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Contributors

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ASHFORD URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1957

ON THE

PUBLIC HEALTH OF ASHFORD

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. MARSHALL

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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HEALTH
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C.R. 23

Kent



Medical Officer of Health (Ashford Urban District Council)
Principal Medical Officer (Kent County Council)

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE

LOCAL AUTHORITY, 1957

Medical Officer of Health (A.U.D.C.) and Principal Medical Officer (K.C.)

MARSHALL, J., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector

HAMMOND, S.F., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspector

RATHMELL, E.W.G., M.A.P.H.I.

ASHFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL, KENT

Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of Health and Senior
Public Health Inspector for the Year 1957

Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1957.

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year Home Population was 26,140, which was an increase of 140 over that of 1956

Live Births and Birth Rate

The number of live births was 342 (185 male, 157 female) which was 35 less than in 1957, and the crude birth rate was accordingly 13.08; adjusted by the Registrar General's Comparability Factor which is computed from a standardised population and provides comparison of the rate with other Districts, the adjusted rate becomes 13.3 and was lower than that of 16.1 for England and Wales.

It is probable that the shortage of houses for young married couples may be a factor associated with the lower birth-rate.

Stillbirths and Rate

Seven stillbirths (4 male, 3 female) were registered, and the stillbirth rate was accordingly 20.06 and was lower than that of 22.4 for England and Wales.

There are unavoidable and avoidable stillbirths and adequate ante-natal and obstetric care are essential to prevent these latter stillbirths.

Infant Deaths and Mortality Rate

The number of infant deaths was 6 (3 male, 3 female) and the infantile mortality rate was accordingly 17.54, and was lower than that of 23.0 for England and Wales.

The causes of those deaths are shown in the following table.

Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hydrops Foetalis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asphyxia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prematurity	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital abnormality	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compression of lungs by intra pleural oxygen	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

At the beginning of the Century in 1901, the number of infant deaths was 138 per 1,000 live births and contrasted with the comparatively low rates of to-day, illustrates the great progress that has been achieved by medical and sociological science.

Maternal Deaths and Mortality Rate

There was no death from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion and the rate was therefore nil. In fact there has been no maternal death in the Urban District for 10 years which is a great tribute to the care and skill of Practitioners, Midwives, Consultants and Hospital Staffs. Also at the beginning

of the Century, five mothers died for every 1,000 total (live and still) births, in contrast to a rate of less than 1 today, which however, represents approximately 500 maternal deaths annually, throughout the country.

According to a recent report received from the Central Health Services Council, the principal cause of these deaths is Toxaemia of Pregnancy which is also a major cause of stillbirths and infant deaths soon after birth. It is also stated that many of these deaths are avoidable, and that inadequate ante-natal care is the commonest factor involved in failure to detect and treat toxaemia as early as possible.

Total Deaths and Death Rate

The total number of deaths from all causes was 282 (147 males, 135 females) and the crude death rate was accordingly 10.97; when adjusted by the Registrar General's Comparability Factor as for births, the adjusted rate becomes 10.1 which was lower than that of 11.5 for England and Wales.

The highest number of deaths was due to Heart and Circulatory Disease and Vascular lesions of the Nervous System which are the natural terminal causes of death amongst the aged.

Disease of the Coronary Artery of the Heart is however an exception as many middle-aged persons become victims; there were 43 deaths from this cause and the ages at death were 52, 53, 55, 55, 56, 57, 58, 58, 61, 61, 63, 63, 65 and upwards. These deaths were in the approximate ratio of 3 males to 1 female and the postulation that continuous mental and physical stress and strain and excessive smoking are important contributory factors has many advocates.

Cancer, as expected, caused the second highest number of deaths, with a total of 59 deaths, or approximately 20% of all causes of death. Modern surgery and radio-therapy have made great progress within recent years in the treatment of this disease and could completely arrest it if the diagnosis were made reasonably early. The majority of these deaths were amongst the aged and probably procrastination in seeking medical advice in combination with the insidious nature of the disease are common factors associated with late diagnosis.

Cancer of the Lung caused 10 of these deaths. Since 1950 when Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus has been separately classified by the Registrar General, the number of deaths annually has been 3, 6, 6, 9, 8, 11, 10, 10 in succeeding years; the number of deaths has therefore more or less remained at a level around 10 for the last five years. The ages at death of those who died in 1957 were 47(F), 53(M), 57(M), 57(M), 60(M), 61(M), 64(F), 69(M), 73(F), 77(M). National statisticians have brought Cancer of the Lung into public prominence by revealing a striking increase of deaths within the last 25 years and it is postulated that atmospheric pollution and excessive smoking are important contributory factors or primary causes. An ever increasing volume of petrol and oil fumes from cars and other combustion engines is being discharged into the atmosphere and it may be that this form of pollution is of greater importance than any other factor, particularly when combined with the excessive inhalation of tobacco smoke. It is difficult, however, to reconcile the fact that many heavy smokers die in old age from other causes.

In contrast Cancer of the Breast caused eight deaths, almost as many as from Lung Cancer, although the former is considerably less difficult to diagnose and to treat successfully.

Of the other major cause of deaths, Bronchitis caused 14 deaths. These were mostly amongst the elderly. Although there is an heredity disposition to this disease and it is known that atmospheric pollution and smoking are aggravating factors, much research is still required for a full understanding of its treatment.

Infectious Disease

There was no death due to Infectious Disease. A new era has been reached in the history of these diseases and the low mortality of today is in striking contrast to the considerable mortality of as recently as 25 years ago.

