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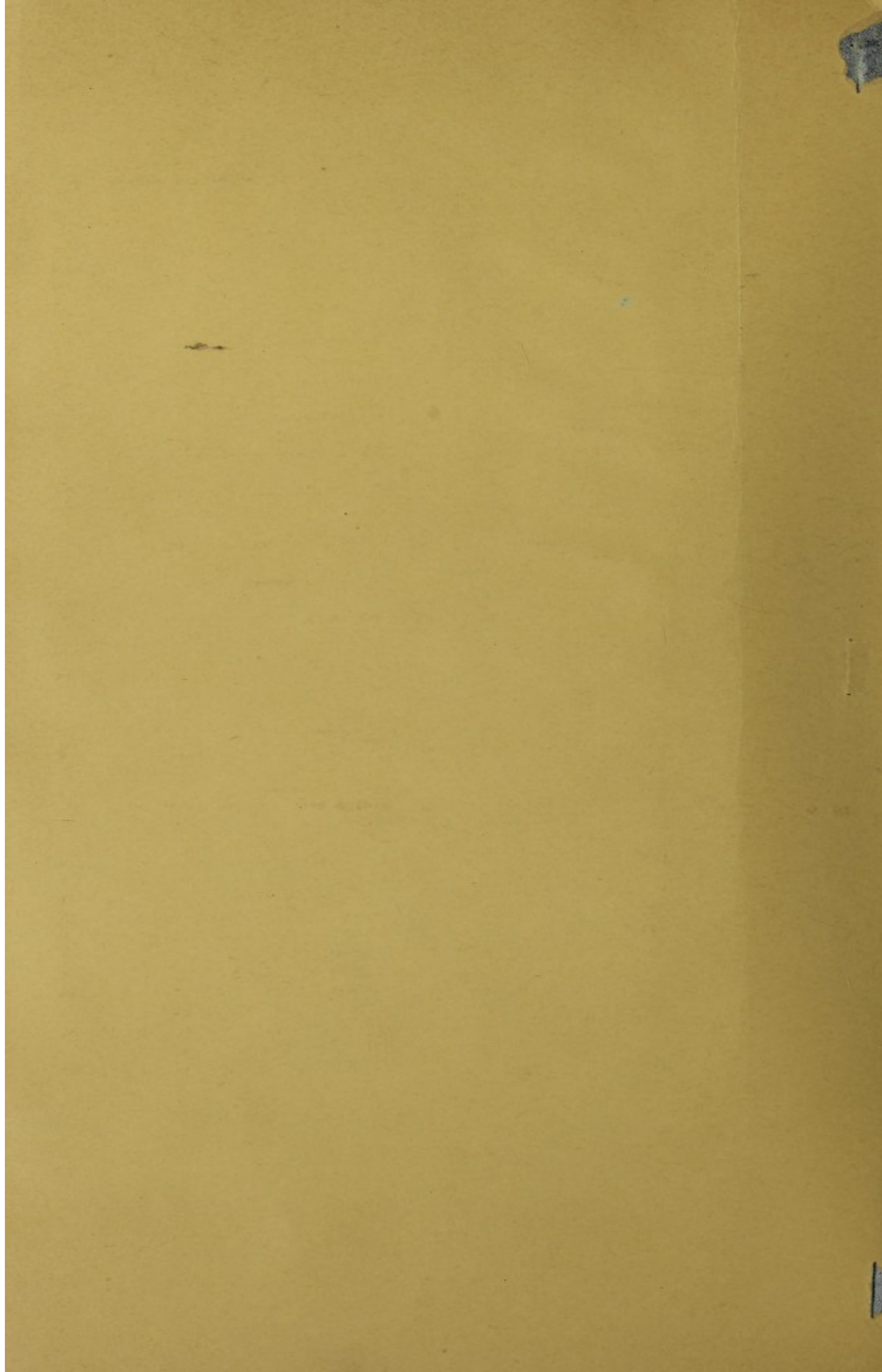
Annual Report

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the YEAR

1968



R.F.H. McELLIGOTT, M.B., Ch.B.
Medical Officer of Health.
L.H. VALE, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.B.
Chief Public Health Inspector.



INDEX.

Ambulance service	18	Infectious Diseases:	
Analyst, Public	23	Notified cases, summary ..	30
Animal Boarding Establishments		Prevalence of, and control over,	
Act, 1963	70	infectious and other diseases	26
Clinics:		Inspections, summary of visits	
Maternity and Child Welfare ..	17	made	32
Complaints	32	Knacker's yard	53
Crematorium, Folkestone.. ..	22	Laboratory facilities ..	20
Deaths:		Legal proceedings	76
Cancer	15	Medical examinations	22
Causes of death at different		Mental health	20
periods of life	12	Meteorology	91
Infant	14	Milk and dairies	54
Maternal	16	Moveable dwellings	65
Principal causes of	16	National Assistance Act, 1948	20
Summary	14	N.S.P.C.C.	21
Tuberculosis	15	Noise Abatement Act, 1960 ..	69
Defects remedied (Housing, etc)..	34	Notices served	33
Disinfection and disinfestation ..	35	Nursing homes	22
Drainage and sewerage	24	Offices, Shops and Railway	
Factories Act, 1961	73	Premises Act, 1963	57
Food and Drugs Act, 1955:		Old people, care of	21
Action re adverse reports	50	Pet Animals Act, 1951	70
Purity of food and drugs	46	Port:	
Samples for chemical examination	48	Aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants,	
Summary of samples taken	45	medical inspection of ..	83
Food Premises:		Food inspection	87
Statistical details	46	Infectious disease	82
Defects remedied	42	Nuisances, inspection for ..	83
Food Supplies:		Preamble of Port Medical Officer	77
Bacteriological and biochemical		Rodents, measures against ..	82
examinations	43	Shipping, amount and character	80
Food condemned, summary	39	Smallpox	81
Food hygiene	40	Water supply	80
Ice-cream	44	Preamble:	
Inspection of meat, etc	36	Medical Officer of Health ..	5
Food poisoning	28	Chief Public Health Inspector	31
Health and Housing Committee ..	3	Public cleansing	24
Health services, general provision	17	Riding Establishments Act, 1964	70
Home safety	22	Rodent control	71
Hospitals	17	Sanitary accommodation ..	35
Housing:		Staff, members of	2
Housing, general	24, 60	Statistics:	
Housing Acts, 1957-1964	63	Comparative table	13
Improvement grants	64	General and social conditions	10
Statistical details	63	Vital	8
		Stillbirths	16
		Summary of Health Report ..	4
		Swimming pools	66
		Tuberculosis	28
		Vaccination and immunisation	18
		Venereal disease	22
		Water supply	23

STAFF.

Name of Officer.	Nature of Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Resignation.	Qualifications.
R.F.H. McElligott.	Medical Officer of Health, Port Medical Officer, Medical Inspector of Aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants. (Part-time).	29.12.50. ⁸	-	M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
C.B. Findlay.	Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants. (Part-time).	28. 6.55.	-	M.B., Ch.B.
H. Yates.	-do-	-8.10.52.	-	M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
E. Mallett.	-do-	21.10.60.	-	M.B., B.S. Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.Obst R.C.O.G.
O.P. Allcock.	-do-	30. 4.68.	-	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
S.M.R. Powell.	-do-	-3. 2.64.	-	M.B., Ch.B.
L.H. Vale.	Chief Public Health Inspector of Borough and Port. Authorised Officer under the Imported Food Regulations, 1968.	-1.10.49.	-	*F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.B.
J.R. Greig.	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector of Borough and Port. Authorised Officer under the Imported Food Regulations, 1968.	17. 4.67.	-	*Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., Smoke Inspector's Diploma.
A. Stubbs.	Additional Public Health Inspector of Borough and Port. Authorised Officer under the Imported Food Regulations, 1968.	-1. 2.45.	-	*Cert. S.I.B.
D. Prebble.	-do-	15. 6.64.	-	*Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Trop. Hygiene.

Continued.

STAFF.
Continued.

Name of Officer.	Nature of Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Resignation.	Qualifications.
D.R. Wiseman.	Additional Public Health Inspector of Borough and Port. Authorised Officer under the Imported Food Regulations, 1968.	20. 7.64.	-	*Cert. P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I.
S. Davey.	-do-	-1.12.64.	-	*Cert. S.I.B.
A.J. Cyster.	Student Public Health Inspector.	18.11.63.	-6. 9.68.	Dip. P.H.I.E.B.
Mrs. M. Fitzgerald.	Nurse-Attendant, Medical Inspection of Aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants. (Part-time).	-1.12.66.	-	S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M.
R.F. Middleton.	Chief Admin. Assistant.	10. 2.49.	-	-
Mrs. M. Phillips.	Clerical Assistant.	14. 6.65.	-	-
Mrs. J. Owen.	Clerk and Short-hand-typist.	-7.11.66.	31.10.68.	-
Mrs. J. Chatfield.	-do-	-1.11.68.	-	-
Mrs. J. Coster.	Shorthand-typist.	-7.11.66.	-	-
Miss M. Jones.	Clerk/Typist.	-2. 1.67.	-	-

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

*Also holds Royal Society of Health Certificate as "Inspector of Meat and other Foods".

HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.
(31st December, 1968).

Chairman: Councillor L.C. Harrold.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. F.E.H. Critten.

Members: His Worship the Mayor,
Councillor J.D. Banfield, J.P.
Alderman L.C. Aldridge.
Mrs. H. Weatherby.
Councillor P.F. Bushell.
J.H. Cook.
I.T. Hollis.
Mrs. G. Jacques.
Mrs. M.F. Johnson.
W.E. Penfold.
L.G. Revell.
J.W. Saxby.

SUMMARY OF HEALTH REPORT, 1968.

Borough	.. .. .	Borough of Folkestone.
Area	.. .. .	4,099 acres.
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1968	.. .. .	£2,132,078.

General Rate:

Dwelling houses	.. .. .	14s.-d.
Mixed hereditaments	.. .. .	14s.5d.
Others	.. .. .	14s.10d.

Estimated sum represented by a penny rate, 1968/69 £8,430.

Population (Registrar-General) 1968.

Estimated mid-year Home Population (including non-civilians)	.. .. .	44,040.
Density of Home Population	.. .. .	10.7 persons to an acre.

Total Births:

Live Births	.. .. .	703 (600 legitimate, 103 illegitimate).
Stillbirths	.. .. .	13 (7 legitimate, 6 illegitimate).

Live Birth Rate:

Total	.. .. .	15.94 per 1,000 Home Population.
*Corrected	.. .. .	19.29 per 1,000 Home Population.
(Area comparability factor: 1.21).		
Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate	.. .. .	1.15.

Total Deaths:

Deaths (all ages)	.. .. .	687 (316 males, 371 females).
Deaths of Infants:		
Under 1 year of age	.. .. .	12 (8 males, 4 females).
*Under 4 weeks of age	.. .. .	4 (3 males, 1 female).
*Under 1 week of age	.. .. .	2 (2 males, Nil females).
*Included in total figure of 12 infant deaths.		

Death Rate:

Total	.. .. .	15.59 per 1,000 Home Population.
*Corrected	.. .. .	11.54 per 1,000 Home Population.
(Area comparability factor: 0.74).		
Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate	.. .. .	0.97.

Infant Mortality Rate (under 1 year):

Total infant death rate	.. .. .	17.07 per 1,000 live births.
Legitimate infants	.. .. .	18.33 per 1,000 legitimate live births.
Illegitimate infants	.. .. .	9.70 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

Mortality Rate per 1,000 Home Population re:

Cancer	.. .. .	3.18.
Bronchitis	.. .. .	0.86.
Pneumonia	.. .. .	0.79.

Total Deaths from:

Cancer	.. .. .	137.
Bronchitis and emphysema	.. .. .	38.
Pneumonia	.. .. .	35.

*The area comparability factors for use with crude birth and death rates contain adjustments for boundary changes and make allowances for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole.

In addition, the death area comparability factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in each area. When local crude birth and death rates are multiplied by the appropriate area comparability factor (which then give the 'corrected' rates) they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area for that year.

Public Health Department,
The Civic Centre,
FOLKESTONE,
Kent.

October, 1969.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Folkestone.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentleman,

I herewith submit my Annual Report on the health and sanitary state of the Borough and Port of Folkestone during 1968.

The Registrar-General's estimated population, including H.M. Forces stationed in the area, was 44,040. This is an increase of 160 compared with 1967.

There were 14,865 inhabited houses, flats and other establishments with living accommodation at 1st April, 1968 which gives an average of 2.96 persons per dwelling.

The corrected live birth rate was 19.29 per 1,000 home population and the ratio of the local adjusted birth rate to national rate was 1.15.

The corrected death rate was 11.54 per 1,000 home population and shows an increase of 0.99; this is the highest figure since 1963. For comparison the 1968 figure for England and Wales was 11.0.

The infant mortality rate (deaths of infants in first year of life) was 17.07 per 1,000 live births; the rate for England and Wales was 18.3.

	<u>Folkestone.</u>	<u>England and Wales.</u>
Neonatal mortality (deaths of infants under four weeks of age) per 1,000 live births	5.69	12.3
Perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths of infants under one week of age) per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	22.34	25.0
Illegitimacy birth rate per 1,000 live births	146.51	84.0

The number of illegitimate births was 146.5 per 1,000 live births compared with 84 for England and Wales. The illegitimacy rate in Folkestone has nearly trebled since 1959 and the average rate for the preceding 5 years was 111.67.

Maternal Mortality:

For the fourteenth successive year there were no deaths due to childbirth.

Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis):

Comparison of the incidence of the main diseases notified is as follows:

	<u>1966.</u>	<u>1967.</u>	<u>1968.</u>
Dysentery, bacillary	28	8	1
Measles	188	407	77
Pneumonia:			
Acute primary	21	12	13
Influenzal	-	1	14
Scarlet fever	16	37	45
Whooping cough	8	157	16

For the sixteenth successive year no case of diphtheria was notified.

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations which came into operation on the 1st October, 1968 removed certain diseases from the list of notifiable diseases, and added others to it.

Whooping Cough:

The incidence of whooping cough fell to 16 cases, compared with 157 cases in 1967.

Vaccination and Immunisation:

The Kent County Council continued to provide vaccination and immunisation services which offered to children a substantial measure of protection against diphtheria, poliomyelitis, smallpox, tetanus and whooping cough, and for the first year immunisation against measles was included.

In view of the amendment to the County Council's proposals as from the 1st January, 1963 the following is the only information now available about vaccination against smallpox carried out in Folkestone; this figure is based on returns sent to the Department of Health and Social Security:

Primary vaccination against smallpox - 1 year	..	361*
Re-vaccination - school age but under 8 years	..	11

*This is a decrease of 18 compared with 1967.

The combined diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough vaccine was used for 517 primary and 638 reinforcing inoculations, and the combined diphtheria and tetanus vaccine for 4 primary and 229 reinforcing inoculations.

The primary inoculations against diphtheria were the lowest for ten years but reinforcing inoculations have continued to show a steady increase:

	1964.	1965.	1966.	1967.	1968.
Primary inoculations ..	542	616	579	589	521
Reinforcing inoculations	582	712	678	723	867

Oral vaccine for protection against poliomyelitis was in routine use and 786 infants under the age of four years completed a primary course compared with 659 the previous year.

Tuberculosis:

Fourteen new cases, 11 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary were notified; this compares with 8 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary in 1967.

A large number of school children were given protective B.C.G. vaccine, together with 140 child contacts of tuberculosis.

Primary Cancer of Lungs and Bronchi:

There were 21 deaths from cancer of the lungs and bronchi, 17 men and 4 women, compared with a total of 27 in 1966 and 17 in 1967.

The relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer is again stressed.

Housing:

Sixty-eight cases compared with 52 during 1967 and 45 in 1966 were referred to me in view of overcrowded, congested or unhygienic living conditions and chronic illness of a member of the applicant's family.

Investigations were carried out and 36 of the cases recommended to the Housing Estates Sub-Committee of the Council for inclusion on the housing waiting list, priority in rehousing or transfer to other Corporation accommodation because of the unsatisfactory conditions found to exist from a public health point of view.

Properties in Bridge Street, Clarence Street and Foord Road were inspected in connection with proposals for compulsory purchase orders and a clearance order under the Housing Act 1957.

Care of Old People and the Chronic Sick:

During the year 16 cases involving 18 persons were investigated; three of the patients were admitted to hospital, one to a nursing home, five were referred to the family doctors concerned, one to the County Welfare Officer, four to the Folkestone Old People's Welfare Committee, and arrangements made for the others to receive visits, home help and other assistance required.

The Folkestone Old People's Welfare Committee continues with its indispensable work in the interests of the elderly people in the Borough.

A youth organisation with approximately 100 young volunteers has also been very active in serving the needs of old people by carrying out a large variety of jobs in their homes.

Home Safety:

The Folkestone Voluntary Home Safety Committee has continued its active and useful work of advising and assisting the public in all matters concerned with Home Safety.

Sewage Disposal:

Float and sonic tests at the outfall at Copt Point have been continued with a view to possibilities for the prevention of pollution in relation to this outfall.

Conferences and Special Meetings:

I attended the Annual Conference of the Royal Institute for Public Health and Hygiene at Bristol from 25th to 27th September, 1968 when the main theme was "Changing Environment".

The regular meetings of the Association of Kent District Medical Officers of Health, at which items of mutual interest have been discussed, have proved most useful.

General:

The year 1968 is regarded as satisfactory as shown by the low incidence of many of the infectious diseases and the low infant mortality rate.

In conclusion, I have to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee for their support in the work during the year, and also to express my appreciation of the co-operation of the other Departments of the Corporation.

I would also like to acknowledge the help of the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. L.H. Vale, and the 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.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1968.

(After correction for inward and outward transfers).

				Total.	Males.	Females.
<u>Live Births:</u>	Legitimate	..	..	600	321	279
	Illegitimate	..	..	103	52	51
	<u>Totals:</u>			<u>703</u>	<u>373</u>	<u>330</u>

Live Birth rate per 1,000 Home Population:

Total	..	..	..	15.94.
Corrected	..	..	..	19.29.
(Area comparability factor: 1.21).				

Illegitimate Live Births:

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births: 14.65.

				Total.	Males.	Females.
<u>Stillbirths:</u>	Legitimate	..	..	12	6	6
	Illegitimate	..	..	1	1	-
	<u>Totals:</u>			<u>13</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>

Stillbirths rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths: 18.15.

				Total.	Males.	Females.
<u>Total Live and Stillbirths:</u>	Legitimate	..	..	612	327	285
	Illegitimate	..	..	104	53	51
	<u>Totals:</u>			<u>716</u>	<u>380</u>	<u>336</u>

				Total.	Males.	Females.
<u>Infants Deaths:</u>						
(a) Under one year of age:						
	Legitimate	..	..	11	8	3
	Illegitimate	..	..	1	-	1
	<u>Totals:</u>			<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>
(b) Under four weeks to age:						
(Included in (a) above).						
	Legitimate	..	..	4	3	1
	Illegitimate	..	..	-	-	-
	<u>Totals:</u>			<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
(c) Under one week of age:						
(included in (a) and (b) above).						
	Legitimate	..	..	3	2	1
	Illegitimate	..	..	-	-	-
	<u>Totals:</u>			<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	..	..	..	17.07
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	..	..	18.33
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	..	..	9.70

Neonatal Mortality Rate:

Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births	5.69
---	----	----	----	------

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate:

Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births	4.26
---	----	----	----	------

Perinatal Mortality Rate:

Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live
and stillbirths 22.34

Maternal Deaths (including Abortion):

Number of deaths Nil.
Rate per total 1,000 live and stillbirths Nil.

