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Contributors

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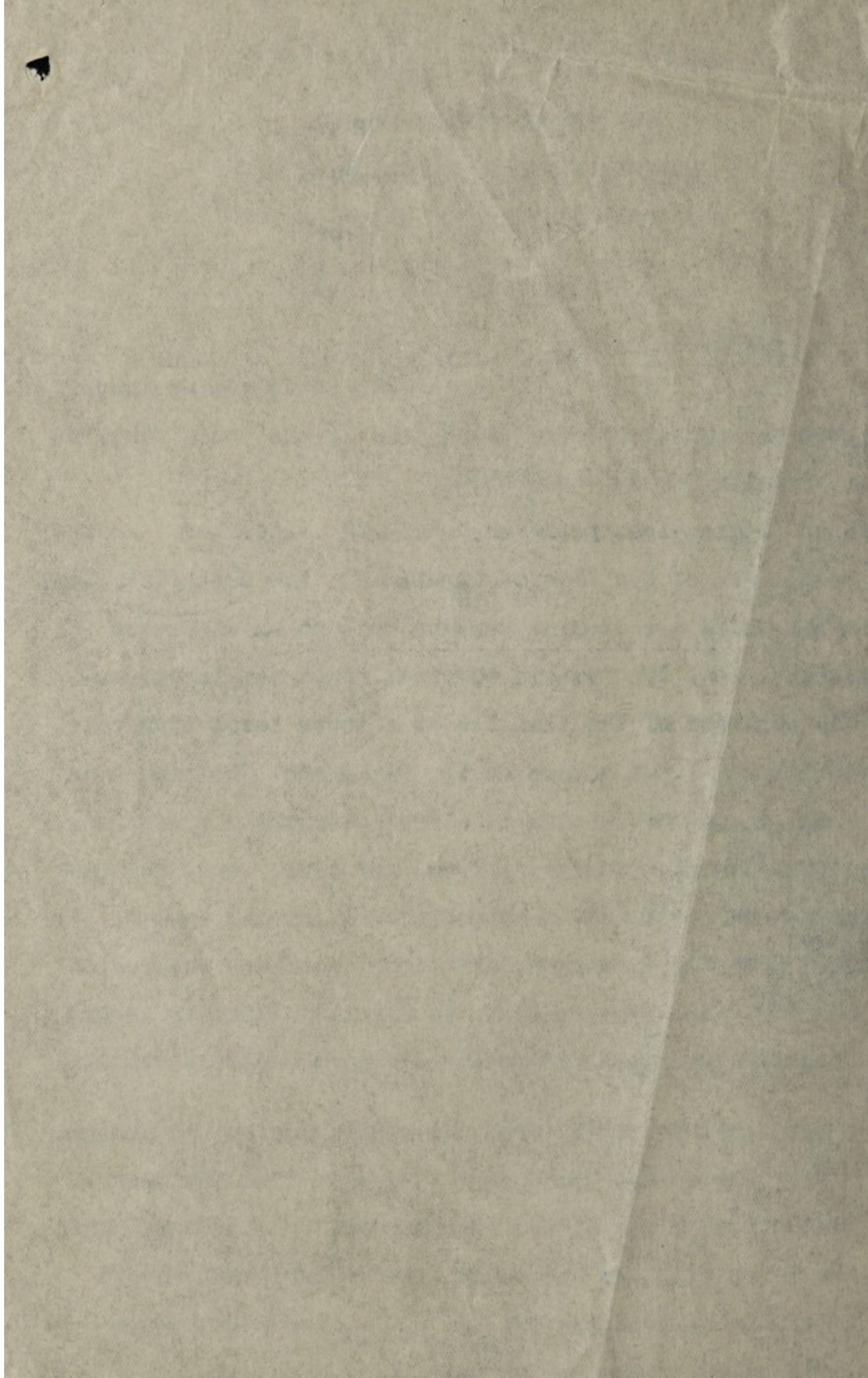
THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT OF SHANKLIN

FOR THE YEAR 1925



...level, level ...
...at a lower level than this.
...The aspect is
...is almost everywhere undulating
...and there few places where
...is generally porous, derived
...with here and there patches of
...is naturally in two
...Shanklin River,
...the water from the south side of the district
...from the central portion of the town from the General
...Post Office southwards; from the north of the Post Office
...the level falls to the outfall known as Small Bay, and
...into this also drains the water from the north of the
...District up to the top of Walling Hill.



THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR
THE URBAN DISTRICT OF SHANKLIN FOR
THE YEAR 1925.