All the serious bacterial diseases can be successfully prevented or specifically treated, and there is firm ground for optimism that the most serious of the virus diseases, namely Poliomyelitis, will be effectively suppressed by vaccination, and that in the foreseeable future a vaccine, incorporating the various strains of the Influenza virus will prevent the Winter epidemics of this disease; in fact, a vaccine was produced against the Asian Influenza A virus, but was used only for a selected group of personnel in the National Health Services.

Asian Influenza

A wide-spread epidemic of this disease occurred early in the Autumn, which is an unusual season for an outbreak of Influenza. The reason for this was that a pandemic which originated in China and Japan was introduced into this Country at that time.

The virus was identified locally by the Public Health Laboratory from throat swabs and by blood agglutination tests, as being Asian A/England/527/57.

The main site of the infection was the upper respiratory tract, and acute tracheitis with a severe unproductive cough was a prominent symptom. The illness was in the majority of cases relatively mild. It began with a high temperature which gradually declined to normal about the fifth day. The average period of incapacity was between 7 and 14 days.

Pneumonia was the most dangerous complication, when the lungs became invaded by secondary bacteria; of these the Staphylococcus Aureus was the most virulent and caused a number of fulminating deaths in some districts.

As the disease was not notifiable the actual number of cases was unknown.

Poliomyelitis

There was only one case of this serious disease in the District during the year. The patient was an adult of 33 years who came into the District incubating the illness and later suffered from partial paralysis of one foot; there were fortunately no secondary cases.

Vaccination of children between the ages of six months and fifteen years and also of expectant mothers, with British, Canadian and American vaccines has been proceeding as the supplies of vaccine have become available, and as stated above, there is already good reason to hope that it will protect those inoculated.

Whooping Cough

There was an outbreak of this disease during the year, 250 cases having been notified. This is a particularly dangerous disease in infants as the secretions may obstruct the bronchi and cause partial collapse of the lung with asphyxiation or broncho-pneumonia may rapidly supervene. Infants should therefore be shielded from infection, if possible.

Modern vaccines are now available at the County Child Welfare Centres, in addition to those also available from the family Practitioner and it is hoped that these will effectively protect those inoculated.

Measles

There was also an outbreak of this disease, 388 cases having been notified. It is fortunate that this is not by itself a serious disease, unless, as with Whooping Cough, secondary broncho-pneumonia occurs. Modern treatment by Antibiotics is however usually specific, unless the pneumonia has become too far advanced.

No vaccine for protection against this disease has been produced and it would be disputed whether it would be of practical value, but Gamma globulin is available at the Public Health Laboratory for passive protection and it is occasionally used when a child, who has been exposed to Measles is suffering from some other serious illness; if given within the first five days from exposure it should prevent the onset of the disease,

and if given within a few days later, it should modify the illness.

Scarlet Fever

Fourteen sporadic cases of this disease were notified, and as it is in its present phase a mild illness all were nursed at home. Complications causing kidney and heart disease are rarely seen today, but occasionally Otitis Media occurs. Treatment by Sulphonamides or Antibiotics is however specific.

Occasionally small outbreaks occur in schools where they cause much inconvenience and are usually originally caused by chronic nasal carriers; swabbing of the nose and throats of those who have just recovered from the illness, before allowing them to return to school is for this reason a worth-while precaution.

Erysipelas

Two cases of this disease were notified. This was formerly a very serious disease, before the introduction of the Sulphonamides and Antibiotics which has placed specific weapons of treatment in the hands of the Profession.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Notification of pyrexia in the puerperium was originally designed to prevent Puerperal Sepsis, but this rarely occurs today owing to the early administration of Sulphonamides or Antibiotics. Three cases of pyrexia were notified.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Only one case of this infection was notified. Notification of this eye infection was originally designed to prevent partial or total blindness but, like Puerperal Sepsis, such infections are now rare and treatment is highly successful.

Sonne Dysentery

Four cases of this relatively mild illness were notified. Commonly, the diarrhoea lasts only for several days and may occur with or without blood and mucus in the stools. Many patients recover without having found it necessary to consult their Practitioners and there are in consequence a number of convalescent or chronic carriers. It is not surprising, therefore, that outbreaks occur from time to time, particularly in infant classes in schools. It is spread only from faeces, personal hygiene would prevent its dissemination the simple precaution of washing the hands after toilet and before meals is often neglected.

Food Poisoning

Only one case of Food Poisoning was notified, due to Salmonella enteritidis. It is a tribute to the routine work of the Public Health Inspectors that no outbreaks of Food Poisoning have occurred in the District for many years. Since the war outbreaks of Food Poisoning have greatly increased throughout the Country.

No other cases of infectious disease were notified.

Tuberculosis

Eleven new cases (5 male and 6 female) of the respiratory type and one non-respiratory (cervical glands) were notified.

The number of new cases of respiratory tuberculosis is decreasing each year; in the immediate post-war years, the annual average was twenty.

After Centuries of suffering, disability and death for which this disease has been responsible, patients may look towards a new horizon of hope. Within recent years, medical science applied to drug therapy, surgery and prevention has made remarkable progress, and if the lungs have not been too

extensively damaged, the patient can be completely cured.

There are now no waiting lists for Sanatoria and many patients after discharge have treatment continued at home.