Comparison with Statistics for England and Wales:

		Rate per 1,000 Home Population.
		Folkestone (Corrected).
Live Births	19.29.	England and Wales.
Deaths	11.54.	16.9.

	Rate per 1,000 Total Births.
	Folkestone.
Stillbirths	18.15.
Perinatal Mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week of age)	22.34.

	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
	Folkestone.
Infant Mortality (deaths under 1 yr. of age)	17.07.
Neonatal Mortality (deaths under 4 weeks of age)	5.69.
Early Neonatal Mortality (deaths under 1 week of age)	4.26.

-----oOo-----

A count of the unemployed register is made on the second Monday each month. The figures relate to those who are wholly unemployed whether or not they are in receipt of cash benefits. The figures do not include workers temporarily suspended from work, nor casual workers.

Month.	Men.	Women.
January	323	72
February	315	70
March	478	77
April	401	73
May	413	40
June	348	30
July	327	33
August	377	33
September	406	33
October	423	73
November	306	74

PART 1 - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area	4,099 acres.
Home Population: Registrar-General, 1968	44,040.
Approximate number of houses and flats at 1st April, 1968	14,865.
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1968	£2,132,078.
Estimated sum represented by a penny rate 1968/69	£8,430.

Employment and Unemployment in Folkestone and District:

The following brief report on the employment and unemployment position in this area has been supplied by Mr. F. Firth, Manager of the Local Department of Employment and Productivity.

Employment:

During 1968, Folkestone Employment Exchange filled 1,126 male and 951 female vacancies within the boundary and placed 128 men and 15 women in employment in other areas.

The following table gives the estimated number of Class 1 Insured Employees as at 11th June 1968 by industry groups for the area covered by Folkestone, Hythe and New Romney employment exchanges. Separate figures are not available for the individual boroughs.

	Numbers Employed (age 15 and over)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	554	103	657
Plastics, Synthetic Resins, Chemicals and Allied Industries	212	472	684
Vehicle Manufacture and Repair	1,172	173	1,345
Clothing, Footwear and Fur Fabric	140	279	419
Quarrying and all other Manufacturing Industries	1,657	357	2,014
Construction	2,937	149	3,086
Transport and Communications	1,552	324	1,876
Wholesale and Retail Distribution	1,354	1,756	3,110
National and Local Government	1,514	346	1,860
Gas, Water and Electricity	1,007	102	1,109
Insurance, Banking and Finance	463	492	955
Accountancy, Educational, Legal, Medical, Dental and other Professional Services	845	1,966	2,811
Hotel and Catering Trades	612	1,270	1,882
Entertainment, Laundries and Dry Cleaning, Hairdressing, Private Domestic Service and other Miscellaneous Services	490	958	1,448
Unclassified	29	7	36
Totals:	14,538	8,754	23,292

Unemployment in Folkestone in 1968:

A count of the unemployed register is made on the second Monday each month. The figures relate to those who are wholly unemployed whether or not they are in receipt of cash benefits. The figures do not include workers temporarily suspended from work, nor casual workers.

Month.	Men.	Women.
January.	523	73
February.	513	76
March.	478	77
April.	401	75
May.	413	40
June.	349	26
July.	327	28
August.	377	25
September.	377	26
October.	469	58
November.	462	73
December.	506	74

Mrs. W.E. Tucker, Youth Employment Officer, has supplied the following information regarding young people in this area:

The total number of young people registering for employment was much the same as last year, but the number seeking their first job increased, and those wanting subsequent help declined.

Over a quarter of those leaving secondary schools proceeded to further full-time courses of education, and more than half had completed at least a fifth year at school. About half of the young people who left school to take employment were placed through the Service. Both at Easter and the Summer leaving periods the majority had definite employment plans before they actually left school.

Industrial development has mainly consisted of the transfer to this area of sizeable office and warehouse organisations, thus increasing the range of clerical work available. About a third of all the girls completing full-time education have taken some kind of clerical work.

As the area is scheduled for office but not major industrial development, only small manufacturing units are allowed to transfer here. However, the number of boys placed in industrial trades was higher than usual. The Industrial Training Councils are stimulating development of training schemes, and locally this is most apparent in the construction industry, coachbuilding, motor servicing and retailing. The majority of boys entering the distributive trades were sales assistants, and included a number who were having systematic in-service training for posts of responsibility - this reflects the increasing interest in retailing career opportunities.

During the year local boys and girls were placed in employment as follows:

<u>Boys.</u>			<u>Girls.</u>		
Professional	..	5	Professional	..	1
Clerical	..	28	Clerical	..	79
Technical	..	2	Scientific	..	1
Distributive	..	65	Medical	..	5
Agricultural	..	20	Distributive	..	79
Industrial:			Craft	..	32
Operative	..	128	Domestic	..	40
Craft	..	62	(including		
Technician	..	11	Child Care)		
Professional	..	1	Factory	..	30
Other	..	36	Other	..	7

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1968.

Cause of Death.	Total all ages. M.	Under 4 wks. M.	4 wks. to 1 yr. M.	Age in Years.															75 over M.		
				1-4		5-14		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74			
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	5	4	3	6
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	17	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	1	10	3	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	2	3	-	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2
Leukemia ..	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2
Other malignant neoplasms, etc ..	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	8	17	9	11
Diabetes mellitus ..	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	1	-	4
Other endocrine, etc., diseases ..	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Anaemias ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other diseases of nervous system, etc. ..	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ..	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1
Hypertensive disease ..	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
Ischaemic heart disease ..	103	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	1	23	28	16	43
Other forms of heart disease ..	13	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	3	7
Cerebrovascular disease ..	23	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	2	17	59
Other diseases of circulatory system ..	13	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	18
Influenza ..	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5
Pneumonia ..	14	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	3	9
Bronchitis and emphysema ..	32	6	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	16	2	10
Asthma ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peptic ulcer ..	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cirrhosis of liver ..	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-
Other diseases of digestive system ..	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases, genito-urinary system ..	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system ..	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital anomalies ..	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions ..	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle accidents ..	4	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7
All other accidents ..	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other external causes ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - all causes:	316	371	3	1	5	3	1	2	-	4	2	2	2	4	5	19	52	33	103	72	123

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.

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Notification of										
Infectious Disease:										
Scarlet fever	2.39	1.36	0.25	0.36	0.39	0.34	1.11	0.36	0.84	1.02
Measles	3.80	0.20	18.88	1.12	16.31	2.99	23.38	4.30	9.27	1.72
Birth:										
No. of births	618	654	676	713	699	694	713	618	712	703
Birth rate (corrected)	14.62	15.32	16.20	16.86	19.43	19.31	20.52	17.10	19.63	19.29
Deaths:										
No. of deaths	568	585	635	644	734	627	666	636	634	687
Death rate (corrected)	11.13	11.22	12.47	12.47	12.46	10.67	11.28	10.61	10.55	11.54
Infant Deaths:										
(Under 1 year)										
No. of deaths	6	13	14	8	9	13	13	10	17	12
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births ..	9.70	19.87	20.71	11.23	12.87	18.73	18.23	16.18	23.88	17.07
Illegitimate Infants:										
No. of illegitimate births	33	40	46	60	58	79	78	77	82	103
Rate per 1,000 total live births	53.40	61.16	68.05	84.15	82.97	113.8	109.3	124.6	115.16	146.51
Tuberculosis:										
(All forms)										
No. of deaths	4	5	2	2	4	Nil	Nil	1	3	Nil
Death rate	0.09	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.00
Cancer:										
No. of deaths	114	124	121	119	131	131	139	101	133	137
Death rate	2.57	2.76	2.76	2.68	3.00	3.01	3.22	2.31	3.03	3.18

INFANT DEATHS DURING 1968.

Cause of death.	Under 1 week.	1 to 2 weeks.	2 to 3 weeks.	3 to 4 weeks.	Total deaths under 4 weeks.	1 to 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 to 9 months.	9 to 12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
<u>Accidental:</u>										
Asphyxia due to regurgitated stomach contents	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
<u>Congenital malformations:</u>										
Anencephaly	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Myelomeningocele	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Multiple congenital deformities	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Patent ventricular septum	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Epiglossitis, acute	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Laryngo-tracheo-bronchitis, fulminating	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Tracheo-bronchitis, acute	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Vesico-intestinal fissure	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
<u>Totals:</u>	4	-	-	-	4	4	2	2	-	12

SUMMARY OF DEATHS, 1968.

	Non-Residents. (Outward Transfer).	Residents.
Deaths occurring in Folkestone:		
Royal Victoria Hospital	143	106
Nursing Homes and Old Persons' Homes	13	63
Private dwellings, etc.	8	330
Found dead on arrival at hospital	1	9
Other circumstances, i.e. in the sea, etc.	2	2
<u>Totals:</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>510</u>
Deaths outside Folkestone and classified as Inward Transfers occurring in:		
Hospitals		155
Nursing Homes and Old Peoples' Homes		5
Private dwellings		13
Found dead on arrival at hospital		1
Other circumstances, i.e., on public highway, etc.		3
<u>TOTAL DEATHS FOR FOLKESTONE</u>		<u>687</u>
Inquests	28	
Post-mortems	207	

Deaths from Cancer:

The death rate of 3.18 per 1,000 home population from cancer (all forms) during 1968 has shown an increase of 0.15 compared with the previous year, but this is still 0.04 below the peak rate of 3.22 in 1965.

The number of deaths from cancer of the lungs and bronchi has shown an increase of four compared with 1967.

A summary of deaths over the past 5 years is shown below:

	1964.	1965.	1966.	1967.	1968.
Males	20	16	24	15	17
Females	4	5	3	2	4
<u>Totals:</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>21</u>

The figures given below show the comparison between the death rate per 1,000 home population of cancer of the lungs and bronchi with that for respiratory tuberculosis:

	1964.	1965.	1966.	1967.	1968.
<u>Death rate for:</u>					
Cancer of lungs and bronchi	0.55	0.48	0.61	0.35	0.47
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00

The death rate in 1968 from cancer of the lungs and bronchi was 0.59 for England and Wales and 0.74 for Greater London.

Deaths and Recoveries from Tuberculosis:

Fourteen patients, 10 previously suffering from pulmonary and 4 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, were regarded by the Chest Physician as "recovered".

Particulars of the number of patients whose immediate cause of death was tuberculosis or had been reported as "recovered" since 1964 are:

	1964.	1965.	1966.	1967.	1968.
<u>T.B. Respiratory:</u>					
Deaths	-	-	1	3	-
Patients regarded as "recovered". .. .	18	14	7	11	10
<u>T.B. Other:</u>					
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-
Patients regarded as "recovered" .. .	3	1	5	5	4

Infant Mortality:

The Infant Mortality Rate (deaths of infants in first year of life) in 1968 was 17.07 per 1,000 live births; this figure compares with 18.3 for England and Wales.

	1964.	1965.	1966.	1967.	1968.
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births ..	18.73	18.23	16.18	23.88	17.07
Number of infant deaths caused by:					
Premature births ..	4	1	4	4	-
Congenital malformations	5	3	3	2	4

Stillbirths:

During the year twelve legitimate and one illegitimate stillbirths were assigned to this borough. Seven of the women concerned were patients in the local hospital, one in the Military Families' Hospital at Shorncliffe Camp and five in Buckland Hospital, Dover

The causes of the stillbirths were:-

					Male.	Female.
Anencephaly	..	..	..	..	-	1
Ante-partum haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	1	2
Breech presentation	..	..	..	..	1	-
Foetal abnormality	..	..	..	..	1	-
Maceration of foetus	..	..	..	..	-	1
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	2	-
Prolapsed cord	..	..	..	..	1	-
RH. incompatibility	..	..	..	..	1	1
Not known	..	..	..	..	-	1
					<hr/>	<hr/>
					7	6
					<hr/>	<hr/>

Totals:

Maternal Mortality:

For the fourteenth successive year there were no deaths due to childbirth.

Principal Causes of Death During the Past Five Years:

		Cancer (all forms).	Vascular lesions of nervous system.	Coronary disease, angina.	Other heart disease.	Bronchitis.
1964	..	131	94	132	77	32
1965	..	139	96	134	84	27
1966	..	101	92	137	82	29
1967	..	133	101	124	69	29
*1968	..	137	107	182	55	38

*With the introduction of the Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases the short list of 36 causes used for analysis of mortality in previous years was revised, and for 1968 the new cause list was basically the International Abbreviated List of 50 Causes.

Equivalent categories in the previous abridged list and the new classification of diseases may not be more than very approximately similar, and on advice from the General Register Office exact comparability should not be assumed.

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 and night attendant service.
- (4) Domiciliary midwifery.
- (5) Health visiting.
- (6) Home nursing.
- (7) Mental health.
- (8) Prevention of illness, care and after-care.
- (9) Vaccination and Immunisation for protection against Diphtheria, Measles, Poliomyelitis, Smallpox, Tetanus and Whooping Cough.

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, etc:

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

(a) Infant Welfare:

Cheriton Clinic. - Monday afternoon.
Thursday afternoon.
Second and fourth
Thursday morning each month.

Methodist Church Hall,
Sandgate. - Second and fourth Friday
afternoon each month.

Old Harvey Grammar School - Tuesday afternoon.
Friday morning.
First, third and fifth
Thursday morning each month.

Baptist Church Hall,
Hill Road. - First and third Friday
afternoon each month.

Dr. Margaret Paxton was in attendance at the Baptist Church Hall and Dr. D.A. Ewing at the other three centres.

(b) Mothercraft and Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes:

Old Harvey Grammar School - Thursday afternoon.

County Midwives also see their own patients for ante-natal care at the Cheriton Clinic and the Old Harvey Grammar School Centre.

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, near 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.
Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover.

Smallpox patients would be admitted to the Long Reach Hospital, Dartford.

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

In-Patients:

Maternity	..	..	..	..	..	582
Others	..	..	..	..	..	3,860

New Out-Patients:

Medical	..	..	..	..	..	565
Paediatrics	..	..	..	..	..	61
Diseases of the Chest	..	..	..	..	..	268
Dermatology	..	..	..	..	..	553
Physical Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	684
Geriatrics	..	..	..	..	..	68
Surgical	..	..	..	..	..	1,395
E.N.T. (including T. & A's)	..	..	..	..	..	1,208
Orthopaedics	..	..	..	..	..	1,356
Ophthalmology	..	..	..	..	..	865
Radiotherapy	..	..	..	..	..	120
Urology	..	..	..	..	..	56
Dentistry	..	..	..	..	..	196
Gynaecology	..	..	..	..	..	889
Obstetrics - A.N.	..	..	..	..	..	716
P.N.	..	..	..	..	..	60
Psychiatry	..	..	..	..	..	184
Total attendances for all Clinics	..	..	..	..	..	33,548
Attendances at Accident Department	..	..	..	..	..	20,286
Out-Patient Attendances at Physiotherapy	..	..	..	..	..
Departments	..	..	..	..	..	16,242
In-Patient Attendances at Physiotherapy	..	..	..	..	..
Departments	..	..	..	..	..	4,145
Also 1,961 Out-Patient attendances at group exercises and 1,537 In-Patient attendances at group exercises.						
Units of treatment in X-ray Department	..	..	..	..	..	27,874
Individual Patient requests in						
Pathology Department	..	..	..	..	..	40,605
Post Mortems	..	..	..	..	..	207

Ambulance Service:

An efficient ambulance service has been maintained in Folkestone by the Kent County Council 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 Ambulances from Folkestone, Dover or Ashford.

Vaccination and Immunisation:

The Kent County Council provided vaccination and immunisation services that offer to children a substantial measure of protection against the following diseases:

Diphtheria.
Measles.
Poliomyelitis.
Smallpox.
Tetanus.
Whooping Cough.

Notification was received that the Standing Medical Advisory Committee of the Central Health Services Council and the Ministry of Health had accepted the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation that a single schedule of immunisation in place of those previously advised should be adopted.

An extract of the new schedule so far as it affects children up to five years of age is:

Age.	Prophylactic.	Interval.
During the first year of life.	Diphtheria/Tetanus/Whooping Cough and oral Polio vaccine. (First dose).	
	Diphtheria/Tetanus/Whooping Cough and oral Polio vaccine. (Second dose).	Preferably after an interval of 6-8 weeks.
	Diphtheria/Tetanus/Whooping Cough and oral Polio vaccine. (Third dose).	Preferably after an interval of 6 months.
During the second year of life.	Measles vaccination.	After an interval of not less than 3-4 weeks (see note below*).
	Smallpox vaccination.	After an interval of not less than 3-4 weeks (see note below*).
At 5 years of age or school entry.	Diphtheria/Tetanus and oral Polio vaccine or Diphtheria/Tetanus/Polio vaccine. Smallpox revaccination.	

*An interval of three to four weeks should normally be allowed to elapse between the administration of any two live vaccines or between the administration of diphtheria/tetanus/whooping cough vaccine and a live vaccine, other than oral poliomyelitis vaccine, whichever is given first.

Facilities for the necessary injections were available at the various Child Welfare Clinics in the Borough or, if preferred, by the family doctor concerned.

Immunisation against measles was offered to all children who were between first and seventh birthdays and who are susceptible to an attack of measles because they have neither been immunised nor had an attack. The reason for the introduction of general immunisation was because of the potentially serious complications of measles.

1. Vaccination against Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough:

Triple Antigen is used for combined immunisation against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough, but where children have already had whooping cough it is considered advisable to have them vaccinated against diphtheria and tetanus only.

The County Medical Officer has supplied the following figures for 1968 based on the returns sent to the Department of Health and Social Security:

Year of Birth.	Primary.		Reinforcing.	
	Triple Antigen.	Diph./Tet.	Triple Antigen.	Diph./Tet.
1968.	264	-	-	-
1967.	207	1	33	1
1966.	25	-	239	25
1965.	7	-	81	13
1964.	7	1	31	16
1961-1963.	7	2	250	168
1952-1960.	-	-	4	6
Totals:	517	4	638	229

For comparison the number of children immunised against diphtheria, either with Triple Antigen or Diphtheria/Tetanus vaccine, during the past five years was as follows:

	1964.	1965.	1966.	1967.	1968.
Primary inoculations	542	616	579	580	521
Reinforcing inoculations	582	712	678	723	867

2. Poliomyelitis and Measles Vaccination:

Year of Birth.	Poliomyelitis Vaccination.		Measles Vaccination.
	Primary.	Reinforcing.	
1968.	187	-	1
1967.	446	-	18
1966.	116	-	20
1965.	37	-	11
1964.	11	59	21
1961-1963.	3	344	206
1952-1960.	1	6	14
<u>Totals:</u>	<u>801</u>	<u>409</u>	<u>291</u>

3. Smallpox Vaccination:

In view of the amendment to the County Council's proposals approved as from the 1st January, 1963, the following is the only information now available:

Primary vaccination - 1 year	..	..	361
Revaccination	..	..	11

Authentication of Vaccination Certificates:

During the year the following certificates of vaccination against smallpox, cholera and typhoid fever, etc., were authenticated.

<u>Smallpox:</u>						
Primary	..	..	..	..	..	93
Revaccination	..	..	..	..	..	613
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	123
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	21
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tetanus	..	..	..	..	..	1
Typhoid fever	..	..	..	..	..	13
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	5

Laboratory Facilities:

These examinations were carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Maidstone and the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.

