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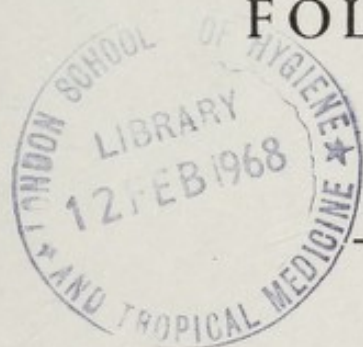
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BOROUGH AND PORT  
OF  
FOLKESTONE



ANNUAL REPORT

of Medical Officer of Health

for

1955

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R. F. H. McELLIGOTT, M.B., Ch.B.,  
Medical Officer of Health and Port Medical Officer.



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## STAFF

<i>Name of Officer</i>	<i>Nature of Appointment</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>	<i>Date of Resignation</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>
R. F. H. McElligott	Medical Officer of Health, Port Medical Officer and Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Part-time).	29.12.50†	—	M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
J. H. Campbell	Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Part-time).	16.4.51	—	M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
H. Yates	Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Part-time).	8.10.52	—	M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
C. B. Findlay	Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Part-time).	28.6.55	—	M.B., Ch.B.
L. H. Vale	Chief Sanitary Inspector of Borough and Port. Assistant Officer under P.H. (Imported Food) Regs., 1937. Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts.	1.10.49	—	*M.R.S.H., Cert.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.
L. F. Pattman	Deputy Sanitary Inspector of Borough and Port. Assistant Officer under P.H. (Imported Food) Regs., 1937. Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts.	5.11.28	—	*A.R.S.H., Cert.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
A. Stubbs	Additional Sanitary Inspector. Port Health Inspector. Assistant Officer under P.H. (Imported Food) Regs., 1937. Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts.	1.2.45	—	*Cert.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.
A. Colgan	do.	3.12.51	—	*M.R.S.H., Cert.S.I.B.
G. A. Hagedorn	do.	27.5.52	8.5.55	*Cert.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.
S. Davey	do.	1.12.55	—	*Cert.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.
Mrs. D. Summerfield	Nurse-Attendant, Medical Inspection of Aliens. (Part-time).	1937	—	S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V. and S.N. Cert. of R.S.H.

† Dr. McElligott has held Warrant of Appointment as Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens since 28th October, 1949.

\* Also hold Cert. of R.S.H. as "Inspector of Meat and Other Foods."

## HEALTH COMMITTEE

(31st December, 1955)

*Chairman :*

COUNCILLOR L. C. ALDRIDGE.

*Vice-Chairman :*

COUNCILLOR MRS. E. S. HOOLE, J.P.

*Members :*

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR  
(Councillor T. L. E. Franks, J.P., C.C.)

COUNCILLOR A. J. GARDNER.

„ E. J. C. HAMER.

„ MRS. M. PAINTING.

„ H. W. SARGENT.

„ H. G. TAYLOR.

„ T. W. WILLIAMS.

## SUMMARY OF HEALTH REPORT, 1955

Borough	...	...	...	...	...	BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE
Area	...	...	...	...	...	4,006 acres
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1955	...	...	...	...	...	£553,500
General Rate	...	...	...	...	...	25/-d.
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£2,200

### Population (Registrar-General) 1955

Estimate mid-year Home Population (including non-civilians)...	...	...	45,050
Density of Home Population	...	...	11.24 persons to an acre

### Total Births

Live Births	...	...	565 (525 legitimate, 40 illegitimate)
Still Births	...	...	9 (8 legitimate, 1 illegitimate)

### Live Birth Rate

Total	...	...	12.53 per 1,000 Home Population
Corrected	...	...	13.29 per 1,000 Home Population
(Area comparability factor : 1.06)			

### Total Deaths

Deaths (all ages)	...	...	587 (288 males, 299 females)
Infant Deaths			
Under 1 year of age	...	...	11 (7 males, 4 females)
Under 4 weeks of age	...	...	4 (3 males, 1 female)
(Included in figure of 11 infant deaths)			

### Death Rate

Total	...	...	13.03 per 1,000 Home Population
Corrected	...	...	10.42 per 1,000 Home Population
(Area comparability factor : 0.80)			

### Infant Mortality Rate (Under 1 year)

Total Infant Death Rate	...	...	19.47 per 1,000 live births
Legitimate Infants	...	...	19.08 per 1,000 legitimate live births
Illegitimate Infants	...	...	25.00 per 1,000 illegitimate live births

### Mortality Rate re—

Cancer	...	...	2.09 per 1,000 Home Population
Influenza	...	...	0.19 per 1,000 Home Population
Pneumonia	...	...	0.31 per 1,000 Home Population
Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	0.13 per 1,000 Home Population
Whooping Cough	...	...	0.02 per 1,000 Home Population

### Total Deaths from :

Diphtheria	...	...	Nil
Cancer	...	...	94
Influenza	...	...	9
Maternal Causes	...	...	Nil
Pneumonia	...	...	14
Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	6
Scarlet Fever	...	...	Nil
Whooping Cough	...	...	1



Public Health Department,  
Foord Road,  
FOLKESTONE, Kent.

*September, 1956.*

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH  
OF FOLKESTONE.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my Annual Report on the health and sanitary state of the Borough and Port of Folkestone during 1955.

The Registrar-General's estimated population including H.M. Forces stationed in the area, was 45,050. This is an increase of 1,230 on the estimated figure for 1954 (43,820).

There were 12,213 inhabited houses and flats at the end of 1955, which gives an average of 3.77 persons per dwelling, compared with 3.19 for England and Wales (1951 Census).

The corrected Birth Rate was 13.29 per 1,000 Home Population compared with 15.0 for England and Wales. This is a decrease in the Birth Rate (Folkestone) from the previous year, when it was 14.87, and is the lowest figure since 1937.

The corrected Death Rate was 10.42 per 1,000 Home Population compared with 11.7 for England and Wales. This shows an increase over the previous year when the Death Rate was 9.34.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 19.47 per 1,000 live births compared with 24.9 for England and Wales.

This shows an increase over the previous year when the Infant Mortality Rate was 16.26 (the lowest on record for Folkestone).

There were 11 deaths of infants under 1 year, 4 of which were due to Congenital Malformations.

**Infectious Diseases** (excluding Tuberculosis).

There was a marked increase in the incidence of Measles and a decrease in the incidence of Whooping Cough over the previous year.

Comparison of main diseases is as follows :—

			1953	1954	1955
Scarlet Fever	...	...	33	27	18
Whooping Cough	...	...	230	105	25
Measles	...	...	933	8	1167
Dysentery	...	...	17	3	3
Pneumonia	...	...	75	60	83

There were nineteen cases of Poliomyelitis in the Borough during 1955. Of these, six were paralytic and thirteen non-paralytic. There were no deaths from Poliomyelitis.

For the fourth consecutive year, no cases of Diphtheria have occurred.

There was one death from Whooping Cough in an infant under 1 year of age.

One case of Human Brucellosis occurred during the year. The source of infection was traced and controlled.

There has been a further decrease in the number of children receiving primary inoculation against Diphtheria. This may partly be due to the lower birth rate.

There was an increase in the number of re-inforcing inoculations. These are shown in the following table :—

	1953	1954	1955
Primary Inoculation ...	540	514	480
Re-inforcing Inoculation ...	569	494	650

There was an increase in the number of Primary Vaccinations against Smallpox as shown :—

	1953	1954	1955
Primary Vaccinations ...	450	422	453
Re-vaccinations ...	90	67	65

No maternal deaths occurred during the year.

### **Tuberculosis.**

The number of primary cases of Tuberculosis showed an increase of 12 on the previous year, mainly in males over the age of 24 years.

Seven deaths occurred from this disease. This is the lowest number of deaths from Tuberculosis since 1951.

The death rate from Tuberculosis was 0.15 per 1,000 Home Population, and is the same as that for England and Wales.

### **Housing.**

A total of twenty-nine cases were investigated with reference to hygienic conditions and chronic illness.

Of these eight cases were recommended for priority in rehousing and were given sympathetic consideration by the Housing Committee.

### **Old People.**

The conditions of twenty-one cases were investigated, and where necessary help was given in expediting admission to suitable hospitals.

As in previous years the Old People's Welfare Committee has done a great deal of valuable work in attending to the needs of the elderly and infirm.

The Scheme for Night Attendance has functioned very efficiently and attendance was given on 101 nights under this scheme during the year.

### **Safety in the Home.**

In view of the very large number of accidents which occur in the home, a booklet was produced by the Health Committee entitled "Safety in the Home", and 3,000 copies of this were distributed throughout the Borough with the help of several local organisations.

In conclusion I have to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support during the year, and also the other departments of the Corporation for their continued co-operation.

I would like also to acknowledge with thanks the help of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. L. H. Vale, and other members of the staff during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. F. H. McELLIGOTT,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



## Part I.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

### GENERAL STATISTICS

Area : land and inland water—Census, 1951	...	4,006 acres
Home Population : Registrar-General, 1955	...	45,050
Number of inhabited houses and flats, etc.	... ..	12,213 appx.
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1955	... ..	£553,500
Sum represented by a penny rate	... ..	£2,200

### Employment in Folkestone.

The following brief report on the employment position in Folkestone during 1955 has been supplied by the Manager of the local Employment Exchange :—

Employment in the town was maintained at a high level during 1955 and new manufacturing industries continued to expand. Throughout the year the unemployed figures were lower than in 1954 and in July the number of persons registered as unemployed was the lowest for seven years.

The chief industrial groups in the town in order of numbers employed were as follows :—

1. Distributive Trades.
2. Hotel and Catering.
3. Building and Contracting.
4. National and Local Government.
5. Professional Services (i.e., Education, Medical Services, Law, Accountancy, etc.)
6. Transport and Communications.
7. Agriculture and Fishing.
8. Vehicle Repair and Manufacture.
9. Gas, Electricity and Water.
10. Laundries and Dry Cleaning.

During the year, 1,494 men and 741 women were placed in local employment by the Employment Exchange, and 156 men and 76 women in employment in other districts. Of the total number placed, 34% of the men and 38% of the women were aged 40 and over.

Unemployment was subject to the usual seasonal fluctuations. In February, which was the peak month of the year, there were 394 men and 254 women registered as unemployed at Folkestone Employment Exchange. These figures had dropped to 122 men and 41 women by July, but at the end of the year had risen again to 330 men and 151 women. Of the latter, 60 were married women. Building trade operatives and hotel workers formed the two largest groups of unemployed.

There were 593 men and 91 women registered as substantially disabled under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944. Of these, the number on the unemployed register in February was 64 men and 11 women, and in July 23 men and 5 women.

Courses of vocational training and industrial rehabilitation were provided throughout the year for both the able-bodied and the disabled. The number of applications for training increased considerably after publicity was given to this side of the Employment Exchange Service by the "Training for a Trade" exhibition at the Folkestone Public Library.



# VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1955

(After correction for inward and outward transfers)

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
<b>Live Births :</b>	Legitimate	...	...	...	525	287	238
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	40	15	25
	TOTAL	...	...	...	565	302	263
<b>Still Births :</b>	Legitimate	...	...	...	8	5	3
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	—	1
	TOTAL	...	...	...	9	5	4

## Birth Rate :

Birth Rate per 1,000 Home Population :—

Total	...	...	...	...	12.53
Corrected	...	...	...	...	13.29

(Area Comparability Factor: 1.06)

## Death Rate :

Death Rate per 1,000 Home Population :—

Total	...	...	...	...	13.03
Corrected	...	...	...	...	10.42

(Area Comparability Factor : 0.80)

## Infant Mortality Rate :

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
(a) <i>Under 1 year of age</i>							
	Legitimate	...	...	...	10	7	3
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	—	1
	TOTAL	...	...	...	11	7	4
(b) <i>Under 4 weeks of age</i>							
(Included in (a) above)							
	Legitimate	...	...	...	4	3	1
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—
	TOTAL	...	...	...	4	3	1
All infants per 1,000 live births					...	19.47	
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births					...	19.08	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births					...	25.00	

## Deaths from :

Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	94
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	9
Maternal Causes	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

## Deaths from Notifiable Diseases :

Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	14
Tuberculosis :						
Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other forms	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1

# DEATHS—1955

## Causes of, and ages at, death during the year 1955

CAUSE	All Ages		Under 1 yr.		1-2 yrs.		3-4 yrs.		5-14 yrs.		15-24 yrs.		25-44 yrs.		45-64 yrs.		65 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. T.B. respiratory ...	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	—
2. T.B. other ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
3. Syphilitic dis. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Ac. Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	5	—
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	1	7	—	—
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	31	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	7	4	22	13
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
16. Diabetes ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	36	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	7	6	27	48
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	42	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	13	2	28	38
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	5
20. Other heart disease	49	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	5	39	80
21. Other circulatory disease ...	8	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	7	8	—
22. Influenza ...	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	3
23. Pneumonia ...	5	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	8
24. Bronchitis ...	23	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	3	15	4
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
30. Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ...	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	16	21	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	5	2	8	17
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	1
34. All other accidents	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	6
35. Suicide ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	2
36. Homicide and operations of war...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	288	299	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	13	8	65	35	202	249



# REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS—1955

Birth-rates, Death-rates and Analysis of Mortality in the year 1955

	<i>Folkestone</i>	<i>England and Wales.</i>	<i>160 Smaller Towns. (Resident Population 25,000—50,000 at 1951 Census).</i>	<i>London Administrative County.</i>
	<i>Rates per 1,000 Home Population.</i>			
<b>BIRTHS.</b>				
Live births ... ..	13.29 (corrected)	15.0	14.9	15.1
Stillbirths ... ..	15.7(a)	23.2(a)	23.3(a)	20.2(a)
<b>DEATHS.</b>				
All causes ... ..	10.42 (corrected)	11.7	11.6	11.5
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	0.01	0.00	0.01
Cancer of lung and bronchus ... ..	0.37	0.39	0.37	0.57
Coronary disease, Angina Pectoris ... ..	1.82	1.59	1.60	1.57
Diphtheria ... ..	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
Influenza ... ..	0.19	0.07	0.07	0.05
Pneumonia ... ..	0.31	0.49(b)	0.45(b)	0.63(b)
Tuberculosis (all forms) ... ..	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.17
Whooping Cough ... ..	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Rates per 1,000 related Live Births.</i>			
<b>INFANT MORTALITY.</b>				
Deaths of infants under 1 yr. of age ... ..	19.47	24.9	25.2	23.2
<b>NEONATAL MORTALITY.</b>				
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age ... ..	7.08	17.3		

(a) Per 1,000 total live and stillbirths.