The Mass Radiography Service is also of great value in detecting early or unsuspected cases of Lung Tuberculosis who would sooner or later have become open sources of infection to others. A survey was conducted by them in the Urban District in December 1957 and out of a total of 3,716 X-rayed, 6 persons (3 male, 3 female) were discovered to be suffering from Respiratory Tuberculosis, 26 from inactive Tuberculosis, and 1 from Cancer of the Lung. (see table - Page 12).

The safety of the milk and meat supplies is a very important part of the work of the Public Health Inspectors and that only one case of non-respiratory Tuberculosis (cervical glands) was notified is testimony to the thoroughness of their work.

In conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity of thanking you for your interest and assistance in the work of the Department and the staff for their efficient service.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. MARSHALL. M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

SECTION A.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE DISTRICT FOR 1957

AREA: 5,719 acres

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S ESTIMATE OF:

The Resident Population	... ..	26,140
<u>NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES ACCORDING TO THE RATE BOOKS</u>	... ..	8,700
<u>NUMBER OF BUSINESS PREMISES</u>	... ..	1,037
<u>RATEABLE VALUE</u>	... ..	£343,287
<u>SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE</u>	... ..	£1,375

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Ashford is both an agricultural and an industrial town and a business and shopping centre for the large rural community which surrounds it. It merits importance by containing the largest agricultural market in Kent and having a railway junction where five lines converge, associated with which is a large Railway Works. There is also a number of other Factories, including Cycle Works, Iron Foundry, Printing Works, Agricultural Repair Shops, Flour Mills, Marine and Industrial Works, Ordnance Depot, Bread Factory and Canne

At present there is little unemployment in this District and in general apart from the shortage of houses, social conditions are fairly satisfactory

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>		<u>Ashford Urban District</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
Live Births	342	185	157	Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	13.08 (Adjusted Rate 13.3)	16.1
(a) Legitimate	324	176	148			
(b) Illegitimate	18	9	9			
Stillbirths	7	4	3	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	20.06	22.4
(a) Legitimate	7	4	3			
(b) Illegitimate	-	-	-			
Deaths	282	147	135	Death rate per 1,000 resident population	10.79 (Adjusted Rate 10.1)	11.5
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	-	Not available
Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age.	6	3	3			
(a) Legitimate	6	3	3			
(b) Illegitimate	-	-	-			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births					17.54	23.0
Rate re legitimate infants					18.52	-
Rate re illegitimate infants					-	-
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)					59	
Deaths from Measles (all ages)					-	
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)					-	
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea (all ages)					-	

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ASHFORD URBAN DISTRICT

DURING 1957

ALL CAUSES	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
	147	135
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7	3
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	8
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	18	16
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	-
16. Diabetes	-	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	18	33
18. Coronary disease, angina	31	12
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	2
20. Other heart disease	17	18
21. Other circulatory disease	5	6
22. Influenza	1	1
23. Pneumonia	4	3
24. Bronchitis	10	4
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	3	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	10
33. Motor vehicle accidents	4	-
34. All other accidents	5	1
35. Suicide	-	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR, 1957

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total Cases Notified</u>	<u>Cases Admitted to Isolation Hospital</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ...	1	1	-
Acute Primary or Influenzal Pneumonia ...	9	1	-
Dysentery ...	4	-	-
Erysipelas ...	2	-	-
Food Poisoning ...	1	-	-
Measles ...	388	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	3	-	-
Scarlet Fever ...	14	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	250	1	-

ANALYSIS UNDER AGE GROUPS

<u>Disease</u>	Under 1 Year	1	2	3	4	5	10- 14	15- 19	20- 34	35- 44	45- 64	65 and over	Unknown
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Acute Primary or Influenzal Pneumonia	†	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	-
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	5	23	49	46	52	203	4	-	1	-	-	-	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	1	-	1	-	1	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	23	25	35	32	31	87	3	-	6	3	2	-	3

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality, 1957

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			<u>Total Cases on Register</u>				
	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>		<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	99	15	26
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
5	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-				
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
25	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-				
35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-				
45	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-				
55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
65 and upwards	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Total	5	6	-	1	-	-	-	-				

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 and Public Health Act, 1936, (Section 172)

No action was necessary during the year in accordance with the above powers.
There was one death from Pulmonary Tuberculosis of a patient who had not been notified as suffering from this disease

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY

Details of Survey carried out in Ashford during December, 1957

<u>MINIATURE FILMS TAKEN</u>			<u>ATTENDING MASS RADIOGRAPHY FOR THE FIRST TIME</u>			
<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
3847	3890	7637	1948	2097	4045	52.

RECALLS FOR SECOND FILM

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
118	82	200	2.6

RESULTS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Schoolchildren</u>	<u>Total</u>
Active tuberculosis	3	3	-	6
Inactive tuberculosis	26	8	1	35
Carcinoma of lung	-	1	-	1

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Vaccination against Smallpox, 1957

The following is a return of (A) the number of children who were immunised against Diphtheria and (B) the number of persons who were vaccinated against smallpox, during the year ended 31st December, 1957.

A) DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Year of Birth	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Total
Primary inoculations	1	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	13	17	8	7	35	239	28	355
Reinforcing inoculations	1	2	8	7	8	13	12	9	40	184	10	-	-	-	-	294

B) VACCINATION

Year of Birth	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Total	
Primary vaccination	2	-	1	2	1	2	1	3	5	2	4	6	6	130	104	25	294
Re-vaccination	1	1	2	4	2	4	1	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	25	45

Immunisation against Diphtheria, 1957

The following is a return of the number of children under the age of 15 years 31st December, 1957, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1943).

