISTRICT.		
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	West Ward.	North Ward.	East Ward.			
												9	10	11	12
Small-pox ...	1												
Measles ...	9	5	3	1				1	5	3			2
Scarlet fever ...	3		1	2				1		2			
Whooping-cough ...	4		4							4			
Diphtheria and membranous croup ...	1		1						1				
Croup ...													
Fever { Typhus ...													
{ Enteric ...													
{ Other continued ...								1	1				
Epidemic influenza ...	2					2							
Cholera ...													
Plague ...													
Diarrhoea. (See notes at back.) ...	15	12	2	1					7	8			3
Enteritis. (See notes at back.) ...	5	5							4	1			
Puerperal fever (See notes at back.) ...													
Erysipelas ...	1							1	1				2
Other septic diseases ...	2	1											
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	32		1	1	7	23		5	15	12			
Other tubercular diseases ...	11	2	2	3		4		1	5	5			3
Cancer, malignant disease (See notes) ...	31	2	1	1		14		9	16	6			5
Bronchitis ...	23	2	1			5		5	8	10			
Pneumonia ...	17	5	3		1	5		3	4	8			3
Pleurisy ...	1					1		1	1				
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	3		2										
Alcoholism ...													
Cirrhosis of liver ...	7							3	2	2			
Veneral diseases ...	1				1								
Premature birth ...	15							2	5	8			
Diseases and accidents of parturition ...	5	3				2		3	2	2			3
Heart diseases ...	53	1		5	17	30		20	18	15			2
Accidents ...	7	1		1	4	1		3	2	2			
Suicides ...	3			1	1	2		2	1	1			
All other causes ...	121	22	2	3	1	46		42	42	37			21
All causes ...	372	74	22	12	17	112	135	101	146	125			44

NOTES.—(a) In this Table all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be *included* with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be *included* among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be *excluded* from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of this Table.

(b) See notes on Table I, as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" should be the same as those in Tables II, and III.

(c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of this Table. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.

(d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of this Table should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II, sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of this Table should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

(e) Under the heading of "Diarrhoea" are to be included deaths certified as from diarrhoea, alone or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature; and also deaths certified as from

- Epidemic enteritis;
- Zymotic enteritis;
- Epidemic diarrhoea. Summer diarrhoea;
- Dysentery and dysenteric diarrhoea;
- Choleraic diarrhoea, cholera, cholera nostras
(in the absence of Asiatic cholera).

Under the heading of "Enteritis" are to be included those certified as from Gastro-enteritis, Mucos enteritis, and Gastric catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health should have reason for including such deaths, especially those of infants, under the specific term "Diarrhoea." Deaths from diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.

Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms.

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I, II, III, and IV, attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

Table V.—WHOLE DISTRICT.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
	All Causes. } Certified ... } Uncertified ...	14 4	1 4	4 3	3 3	22 4	15 1	4 1	5 1	3 1	3 1	3 1	3 1	2 1	1 1	1 1	4 1	66 8
Common Infectious Diseases																	4
Small-pox ... Chicken-pox ... Measles ... Scarlet Fever ... Diphtheria : Croup ... Whooping Cough ...											1	1			1	1	4
Diarrhœal Diseases.																	12
Diarrhœa, all forms ... Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ... Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...																	4
Wasting Diseases.																	2
Premature Birth ... Congenital Defects ... Injury at Birth ... Want of Breast-milk ... Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	12																15
Tuberculous Diseases.																	14
Tuberculous Meningitis ... Tuberculous Peritonitis ... Tuberculous Mesenterica ... Other Tuberculous Diseases ...																	2
Erysipelas ... Syphilis ... Rickets ... Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ... Convulsions ... Bronchitis ... Laryngitis ... Pneumonia ... Suffocation, overlaying ... Other Causes ...																	3
																	2
																	6
																	1
																	7
																	1
																	7
Births in the year	18	1	4	3	26	16	4	5	4	3	4	3	2	1	1	5	74
legitimate	657.																
illegitimate	25.																
Population, estimated to middle of 1905 34,770.																	
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 372.																	

Table V.—WEST WARD.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905.
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.												Total Deaths under One Year.			
	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.		8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.
All Causes. } Certified ...	4				4								1			5
} Uncertified ...	1				1											2
Common Infectious Diseases.																
Small-pox ...																
Chicken-pox ...																
Measles ...																
Scarlet Fever ...																
Diphtheria; Croup																
Whooping Cough																
Diarrhœal Diseases.																
Diarrhœa, all forms																
Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)																
Gastritis; Gastro-intestinal Catarrh																
Wasting Diseases.	2				2											2
Premature Birth																
Congenital Defects																
Injury at Birth																
Want of Breast-milk																
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus																
Tuberculous Diseases.	2				2											2
Tuberculous Meningitis...																
Tuberculous Peritonitis:																
Tabes Mesenterica																
Other Tuberculous Diseases																
Erysipelas ...																
Syphilis ...																
Rickets ...																
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)																
Convulsions ...																
Bronchitis ...																
Laryngitis ...																
Pneumonia ...																
Suffocation, overlaying																
Other Causes ...	1				1											2
Births in the year	Population, estimated to middle of 1905, 11,734															
legitimate	104.															
illegitimate	4.															
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 101.																

Name	Address	City	State	Country
1. Mr. J. W.
2. Mrs. A. B.
3. Mr. C. D.
4. Mr. E. F.
5. Mr. G. H.
6. Mr. I. J.
7. Mr. K. L.
8. Mr. M. N.
9. Mr. O. P.
10. Mr. Q. R.
11. Mr. S. T.
12. Mr. U. V.
13. Mr. W. X.
14. Mr. Y. Z.
15. Mr. A. B.
16. Mr. C. D.
17. Mr. E. F.
18. Mr. G. H.
19. Mr. I. J.
20. Mr. K. L.