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

Faeces for:				Positive.	Negative.
Dysentery, sonne	..	..	..	1	12
Salmonella enteritis	..	..	..	3	8
Salmonella panama	..	..	..	1	3
Salmonella typhi	..	..	..	2	2
Typhoid fever	..	..	..	-	8
Pathogenic organisms	..	..	..	-	30
Swabs for:					
Haemolytic streptococci	..	..	..	7	51
Diphtheria	..	..	..	-	2
Streptococcal pyogenes	..	..	..	10	1
<u>Totals:</u>				<u>24</u>	<u>117</u>

Mental Health:

This authority is not responsible for the administration of work undertaken in the community in accordance with the National Health Service Act, 1946, and the Mental Health Act, 1959.

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47.

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

No action was taken by the Council under either of these Acts during 1968.

Care of Old People and the Chronic Sick:

During the year 16 cases involving 18 persons were investigated and help given as necessary; this compares with 22 cases in 1967.

The cases were originally referred to me by:-

Chief Public Health Inspector	1
Council members	2
Hotel Manager	1
Relatives and friends	10
Salvation Army	1
Secretary/Administrator, Folkestone Old People's Welfare Committee	3

In two instances both husband and wife were concerned and twelve of the remainder were women.

The following action was taken:-

Admitted to:

(a) Hospital	3
(b) Nursing Home	1

Referred to:

(a) County Welfare Officer	1
(b) Family Doctor	5
(c) Folkestone Old People's Welfare Committee	4

Home Help assistance arranged	3
Visited and other assistance as required	1

The work of the Folkestone Old People's Welfare Committee, of which I am the Vice-Chairman, covers a wide range of activities and the members work in close collaboration with other organisations, both statutory and voluntary, whose aim is to help in any way possible the elderly people of the town.

The Secretary/Administrator of the Committee, Mrs. C. Skelton, has given the following brief summary of their work during 1968:-

Number of new cases	238
Number of elderly people known to Committee	approx. 2,000
Help and advice given	2,196
Accommodation found	34 persons
Active voluntary visitors	40
(not including the visiting service given by the British Red Cross and W.R.V.S.)	
<u>W.R.V.S.:</u>	
"Meals-on-wheels" service (four days a week)	14,500
Clothing issued	1,245 garments
"Over 60" clubs	11 (all well attended)

Close liaison is maintained with the Hospital Social Worker to their mutual benefit, and other activities of the Committee include arranging holidays for individual people in need of convalescence, coach drives and Christmas dinner for non-club members.

The Friends Anonymous (Youth Group) was still very active and continued to carry out when required jobs of a diverse nature for the old folk.

The newly opened Friendship Luncheon Club proved a great success and the attendance was a regular 45 people, the maximum which can be catered for, on the one day a week which it is open.

The valuable and willing assistance which has been given to me during the year by Mrs. Skelton, and Mrs. M.E. Hughes and Miss G. Bowman of the K.C.C. Home Help Service, is very much appreciated.

N.S.P.C.C.:

Senior Inspector E.N. Loveday of the N.S.P.C.C. has, in his usual willing and tactful manner, continued to give much valuable and willing assistance when required.

Nursing Homes:

One Nursing Home with accommodation for eleven other patients was discontinued in 1968: this establishment was first registered as a nursing home in 1928.

The four registered Homes at the end of the year provided the following beds:-

For maternity patients only	..	..	4
For other patients only	..	..	50

Venereal Disease:

The following is a summary supplied by Dr. D.E. Sharvill, Consultant Dermatologist and Venereologist for the area, of the new patients from Folkestone who attended the treatment centres at Ashford, Canterbury and Dover during 1968:

	Folkestone New Cases who attended Centres at:			Total in 1968.	Total in 1967 for Comparison.
	Ashford.	Canterbury.	Dover.		
Syphilis	-	1	-	1	-
Gonorrhoea ..	14	5	12	31	26
Other conditions	16	11	20	47	41

Folkestone Crematorium:

The 614 cremation certificates issued during 1968 has shown an increase of 21 compared with the previous year.

Of the 614 certificates issued 403 were in respect of Folkestone residents and the remaining 211 came from the following areas:-

Capel and Dover	29
Dymchurch and New Romney	18
Hawkinge and Swingfield	15
Hythe and Saltwood	114
Lyminge and Elham	10
Other areas	25

Medical Examination of Corporation Employees:

The following medical examinations were carried out during 1968:-

For admission to the Corporation:	Males.	Females.
(a) Superannuation Scheme	23	5
(b) Sick Pay Scheme	37	-
Special examinations	7	1
Re-examinations	13	-
Totals:	80	6

Arrangements were made for 47 of the employees to have X-ray examination of the chest locally and 5 attended Mass Radiography Surveys in the area.

Home Safety:

The Folkestone Home Safety Committee has again been very active during the past year and many talks and film shows given. RoSPA's quarterly campaigns had again been supported by the distribution of posters and other publicity material.

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PART III - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply:

The water in this Borough is provided by the Folkestone and District Water Company who connected supplies to 266 new dwellings in the Folkestone district (which includes Alkham, Capel-le-Ferne and Hawkinge) and disconnected 142 old houses which were demolished. After making allowances for these and similar matters there was a net increase of 92 over the number of dwellings supplied a year ago.

No dwellings in this area are dependent only on an outdoor standpipe for domestic supplies.

During the year the Folkestone and District Water Company's 21" diameter trunk main from Lower Standen to Folkestone was extended to Drellingore. A number of consumers between Drellingore Pumping Station and their Hills Reservoir, Folkestone, formerly received supplies direct from the trunk mains. All consumers' pipes have now been disconnected from the trunk mains along this length and such consumers are now supplied from service mains.

A 10" diameter main was laid from Radnor Park Avenue via Radnor Park Road and Park Farm Road to Alder Road where it feeds into a number of smaller mains and improves supplies in the area north and east of that point.

The water generally has been satisfactory in quantity and quality and suitable for drinking and domestic use.

Copies of fifty-nine reports of chemical examinations and sixty-five of bacteriological examinations were received during the year from the Folkestone and District Water Company.

Samples of the water were taken by the Chief Public Health Inspector at regular intervals throughout the year for examination, and the following is a summary of the samples submitted:-

		<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Not Satisfactory.</u>
(a)	<u>Bacteriological examination:</u>		
	Statutory supply undertaking ..	49	1*
	Private sources	9	-
(b)	<u>Chemical examination:</u>		
	Statutory supply undertaking ..	3	-

*This unsatisfactory result was in respect of the water from a Folkestone Dairy but the contamination was thought to have arisen in the tap. A repeat sample taken after renewal of the tap proved to be satisfactory.

The chemical results of a sample from the statutory supply undertaking were:

Appearance: Clear and bright.
 Odour: None.
 pH value: 7.3.

	<u>Parts per million.</u>
Free Ammonia	Nil.
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil.
Nitrite	Nil.
Nitrate	4.5
Chloride	24
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	248
Total Hardness	288
Permanent Hardness	40
Sulphate	11
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours	0.05
Total Solids	350

Microscopic examination revealed very little mineral or vegetable matter.

The report indicated that chemically this water was satisfactory.

Public Analyst:

Mr. J.H.E. Marshall, M.A.(Cantab.), F.R.I.C., has continued as Public Analyst for this Borough.

Public Cleansing:

There has been a continuation of the survey in the Refuse Collection Service and certain changes have been made, such as putting more on to certain vehicles and taking off from others. At present, five of the larger type vehicles are in service and only one of the smaller type is still in operation. It is hoped this will be replaced and the smaller type vehicle being retained as a standby.

Drainage and Sewerage:

No important extension of the main sewerage system has been made during the year, but further strengthening of the existing trunk sewer in Morrison Road and the Tram Road has commenced.

Investigations into the surcharge of sewers which cause damage or flooding has commenced in three parts of the Borough. These are Wear Bay Road area, where surface flooding occurs; the Marine Gardens area, where basement flooding takes place, and in the town centre, where surcharging causes surface damage.

Housing:

The Borough Treasurer has provided me with the following information regarding the number of families on the Council's waiting list at 31st December, 1968 and the number who have been accommodated during the year:-

(a) On Council's waiting list:

(i) without separate homes	79
(ii) with separate homes	131

<u>Totals:</u>			<u>210</u>
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(b) Families accommodated:

(i) families rehoused by Council			
from general waiting list	86
(ii) transferred from other Council			
dwellings	..	..	118

Sixty-eight cases, compared with 52 during 1967 and 45 in 1966 were referred to me in view of overcrowded, congested or unhygienic living conditions, chronic illness, etc.

Thirty-six of the cases were recommended for inclusion on the housing waiting list, priority in rehousing or transfer to a larger type of Corporation accommodation after full investigation and consideration of all relevant facts.

A summary of the cases dealt with as follows:-

<u>Referred by:</u>	<u>No. of Cases.</u>	<u>Recommended for inclusion, priority or transfer.</u>
Borough Treasurer on medical grounds	33	23
Chest Physician	3	2
County Health Visitors	5	2
County Midwives	2	1
Family doctors	5	2
Housing applicants themselves	18	5
N.S.P.C.C. Inspector	1	1
S.S.A.F.A.	1	-
<u>Totals:</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>36</u>

The Borough Engineer has supplied the following summary of the housing programme which was completed during the year:-

(a) Number of:

(i) Dwellings converted	..	..	9
(ii) Units of accommodation resulting from such conversions	..	..	24

(b) Number of new houses and flats completed by:

(i) Local Authority	..	..	94
(ii) Private enterprise	..	..	255

The future housing programme includes the following:-

	Approximate number of dwellings.
(i) Golf Course -	
(a) Lynwood	200
(b) Cornwallis Avenue	200
(c) Linksway	127
(ii) Enbrook Valley	400
(iii) Hill Road (Sugar Loaf)	200
(iv) Park Farm Road	50
(v) Sandgate High Street	35
(vi) The Leas	54
(vii) Castle Bay	15

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

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968 came into operation on the 1st October, 1968. They consolidated with amendments all previous Regulations relating to the notification and prevention of infectious disease except the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925.

Some of the principal changes from the earlier Regulations were -

- (a) Any obligation to notify a case of disease now rests solely on a medical practitioner.
- (b) Changes and additions were made as follows to the list of diseases which are to be notified:
 - (i) No longer to be notified.
Acute primary pneumonia, acute influenzal pneumonia, acute rheumatism, puerperal pyrexia, erysipelas and membranous croup; reference to scarlatina had also been omitted.
 - (ii) To be notified.
Leptospirosis (hitherto notifiable in certain areas only of England and Wales).
Tetanus and yellow fever (which were notifiable for the first time in this country).
- (c) The powers of a medical officer of health of a district to vaccinate contacts of persons suffering from smallpox have been extended to other diseases, e.g., poliomyelitis, diphtheria, etc.
- (d) The powers of a local authority to require a person to stop work, in order to prevent spread of infection, were extended to permit action in cases of food poisoning.

DYSENTERY.

Following notification from the Medical Officer of Health of Brighton that two young children from the same family living there were suffering from sonne dysentery laboratory investigations were carried out on contacts living in Folkestone. It was subsequently confirmed that one of the contacts, a man aged 20 years with a history of abdominal pains and diarrhoea, was also suffering from the disease.

Two other suspected cases, a child of 2 years and a woman of 45, were investigated but the provisional diagnosis not confirmed.

ENCEPHALITIS - Acute Infective.

A boy of 5 years was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital for observation and subsequently confirmed as suffering from acute virus encephalitis.

ERYSIPELAS.

During the first nine months of the year two males, aged 34 and 60 years respectively, and a woman of 64 were notified as suffering from erysipelas.

GERMAN MEASLES.

Eight members of H.M. Forces stationed at Shorncliffe, all between the age of 15 and 21 years, were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

INFECTIVE HEPATITIS.

The local Order making infective hepatitis a notifiable disease in Folkestone expired on the 8th March, 1968 and new Regulations making infective jaundice generally notifiable throughout the country came into operation on the 15th June, 1968 but were later revoked when the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968 came into operation on the 1st October, 1968.

A total of 17 civilian and 1 military case was notified during the year. A boy of 15 years was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital and the member of H.M. Forces was a patient in the Military Hospital at Shorncliffe Camp.

Fifteen of the cases were notified during the first half of the year.

As a precautionary measure the daughter of a man aged 57 was excluded for three weeks from her work as a cook at a local nursing home, and arrangements were made for the father of one of the other patients to be employed temporarily on non-food handling duties.

INFLUENZAL AND RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS.

The number of new claims to sickness benefit in the area for the last week of December 1967 were more than double compared with the normal seasonal average. Over half of the certificates were in respect of patients suffering from influenza, coryza and other respiratory infections; the period of incapacity was usually only a few days.

The peak for the number of new claims to sickness benefit was reached during the second week of January 1968, when a total of 618 certificates (322 classified as influenza and other respiratory infections) were received by the Department of Health and Social Security compared with the usual weekly average of 200 for that time of the year.

By the end of February sickness benefit claims had reverted to normal figures.

MEASLES.

1968 was not a biennial year for measles and of the 76 civilian cases reported only seven were over the age of 9 years. A girl of 5 years, who also had epistaxis, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

A youth of 15 attached to the Junior Infantry Regiment was admitted to the Military Hospital.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION.

A boy of 8 years suffering from virus meningitis was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

A soldier of 28 was also admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital for observation but transferred two days later to Buckland Hospital as 'suspected psychiatric episode'.

PNEUMONIA.

Acute pneumonia ceased to become a notifiable disease after the 30th September, 1968 but up to that date 12 acute primary and 14 influenzal pneumonia cases were reported amongst the civilian population.

Of the acute primary cases one was a child of 6 years, three between 18 and 30 years and the remaining eight over the age of 51.

All the influenzal pneumonia cases were reported during the first quarter of the year and apart from a schoolgirl of 4 the other 13 patients were all over the age of 25 years.

One military case of primary pneumonia, a youth of 18, was transferred from the Military Hospital to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Two women, aged 21 and 34 years respectively, were reported as suffering from puerperal pyrexia before it ceased to be a notifiable disease.

The cause of the infection in the younger woman was not known but a stitch abscess stated by the family doctor to be the cause in the second case.

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year notifications in respect of 45 cases of scarlet fever were received compared with 37 in 1967.

Thirteen were infants under the age of 5 years, twenty-seven between 5 and 9 years and the other five over the age of 10; thirty-six of the cases were reported in the first half of the year.

The disease was mild and all the patients nursed at home.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Sixteen sporadic cases of whooping cough were notified; this figure compares with 157 the previous year.

Two of the patients were aged 18 years, four were school-children and the remaining ten under the age of 5 years.

SALMONELLA INFECTION - Not food borne.

An infant of one year, who had been admitted to the local hospital following intestinal disturbance and convulsions, was confirmed as suffering from Salmonella panama.

Information was received from the Medical Officer of the Military Hospital at Shorncliffe that a young soldier, who had been staying with relatives in Folkestone, was a patient in that hospital and confirmed as suffering from Salmonella typhimurium infection. Stool examinations carried out on 15 contacts of the patient were negative to pathogenic organisms.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES, etc.

A summary of other patients from Folkestone who were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital during the year is as follows:-

(a) <u>Civilians.</u>				<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Erythema multiforme	..	..	..	-	1
"E" Coli infection	..	..	..	1	-
Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	5	3
Upper respiratory infection	..	..	..	3	1
Acute bronchitis and otitis media	..	..	..	1	-
Herpes ophthalmicus	..	..	..	-	1
(b) <u>H.M. Forces.</u>					
Upper respiratory infection	..	..	..	1	-
Herpes zoster	..	..	..	2	-

FOOD POISONING.

One case of food poisoning was confirmed. The patient, a woman of 70 years, and her husband were members of a party who had visited the Adriatic in June. The woman subsequently had a history of diarrhoea and the causative agent confirmed by laboratory investigations as Salmonella enteritidis.

Three suspected cases were investigated but the provisional diagnosis not confirmed.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Fourteen new cases, 11 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary, were notified; this compares with 9 pulmonary cases in 1967.

(a) Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172).

No action taken during the year.

(b) New Cases (after correction) Notified during 1968.

<u>Age in Years.</u>		<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>	
		<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
10-14	.. ..	-	1	-	-
15-24	.. ..	1	1	1	-
25-44	.. ..	1	2	-	1
45-64	.. ..	2	1	-	1
65-74	.. ..	2	-	-	-
<u>Totals:</u>		<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

Number of new cases of Tuberculosis admitted to hospital during the year:

(a) Pulmonary	.. ..	6
(b) Non-Pulmonary	.. ..	1

(c) Mortality during 1968.

In no case was tuberculosis given as the immediate cause of death.

(d) Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register.

	<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Total.</u>
	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	
On register at 1st January, 1968	36	16	2	6	60
Primary notifications	6	5	1	2	14
Other additions (returned to district, transferred from other areas, restored to register, etc.)	4	1	-	-	5
<u>Totals:</u>	46	22	3	8	79
Removed (died, left district, recovered, non-tuberculous, etc.)	12	6	1	5	24*
Remaining on Register at 31st December, 1968	34	16	2	3	55

*Of this number 3 died, 6 left the district, 1 was non-tuberculous and 14 were reported by the Chest Physician as "now regarded as recovered".

(e) New Cases of Tuberculosis during 1968 - Occupation of Patients.

	<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Total.</u>
	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	
Factory worker	-	-	1	-	1
Housewife	-	3	-	1	4
Labourer	1	-	-	-	1
Night club hostess	-	1	-	-	1
Nurse	-	-	-	1	1
Shop assistant	1	-	-	-	1
Steward, club	1	-	-	-	1
Student	-	1	-	-	1
Retired	2	-	-	-	2
Unknown	1	-	-	-	1
<u>Totals:</u>	6	5	1	2	14

(f) Chest Clinic.

Dr. J. Spencer Jones, Chest Physician, has supplied the following information:-

Number of People with Tuberculosis requiring medical advice.

Number of people requiring advice (but not necessarily treatment) was 489 (582 in 1964).

Resistant organisms.

There are three patients infected with organisms resistant to the usual treatment. No fresh cases of this type were found and there seem to be no reasons for fearing a spread of this type of infection within the local community.

Tuberculosis Protection.

Besides the large number of school children given protective B.C.G. vaccine, 140 child contacts of tuberculosis were given B.C.G. Two immigrants were also given the protective vaccine.

The following number of contacts of cases of tuberculosis were examined: 526.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES CONFIRMED IN 1968.

Disease.	CIVILIAN CASES.															Military cases.	Total Civilian and Military Cases.	Admitted to Hospital.
	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	15-19 yrs.	20-24 yrs.	25-34 yrs.	35-44 yrs.	45-54 yrs.	55-64 yrs.	65-74 yrs.	75 and over.			
Acute encephalitis, infective ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dysentery, bacillary ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
*Erysipelas ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
Infective hepatitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	18	2
Measles ..	2	11	9	10	11	26	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	77	2
Meningococcal infection ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
*Pneumonia: Acute primary ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	3	3	12	13	-
Influenza ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	2	5	14	14	-
*Puerperal pyrexia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Scarlet fever ..	-	1	2	8	2	27	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	45	-
Whooping cough ..	-	5	2	2	1	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-
<u>Totals:</u>	2	17	13	20	14	62	9	9	5	9	2	5	6	6	9	188	191	6

*When the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968 came into force on the 1st October, 1968 these diseases (Erysipelas, Pneumonia and Puerperal Pyrexia) were no longer to be notified.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

Self examination is said to be good, and an annual report is, to some extent, an exercise in self examination. But beyond that the purpose of an annual report should be to supply information and offer informed and reasoned comment on the subject matter, thereby serving its true function as an instrument of communication and affording a basis for formulating future policy and making decisions in the light of the facts which emerge.