Year of Birth	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Total
Completed course (whether primary or booster)	140	192	187	152	220	365	343	365	318	391	308	295	286	286	28	3,876
Completed or earlier	113	103	158	260	191	15	37	83	62	5	-	-	-	-	-	1,027

Poliomyelitis Vaccination, 1957

The following table gives the numbers of children who received a course of injections against poliomyelitis during the year ended 31st December, 1957.

Born	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Total
	219	172	181	181	68	51	47	39	1	-	-	959

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

FOR THE DISTRICT

1. Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory Service which is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health is situated in Preston Hall, British Legion Village, Maidstone, and provides valuable services on behalf of the Public Health Departments of District Councils. For example samples of water, milk, ice cream and other food-stuffs are regularly examined, and in relation to Infectious Diseases their bacteriological reports are of great value.

The local General Hospitals also have their own Laboratories, which provide valuable services to the other local Hospitals and to the Practitioners.

2. Ambulance and Hospital Car Service.

The County Council, being the Local Health Authority administers this service throughout Kent, but in this District, the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Ashford Corps (which incidentally is the oldest Corps in the Country), are responsible for the day to day execution of the service. There are four Ambulances in operation, manned by one Station Officer and nine full-time Driver/Attendants, and by a panel of St. John Volunteers, whose devotion to duty merits high appreciation. There are also five Sitting-case Cars for ambulant cases, which cope with approximately 90% of these cases. A few cars, when necessary are provided by a panel of volunteer private car owners, who are re-inbursed on a mileage basis of payment. The service is adequate for the of the District and is operated very efficiently.

3. Treatment Centres and Clinics

All Maternity and Child Welfare, School and Dental Clinics are administered by the County Council.

The following Clinics are held in Ashford:-

(i) Station Road. This is the central and chief clinic and is contained in an 'ad hoc' building. The outlying clinics are complementary. Sessions are held on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week from 2.0 p.m.

(ii) Women's Institute Hall, Church Road, North Willesborough

Sessions are held at 2.0 p.m. on alternate Fridays.

(iii) Women's Institute Hall, Faversham Road, Kennington

Sessions are held at 2.0 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month.

(iv) The Community Centre, Beaver Lane, South Ashford.

Sessions are held at 2.0 p.m. on 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays of each month

School Medical Service Clinics

The following four clinics of the School Medical Service are held at the main Station Road Clinic.

- (a) Dental Clinic
- (b) Ophthalmic Clinic
- (c) Minor Ailment Clinic
- (d) Speech Therapy Clinic

(e) Orthopaedic Clinic

This clinic is held at Ashford Hospital, is administered by the

Regional Hospitals Board and appointments are made by the County Public Health Department on behalf of school-children. It is held on the 1st Thursday of each month at 2 p.m.

Venereal Diseases Clinic

This clinic is held at Ashford Hospital on Mondays and Wednesdays at 10 - 11 a.m. for Females and from 11 - 12 noon for Males.

Tuberculosis Clinic

This clinic is held at Ashford Hospital on Tuesdays and Fridays from 9.30 a.m.

Hospitals

- (a) Ashford General - accommodation 138 beds
- (b) Willesborough General - accommodation 137 beds
- (c) Infectious Diseases - accommodation 40 beds.

Private Nursing Homes

At the time of writing the Grosvenor Clinic has closed and there are now no Private Nursing Homes in the district.

Home Nursing and Midwifery Services

The County Council also administers these services. On the local staff, there are six full-time Home Nurse/Midwives who are engaged in Midwifery and Maternity Nursing and in the Home Nursing of the sick. The standard of service given by the Nurses is excellent and there is complete co-operation between them and the Practitioners. The majority of patients nursed in their homes are elderly chronic sick, many of whom are awaiting beds in Chronic Sick Hospitals which are still inadequate to cope with the waiting list.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Service

This service is also administered by the County Council. There are four Child Welfare Centres within the District, which are conveniently situated for mothers, and the attendances are well maintained. The value of these Clinics is reflected in the gradually falling Infant Mortality rate in the District. Every baby brought to the Clinic is regularly examined and weighed to ensure that no unsuspected defects exist and that growth is normal and vigorous. The sale of essential foods and vitamin complements at cost price is also of value to the mothers. Immunisation against Diphtheria and Vaccination against Smallpox are also available at these clinics, and Whooping Cough immunisation is also now available. When sufficient vaccine is at hand, it is probable that immunisation against Poliomyelitis will also become a routine measure in these clinics.

The Domestic Help Service, the Family Help Service, Evening and Night Attendant Service and the Child Care Service.

(a) The Domestic Help Service of the County Council has become a very important health service in the home and has rapidly expanded within recent years. The service is administered peripherally by Area and Local Domestic Help Organisers and the assessment of income of the applicants is done by the District Officers. In this District there is an adequate pool of Domestic Helps who are paid 3/- per hour and there is a sliding scale of charges based on the family income of the applicant, the maximum charge being 3/9d. per hour.

The majority of those who benefit from the service are the aged and infirm and chronic sick and most of these receive the service free of charge. Regard, however, should be given to the fact that many would degenerate into Chronic Sick Hospital cases, without this service, where maintenance costs would far exceed the cost of domestic help. The service is also of great value to lying-in mothers and to those mothers, who are discharged from Hospital following operations, and others suffering from miscellaneous illnesses. The service relieves anxiety and stress in the home particularly where there are children under five years of age and aids the recovery of the mother from illness.