(b) Including Pneumonia of Newborn.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY, 1955

Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>FOLKESTONE</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>	
	<i>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births</i>	<i>Number of Deaths</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births</i>
Maternal causes, excluding abortion	—	369*	0.54
Due to abortion ... ..	—	68	0.10
Total maternal mortality ... ..	—	437	0.64

\*Including 32 deaths where the interval between the maternal condition and death was stated to exceed 12 months.



# **INFANT DEATHS DURING 1955**

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 Week.	1 to 2 Weeks.	2 to 3 Weeks.	3 to 4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	1 to 3 Months.	3 to 6 Months.	6 to 9 Months.	9 to 12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 yr.
Birth Injury ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Haemolytic Disease of New-born ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Septicaemia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Meningomyelocoele ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pre-Eclamptic Toxaemia ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Spina Bifida ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ... ..	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	1	2	11

## **SUMMARY OF DEATHS, 1955**

	<i>Non-Residents (Outward Transfer)</i>	<i>Residents</i>
Deaths occurring in Folkestone in :—		
Bruce Porter Hospital Home ... ..	2	1
Military Families Hospital ... ..	1	1
Royal Victoria Hospital ... ..	80	111
Nursing Homes and Old Persons' Homes ...	12	56
Private Houses, etc. ... ..	11	365
Ambulance on way to Hospital ... ..	3	7
TOTALS ... ..	109	540
Deaths of Residents outside Folkestone and classified as Inward Transfers ... ..		
		47
TOTAL DEATHS FOR FOLKESTONE ... ..		587
Inquests in the Borough ... ..	22	
Post-Mortems in the Borough ... ..	63	

## COMPARATIVE TABLE

The following gives comparative statistics of some of the more important items for the past ten years.

Rate per 1,000 Home Population unless otherwise stated.

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
<i>Notifications of Infectious Disease :</i>										
Diphtheria ...	0.55	0.03	Nil	0.04	0.02	0.04	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever	1.28	1.04	0.90	1.29	1.05	0.53	1.52	0.75	0.61	0.39
Measles ...	8.53	5.17	2.77	22.83	2.86	18.88	0.85	21.42	0.18	25.90
<i>Births :</i>										
No. of Births	812	952	808	722	698	701	608	590	615	565
Birth Rate ...	22	23	19	17	15	15	14	14	14	13
<i>Deaths :</i>										
No. of Deaths	439	574	356	608	636	619	582	554	512	587
Death Rate...	12	14	12	11.9*	12*	11.7*	11.5*	10.1*	9.3*	10.4*
<i>Infant Deaths : (Under 1 year)</i>										
No. of Deaths	19	29	29	14	21	16	16	20	10	11
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births	23	30	35	19	30	22	26	33.9	16.26	19.47
<i>Illegitimate Infants :</i>										
No. of Illegitimate Births ...	74	86	80	42	44	51	46	51	41	40
Rate per 1,000 total Live Births ...	91.1	91.4	99.0	58.1	63.1	72.7	75.6	86.44	66.6	70.8
No. of Illegitimate Deaths (Under 1 yr.)	2	5	5	Nil	2	1	2	2	1	1
Death Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births ...	27.0	58.1	62.5	Nil	45.4	19.6	43.5	39.2	24.39	25.0
<i>Deaths from Diarrhoea :</i>										
Under two years of age	2	Nil	1	1	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>Maternal Deaths :</i>										
No. of Deaths	Nil	3	2	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births	Nil	3	2	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1.64	1.60	Nil
<i>Tuberculosis : (All forms)</i>										
No. of Deaths	19	21	23	20	18	6	12	10	11	7
Death Rate...	0.52	0.52	0.54	0.47	0.39	0.13	0.27	0.23	0.25	0.15
<i>Cancer :</i>										
No. of Deaths	60	84	94	92	108	111	91	100	85	94
Death Rate...	1.66	2.09	2.24	2.17	2.38	2.45	2.10	2.29	1.94	2.09

\* Corrected.



## Part II.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The following services in this Borough were carried out by the Kent County Council :—

- (1) Ambulance service.
- (2) Care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children.
- (3) Domestic help.
- (4) Domiciliary midwifery.
- (5) Health visiting.
- (6) Home Nursing.
- (7) Mental Health.
- (8) Prevention of illness, care and after-care.
- (9) Vaccination against Smallpox and Immunization against Diphtheria.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

The Kent County Council provided the following clinics during the year :—

(a) **Ante-Natal and Post-Natal**

*Old Harvey Grammar School.*

Wednesday—afternoon.

Thursday—morning.

*Cheriton Clinic.*

Tuesday—afternoon.

These clinics were under the supervision of Mr. J. W. D. Buttery, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

(b) **Infant Welfare.**

*Old Harvey Grammar School.*

\*Tuesday—afternoon.

\*Friday—morning.

*Wesleyan Church Hall, Sandgate.*

\*Friday—2nd and 4th  
afternoon each month.

*Cheriton Clinic.*

\*Monday—afternoon.

Thursday—afternoon.

*Shorncliffe Camp Welfare  
Centre.*

\*\*Friday—afternoon.

\*Dr. Margaret Haywood in attendance.

\*\*Army Medical Officer in attendance.

### HOSPITALS.

The South-East Kent Hospital Management Committee is responsible for this service and the following hospitals are available for patients from this area :

(a) **General and Maternity**

Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.

Willesborough Hospital, Nr. Ashford.

Buckland Hospital, Dover.

(b) **Infectious Diseases (excluding Smallpox).**

Dover Isolation Hospital.

Ashford Isolation Hospital.

(c) **Chronic Sick.**

St. Mary's Hospital, Lyminge.

Buckland Hospital, Dover.

Hothfield Hospital, Charing.

Smallpox patients would be admitted to the Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford.

Hospital facilities are available at Shorncliffe Camp for members of H.M. Forces and their families living in this area.

The following statistics for the year's working at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone, have been supplied by Mr. E. F. Webb, Secretary of the South-East Kent Hospital Management Committee :—

### In-Patients.

Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	387
Others	...	...	...	...	...	2,981

### New Out-Patients.

Medical	...	...	...	...	...	648
Surgical	...	...	...	...	...	1,116
Fracture	...	...	...	...	...	478
Cystoscopy	...	...	...	...	...	23
Varicose Veins	...	...	...	...	...	28
Gynaecological	...	...	...	...	...	708
Obstetrics—Ante-Natal	...	...	...	...	...	295
Post-Natal	...	...	...	...	...	266
Paediatrics	...	...	...	...	...	48
Psychiatry...	...	...	...	...	...	137
Cardiology	...	...	...	...	...	12
Consultant Dentistry	...	...	...	...	...	104
General Dental Care	...	...	...	...	...	59
Dermatology	...	...	...	...	...	499
E.N.T.	...	...	...	...	...	738
T's and A's	...	...	...	...	...	238
Ophthalmology	...	...	...	...	...	856
Orthopaedics	...	...	...	...	...	481
Hearing Aids	...	...	...	...	...	135
Physiotherapy	...	...	...	...	...	551

Total attendances for all Clinics were 22,546.

In addition there were :—

Attendances at Casualty Department	...	...	13,266
Attendances (In-Patients) Physiotherapy	...	...	7,085
Attendances (Out-Patients)			
Physiotherapy	...	...	18,273
X-Ray (In-Patients) No. of Units	...	...	3,382
X-Ray (Out-Patients) No. of Units	...	...	15,926
Pathology (In-Patients) No. of Units	...	...	22,189
Pathology (Out-Patients) No. of Units	...	...	21,415

### AMBULANCE SERVICE.

An efficient ambulance service has been maintained in Folkestone by the K.C.C. for general, maternity and accident cases.

Smallpox and Typhus cases would be moved by arrangement with the Canterbury City Ambulance Service and other cases of infectious disease by County Council Ambulances from Folkestone, Dover or Ashford.

### IMMUNIZATION.

The special Immunization Clinics in the Borough were discontinued and immunization carried out as necessary at the various infant welfare clinics. Re-inforcing inoculations were usually given at the School Clinics or in the schools themselves by one of the Assistant County Medical Officers.



The County Medical Officer has supplied information regarding the number of children who received a primary inoculation or reinforcing injection during 1955, and for comparison a summary of the figures for previous years is given below :—

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Primary inoculations ...	747	634	540	514	480
Re-inforcing inoculations	1,006	563	569	494	650

There has been a further decrease in the number of children receiving primary inoculation against Diphtheria, but this may partly be due to the lower birth rate.

### VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Facilities for the vaccination of children were available at the K.C.C. infant welfare clinics in this Borough and also from local general practitioners.

The number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the past five years is as follows :—

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Vaccinated ... ..	656	508	450	422	453
Re-vaccinated ... ..	284	191	90	67	65

44.2% of the children born in 1955 were vaccinated before the end of the year compared with 41.9% for 1954.

### LABORATORY FACILITIES.

These examinations were carried out at the Pathological Laboratories, County Hall, Maidstone, and the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.

The arrangement whereby the Kent County Council's Laboratory acted as an Associated laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service came to an end on 30th September, 1955, and the portion of the laboratory that was responsible for the public health section was taken over by the Medical Research Council as a Constituent laboratory as from the 1st October. The laboratory is under the direction of Dr. J. H. C. Walker.

A summary of the results of specimens submitted by me during the year is shown below :—

	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci ...	3	47
Faeces for Pathogenic Organisms ...	—	43
Faeces for Sonne Dysentery ...	1	—
Faeces for Salmonella Typhi Murium ...	2	3

### MENTAL HEALTH.

This authority is not responsible for the administration or work undertaken in the community in accordance with Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1936, the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, and Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—Sec. 47.

No official action was taken by the Council under this Section in 1955.

### CARE OF OLD PEOPLE.

During the year 21 cases were investigated and where necessary taken up with the general practitioner concerned or with relatives of the patient. In 9 cases assistance was given in expediting admission to a suitable hospital for the chronic sick.



These cases were referred to me by :—

Administrator, Folkestone Old People's Welfare Committee	...	...	...	...	...	6
Chief Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	1
Councillors of Folkestone Borough Council	...	...	...	...	...	2
District Officer	...	...	...	...	...	1
General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	2
Relatives and Friends	...	...	...	...	...	9

Valuable assistance was received from Mr. A. R. Jordan, M.D., F.R.C.S., Admissions Medical Officer for hospitals in the S.E. Kent Group, and Mrs. M. Tobutt, Administrator of the Folkestone Old People's Welfare Committee.

The Scheme for Night Attendance organised by the Folkestone Old People's Welfare Committee has functioned very efficiently and attendance was given on 101 nights during the year.

As it was felt that help and companionship would be especially appreciated after old persons had been discharged from hospital, arrangements were made whereby the Almoner notified Mrs. Tobutt of suitable cases in order that follow-up visiting could be carried out as necessary. In all cases the patient's consent was obtained for this to be done and, of course, no confidential medical information appeared on the Almoner's report.

### CARE OF CHILDREN.

The willing and tactful assistance when required of Inspector F. E. Freegard of the N.S.P.C.C. has been very much appreciated.

### NURSING HOMES—Part VI of the Public Health Act, 1936.

One Nursing Home was registered during 1955.

At the end of the year there were eight Nursing Homes providing the following beds :—

For maternity patients only	...	...	...	12	} <i>Total</i> 107 beds.
For maternity or other patients	...	...	...	5	
For other patients only	...	...	...	90	

Exemption from the operation of Part VI of the Public Health Act, 1936, was granted to the Bruce Porter Convalescent Home.

### VENEREAL DISEASE.

Clinics were available at Ashford, Canterbury, Dover and Margate, and the following figures have been supplied by Dr. D. E. Sharvill showing the number of new patients from Folkestone during 1955 :—

				<i>New Patients</i>		<i>Total attendances</i>	
				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Syphilis	...	...	...	2	1	56	32
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	—	2	—	11
Non-Venereal	...	...	...	24	6	61	15

### “ SAFETY IN THE HOME ” BOOKLETS.

Arrangements were made for the printing of three thousand copies of these brochures.

With the willing co-operation of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, St. John Ambulance Nursing Section at Cheriton, British Red Cross Society and the 2nd Sandgate Group of Boy Scouts over 2,500 copies were delivered to householders by door-to-door distribution.



The remaining copies were made available at the various Infant Welfare Clinics, Food Office, Town Hall, Information Bureau, Old Persons' Clubs and the Public Health Department.

### MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CORPORATION EMPLOYEES.

In accordance with the Council's instructions arrangements were made for Officers and Servants appointed to the Corporation staff to have a chest X-ray as part of their examination as to their medical fitness for admission to the Corporation Superannuation Scheme. In the case of the appointee producing evidence of a satisfactory examination during the preceding twelve months a further chest X-ray was not required.

During the year the following medical examinations were carried out :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
For admission to the Corporation Superannuation Scheme ... ..	25	3
Special examinations ... ..	4	—
	—	—
	29	3
	==	==

Arrangements were made for twenty-eight of the employees to have X-ray examination of the chest.

### Part III.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply in this Borough is provided by two main sources, namely :—

(1) **Folkestone Waterworks Company.**

Total residential supplies at 31st December, 1954	...	13,741
New supplies to dwellings during 1955	... ..	202
		<hr/>
		13,943
Disused service pipes disconnected	... ..	6
		<hr/>
Total residential supplies at 31st December, 1955	...	13,937
		<hr/>

(2) **Folkestone Corporation supply.**

Dwelling-houses in Sandgate area	... ..	404
----------------------------------	--------	-----

Only two dwelling-houses, situated on the outskirts of the Borough, are not supplied by Company's mains. Water for these dwellings is obtained by collecting rainwater into underground tanks.

No outdoor standpipes are used for domestic supplies.

During 1955 the Folkestone Waterworks Company extended the low level adit of their Lower Standen Well to increase its dry weather yield. The work was suspended but they hope to continue and, if possible, to complete it in 1956.

The water generally has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Samples were taken by the Chief Sanitary Inspector at regular intervals throughout the year for bacteriological and chemical examination, and every possible precaution was taken to ensure continued safety of supply.

The following 92 samples were submitted for examination :—

(a) **Bacteriological Examination.**

	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
(1) <b>Examination of raw water supplies :</b>		
Samples from springs before treatment	29	—
Samples from premises where rain-water storage tanks are used	...	1*
(2) <b>Examination of treated water supplies :</b>		
Samples of treated water	... .. 60	—

\* In respect of a supply collected from roof water. A mains service was provided after a notice had been sent to the owner of the property.

(b) **Chemical Examination.**

Samples of treated water	... ..	2	—
--------------------------	--------	---	---

The results of one of the samples of treated water from the Folkestone Corporation supply and submitted for chemical analysis are as follows :—

All numerical results in parts per million.

Sample Marked	... ..	Cold tap over sink direct from rising main.
Appearance	... ..	Clear.
Odour	... ..	None.
Chlorine in chlorides	... ..	56



Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	...	4.0
Ammonia :				
Saline	...	...	...	Nil.
Albuminoid	...	...	...	0.03
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate	...			0.12
Total Dissolved Solids	...	...	...	492
Total Hardness	...	...	...	342
Hardness after boiling	...	...	...	87
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	255
Microscopical Examination	...	...	...	Few mineral fragments.
Copper (Cu.)	...	...	...	Nil.

*Remarks :*

This water is of high organic purity and free from sewage percolation. This sample is derived from a fairly hard supply but much of the hardness is thrown down on boiling as a deposit of chalk and during this process an effervescence occurs with a liberation of carbon dioxide.

C. HARCOURT WORDSWORTH,  
*Public Analyst;*  
Borough of Folkestone.

### **PUBLIC ANALYSTS.**

Following the death of Professor E. S. Hawkins of the firm of Hawkins & Hawkins, Public Analysts for this Borough, Mr. C. Harcourt Wordsworth, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., who would in due course become a partner in this firm, was appointed as an additional Public Analyst for the Borough.

### **PUBLIC CLEANSING.**

No alterations have been carried out during the year.

### **DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.**

At the end of the year arrangements were in hand to extend the main drainage from Cherry Garden Avenue to Risborough Lane. This will prevent flooding which has occurred in the past at Shaftesbury Avenue and Risborough Lane, during heavy weather. A new sewer is also being laid up Cherry Garden Avenue to Beachborough Road to prevent flooding on that road and Cheriton Road, which also occurs during heavy rain.

### **RIVERS AND STREAMS.**

The only small stream in this area is the Pent Stream and any slight pollution is remedied immediately.

### **HOUSING.**

The position of the waiting list at the end of December, 1955, according to the Borough Treasurer's records, was as follows :—

(a) Families without separate homes :—

Single Persons	...	...	...	32	
Old Age Pensioners	...	...	...	40	
Couples	...	...	...	187	
Others	...	...	...	355	
				<hr/>	614

(b) Families with separate homes :—

Single Persons	...	...	...	14	
Old Age Pensioners	...	...	...	22	
Couples	...	...	...	92	
Others	...	...	...	232	
				<hr/>	360

TOTAL	...	...		<hr/>	974
				<hr/>	

During the year 70 families were accommodated by the Council as follows :—

Council houses	...	...	...	57
Requisitioned properties	...	...	...	6
Temporary bungalows	...	...	...	6
Nominated tenancies	...	...	...	1

Twenty-nine cases, half of the number for 1954, were referred to me by :—

Borough Treasurer	...	...	...	9
County Health Visitors	...	...	...	3
Chief Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	1
County Medical Officer	...	...	...	1
General Practitioners	...	...	...	3
Housing Applicants themselves on				
Medical grounds	...	...	...	11
Psychiatric Social Worker	...	...	...	1

Full investigations were carried out with particular reference to overcrowding or congestion, hygienic conditions, chronic illness, etc., and 8 cases were recommended to the Borough Treasurer for priority consideration for rehousing.

Members of the Sanitary Department continued to visit new cases of Tuberculosis and, where necessary, notified me of any adverse housing conditions from the medical point of view.

The Borough Engineer reported that the following programme was completed during the year :—

- |                                                                                                            |                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| (a) Number of houses put into habitable condition as a single unit of accommodation                        | Nil.                                               |
| (b) Number of houses which were converted into flats (including number of units of accommodation provided) | 5 houses into 18 units.                            |
| (c) Number of new dwellings, etc., completed                                                               | 19 houses<br>18 flats<br>7 Old People's bungalows. |

Future houses will be in connection with slum clearance schemes. Provisionally these number 72 dwellings, mostly flats. The areas will be redeveloped but the number of new dwellings in these areas is not yet known.



## ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the work of the Sanitary Department for the year 1955.

Each annual report is a milestone on the road which leads towards new and better horizons in the environmental health services and as one progresses from year to year the changing scene brings home more clearly the changing concept of the public health services, with more and more accent on the development of public knowledge in all health matters so that people think for themselves and are thereby able to contribute to their own well being. This is reflected in the more critical approach of members of the public to matters likely to affect their health and is a good thing in that it stimulates public opinion and public opinion is always the forerunner of material progress.

The most marked change, I feel, is in the new approach to health and social welfare which now recognises that these two are inseparable, and that health includes complete physical, mental and social well being at work and leisure as well as mere freedom from disease and the hazards associated with insanitary conditions.

To meet this changing concept the functions of the modern Sanitary Department are gradually becoming broader in outlook and embrace educational activities as part of the day to day routine. Thus knowledge is spread and interest aroused amongst individuals within the sphere of the Department's activities and whilst the results are not dramatic—few public health activities are spectacular in their immediate effect—these efforts are acknowledged to play a valuable part in the general campaign for higher standards.

All this however does not mean that statutory enforcement powers are no longer necessary or are outmoded and all the routine duties with which the Inspectorate is charged are given due attention. The results are seen in the following pages which include statistical details and appropriate comments on the progress made in securing improvements at various premises.

The staff worked under considerable pressure for most of the year, the Inspectors in particular having to undertake more than their usual share of evening and weekend duties due to a deficiency in establishment for several months, and their efforts are worthy of high commendation. I would express special appreciation of my deputy, Mr. L. F. Pattman, who had to shoulder many extra duties and responsibilities during my enforced and prolonged absence over most of the year.

No major legislative changes occurred during 1955 but the consolidated and long awaited Food and Drugs Act passed its final stages and together with the new Food Hygiene Regulations came into operation on 1st January 1956. The effect of the Regulations will be studied with interest during the current year and provided there is a sincere all round desire to accept and implement their principles they should prove very useful in ensuring better handling of food.

Once again I am happy to record appreciation of the co-operation of other Officers of the Corporation and of the unstinted services of the clerical staff.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued encouragement and support throughout the year.

I am,

Yours obediently,

L. H. VALE,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*



## GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY

### 1. Inspections.

#### COMPLAINTS.

Number of complaints received and dealt with...	...	...	290
-------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

#### INSPECTIONS—SUMMARY OF VISITS MADE.

##### *Public Health Act, 1936.*

Number of premises inspected (Primary visits) ...	...	1,050
Visits to premises (inc. re-visits) ...	...	3,771

##### *Housing Act, 1936.*

Visits for purposes of Section 9 (repairs) ...	...	222
Visits for purposes of Sections 11/12 (condemnation) ...	...	64
Visits re clearance areas ...	...	93
Visits re general survey and assessment of properties ...	...	202

##### *Housing Act, 1949.*

Visits re improvement grants ...	...	493
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##### *Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.*

Visits re certificates of disrepair ...	...	163
Visits re houses-let-in-lodgings ...	...	9

##### *Housing (General).*

Visits re housing applications (alleged overcrowding, etc.)	...	471
Visits re Tuberculous patients ...	...	42
Miscellaneous visits ...	...	2

##### *Food and Drugs Act, 1938.*

Visits to premises where food is stored or handled ...	...	1,005
Visits to ice-cream premises ...	...	194
Visits to Licensed premises ...	...	118

##### *Shops Act, 1950.*

Number of additional premises recorded ...	...	8
Visits for purposes of the Act ...	...	838

##### *Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-1954.*

Number of inspections for purposes of Milk Regulations...	...	184
-----------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----

##### *Visits to other premises, etc., not recorded above.*

Factories (a) Power ...	...	176
(b) Non-Power ...	...	26
(c) Outworkers ...	...	5
Bathing Pool ...	...	35
Food poisoning enquiries ...	...	26
Infectious diseases ...	...	92
Knacker's Yard ...	...	16
Meat inspection ...	...	47
Merchandise Marks Act ...	...	74
Miscellaneous ...	...	453
Moveable dwellings ...	...	22
Moveable dwelling sites ...	...	16
Pet Animals Act ...	...	12
Places of entertainment ...	...	30
Rats and Mice (Visits by Inspectors only)...	...	104
Smoke abatement ...	...	19

Visits to Port ...	...	9,024
		527

TOTAL ...	...	9,551
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## 2. Notices Served :

	Notices Served.		Notices Complied.		Nuisances or defects	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Found	Complied
Factory Acts ... ..	3	—	5	—	6	8
Folkestone Corporation Act	53	5	50	6	55	59
Food and Drugs Act ...	56	—	67	—	113	147
Housing Act, 1936 ...	22	1	10	1	445	174
Housing Act, 1949 (Improvement Grants) ...	29	—	19	—	432	233
Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 ... ..	—	11	1	6	156	93
Merchandise Marks Act ...	29	—	29	—	29	29
Milk and Dairies Regula- tions ... ..	10	—	12	—	13	22
Public Health Act ... ..	307	13	260	9	906	773
Shops Act ... ..	4	—	6	—	6	10
Pet Animals Act ... ..	2	—	—	—	2	—
TOTALS ... ..	515	30	459	22	2163	1548

## ANALYSIS OF DEFECTS REMEDIED UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACT AND HOUSING ACTS.

	<i>Public Health Act 1936</i>	<i>Housing Act 1936</i>	<i>Housing Act 1949</i>	<i>Housing Act 1954</i>
<b>Dampness :</b>				
Roofs repaired ... ..	81	7	14	5
Eaves guttering repaired or renewed ...	23	7	3	3
Damp-proof courses provided ... ..	—	1	1	—
Cavities in external walls cleared ...	9	1	3	—
External walls pointed or re-rendered, etc.	35	24	48	14
Internal walls rendered with water-proofing cement plaster ... ..	110	23	34	13
<b>General Repairs :</b>				
Internal wallplaster repaired or renewed ...	30	13	3	3
Ceiling plaster repaired or renewed ...	26	5	5	2
Floors repaired or renewed ... ..	21	4	11	3
Doors repaired or renewed ... ..	1	7	7	6
Windows repaired or renewed ... ..	32	27	32	21
Sashcords renewed ... ..	20	3	2	2
Additional windows provided ... ..	2	—	—	—
Fireplaces or ranges repaired or renewed ...	11	7	6	1
Additional ventilation to rooms ... ..	3	5	1	—
Rooms cleansed (walls and ceilings) ...	51	14	23	5
Food stores ventilated ... ..	1	3	5	6
Staircases repaired ... ..	2	1	—	—
Chimneys repaired ... ..	4	3	7	—
Sub floor ventilation provided ... ..	—	—	1	—
Handrails repaired or renewed ... ..	—	—	1	—
Other repairs ... ..	21	2	7	1
Fuel store provided... ..	—	—	1	—

**Water Supply :**

Pipes or taps repaired or provided	...	...	2	—	—	—
Supply reinstated	...	...	2	—	—	—
House connected to mains supply	...	...	1	—	—	—

**Paving :**

Paving repaired or renewed	...	...	6	5	4	1
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**Rainwater Pipes :**

Pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	10	5	5	—
Additional pipes provided	...	...	1	—	—	—