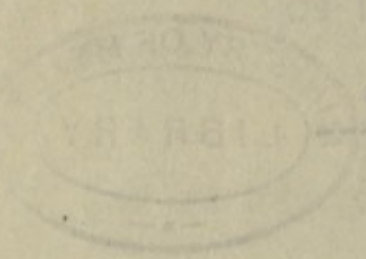


GENTLEMEN,

I beg herewith to submit to you my Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Shanklin for the year 1925.

As to Geographical position, Shanklin is situated at the South-east of the Isle of Wight, & for the most part stands on the Cliff overlooking Sandown Bay, at an elevation varying from 150 feet to 400 feet above sea level, certain portions of the town lie at a lower level than this, for instance, the houses on the Esplanade. The aspect is South-east, & the surface is almost everywhere undulating so that drainage is easy & free, and there few places where surface water can stand. The soil is generally porous, derived from the Greensand, with here and there patches of a heavier soil. The surface drainage is naturally in two channels; one down the ravine known as Shanklin Chine, & from the central portion of the town from the General Post Office southwards; from the north of the Post Office the level falls to the outfall known as Small Hope, & into this also drains the water from the north of the District up to the top of Gallows Hill.

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF HEALTH
MEDICAL DIVISION OF HEALTH
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JAN 1 1915



...but herewith to submit to you my annual
report as Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District
of Washington for the year 1914.
As to the pathological condition, Brachyitis is present in the
lower part of the lobe of the lung, for the most part clear
on the left overlooking the lower lobe, as an elevation
extending from the top to 400 feet above sea level, con-
taining portions of the lower lobe at a lower level than this
for instance, the bases on the right side, the apex of the
lower lobe, the surface is almost everywhere undulating
as the distance is very a little, and there few pleuro-pneumonic
changes were observed. The chest is generally normal, the
lungs are hyperinflated, the heart and lungs are normal at
the base of the surface disease is especially in the
upper part of the surface known as chronic bronchitis.
The disease of the lungs is the lower part of the lungs
from the lower portion of the lower lobe the lower
part of the lower lobe, from the apex of the lower lobe
the lower lobe, the surface is almost everywhere undulating
as the distance is very a little, and there few pleuro-pneumonic
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changes were observed. The chest is generally normal, the
lungs are hyperinflated, the heart and lungs are normal at
the base of the surface disease is especially in the
upper part of the surface known as chronic bronchitis.

The drainage being so perfect & the soil also porous, the town can never be damp, the roads drying up again immediately after the heaviest rainfall.

Regarding the Vital Statistics of the District for the past year.

The numbers of Births registered as occurring within the District was Fifty (50) consisting of thirty (30) Males & twenty (20) Females. The Illigitimate Births were three (3), all Males, which is an Illigitimate Birth rate of 60 per 1000 births registered. The Birthrate of the District was 11.8 per 1000 of population, the Birth rate of the country generally being 18.3 per 1000, so the District is 6.5 per 1000 below the general rate.

As to the Death rate for the past year, there were registered Fifty four (54) deaths, consisting of Thirty (30) Males & Twenty four (24) Females. This makes a Death-rate for the District of 12.7 per 1000 of population.

The Death rate of the country is 12.2 per 1000.

The Population of the District has decreased by 4 during the past year owing to excess of deaths over births.

If we take these figures at their face value, the population must be decreasing whereas, as everyone with an intimate knowledge of the District knows that this is not the case. In my opinion the explanation is that the population is one very largely composed of individuals of advancing years, it being recruited from elderly people who come here to spend the last decade or two of their

the drainage being as perfect & the soil also porous, the
roads can never be damp, the roads drying up again im-
mediately after the heaviest rainfall.
According to the Vital Statistics of the District for the
past year.
The number of births registered as occurring within the
District was 1117 (50) consisting of 513 (20) males
& 604 (30) females. The illegitimate births were three
(1) all males, which is an illegitimate birth rate of
3.3 per 1000 births registered. The birth rate of the dis-
trict was 11.8 per 1000 of population, the birth rate of
the country generally being 12.3 per 1000, so the District
is 0.5 per 1000 below the general rate.
As to the death rate for the past year, there were regis-
tered 1174 (54) deaths, consisting of 513 (20)
males & 661 (34) females. This makes a death
rate for the District of 12.4 per 1000 of population.
The death rate of the country is 12.8 per 1000.
The population of the District has decreased by 4 during
the past year owing to excess of deaths over births.
It is to be noted that as their rate falls, the pop-
ulation must be increasing whereas, as everyone with an
interest in the population of the District knows that this is
not the case. In my opinion the explanation is that the
population is not very largely composed of individuals
of advanced years, it being recruited from elderly people
who come here to spend the last - decade or two of their

lives. When we come to look at the age incidence of the death rate it bears out this view.