(b) The Family Help Service

Prior to the recent introduction of this service, it was necessary to remove children, particularly those under five years of age, to expensive Children's Institutions from families in which the mother was absent from home through severe illness, death, estrangement, desertion or separation or other cause. The service is designed to provide help and care for the children whilst the father is at work and the Family Help may be required to reside in the home. The maximum period of help is for three months, during which period the father is expected to make permanent arrangements for the care of his children. This is a valuable service and although there is only a small number of families who require this help, expensive institutional maintenance, particularly where there is a larger number of children in one family, is obviated.

(c) Evening Attendant Service

This service is designed to provide help to old people living alone but who do not require more help than half to one hours attention before retiring for the night. The number of old people who require this service is, however, not considerable.

(d) Night Attendant Service

This service provides for old people who are seriously ill and live alone. The helpers usually go at 10 p.m. and stay until 7 a.m. the following morning, and attend each night, including Sunday, until the patient recovers or dies or is removed to hospital. Assistance is also given for several nights to relatives who are unable to stay every night throughout. This service has proved to be of great value to old people living alone, most of whom have strong nostalgic attachments to their homes.

(e) Child Care Service

This new domestic help service was introduced by the County Council on the 1st April, 1957. The scheme was designed to help the so-called Problem Families, the objectives being threefold; to raise the standard of living of these families, to improve the standard of Child Care, and to prevent the break-up of the family.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. Water Supply

The water supply within the Urban District is provided by two undertakings, viz., by Ashford Urban District Council and by the Mid-Kent Water Company.

The Council provides the supply for Central and South Ashford and North and South Willesborough, and the Mid-Kent Water Company for Kennington.

Ashford Urban District Council Undertakings

This supply is obtained from the following three sources.

(i) Westwell

There are four gravel-screen bore-holes, each with pumping plant installed capable of abstracting 10,000 gallons per hour from each bore-hole. A softening plant (Clark's Process) is in operation here. Pipe corrosion and entry of sand reduced the combined output of the Station to 22,000 gallons per hour, but by remedial measures this was increased to 27,000 g.p.h.

Alterations to the water tower were also carried out to permit the injection of sulphate of alumina and calgon and achieve a quicker contact period of treatment. The water is pumped by an electrically-driven pump to a covered reservoir (capacity 1,000,000 gallons) at Potter's Corner, from where it enters the supply network. There is a connection between this reservoir and two stand-by reservoirs (280,000 and 36,000 gallons respectively) at Barrow Hill and a connection with the Mid-Kent Water Company's supply at Potter's Corner for emergency use. There is a further connection for emergency use with the Mid-Kent Water Company's supply in the Canterbury Road at Little Bybrook.

(ii) Henwood

This supply comes from four wells with interconnecting adits, approximately 40 feet deep. From the electrically driven pumps (with stand-by steam plant) the water is pumped into the supply network and the surplus is diverted into the reservoir at Potter's Corner.

The above two supply the whole of Central and South Ashford.

(iii) Hinxhill

This water comes from a borehole approximately 200 feet deep, being raised by compressed air into a storage adit. It is then pumped by Reciprocating Centrifugal pumps to a covered reservoir at Broomfields (100,000 gallons) from where it enters the supply network for the whole of North and South Willesborough. There is a connection for emergency use with the Central and South Ashford supplies at the Railway Bridge, Hythe Road.

The waters from these three sources are all chlorinated, as an additional measure of safety, though the untreated waters have in successive years been of excellent bacteriological and chemical quality.

Samples

By arrangement with the Public Health Laboratory Service samples for bacteriological examination are taken from the sources, reservoirs and points of the distribution network at the rate of seven each month from the Ashford Urban District Council's own supplies. Samples for chemical analysis are also taken before and after treatment from the three sources at quarterly intervals. The Mid-Kent Water Company take two samples monthly from the sources of their supplies to the district.

Examination of Samples taken during the Year

	<u>Bacteriological</u>		<u>Chemical</u>	
	No.	Results	No.	Results
Raw Water	80	78 Satisfactory 2 Unsatisfactory	10	Satisfactory
Treated Water	56	Satisfactory	13	Satisfactory

There are six houses not connected to the public supply mains, four of these are situate in Beaver Lane. 8,694 houses are connected to the public mains.

The Mid-Kent Water Company

(i) Barham

This water is taken from the chalk, the well being about 200 feet deep. It is pumped to Hastingleigh Reservoir (capacity 500,000 gallons) from where it reaches the Kennington supply network.

(ii) Charing

This water is obtained from the greensand and the borings are approximately 160 feet deep. It is pumped to Fairbourne and Charing Hill Reservoirs (capacity 1,000,000 and 283,500 gallons respectively). These reservoirs afford a subsidiary or auxiliary supply to Kennington.

2. Drainage and Sewerage

No new public sewerage schemes were undertaken but eight private houses previously draining to cesspools, were connected to a private sewer constructed to discharge into the public sewer.

Total number of inhabited houses (including Flats) is	...	8,700
Total number of houses connected to the sewers	...	8,468
Number of houses not connected to the sewers	...	232

3. Swimming Baths

The Swimming Bath water is chlorinated by a break-point chlorinator and there is also an electric suction sweeper for cleansing the basin of the bath. The size of the bath is 100 x 25 yards, and its capacity 600,000 gallons. Regular samples of the water were sent for bacteriological examination and were satisfactory.

4. Disinfection

Now that so-called 'terminal' disinfection is considered to be of little value for the more common infectious diseases - though essential for a limited number - disinfection work was limited to houses vacated by tubercular patients in an infectious state, and there were five such disinfections.