**Sinks :**

New provided	...	...	1	2	—	3
Renewed	...	...	2	—	—	—

**Wastepipes :**

Pipes repaired or trapped	...	...	7	—	—	—
New pipes provided	...	...	2	—	—	3

**Drainage :**

Repaired/cleansed	...	...	56	—	—	—
Reconstructed or sections relaid	...	...	26	—	—	—
New gullies provided	...	...	14	—	1	—
Intercepting traps fixed	...	...	2	—	—	—
Cesspool sealed and main drainage connected	...	...	1	—	—	—
Disused drain removed	...	...	—	—	1	—

**Manholes :**

New provided	...	...	7	—	—	—
Repaired	...	...	2	—	—	—
Covers provided	...	...	3	—	2	—

**Ventilating Shafts :**

Repaired or renewed	...	...	7	—	—	—
Fresh air inlets repaired or renewed	...	...	1	—	2	—

**Soilpipes :**

New provided	...	...	7	—	—	—
Repaired	...	...	6	—	—	—

**Waterclosets :**

Roofs repaired or renewed	...	...	5	—	—	—
Lighted or ventilated	...	...	2	—	—	—
Walls and ceilings repaired or renewed internally	...	...	2	2	—	—
Walls repaired externally	...	...	—	2	1	—
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	6	—	—	—
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	5	—	1	1
New pans fixed	...	...	17	—	1	—
New seats fixed	...	...	7	1	—	—
Flushing apparatus repaired	...	...	7	—	—	—
New flushing apparatus provided	...	...	8	—	—	—
Apartments cleansed	...	...	2	—	—	—
Additional provided	...	...	6	—	—	—



**Miscellaneous :**

Nuisance from animals, etc., abated	...	6	—	—	—
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	19	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences to refreshment houses repaired or renewed, etc.	...	8	—	—	—
Verminous premises cleansed and disinfested	... ..	24	—	—	—

TOTAL PUBLIC HEALTH ACT	...	773			
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TOTAL HOUSING ACTS	... ..		174	233	93
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**Refuse Bins (Folkestone Corporation Act).**

New bins provided	... ..				59
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**SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN THE BOROUGH**

No. of premises not connected to main sewer—81, as follows :—

No. of premises served by cesspools	...	...	74
No. of premises served by pail closets	...	...	7
No. of privies in district	...	...	Nil.
No. of earth closets in district	...	...	Nil.

**DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION**

There has been no change in the policy or procedure for dealing with articles and premises requiring disinfection and/or disinfestation and the service has worked smoothly at all times.

**(a) Disinfection :**

Formalin solution or suitable bactericides are used as the basis for disinfection of premises, whilst bedding and clothing undergoes appropriate treatment by steam at the East Cliff Works disinfector.

Disinfection of cabins and bedding on cross channel steamers where patients suffering from infectious diseases have been accommodated has also continued, this work being carried out immediately the passengers are disembarked so that the boats are cleared of infection without delay. Other disinfection work is also carried out on request and where necessary a suitable charge is made to cover the cost incurred.

**(b) Disinfestation :**

As in previous years verminous premises are treated by liquid, dry powder or gaseous smokes as occasion demands and bedding and clothing receive treatment by steam heat.

On the few occasions when it is necessary to deal with the cleansing of individuals for personal disinfestation special arrangements are made either at the public baths or, occasionally, by co-operation with the authorities at St. Mary's Hospital, Etchinghill. Fortunately this service is seldom called upon but the odd infestation of lice is still encountered and personal treatment is sometimes necessary in dealing with fleas.

Service to hotels, restaurants and cafes, etc., is also given on request where cockroaches, ants, silver fish and similar kitchen pests prove troublesome and in these cases a suitable charge is made.



Statistical details relating to the above services are :—

### 1. Disinfection.

No. of premises treated for disinfection (infectious disease) ... ..	64
No. of rooms involved ... ..	116
No. of articles of bedding, etc., disinfected ...	2,011
No. of library books disinfected ... ..	178
No. of library books destroyed following contact with infectious disease ... ..	2
No. of articles destroyed ... ..	68

### 2. Disinfestation.

No. of houses and other premises treated for disinfestation ... ..	61
No. of rooms involved ... ..	222

## FOOD SUPPLIES.

### 1. Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

No slaughterhouses are licensed in the Borough but adequate facilities exist at Hythe Abattoir to meet the needs of Folkestone butchers who buy livestock for slaughtering. A private slaughtering Company is operated by a number of local butchers who lease the abattoir for the above purpose and this arrangement appears to operate to the satisfaction of all concerned.

In July 1955 the Interdepartmental Committee appointed by the Government to consider and make recommendations regarding slaughterhouses and slaughtering generally, with particular regard to a policy of moderate concentration, issued a voluminous report which admirably reviewed the past and present position and then proceeded to discuss the principles to be considered in formulating future policy. Most of the recommendations have since been accepted by the Government in a White Paper, though there have been important amendments with regard to the "moderate concentration" policy in view of recent developments in the marketing of livestock.

The document is important to every local authority as all are directly involved in the proposals outlined, whether or not they have slaughterhouses operating, in view of the statutory responsibility to hold a watching brief and see that the slaughtering facilities available to butchers in their districts are adequate for the needs of the population.

Inspection of meat at wholesale depots and retail butchers shops is carried out in the course of routine visits to such premises or on request and condemned meat is either destroyed by burning at the Corporation destructor or disposed of for conversion to fertilisers, etc.

There is also a constant call for inspection of fish and other miscellaneous foodstuffs and invariably those condemned are voluntarily surrendered for destruction under appropriate supervision.

### Summary of Food and Drugs Condemned.

#### (a) Meat and Meat Products.

Bacon ... ..	122 lbs.
Beef (English) ... ..	56 lbs.
Beef (Imported) ... ..	1872 lbs.
Bovine Offal (English) ... ..	11½ lbs.
Bovine Offal (Imported) ... ..	109 lbs.
Calves' kidneys ... ..	50 lbs.
Chicken... ..	5 carcasses
Ham ... ..	16 lbs.



Lamb ... ..	43 lbs.
Lambs' livers (Imported) ... ..	30 lbs.
Meat (various) ... ..	235 cans
Mutton (Imported) ... ..	23 lbs.
Pigs (carcases) English ... ..	677 lbs.
Pork (English) ... ..	60 lbs.
Pork (Imported) ... ..	35 lbs.
Pork Offals (Imported) ... ..	30 lbs.
Sausages (Pork) ... ..	10 lbs.
Sweetbreads (English) ... ..	5 lbs.
Turkey ... ..	1 carcase
<b>(b) Fish and Fish Products.</b>	
Fish (various) ... ..	79 cans
Fish Paste (various) ... ..	76 jars
Fish cakes ... ..	16 lbs.
Shrimps ... ..	12 galls.
Wet Fish ... ..	19 stones
<b>(c) Other Foods.</b>	
Baby food ... ..	22 cans
Bovril ... ..	1 jar
Biscuits ... ..	3 lbs.
Cake ... ..	5 lbs.
Cheese ... ..	333 lbs.
Cream ... ..	14 cans
Fruit ... ..	412 cans
Gravy Powder ... ..	8 packets
Jam ... ..	4 cans
Lard ... ..	1 lb.
Milk ... ..	97 cans
Pearl Barley ... ..	22 lbs.
Pickles ... ..	3 jars
Pork Pie ... ..	1½ lb.
Prunes ... ..	58 lbs.
Soup ... ..	100 cans
Suet ... ..	1 packet
Sweets (including Folkestone Rock at 20 lbs.) ... ..	29 lbs.
Vegetables ... ..	383 cans

## 2. Food Hygiene.

The subject continues to be very topical and in a holiday resort such as Folkestone, where catering is a main industry, a great deal of time must of necessity be devoted to inspection of premises involved in the manufacture, storage and service of foodstuffs.

Generally speaking this is accepted by all concerned including hoteliers, caterers and retail traders and with a few exceptions they express and show a willingness to co-operate in observing statutory requirements.

This is a sphere of activity where special emphasis is still placed upon regular routine visits, informal talks to managements and individual workers to explain the basic principles of food hygiene and demonstrate the dangers of carelessness or complacency on their part. There is no possible doubt that in most cases this is a very effective way of improving practical personal hygiene amongst food handlers but with constantly changing personnel it is a continuous, never ending task to point out faulty procedure and illustrate correct technique if risk of dangerous contamination is to be avoided. The amount of time taken up in this connection can never be shown in statistical details of visits made and the work calls for tact, patience and sometimes a stubborn refusal to despair.



Effective and unambiguous legislation is, of course, very necessary to ensure that if other methods fail, powers are available to insist that premises and equipment are of suitable type and maintained in good repair and that satisfactory standards are observed in handling food. It is hoped that the latest Food Hygiene Regulations will provide stronger legislative power in this connection so that where complacency or reluctance to meet reasonable requirements or conform to proper standards does still linger it can be firmly rooted out.

One small but significant improvement worthy of comment was carried out at the Harbour fish market during the year when impervious and drained raised display slabs were constructed to obviate fish being shot directly on to the floor while awaiting sale and thereby being subjected to risk of unnecessary contamination.

Many other improvements have been carried out at various premises, as shown in the tables giving details of defects, etc., remedied.

### 3. Ice Cream.

Only one manufacturer is now producing ice-cream in the Borough and his premises are kept under close routine supervision to ensure compliance with relevant regulations.

The comparatively high proportion of samples classified as Grade 4 in the summary of samples taken was due to a fault which developed at these premises and a number of check samples were required before the trouble was rectified. It does not indicate a falling off in the general standard of ice-cream sold in the Borough.

All other distributors, including caterers, receive supplies in bulk from the large wholesale manufacturers and provided proper care is taken to protect the product from contamination and safeguard the sterility of serving equipment, maintenance of the ice-cream at a good standard of bacteriological purity presents no undue difficulty.

Premises where ice-cream is stored and sold are regularly inspected and check samples are taken as considered necessary.

#### Summary of Samples Taken.

##### (i) *Compositional Quality (Chemical Analysis).*

<i>Fat Content.</i>	<i>No. of Samples.</i>
(a) Ice Cream :	
Below 6%	Nil.
6.0%—7.0%	1
7.0%—8.0%	2
13.0%—14.0%	1

All the samples contained adequate amounts of solids-not-fat and sugar. The statutory prescribed standard for Ice Cream is 5% fat, 10% sugar and 7½% milk solids other than fat.

##### (ii) *Bacteriological Standard (Methylene Blue Test).*

<i>Description</i>	<i>Bacteriological Grading</i>			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ice Cream	18	5	2	9
Percentage Summary	52.9%	14.7%	5.9%	26.5%

Samples in Grade I are assessed as very good, those in Grade II as reasonably satisfactory, but showing room for improvement, whilst those in Grades III and IV are unsatisfactory.



## STATISTICAL DETAILS RELATING TO FOOD PREMISES.

(Including Ice Cream Premises)

(i)	No. of premises registered during 1955 for the manufacture of ice cream ... ..	Nil.
(ii)	Total number of premises now registered for the manufacture of ice cream ... ..	3
(iii)	No. of premises registered during 1955 for the sale and storage of ice cream ... ..	3
(iv)	Total number of premises now registered for the sale of ice cream ... ..	199
(v)	No. of premises registered during 1955 for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food, etc. ... ..	1
(vi)	Total number of premises now registered for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food, etc. ... ..	53
(vii)	Total number of premises including those not subject to formal registration officially recorded as being used for the preparation, storage and/or sale of food ... ..	495

### Analysis of Defects and Contraventions remedied in Food Premises.

Food preparing premises rebuilt ... ..	1
Food preparing premises extensively altered or reconstructed ... ..	2
Walls and/or ceilings cleansed and redecorated ... ..	31
Plasterwork repaired ... ..	11
Woodwork, windows and doors cleansed ... ..	2
Floors repaired ... ..	3
Floors cleansed ... ..	11
Ventilation provided or improved... ..	1
W.C. apartments repaired ... ..	1
W.C. apartments cleansed ... ..	2
W.Cs. disconnected from food preparing rooms ... ..	3
Urinals renewed ... ..	1
Notices for display re washing hands ... ..	2
Improvements to hot water supplies ... ..	3
New sinks provided ... ..	1
New sink wastepipes provided ... ..	2
Fittings repaired or renewed ... ..	4
Utensils and fittings cleansed ... ..	17
Rubbish removed from premises ... ..	1
Dustbins provided ... ..	4
Yard paving repaired ... ..	1
Yards cleansed ... ..	5
Protection of food from contamination ... ..	24
Premises treated by Department for eradication of insects ... ..	7
Name and address not displayed on delivery vehicles ... ..	2
Ice Cream sold from unregistered premises ... ..	1
Food handler's clothes cleansed ... ..	1
Miscellaneous defects or contraventions of Regulations, etc. ... ..	3

### 4. Licensed Premises.

Inspections of these premises are made under the Public Health Act, Food and Drugs Act and Shops Act, all of which contain provisions applicable to such establishments.



The Public Health Act deals with the general condition of the premises and in particular with the adequacy and suitability of sanitary accommodation; the Food and Drugs Act and associated Regulations deal with the purity of the refreshments sold (both liquid and solid), the maintenance of beer cellars, bars, food preparation rooms, equipment, glasses, etc., and the observance of hygienic principles in carrying on the business; the health and comfort provisions of the Shops Act are applied to licensed premises in the same way as any other shop.