The various deaths have occurred at the following ages.

Under 1 year there were 2 deaths.

Over 1 year and under 2 years - - - 0

" 2 years " " 5 " - - - 0

" 5 " " " 15 " - - - 2

" 15 " " " 45 " - - - 2

" 45 " " " 65 " - - - 13

" 65 " " " " - - - 35

Total 54

In a total number of deaths of 54 people there were 35 people over 65 years of age, & excluding 2 infants under 1 year there were only 4 deaths under 45 years.

The various deaths were due to the following causes

11 deaths due to Diseases of the Heart

8 " " " Arteriosclerosis

5 " " " Cancer

3 " " " Cerebral Haemorrhage

3 " " " Bronchitis

2 " " " Pulmonary Tuberculosis

2 " " " Diabetes

2 " " " Pneumonia

2 " " " General Debility & premature Birth

2 " " " Senile Decay

1 " " " Acute Laryngitis

1 " " " Appendicitis

lives. When we come to look at the incidence of the disease it bears out this view.

The various deaths have occurred at the following ages.

Under 1 year there were 2 deaths.

Over 1 year and under 2 years	0
" 2 years "	0
" 3 " "	2
" 4 " "	2
" 5 " "	13
" 6 " "	35

Total	54

The total number of deaths of 54 people there were 35 people over 65 years of age, & excluding 2 infants under 1 year there were only 4 deaths under 45 years.

The various deaths were due to the following causes

1	Acute Myocarditis
2	Senile Decay
2	General Debility & Pressure Brain
2	Angina
2	Diabetes
2	Infantary Tuberculosis
2	Pneumonia
2	Cerebral Haemorrhage
2	Cancer
2	Arteriosclerosis
2	Heart Disease due to Diseases of the Heart

Diseases, one may say, therefore that for these years 1921
 1 death was due to Nephritis
 1923 we had an unusual prevalence of Scarlet Fever & the
 I " " " " Rheumatic Fever
 I " " " " Diphtheria, except that the latter in-
 I " " " " Hernia
 I " " " " Gall Stones & Cholecystitis
 I " " " " Meningitis
 I " " " " Cerebral Embolism
 I " " " " Suicide
 The Isolation Hospital

3 Deaths were due to other defined diseases

54 Total situated in the Rural District, to the north

west of Shanklin, it has been under the government of a
 As to the occurrence of Infectious Diseases within the
 combined Board from the Council of Shanklin & Sandown
 District. There were notified 5 cases of Pulmonary
 Tuberculosis during the past year, there were no other
 infectious Diseases notified, this is remarkable, it has
 not occurred before during the past fifteen years at
 least.

In the years preceeding 1921 we had in the District an
 average of 2 cases per annum of Scarlet Fever (no one
 year exceeding 5) & an average of 1. 20 cases of Diph-
 theria (No one year exceeding 3 cases)

In 1921 however we had the notification of 8 cases of

Diphtheria & 22 cases of Scarlet Fever. In 1922 we had
 16 cases of Diphtheria & 19 cases of Scarlet Fever

In 1923 there were 4 cases of Diphtheria & 17 of Scarlet

Fever

The former was built some twenty years ago, & was pre-

In 1924 we had 7 cases of Diphtheria but only 2 cases
 of Scarlet Fever

Cottage Hospital of six beds, there being two wards with

In 1925 ~~was~~ an entire absence of either of these

1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Death was due to Hepatitis
1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Thrombotic fever
1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Hemiplegia
1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Gall stones & Cholecystitis
1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Meningitis
1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Cerebral Embolism
1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Salivitis

3 Deaths were due to other defined diseases

14 Total

As to the occurrence of infectious diseases within the District. There were notified 2 cases of infectious mononucleosis during the past year, there were no other infectious diseases notified, this is remarkable, it has not occurred before during the past fifteen years at least.

There were previously in 1933 no had in the District an average of 2 cases per annum of Coarcted Fever (no one year exceeding 5) & an average of 1.20 cases of diphtheria (no one year exceeding 5 cases).

In 1931 however we had the notification of 5 cases of diphtheria & 2 cases of Coarcted fever. In 1927 we had 10 cases of diphtheria & 19 cases of Coarcted fever. In 1925 there were 40 cases of diphtheria & 14 of Coarcted fever.

In 1924 we had 7 cases of diphtheria but only 2 cases of Coarcted fever.