Printed and Published by the Government of India, at the Government Press, Calcutta.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

1914

pamphlets, and through the medium of district nurses and visitors, the directions are explained and supervised.

Zymotic Diseases.—The seven principal Zymotic Diseases were responsible for 32 deaths.

The following table shows the deaths caused by these diseases during the past 10 years.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Smallpox ...					nil					
Measles ...	23	1	0	7	0	8	3	12	0	9
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	7	8	2	1	6	5	6	0	2	1
Whooping Cough	1	2	10	7	0	5	13	13	12	4
Fever. { Typhus ...					nil					
Simple, continued					nil					
Typhoid ...	4	4	8	16	5	3	6	2	1	0
Diarrhœa ...	9	31	53	55	31	22	22	9	47	15
Scarlet Fever ...	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	3
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	45	48	73	86	42	43	51	39	63	32
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Zymotic death rate for the 10 years is as follows

1896	...	...	1·6
1897	...	...	1·6
1898	...	...	2·5
1899	...	...	2·9
1900	...	...	1·4
1901	...	...	1·4
1902	...	...	1·6
1903	...	...	1·2
1904	...	...	1·8
1905	...	...	·9

The rate for 1905 is the lowest in the decade.

Scarlet Fever.—There have been 46 notifications of this disease, three of which proved fatal.

Of the fatal cases the first occurred in a boy, much reduced by poverty and want, who was removed to the Sanatorium from a house reported on as unfit for human habitation. The second in a child with concurrent General Tuberculosis. The third occurred in a child sent down to convalesce after diphtheria, and who was infected before arrival in the Borough.

The distribution of notifications over the year was as follows:—

1st Quarter	...	...	32
2nd „	...	...	9
3rd „	...		1
4th „	...	...	4
			—
			46
			—

During the first four months of the year 40 cases were notified, the incidence being in the:—

North Ward	...	...	23
West „	...	...	13
East „	...	...	4
			—
			40
			—

Twelve of these cases occurred in five houses in the part of the North Ward abutting the Cheriton boundary, the children attending the Cheriton school, whence the infection was derived. The early cases of this group were nursed at home, and were the cause of infection of the later cases. On their being removed to the Sanatorium the outbreak in this district ceased. The other cases occurring during this

period, were scattered in various parts of the town, in many instances they were in the peeling stage before they were notified, and as in last year's experience, it was found that they had suffered with sore throats, without the appearance of a rash, or the rash had been so evanescent as not to have been noticed. Of the remaining six cases that occurred during the rest of the year, two were undoubtedly imported.

Two return cases occurred, due to infection derived from a patient discharged from the Sanatorium, who subsequently developed a broken chilblain shortly after his discharge. Besides those previously mentioned, another child became infected by being allowed to associate with his brother, who had been nursed at home, too soon after discharge.

Diphtheria.—There were 18 notifications of this disease one of which proved fatal.

The distribution of cases over the year was as follows:—

1st quarter	...	...	...	5
2nd „	...	...	...	4
3rd „	...	...	...	5
4th „	...	...	...	4
				—
				18
				—

Of these ten were isolated in the Sanatorium.

The majority of the cases occurred in the North Ward; there was no special incidence on any particular school, the cases being of a sporadic type. The case that proved fatal was moribund at the

time of the medical attendant's first visit and died shortly afterwards, an inquest was held as the child was out to nurse.

The precautions against spread of infection detailed in my last report are still being carried out.

There were no return cases from this disease.

Typhoid Fever—There have been only 6 notifications during the year.

Of these one case eventually proved not to be typhoid fever.

One other case was undoubtedly imported. Of the remaining four cases, two had eaten shellfish of a very suspicious character. In the other two cases no definite source of infection could be traced.

Diarrhœa.—Of fifteen deaths registered during the whole year, under this heading, 13 occurred in the 3rd quarter of the year, the remaining two were distributed as follows :—

2nd quarter	...	...	...	1
4th „	...	...	...	1

Seven of the total number were from the North Ward, and eight from the East Ward. No deaths were registered in the West Ward.

With reference to the thirteen deaths registered in the 3rd quarter, the distribution was as follows :—

	Deaths.			Rainfall.	
July	0	...	1·12 inches.
August	8	...	2·15 „
September	5	...	2·59 „

The rainfall for June was very heavy, measuring 5·13 inches.

The 4-foot earth thermometer attained 56° F at the commencement of July, rose to 58° in the middle of that month, maintained the rise till the end of August, and receded again to 56° towards the end of September. The warm temperature of the air was 60°·2. As in former years, the incidence has been mainly on the class of property described in my report of last year, the local conditions being unaltered. Special attention has been paid to cleansing and removal of offensive matter in the neighbourhood of dwellings. The usual pamphlets have been circulated and as far as possible the dangerous nature of the disease explained. The register under the Milkshops, Dairies and Cowsheds Order has been revised, and all shops selling milk by retail were inspected. I found several small provision shops in the North and East Wards retailing milk and unregistered, as in no case were these shops suitable for sale of milk it was forbidden. It is a dangerous practice that has crept in which is only a lure to attract custom, and should be rigorously prohibited, as the provisions for storing milk are totally inadequate and the milk is kept in an open bowl liable to pollution from dust, flies and emanations from vegetable and animal substance kept in close proximity to it.