During the past few years efforts have been made to bring all premises in the Borough up to a satisfactory standard in respect of the above matters and many improvements have been effected. It has been a long term policy as in many cases considerable and expensive reconstruction has been undertaken and such a programme must obviously be on a planned economic annual basis by the Brewery Companies where a number of premises are involved, but positive progress has been made and the work carried out has resulted in many unsatisfactory features being permanently remedied, to the benefit of both licensees and customers.

No. of premises now fully recorded	...	...	87
No. of visits made for inspection	...	...	118

#### Summary of Defects remedied during year.

W.C. apartments repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hot water provided over bar sinks	...	...	...	...	...	2
New sinks in bars provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary conveniences for public (each sex) provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sanitary conveniences for staff provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Urinals repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Additional urinals provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Walls of beer cellars repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Walls of beer cellars cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Public rooms cleansed or redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	1
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Washing facilities for staff provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Waste pipes to bar sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Additional beer stores provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bar counter and other fittings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fittings cleansed (beer pumps, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	1

#### 5. Purity of Food and Drugs.

Regular sampling of foodstuffs has been maintained throughout the year, 86 formal and 73 informal samples being taken for analysis, and I am grateful to the Public Analyst, Mr. F. Harcourt Wordsworth, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., for his valuable advice on many points of detail which arise in connection with this work.

There has been an important change in the central administration of Food and Drugs legislation consequent upon the winding up as a separate unit of the Ministry of Food at the end of March.

Broadly speaking, responsibility for food hygiene, distribution of milk, meat and other foods was transferred to the Ministry of Health whilst the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was made the central authority responsible for milk production, control of slaughterhouses and meat inspection and the composition, marking, labelling and advertising of food.



Control over labelling, marking and advertising is most important nowadays when sophistication of foodstuffs is prevalent and in this respect the old Labelling Advisory Section of the Ministry of Food served a most useful purpose in "vetting" all labels issued by manufacturers. It constituted an effective method of controlling too highly imaginative and misleading labels and since it ceased to function there appears to have been a growing tendency on the part of some advertisers to carelessness in labelling foods. This can undoubtedly influence sales where the public are gullible and I believe that the advisory section referred to could well be revived with distinct advantage to the ordinary consumer.

Mention of sophistication of food prompts a reference to the report issued during the year by the Food Standards Committee regarding the use of colouring matters in food. At present, except for a few specified exceptions, virtually any colouring matter can be added to food and the report recommends that use of colour additives should be confined to approved substances of a specified standard of purity which available evidence indicates are harmless.

The merit of this recommendation is appreciated when one notes that no fewer than 45 specified colouring substances are regarded as suitable even now for official approval on the above assessment and this does not fully meet the wishes of the food trade. We are however to be spared from having our milk, meat, poultry, fish and raw vegetables from being tinted as total prohibition of added colour in these products is recommended.

So far as the general composition of food is concerned the question of added chemicals is also receiving more attention and recent surveys have shown that up to 1000 different types of chemicals are being used to a greater or lesser degree in food preparation. The potential danger in the use of some of these chemicals, whose long term effect is at present unknown, has resulted in a World Health Organisation investigation which has recommended that uniform international methods should be laid down for evaluating the safety of food additives and general principles formulated concerning their use.

There is little doubt that stricter control over the use of chemicals in food is very necessary and it is therefore gratifying to note the power given in the new Food and Drugs Act for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to demand from manufacturers or importers full information regarding the composition and chemical formula, etc., and any relevant knowledge concerning the possible immediate or cumulative effect of ingredients sold for use in food preparation so that their safety may be assessed.

#### Summary of Samples submitted for Analysis.

							<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Almonds, ground	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Almonds, Marzipan Paste	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Ascorbic Acid Tablets	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
Bacon, Chopped	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Brandy	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Brandy Sauce	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Bronchial Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Cake Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Christmas Pudding	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Coffee and chicory essence	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Cooking fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Cream (double)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Currants	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Drink (Soft)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1

									<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Fish Paste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Fruit—dried ready mixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Fruit—canned pineapple	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Gelatine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Gin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Ginger Marmalade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Glace Cherries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Glycerine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Ham Spread	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Jelly, table	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Jelly, crystals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Ketchup, tomato	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Lemon Curd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Mayonnaise, Smoked Salmon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
Meat, Canned Steak and Kidney Pudding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	1
Mincemeat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	5
Oat Flakes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Ostocalcium Tablets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Peel, cut and mixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Pepper, white	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Quinine Sulphate Tablets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Rice, flaked	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Rum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Salad cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Sugar, Demerara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Sugar, Granulated White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Squash, Orange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Sweets, Turkish Delight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Sweets, Rum and Butter flavoured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Whelks, jars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	5
Whisky	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Sausages, Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
Sausages, Pork	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
									86	73
									—	—



In 5 cases, involving 5 samples, adverse comments or reports were received from the Public Analyst.

The following table summarises the action taken in these cases :—

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Nature of Sample.</i>	<i>Result of Analysis.</i>	<i>Action Taken.</i>
287.	Marzipan Paste.	Contained 12.2% oil and 4.6% proteins. The indicated almond content was 20%.	It is considered that the almond content should be not less than 25%. Vendor advised regarding alteration to the constituents of this product to give a satisfactory almond content.
366.	Pork Sausages.	Fat 22%. Moist Lean Meat 30%. Total Meat Content 52%.	Vendors in each case were advised regarding alteration in manufacture of their sausages to obtain a suggested minimum of 65% total Meat Content.
368.	do.	Fat 18%. Moist Lean Meat 35%. Total Meat Content 53%.	
458.	Ascorbic Acid Tablets. (50 mg.)	Contained an average ascorbic acid content equal to 44 mg. British Pharmacopoeia.	The ascorbic acid content was less than declared but was just within the limits laid down by the British Pharmacopoeia being 88% of the amount claimed. As it was considered that this sample might have undergone slight deterioration the vendor was requested to take added precautions with regard to his stock.
386.	Tomato Ketchup.	Contained usual ingredients and was satisfactory in that respect but label claimed presence of spirit vinegar.	The mention of " spirit vinegar " is to be deprecated as it is now established that the word vinegar means malt vinegar.

## MILK AND DAIRIES.

On December 6th, 1955, Folkestone became a "specified area" by virtue of a statutory order made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and Ministry of Health. This means that all milk sold by retail in the Borough must now be Tuberculin Tested (Raw or Pasteurised), Pasteurised or Sterilized and the distribution of undesignated milk for domestic consumption is a thing of the past. Thus another safeguard has been introduced in the protection of the public against infection of milk supplies, especially infection by T.B. organisms.

By the end of 1955, as a result of the specification of the areas in which Folkestone was included at least 76% of the population of England and Wales were living in such areas and are enjoying the protection mentioned.

The total number of distributors registered for sale of milk in the Borough is now 44, compared with 43 for the previous year, this increase being due to 2 additional distributors selling bottled milk from shop premises and cancellation in respect of one dairyman. The distributors fall into the following categories :

(a) Distributors having dairy premises in the Borough	10
(b) Distributors having dairy premises outside the Borough ... ..	7
(c) Distributors having shop premises where only bottled milk is sold ... ..	27

Most distributors hold licences under the milk (Special Designation) Regulations for several types of designated milks and the number of licences issued is given below :

	<i>Sterilized.</i>	<i>Pasteurised.</i>	<i>Tuberculin Tested.</i>
Dealers within the Borough ... ..	3	38*	36*
Dealers from outside the Borough (Supplementary licences)	—	5	5
Premises where milk is pasteurised ...	—	4	—
TOTALS ...	3	47	41

\* Does not include 4 licences (2 in each case) where a second licence was issued, viz., for Pasteurised and T.T. milk on a transfer of business.

Sampling of the milk supplies in the Borough is carried out as a routine duty to check purity, cleanliness and safety and the results are summarised as follows :

### a) Chemical Quality.

<i>Type of Milk.</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>AVERAGE</i>		<i>Total Solids.</i>
		<i>Fat Content.</i>	<i>Solids-not-fat.</i>	
Channel Island ...	20	4.43%	9.10%	13.53%
Other than Ch. Is.	51	3.71%	8.77%	12.48%

NOTE.—Channel Island Milk must contain at least 4.0% fat. All other milk irrespective of designation should contain at least 3.0% fat and 8.5% solids-not-fat.

These results show that the chemical standard of milk sold in the Borough was very satisfactory.



(b) **Biochemical Examination** (Milk Cleanliness Tests).

MILK	Total No. of samples taken	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Pasteurised ...	166	88	16	62	—	—	—
T.T. Past. ...	42	34	3	5	—	—	—
T.T. Raw ...	12	11	1	—	—	—	—
Sterilized ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
TOTALS ...	222	133	20	67	—	2	—

It is gratifying to report that all samples subjected to the phosphatase test proved satisfactory as this is indicative of the consistently efficient operation of the pasteurising plants in the Borough. Most of the unsatisfactory methylene blue results occurred in a succession of samples from the same dairy, during a short period when serious trouble was experienced with the water supply used for cooling on the bottle washing plant. The remaining failures were isolated cases which arose during hot weather when an occasional failure is still encountered.

In June a new dairy and creamery was opened at Cheriton, replacing former very congested and unsatisfactory premises. The layout of the dairy is planned on up-to-date principles, the equipment and plant is of the most modern type and is capable of dealing with 800 gallons of milk per hour under the best hygienic conditions.

(c) **Biological Tests** (T.B. Inoculation Test).

MILK	No. of Samples sent for examination.	RESULTS	
		Positive.	Negative.
T.T. Raw ...	2	—	2
T.T. Channel Island Raw ...	8	—	8
Undesignated ...	3	—	3
TOTALS ...	13	—	13

**SHOPS ACT, 1950.**

The provisions of the Shops Act relating to heating, lighting, ventilation, washing and sanitary accommodation and facilities for meals are administered by the Department and routine visits have been continued throughout the year to check that the requirements of the Act in these respects are complied with.

No. of shops now officially recorded ...	847
No. of inspections made during year ...	838
Exemption Certificates in operation :	
(a) re sanitary accommodation ...	22
(b) re washing facilities ...	12
Exemption Certificates cancelled :	
(a) re sanitary accommodation ...	2
(b) re washing facilities ...	1
Exemption Certificates issued :	
(a) re washing facilities ...	Nil
(b) re sanitary accommodation ...	Nil



### Summary of Defects or Contraventions Remedied.

W.Cs. provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
W.C. apartments repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.Cs. cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Washing facilities improved	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	...	...	1
Heating facilities provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL						10

### HOUSING.

A high proportion of the complaints received by the Department relate to defective housing conditions in one form or another. In some cases the complaints relate to a few comparatively minor defects which can be remedied without much trouble but in an increasing number the inspection reveals numerous and major items of disrepair which, when enumerated in a Schedule of Works assume formidable proportions from a financial angle. The difficulties of owners in this connection continue, despite the operation of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954 which was intended to provide an incentive for reconditioning with the bait of limited increased rentals. So far as can be ascertained—and this applies nationally as well as locally—comparatively few owners have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the Act as in many cases the permitted increase is not considered sufficient to justify the capital expenditure required to bring the houses up to the minimum acceptable standard of “good repair” required.

Great emphasis is rightly being placed on slum clearance and the complete elimination of the core of really bad dwelling houses but the problem of reconditioning basically sound houses before they also deteriorate to such an extent as to put them beyond rescue is, in my opinion, equally pressing and the solution does not yet appear to have been found.

Another incentive offered to owners for bringing property up to a modern standard of amenity is the Improvement Grant scheme under the Housing Act 1949 and there is no doubt that the Council, in actively encouraging work under this plan, is giving a lead and making a positive contribution to the raising of housing standards. Owners of tenanted property are not responding to these opportunities to the extent which might have been anticipated but here again the conditions of grant, including the limited financial return on the capital outlay involved are perhaps not sufficiently attractive.

So far as slum clearance in Folkestone is concerned the problem is not too great but it will provide sufficient additional work to keep the Department at full stretch if other routine activities are also to be properly maintained. The survey of potentially unfit houses was completed during the year and the programme submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government and subsequently approved by him envisages dealing with a total of 156 houses during the five years ending in 1960. Detailed inspections in connection with the first area to be dealt with were well in hand by the end of the year.

Action under the Housing Acts was taken against 6 individual dwellings which were regarded as unfit for human habitation, Demolition Orders being made in respect of 2 houses and Closing Orders in the case of 4 basements.

Many requests as to the possibility of priority recommendations for re-housing on sanitary or environmental grounds are received by the Department, including enquiries from the Borough Treasurer and Medical Officer of Health regarding living conditions when medical or other relevant aspects are under consideration. All these cases are very carefully investigated so that real need may be properly assessed and supported without disregarding the just claims of other applicants.



### Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :

No. of houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	250
No. of houses (included under sub-section above) where sanitary defects were found ... ..	223

### HOUSING ACT 1936.

(1) No. of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair	6
* (2) No. of houses where defects were remedied after informal action ... ..	10
(a) No. of defects remedied ... ..	174
(3) No. of houses represented to Local Authority with a view to :	
(a) The serving of notices requiring repairs ...	1
(b) Making of demolition or closing orders ...	2
(4) No. of notices served requiring execution of works :	
(a) Formal ... ..	1
(b) Informal ... ..	22
(i) No. of defects found under 4(b) above	445
(5) No. of houses rendered fit after service of formal notice :	
(a) By owners ... ..	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil.
(6) No. of :	
(a) Demolition orders made ... ..	2
(b) Closing orders made ... ..	4
(7) No. of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Sec. 11(3) ... ..	Nil.
(8) No. of houses demolished ... ..	Nil.