In 1923 we had an entire absence of either of these

diseases, one may say therefore that for these years 1921
1923 we had an unusual prevalence of Scarlet Fever & the
same may be said of Diphtheria, except that the latter in-
stead if coinciding exactly with the Scarlet Fever exten-
ded into the year 1924, that is to say the prevalence of
Scarlet Fever was of three years duration, while that of
Diphtheria was of four years duration.

The Isolation Hospital

This is situated in the Rural District, to the North -
West of Shanklin, it has been under the government of a
combined Board from the Councils of Shanklin & Sandown
This arrangement appears to be ceasing after September
next, Sandown severing its connection with Shanklin in
the matter. The Shanklin Council will therefore in the
near future maintain the Isolation Hospital alone &
will continue to send the infectious cases from the
District to the Hospital. As I dealt at length in my last
Annual Report with this Hospital I will now say nothing
more.

General Hospitals

There are two Hospitals situated within your District
viz: The Arthur Webster Memorial Hospital & the Scio
Hospital For Children.
The former was built some twenty years ago, & was pre-
sented to Shanklin by the late Lord Alverstone. It is a
Cottage Hospital of six beds, there being two wards with

Assess, one may say therefore that for these years 1921
1922 we had an unusual prevalence of Scarlat Fever & the
same may be said of Diphtheria, except that the latter in-
stead of coinciding exactly with the Scarlat Fever exten-
ded into the year 1924, that is to say the prevalence of
Scarlat Fever was of three years duration, while that of
Diphtheria was of four years duration.

The Isolation Hospital

This is situated in the Rural District, to the North
West of Shanklin, it has been under the government of a
combined board from the Councils of Shanklin & Sandown
This arrangement appears to be ceasing after September
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General Hospitals

There are two Hospitals situated within your District
viz: the Arthur Webster Memorial Hospital & the Solo
Hospital for Children.
The former was built some twenty years ago, & was pre-
sented to Shanklin by the late Lord Alverstone. It is a
Gothic Hospital of six beds, there being two wards with

three beds in each, one ward for men & one for women
There is a very good modern Operating Theatre, & also
a very well equipped X-Ray Plant, with developing room
&c. Last year eighty-eight cases were admitted to
this Hospital for treatment. The Hospital is not en-
dowed, but has always been supported by voluntary con-
tributions.

The Scio Hospital for Children was instituted over by a
thirty years ago by the late Mrs Julia Scaramanga; the
the building was originally a converted house near
the Railway Station. Some years ago Mrs Scaramanga
purchased an excellent site on the top of Arthurs
Hill, & then erected the present Hospital, which
consists of two wards with four or five beds in each
ward. During the past year about a hundred children
were admitted for treatment; most of these were sur-
gical cases who could not possibly have been treated
in their own homes. The Hospital is partially endow-
ed. It was found some four years ago, that the in-
come from the endowment fund was inadequate for carry-
ing on the Hospital, so it was decided to admit two
patients into two private rooms, who would pay as in
a Nursing Home. This has been a success, & the new
source of income has enabled the Hospital to meet its
expenses.

There is a District Maternity Nurse who is employed
by the Shanklin Nursing Association, which is supp-

three beds in each, one ward for men & one for women
There is a very good modern Operating Theatre, & also a
a very well equipped X-ray Room, with developing room
and last year eighty-eight cases were admitted to
this Hospital for treatment. The Hospital is not an-
dowed, but has always been supported by voluntary
contributions.

The late Hospital for Children was installed over
twenty years ago by the late Mrs Julia Courtenay;
the building was originally a converted house near
the railway station. Some years ago the Courtenays
purchased an excellent site on the top of Arthur
Hill, & then erected the present Hospital, which
consists of two wards with four or five beds in each
ward. During the past year about a hundred children
were admitted for treatment; most of these were un-
usual cases who could not possibly have been treated
in their own homes. The Hospital is partially endow-
ed. It was found some four years ago, that the in-
come from the endowment fund was inadequate for carry-
ing on the Hospital, so it was decided to admit two
patients into two private rooms, the ward pay as in
a nursing home. This has been a success & the net
amount of income has enabled the Hospital to meet its
expenses.

There is a Hospital Maternity Nurse who is employed
by the Franklin Nursing Association, which is sup-

orted by voluntary contributions & small payments from patients, this is thoroughly appreciated by the people and is doing excellent work.