5. Eradication of Vermin

The number of houses found to be infested with vermin was as follows:-

	<u>Bugs</u>	<u>Fleas</u>	<u>Cockroaches</u>
Council houses	4	10	3
Other houses	2	11	4

Bug infestations are becoming increasingly rare and modern technique and insecticides secure complete eradication by a single treatment. Flea infestations can still be troublesome. A number of requests were received from the public for assistance or advice to deal with invasions of their houses by various insects such as earwigs and ants - 17 infestations of the latter were dealt with. The use of aldrin powder has provided a cheap and very effective method of destroying ant infestations. Some 42 wasp nests were also dealt with.

By arrangement with the Hospital Authorities a disinfection service is provided for the local General Hospitals and Isolation Hospital. Regular preventive treatments have brought about a very satisfactory level of control.

At the beginning of the fly breeding season selected parts of (eight) School kitchen buildings in the district are sprayed and this has proved to effect a good measure of control. There is as yet no sign of resistance among flies to the chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides.

6. Rats and Mice Destruction

Rodent infestations in domestic premises were, as before, dealt with free of charge and there were some 98 of these necessitating 491 visits, which represents a substantial reduction on last years figures. Such consistent

Food Poisoning Enquiries	...	...	...	...	5
Tuberculosis Enquiries	...	...	...	...	19
Other Infectious Disease Enquiries	...	...	...	...	7

Improvements and Repairs Effected

Roof repairs	...	...	...	...	25
Chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	...	...	...	...	13
Eaves, gutters and fall pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	28
Brickwork repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Brickwork, pointing renewed	...	...	...	...	4
Outbuildings	...	...	...	...	2
External rendering repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	11
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	8
Yard Paving	...	...	...	...	20
Window frames repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	8
Sashcords repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	30
Putties renewed	...	...	...	...	10
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	14
Rooms redecorated	...	...	...	...	0
External painting	...	...	...	...	6
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	15
Dampness in walls remedied	...	...	...	...	34
Dampness in floors	...	...	...	...	3
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	13
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Sub-floor ventilation imposed	...	...	...	...	12
Window sills repaired	...	...	...	...	36
Fireplaces or stoves renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	5
Stoves repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	5
Wash coppers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	0
Ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	1
Lighting improved	...	...	...	...	1
Water supply pipes provided or renewed	...	...	...	...	13
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	0
Houses cleansed after warning:-					
(a) Council houses	...	...	...	...	9
(b) Privately owned	...	...	...	...	5

Drainage Works

Houses at which drains were repaired	...	...	...	...	18
Houses at which drains were renewed entirely	...	...	...	...	4
Choked drains cleared (not by Dept.)	...	...	...	...	4
Choked drains cleared (by Dept.)	...	...	...	...	49
Intercepting traps fixed	...	...	...	...	2
Inspection chambers built or covers renewed	...	...	...	...	3
Soil and Vent pipes fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	0
Sink waste pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	6
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	3
Draining boards renewed or provided	..	...	...	...	2
W.C. Pans fixed	...	...	...	...	6
W.C. seats renewed	...	...	...	...	3
W.C.'s repaired or rebuilt	...	...	...	...	2
New flushing cisterns provided	...	...	...	...	3
Flushing cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	11
Gully traps renewed	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	6

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

1. Inspections for purposes of provision as to health
(including inspection made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Reg- ister (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authority	24	9	-	-
) Factories not included in (i) which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	131	65	1	-
) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	2	3	-	-
Total	157	77	1	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		Number of cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted (6)
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Amount of cleanliness (S.1)	14	12	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Convenience					
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	7	5	-	2	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	21	20	-	-	-
Total	42	37	-	2	-

SECTION D.

HOUSING

The number of dwellings completed during the year was as follows:-

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1946 - 1957</u> <u>(inclusive)</u>
(i) Prefabricated temporary bungalows	-	144
(ii) New permanent houses:-		
<u>Woolreeds Estate</u>		
(a) 2 bedroom type	-	9
(b) 3 " "	-	364
(c) 4 " "	-	21
(d) 2 " maisonettes (Court Wurtin)	-	8
<u>Musgrove Estate</u>		
(a) 2 bedroom type	-	40
(b) 3 " "	-	73
(c) 4 " "	-	3
<u>Osborne Road Estate</u>		
(a) 2 bedroom type	-	28
(b) 3 " "	-	175
(c) 4 " "	-	4
<u>Aylesford Green Estate</u>		
(a) 2 bedroom type	-	6
(b) 3 " "	-	10
<u>Burton Estate</u>		
(a) 2 bedroom type	-	58
(b) 3 " "	-	94
<u>Beaver Green Estate</u>		
(a) 2 bedroom type	12	34
3 " "	52	95
<u>Repton Estate</u>		
(a) 2 bedroom type	-	30
(b) 3 " "	-	60
(iii) <u>Flats</u>		
<u>Croft Road</u>		
(a) Bed-sitting room type	2	2
2 bedroom type	1	1
1 bedroom type	3	3
<u>Musgrove Estate</u>		
(a) Gregory Flats	-	28
(b) Bed-sitting room type	-	16
(c) 2 bedroom Easiform type	-	16

Woolreeds Estate

(a) Bed-sitting room type	-	6
(b) 2 bedroom type	-	6

Osborne Road Estate

(a) 3 bedroom type	-	1
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Godfrey Walk