\* Notices in respect of some of these houses were served but not complied with in the previous year.

### HOUSING ACT 1949.

#### Improvement Grants.

No. of applications received in 1955 ... ..	38
(1) Applications considered by Council during 1955 :—	
(i) Approved ... ..	28
(ii) Refused ... ..	2
(2) Applications where decision was still pending at end of 1955 ... ..	5
(3) Applications withdrawn before consideration by Housing and Town Planning Committee ... ..	3
	— 38
No. of applications outstanding from 1954 and considered by Council in 1955 ... ..	3
(i) Approved ... ..	2
(ii) Refused ... ..	1
	— 3
No. of cases where Improvements, etc., were completed during 1955 ... ..	23
(i) From applications in 1954 ... ..	10
(ii) From applications in 1955 ... ..	13
	— 23

# HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT 1954.

## Certificates of Disrepair :

Applications received in 1955...	...	...	...	...	9	
Applications received in 1954 and dealt with in 1955	...				4	
					—	13
Certificates granted in 1955	...	...	...	...	11	
Decisions still pending at end of year	...	...	...	...	2	
Applications refused	...	...	...	...	Nil.	
					—	13
Applications for revocation received in 1955	...	...	...	...	3	
Applications for revocation received in 1954 and dealt with in 1955	...	...	...	...	3	
					—	6
Certificates revoked...	...	...	...	...		6



## FACTORIES ACTS 1937 AND 1948.

Inspection of factories, workplaces and premises used by outworkers has continued as in previous years and the following tables give details of the work carried out.

### 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register.</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspec- tions.</i>	<i>Written notices.</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted.</i>
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	89	26	2	—
(ii) Factories not inc. in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	210	176	1	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ... ..	26	6	—	—
TOTALS ... ..	325	208	3	—

### 2. Cases in which defects were found.

	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient ... ..	—	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	5	4	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ... ..	6	8	—	—	—

### 3. Outworkers.

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sec. 110(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making, etc., of wearing apparel ...	7	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery ...	3	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	11	—	—	—	—	—

- (a) No. of returns received from employers ... 22\*
- (b) No. of employers by whom outworkers employed 9\*
- (c) No. of outworkers involved ... 12
- (d) No. of outworkers involved in (c) living outside Borough ... 1
- (e) No. of lists received from outside authorities ... 2
- (f) No. of outworkers involved ... 1

\* Returns are sent in twice per year.

### MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

For the greater part of the year only one caravan was occupied for living purposes in the Borough but in November two further individual licences were issued for similar purposes. All the caravans are provided with essential amenities including mains water, suitable sanitary accommodation and refuse bins, etc., and are subject to stringent licence conditions which are regularly checked.

Seasonal camping in the Warren during the summer months was again observed though this takes the form of tents and not caravans and is mostly evident at weekends. The formulation of an overall plan for possible controlled development of the Warren, whilst preserving its natural amenities, continued to receive consideration by the Parks Committee and in the meantime as much control as is possible under the Public Health Act is exercised to ensure that no serious statutory nuisance or health hazard arises.

### PET ANIMALS ACT 1951.

Licences in respect of 6 premises are in operation under the above Act with appropriate conditions relating to size and arrangement of accommodation provided for animals, temperature, lighting, cleanliness and general humane considerations relating to the feeding and welfare of the animals.

Twelve check visits were made to the premises in question and all were maintained in a satisfactory condition.



## RODENT CONTROL.

(Information supplied by Mr. L. F. Pattman, Authorised Officer of Rodent Control).

Surface control, which concerns the disinfection of all lands and properties, is normally carried out in the Borough by one Rodent Operator who is employed full time on this work.

Early in the year the operator, who had given excellent service over the past 36 years, retired on superannuation. His successor, previously engaged on general labouring work in the Department, had been trained in Rodent Control but difficulty in filling the vacancy in overall establishment meant dividing his time for several weeks between general duties and rodent control.

The effect of this is shown in a smaller number of inspections and premises where independent investigation was carried out.

Permanent baiting points have been established at several points in the Borough where repeated infestation has occurred and the results achieved have been very satisfactory.

Special attention has again been given to the Leas, the fore-shore generally and the Corporation Refuse Disposal Works and tips.

### (a) Sewer Control.

Treatment of sewers was continued at six monthly intervals during the year and the results are as follows :—

<i>Total Manholes in Borough</i>	<i>Treatment carried out</i>	<i>Manholes Baited</i>	<i>Manholes where bait was taken during treatment.</i>			
			<i>Complete Takes</i>	<i>Partial Takes</i>	<i>Total Takes</i>	<i>No. Takes</i>
1344	April	233	37	30	67	166
	Oct.	362	88	3	91	271

## (b) Surface Control.

Types of Property	No. of Properties Inspected	No. of visits Recorded by Rodent Operator	Infestations found and treatments carried out.						No. of Bodies Recovered after Treatment		Poison Bait Consumed in ozs.
			Rats			Mice					
			Notification by Occupiers	Independent Investigation	Total	Notification by Occupiers	Independent Investigation	Total	Rats	Mice	
Agricultural ... ..	6	28	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	1	30
Business and Unclassified Premises ... ..	54	368	23	4	27	24	3	27	17	47	700
Corporation ... ..	14	85	—	11	11	—	3	3	—	—	805
Dwellings ... ..	216	1233	106	41	147	52	17	69	25	41	1302
TOTALS ... ..	290	1714	129	62	191	76	23	99	42	89	2837 (approx. 177lbs.)



## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

<i>Acts or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted.</i>	<i>Default or Offence.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>Fine.</i>
Folkestone Corporation Act, 1920—Sec. 32.	One summons for failure to comply with notice requiring provision of a new refuse bin.	Convicted and fined.	10/-d.

## MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT 1926.

Seventy-four visits were made to various premises to ensure that the requirement of Orders made under the above enactment were carried out. In 29 cases traders were warned regarding their responsibilities in respect of the labelling of various foods. No statutory proceedings were taken.

## PART IV.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

### BRUCELLOSIS, HUMAN.

A girl of 18, a patient in the local hospital, was reported to be suffering from Human Brucellosis.

Full investigation was carried out and the infection traced to a dairy outside Folkestone. Immediate steps were taken to check further supplies from infected animals reaching the Borough.

The Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was informed and visited the farm concerned.

No further cases were reported in the Borough.

### CHICKENPOX.

This is not a notifiable disease in Folkestone but four children living in Married Quarters at Shorncliffe Camp were reported as suffering from Chickenpox.

### DIPHTHERIA.

For the fourth year in succession no cases of Diphtheria have occurred.

### DYSENTERY, Bacillary.

Three cases were confirmed during the year.

A man of 67, working as a groom at the Folkestone Racecourse, was admitted to the local hospital.

The second case, male resident aged 31, was originally reported as a suspected case of food poisoning but during investigation it was found that faecal specimens were positive to Sonne Dysentery.

The third case, a woman aged 75, had been on holiday abroad and it was suspected that the source of infection was in North Italy.

Two children, a girl of 6 and her brother aged 14, were reported as suspected cases but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

### ERYSIPELAS.

There were eight cases during 1955 compared with 18 in 1954; all the patients were over the age of 30 and nursed at home.



## **INFLUENZA.**

The peak of the epidemic, which had commenced towards the end of 1954, was reached during the first week of 1955 and steadily decreased.

A man of 83, who was suffering from Influenza and Bronchitis, was admitted to the Ashford Isolation Hospital and died within 24 hours.

## **MALARIA "Relapse."**

Four members of H.M. Forces who had contracted Malaria whilst serving abroad suffered a relapse and were admitted to the Military Hospital at Shorncliffe.

## **MEASLES.**

Apart from a few sporadic cases the main outbreak of Measles occurred from April to July.

Only 29 of the 1,166 civilian cases were over the age of 9 years.

Five children, all under the age of 7 years, were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital; three came from the same family and also suffered from Follicular Tonsillitis, and the other two children had Pneumonia as a complication.

A boy of 3 years, who developed Measles whilst a patient in the local Hospital, was transferred to the Ashford Isolation Hospital.

A soldier of 19 years was admitted to the Military Hospital at Shorncliffe Camp.

## **MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS.**

A child of 3 years was notified as suffering from Meningococcal Meningitis and admitted to the Buckland Hospital, Dover.

## **PNEUMONIA, Influenzal and Primary.**

During the year 64 cases of Acute Primary and 19 of Influenzal Pneumonia were notified; this compared with a total of 60 for 1954.

Approximately half the cases were notified during the first two months of the year.

Twenty-five were under the age of 5, 9 were school children, 9 between the ages of 15-44 and the remaining 40 aged 45 years or older.

Two of the infants, aged one and two months respectively, were admitted to the local hospital.

## **POLIOMYELITIS—Infantile Paralysis.**

Seventeen civilians and two members of H.M. Forces stationed at Shorncliffe Camp were confirmed as suffering from Poliomyelitis; of these 13 were paralytic and 6 non-paralytic. This is the highest number of cases ever recorded in Folkestone in one year.

The ages of the paralytic cases ranged from 11 months to 38 years and the non-paralytic cases from 3 to 16 years. There were no deaths.

Only 3 of the cases (2 paralytic and 1 non-paralytic) were nursed at home; all the other patients were either admitted to the Isolation Hospital at Dover or Ashford.

Six suspected cases were admitted to hospital but the provisional diagnosis was not confirmed.



## **PUERPERAL PYREXIA.**

One case, a woman aged 30 years who had been confined at home, was notified; the cause of the disease was mastitis.

On the 1st March, 1955, the Puerperal Pyrexia (Amendment) Regulations 1954 came into operation. These Regulations prescribed a new form of certificate to be used by medical practitioners and required the cause of the disease, if known, to be stated in order to help the Medical Officer of Health to distinguish those cases where epidemiological action would be required.

## **SCARLET FEVER.**

All the 16 civilian cases were under the age of 12 years.

A girl of 2 and the two military cases were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital and two children over the age of 5 to the Ashford Isolation Hospital; the remaining 13 cases were nursed at home.

A boy of 8, who had been admitted to a London Hospital from Folkestone, was reported as a suspected case but the diagnosis was subsequently amended to German Measles.

## **SMALLPOX.**

No cases of Smallpox were notified.

The new Smallpox Consultant for this area, Dr. F. Rex Fletcher, was called to see a male adult but confirmed that the patient was suffering from severe Chickenpox.

## **WHOOPIING COUGH.**

Twenty-five cases were notified in 1955 compared with 105 the previous year; only two of the patients were over the age of 9 years.

A baby of 6 weeks developed Whooping Cough whilst a patient in the Royal Victoria Hospital and was transferred to the Dover Isolation Hospital, and a boy of 1½ years admitted to the Ashford Isolation Hospital from the Military Families Hospital at Shorncliffe. An infant aged one month died at home.

## **FOOD POISONING.**

Two incidents, involving 10 persons, were notified and investigated. A summary of the findings is as follows :—

<i>Incident.</i>	<i>Cases Involved.</i>	<i>Organisms or other agents responsible.</i>	<i>Foods Involved.</i>
No. 1	9	Not known.	Chicken suspected.
No. 2	1	Salmonella Typhi Murium.	Duck egg suspected.

Four suspected individual cases and one family outbreak, involving 5 persons, were reported but after full investigations not confirmed.

## **TUBERCULOSIS.**

There were 43 primary notifications received during 1955 compared with 31 for 1954 and 44 for 1953. The increase was mainly in men over the age of 24.

The number of deaths was 7, the lowest since 1951, and showed a decrease of 4 compared with 1954. The death rate from Tuberculosis in Folkestone was the same as that for England and Wales, i.e., 0.15 per 1,000 Home Population.

### **(a) Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, and Public Health Act 1936 (Section 172).**

No action was taken during the year.

(b) New Cases and mortality during 1955.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.						DEATHS.					
	Respiratory			Meninges and C.N.S.			Respiratory			Meninges and C.N.S.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
Under 1 year	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—	
1-2	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—	
3-4	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—	
5-9	2	2		—	—		—	—		—	—	
10-14	—	—		—	—	1	—	—		—	—	
15-24	3	6		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	
25-44	7	6		—	—	1	—	2		—	—	
45-64	8	5		—	—	—	1	2		—	—	
65 and upwards	1	—		1	—	—	1	—		1	—	
TOTALS	21	19		1	—	1	2	4		1	—	

No. of deaths from unnotified Tuberculosis :

(a) Pulmonary ...	2
(b) Non-Pulmonary ...	—

No. of new cases of Tuberculosis admitted to hospital during the year :

(a) Pulmonary ...	24
(b) Non-Pulmonary ...	3

(c) Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register.

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On Register at 1st January, 1955	93	107	10	14	224
Primary Notifications ...	21	19	2	1	43
Other additions (returned to district, transferred from other areas, etc.) ...	10	12	1	—	23
TOTAL ...	124	138	13	15	290
Removed (died, left district, recovered, non-tuberculous, etc.)	32*	35*	1	1	69
Remaining on Register at 31st December, 1955 ...	92	103	12	14	221

\* Of these cases nineteen males and twenty females were reported by the Chest Physician as recovered.