The Infant Welfare Association is managed by a Committee

of Shanklin Ladies & is increasing in its influence and doing most excellent work amongst the babies of Shanklin. Whenever babies are not doing well they are visited by a member of the Association who advises & helps the mother to improve & amend the child's feeding & hygiene in such a manner that many of these children are saved & many that are suffering from malnutrition are soon in good health & happy. Taking the past five years I find that the average infantile death rate in this District is 40 per 1000 births, which is a very little more than half that of England & Wales. The greatest change in the District looking over the last few years (5 for instance) is the growing change in the attitude of the people themselves to improved hygiene & health culture. I can well remember when many people took little or no interest in health culture, or were resentful at any attempt to bring about a reform, this is not now the case, the public are becoming increasingly interested in the subject & glad to accept advice in the matter & look out for adverse circumstances & anything that is detrimental to health. Householders no longer resent having their drains put in order

(5) They ventilate their houses much more than they

ordered by voluntary contributions & small payments from
patients. This is thoroughly appreciated by the people
and is doing excellent work.

The Infant Welfare Association is managed by a Committee
of women ladies & is very successful in its influence and

doing most excellent work amongst the babies of Shanghai
whenever babies are not doing well they are visited by a
member of the association who advises & helps the mother
to improve & attend to the child's feeding & hygiene in such
a manner that many of these children are saved & many that
are suffering from malnutrition are soon in good health
& happy. Taking the past five years I find that the

average infantile death rate in this District is 40 per
1000 births, which is a very little more than half that
of other parts of the world. The greatest change in the
District looking over the last few years (1911-1915)
instance) is the growing change in the attitude of the
people themselves to improved hygiene & health culture
I can well remember when many people took little or no

interest in health culture, or were resentful at any
attempt to bring about a reform, this is not now
the case, the public are becoming increasingly in-
terested in the subject & glad to accept advice in
the matter & look out for adverse circumstances & any
thing that is detrimental to health. Consequently
no longer resort to their old ways in order
to avoid their children being taken away.

used to do & are keen to have disinfection carried out after disease has occurred in a dwelling. There is a very definite

SCAVENGING

The refuse of the District is removed by carts & taken to a "Tip" about a mile in the country, this has not been done entirely to my satisfaction. The "Tip" where the refuse is deposited is a centre for rats to emigrate from & this is bad in itself moreover paper & other refuse is blown about the surrounding country which is picturesque & much frequented by visitors & others the Council. This method I am glad to say is to be changed, the Council having made arrangements for the establishment of a Destructor which will in my opinion be a great improvement & will enable the Council to carry on that disinfection of bedding & clothing when such is necessary.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES & PUBLIC PLACES

Staff. This has undergone a change since my last Annual Report was written. There is now a consulting Engineer & the office of Surveyor & Inspector is held by one Officer, this is quite satisfactory provided that this Officer has adequate assistance. Every year there is an increased amount of clerical work to be done, & every year there is a considerable number of new houses being built. During the summer months the population of this District is certainly doubled & the Inspector needs

used to be a keen to have dissection carried out at
dissection has occurred in a dwelling

RECOMMENDATIONS
The value of the dissection is removed by certain
to a "tip" about a mile in the country, this has not
done actively to my satisfaction. The "tip" where the
value is deposited is a centre for work to mitigate
from this is that in itself moreover paper & other re-
sults is blown about the surrounding country which is
disastrous & soon frequented by visitors & others
The Council I am glad to say is to be
thanked, the Council having made arrangements for the
establishment of a Dissection which will in my opinion
be a great improvement & will enable the Council to
on that dissection of bedding & clothing when such
necessary.

DISSECTION OF DRAINAGE HOUSES & PUBLIC PLACES
This has undergone a change since I last
reported was written. There is now a consulting
a set of office of Surveyor & Inspector is held by the
Officer, this is quite satisfactory provided that the
Officer has adequate assistance. Every year there is
an increased amount of clerical work to be done, & ever
year there is a considerable number of new houses built
built. During the summer months the population of this

most of his time out of doors if the inspection of the District is to be adequately attended to. There is a very definite tendency at this season of the year to overcrowding, if the weather is fine, this is not of much importance but in a spell of wet weather the greatly increased numbers per house is detrimental & the sanitary arrangements then are often congested. All this needs the constant attendance of the inspector & unless the staff is adequate, this extra work cannot be dealt with.

(1) No. of No. which were inspected & recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910

While there is need for more cottages in the District I cannot say that it exists in an acute form. I understand that twelve cottages are to be built by private enterprise & that the Council is going to erect 5 pairs of cottages.

There are in ^{the} Shanklin area about 1340 dwellinghouses but it is difficult to say how many of these are really bonafide

workmens cottages, so many of the larger houses are rented by workmen & artisans & are used as Boarding Houses during the summer months. I do not know of any unoccupied houses in the District. - Forty-four (44) new houses have been erected including an Arcade in the High Street.