(a) Bed-sitting room type	-	13
(b) 1 bedroom type	-	27
(c) 2 bedroom type	-	28

Beaver Green Estate

(a) Gregory Flats	-	28
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Aylesford Green Estate

(a) 2 bedroom type	-	20
(b) 1 " "	-	12

<u>Waterside House and East Stour Farm</u>	-	13
--	---	----

<u>Repton Estate</u>	-	48
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v) Old People's Bungalows

(a) Burton Estate	-	12
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(b) Beaver Green Estate	4	4
-------------------------	---	---

total number of units provided by the Council	68	1,540
---	----	-------

Number provided by private enterprise	171	607
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Analysis of Applications for Council Houses registered to 14th January, 1958

<u>Deemed to be inadequately housed</u>					
Childless couples living in Ashford	...	...	...	...	120
One child families "	...	...	...	...	77
Two child families "	...	...	...	...	38
Three child families "	...	...	...	...	25
Four child families "	...	...	...	...	4
Five or more child families	...	...	...	...	4
					268

Working in Ashford, living elsewhere and adequately housed

Childless couples	...	...	...	...	25
'ne child families	...	...	...	...	27
Two child families	...	...	...	...	17
Three child families	...	...	...	...	9
Four or more child families	...	...	...	...	2
					348

Applicants for bed-sitting room flats of whom 18 are householders	41
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Applicants for old peoples dwellings who are already householders	32
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Householders in Ashford deemed to be adequately housed	125
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SLUM CLEARANCE

A definite programme was carried through during the year for dealing with some thirty houses included in earlier slum clearance proposals. These were made subject to either demolition or closing orders. A proposal to deal with a further twelve houses was submitted and received Ministerial approval.

In spite of a shortage of Council Houses, the tenants were rehoused as the programme proceeded except in two instances where accommodation was awaited.

Rent Act, 1957

Although this Act is not designed primarily as a 'health' measure, the six months since it came into operation has seen a large amount of repair and maintenance work put in hand which can only have a good effect on the environment of the tenants affected. By the end of the year, 35 applications for disrepair certificates had been dealt with and in 34 instances the decision was to issue certificates which only proved necessary in 6 of them (as the owners gave the statutory undertakings to undertake repairs). The Rent Act involved some 84 visits and a great deal of unrecorded attendance to queries from owners and tenants.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

1. Milk Supplies

There are in the Urban District five producers of milk of whom one is a producer/retailer. Of the producers three have attested herds. From the surrounding districts four producer/retailers deliver in the Urban area. There are twenty-two registered distributors of milk and nine dairies registered with the local authority.

Dairies are regularly inspected to ensure that the standards prescribed by the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 are maintained. Samples of milk, in course of delivery, are taken regularly. Periodic samples of milk are taken from retailers for examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli and during year one of nine such samples revealed a tubercle infection, which was communicated to the Ministry's Animal Health Division. Immediate arrangements were made to pasteurise the milk and a suspect animal was culled out.

During the year, the following samples were taken for examination in accordance with the tests prescribed by the Milk and Dairies (Special Designation) Regulations.

		<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Tuberculin Tested	... ..	9	2
Sterilised	... ..	1	-
Pasteurised	... ..	23	-

2. Ice Cream

The main manufacturers achieve a uniformly high standard in their products and unsatisfactory results again arose where the product is sold loose and is more vulnerable to any lapse in the sterilising of serving utensils. Licences to sell ice cream are granted in respect of the pre-packed article but no such control can be exercised in respect of catering establishments. Sampling was accordingly concentrated on the sale of 'loose' ice cream.

Ice Cream	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Total
Samples of 'loose'	5	6	3	1	15
Samples prepacked	4	2	-	1	7
	9	8	3	2	22

The one Grade 4 sample of pre-packed ice cream was not from a manufacturer of national repute. One catering establishment locally produces ice cream by the complete cold mix process and retails it 'loose'. One general shop has for years sold 'loose' ice cream.

Some 77 shops and four school premises are now registered for the sale of ice cream. Compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations is first necessary. Although pre-packaged a number of lines of partially open packs are becoming popular as they facilitate making up cornets or sandwiches. The unwrapping by vendors is discouraged.

Meat and other Foods

Unsound Food (Food and Drugs Act, 1938)

Unsound Food Surrendered

	<u>lbs.</u>		<u>lbs.</u>
Mince-meat ...	$\frac{3}{4}$	Custard Powder ...	$4\frac{3}{4}$
Bacon and Ham ...	1008	Spaghetti ...	16
Tongue ...	17	Egg Powder ...	4
Corned Beef ...	338	Tinned Milk ...	$128\frac{1}{4}$
Kidney ...	$19\frac{1}{2}$	Vegetables ...	$374\frac{3}{4}$
Veal Loaf or Beef Loaf	$106\frac{1}{4}$	Meat and Vegetables ..	1
Bacon ...	$1510\frac{3}{4}$	Soup ...	$28\frac{3}{4}$
Stewed Steak ...	$80\frac{3}{4}$	Fruit ...	1022
Luncheon Meat ...	$237\frac{1}{4}$	Tomatoes ...	$479\frac{1}{2}$
Fish ...	$50\frac{1}{2}$	Pudding Mixture ...	4
Fruit Juices ...	$28\frac{1}{4}$	Cereal ...	1
Pork ...	$37\frac{1}{4}$	Chicken ...	4
Jam ...	19	Liver ...	$46\frac{1}{2}$
Beef ...	99	Dried Fruit ...	10
Cream ...	$\frac{1}{4}$	Marmalade ...	8
Sausages ...	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Strained Food ...	$15\frac{3}{4}$
Sweets ...	5		
Almonds ...	28		

Total weight condemned : 2 tons 11 cwt. 1 qtr. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Rejected meat from the slaughterhouse, unfit bacon and butchers meat is slashed and soaked with green aniline dye after which it is removed for the manufacture of by-products in another part of the county. Other foodstuffs, comprising mainly unsound tinned foods are disposed of by dumping at the Council's refuse dump where controlled tipping is practiced.