Measles.—An epidemic of this disease occurred in the first half of the year, causing nine deaths. It appeared first among children attending the Sydney Street School, and quickly spread to the North Council School, St. Mary's, and the Dover Road Schools.

The Girls' and Infants' departments of the first-mentioned were closed on March 23rd, for three weeks. The same departments of the St. Mary's School, for a similar period from April 13th and 12th respectively, The Infants' departments of the Dover Road and North Council Schools, from April 12th. Subsequently all the Elementary Schools Infants' departments were closed until after the Easter holidays—May 15th. The epidemic quickly subsided after this action had been taken.

Whooping cough, which had also been prevalent during the same period, also disappeared after the closure of the Schools.

Phthisis.—Thirty-two deaths were registered under the above heading, and eleven under that of "other tubercular diseases."

The Phthisis death rate is .9 per 1,000.

The usual offer of disinfection after removal or death of a patient, at all houses when information is given, has been made.

The Milk supply has been bacteriologically examined, with a view to the exclusion of tuberculous infection. Fifty-four samples have been taken for this purpose. Of these only one was found to contain the tubercle bacillus, in one other the result was of a suspicious nature, and in five others there was an excess of leucocytes.

In the case in which tubercle bacillus was found, the dairy was situated in the Borough, and on representation being made, a cow in the herd found to be diseased,

was at once removed. In the other cases notices were sent to the persons concerned.

Cancer.—The deaths returned under this disease numbered thirty-one, giving a death rate of $\cdot 88$ per thousand.

Water Supply.—The shallow well which supplied Spring Cottages, Foord, has been closed in consequence of the water being liable to sewage contamination. The Company's supply has been substituted. A shallow well supplying Vale Cottage, Dover Road, has likewise been closed for similar reasons.

With the exception of some 20 houses, the whole district is supplied by the Folkestone Waterworks Company, which derives its supply mainly from a deep well in the chalk, situated at Standen, in the Alkham Valley, to the north-east of the town. This well yields on the average 800,000 gallons per diem. There is also a deep well in the lower greensand at the Shearway Works, with an average yield of 500,000 gallons per diem, and a further 300,000 gallons are collected from a tunnel in the chalk behind the reservoirs.

A third deep well exists in the chalk formation at Lydden, the yield from which is estimated will be 1,000,000 gallons per diem. So far this well has not been drawn upon, but the mains are laid for future use.

The capacity of the reservoirs, which are five in number and are concreted throughout, is 20,000,000 gallons.

The quality of the water maintains its standard of purity. The supply is constant, and no complaints have reached me as to quantity or quality.

I enclose copies of the chemical and bacteriological analyses made by Mr. Sidney Harvey, the Borough Analyst.

(COPY.)

South Eastern Analytical Laboratory,
Watling Chambers,
Canterbury,

24th November, 1905.

Water Analysis.—Folio 13654.

The Folkestone Local Board.

Sample marked as below.

Received 21st November, 1905.

Description or Number of Sample.	"No. 1. Tap off Main. 15, Castle Hill Avenue."
Appearance	Clear.
Colour	Green—Blue.
Smell	None.
Chlorine in Chlorides	1.82.
Phosphoric Acid in Phosphates	None.
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.23.
Ammonia	None.
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0008.
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes	Trace only.
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	0.018.
Hardness before boiling (total)	18.7
Hardness after boiling (permanent)	2.6.
Total Solid Matter	22.54.
Microscopical Examination of Deposit	Slight and unimportant.

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.

SIDNEY HARVEY,
Public Analyst, Borough of Folkestone.

—
(COPY.)

Canterbury,
24th November 1905.

Report Folio 13650.

The Folkestone Local Board.

Bacteriological Examination of Public Water
Supply.

The following are the results of my examination of a sample of water received by me during the afternoon of November 21st from the Medical Officer of Health and labelled. "Water Sample No. 2. Public Supply from Tap off Main—No. 15, Castle Hill Avenue—21st November—10.35 a.m."

I have submitted the above sample to bacteriological examination and find its character, as judged by these means, to be entirely satisfactory.

After 72 hours incubation I obtained by plate cultures, 13 "colonies" per cubic centimetre (this figure being the mean of several closely agreeing estimations).

The Colonies were such as are usually observed in cultures from the purest waters.

Special search was made for Pathogenic Organisms, but with entirely negative results.

SIDNEY HARVEY,
Public Analyst, Borough of Folkestone.

Sanitary Administration.—The following Adoptive Acts and Bye-Laws are in force in the District:—

The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, adopted in 1896.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, adopted in 1890.

Infectious Diseases Notification Act, adopted in 1890.

Bye-Laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings, allowed in 1880.

Bye-Laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings, allowed in 1858.

Bye-Laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses, allowed in 1889.

A Bye-Law under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, re Water Closets.

Bye-Laws with respect to Slaughter Houses, replacing the Bye-Laws made in 1858, which were defective and antiquated.

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops Order of 1885.

During the year the following has come into force:—

A Bye-Law to regulate the keeping of animals on premises, so as not to be injurious to health, etc.

Midwives Act, 1902.—The Kent County Council have delegated their powers under this Act to the Local Authority of this Urban District, who have deputed the Medical Officer of Health to supervise the working of it.

Eight persons have been registered as Midwives, and the names of these have been forwarded to the Central Board.

It has not been found necessary to take any action so far, but I find the majority require considerable supervision and instruction, to ensure that the rules and details of the Act are properly carried out.

Bakehouses.—These, 36 in number, have been regularly inspected, and generally found satisfactory. I however still notice that some have made no provision for hanging up the clothing of the employees, and in consequence dirty coats and other clothes are hung up in the bakehouses themselves. A bye-law might be framed requiring that proper provision should be made to prevent this occurrence.