(1) No. of houses in respect of which HOUSING CONDITIONS served requiring GENERAL

- | | |
|---|--------|
| (1) Estimated Population rendered fit | } 4240 |
| (2) General Death-rate | |
| (3) Death-rate from Tuberculosis - I Pulmonary Tuberculosis | |

most of his time out of doors at the inspection of the District is to be adequately attended to. There is a very definite tendency at this season of the year to overcrowding, the weather being fine, this is not of much importance but in a spell of wet weather the greatly increased numbers per house in Baltimore & the sanitary arrangements there are often neglected. All this needs the constant attendance of the inspector & unless the staff is adequate this extra work cannot be done.

While there is need for more cottages in the District I do not say that it exists in an acute form. I understand that twelve cottages are to be built by private enterprise & the Council is going to erect 5 pairs of cottages. There are in Baltimore areas about 1500 dwelling-houses but it is difficult to say how many of these are really suitable for tenement cottages, as many of the latter houses are rented by workmen & artisans & are used as boarding houses during the summer months. I do not know of any unoccupied houses in the District, only four (44) new houses have been erected including an Avenue in the High Street.

- HOUSING AND COTTAGES
- (1) Estimated population
 - (2) General cost-rate
 - (3) Cost-rate from tuberculosis - I understand tuberculosis
- ASAO
- 10-31

- (4) Infantile Mortality of which 2.40 per 1000 Births
- (5) No. of Dwellinghouses of Intention to close 1371
- (6) No. of Workingclass houses 871
- (7) No. of new Workingclass houses erected 15 & 29 "Other" Class.

2 UNFIT DWELLINGHOUSES

I Inspection

- (1) Total No. of Dwghses inspected for housing defects (Under Public Health or Housing Acts) } 100
- (2) No. of Do. Which were Inspected & recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910 } 500
- (3) No. of Do..found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation } None
- (4) No. of Do. (exclusive of those referred. to under the preceding sub-heading) found to be not in all respects fit for human habitation } None

II Remedy of Defects without service of Formal Notice

- (1) No. of defective Dwghses rendered fit in consequence of Informal Action by Local Authority or their Officers } 48

III Action under Statuary Powers

A Preceedings under sect.28 of the Housing Act of 1919

- (1) No. of Dwghses in respect of which Notices were served requiring Repairs } it has not been found necessary to take action under Statuary Powers
- (2) No. of Do. which were rendered fit (a) by Owners (b) by Local Authority in default of Owners

- (4) Infantile Mortality 40 per 1000 Births
- (5) No. of Dwellings 1571
- (6) No. of Working-class houses 871
- (7) No. of new working-class houses erected 15 & 29 "Other

2 WHITE DWELLINGS

1 Inspection

- (1) Total No. of Dwings inspected for housing defects / Under Public Health or Housing Acts } 100
- (2) No. of Dw. which were inspected & recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910 } 200
- (3) No. of Dw. found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation } None
- (4) No. of Dw. (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found to be not fit for human habitation } None

II Remedy of Defects without service of Formal Notice

- (1) No. of defective Dwings rendered fit in consequence of informal action by local Authority or their Officers } 48

III Action under Statutory Powers

Proceedings under sect. 28 of the Housing Act 1919

- (1) No. of Dwings in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs } It has not been found necessary to take action under Statutory Powers
- (2) No. of Dw. which were rendered fit (a) by Owners (b) by local Authority in default of Owners

(3) No. of Do. in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close None

B Proceedings under Public Health Acts

(1) No. of Dwghses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied None, all defects were made

(2) No. of Do. in which defects were remedied (a) by Owners (b) by Local Authority in default of Owners good informally by Owners when required

Proceedings under Sects. 17 & 18 - the Housing, Town Planning & Act 1919

(1) No. of Representations made with a view to making of Closing Orders None

(2) No. of Do. in respect of which Closing Orders were made None

(3) No. of Do. in respect of which ~~Demolition~~ Closing Orders were determined, the Dwghse having been rendered unfit None

(4) No. of Do. in respect of which Demolition Orders were made None

(5) No. of Do. Demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders None

6. UNHEALTHY AREAS

Areas represented to the Local Authorities with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a) II of Act of 1890

(1) Name of Area No unhealthy areas require-

(2) Acreage Improvement Schemes (a).