(d) **New Cases of Tuberculosis during 1955—Occupation of Patients.**

				<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Bus Conductress	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1
Clerk	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	2
Coalman	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Fitter, Locomotive	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Furrier	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Garage Assistants	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	2
Gardener	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Home Duties	...	...	...	—	10	—	—	10
H.M. Forces	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Insurance Agent	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Labourer	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	2
Laundry Worker	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1
Nurse	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1
Painter and Decorator	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Radiographer	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1
Retired	...	...	...	1	—	1	—	2
School Child	...	...	...	2	2	1	—	5
School Teacher	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	2
Singer, Professional	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Shop Assistants	...	...	...	1	2	—	1	4
Taxi Driver	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Waiter	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>43</b>

(e) **Chest Clinic and Refill Clinic.**

Dr. B. G. Edelston, Chest Physician, has supplied the following information regarding attendances during 1955 of patients at the Folkestone Chest and Refill Clinics :—

**FOLKESTONE CHEST CLINIC**

Attendances of new patients	...	...	...	441
Total attendances	...	...	...	1858
B.C.G. vaccinations of contacts during the year	...	...	...	70

**FOLKESTONE REFILL CLINIC**

(Treatment by Artificial Pneumothorax and Pneumoperitoneum)  
 Number of attendances during the year ... 1484

# INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1955.

Confirmed Cases of Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases among the Civilian and Military Population during 1955.

Disease	Civilian Cases										Military Cases	Total Cases Confirmed (Civilian and Military)	Admitted to Hospital
	Under 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	25-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65 and over	All Ages			
Dysentery, Bacillary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	3	1
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	8	—	8	—
Malaria, B.T. "Relapse" ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4
Measles ...	20	231	295	591	15	6	4	4	—	1166	1	1167	7
Meningococcal Meningitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Primary ...	7	9	3	6	2	2	4	21	10	64	—	64	2
Influenza ...	3	1	2	—	1	—	3	4	5	19	—	19	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic ...	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	5	1	6	5
Paralytic ...	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	—	—	12	1	13	11
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	3	—	12	1	—	—	—	—	16	2	18	5
Whooping Cough ...	4	10	4	5	—	—	1	1	—	25	—	25	2
TOTALS ...	35	256	308	617	22	10	19	34	19	1320	9	1329	38



Ward Distribution of Cases of Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases among the Civilian Population during 1955.

Disease	Central	Cheriton	East	Foord	Harbour	Harvey	Morehall	Park	Sandgate	TOTAL
Dysentery, Bacillary	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3
Erysipelas	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	8
Measles	55	256	263	115	133	60	77	135	72	1166
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia—										
Acute Primary	7	10	14	2	10	3	9	6	3	64
Influenzal	—	1	6	2	2	2	—	—	6	19
Poliomyelitis—										
Non-Paralytic	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	5
Paralytic	—	5	2	2	—	—	—	3	—	12
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	—	9	2	—	1	—	1	3	—	16
Whooping Cough	—	9	5	1	6	1	—	3	—	25
TOTALS	64	291	296	124	153	67	88	154	83	1320

## PART V.—PORT OF FOLKESTONE.

Public Health Department,  
Foord Road,  
Folkestone.

April, 1956.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH AND PORT OF FOLKESTONE.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit the Annual Report on the medical aspect of the working of the Port of Folkestone for 1955.

Regular boat services during the year have been as follows :—

(a) *Folkestone-Calais.*

- (1) Daily passenger service by French steamer, Cote D'Azur, and reliefs by British Railways steamer from 1st January to 31st December, 1955.  
(Outward bound service took Golden Arrow passengers).

(b) *Folkestone-Boulogne.*

- (1) Daily evening passenger service from 10th June to 1st October, 1955.
- (2) Daily morning passenger service from 2nd July to 13th September, 1955. An irregular service was in force from 11th June until the commencement of the daily service and also during the period 15th to 25th September, 1955.

Special excursion and "no-passport" trips were also run to France during the Summer season.

Usual cargo service was maintained to and from Calais and Boulogne.

A total of 597,595 passengers passed through the port during the year, and this figure showed an increase of 68,404 compared with 1954 despite the fact that the port was virtually at a standstill for over a fortnight because of the rail strike in France.

The Folkestone-Boulogne services, only operating between 10th June and 1st October, 1955, carried nearly three-fifths of the travellers of whom only a small number, in comparison, were day excursionists.

The gross figures for the past five years are :—

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Inwards ...	285,782	260,975	224,526	277,388	310,646
Outwards ...	251,405	237,622	219,363	251,803	286,949
TOTALS ...	537,187	498,597	443,889	529,191	597,595

Further increase in the number of aliens arriving—11,299 more than during 1954. 1,159 more aliens medically examined.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Aliens arriving ...	65,928	61,624	54,821	58,896	70,195
Aliens medically examined ...	10,740	8,564	7,062	8,696	9,855
Certificates issued	10	20	12	11	17
Percentage to whom certificates issued	.09	.23	.17	.12	.17
Percentage of aliens examined ...	16.0	13.9	12.9	14.8	14.0



The aliens arriving to take up employment in United Kingdom continue to come mainly from Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Germany and France.

The men came to be employed in the tinplate works, brickyards, iron foundries, coalite, tile works and for technical and professional employment with firms and as hotel workers; the women were mainly domestics, children's nurses and governesses, assistant hospital nurses, ward orderlies, textile and factory workers, etc.

Seventeen medical certificates were issued as a result of inspections under the Aliens Order; five were landed conditionally and twelve not permitted to land.

Six passengers in transit were medically examined; two were medical, two mental and two the result of accidents abroad.

An English nurse aged 25, who was unwell when she arrived at Folkestone Harbour, was allowed to proceed with her parents in own car and was admitted to Chichester Hospital suffering from Paratyphoid Fever.

An outbreak of Smallpox occurred in Northern France in January.

In consequence, special preventative measures were instituted at Folkestone Harbour. These included examination of any passengers who had proceeded from the affected areas, and vaccination of British Railway, Immigration and Customs Staff working at the Harbour.

No case of Smallpox came through the Port of Folkestone, and the outbreak was declared at an end on July 8th.

I attended a meeting of the Association of Sea and Air Port Health Authorities on February 10th when the draft revised Instructions to Medical Inspectors of Aliens was discussed.

I would like in conclusion to express my appreciation of the efficient work carried out by the Medical Staff at the Harbour during a busy year, and also of the continued co-operation of the Immigration Officials, Customs Officials and Ships' Staffs.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. F. H. McELLIGOTT,

*Port Medical Officer.*

## SECTION II.—Amount of shipping entering the district during the year.

TABLE B.

<i>Ships from</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Number Inspected By Med. Officer of Health</i>	<i>By the Sanitary Inspector</i>	<i>Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage, in- fectious disease on board.</i>
Foreign Ports	757	869,539	—	6	—
Coastwise	28	28,907	—	—	—
TOTAL	785	898,446	—	6*	—

\* These 6 vessels were regularly inspected. Total number of inspections — 132.

## SECTION III.—Character of shipping and trade during the year.

TABLE C.

Passenger Traffic...	{ Number of Passengers — INWARDS : 310,646 { Number of Passengers — OUTWARDS : 286,949
Cargo Traffic ...	{ Principal IMPORTS — Dates, fruit, vegetables, preserved meat, preserved fruit, wines and spirits, nuts, horses and general cargo of miscellaneous character. { Principal EXPORTS — Horses, fish and general merchandise.
Principal Ports from which ships arrive—Calais and Boulogne.	

Routine samples submitted for bacteriological examination proved satisfactory.

- (3) **Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes.**  
Hydrants and hosepipes periodically flushed through.
- (4) **Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and powers of control by the Authority.**

NIL.

## SECTION IV.—Inland barge traffic.

Number and tonnage using the district and places served by the traffic.

NIL.

## SECTION V.—Water supply.

- (1) **Source of supply for—**

(a) *The district :*

Water is obtained from the Folkestone Waterworks Company, with the exception of a very limited supply from a source on British Railways own property which is used for flushing sanitary conveniences at the entrance to the harbour, and for re-filling tanks on locomotives.

(b) *Shipping :*

Drinking water obtained from tanks filled from hydrants on quay side connected to town supply, viz., Folkestone Waterworks Company.



(2) **Reports of Tests for contamination.**

Routine samples submitted for bacteriological examination proved satisfactory.

(3) **Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes.**

Hydrants and hosepipes periodically flushed through.

(4) **Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and powers of control by the Authority.**

NIL.

**SECTION VI.—Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952.**

(1) **LIST OF INFECTED AREAS.** (Regulation 6).

**Arrangements for the preparation and amendment of the list, the form of the list, the persons to whom it is supplied, and the procedure for supplying it to those persons.**

A list of infected areas has been prepared and amended from time to time by taking into account all information supplied by the Ministry of Health in the Weekly Record of Quarantinable Diseases.

It is divided into the six quarantinable diseases (plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus and relapsing fever) and the various countries, localities and seaports which are infected or believed to be infected are shown under the appropriate disease.

These were sent by post to the Chief Customs Officer at the Folkestone Harbour.

(2) **RADIO MESSAGES.**

(a) **Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the district.** (Regulation 13).

Use of radio station controlled by Harbour Authorities, viz., British Railways Marine Department (Headquarters at Dover).

(b) **Arrangements for receiving message by radio from ships and for acting thereon.** (Regulations 14(1)(a) and (2)).

All vessels normally using the Port are equipped with radio transmitting apparatus and arrangements have been made for notification of cases of suspected infectious disease.

(3) **NOTIFICATIONS OTHERWISE THAN BY RADIO.** (Regulation 14(1)(b)).

**Arrangements for receiving notifications otherwise than by radio and for acting thereon.**

This Port has no signalling station but arrangements would be made to get such notification through in an emergency.

All vessels met by H.M. Customs and Port Health Inspectors.

(4) **MOORING STATIONS.** (Regulations 22 to 30).

**Situation of stations, and any standing directions issued under these Regulations.**

(a) *Within the docks.*

Their place of mooring, discharge or loading.

(b) *Outside the docks.*

A point one mile South by West of Harbour Pier head.

No standing directions issued but action taken would be in accordance with these Regulations.



(5) **ARRANGEMENTS FOR—**

- (a) **Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases (other than smallpox—see Section VII.)**

At either the Dover or Ashford Isolation Hospitals or, in case of difficulty, application made to the Emergency Bed Service.

- (b) **Surveillance and follow up of contacts.**

In accordance with Sections 31 and 37 of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952. Names and addresses would be taken and forwarded to Medical Officers of Health of areas to which the contacts were proceeding.

- (c) **Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles.**

No facilities exist for cleansing of persons on the Harbour. Baths available under the auspices of the Folkestone Corporation. Ships' quarters disinfected after infection. Clothing and other articles submitted to steam disinfection.

**SECTION VII.—Smallpox.**

- (1) **Name of Isolation Hospital to which Smallpox cases are sent from the district.**

Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent.

- (2) **Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance, giving the name of the authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.**

Patients suffering from Smallpox would be removed by arrangement with the Canterbury City Ambulance Service, which authority is responsible for the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.

- (3) **Name of Smallpox Consultant available.**

Dr. Rex Fletcher of 30 Cheriton Gardens, Folkestone.  
(Tel. No.: Folkestone 3688).

- (4) **Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of Smallpox.**

A laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service was opened at the County Hall, Maidstone, on the 1st October, 1955. (Tel. No.: Maidstone 4321).

The Director of the laboratory is Dr. J. H. C. Walker.

**SECTION VIII.—Venereal Diseases.**

**Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under the international arrangements, including in-patient treatment and the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen.**

Clinics under the control of Dr. D. E. Sharvill are available as follows :—

General Hospital,		Mondays and Wednesdays
King's Avenue, Ashford...	...	11 a.m. to 12 noon.
Royal Victoria Hospital,		Mondays and Thursdays
Dover ... ..	...	6 to 7 p.m.
Kent and Canterbury Hospital,		Tuesdays and Fridays
Canterbury ... ..	...	3 to 4 p.m.
General Hospital,		Tuesdays and Fridays
St. Peter's Road, Margate	...	11 a.m. to 12 noon.



In-patient treatment is available at all of these hospitals.

Where necessary full information supplied to seamen concerned.

By arrangement with the British Railway authorities posters giving the latest details of these clinics were exhibited in the public conveniences on the Folkestone Harbour.

#### SECTION IX.—Cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships.

An English nurse, aged 25 years, appeared unwell on her arrival at the Folkestone Harbour from Calais, but was allowed to return home by private car with her parents. The patient was admitted to the Chichester Hospital and information subsequently received from her own doctor confirmed that she was suffering from Para-Typhoid Fever.

TABLE D.

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports ... ..	Para-Typhoid Fever.	1	—	1
Cases landed from other ships ...	—	—	—	—
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival ...	—	—	—	—

*A short account should be given of the measures taken on the arrival by ships of (a) any case of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus or relapsing fever included in Table D; (b) any suspected cases of any such disease.*

In view of an outbreak of Smallpox in Northern France at the beginning of the year special preventive measures were instituted to check the possible entry of the disease through the Port of Folkestone.

Arrangements were made with the Captain and Purser of the daily boat from Calais, the only passenger service at that time, for a message to be broadcast on the boat before arrival at Folkestone for any passengers who had recently been in the affected areas to go to the Purser's office, and there await a medical check; this was carried out as soon as the boat docked.

The Chief Immigration Officer also co-operated in ensuring that no passengers from that part of France went ashore without first having been seen by a Medical Officer.

Where necessary action was taken in accordance with Sections 31 and 37 of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952, and ten travellers were subsequently placed under surveillance.