Housing of the Working Classes.—I referred in my last year's report to four cottages at the Folly, representation having been made that they were unfit for human habitation. In consequence of the unsatisfactory results obtained by proceeding under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 and 1903, no action was taken in the case of these houses under that Act. Three however, were closed by private arrangement, and I am in hopes the remaining one will be shortly closed. One other house, in East Street, called the "Packet Boat Inn" Cottage was closed on representation being made to the owner.

Sewer and Drainage Works.—The following sewers have been found to be defective, and require relaying :—

Alexandra Street.

Rosendale Road.

Black Bull Road.

Walton Road.

The sewers in Bouverie Road West (Castle Hill Avenue to Earl's Avenue Section), and Castle Hill Avenue between Ingles Road and Bouverie Road West, have been relaid during the year.

The condition of the sewer outfall leaves much to be desired, the pipes are now buried in their entire length, and before very long it is probable the foreshore, now covered at high water will appear above the high water level.

I had occasion during the year to draw your attention to an outbreak of sore throats which occurred among the inmates of the St. Andrew's Convalescent Home, and which I attributed to the effect, which noxious effluvia from the outfall would have upon convalescents who are already in a weak state and peculiarly susceptible to such influences. It is therefore most necessary to take this matter in hand at once. The original idea of carrying the pipes to Copt Point appears the best solution to the difficulty. The number of Houses redrained this year is 48, making a total for the past 6 years of 1000.

Removal and Disposal of House Refuse.—This work is carried out by the Corporation. The refuse, both house and trade, is collected in covered carts from all premises at least three times a week, and from the busiest parts of the town and large hotels more frequently. All refuse is now disposed of in the Destructor, which has been working very satisfactorily. I have received no complaints of nuisance arising from the Destructor this year.

Slaughter Houses.—The six registered Slaughter Houses are kept regularly inspected. Accompanied by the

Inspector I found one had contravened the bye-laws by not supplying sufficient receptacles for offal, etc., and the walls and paving of which were defective. This was remedied after being reported. The position of three at least of the houses is most objectionable, placed as they are in the most crowded areas of the town. An Abattoir properly controlled would be infinitely preferable, and I hope before long its erection will have your serious consideration.

House-to-House Inspection.—This work has been carried on systematically, the following Streets having been visited, and where necessary, defects have been made good : viz :—

Invicta Road	Athelstan Road
Ethelbert Road	Mill Bay
Marshall Street	Sydney Street, also
The various allotment gardens lying between Dover Road and Canterbury Road.	

I would also draw your attention to the thoroughfare abutting on the west side of Sydney Street, known as Green Lane. This is a kind of No Man's Land, and is in a disgraceful condition, the road being the receptacle for any refuse from the adjoining houses, from mattresses to egg shells. It is not to be wondered at that this district suffered severely from diarrhœa last year.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901—Enclosed is a table provided by request of the Secretary of State, showing the number of inspections, defects found, and other matters dealing with the working of this Act.

Infectious Hospitals.

The Smallpox Hospital, situated at the foot of the hills on the Dover Road, about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile N.E. of the

town, is a wooden structure, containing two wards, and capable of accommodating four patients and two nurses. There is also sufficient space for the erection of further pavilions if necessary. There is however, no fencing around the grounds. This is a serious defect. No cases have been admitted during the year.

Sanatorium.—This institution stands, enclosed on $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground, on the eastern boundary of the town. The buildings consist of an administrative block, 3 ward blocks, porter's lodge, laundry, mortuary, disinfection chambers with a Thresh's steam disinfector, boiler house, and carriage lodge. The old administrative building has been converted into an observation block, containing 3 single bedded wards. The original ward block having 16 beds, in which scarlet fever is treated, was closed this year, as I found that it was in an unsatisfactory condition and needs extensive repairs, more especially as regards reflooring.

The new Ward block opened in 1898, is now being used for Scarlet Fever patients. There are 12 beds in this block.

The temporary Iron Block, containing 20 beds, is used for Diphtheria cases. The ventilation has been much improved this year by the introduction of moveable window sashes, to which may be attributed the good results obtained in the treatment of the cases in this block, no deaths having occurred notwithstanding that some were very severe, three requiring tracheotomy.

The nursing staff consists of the Matron, 2 staff nurses and 4 probationer

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the satisfactory and efficient manner in which they attend to their duties and the excellent condition in which the establishment is kept.

The admissions during the year numbered 44, which with 11 patients remaining under treatment from December 31st, 1904, makes a total of 55.

The cases admitted during the year were as under :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	28
Diphtheria	...	...	..	10
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	4
Measles	...	...	...	1
Suspicious Sore Throat...	...	...	...	1
			— —	
				44
				—

Of this number 3 were admitted from outside the District, viz. :—

					Scarlet Fever.
Sandgate	..	...	...	...	3

The following deaths occurred among the patients admitted :—

Scarlet Fever	2
---------------	-----	-----	---

The cases remaining under treatment on December 31st, 1905, are :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	3
Diphtheria	...	...	2
			—
			5
			—

There has been no instance of a patient contracting another disease whilst in the Hospital.

Two return cases of Scarlet Fever occurred, the cause of which will be found under the heading of Scarlet Fever.