In commenting on local problems and policies one should, however, also have in mind that as the geographical world today cannot be divided into watertight pockets of Europe, Asia, America, Africa and Folkestone, by the same yardstick our local activities in the environmental health services should not be isolated but must be an integral part of the general world wide pattern of these services.

It is with these thoughts that I present my 20th annual report on the work carried out in my department.

Fine words and fine sentiments are comparatively easy to conjure up, but fine actions are the true yardstick by which to measure the efficiency of the department. How far frustrations have been overcome, how many unfit houses have been demolished, how many houses have been improved and repaired, have the efforts in the field of food inspection and food hygiene been fruitful etc., and, bearing in mind that the prosperity and happiness of a community is proportional to the health and wellbeing of its members, are the environmental standards in the town perhaps a little better as a result of a further year's endeavour.

The following pages will, it is hoped, provide evidence to merit favourable judgment on these modest aspirations.

The overall results recorded are the outcome of the collective endeavour of all personnel in the department, both technical and clerical, and I accord due appreciation of their efforts in the face of an ever increasing burden of work which leaves little time to indulge in any preoccupations other than trying to keep pace with current activities.

To my deputy, Mr. J. R. Greig, I accord special appreciation. His assistance in the routine administration of the department continued to make a powerful contribution to practical efficiency and his assistance in the preparation and drafting of this report is gratefully acknowledged.

I also record continued appreciation of the support and encouragement of the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee and all members of the Borough Council; and to officers and staff of other departments for their co-operation during the year under review.

L. H. VALE,

Chief Public Health Inspector.
Borough and Port of Folkestone.

GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY

1. COMPLAINTS

Number of complaints received and dealt with	1,098
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2. INSPECTIONS - Summary of visits madePublic Health Acts, 1936-1961

Visits to premises (including re-visits)	2,296
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Housing Acts, 1957-1964

Visits for purposes of securing repairs	726
Visits re individual unfit dwellings, compliance with demolition orders, checks on compliance with closing orders, etc.	236
Visits re clearance areas, supervision of demolition, etc.	...	...	...	...	224
Visits for general survey and assessment of properties	...	...	...	...	109
Visits re houses-let-in-multiple occupation	...	...	...	...	209

Housing Acts, 1958-1964

Visits re improvement grants (including preliminary enquiries, formal inspections and re-visits)	...	...	...	...	851
Visits re Compulsory Improvement Areas	...	...	...	...	786
Visits re Compulsory Improvements (individual houses)	...	...	...	...	28

Housing (General)

Visits re housing applications (alleged overcrowding, claims for priority, etc.)	...	...	...	...	108
Visits re Tuberculosis patients	...	...	...	...	11
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	39

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960-1966

Inspection of shops and other premises, stalls, mobile vehicles, etc. where food is stored, handled and/or sold	...	...	...	...	2,013
Visits to ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	187
Visits to licensed premises	...	...	...	...	74
Miscellaneous visits (including food sampling, etc.)	...	...	...	...	821

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Premises inspected and recorded	...	...	...	...	88
Visits to premises subject to registration for purposes of the Act	...	...	...	...	467
Visits to other premises for check purposes	...	...	...	...	44

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959-1965

Inspections for purposes of Milk Regulations	79
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Visits to other premises, etc. not recorded above

Factories (a) Power	52
(b) Non-power	5
(c) Outworkers	...	...	...	...	4
Agricultural Premises (farms, holdings, etc.)	...	...	...	...	2
Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963	...	...	...	...	13
Caravan and Camping Sites	...	...	...	...	57
Clean Air Act, 1956	...	...	...	...	45
Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order 1957	...	...	...	...	7
Hairdressers' Premises	...	...	...	...	21
Infectious Diseases:					
(i) Food Poisoning Enquiries	...	...	...	...	19
(ii) Enteric infections other than food poisoning	...	...	...	...	35
(iii) Other infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	68

Knackers Yard	...	...	...	...	10
Licensing Act, 1964	...	...	...	...	8
Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	117
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926	...	...	...	...	54
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	...	...	...	...	44
Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	11
Pigeon Control	...	...	...	...	36
Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	...	18
Rodent Control (Visits by Inspectors)	...	...	...	...	55
Swimming Pools	...	...	...	...	87
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	445

Total number of visits made	...	...	...	...	10,524
Visits to Port	...	...	...	...	581

11,105

3. NOTICES SERVED

	NOTICES SERVED		* NOTICES COMPLIED		DEFECTS OR CONTRAVENTIONS	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Found	Complied
Factories Act, 1961	5	-	5	-	17	11
Folkestone Corporation Act, 1920	9	1	9	-	10	12
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 & Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960-1966	91	-	95	-	364	396
Housing Acts 1957-1964:						
(i) Routine repairs schedules	22	-	22	6	367	546
(ii) Improvement Grant repairs schedules	65	40	3	29	1328	393
(iii) Statutory overcrowding	1	-	1	-	1	1
Public Health Acts 1936-1961	260	10	229	6	603	512
Merchandise Marks Act 1926	1	-	1	-	1	1
Milk & Dairies Regs. 1959-65	2	-	2	-	3	4
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963	70	-	99	-	281	418
Clean Air Act, 1956	11	-	11	-	11	11
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960	-	-	1	-	-	4
Noise Abatement Act, 1960 ...	4	-	3	-	4	3
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	2	-	2	-	2	2
TOTALS	543	51	483	41	2992	2314

* Includes some notices carried over from previous year.

BROAD ANALYSIS OF DEFECTS, ETC., REMEDIED
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AND HOUSING ACTS

	Public Health Acts 1936-61	Housing Acts 1958-1964 (Improvement Grant Schedules)	Housing Acts 1957-64 (Maintenance Notices)
DAMPNESS:			
Roofs repaired	28	50	27
Eaves guttering and downpipes repaired or renewed	31	32	28
External walls repointed, re-rendered or repaired, cavities cleared, etc....	6	34	43
Internal walls waterproofed	22	13	28
Window sills repaired or renewed ...	4	9	18
GENERAL REPAIRS:			
Internal walls or ceilings repaired or renewed	112	78	92
Floors repaired or renewed, sub-floor ventilation provided, etc.	15	11	10
Doors repaired or renewed	4	9	16
Windows repaired	21	35	82
Sash-cords renewed	5	18	15
Chimneys repaired or rebuilt	3	21	17
Firegrates repaired or renewed ...	3	2	8
Fuel stores provided	-	-	2
Staircases repaired, hand-rails fitted, etc.	5	8	5
Food stores provided or ventilated, etc.	1	3	39
Yard paving provided or renewed ...	-	8	9
Water supplies reinstated, supply pipes and fittings repaired or renewed ...	8	-	26
Internal re-decoration	21	35	37
DRAINAGE:			
Repaired or cleansed	68	4	8
New gullies provided	2	-	-
Inspection chambers provided or re- paired	14	-	-
Wastepipes repaired or renewed, etc.	5	2	1
Soilpipes and vent-shafts	2	1	1
Sewers repaired	2	-	-
SANITARY CONVENIENCES:			
Additional accommodation provided ...	1	1	5
Structural repairs (roofs, walls, ceil- ings, floors, plasterwork, etc.) ...	15	9	13
Doors, windows repaired or renewed ...	-	2	5
Fittings repaired or renewed	9	1	3
Ventilation provided	1	-	1

	Housing Acts 1958-1964 (Improvement Grant Schedules)	Housing Acts 1957-64 (Maintenance Notices)
Public Health Acts 1936-61		

MISCELLANEOUS:

External re-decorations	...	...	-	3	2
Curtilage walls, etc., rebuilt or re-paired	...	...	-	1	2
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	42	-	1
Nuisances from animals, etc. abated	...	...	5	-	-
Premises or parts of premises cleansed and/or disinfested	...	...	44	-	-
Unclassified	...	...	13	3	3
			512	393	547

REFUSE BINS (Folkestone Corporation Act):

New bins provided after service of notices	12
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SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN THE BOROUGH

The total number of premises not connected to the main sewerage system is as follows:-

Number of premises served by cesspools	35
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There are no privies or earth closets in the Borough.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

The virtual absence of serious infectious diseases of the type which necessitate meticulous and comprehensive treatment of premises, infected bedding and personal clothing etc. of patients, meant that comparatively few calls were made during 1968 on the disinfection services, thus maintaining the general pattern of recent years.

The number of premises treated (13) was some 25 per cent lower than the average for the previous 5 to 10 years and the number of articles disinfested fell almost dramatically to by far the lowest annual figure ever recorded.

Reliance continued to be placed on formalin in either liquid or gaseous form for terminal disinfection of premises, in conjunction with steam disinfection of personal effects.

Steam disinfection plant in an increasing number of Health Departments appears to have fallen into disuse and few authorities now seem to replace such equipment when it is worn out.

Nevertheless occasions can and do still arise from time to time when there is no really satisfactory substitute for full steam treatment and at such times a disinfecting plant, far from being an encumbrance, once more becomes an essential appliance.

To this extent, therefore, the steam disinfector maintained by the department continues to serve a very useful public health purpose and it was used on an average once per week. This usage not only keeps the apparatus in efficient working order but, indeed, minimises the deterioration which would otherwise inevitably and rapidly occur. As hinted in my last annual report, however, the boiler is getting old and how long it will continue to function without major repair is a matter of conjecture.

Disinfestation in its widest connotation implies complete and permanent eradication of all predatory or potentially disease carrying parasites whose activities are detrimental in the human environment. The global nature of this problem, and the application of acceptable control measures, which must be not only safe in terms of mammalian toxicity but also selective in terms of species of insect life, and furthermore have regard to repercussions such as build-up of genetically resistant strains, are still major pre-occupations in discussions on the subject.

The matter thus merits passing comment in any general public health annual report as being one in which departmental interest is maintained and any guidance or conclusions which emerge are applied as appropriate to local circumstances.

Such information affords useful assistance when choosing the most effective insecticidal formulations for dealing with specific pests or troublesome residual infestations, or in the event of resistance being suspected.

The general level of infestation in domestic premises in the Borough remained low and most treatments were in respect of the common household pests. The main target for complaints was in fact wasps nests, of which 11 were destroyed, some being in very difficult sites such as roof spaces etc. In other cases advice was given on eradication measures and insecticide was supplied as appropriate to the circumstances.

The number of infestations in food premises, hotels and cafés etc. voluntarily reported to the department was about the same as in previous years. Cockroaches in particular often find agreeable and easy harbourage in food premises and I feel bound to repeat my continued conviction that significant infestations in this type of establishment are too often tolerated when they should be rigorously eliminated as a basic food hygiene measure.

Half hearted or misdirected efforts at control are ineffectual and can often do more harm than good in the long run, by encouraging the build up of resistant strains of pests which become infinitely more difficult to eradicate.

The services of the department continue to be readily available for either advice or treatment on request.

1. DISINFECTION

Number of premises treated	...	...	...	...	...	13
Number of rooms involved	...	...	...	...	...	22
Number of articles of bedding, etc. disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	194
Number of library books disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	49

2. DISINFESTATION

Number of houses and other premises treated	...	...	...	...	...	89
Number of rooms involved	...	...	...	...	...	469

3. Number of visits by operator for above purpose 222

FOOD SUPPLIES

1. General Inspection of Meat and Other Foods

There are no slaughterhouses in the Borough but slaughtering facilities at the Hythe abattoir, which is operated by a private slaughtering company, continued to be available to butchers in Folkestone who might wish at any time to purchase live animals for slaughter instead of buying dressed carcass meat. Continuation of these public facilities ensures that the relevant requirements of the Slaughterhouses Act 1958 are satisfied. In actual fact no retail butchers in Folkestone, as far as I am aware, use the Hythe slaughterhouse directly for regular killing purposes, though many obtain supplies through local wholesalers who operate therefrom.

Other sources of supply are the abattoir at Canterbury, which is used almost exclusively by the Fatstock Marketing Corporation, and from national wholesale meat traders operating from local meat stores in the Borough.

The carcasses of 10 cattle which had been found on post mortem inspection by Public Health Inspectors at Canterbury or Hythe to be infected with cysticercus bovis were transferred to Folkestone for deep freeze treatment, 9 carcasses were so treated at the Cheriton Ice Stores and 1 at the Co-operative Society deep freeze unit at Gladstone Road.

In accordance with statutory requirements these transferred carcasses come under the sole control and supervision of the department for final inspection, stamping and clearance as to fitness for human consumption, and all were ultimately released after the requisite treatment.

General supervision of all retail as well as wholesale premises where foods are stored, prepared for sale or sold continued as part of the daily routine. This of course includes spot check inspections of every variety of food, not only meat, fish, poultry etc.

A working arrangement exists with several firms, both wholesale and retail, whereby inspectors will on request examine suspect foodstuffs and if necessary accept surrender and issue formal condemnation certificates for any commodity found to be unfit for consumption. This is a very wise precautionary measure on the part of the traders since it not only facilitates safe disposal by them of such food, but resolves any doubts which might conceivably arise if unfit food was found on the premises during an inspection, bearing in mind that the Food and Drugs Act specifically provides that any food which is found on such premises must be presumed by an inspector, until the contrary is proved, to be intended for sale or for manufacturing food products for sale for human consumption, thereby constituting, prima facie, an offence under the Act.

The wisdom of calling for advice from the department is well illustrated, for example, should a deep freeze refrigerator break down and stock is possibly affected; nearly half a ton of deep freeze foods were condemned on this count alone during the year.

The variety of foods condemned, totalling nearly 5 tons altogether, is shown in the tabulated summary on page 39/40. 1 unusual condemnation was of 785 gallons of soft drinks, comprising 8,376 bottles of assorted sizes, following the discovery in a random sample of the prohibited colouring matter Blue V.R.S. The discovery necessitated the tracing and recovery of scores of bottles from over a wide area of Kent and the adjacent territories served by the distributor who, commendably, fully co-operated in this connection.

37 complaints were received from members of the public, ranging as usual from the trivial or subjective to really serious matters, and including several interesting cases. 1 complaint involved an allegation by a lady who was quite genuinely and unshakeably convinced that she had found a mouse tail in a packet of fish and chips, and the shrivelled fried object exhibited did bear a remarkably close superficial resemblance to such an object; microscopic examination, however, ultimately led to the conclusion that it was nothing more than a piece of thin but tough fibrous potato shoot to which the frying process had given its sinister appearance. Such an example illustrates the need for careful identification to obviate the risk of injustice being done to the vendor. On another occasion a well justified complaint concerning the condition of some "fresh" eggs showed that 1, in fact, contained an unborn chick.

Details of the complaints received are given below and it will be noted that bread and bakery products were the main source of concern, 13 complaints being received concerning this type of foodstuff.

Table 1 Summary of Complaints received re foods sold to complainants

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>No. of Complaints</u>	<u>Nature of Complaint</u>
Milk and Milk Products	6	Milk alleged to have caused sickness (1) Foreign matter in milk (3) Quality of milk (1) Foil in Yoghurt (1)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>No. of Complaints</u>	<u>Nature of Complaint</u>
Bread and Flour Confectionery	13	Unsatisfactory taste of bread (1) Bread containing foreign matter (5) Black deposit on outside of loaf (1) Alleged gritty taste of bread (1) Insect in crust of loaf (1) Screw in scone (1) Cockroach in scone (1) Mouldy apricot pie (1) Roll and butter nibbled by rats (1)
Preserves	2	Chemical taste in honey (1) Foreign body in jam (1)
Meat and Meat Products	1	Maggot in ham (1)
Fish	3	Unsound Prawns (1) ? Mousetail in Fish and Chips (1) Fish unfit for human consumption (1)
Vegetables	3	Stone in tin of baked beans (1) Potatoes in blighted condition (1) Foreign object in garden peas (1)
Cereals	3	Maggot in egg rusks (1) Maggots in pancake mixture (1) Baby food causing sickness (1)
Fruit	2	Insect in Banana (1) Beetle in blackcurrants (1)
Other Foods	4	Unsatisfactory meal at restaurant (2) Foreign matter in lemonade (1) Bad eggs (1)
TOTAL	37	

It is interesting and indeed significant to note the changing pattern which is evident in respect of contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act associated with the inspection of food.

Until a few years ago nearly all such cases were related either to diseased conditions of meat, or to occasional cases of decomposition and mould. To-day the discovery of disease in meat subsequent to post mortem inspection and despatch from the abattoir or slaughterhouse is comparatively rare, but the number of cases of mould in meat and other products has very markedly increased, being closely rivalled by the incidence of "foreign body" complaints.

These, together, far outnumber all other types of food complaint received from members of the public and both are consequences of the age of bulk food processing and packaging. Mould growths are often due to improper storage, or food being kept beyond its recognised shelf life, or a combination of both; foreign bodies are, *prima facie*, indicative of carelessness or complacency at some stage of production and are often pointers to other related offences synonymous with disregard of statutory requirements.

The presence of a cigarette butt in a loaf, for example, can only mean that a food handler has been smoking in the bakery and resultant investigations more often than not produce positive confirmatory evidence that this is a regular practice, in itself a serious offence under the Food Hygiene Regulations. These may be human failings but they cannot ever be condoned and, statutorily speaking, the Food and Drugs Act is absolutely specific in providing that food which is sold for human consumption must be of the nature, and substance, and quality which a purchaser is presumed to have demanded.

Such a requirement places an absolute and inescapable obligation on the manufacturer and retailer and though the consequent vicarious responsibility may at times seem hard the provisions referred to must be invoked to deal with cases such as those postulated and where culpable negligence or failure of managements to maintain effective supervision and control is indicated.

The provision quoted was originally drafted to prevent deliberate adulteration by way of unlawful addition (e.g. selling watered whisky) or extraction (e.g. skimming some of the cream off milk); it is now put to use in a manner which was not then envisaged to any great extent but has proved to be an equally straightforward and comprehensive canopy for protection of the public in the type of offence being currently encountered. It is unquestionably the provision of the Act most widely employed by food inspectors and is by far the most effective.

Table 2 Summary of Food and Drugs Condemned

(a) Meat and Meat Products

Bacon	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 lbs.
Beef (English)	..	..	..	..	..	..	573 lbs.
Beef (Imported)	..	..	..	..	..	..	991 lbs.
Bovine Kidneys (Imported)	..	..	..	..	..	..	110 lbs.
Chickens	..	..	..	..	..	..	109 lbs.
Duck	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 lbs.
Lamb (Imported)	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 lbs.
Lambs Livers (Imported)	..	..	..	..	..	..	152 lbs.
Meat (Canned)	..	..	..	..	..	..	876 lbs.
Meat Pies	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 lbs.
Pork (English)	..	..	..	..	..	..	120 lbs.
Pork (Imported)	..	..	..	..	..	..	72 lbs.
Pigs Spleens (Imported)	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 lbs.
Pigs Kidneys (English)	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 lbs.
Rabbits	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 lbs.
Sausages and Sausage Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 lbs.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 lbs.
Turkey Roll	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 lbs.