(3) No. of Working-class Houses Part I (b) Part II of the in area Act of 1890

(4) No. of Working-class Persons to be displaced

(2) No. of Do. in respect of which notices
Orders became operative in pursuance of
directions by orders of intention to
close

None

5. Proceedings under Public Health Acts

(1) No. of notices in respect of which notices
were served requiring defects to be remedied
None, as
defects were not
noticed in
early part
of year
required

(2) No. of Do. in which defects were remedied
(a) by orders of local authority in
detail of orders

Proceedings under Public Health Acts, 17 & 18 - the Housing, Town
Planning & Sanitation Act 1919

(1) No. of notifications made with a view to
making of closing orders
None

(2) No. of Do. in respect of which closing
orders were made
None

(3) No. of Do. in respect of which
orders were determined, the orders having
been rendered null & void
None

(4) No. of Do. in respect of which demolition
orders were made
None

(5) No. of Do. demolished in pursuance of
demolition orders
None

6. UNHEALTHY HOUSES

Orders presented to the Local Authorities with a view
to improvement of houses under (a) Act of 1930

(1) Name of area
(2) Address
(3) No. of unwholesome houses
in area
(4) No. of unwholesome houses
to be closed

4 No. of Houses not complying with the building byelaws erected with the consent of Local Authority under Sec. 25 of the Housing Town planning Act 1919. } None

5. No. of Staff engaged on Housing Work with the Duties of each Officer. All, some three of All new houses & drainage thereto are inspected by the Surveyor or Assistant Surveyor

DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE

The natural contour of the land makes the drainage of the District for the most part easy, for the natural fall is generally very considerable. The main Sewers are good & the subsidiary defective ones have mostly been dealt with. It is satisfactory to know that the out-fall of the mains sewer has been carried further out to sea. The old outlet was at times a source of annoyance & distinctly insanitary. This condition will not exist next summer, the work having been completed. before the bathing season of 1924.

CLOSET ACCOMODATION

The Water-closet system is practically universal in the District; but I would like to be able to say that all closets are provided with flushing tanks. Some of them are not & although there is an abundance of water, a certain amount of neglect in this respect is inevitable, & I should be glad to see flushing tanks enforced in all cases.

No

A No. of houses not complying with the building
bylaws erected with the consent of local
Authority under Sec. 25 of the Housing Town
Planning Act 1919.

All new
as a drain
there is
specified by
surveyor
aligned

A No. of staff engaged on Housing work with
the names of each Officer

DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE

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since a course of annoyance & distinctly insanitary. This
disturbance will not exist next summer, the work having been com-
pleted before the bathing season of 1924.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply system is practically universal in the
district but I would like to be able to say that all houses
provided with flushing cisterns. Some of them are not & although
there is an abundance of water, a certain amount of neglect
in this respect is inevitable, & I should be glad to see if
the same enforced in all cases.

WATER SUPPLY

This is derived from the source, & historically the oldest supply is from adits driven into Shanklin Down; next in order is the supply from Wroxall, some three or four miles away, & lastly the supply from Chillerton, some seven miles distant. All sources are from the Greensand formation & are deep springs & of highest purity. The last acquired supply from Chillerton is pumped into a high level reservoir at Chillerton & so falls by gravitation into the reservoir at Shanklin.

SCHOOLS

The Board Schools are situated just outside your District where the District marches with the Sandown Urban District & they are therefore under the supervision of the Sandown Sanitary Authority. The Voluntary Schools are on the West side of the Town, they are well built, are well ventilated & the drainage & sanitation are good; they have the Shanklin water supply. It has not been necessary to close the Schools during the past year, & the health of the children has been quite satisfactory.

MILK SUPPLY

The Cowsheds, Dairies, & Milkshops are for the most part well kept, & the milk supply is adequate. I do not think that the handling of milk is carried out with the care such an easily contaminated fluid should receive, & I look for-

WATER SUPPLY

This is derived from the source, & historically the old supply is from the driven into the basin down; next in order is the supply from the well, some three or four miles away, & lastly the supply from the Chiltern, a few miles distant. All sources are from the Greenham formation & deep springs & of highest purity. The last required supply from Chiltern is pumped into a high level reservoir & Chiltern is so filled by gravitation into the reservoir as described.

SCHOOLS

The Board Schools are situated at outside your District where the District reaches with the London & North Western & they are therefore under the supervision of the London Sanitary Authority. The Voluntary Schools are on the other side of the town, they are well built, are well ventilated & the drainage & sanitation are good; they have the same water supply. It has not been necessary to close the schools during the past year, & the health of the children has quite satisfactory.

MILK SUPPLY

The Cowshed, Dairy, & Sheds are for the most part well kept, & the milk supply is abundant. I do not think that the handling of milk is carried out with the care an easily contaminated fluid should receive, & I look

forward to a time when the people who handle milk will have a proper training for their duties such as nurses now have in dealing with aseptic precautions. There is a periodic inspection of milch cows with a view to detecting any tuberculous animals.