Port Sanitary Authority.—Owing to the outbreak of plague in Russia, and various Baltic Ports having become infected, a circular was received from the Local Government Board, in accordance with which extra precautions were taken with regard to vessels arriving from the Baltic and Dutch Ports. The Mooring Station, which had become obsolete since the extension of the pier, was refixed, pilots and the Customs officials warned and asked to co-operate, and steps taken for isolation and quarantine, in case of the necessity arising. I am glad to say no infected vessel arrived during the year at the port.

Appended is the Table of Meteorological observations, taken at the Sanatorium Meteorological Station.

I also enclose the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

M. G. YUNGE-BATEMAN,

M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H. (Camb.)

Medical Officer of Health.

Folkestone Meteorological Chart, 1905.

MONTH.	Mean Temp.	Absolute		Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Daily Range	Sunshine <i>per Jordan's Recorder</i> hrs. min.	Rain-Fall	Relative Humidity	No. of Rainy Days	No. of Sunless Days
		Max.	Min.								
JANUARY ...	38°·9	53°·5	19°·5	44°·1	33°·7	10°·4	82 0	1·05	86	11	11
FEBRUARY ...	42°·0	56°·7	28°·5	46°·7	37°·4	9°·3	83 15	·78	87	12	7
MARCH ...	45°·2	56°·5	31°·0	50°·1	40°·4	9°·7	155 0	3·66	88	20	3
APRIL ...	46°·6	61°·0	33°·0	51°·7	41°·6	10°·1	130 45	3·07	84	16	1
MAY ...	52°·1	74°·0	38°·5	59°·1	45°·2	13°·9	281 15	1·29	71	7	0
JUNE ...	59°·0	71°·4	50°·5	64°·0	54°·1	9°·9	195 20	5·13	83	15	5
JULY ...	63°·8	75°·6	50°·5	69°·6	58°·0	11°·6	239 40	1·13	83	6	0
AUGUST ...	60°·7	73°·8	45°·5	67°·1	54°·3	12°·8	208 45	2·15	77	14	1
SEPTEMBER ...	57°·3	70°·8	44°·5	62°·3	52°·3	10°·0	110 5	2·59	78	13	3
OCTOBER ...	46°·0	59°·1	33°·5	52°·6	41°·2	11°·4	115 45	2·72	77	18	0
NOVEMBER ...	47°·2	58°·7	32°·5	54°·9	39°·6	15°·3	56 35	5·12	86	23	9
DECEMBER ...	41°·6	51°·9	29°·5	45°·1	38°·1	7°·0	39 10	·78	88	11	14

Mean Temperature for year ... 50°·0 Total Rainfall, 29·47 inches.
 " Daily Maximum Temperature 55°·6 " Sunshine 1697 hrs., 35 mins.
 " " Minimum " 44°·6 No. of Rainy Days 166.
 " " Range ... 10°·9
 " Relative Humidity ... 82 " " Sunless " 54.

Sanitary and Building Inspector's Office,
Folkestone.

*To his Worship the Mayor, and Members of the
Corporation of the Borough of Folkestone.*

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Sixteenth Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1905. In it will be found a summary of the work done in the suppression of nuisances, and in otherwise protecting the health of the Borough under powers conferred by the Public Health Acts, The Factory and Workshops Acts, The Shop Hours Act, The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and the enforcement of the various Bye-laws made by the Local Authority with respect to water-closets, the keeping of animals in proximity to dwellings, and also the administration of new Slaughter-house Bye-laws, and the Common Lodging House Bye-laws.

In certain streets, where necessary, a systematic house-to-house inspection has been carried out to ensure cleanliness in the

poorer parts of the town, and the prompt removal of all refuse matter. On account of many of these houses being of modern construction, very few serious defects were discovered, and those of a minor character were remedied on verbal request.

In carrying out the recent instructions of the Sanitary Committee to procure the abatement of nuisances as far as possible by intimation notice, interview, or letter, I have found many of the nuisances promptly abated as a result, and without the delay of having to go through the tedious process of reporting, and serving legal notices. It is satisfactory to note that it has not been necessary to resort to any legal proceedings for the abatement of nuisances during the year.

During the year there have been 623 separate nuisances discovered which is a decrease on the number discovered during the previous year. This is due to the fact that there are a larger number of houses vacant. Of the number of nuisances discovered 548 are abated, and a number are still under observation. These nuisances involved the preparation of 200 intimation notices, 136 legal notices, and 48 notices relating to combined drains.

348 primary inspections were necessary, and 1372 secondary inspections of the sanitary work in progress were made, to ensure that the work was properly carried out.

During the year 37 houses have been totally redrained, and have been tested by water test on completion, and it is satisfactory to note that there is a disposition on the part of builders, and those engaged in drainage repairs, to adopt a higher standard than that which prevailed in former years.

During the year 11 houses have been redrained on the combined system, the notices for the same being served under section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and section 19 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. Previous to this latter Act being passed the cost of the repair of such drains fell upon the Local Authority, but now the cost is recovered from the respective owners where they did not comply with the notices themselves. No legal proceedings have been necessary under these sections during the past year.

The Sanitary Conveniences of all the Public Elementary Schools have been periodically inspected, and have been kept in fair sanitary condition. Much requires to be done

at the St. Peter's schools to bring them up to the proper standard of sanitation as regards their Sanitary Conveniences, and also the proper paving of the school yard. The paving of the school yard of the Dover Road Council Schools is not satisfactory as there are many uneven places in it, causing the lodgment of water. There is no doubt that the higher standard of school sanitation is now having a beneficial effect on the health of the Borough.

The piggeries and other places where animals are kept in the various allotment gardens, have been periodically inspected to ensure cleanliness, and to prevent large accumulations of refuse.