Members of the staffs of the Corporation, H.M. Customs, Immigration Office and British Railway who may have had to be in contact with the ships and passengers were advised, and facilities made available, to have their vaccination state brought up to date.

#### SECTION X.—Observations on the occurrence of malaria in ships.

No action necessary during the year.



# SECTION XI.—Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for plague.

No action necessary during the year.

# SECTION XII.—Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports.

## (1) Procedure for inspection of ships for rats.

Formal inspections carried out by Dover Health staff and amplified by local Port Health Inspectors during course of routine inspection of vessels.

## (2) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year.

Facilities exist for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents at the Public Health Laboratory Service, County Hall, Maidstone. None of the rodents sent for examination during 1955.

## (3) Arrangements in the district for deratting ships, the methods used, and, if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor.

Harbour district treated as necessary by Rodent Operators of the British Railways Southern Region and assistance given by the Borough Rodent Operator as required.

It has not been found necessary over the past few years for work of disinfection to be carried out on ships visiting this Port. If, however, such work were necessary the ships would be treated with Hydrogen Cyanide by the Fumigation Services Ltd., Barking, Essex, under the direction of the Dover Port Health Inspectors.

## (4) Progress in the rat-proofing of ships.

Not found necessary.

TABLE E.

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports.

Category								Number
Black rats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} Nil
Brown rats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Species not known	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sent for examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infected with plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE F. — NIL.

## Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.

None issued—Folkestone is not an approved port.

Certificates for vessels owned by the British Railways and using this port are issued by the Dover Port Health Authority.



### SECTION XIII.—Inspection of ships for nuisances.

TABLE G.  
Inspections and Notices.

Nature and number of Inspections		Notices served		Result of serving Notices
		Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
General inspection of crews' quarters, food preparing places, etc. ... ..	132	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	132	—	—	—

### SECTION XIV.—Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations 1934 and 1948.

Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Authority stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, liable to pollution. A report of any action taken, which should state whether any prohibited area has been prescribed, should be included.

There are no shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of this authority.

### SECTION XV.—Medical Inspection of Aliens (applicable only to ports approved for the landing of aliens).

#### (1) List of Medical Inspectors of Aliens holding Warrants of Appointment

Name	Date of Appointment	Qualifications
R. F. H. McElligott ...	28.10.49	M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
J. H. Campbell ...	16. 4.51	M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
H. Yates ... ..	8.10.52	M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
C. B. Findlay ... ..	28. 6.55	M.B., Ch.B.

All the Medical Inspectors were employed on a part-time basis.

#### (2) List of other staff engaged on this work.

Name	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications
Mrs. D. Summerfield	Nurse-Attendant (Part-time)	1937	S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V. S.N. Cert. of R.S.I.

#### (3) Organisation of work.

Dr. R. F. H. McElligott, with the assistance of Mrs. D. Summerfield, Nurse-Attendant, is responsible for the organisation of the work.

Regular passenger boats are met by one of the Medical Inspectors and the Nurse-Attendant, and special arrangements made for other boats carrying aliens to be met.

Where prior information has been received (usually from the Immigration Officer or the Ministry of Labour) that a large number of aliens was expected to arrive at the same time, arrangements were made for extra staff to be present in order that the examinations could be completed with the minimum of delay.

In consequence of the Aliens Order, 1953, revised Instructions for the medical inspection of aliens were received from the Ministry of Health during April, 1955 and an amended type of medical certificate introduced.

Commencing with the year ending the 31st December, 1955, the Return of Medical Examinations of Aliens will, in future, be rendered annually instead of half-yearly as before.

#### (4) Nature and amount of aliens traffic.

The Aliens arriving to take up employment in this country continue to come mainly from Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Germany and France.

During 1955 there were 1,159 more aliens examined compared with 1954, and the total of 9,855 examinations is the highest since 1951 when there were 10,740.

The men were mainly for employment in the tinplate works, brick and tile works, iron foundries, coalite works, hotels and for technical and professional employment with various firms; the women were mainly domestics, children's nurses and governesses, assistant hospital nurses, ward orderlies, textile and factory workers.

A summary of the number of aliens arriving, examined and certificates issued during 1955 is set out below :—

##### A. Total number of arriving vessels carrying aliens—

(a) Passenger	...	...	...	...	...	571
(b) Cargo	...	...	...	...	...	48
TOTAL						619

B. Total number of arriving aliens (excluding crews)... 70,195

C. Total number of aliens medically examined ... 9,855

D. Reports and certificates for aliens medically examined :

<i>Nature of report or certificate</i>		<i>Total number of reports and certificates issued</i>	<i>Aliens NOT PERMITTED to land</i>
A.	Unsound mind or mentally defective	3	3
B(1).	Undesirable for medical reasons ...	9	8
B(2)(a).	Inability to support ... ..	2	1
B(2)(b).	Likely to require medical treatment	3	—
C.	Conditionally landed for further medical exam. ... ..	—	—
TOTALS ... ..		17	12

E. Transmigrants landing and medically examined ... Nil.

F. Analysis of aliens referred by Immigration Officer for medical examination :—



	<i>Number examined.</i>	<i>Certificates issued.</i>
(i) Ministry of Labour permits (ML) ... ..	9,585	14
(ii) Immigrants without ML permits ... ..	148	—
(iii) Others remaining more than three months and intending to take up employment ...	63	—
(iv) Students ... ..	24	—
(v) Visiting for health reasons ... ..	11	1
(vi) Appearing to the Immigration Officer to be:		
(a) not in robust health ... ..	16	2
(b) mentally or physically abnormal or subnormal ... ..	—	—
(c) bodily dirty ... ..	—	—
(d) in need of medical examination for other special reasons ... ..	—	—
(vii) Seamen or airmen travelling as passengers	8	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>9,855</b>	<b>17</b>

(5) **Accommodation for medical inspection and examination.**

A medical inspection room off the Harbour Station platform is available, but the usual practice of carrying out the examinations in cabins on board passenger ships has been continued.

**SECTION XVI.—Miscellaneous.**

**Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.**

A mortuary and adequate burial and cremation facilities are available in the district.

**SECTION XVII.—Food Inspection.**

Information supplied by L. H. Vale, Esq., Chief Sanitary Inspector for Borough and Port of Folkestone.

(1) **Summary of Foodstuffs imported during 1955.**

<i>FOODSTUFFS</i>	<i>BOULOGNE</i>		<i>CALAIS</i>	
	<i>tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>
Dates ... ..	1858	17	—	—
Dried Beans ... ..	10	1	—	—
Fish (including shell-fish) ... ..	12	14	—	—
Fruit (various types) ... ..	300	—	—	—
Nuts ... ..	8	10	—	—
Preserved Fruit ... ..	7	2	19	4
Preserved Meat ... ..	41	11	29	5
Vegetables ... ..	62	9	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>2301</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>9</b>

**GRAND TOTAL :** 2,349 tons 13 cwts.

(2) **Foodstuffs condemned.**

290 boxes of Spanish apricots	...	...	176 tons 4 cwts.
2 boxes of Italian cherries	...	...	28 lbs.
27 boxes of fish	...	...	132 stones.

(3) **Visits to Port.**

The Port Health Inspectors made 527 visits during the year.

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

- (a) *Bacteriologist* : Nil.
- (b) *Analyst* : 1 sample.

(Chemical examination).

<i>Nature of Sample</i>	<i>Result of Analysis</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Canned Truffles	A meat paste containing small particles of truffles. The meat content was adequate and the sample was free from poisonous metals and preservatives.	Satisfactory

(5) **Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations 1937 and 1948.**

- (a) 10 cases of Italian salami sausage.
- (b) 11 cases of Italian salami sausage.
- (c) 10 cases of Italian hams.
- (d) 1 cask of sheep's casings.

The above arrived without "Official Certificates" and in each case were landed from France. Importation was prohibited and the consignments were later re-exported.



# PART VI.—METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1955.

Information supplied by E. L. Allman, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

Month	Air Pressure at M.S.L. (Millibars)			Temperature (Degrees F.)					No. of Ground Frosts		Sunshine Hours				Rainfall Inches			Humidity
	Mean	Highest	Lowest	Mean Dry	Mean Wet	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean 4 ft. in Ground	Total	Daily Average	Days of Sunshine	Sunniest Day	Total	Rain Days (over .01)	Greatest Fall in one day	Mean Relative Humidity		
January ...	1009.2	1035.4	983.0	38.1	36.6	42.1	33.9	47.1	33.8	1.09	11	6.5	4.10	14	1.20	86.1		
February ...	1004.0	1027.6	986.5	36.0	34.5	41.0	32.7	45.5	96.6	3.45	22	8.7	1.99	18	.31	85.1		
March ...	1014.8	1029.7	991.9	38.4	35.6	43.2	38.6	43.2	163.7	5.28	29	10.4	1.78	8	.75	74.1		
April ...	1022.4	1035.7	1014.0	47.5	44.4	53.4	41.2	46.5	187.8	6.26	28	12.7	0.23	3	.20	76.7		
May ...	1013.3	1036.0	995.4	51.2	48.1	56.3	44.1	50.8	232.4	7.50	31	14.5	4.59	17	1.15	78.0		
June ...	1015.2	1026.1	984.6	58.0	54.8	63.7	51.7	55.1	206.7	6.89	30	15.0	1.71	8	.73	79.3		
July ...	1019.4	1028.4	1010.5	63.0	58.8	68.9	56.5	59.2	256.5	8.27	31	13.6	0.74	4	.54	77.0		
August ...	1018.7	1023.9	1010.9	66.1	61.3	71.9	58.9	61.5	233.0	7.52	30	12.6	1.87	8	.91	75.3		
September ...	1017.4	1029.1	1001.9	61.5	56.7	66.7	53.8	61.8	167.8	5.59	30	11.5	1.04	10	.21	72.4		
October ...	1015.4	1028.3	994.3	52.1	48.9	57.9	45.9	58.2	142.5	4.60	26	9.8	4.92	11	2.66	77.6		
November ...	1019.7	1035.6	999.3	47.7	45.4	51.4	44.4	53.8	55.2	1.84	21	8.3	1.19	13	.40	82.5		
December ...	1010.2	1033.6	982.0	44.2	42.6	48.8	39.9	49.9	52.9	1.71	15	5.6	2.23	20	.39	87.6		

Heights above (Barometer Cistern 150 Ft.)  
Mean Sea Level (Rain Gauge Site 128 Ft.)

Heights (Rim of Rain Gauge 12 ins.)  
Above (Thermometers 4 ft.)  
Ground (Sunshine Recorder 27 ft.)

Highest Max. 83° on 23rd August  
Lowest Min. 25° on 17th January and  
17th & 20th February  
Lowest Grass Min. 19° on 12th & 19th January.

# METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION 1955.

Month	Sunshine Hours	Rainfall Inches	TEMPERATURE			Average Humidity
			Average Maximum	Average Minimum	Average Mean	
January	33.8	4.10	42.1	33.9	38.0	86.1
February	96.6	1.99	41.0	32.7	36.9	85.1
March	163.7	1.78	43.2	33.6	38.4	74.1
April	187.8	0.23	53.4	41.2	47.3	76.7
May	232.4	4.59	56.3	44.1	50.2	78.0
June	206.7	1.71	63.7	51.7	57.7	79.3
July	256.5	0.74	68.9	56.5	62.7	77.0
August	233.0	1.87	71.9	58.9	65.4	75.3
September	167.8	1.04	66.7	53.8	60.3	72.4
October	142.5	4.92	57.9	45.9	51.9	77.6
November	55.2	1.19	51.4	44.4	47.9	82.5
December	52.9	2.23	48.8	39.9	44.4	87.6
Totals ...	1828.9	26.39	665.3	536.6	601.1	951.7
Average ...	—	—	55.4	44.7	50.1	79.3

## SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION, 1931-1955 (Excluding 1940-1946)

Year	Total Sunshine Hours	Total Rainfall Inches	TEMPERATURE			Average Humidity
			Average Maximum	Average Minimum	Average Mean	
1931	1,643.1	26.56	55.7	44.5	50.2	80.9
1932	1,567.2	28.88	55.8	45.1	50.5	81.6
1933	1,949.7	25.77	56.5	45.4	51.0	78.9
1934	1,791.8	26.86	56.9	45.5	51.2	82.5
1935	1,792.7	35.47	56.3	45.7	51.0	81.3
1936	1,562.7	32.53	55.8	45.0	50.3	81.8
1937	1,569.7	39.82	56.6	45.6	51.1	83.7
1938	1,631.1	26.82	56.9	45.3	51.0	82.7
1939	1,780.7	42.26	56.7	45.5	51.1	80.6
1947	1,891.2	24.52	56.8	45.4	51.1	80.6
1948	1,819.9	22.42	57.4	46.4	51.9	80.6
1949	2,075.9	23.84	58.1	46.8	52.4	80.6
1950	1,734.5	27.89	56.4	45.7	51.1	80.6
1951	1,734.2	34.16	55.9	45.9	50.9	82.0
1952	1,847.7	28.24	55.5	44.9	50.2	79.9
1953	1,764.0	24.73	56.5	46.2	51.4	80.9
1954	1,524.0	27.26	55.5	45.0	50.3	78.9
1955	1,828.9	26.39	55.4	44.7	50.1	79.3
Totals ...	31,509.0	524.42	1,014.7	818.6	916.8	1457.4
Average ...	1,750.5	29.13	56.3	45.4	50.9	80.9