(b) Fish and Fish Products

Escallops	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 lbs.
Fish (Canned)	..	..	..	..	..	..	114 lbs.
Fish (Boxed)	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 lbs.
Prawns	..	..	..	..	..	..	145 lbs.

(c) Other Food

Beverage Drink	..	..	..	..	..	..	34 lbs.
Biscuits	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 lb.
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 lbs.
Cereal Products - Bread	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 lbs.
Cereal	..	..	..	..	..	..	60 lbs.
Flour	..	..	..	..	..	..	649 lbs.
Pastry	..	..	..	..	..	..	49 lbs.
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 lbs.
Spaghetti	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 lbs.
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..	37 lbs.
Coconut	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 lbs.
Cooking Fat	..	..	..	..	..	..	201 lbs.
Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 lbs.
Cut Lump Salt	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 lbs.
Demerara Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 lbs.
Dried Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	41 lbs.
Dripping	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 lbs.
Eggs	..	..	..	..	..	..	102 lbs.
Extract - Beef	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 lbs.
Vegetable	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 lb.

Flavourings and Colourings	..	..	..	..	..	2 lbs.
Fruit (Canned)	..	..	..	..	..	3,125 lbs.
Fruit (Packaged)	..	..	..	..	..	49 lbs.
Ground Almonds	..	..	..	..	..	19 lbs.
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	12 lbs.
Jelly	..	..	..	..	..	26 lbs.
Lard	..	..	..	..	..	96 lbs.
Milk (Canned)	..	..	..	..	..	87 lbs.
Mixed Peel	..	..	..	..	..	13 lbs.
Peanut Butter	..	..	..	..	..	1 lb.
Preserves - Jam	..	..	..	..	..	96 lbs.
Puddings	..	..	..	..	..	48 lbs.
Salt and Pepper	..	..	..	..	..	7 lbs.
Sauces and Pickles - Onions	..	..	..	..	..	2 lbs.
Sauces	..	..	..	..	..	9 lbs.
Soda	..	..	..	..	..	12 lbs.
Soup (Canned)	..	..	..	..	..	132 lbs.
Spices	..	..	..	..	..	1 lb.
Toffee Apple Mix	..	..	..	..	..	1 lb.
Unlabelled Tins	..	..	..	..	..	3 lbs.
Vegetables (Canned)	..	..	..	..	..	791 lbs.
Vegetables (Pkts.)	..	..	..	..	..	8 lbs.
Yoghurt	..	..	..	..	..	26 lbs.

(d) Frozen Foods

Cakes	..	..	..	..	..	4 lbs.
Cream Sponge	..	..	..	..	..	1 lb.
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	110 lbs.
Meat	..	..	..	..	..	577 lbs.
Mousse	..	..	..	..	..	4 lbs.
Pastry	..	..	..	..	..	23 lbs.
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	377 lbs.

Total Weight 4 tons 13 cwts. 2 qrs. 5 lbs.

Also condemned 785 gallons of Soft Drink.

2. Food Hygiene

The purpose of food hygiene is to ensure the bacterial cleanliness of food-stuffs by the maintenance of high standards of handling, storage, preparation and serving of food so as to minimise the possibility of illness being caused by consumption of such food.

The realisation of this objective is thus a most important and worthwhile public health objective; it is perhaps even more so in a seaside resort where all food handlers, whether they be employed in hotels, cafés, snack bars, food shops or even on a wheelk stall have a particular and individual responsibility to holiday visitors. Their motto should truly be "the customer's health is in my hands".... and the activities of the inspectorate continued to be directed in full measure to this end by regular and meticulous inspections of catering establishments to which statutory hygiene requirements apply.

There are nearly 700 of these premises of various types and sizes in the Borough and the task of supervision is at once apparent, bearing in mind that inspection of a single premises, and possible subsequent follow up visits, can often become a very prolonged operation; the size of the task is further endorsed by perusal of the summary of the 364 statutory contraventions which were required to be remedied as a result of the 2,274 inspections made during 1968.

Observance and implementation of sound hygiene principles rests on the tripod of Premises, Personnel, and Practices. Each is interdependent and each is complementary to the others; and although it might be true that a staff who are fully conscious of their responsibility, and act accordingly, can compensate in some measure for the deficiencies of poorly designed and/or poorly equipped

premises, the converse is never true. Furthermore, one careless or complacent food handler in an establishment can nullify all food hygiene efforts and destroy any advantages of structural perfection of premises or equipment.

Despite the comparisons that are made from time to time, the public in this country enjoy the benefits of a comprehensive safeguard system of hygienic food control which bears favourable comparison with any other country in the world, always providing that those responsible for preparation, storage, handling and distribution of both the raw and finished products conscientiously adhere to their legal and moral obligations.

This is not to say that present legal requirements could not be improved; there are defects, inadequacies and omissions with which food inspectors are very familiar, and what some of the regulations lack in scope they more than make up for in complexity. But while observance of the letter of the law is a matter of practical application, acceptance of the spirit and intention of food hygiene measures is decidedly a personal matter for every individual, and implies unqualified acceptance of all the relevant principles and codes of practice.

Lack of personal responsibility at any level is a positive barrier to progress and the need for education thus still obtains in full measure. Too often new or junior employees in food premises seem to be left to "pick up" the rudiments of food hygiene, and observation suggests that very little positive instruction is pursued either verbally or, sometimes, by precept and example. I have personally stood near the bacon display in a provision store and watched in fascinated horror an assistant arrange and re-arrange the piles of "open" cut slices by prolonged manual sorting, re-sorting, tapping and patting, punctuated by vigorous adjustments of the spiked price tickets by pulling them out and plunging afresh in a variety of new positions until he was satisfied that they were just right. I have indeed reached the point of wondering whether he was more concerned with displaying his manual dexterity as a window dresser than, as a food handler, of complying with the requirement in the Food Hygiene Regulations that he should "take all such steps as are reasonably necessary to protect the food against risk of contamination".

The problem of staff training is even more difficult in kitchens and especially amongst seasonal workers. I am often told by proprietors of catering establishments, and this is generally accepted, that staff for the more menial kitchen chores are hard to find. A high proportion of these workers seem to be seasonal and itinerant and because the job does not have a very good image it is often regarded as a last and temporary resort. Few caterers who employ staff would claim to have a full complement of their own choice and there is a noticeable tendency to be more lenient than possibly they themselves would wish because of the risk of losing kitchen labour.

By arrangement with the Borough Engineer plans for new food premises submitted to his department are invariably examined, and perusal of such plans often underlines the importance of the public health inspector being fully consulted at this stage - or preferably even before the finalisation of such plans for presentation - inasmuch as amendments sometimes have to be made to obviate contraventions of various statutory requirements relating to food premises otherwise arising. Design and planning of these premises is a specialised field and inspectors are able to contribute the detailed practical experience of the functional requirements involved, especially in advising new entrants to the catering industry.

Some potential owners of food premises, and occasionally even established proprietors, will approach the department and ask for detailed advice and guidance before embarking on a project but this is the exception rather than the rule. Although advice given is usually followed in such cases, it can conceivably be ignored, and the very fact that experience shows that additional works or alterations to proposed layout and design are often found necessary is one of the strong reasons - and there are many more - why statutory control in the form of licensing or registration should be introduced. This would serve the dual purpose of providing much more

satisfactory control over existing premises, and even more important, materially assist in preventing new food businesses being opened in basically unsatisfactory premises.

It is difficult to accept the contention that registration only shows the location of a business and the name of the proprietor and does not ensure that the business will be conducted satisfactorily, when compared with the position in other fields where registration is extremely effective.

On the punitive side, apart from notices served and enforced, and to which reference has been made, legal proceedings were instituted on 3 occasions in respect of contraventions of Food Hygiene Regulations, 5 offences being involved. Details of these offences are given in the general summary of legal proceedings taken during the year and it will be seen that fines and costs totalling £75. 15s. were imposed in respect of the food hygiene cases. In many other cases, where prosecution might easily have been pursued, severe warnings were issued and recorded.

Defects and/or Contraventions found during Inspections of Food Premises, etc.,
and remedied as a result of action taken

Measures taken to protect food from risk of contamination ..	12
Equipment repaired and/or reconstructed	15
Equipment cleansed	35
Walls/ceilings of food rooms repaired and decorated, and/or	
rooms cleansed	94
Improved ventilation provided in food rooms	2
Windows, doors, floors, etc., of food rooms repaired or renewed	31
Improved lighting	8
Sinks provided for washing food and/or equipment	4
Wash-hand basins provided or renewed	16
Hot water provided for wash basins	10
Cold water provided for wash basins	2
Soap, nail brushes, etc., provided or renewed	15
Lack of towels for handwashing remedied	8
Sanitary accommodation reconstructed, repaired, cleansed, etc.	30
Absence of notices re washing hands remedied	14
Refuse receptacles provided	3
Accumulations of refuse removed	12
First Aid materials provided (including replacement of non-	
waterproof dressings, etc.)	14
Smoking whilst handling food - warnings	7
Accommodation provided for clothing and footwear not worn	
during working hours	5
Names and Addresses inscribed on food stalls	7
Stalls and/or fittings cleansed or repaired	9
Stalls covered with side and/or back screens	3
Stalls provided with hot water	2
Miscellaneous contraventions remedied	6
No. of Food Hygiene posters and leaflets, etc. distributed (in-	
cluding posters and replacements exhibited for public display	
and education)	816

3. Bacteriological and Biochemical Sampling

Samples of milk, cream and ice cream were taken for Methylene Blue biochemical examination at regular intervals throughout the year, and samples of milk were taken on a similar basis for antibiotic testing; all these tests are carried out by the inspectors in the office laboratory, results being detailed in the appropriate parts of this report. Sampling of whelks from the fish barrows operating in the Harbour area during the holiday season, when these mobiles operate, also continued as in previous years, and these samples were submitted for bacteriological assessment to the Public Health Laboratory, as were samples of milk bottles and churn rinses taken from dairy premises for the same purpose.

Although no bacteriological standards are prescribed for shellfish, the generally recognised recommendation that the total bacterial count of such samples should not exceed 100,000 organisms per gramme of flesh, and that pathogens should be absent, has been adopted as the criterion of judgment of the results. 26 samples of whelks and 2 samples of cockles were taken and application of the yardstick referred to showed that while all were gratifyingly free from pathogens, very few satisfied the total count requirement and some, as usual, were decidedly unsatisfactory on this count; 11 of the samples were reported to have counts varying between 1 and 5 millions per gramme, and 2 reached the unenviable totals of 10½ millions and 20 millions respectively; the best sample showed a count of 800 organisms per gramme of flesh and no trace of pathogens.

Overall improvement in the results would naturally be very welcome but the standards now reported are, generally speaking, very much better than those which obtained when routine sampling was introduced some 10 years ago. The total bacterial loads were then usually much higher than the present average and the presence of coliform organisms was not infrequently reported. If stallholders took full advantage of all the advice given the results could be better still.

Supervision of these stalls, in common with other food premises where particular supervision is deemed necessary, is maintained during week-ends and in the evenings by duty inspectors, and the constant attention by sampling and random inspection serves as a continual reminder to stallholders etc. of the care which is expected of them.

Regular sampling of mains water supplies, taken at random from consumers supply taps throughout the Borough, was also fully maintained, as was sampling of water from the swimming baths in the Borough. These results are also detailed elsewhere in the report.

A total of 843 samples were taken for the various bacteriological and biochemical examinations to which reference has been made.

8 premises were recorded as registered for the preparation and cooking of shellfish during 1968. These comprise 7 premises previously registered and 1 new registration in respect of a former wet fish shop in the Harbour area which was converted for whelk boiling.

A number of notices, both verbal and written, were issued drawing attention to various contraventions of statutory requirements, especially with respect to the operation of stalls, but these were usually complied with immediately and it was not found necessary to resort to prosecution on any occasion.

4. Ice-Cream

Ice-cream maintains its reputation as a very safe food, but this can only be ensured by strict observance of hygienic precautions, especially in the handling of the open product.

Close interest in the control of ice cream manufactured, stored and distributed from both fixed and mobile selling points in the Borough therefore continued. The same interest was also taken in respect of storage and dispensing of ice-cream at hotels, cafés, snack bars etc. and samples were taken as appropriate at all the points mentioned.

The majority of samples were again taken from premises where "open" ice-cream is handled, in preference to extensive sampling of the pre-packed product, which experience shows is now seldom faulted on bacteriological grounds.

Sampling is not of course an alternative to routine visual inspection of the premises and handling procedures, but is intended as complementary to this form of practical supervision and is so employed.

The Methylene Blue test, in particular, provides a very good screening check when used as recommended, i.e. as a provisional "on the spot" measurement of the bacterial cleanliness of the product; it affords a simple and informative means for comparative grading and also, in the case of unsatisfactory results, is a warning indication of probable failure in the observance of hygienic handling, especially by servery staff or waitresses having access to bulk storage containers.

The test, which is also carried out in the department laboratory, is based on the reducing action of ice-cream (in common with milk and certain other products) on Methylene Blue dye. The time taken to decolorise the dye in a pre-incubated ice-cream/dye mix kept in a waterbath at a carefully controlled temperature is a measurement of the bacterial activity in the sample. The faster the reduction, the lower the grading of the ice cream under test. Thus a sample which is found to have reduced the dye by the time the first test reading is taken is regarded as being in grade 4, the lowest category; a fully satisfactory grade 1 sample must not reduce the dye in 4 hours, and grades 2 and 3 are the intermediary classifications.

90 samples of ice-cream were taken during 1968 for Methylene Blue testing and of these 83, i.e. over 92 per cent, were of grade 1 standard. Only 1 sample was classified as grade 4 and 1 as grade 3.

These results were extremely satisfactory, again bearing in mind that they were mainly of "open" ice-cream, and indicate that the general standard of handling and serving was very commendable.

10 samples were taken for chemical analysis as checks on compositional quality and all were found to contain adequate proportions of fat and milk solids; none of the samples contained any artificial sweetener.

The 1 registered factory in the Borough continued in operation and the premises were kept under appropriate supervision.

3 new premises were registered for the storage and sale of the product and 11 registrations were cancelled; changes of occupancy of a number of shops, which calls for notification by the occupant but not re-registration of the premises, were also noted. The total number of premises on the register at December 31st 1968 was 226, a net reduction of 8 compared with 1967.

These figures do not include hotels and other catering establishments which are not subject to registration when they only manufacture or serve ice-cream for consumption on the premises.

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES TAKEN

(i) Compositional Quality (Chemical Analysis)

Description	Fat Content				Milk Solids other than Fat		Artificial Sweetener	
	Less than 5.0%	5.0% to 7.5%	7.5% to 10.0%	Over 10%	Less than 7.5%	Over 7.5%	Present	Absent
Ice-Cream	NIL	4	5	1	NIL	10	-	10

- (1) Minimum Basic Standard for "Ice-Cream" is 5% fat and 7½% milk solids other than fat.)
)
 (2) Minimum Basic Standard for "Dairy Ice-Cream") is 5% milk fat (no other) Alternative but comparable standards are prescribed for mixtures containing fruit, "Dairy Cream Ice") fat being permitted), and) fruit pulp, or fruit purée. "Cream Ice") 7½% milk solids other) than fat.)
- (3) Minimum Basic Standard for "Milk Ice" is 2½% milk fat and 7% milk solids other than fat.
- (4) Minimum Basic Standard for "Parev" (Kosher) is 10% fat and no milk fat or other derivative of milk.
- (5) No artificial sweetener is permitted in ice-cream of any description.

(ii) Bio-chemical Standard (Methylene Blue Test)

Type of Mix	Point of Sampling	ASSESSMENT			
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Hard Ice-Cream	Fixed sales or serving points	74	4	-	1
	Mobile sales points	3	-	-	-
Soft Ice-Cream	Fixed sales or serving points	3	-	-	-
	Mobile sales points	3	1	1	-
TOTAL SAMPLES		83	5	1	1
Percentage Summary		92.22%	5.55%	1.11%	1.11%

5. Statistical details relating to food premises (including Ice Cream premises)

(i) New Premises registered during 1968 for the manufacture of ice-cream	Nil
(ii) Deletions from register of ice-cream factories during 1968	Nil
(iii) Total number of premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream at December, 1968	2
(iv) New premises registered during 1968 for the sale and storage of ice-cream	3
(v) Deletions from the register of premises used for the sale of ice-cream	11
(vi) Total number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream at December, 1968	226
(vii) New premises registered during 1968 for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food, etc.	2
(viii) Deletions from the register of premises used for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food etc., during 1968	7
(ix) Total number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food, etc. at December, 1968	85
(x) Total number of premises (including those not subject to statutory registration) officially recorded as being used for the preparation, storage and/or sale of food	687

6. Compositional Purity of Food and Drugs

As already mentioned, ever since measures were first introduced to control compositional standards, the guiding factor has been the inalienable right of the customer to be supplied with food which is unadulterated by either addition or abstraction of any ingredient or constituent whereby its nutritional value or its nature or substance or quality is adversely affected.

These principles remain as the basis of present legislation, together with an extension of the further important provision that, very broadly speaking, pre-packed foods other than those for which precise minimum standards are legally prescribed, must state by designation and by quantitative comparison all the ingredients they contain.

In short, the requirements outlined might be regarded as constituting the individual's right to safety and information concerning the food he purchases. The onus of safeguarding these rights is a function of the department, in pursuance of which some 328 samples of milk and various other foods were obtained for chemical analysis and/or compliance with labelling requirements; many others were informally scrutinised for the latter purpose alone, i.e. with respect to legibility, content, general design, layout etc. of labels. The fact that all manufacturers and traders know that sampling is carried on for these purposes is itself probably the most powerful deterrent against adulteration or wildly misleading labelling.

With an ever widening variety of foods to choose from, and a limited departmental budget, careful selection of samples is imperative. Although there is an urge, and possibly a duty, to sample more of the exotic foods, this is not pursued at the expense of the mundane, everyday foodstuffs which are much more extensively consumed and form the basis of the average diet. It is thus considered more important to take routine check samples of sausages and meat products, bread and butter, margarine, fish paste and preserves etc., together with the popular drugs and medicaments commonly used for self medication.

Nevertheless, the public taste is becoming more sophisticated with changing social habits, including travelling abroad for holidays, and the variety of foreign foods appearing on the shelves of provision stores will inevitably increase. This, and perhaps continued talk of the Common Market, together with the tendency to remove non-economic trade barriers, underlines the importance of international agreement on food standards.

The need is officially recognised and since 1962 a Commission sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of W.H.O., and known as the Codex Alimentarius Commission, has been at work on the problem. Its main terms of reference are to lay down guide lines by which an acceptable international compendium can be prepared covering the composition of foodstuffs, labelling, chemical additives, contaminants, pesticide residues and analytical methods of food examination.

This is a monumental task of first class significance and its importance is reflected in the fact that 57 nations are members of the Commission. (I should perhaps mention in passing that any connection which the figure of 57 has with the traditional number of varieties of products of a well known food company is, I understand, purely coincidental.)

The project is inevitably long term and ultimate success is still in the balance; the first positive recommendations have been issued and are under consideration by member countries and, as such recommendations might conceivably run contrary to currently accepted regulatory standards in certain of those countries, the real test now comes, i.e. how far the recommendations will be internationally adopted.

One point on which agreement might readily be reached and implemented is that of insisting that all labels on pre-packed foods prepared for the international market are printed in the language of the country to which the goods are exported, otherwise the right referred to previously of the customer to informative labelling is impaired unless he is a linguist; even food inspectors, who have the duty of checking labelling against the statutory requirements in this country, are not necessarily fluent readers of 57 different languages.