Stables, Mews, Etc

All the stables and Mews in the Borough have been regularly inspected, which entails a considerable amount of work in my department to insure the prompt removal of all dung and other offensive matter; and as a considerable number of the mews have living rooms over them, it is very necessary to have regular inspections to prevent overcrowding, and to ensure that the rooms are kept in a cleanly state. It was necessary to serve six notices for the removal of accumulations of dung. These have been fairly well complied with, but I have had to caution many of the farmers and others who remove the dung not to over load their carts, and to have the dung bound on to the cart with proper sheets. A neglect of this precaution often causes

dung to be scattered in our streets immediately after they have been swept up by our own sweepers. I am glad to state that there has been no contagious disease amongst the horses kept in the various stables and mews. Sanitary defects were found to exist at the undermentioned stables and Mews. Ash Tree Road Stables, Myrtle Road Stables, Denmark Street Stables, Ethelbert Road Stables, Christ Church Road Stables, Payers Gardens Stables, Green Lane Stables, and at Alexandra Mews, and Victoria Mews. All the defects were remedied on service of notice.

Milkshops, Dairies and Cowsheds.

A regular inspection has been maintained of the four registered cowsheds in the Borough, the fourteen registered dairies and the premises and utensils of the forty-eight registered purveyors of milk. Periodical inspections were made of the churns at the various railway stations to ensure cleanliness of these receptacles. I received a complaint respecting one dairy, due to the escape of steam used in the cleansing of the utensils. I interviewed the keeper of the dairy in question, and the nuisance has been abated. In inspecting a cowshed also in the Borough, I found the hands of one of the milkers in a dirty condition, during the process of milking. I called the attention of the keeper of the cowsheds to this, and he has provided better facilities for cleansing the hands of the milkers. As in previous years, I have taken 56 samples of milk from the various sources of supply, and have sent them to the Clinical Research Association for examination for tubercle bacilli. Most of the samples were found satisfactory, but in one case tubercle bacilli was detected, and the matter at once reported to the Medical Officer of Health, who will report more fully on this matter.

Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

No actual representations have been made under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890, by the Medical Officer of Health or myself, as we are now more inclined to proceed under the nuisance clauses of the Public Health Acts, after our failure last year to obtain Closing Orders with respect to such hovels as the Narrows Cottages, and No. 48, Radnor Street. With regard to a house No. 32, Radnor Street, which was closed sometime ago as unfit for human habitation, I found the house was being done up by a new owner with a view to being occupied again. I reported the matter to the Medical Officer of Health, and we prevailed on the owner not to use the premises for human habitation. We also inspected a cottage at the rear of the "Packet Boat Inn," and situated in East Street which we found unfit for human habitation. I made a representation to the owner who at once took steps to close the house, and obtained an Ejectment Order against the tenant from the Borough Bench

Infectious Diseases.

During the past year forty-four cases of infectious diseases have been removed to the Sanatorium for treatment. Forty-one of these belong to Folkestone.

Twenty-seven houses where cases of phthisis have occurred have been thoroughly disinfected, and in three cases where deaths have occurred from cancer.

There have been fifty-five loads of bedding, representing 1,100, articles moved to the Sanatorium for disinfection, in the steam disinfector.

Food Inspection.

During the year regular inspections have been made of the Fishmongers' and Fruiterers' Shops, Stalls and Barrows, also Butchers' Shops, Slaughterhouses, Fishmarket and other places where food was prepared or sold. In one slaughterhouse I was requested to inspect a doubtful carcass of beef. I found the animal had been suffering with tuberculosis, and the carcass was destroyed with the consent of the owner. During the year I have also inspected and condemned as unfit for human food, 211 pounds of beef, 40 pounds of rump and trimmings, 15 chickens, 40 pounds of tripe, and 56 pounds of ox-kidneys. These were all destroyed with the consent of the owners, and no magisterial proceedings were necessary.

Slaughterhouses.

There are six registered slaughter houses in the Borough and one yearly licensed slaughterhouse. These have been regularly inspected, and breaches of bye-laws 16 of the Slaughterhouse Bye-laws, were found to exist at a slaughterhouse in Mill Bay, and at another slaughterhouse on the Bayle. The breaches of the bye-law referred to related to the offence of allowing blood to escape down the drain, for not providing sufficient receptacles for receiving the offal, garbage, etc., and for defective walls, and paving of slaughterhouse. The Committee ordered that the attention of the owners should be called to these matters with the result that I now find the bye-laws complied with.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are four Common Lodging Houses in the Borough which have been regularly inspected and the bye-laws relating to the same have been fairly well complied with. In one case I found it necessary to call on the

keeper of one Common Lodging House to renew some of the bedding which had got into a dirty and a dilapidated condition. Formerly it was the practice of certain water-cress vendors, and vendors of other articles of food to store them in improper places in the Common Lodging Houses. On my inspections now a careful look-out is kept to prevent this undesirable practice.

Port Sanitary Authority.

During the year I have inspected 118 coastwise vessels arriving in the Port, the majority of which were coal and timber laden, and have made 38 inspections of vessels arriving from foreign ports, being laden with ice timber or granite. On account of the prevalence of plague having become prevalent in certain Baltic Ports, a most careful inspection was made on all vessels arriving from that sea. It is again satisfactory to report that no infectious disease was introduced into the Borough by shipping during the past year.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

I have purchased during the past year 96 samples of food, which includes five samples of milk supplied to the Sanatorium, and have submitted the same to the Public Analyst for analysis. There were six samples of these adulterated, the whole of which were milk samples. The percentage adulteration (omitting those adulterated with Boracic Acid) is slightly more than in the previous year being 6.25 per cent. against 5.0 per cent., and 3.33 per cent. of the milk samples submitted contained Boracic Acid, but in very small quantities. Notwithstanding the fact that the analysis showed one sample to be 17.0 per cent. deficient in fat, and in another case 4.0 per cent. of added water, no prosecutions have been taken under this Act

during the past year. In the genuine samples, a good standard of milk has been maintained, the non-fatty solids being well above 8.5 per cent., and the fat or cream over 3.5 per cent.