Food Hygiene

It is regretted that routine inspection of food premises did not receive the attention that it needed during the year owing to many pressing demands on staff time. A survey follows to give an indication of some of the positive improvements in food premises achieved during the year though they do not record voluntary improvements made which were considerable.

There are some 29 premises registered for the manufacture of meat products (mostly sausages) and the number of visits given does not fairly represent the time spent in on-the-spot talks to food handlers and management, which in my view is the most important form of hygiene propaganda - with the possible exception on the need for teaching the principles to school children.

In an effort to ensure a safe standard of washing up at the Market Tea Stalls a series of tests of washing up waters was carried out thanks to the co-operation of the Public Health Laboratory Service. Temperatures of the samples were recorded. The various detergents in use were also sampled and examined as to their effects on bacteria under controlled conditions. Interest in the results was stimulated and greatly helped efforts made to persuade stall holders to use detergent/sterilant mixtures for washing up. The most striking fact emerging however was that the best results were obtained where stallholders had accustomed themselves to and practiced washing up in very hot water.

Many manufacturers put forward claims as to the sterilizing properties of their products, but in the practical application these claims may prove unfounded. The time is overdue when a national standard should be laid down for the guidance of the trade and the Public Health Inspectors as to the sterilizing properties of detergents for washing up in all catering establishments. This is already done in the case of approved Oxidising or Preservative Agents permitted to be

used to cleanse milk tankers, vessels or appliances required to be cleansed under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 - 1954. Why not detergent/sterilizers for the catering trade?

were

Two successful prosecutions/taken during the year in respect of unsound meat pies, and school milk containing mice droppings.

During the year slot machines appeared on the pavement outside shops to dispense unwrapped confectionery to children. This appeared unsatisfactory, and a series of samples were taken but no contamination was proven, so that formal action was precluded. Persuasive approaches were made to the machine hirers and also to the manufacturers in a vain attempt to have the sweets pre-wrapped.

Food Premises Improvements 'on request' Analysis

Clothes Storage remedied	9
First Aid outfit provided	14
Wash hand notices fixed up	20
Wash hand basins installed	23
Towels, Soap or Nailbrushes remedied	15
Sinks (inadequate or unsuitable) provided	22
Hot water provided	19
Washing up agents improved	10
Wall finishes made hygienic	10
Floor finish made hygienic	7
Ceiling finish made hygienic	2
Preparation table tops unhygienic	16
Cold storage arrangements remedied	5
Food Storage remedied	7
Lighting remedied	14
Exposed food protected	21
Lack cleanliness remedied	7
Food wrapping made satisfactory	4
Food vehicles improved	6
Storage waste made satisfactory	4
Warnings re smoking	4
Warnings re temperature control food	1
Redecoration	16
Miscellaneous	34

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	623	57	150	2978	4023	-
Number inspected	623	57	150	2978	4023	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	3	18	11	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	127	14	11	301	902	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysterci	20.39	24.56	9.33	10.71	22.69	-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
<u>tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	1	-	-	1	-
Cases of which some part or organ was condemned	54	6	-	-	115	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	6.98	12.26	-	-	2.88	-
<u>typhoid</u>						
Cases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

The throughput of the two private licenced slaughterhouses decreased by about fifth during the year which eased the overloading experienced last year. It is always taken to ensure that all animals are examined post-mortem and special care is exercised in dealing with animals slaughtered for emergency reasons. There is a substantial number of such animals. For the second year running a foot and mouth disease outbreak immediately before Christmas involved Ford Market, and special arrangements for slaughter had to be made which underlined the pressing need for adequate modern slaughtering facilities in this market town and centre.

The general standard of quality of the animals slaughtered for local butchers continues to be very high whilst the figures of tubercular infection in cattle, especially cows, is low when compared with even say five years ago.

Year	Quantity	Value	Percentage
1910	100	100	100
1911	105	105	105
1912	110	110	110
1913	115	115	115
1914	120	120	120
1915	125	125	125
1916	130	130	130
1917	135	135	135
1918	140	140	140
1919	145	145	145
1920	150	150	150
1921	155	155	155
1922	160	160	160
1923	165	165	165
1924	170	170	170
1925	175	175	175
1926	180	180	180
1927	185	185	185
1928	190	190	190
1929	195	195	195
1930	200	200	200

The quantity of the two types of...
 The general standard of quality of the...
 These to be very high...
 really good, as has been...
 for the...
 for the...
 for the...

Year	Quantity	Value	Percentage
1931	205	205	205
1932	210	210	210
1933	215	215	215
1934	220	220	220
1935	225	225	225
1936	230	230	230
1937	235	235	235
1938	240	240	240
1939	245	245	245
1940	250	250	250
1941	255	255	255
1942	260	260	260
1943	265	265	265
1944	270	270	270
1945	275	275	275
1946	280	280	280
1947	285	285	285
1948	290	290	290
1949	295	295	295
1950	300	300	300