I raised this particular issue at a conference in October 1968 which was addressed by the Head of the F.A.O./W.H.O. Food Standards Programme, and who stated in reply that the Commission had in fact firmly accepted that labels should be so printed and recommendation to this effect was expected to be finalised and put to countries for ratification in 1969. At the time of drafting this report no announcement had been made in furtherance of the recommendation.

Reference to labelling leads to a general observation on the subject. It is occasionally suggested that reservations raised with regard to labelling are sometimes minor trivialities, but this is dangerously complacent and quite a fallacious approach. In every protective structure it is necessary to look vigilantly at all times for minor cracks and to effectively plug them; otherwise the whole edifice is ultimately weakened as the minor cracks grow either more numerous or get bigger. This principle is equally true in the food protection services, where the need for high ethical standards to be stringently maintained is of paramount importance.

Advertising can be impressively persuasive, especially if a health connotation can be introduced, and it is sometimes intriguing to compare the differing interpretations implied with respect to particular ingredients for the purpose of sales projection. I recall perusing one advertisement which, in extolling the virtues of a particular tonic, referred to the inclusion of"energising caffeine".... as a vital element; in the same magazine another advertisement exhorted people to change to a particular beverage whose chief virtue was, apparently, that it was"De-caffeinated".... and thus had none of the insidious vices of this ingredient.

The first of a series of recently promulgated regulations came into operation on 31st May 1968, viz. the Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations, and one extract, taken at random, serves to illustrate the minute examination called for when an Inspector is checking the label or show ticket on a meat pie or sausage roll. The requirement relates to presentation of descriptions and states:-

2. Statistical details relating to food provisions (including Ice Cream provisions)

"Every description or name required by virtue of regulation 6, 7 or 8 of these regulations to appear on a label on a container or on a ticket shall so appear as or as part of, or in close proximity to, the name of the product, and the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Schedule 4 to the Labelling of Food Regulations 1967 shall apply in relation to any description or name so required to appear on a label on a container as they apply in relation to an appropriate designation or common or usual name for the purposes of those regulations and the provisions of paragraph 6 of the said Schedule 4 shall apply in relation to any description or name so required to appear on a ticket as they apply in relation to a statement required by regulation 9(1) or (2) of those regulations." And the provisions of paragraph 6 referred to solemnly state, inter alia, that "...the initial letter in any word may be taller than any other letter in that word, and in any statement required by regulation 9(1) the height of the tallest letter, other than an initial letter in any word in the said statement, shall be not more than twice the height of the shortest letter in any word, other than a preposition, conjunction or participle, in that statement...."

When in addition to regulating the meat content - and this is very welcome - the label to be attached to the products named is deemed to merit such meticulous statutory attention, meat pies and sausages rolls can truly be said to have graduated from the reputation they once enjoyed of being "farinaceous articles which should have a meat flavour".

An interesting case concerning the quality of a consignment of meat delivered to a certain public establishment in the Borough by an outside contractor was investigated on complaint. The description of the meat as legs of imported lamb was queried with the department and inspection showed the doubt to be well justified. Examination of the musculature texture and particularly the degree of maturity of the bone tissue indicated that the "lamb" was at best either hogget or small wether meat and certainly more truly in the mutton than lamb class.

The matter was ultimately dealt with by way of very severe warning and it might be significant that shortly afterwards the supplier withdrew from his contract.

The advantages of the simple laboratory facilities within the department were again manifest, though usage is of course limited to certain types of examination only and full use continued to be made of the services of the Borough Analyst J. H. E. Marshall, Esq., M.A.(Cantab.), F.R.I.C. for all samples requiring more specialised analysis. It is again a great pleasure to express appreciation of Mr. Marshall's advice, guidance and assistance in interpretation and assessment of results. A summary of the samples obtained for analysis is given below.

Summary of Samples Submitted for Analysis

					Formal	Informal
Baby Food:	Bone and Vegetable	..	..	-	-	1
	Egg and Bacon Breakfast	..	..	-	-	1
	High Protein	..	..	-	-	1
Bread:	Milk Loaves	..	..	3	-	-
	For identification of foreign objects			-	-	3
Bread and Butter	..	..	..	3	-	-
Brown Ale Concentrate	For Home Brewing	..	..	-	-	1
Butter	..	..	..	3	-	-
Cheese Spread	..	..	..	-	-	2
Chestnut Purée	..	..	..	-	-	1
Coffee	..	..	..	-	-	3
Colouring Matter	..	..	..	-	-	2
Cream:	Double	..	..	3	-	-
	Soured	..	..	-	-	1
	U.H.T.	..	..	1	-	-
	Imitation	..	..	-	-	1

						Formal	Informal
Dried Fruit:	Currants ..	..	..	..	..	-	1
	Mixed Fruit ..	..	..	..	..	-	1
Drugs, etc.:	Aspirin ..	..	..	..	..	-	1
	Baby Elixir ..	..	..	..	..	-	1
	Bronchial Balsam ..	..	..	..	..	-	1
	Citric Acid ..	..	..	..	..	-	1
	Cold and 'Flu Mixture ..	..	..	..	..	-	1
	Lemon, Glycerine and Honey ..	..	..	..	..	-	1
	Liquid Antiseptic ..	..	..	..	..	-	1
	Mixture for Coughs and Colds ..	..	..	..	..	-	1
	Tobacco Smoking Deterrent ..	..	..	..	..	-	1
	Tonic Syrup ..	..	..	..	..	-	1
	Witch Hazel ..	..	..	..	..	-	1
Fish Products:	Fish Cakes ..	..	..	..	..	1	-
	Fish Paste ..	..	..	..	..	-	1
	Golden Cutlets ..	..	..	..	..	-	2
Fruit:	Canned Rhubarb ..	..	..	..	..	-	1
	Canned Fruit Salad ..	..	..	..	..	-	2
	Oranges ..	..	..	..	..	-	1
	Pears (Pesticides Examination) ..	..	..	..	..	-	1
Gravy Mix ..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
Honey ..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
Ice-Cream ..	..	..	..	..	..	10	-
Ice Lollies ..	..	..	..	..	..	-	2
Jelly ..	..	..	..	..	..	-	3
Lard ..	..	..	..	..	..	-	2
Malt Extract ..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
Margarine ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	-
Marzipan ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	-
Meat and Poultry Products:	Tomato Sausages ..	..	..	..	..	1	-
	Pork Sausages ..	..	..	..	..	5	-
	Chicken Curry with Rice ..	..	..	..	..	-	1
	Chicken and Ham Pie ..	..	..	..	..	-	1
	Hot Toast Savouries with Chicken ..	..	..	..	..	-	1
	Meat Paste ..	..	..	..	..	-	1
Meat Tenderizer ..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
Milk (a) Compositional Sampling:	Untreated ..	..	..	..	..	3	18*
	Channel Island (Untreated) ..	..	..	..	..	4	68*
	Channel Island (Pasteurised) ..	..	..	..	..	3	16*
	Pasteurised ..	..	..	..	..	5	44*
	Sterilised ..	..	..	..	..	1	2*
	U.H.T. ..	..	..	..	..	-	1*
	Dried Milk ..	..	..	..	..	-	2
	Cultured Buttermilk ..	..	..	..	..	-	1
(b) Untreated Samples Tested for Antibiotics	..	..	..	..	..	4	86*
Noodles Florentine ..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
Preserves:	Jam ..	..	..	..	..	-	5
	Angelica ..	..	..	..	..	-	1
Salad Cream ..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
Soft Drinks ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7
Suet ..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
Sugar Confectionery ..	..	..	..	..	..	-	11
Sweeteners (Artificial) ..	..	..	..	..	..	-	2
Tomato Paste ..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
Vegetables:	Cocktail Onions ..	..	..	..	..	-	1
	Potato (Mashed Dried) ..	..	..	..	..	-	1
	Potato Chips (Formal identification of foreign object) ..	..	..	..	..	-	1
	Potato Crisps ..	..	..	..	..	-	2

					Formal	Informal
Wines and Spirits:	Brandy	..	..	..	1	-
	Champagne Perry with Orange Juice				-	1
	Gin	..	..	..	3	-
	Liqueur Mead	..	..	..	1	-
	Rum	..	..	..	1	-
	Vodka	..	..	..	1	-
	Whisky	..	..	..	5	-
	Wine Aperitif	..	..	..	-	1

* Tested in Office Laboratory.

Unsatisfactory reports or adverse comment arose in respect of 17 samples and these are shown in tabulated form with appropriate reference to the action taken. Legal proceedings were instituted in 5 cases, 4 where samples showed milk to have been adulterated and 1 in respect of the presence of a cigarette butt in a packet of fried fish and chips. The cases were proved and fines were imposed in each instance.

Table showing summary of samples on which adverse reports were received and action taken

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
405	Strawberry Jam	Sample complied with the Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1953, but surface of the jam was heavily coated with moulds, in contravention of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. It emerged that this was not an isolated incident, similar trouble on a widespread scale having been experienced due to use of unsuitable wax sealers. Crash programme of withdrawal of stocks mounted and matter dealt with by way of severe warning to all parties involved.
412	Brown Ale Concentrate for Home Brewing	Composition satisfactory. Label did not comply with the Labelling of Food Order, 1953 in that the term "Heading compound" is a generic and not a specific declaration, and the quantities of vitamins and minerals claimed were not specified in the prescribed manner. Manufacturers agreed to regularise label and matter accordingly dealt with by warning.
418	Milk (Pasteurised)	Sample marginally deficient in solids-not-fat and presence of added water confirmed by Hortvet freezing point test. Investigation indicated fault in processing equipment at dairy and warning issued.
425	Bread	Complaint re foreign matter superficially resembling rodent pellet. Not confirmed on microscopic examination but warning to bakers, nonetheless, re presence of foreign material.
463	Lemonade	Submitted for precise identification of foreign black particles which were confirmed as being pinhead fragments of hardened rubber from stopper. Type of stopper changed to metal screw caps and case dealt with by appropriate warning.

Sample No.	Sample	Remarks
456	Limeade (Informal))	Both samples contained Blue VRS.
465	Limeade (Formal))	
464	Green Colouring	
		Consisted of mixture of tartrazine and Blue VRS.
		After careful consideration of all relevant circumstances matter dealt with by accepting voluntary surrender for destruction under department supervision of 785 gallons of limeade, and surrender of colouring powder involved; serious warning issued.
535	Milk	<p>Sample was at least 6% deficient in solids-not-fat. Presence of added water confirmed by Hortvet Freezing Point test. "Appeal to Cow" samples, taken separately from corresponding morning and evening milkings, were both markedly deficient in solids-not-fat on the same comparison, but Hortvet F.P. on both samples showed these milks to be genuine though of abnormally poor quality. Producer prosecuted for sale of the churn of adulterated milk but case unusual in that it had to be based solely on the Freezing Point. Defendant pleaded "Not guilty to adding water", on the assertion that there must have been some water inadvertently left in the churn into which he poured the milk from which sample 535 was taken.</p> <p>Fined £30 plus £13.13s. Od. costs.</p>
536	Channel Island Milk)	Both samples seriously deficient in milk fat.
537	Channel Island Milk)	
		<p>2 samples of Channel Island milk deficient in fat content by at least 9% and 27% respectively. "Appeal to Cow" samples from corresponding milkings more than adequately satisfied the relevant statutory requirements. (By comparison with these samples the <u>real</u> deficiencies in the offending samples were most probably of the order of 25% and 40%). Producer prosecuted in respect of each sample and fined a total of £28. 8s. Od. including costs.</p>
544	Yellow Colouring	<p>This was a sample of Spanish Colouring Matter consisting of tartrazine colour, diluted with vegetable powder and spices, which was being sold under the designation "SAFFRON", thereby contravening the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Objection also taken to labelling on grounds that the labels were printed entirely in Spanish and were thus not sufficiently informative to purchasers in this country and, in any case did not contain the requisite information. Only small quantities which the wholesale supplier had purchased while on holiday in Canary Isles apparently involved and matter dealt with by serious warnings to all parties concerned, after assurance that sale and distribution of products, as objected to, would cease forthwith.</p>

Sample No.	Sample	Remarks
17	Soured Cream	The label described the product as "Dairy Fresh Soured Cream". It is considered that the words "Dairy Fresh" and "Soured" are incompatible. Furthermore, if the product is artificially soured it would seem necessary to disclose this by an appropriate declaration on the label. Matter taken up with producers but points at issue not satisfactorily resolved.
25	Slab Marzipan	No list of ingredients on label as required under Labelling of Food Order, 1953. Imported product (Norwegian) and after active discussion, importers accepted necessity for labelling as requested.
573	Fruit Salad (Canned)	Public Analyst reported that cherries in sample contained undeclared colouring matter, erythrosine. This is not a prohibited substance however and as no specific contravention of existing statutory requirements arose, it was felt that no further action can be usefully pursued at present. Matter noted however for future reference when new Labelling Regulations come into operation.
590	Milkie Loaf	Remains of an insect, identified as variety of moth were embedded in the outer crust of the loaf; analysis required to confirm that the insect had been subjected to heat and had therefore been present prior to baking. Severe warning issued.
1	Slice of White Bread	Submitted for analysis of foreign object resembling a rodent pellet which was the subject of a complaint. Examination revealed that the object consisted of a mixture of starch, wheat hairs, carbon, outer layers of wheat and occasional natural fibres, i.e. probably cereal debris originating in bakery. Appropriate warning issued.

KNACKER'S YARD

The Knacker's Yard at Cheriton, which is the only premises in the Borough licensed for such purpose, was again in regular use throughout the year.

The premises are in my opinion of above average standard with respect to general operation and cleanliness and this standard was again fully maintained.

All live animals received are slaughtered immediately and no problems therefore arise with regard to lairage accommodation.

The total throughput of animals and animal carcasses at the premises during the year under review was 361. This was 8 fewer than in 1967 but the decrease was not so substantial as those which have been consistently noted in recent years and the number of live animals dealt with at the yard rose, in fact, from 14 to 41, due mainly to more live cattle being received; otherwise the most marked change was that 41 fewer horses were dealt with and, for the first time that I can recall, no equine animals were slaughtered on the premises.

The following table gives details of the various types of animals and carcasses referred to in the above comments:-

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Animals slaughtered at yard	-	38	3	41
Animals slaughtered at owners' premises and brought to yard for disposal	56	124	8	188
Other dead animals brought to yard for disposal	6	119	7	132

I cannot refrain from making my annual comment, and as forcefully as ever, on the loophole which still persisted in existing legislation enabling unsterilised meat from knacker's yards to be purchased and handled with impunity by members of the public. Large quantities of such potentially diseased meat, or meat infected with pathogenic organisms, continued to find their way daily into hundreds of domestic kitchens up and down the country as food for the family pets; there the meat is often cut up on the unprotected table used for preparing the family meals, and very probably with the same knife, and the positive risk of contamination being transferred to members of the household is quite high.

This is a proven public health hazard which should be effectively and permanently eliminated but the oft promised amendments of the existing regulations to such end continued to be long overdue throughout 1968.

New regulations were finally issued in June 1969, despite sustained and strenuous resistance from trade interests, who are not prepared to accept the indisputable proof of dangerous contamination which exists. The new regulations are due to operate from 1st November, 1969 but I regret to say that in my opinion they will still not eliminate risk of cross contamination of sterilised meat with organisms from unsterilised meat handled on the same premises.

MILK AND DAIRIES

Further satisfactory progress was reported during 1968 in the national brucellosis eradication scheme which is being implemented by the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food.

The scheme, which was introduced in 1967, has as its final objective a national dairy herd which is free from brucellosis infection, and bearing in mind the estimated figure of 5 million cattle which are said to be eligible for testing, this will obviously take some little time with the existing veterinary manpower available in the Ministry.

The primary aim of the present phase is to identify the herds which are already "clean" and thus build up a record of such herds to form the nucleus of the ultimate eradication scheme.

Tubercular infection of milk is now virtually non-existent and the eradication of brucellosis will remove another major "built-in" public health hazard traditionally associated with this valuable food.

A more recent hazard, introduced during the last few years, is that of antibiotic infection in milk resulting from medication of dairy cattle affected with mastitis. This still requires very careful attention on the part of milk producers to ensure that milk from cows under treatment is excluded from the market until all residual traces of antibiotics have disappeared. There is a lack of sensitivity of current tests applied to milk, particularly in the case of some antibiotics such as chloramphenicol and streptomycin, and the Milk and Milk Products Technical Advisory Committee of the Ministry is still pursuing investigation into the possible use of dye markers as an alternative screening test. Unfortunately, the use of dye markers presents a number of difficulties which have not yet been satisfactorily resolved.

It might well be felt that the dairy industry could look yet again at the practice of using returnable glass bottles for the distribution of milk in the light of the alternatives available, and thus eliminate the element of risk in the use of the former containers which, however it might be played down, does unquestionably persist. The industry apparently remains either complacent or is reluctant to actively sponsor on a large scale a change to non-returnable containers, though such practice is common in many other countries.

This is invariably defended on the grounds of economics and/or the presumed subjective reluctance of the public to accept any other form of container for the daily milk supply.

It is difficult to fully accept that the former objection is insurmountable, though it would almost undoubtedly result in a small initial increase in retail prices. The presumed, and largely unproven, deep rooted public aversion to any container other than a glass bottle could, I am sure, be overcome if the whole trade united in a determined effort, backed by an appropriate promotion campaign. The advent of the bottle in lieu of the open can and scoop was accompanied by somewhat similar forebodings which in the event proved quite unfounded.

The fact that complaints of unclean bottles are still quite commonplace, with the ever present possibility of prosecution, is apparently accepted as an unavoidable trade risk despite the danger that it can prove expensive. It certainly cannot be claimed that suitable non-returnable containers are not available; cartons as used elsewhere have long been similarly available to the trade in this country and packaging machines are available which are integrated with filling apparatus into one comprehensive piece of equipment; 1 such machine forms tetrahedron cartons, while a more sophisticated machine apparently forms a plastic bottle, gives it a double check, and then proceeds to fill it - and the combined operation is repeated at rates of 1,500 to 3,500 containers per hour.

Plastic sachets, which are both strong and, if properly handled during the filling process, are also hygienic, are similarly readily available; although admittedly not very suitable for domestic supply as the sachets are not rigid, this type of package might be developed for other uses, in conjunction with a rigid container. It is also fair to assume that if non-returnable containers became the rule, further variations would soon be developed as inevitably happens in other fields of food packaging.

One really begins to wonder whether the milk distributive trade is as up to date and efficient as it could be, when it is so reluctant to accept practical innovations.

There is now only 1 pasteurising plant in the Borough, the dairy formally operated in Gladstone Road by the local Co-operative Society having closed down in January 1968, following the merger of the Folkestone and Dover Societies with consequent concentration of all milk processing at Dover.

The Cheriton Dairy, at which 4,524,932 gallons of milk were handled during the year, processes and supplies milk and cream on both a wholesale and retail basis; indeed nearly all milk sold by other distributors in the Borough is obtained by them from this dairy, the operation of which gave rise to no anxieties during 1968.

Supervision of the dairy was fully maintained throughout the year through the medium of frequent visual inspections of premises, plant, equipment, examination of temperature recording charts (which must be retained at the dairy for a period of 1 month for this purpose) etc., supplemented by sampling and testing of milk both before and after pasteurisation; also by bacterial examinations of churn rinses, and cleansed bottles prior to filling as a check on their cleanliness. Visits were made at least 2 or 3 times per month for these purposes.