Bakehouses

The bakehouses in the District, 36 in number, have been regularly inspected, and kept in a clean condition generally. Those under-ground bakehouses which were granted a certificate, are well lighted and ventilated, and have been kept in a cleanly condition. I have found it necessary to serve notices on four occupiers of bakehouses, and have had to caution two occupiers of bakehouses, so as to prevent the objectionable practise of the bakers hanging portions of their clothing in the bakehouse. During the year I have made repeated inspections of the various restaurants and kitchens where food was prepared or sold. One of these I found in a dirty condition, and served a notice on the owner to cleanse and white-wash the premises, and this was done.

Sanitary Certificates.

The system of granting sanitary certificates to houses, has been greatly appreciated during the past year. 152 such certificates have been granted after the drains of the houses have been tested by the smoke or water test. Of the certificates granted, about 75 per cent. of them were for renewals. I consider that the sanitary certificates should only hold good for a period of one year, after which the drains should be again tested, as drains laid in a clay soil are very liable to slight movement through the expansion and contraction of the clay. Thus it is often found that a drain which has been made absolutely watertight when the certificate was granted, has been found to leak on the next inspection.

Factory and Workshops.

The inspection of the various factories, workshops, and work-places, entail a large amount of work, there being 19 registered factories in the Borough, 161 workshops, and 69 domestic workshops or outworkers. There are 22 hand laundries and two mechanical laundries in the Borough. In four cases overcrowding was found to exist in the workshops, and in four cases want of cleanliness, necessitating the white-washing of walls and ceilings. One workshop was found to have insufficient sanitary accommodation, three workshops had defective sanitary accommodation, and at one laundry separate sanitary accommodation had to be provided were both sexes were employed. On behalf of the Medical Officer of Health notices were sent to His Majesty's Inspector of Factories that in six cases where young persons were employed, there was no abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act exhibited in the workroom.

Public Baths

During the year 29,322 persons have used the Public Baths. This is a slight decrease of 137 on the number of persons using the Public Baths during the previous year, but notwithstanding this, the income from the Public Baths has increased, on account of the introduction of the sixpenny baths, and the expenditure has decreased on account of economies in fuel, and the fact that we are now able to obtain nearly the whole of the water required at the Public Baths from our own well.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN PEARSON, A.R.S.I.,

Sanitary Inspector.

Table I.

Nuisances dealt with and abated during the year.

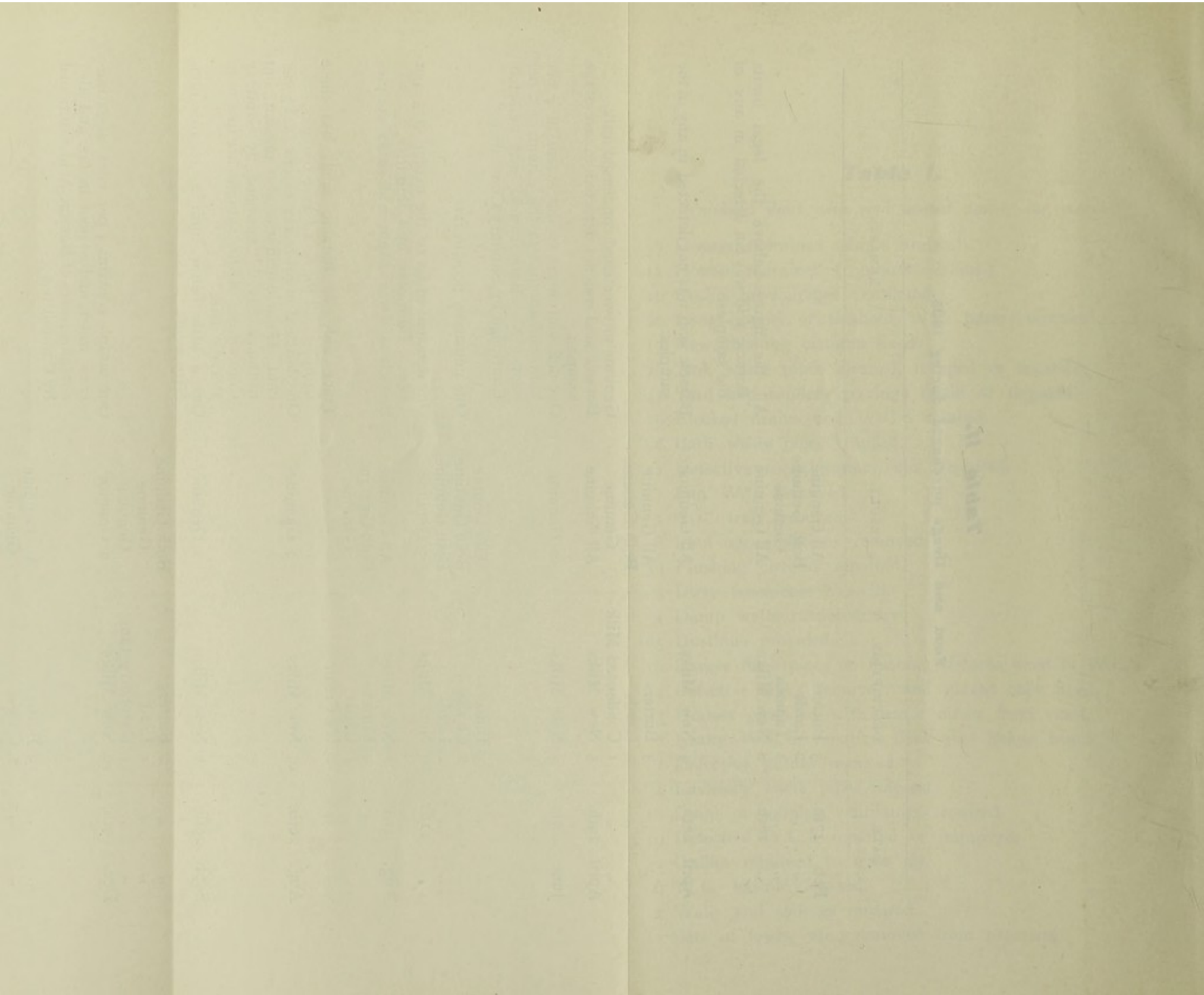
- 37 Houses redrained (single drains.)
- 11 Houses redrained (combined drains.)
- 10 Drains or soilpipes ventilated.
- 20 Long hopper or washout W.C. basins removed.
- 17 New flushing cisterns fixed.
- 20 Sink waste pipes cleaned, trapped or repaired.
- 45 Yard and scullery pavings relaid or repaired.
- 16 Blocked drains and W.C.'s cleared.
- 8 Bath waste pipes trapped.
- 42 Defective roofs, gutters, etc., repaired.
- 1 Pan W.C. removed.
- 1 "D" trap removed.
- 8 Foul accumulations removed.
- 39 Flushing cisterns repaired.
- 4 Dirty tenements cleaned.
- 4 Damp walls rendered dry.
- 105 Dustbins provided.
- 16 Larger flush pipes or flushing cisterns fixed to W.C.'s.
- 14 Defective sinks removed, and glazed ones fixed.
- 33 Houses provided with water direct from main.
- 8 Leaky W.C.'s, repaired (leak just below trap.)
- 2 Defective gullies repaired.
- 4 Lavatory waste pipes trapped.
- 16 Drain or soilpipe ventilators repaired.
- 19 Defective W.C.'s repaired or improved.
- 2 Gullies removed to open air.
- 6 W.C. basins cleansed.
- 2 Walls and ceilings repaired.
- 17 Sets of fowls, etc., removed from premises.