As for Foods, I have not had to condemn any meat or fruit during the past year.

BACTERIOLOGY

In order that patients who cannot afford expense in the matter may have the benefit of Bacteriological Examination, the Council have an arrangement whereby the Doctors practising in the District can send material to a London Laboratory & have an immediate report sent to them at the expense of the Council.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Rainfall the Year was one of the wettest years recorded since official records started in 1906.

No less than 42.38 inches being recorded against 40.85 inches in 1924. which we looked upon as something unusual.

This year's (1925) rainfall is the most remarkable, in that the month of June was absolutely rainless & March only provided a fraction of an inch, this excessive rainfall was therefore spread over only ten months of the year, a rainfall above the average, January being the wettest month of the year with

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all.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

January the year was one of the wettest yet recorded
official records started in 1906.
No less than 48.38 inches being recorded against 40.52
in 1924, which we looked upon as something unusual.
This year (1925) rainfall is the most remarkable, in the
the month of June was absolutely rainless & March only
vined a fraction of an inch, this excessive rainfall was
fore spread over only ten months of the year, a rainfall
the average, January being the wettest month of the year.

a fall of $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The six months period April to September gave a larger number of wet days than in any previous year, 83 days of rain, except 1924 which gave 89 days. The three holiday months July, August & September, again as in the previous year 1924) provided over 10 inches against $11\frac{1}{2}$ in 1925) It is curious that in such a wet year there should have been several long spells of dry weather. An almost rainless March being followed by an absolutely rainless June & there were periods in the second half of the year, one in November & another in December when many days passed with very scanty precipitation. Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch fell during the first seventeen days of December; then over four inches at the close of the year, of which 4.84 inches fell in the space of twelve days. Rain fell every day from Dec. 18- 25th to Jan. 8th- 26th a period of twentyone consecutive rainy days.

Amongst heavy individual falls of rain in 24 hours may be mentioned the following

1.33	inches	on	June	1st
2.16	"	"	Aug	23rd
1.35	"	"	Oct	19th

The fall of 2.16 on Aug 23rd was the heaviest rainfall ever recorded with the exception of 2.65 inches on Dec. 9th the previous year(1924).

As regards temperature the year was normal, the mean annual temperature working out at 51.3° F. The warmest day was in June with a shade temp. of 82° F. The lowest 25° in March.

January & February were mild for the winter months, while March November & December were distinctly cold, though the last

a fall of 6 1/2 inches. The six months period April to September gave a larger number of wet days than in any previous year 85 days of rain, except 1924 which gave 83 days. The first holiday month July, August & September, again as in the previous year 1924 provided over 10 inches against 11 1/2 in 1924. It is curious that in such a wet year there should have been several long spells of dry weather. An almost rainless day being followed by an absolutely rainless day & there were 10 in the second half of the year, one in November none in December when many days passed with very scanty precipitation. Less than an inch fell during the first seven days of December; then over four inches at the close of the year, of which 4 1/2 inches fell in the space of twelve days. Rain fell every day from Dec. 18-25th to Jan. 1st-10th a period of twenty-one consecutive rainy days.

As regards heavy individual falls of rain in 24 hours may be mentioned the following

1.55 inches on June 1st	1.55
Aug 2nd	2.15
Oct 1924	1.75

The fall of 2.15 on Aug 2nd was the heaviest rainfall ever recorded with the exception of 2.65 inches on Dec. 31st the previous year (1924).

As regards temperature the year - as normal, the mean annual temperature was 51.5°. The warmest day was in January & coldest were in the winter months, while November & December were unusually cold, though the last

days were very mild , the last five having a mean temp. of 50
The Sunshine registered during 1925 was rather above the nor-
mal there being registered 1886.2 hours in 312 days, June gave
311.40 hours which was next to June 1908. December proved the
sunniest on record with 76.4 hours of bright sunshine.

I am glad to know that more systematic Meteorological records
are to be kept & I hope published, for after making careful
comparisons of Meteorological Observations taken in the Isle
of Wight & those in the South-West of England I am convinced
that the climatic conditions here are second to none in the
Country.

I am Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant

John Cooper M.D. & C.M.

Medical Officer of Health

days were very mild, the last five having a good deal of
The machine registered during 1925 was similar to the
and there being registered 188.5 hours in 312 days, some
31.40 hours with you sent to date 1908. The next day
was placed on record with 16.4 hours of other machines.
The aim is now that more systematic meteorological work
should be done and I have published, for after seeing results
of observations of meteorological observations as on in the
of wind, etc. in the Southwest of England I am convinced
that the climatic conditions here are second to none in the
country.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Johannes van der ...

Medical Officer of Health