Samples of milk were also taken from delivery roundsmen, shops and retail stores, for the several purposes detailed in the summaries which follow, and with the results shown.

(a) Registrations under Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

(i) Distributors having dairy premises in the Borough	..	..	8
(ii) Distributors having shop premises where only bottled milk or cream is sold	..	..	84
New distributors registered during the year under (ii) ..	..	..	11
Removals from register under (ii) ..	..	..	5

(b) Licences under Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963-65 valid for quinquennial period ending 31st December, 1970

Type of Licence	In operation 1.1.68.	Changes during year		In operation at 31.12.68.
		Additions	Deletions	
(i) Dealers (Pasteurisers)	2	-	1	1
(ii) Dealers (Pre-packed) -				
Pasteurised	84	11	7	88
Sterilised	29	4	3	30
Ultra Heat Treated	9	4	-	13

(c) Samples taken for Chemical Analysis (Compositional Quality)

100 informal samples of milk were tested in the office laboratory for Fat and Solids-not-fat content and of these 9 proved to be below the required presumptive standard. The average fat content of the satisfactory Channel Island samples was 4.75 per cent and the solids-not-fat content 9.16 per cent. Of the samples other than Channel Island the fat content was 3.79 per cent and the solids-not-fat content was 8.88 per cent.

In 7 cases formal samples were subsequently taken for statutory analysis by the Public Analyst and application of the Hortvet Freezing Point Test, the latter affording specifically conclusive evidence of the presence or absence of added water; in 1 case the issue rested entirely on this point alone.

Legal proceedings followed in 5 cases with the results shown in the summary of prosecutions on page 76.

These cases show that adulteration of milk, though not so prevalent as used to be reported, can and does still arise and confirms the necessity for the close check kept on supplies arriving, or being distributed, in the Borough.

9 other formal samples were also taken for check purposes but these were all satisfactory.

(d) Samples taken for Biochemical Examination

(i) MILK

Designation	Total Samples taken	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	133	76	5	52	-	-	-
Ch.Is.(Pasteurised)	27	21	1	5	-	-	-
Sterilised	4	-	-	-	-	4	-
Untreated	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Ch.Is. Untreated	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	172	105	6	57	-	4	-

(ii) CREAM

84 samples of cream were taken for methylene blue examination during the year, and results were classified as follows:-

Satisfactory	..	..	..	51 (60.71%)
Fairly satisfactory only	..	..	..	17 (20.24%)
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	16 (19.05%)

The criteria applied for assessment of these samples is that recommended by the Public Health Laboratory service and the results follow the pattern of previous years. They indicate that, on the assessment used, 40 per cent of the samples were less than fully satisfactory. This leads once again to the conclusion that the general bacterial standard of cream still leaves very much to be desired and that statutory standards should be introduced.

In their latest report the Hygiene Sub-Committee of the Ministry Milk Products Committee confirm that although cream has a good record as a safe food, nevertheless there is unquestionably a great deal of adverse publicity about its hygienic quality and they are giving the matter continued consideration.

It is acknowledged that there are difficulties in arriving at a completely satisfactory test which need to be resolved but pressure is building up for a definite standard to be prescribed as soon as possible.

Whatever standard is laid down, achievement of that standard will be dependent upon more care in post pasteurisation handling of the cream during storage and carton-ing, or preferably "in bottle" pasteurisation of cream supplies.

(e) Samples taken for Bacteriological Examination

1 sample of ultra heat treated milk was submitted for culture examination (plate count test) and the result was satisfactory.

This type of milk, which has a remarkable shelf life of several months without any refrigeration at all, does not appear to have "caught on" to the extent originally anticipated, and very little is sold in Folkestone.

For those who like to take their own supply of liquid milk on holiday, e.g. for caravan touring, it is ideal and is tolerant of even the hottest continental mid-summer heat wave for weeks on end.

The main prejudice against U.H.T. milk seems to be related to a suspicion that on occasion some caramelisation is possible which gives a slight flavour, but this is a subjective reaction on which quite opposite views are frequently expressed.

Reference has been made earlier to samples of bottles and churn rinses taken from the local dairy. During the year 134 bottles taken at random from the pre-filling conveyor were examined bacteriologically and all were reported to be satisfactory in this respect.

Rinse samples from 74 churns, also taken at random after they had been sterilised, were similarly tested. The results showed that on 3 occasions, involving 2 composite batches of churns, and 1 individual churn, there was room for improvement in the standard of cleanliness of the samples; the other samples all gave satisfactory results.

As conveyance of milk in bulk tankers rapidly supersedes churn storage at this dairy, the number of churns in use is declining to the point of probable disappearance in the near future.

(f) Brucella Abortus Tests

52 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for appropriate test to be applied as follows:-

- (i) 25 group samples involving 93 milks; 5 samples were positive to the Ring Test, 1 of which was positive to the culture test.
- (ii) 28 samples from individual farms; 2 were positive to the Ring Test but none positive to culture and animal inoculation tests.

(g) Antibiotic Sampling

A total of 104 informal samples of untreated milk were taken in the course of delivery to the local dairies for examination for the presence of antibiotics, with the following results:-

<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Positive</u>
104	103	1

4 chemical samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst; all were reported free from antibiotics.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Detailed initial recording inspections of all premises which were then known to be subject to Local Authority control were finalised during 1967; this phase having been completed, it was possible to direct more attention in 1968 to the equally important duty of comprehensive re-inspections to ensure that a high standard of health, safety and welfare was maintained in premises to which the Act applies, and that records are kept up to date.

In the latter connection, and partly as a result of the visits made, a total of 49 premises were newly registered during the year, this figure including 11 offices and 27 shops. A new registration is required on change of occupier, and most of the registrations referred to fell into this category, only a few being in respect of new premises.

The tendency of firms to transfer from the London area to more salubrious and less congested surroundings had its effect locally in the arrival of a large insurance company with more than 200 employees, who moved into congenial new offices, and a firm of international publishers with an employment potential of almost 150 who took over a large new warehouse with ancillary offices. Close liaison was maintained with the architects concerned throughout the period of construction and equipping of the buildings to ensure that the premises complied fully with all aspects of the legislation enforced by the Department.

The number of premises registered under the Act at December 31st, 1968 totalled 600. Full liaison was maintained with the Kent Fire Authority who are responsible for enforcement of the fire precaution requirements of the Act, concerning premises which closed or to which the Act did not apply and a very useful two-way exchange of information continued.

70 notices were issued in respect of 281 contraventions of the Act, as summarised below:-

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Number of Contraventions</u>
Cleanliness	32
Temperature	13
Absence of Thermometers	18
Ventilation	4
Lighting	18
Sanitary Conveniences	28
Washing Facilities	39
Floors, passages and stairs	23
Fencing of exposed parts of machinery	31
First Aid general provisions	27
Abstracts required to be displayed	48
Total	281

99 notices relating to 418 contraventions were endorsed as having been satisfactorily complied with.

One aspect of the Act which required constant vigilance during the winter months relates to the maintenance of adequate heating in shops and frequent check visits were made to enforce the legal requirement that a temperature of 16°C (60.8°F) shall be maintained after the first hour of employment. On one or two cases a very sharp line had to be taken to overcome the rather slow response of the employers concerned to deal with inadequacies or breakdown of heating facilities. It is, however, pleasing to be able to again report that these and all other contraventions brought to the attention of employers have up to now been remedied without recourse to formal action by way of prosecution.

The number of accidents formally notified to the Department showed a welcome drop to 15 from the figure of 19 in 1967. Notification is necessary when an injury necessitates an employee's absence from work for at least three days. All accidents notified to the Department were investigated and analysis showed the main causes to be as follows:-

Injuries sustained while handling goods (e.g. strains etc.) 3

Cuts, lacerations or bone fractures from:-

(i) Food slicing machines	2
(ii) Office guillotines	1
(iii) Printing machinery	2
(iv) Fork-lift trucks	1
(v) Broken glass	1
	7

Falls:-

(a) Downstairs	3
(b) From ladder	1
	4

Burns	1
--------------	---

The two accidents arising from the use of printing machinery caused a great deal of concern as they were both due to the same primary cause, i.e. the interim manual cleaning of an offset printing machine while the plate cylinder was in motion; this was contrary to instructions but was apparently normal practice.

A formal warning was issued to the firm concerned and following a joint discussion with H. M. Engineering Inspector of Factories and the machinery manufacturers a guard of a special type suggested by the Department was fitted. No further incidents have been reported.

The accident involving the fork-lift truck occurred when an employee was being carried as a passenger on the wheel guard. The lowering of the fork trapped the victim's foot in a guillotine action, causing fractures of the toes and severe bruising.

Here again the accident resulted from dangerous misuse of the machine by the injured employee but the incident demonstrated that a trap existed in which an employee's fingers could conceivably be similarly caught even when the machine was being quite properly operated.

The fork-lift was of a type which is widely used in factories and the matter was taken up with the appropriate division of the Department of Employment and Productivity in view of the inherent danger revealed. The final outcome was that modifications have been adopted by the Italian manufacturers for incorporation on trucks of this type made by them; they have also designed a guard which can be fitted to existing trucks of the old type and these guards are now available to users in this country.

The action taken in the above matters illustrates the close liaison which exists between the Department and Officers of the Department of Employment and Productivity in relation to the administration of the Act and practical application of its provisions.

The 3 incidents particularly referred to further underline the fact that if the victims had been "accident conscious" the mishaps would never have arisen. This human failing continues to be a prime cause of accidents throughout all trade and industry and is the major obstacle to prevention of avoidable injury.

The spate of official circulars etc. which has been a characteristic of the central administration of the Act abated somewhat during the year. The most important statutory instrument issued was the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (Hoists and Lifts) Regulations 1968 which will come into operation on 28th May, 1969. These regulations lay down stringent requirements in relation to such installations and will require careful attention.

The supervision of machinery in offices and shops is becoming increasingly complicated and opportunity was taken to arrange for a member of the technical staff to attend a one day course on the subject of hoists and lifts at the Industrial Health and Safety Centre in London. Such "in-service" courses are becoming absolutely essential to enable Inspectors to keep abreast of the expertise required for carrying out practical inspections in both this and other fields of activity.

Statistical details of the report on the administration of the Act for the year 1968 which were submitted to the Department of Employment and Productivity as statutorily required are shown in the following extract:-

TABLE A - Registrations and General Inspections

<u>Class of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Premises registered at 31/12/1968</u>	<u>No. of registered premises inspected during year</u>
Offices	163	10
Retail Shops	372	76
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ...	16	1
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens, etc. ...	47	1
Fuel Depots	2	-
Totals	600	88

TABLE B - Number of visits by Inspectors

To Registered Premises	467
To Premises not covered by the Act (for check in this respect)	44

TABLE C - Total number of persons employed as shown on the registration forms

Male	1,645
Female	2,563
Totals	4,208

HOUSING

The various aspects of housing have always been matters of great concern in the public health world; indeed the main impetus in the establishment of a public health service was the need to tackle the dreadful housing conditions which arose during the industrial revolution of the last century.

The ultimate objective in this field is to provide every family in the community with a separate and decent home, and housing legislation has accordingly always been directed to such end. With the passing years it has widened in scope and complexity and now embraces not only the clearance of properties which have become irretrievably unfit for habitation and the rescue of houses which have been allowed to fall into serious disrepair, but also the improvement of obsolescent dwellings by the installation of modern amenities, and the control of premises which are occupied by a number of different households or individuals, i.e. houses let-in-multiple occupation.

Standards have improved as slum dwellings have been eliminated and, in recent years, modern amenities have been installed in other houses; but while attempts to grapple with the overall problem have produced a constant stream of legislation, often beset with vagueness, and with revisions now appearing regularly every few years, the visible effect on the overall housing situation takes a long time to become really manifest. This is the English system of progress - and no doubt it works - but the plain fact is that, for example, with the most expedition the law allows, it can often take up to 12 months in the case of a recalcitrant owner to secure the reconditioning of a house which has fallen into disrepair. If a tenant demands the installation of a bathroom and/or other standard modern amenities, and enforcement action is necessary, the time factor is very much longer since an improvement notice must allow the owner a minimum period of 12 months before default action can be commenced.

We thus seem to be still a long way from realising our objectives and the need for continued effort in all aspects of this basic and vitally important social function remains as strong as ever.

One of the side effects of steeply rising prices of new houses is that old and even obsolescent properties find quite a steady market among persons who wish to own their own home but who must measure and weigh these aspirations against the cold financial implications of initial deposit, mortgage repayments and, thereafter maintenance and unavoidable overhead costs.

The present tendency of landlords to sell houses with vacant possession as opportunity occurs presents its problems to the department when these are situated in areas which are not perhaps in the current slum clearance programme, but which might conceivably be not very many years away from critical review in such connection.

It is impossible to place an embargo on the sale of these houses, but I frequently feel a sense of uneasiness when quite considerable expenditure is undertaken by the new owners on properties which are clearly aged and may have major inherent defects of design or structure.

The resultant patchwork of superficially well maintained houses and those falling further into obsolescence, structural disrepair and decay, intermingled in the same street and often in the same block or terrace, and in locations which one's professional instincts urge really require clearance and/or redevelopment is not a satisfying housing picture.

There are four broad categories into which houses can be classified, viz:-

1. "Modern" houses, i.e. those constructed since it became a sine qua non to equip new dwellings with modern facilities.
2. The substantially built solid houses which still provide good accommodation but which lack such amenities.
3. "Twilight" dwellings, or those which appear to be probably approaching this stage within the foreseeable future.
4. Irremediably unfit houses.

Houses in category 3 present the biggest short term problem and those in category 2 offer the best scope for worthwhile and sustained effort. These, together with those in category 4, should accordingly be given priority attention, and the Borough Council have consistently and most gratifyingly reiterated support for the department in such thinking.

The remaining areas of currently unfit houses have thus been gradually dealt with, the main governing factor always being the phasing of the programme with the availability of replacement accommodation as determined by the annual quota of new houses allowed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to be erected under their allocation system.

Positive action on this front was centred mainly round the Bridge Street and Princess Street Clearance Areas, in respect of which Compulsory Purchase Orders were made by the Borough Council in January. A number of objections were made by owners and Official Inquiries were held accordingly in December. Both Orders were subsequently confirmed with few amendments.

The feelings of owners, particularly owner/occupiers, in areas affected by compulsory purchase orders, and their just and inalienable right of objection, is thoroughly appreciated. Officers are not less sympathetic than anyone else in these matters, but a minority of owners, or their representatives, tend to assume the passionate role of outraged and defenceless victims of bureaucratic machinations and leave one almost in despair at the lack of fair mindedness which is often displayed; indeed one sometimes begins to wonder whether the opposing sides are speaking about the same property, as cross examination warms up.

This reaction has of course ever been a defence weapon and was again exemplified at the slum clearance inquiries referred to above; it even persisted in some cases after the orders were confirmed by the Ministry, and the satisfaction of knowing that the cause is a just one, presented in the best interests of the

health and environmental well-being of the community often remains the only personal reward.

Details of the number of houses demolished and action taken to secure the repair of dwellings is included in the summaries which follow, these being taken from the quarterly returns which have to be made to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

The improvement of houses has always been assiduously pursued and when the 1964 Housing Act introduced measures for the declaration of compulsory improvement areas, including power of statutory enforcement by way of service of appropriate notices to install the prescribed amenities of bathroom, internal toilet, hot water supply, wash hand basin and a foodstore in houses in declared areas, the Council affirmed approval of proposals for implementing these provisions.

Progress was necessarily conditioned by the staff available, bearing in mind that none of the Inspectors could be permanently spared to devote the whole of his time to the task if other essential routine work was to be maintained. A small pilot area of 122 houses was, however, selected and in accordance with the directions in official circulars the initial approaches in this first area were by personal visits to every house by the District Inspector, explanatory letters to owners, occupiers, (including owner/occupiers to make the effort fully comprehensive), follow up reminders for appointments and discussions etc. All this was directed towards persuading the parties concerned into maximum voluntary action but after more than 12 months of exhortation and cajolery the tangible results were virtually negligible and it became increasingly obvious that these efforts were futile.

The area was finally declared an official Compulsory Improvement Area early in 1967 and positive progress at last got under way.

It was also decided at that time that the immediate aim should be to declare at least 1 further Compulsory Improvement Area every year and I envisaged that if this could be maintained the whole of the Borough would be covered in possibly 15 years or so.

In furtherance of this policy the Folkestone (Royal Military Avenue and Rishborough Lane, etc.) Compulsory Improvement Area No. 2 was declared in 1968, this time without any special initial canvassing other than that arising from the explanations given during preliminary and formal survey and inspections. The conclusion reached after the experience of the first area of the unnecessary frustrations of the voluntary approach was again amply confirmed inasmuch as by putting the matter immediately within the firm and clearly defined formal machinery of compulsory enforcement, based on service of notices and default action if necessary, 95 per cent of owners of properties in respect of which Immediate Notices were likely to be served, at once accepted the position without demur. Having been told firmly what they had got to do within a stipulated time, they promptly signed undertakings to do this work without waiting to receive the statutory notices.

Full implementation of the scheme has subsequently become bogged down in the complications which arose from the introduction of the Government White Paper "Old Houses into new Homes" which sketched out the probable pattern of a new Housing Act and forecast fundamental changes in the amount of rent increases for which improved houses would be eligible. Applications for improvement grants for a number of houses were necessarily deferred and have not yet, in fact, been finally resolved.

The main topic of debate in the field of housing during 1968 was undoubtedly the White Paper referred to above and the most controversial item was the proposal to abrogate the compulsory improvement procedure of the Housing Act, 1964 in favour of persuading owners to improve houses on the basis of higher grants and better rents, with compulsory purchase as the only final sanction.

Public health inspectors, as the officers most intimately involved and with the best experience in this work, deplored the proposals with a rare unanimity and made the most strenuous efforts to point out that this was a retrograde step.

It is not even a new approach - it has been tried before and as already pointed out local experience has indicated that it results in enormous but largely fruitless effort. This experience has further shown that compulsory powers have only to be used in a minimum of cases, and are not the basic reason why progress has been limited; a more potent reason was that many local authorities thought the procedure was too complicated.

It is difficult to understand how the considered opinion of responsible officers could be so blandly ignored and I share in full measure the fears that the new Act will lead to discouragement and frustration in the efforts of local authorities and their officers to secure the wholesale improvements which it is universally accepted are essential to meet the legitimate demands of families for modern amenities, as well as prolonging the useful life of many hundreds of dwellings which lack such facilities.

I earnestly hope that I am proved wrong but at present I am still doubtful whether the carrots of improved grants and higher rents are by themselves sufficient inducements, particularly as far as tenants are concerned with respect to the latter.

The number of applications for standard and discretionary improvement grants received during the year under review was 64, an increase of only 4 over the previous year and again a very disappointing total. 46 of the applications were for standard grants, 5 were for discretionary grants in connection with the conversion of large properties into smaller self-contained units and 13 were for discretionary grants relating to improvements in individual houses.

A summarised statistical analysis of grants approved and the money disbursed is included later in this part of the report.