Table II.

Food and Drugs purchased during 1905.

DATE.	DESCRIPTION.	RESULT.	REMARKS.
Feb. 17th.	3 Butters	All Genuine	
" "	2 Lards	Both Genuine	
" "	1 Tapioca	Genuine	
" 18th.	8 New Milks	All Genuine	All the figures above the legal limits Boracic acid was not detected in any of the samples.
April 28th.	4 New Milks	All Genuine	Boracic acid was not detected in any of the samples.
" "	3 Butters	All Genuine	
" "	2 Lards	Both Genuine	
" "	1 Condensed Milk	Genuine	Genuine unsweetened condensed milk.
April 29th.	5 New Milks	All Genuine	Boracic acid was not detected in any of the samples.
June 10th.	4 New Milks	2 Genuine	One deficient in fat to the extent of 4 per cent. and another to the extent of 5 per cent. No Boracic acid was detected. Cautioned by Sanitary Committee.
" "	3 Butters	All Genuine	
" "	2 Cheese	Both Genuine	
" "	2 Lards	Both Genuine	
" 11th	6 New Milks	5 Genuine	One unusually poor in fat.
Aug. 3rd.	7 New Milks	All Genuine	
" "	2 Butters	Both Genuine	
" "	1 Lard	Genuine	
" "	2 Ice Cream	—	
Aug. 26th.	10 New Milks	9 Genuine	One deficient in fat to the extent of 3 per cent. Cautioned by Committee. Boracic acid was absent in all seven samples
Sept. 29th.	8 New Milks	7 Genuine	Trace only of Boracic acid, but these samples call for no adverse remarks. One deficient in fat to the extent of 17 per cent., Boracic acid was also present, but in traces only. Cautioned by Sanitary Committee. Other samples are free from Boracic acid.
" "	2 Butters	Both Genuine	
" "	1 Lard	Genuine	
" "	1 Raspberry Jam	Genuine	
Dec. 9th.	10 New Milks	9 Genuine	One a little below limit as regards non-fatty solids.
" "	3 Butters	All Genuine	
" "	1 Cheese	Genuine	
" "	1 Lard	Genuine	
" "	1 White Pepper	Genuine	

One sample contains 4 per. cent. of extraneous water, and is poor in fat, and also contains traces of Boracic Acid. Cautioned by Committee.



- 1 Bell trap removed.
- 2 Overcrowded houses.
- 10 Manholes constructed (includes those on drains relaid.)
- 8 Floors repaired, relaid or ventilated.
- 13 Drains repaired.
- 13 Bedrooms ventilated.
- 4 Defective dungpits made good.
- 26 Miscellaneous.

Table III.—Sanatorium.

FOLKESTONE.

Disease.	Males.	Females.	Adults.	Children.	Totals.
Scarlet Fever	10	15	7	18	25
Diphtheria	4	8	2	10	12
Typhoid Fever	2	2	4	—	4

SANDGATE.

Scarlet Fever	3	—	—	3	3
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Total for all—44.

There have been two deaths in the Sanatorium, one male child, and one female child, both from Folkestone.