STATISTICAL DETAILS RELATING TO HOUSING

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year

Number of houses inspected for housing defects under the						
Public Health or Housing Acts	..	..	..	..	..	434
Number of houses included under above sub-heading where						
defects were found	..	..	..	..	..	334

HOUSING ACTS, 1957-1964

(1)	Number of houses considered to be unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair, which were the subject of administrative procedure during the year	..	..	..	..	53
(2)	Number of houses declared unfit and included in clearance areas, etc.	..	..	..	..	48
(3)	Number of houses where Demolition Orders made	..	..	..	..	2
(4)	Number of houses where undertakings cancelled after execution of works to render premises fit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	Nil
(5)	Number of Closing Orders made - Section 18(1)	..	..	..	..	3
(6)	Number of Closing Orders determined	..	..	..	..	Nil
(7)	Number of houses demolished	..	..	..	..	44
(8)	Number of houses reported to local authority with a view to the service of formal notices requiring repair	..	..	..	..	2
(9)	Number of notices served requiring execution of works:					
	(a) Formal	..	..	..	..	Nil
	(b) Informal	..	..	..	..	127
	Number of defects found under (a) and (b) above	..	..	..	..	1,695
(10)	Number of houses where defects were remedied:					
	*(a) by owners on service of formal notices	..	..	..	..	6
	*(b) by owners on service of informal notices	..	..	..	..	54
	*(c) by local authority in default of owners	..	..	..	..	1
	Number of defects remedied under (a) and (b) above	..	..	..	..	939

*Notices in respect of some of these houses were served in the previous year.

HOUSING ACTS, 1958-1964

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

1. Discretionary Improvement Grants dealt with during the year(a) Conversions

No. of applications received	..	..	..	..	5
No. of applications approved (a) owner/occupied	..	..	..	1	
(b) tenanted	..	..	..	3	
				—	4
Application refused (ineligible for grant)	..	..	..	..	1
No. of additional dwellings to be provided					
conversion schemes	..	..	..	..	6
Amount approved in grants	..	..	..	..	£3,100
No. of dwellings converted during year	..	..	..	..	3
No. of additional dwellings provided	..	..	..	..	6
Amount paid in grants	..	..	..	..	£2,207

(b) Improvements

No. of applications received	..	..	..	..	13
No. of applications approved (a) owner/occupied	..	..	..	6	
(b) tenanted	..	..	..	4	
				—	10
Applications refused	..	..	..	..	1
Applications pending at end of year	..	..	..	..	2
Amount approved in grants	..	..	..	..	£2,997
No. of dwellings improved during year	..	..	..	..	11
Amount paid in grants	..	..	..	..	£3,694

2. Standard Grants dealt with during the year

No. of applications received	..	..	..	..	46
No. of applications approved (a) owner/occupied	..	..	..	15	
(b) tenanted	..	..	..	28	
				—	43
Applications withdrawn	..	..	..	..	1
Applications pending at end of year	..	..	..	..	2
No. of dwellings improved during year	..	..	..	..	36
Amount paid in grants	..	..	..	..	£4,308
No. of standard amenities provided:					
Baths	..	..	..	..	30
Wash hand basins	..	..	..	..	33
Hot water supplies	..	..	..	..	35
Internal toilets	..	..	..	..	27
Foodstores	..	..	..	..	20

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Moveable dwellings which require licensing fall into 3 main categories:-

- (a) Caravans used for permanent residential purposes.
- (b) Caravans used for occasional or holiday occupation.
- (c) Tents.

Certain other classes of caravans, such as those used by travelling showmen, or for temporary occupation by employees engaged in works of constructional engineering, are also recognised as being legitimately used but are exempt from the licensing requirements of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Except for the occasional fair or circus, and the equally infrequent use of a caravan on a building site, such moveable dwellings are not normally found in the Borough and are ignored for the purposes of this report.

There were only 3 caravans used for permanent residential purposes in the Borough during the year under review, all stationed on separate single sites licensed under the Caravan Sites Act referred to above and subject to detailed requirements relating to the provision and maintenance of basic domestic facilities.

All the sites were attached to business or commercial premises and in each case a condition has been attached to the requisite planning permission that the caravans are to be used only by employees whose presence on the site is required for some purpose directly associated with their employment with the respective companies, e.g. 1 of the caravans is sited at a kennels for occupation by a kennel maid who might be required to be available at short notice or odd hours.

Generally speaking the licensing conditions, both in respect of town planning permission and the site licences were properly observed.

The main caravan activity was again related to holiday usage, there being 2 sites licensed for such purposes. By normal standards both are quite small, the Little Switzerland site having permitted accommodation for 30, and the Valiant Sailor site for 15, caravans.

Nearly all the plots at the Valiant Sailor site were occupied by caravans which are permanently stationed there for occupation by the owners, or alternatively for letting to visitors, and there was accordingly not much vehicular movement. It was therefore fairly easy to keep the site under supervision as all the caravans were known and their positions remained unchanged.

The licensees of the Little Switzerland site also have a number of caravans placed permanently in situ during the summer for letting to visitors, but some accommodation is required to be reserved for casual caravanners; rather more supervision is sometimes called for at this site to ensure observance of licence conditions relating to space between caravans (a minimum of 20 feet is required) and to the total number of caravans permitted on the site, especially at peak holiday weekends.

Both the sites have comprehensive conditions attached to their licences requiring that hot and cold water supplies, toilet and washing accommodation, laundry facilities, refuse receptacles and fire fighting appliances etc. are adequate and fully maintained at all times.

Both were kept under routine inspection and no intractable problems arose.

Accommodation continued to be provided for moveable dwellings of the third category mentioned, i.e. tents, at 2 sites. These are also subject to licensing, the relevant statute in this case being the Public Health Act, 1936 instead of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act under which caravan sites are regulated.

Both the sites were conducted in a very satisfactory manner and both are very well served by way of facilities. The smaller site, for 15 tents, is attached to and within the precincts of the Little Switzerland Caravan site and thus enjoys the advantages of sharing all the facilities provided for the occupants of the caravans thereon.

The larger site, at the Lower Warren, accommodated 100 tents and was virtually booked up throughout the holiday season by advance reservations, to the great disappointment of scores of would-be patrons who would also have liked to pitch their tents on a sheltered grassy plot by the seashore.

This site was laid out and equipped by the Borough Council in 1965 and at once achieved a reputation amongst campers as one of the most attractive and well equipped tent sites in the country; if anything it has grown in popularity with each succeeding year.

The site is fully equipped with precisely the same amenities as those detailed above with respect to the caravan sites, and also has a small camp shop, and this is much more significant than might at first seem apparent, since the conditions which can be statutorily attached to a site licence for tents fall very far short of those which can be included on a caravan site licence.

The present legal position is in fact quite anomalous and the licensing requirements relating to tent sites urgently requires strengthening so that the facilities enjoyed by the campers at the Folkestone tent sites can be uniformly enforced on all sites throughout the country. In this respect Folkestone can unquestionably be said to lead.

The Lower Warren Site continued to be managed by the Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland, on an agreed administrative and financial basis with the Corporation, who are the statutory leaseholders.

SWIMMING POOLS

Close supervision was exercised over the swimming pools in the Borough to ensure the provision of a pure water supply both chemically and bacteriologically and to check on the satisfactory routine maintenance of pools and ancillaries generally. Technical advice is offered to the pool operators concerned as occasion demands or on request and as a consequence very few unsatisfactory reports were received on samples submitted for bacteriological examination.

There are 7 swimming pools in the Borough, excluding individual, i.e. private, domestic pools and also excluding the indoor pool at the Junior Infantrymen's Battalion Headquarters in Shorncliffe Garrison which is supervised by the Army Authorities. 5 of the pools are provided for school use only, and 1 is situated in private club premises for the exclusive use of members. The Corporation-owned open air pool on the sea front is the only pool open to the general public.

The children's paddling pool provided by the Corporation as a summer amenity is also situated on the sea front and receives similar supervision to the other pools.

The summer of 1968 was a very disappointing season from a weather point of view and use of the unheated pools was consequently very limited. Individual comments on the various installations are as follows:-

1. Open Air Pool, Lower Sandgate Road

This pool was originally constructed in 1936 as a private venture but was purchased by the Borough Council in 1963. No heating is provided and consequently its use depends to a great extent on the weather temperature during the period from May to September. Schools, swimming clubs and other organisations make regular use of the pool, holding frequent swimming galas during the season.

The pool is of concrete construction, 165 ft. long and 75 ft. wide with depths varying from 2 ft. 6 ins. to 5 ft. 6 ins., increasing to 9 ft. below diving boards at the eastern end. 2 chutes provide a popular additional facility.

Blocks of changing cubicles are situated on either side of a central clothes storage area where numbered fibre cases accommodating patrons' clothes are supervised by the pool staff. Disinfection of the cases is carried out at regular intervals.

Seawater is drawn into the purification system through a pumping main installed during the winter of 1967/68. A new high-capacity pump was fitted at the same time, resulting in a very efficient treatment cycle involving filtration in 2 high pressure sand filters, followed by sterilisation by the addition of chlorine gas; final aeration over a cascade at the shallow end gives the water a characteristic sparkle as it returns to the pool. A 4 hour turnover of the 364,000 gallon water content is maintained and "topping-up" water is drawn from the sea as required. Algae treatment is carried out as necessary by the use of a quaternary ammonium compound recommended by the department.

No scum channels are provided and consequently wind-blown debris and material carried in on patrons' footwear tends to accumulate on the water surface in the corners of the pool. Frequent removal of this material has to be carried out manually by the maintenance staff.

9 samples were taken during the season, 1 of which was unsatisfactory due to the presence of coliform bacilli. Appropriate adjustments were made to the chlorination apparatus as a result, and subsequent samples were satisfactory.

2. Hillside County Secondary School for Boys

This concrete open-air pool was constructed in 1960 and a sterilisation and filtration plant was added in 1964. Dimensions are 50 ft. by 20 ft., the water depth varies from 3 ft. to 3 ft. 9 ins. and the total water capacity amounts to 21,000 gallons.

Sodium hypochlorite solution is dripped into the water after filtration and the centrifugal pump is of a capacity to enable a daily turnover of the water to be maintained.

2 samples of water were taken during the summer term and both were found to be satisfactory.

3. George Spurgen County Primary School

The open-air pool at this school is a small unit of wooden construction with a plastic lining. Dimensions are 24 ft. by 16 ft. with a depth of 2 ft. 6 ins., total capacity amounting to 6,000 gallons.

Mains water supplied by the Folkestone and District Water Company is used to fill the pool and sodium hypochlorite solution added manually effects the necessary sterilisation. The contents of the pool are emptied and replaced with fresh water at intervals during the season.

2 samples of water were submitted for bacteriological examination both of which were satisfactory.

4. Dover College Junior School

During 1968, Westbrook House Preparatory School for Boys closed and the buildings were taken over by Dover College as a junior school. The open-air swimming pool in the grounds was in use during the summer and part of the autumn term.

The pool is 60 ft. long by 25 ft. wide and has a depth varying from 2 ft. 6 ins. to 5 ft. 6 ins. Water capacity totals 37,500 gallons. After filtration in a double pressure filter utilising filter cloths and kieselguhr powder, sterilisation of the water is effected by the introduction of sodium hypochlorite solution through an automatic dosing unit.

3 samples of water were taken and all were found to be satisfactory.

5. New Metropole Court

A small indoor heated pool is available throughout the year to members of a private club at the New Metropole Court premises. Its water capacity is 8,700 gallons with a maximum depth of 5 ft. 6 ins. and a minimum of 2 ft. 6 ins. The installation is of orthodox design, being equipped with a pressure filter and chlorination plant, and scum channels are provided.

12 samples were taken throughout the year and no unsatisfactory results were recorded.

6. Folkestone Hostel and Training Centre

In 1965 a local charitable organisation presented a small outdoor pool for the use of mentally handicapped children and adults attending the Centre in Parkfield Road.

The pool has a capacity of 6,000 gallons within its dimensions of 24 ft. by 16 ft. by 2 ft. 6 ins. deep. Construction is of wood with a plastic lining and an orthodox filtration plant with heating unit is fitted. Sodium hypochlorite is added manually to effect the necessary sterilisation, associated with frequent checks on the chlorine residual to make sure that this is maintained at an adequate level.

3 samples were taken during the summer, all of which were satisfactory.

7. Christchurch C.E. Primary School

The pool provided by the Parent/Teacher Association at this school is the only heated indoor school pool available for use all the year round.

Of wood construction with a plastic lining, its dimensions are 39 ft. by 17 ft. with a depth of 2 ft. 9 ins. enclosing a water capacity of 11,400 gallons. An iodophor sterilant is used in the footbath.

The structure enclosing the pool is of wood and glass construction with a tinted perspex roof, and an adjacent enclosure provides accommodation for a multiple-candle filtration unit, an automatic dosage unit supplying sodium hypochlorite solution, a circulation pump and 18 kw. electrical heater. The water is maintained at a temperature of 72°F.

9 samples were taken at regular intervals throughout the school year and the results were all satisfactory.

8. Paddling Pool for Children

A shallow pool of irregular shape was constructed on the sea front in 1963 to provide an additional amenity for children. The pool is managed by the Parks Department and frequent check inspections are made by the District Inspector to ensure that a residual of free chlorine is maintained at all times.

The pool is emptied and refilled with mains water several times weekly, depending on usage, and sodium hypochlorite solution is added at regular intervals daily. The nature of the usage of the pool inevitably renders it prone to contamination.

Of 6 samples taken during the summer season, 1 was found to contain escherichia coli. Appropriate action was taken to increase the chlorine dosage.

Location of Pool	Total Samples	UNSATISFACTORY RESULTS			Satisfactory Results
		Coli. Bacilli present in 100 ml.	Esch. Coli present in 100 ml.	Bacterial count too high	
Open Air Pool:					
Deep end ..	5	1	-	-	4
Shallow end ..	4	-	-	-	4
Hillside School:	2	-	-	-	2
George Spurgen School:	2	-	-	-	2
Dover College Junior School:	3	-	-	-	3

Location of Pool	Total Samples	UNSATISFACTORY RESULTS			Satisfactory Results
		Coli. Bacilli present in 100 ml.	Esch. Coli present in 100 ml.	Bacterial count too high	
New Metropole:	12	-	-	-	12
Folkestone Hostel and Training Centre:	3	-	-	-	3
Christchurch School:	9	-	-	-	9
Paddling Pool:	6	1	1	1	5

NOTE: Where pools have varying depths, samples are invariably taken simultaneously at "deep" and "shallow" ends.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

17 complaints relating to noise were received in the department during 1968. Closer examination of the complaints reveals that 5 referred to noise from the same factory and complaints in respect of 2 other alleged noise nuisances were similarly duplicated. The number of premises to which the attention of the Department was drawn as causing noise nuisances thus totalled 11. It can therefore be stated that from this aspect 1968 was a comparatively "quiet" year so far as noise complaints were concerned.

Further analysis of the complaints received shows that 3 were of a domestic nature and related to alleged excessive noise from neighbours.

These probably involve the most subjective reaction of all noise nuisances and complaints are almost invariably tinged with varying degrees of personal bitterness and animosity which the investigating officer must keep in proper perspective.

There is no doubt that in some cases a measure of deliberate premeditation can arise, especially if neighbourly relations are bad, but in others distress can be occasioned by thoughtlessness or sheer lack of appreciation that the offending noise is excessive.

In the 3 "domestic" cases referred to above, informal advice resolved the issues satisfactorily, and similar action successfully dealt with 2 complaints of noise from adjoining club premises where the sound of music, irrespective of any melodious quality it might or might not possess, was too loud.

Other complaints referred to noises emanating from industrial premises and relating to burglar alarms, building construction operations, and factory noise. In all cases, informal action proved adequate to deal with the problems though this sometimes took a little time.

Intermittent noises which rise and fall above the immediate local ambient sound level cause more irritation when this level is low than is the case when a noisier general background obtains, since the intrusion of the offending sound is more noticeable in the former circumstances.

Thus unwanted sound in a quiet locality and giving markedly lower decibel readings, when measured objectively by a sound recording equipment, than noises which are prevalent in areas having higher ambient levels, raises residents to much more vigorous and sustained indignation.

This is especially so if the offending noise occurs or persists after about 6.0 p.m. or before approximately 7.0 a.m.

A specific example arose in one of the above-mentioned complaints, which referred to a very pronounced hissing noise from a steam outlet exhaust pipe discharging externally at a local factory in a very quiet residential area.

The offending hissing occurred at short intervals when the plant was working, e.g. every few minutes at times, but was not in fact very loud in terms of decibels. It was tolerable during the day, but with the advent of longer working hours at the factory, extending into the late evening, nearby residents registered bitter complaints.

The firm were not co-operative and placed orders for silencers to be fitted to the exhausts, but mounting frustration was experienced by the complainants, and transmitted accordingly to the department, at the length and time (several months) which elapsed before the steam outlets were fitted with the comparatively simple appliance required.

ANIMALS ETC.

1. Pet Animals Act, 1951
2. Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963
3. Riding Establishments Act, 1964

No changes occurred in relation to these 3 Acts during 1968 so far as Folkestone was concerned.

3 licences under the Pet Animals Act were renewed, all of which were in respect of pet shops which have been operating for several years, though 2 have changed hands in this period. 1 of the shops was licensed for the sale of birds only, a second for the sale of dogs only and the third was granted a licence for the sale of animals, birds, fish, reptiles.

The customary practice of the department of requesting the proprietors of these shops to carefully advise customers on the correct care and maintenance of pets sold by them was continued, this request always being confirmed in writing when renewal licences are issued each year. It is especially important that such advice should be given when pets are purchased for children, who in turn require to be carefully instructed and supervised by parents in order to avoid unnecessary suffering, sometimes caused by sheer ignorance or even misplaced kindness.

2 licences under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act were also renewed for the year in respect of well established premises of several years standing.

Each establishment caters for both dogs and cats, 1 having accommodation for 75 dogs and 36 cats, and the other for 24 dogs and 20 cats. Both establishments are also officially licensed for the reception and boarding of imported animals which have been placed in quarantine for the prescribed 6 month period. The part of the premises used for this purpose is entirely and physically separated and the department has no responsibility for the isolation part of the premises so far as quarantine controls are concerned, though this does not of course affect any statutory responsibilities which the local authority might have under general public health or ancillary legislation.

The Pet Animals Act and the Animal Boarding Establishments Act are complementary and both contain almost identical provisions. They impose strict regulatory control over premises to which they apply by a system of licensing, appropriate and detailed conditions being attached to these licences for the purpose of securing the well-being of all animals accommodated.

All the licensed premises were visited from time to time to check compliance with operating and licensing conditions and no adverse reports were made.

No licences under the Riding Establishments Act, 1964 were issued during the year.

RODENT CONTROL

It was predicted in my last report that there would be a decline in the number of complaints of rodent infestation in 1968. This forecast was based on preliminary indications arising from the systematic coverage of a large section of the Borough with permanent baiting points as part of the long term research programme being undertaken by technical officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

It is pleasing, therefore, to be able to report that in the event the number of complaints dropped by almost a quarter to 300. The number of confirmed infestations also showed a reduction of 56 to 310, despite the inclusion in the latter figure of a total of 49 infestations found as a result of surveys carried out in the Borough.

The Ministry accelerated the rate of progress being made by their technical staff engaged on survey work during the year in order to expedite complete coverage of the research area with permanent baiting points. A full time scientific assistant was appointed for this purpose in June, 1968 and completion of the baiting programme in September enabled the officer to concentrate on regular routine checks of the points already laid.

No public reports have yet been released by the Ministry on the progress of the research programme referred to, which was started in the Borough in 1961, but some side results have emerged from time to time in the issue of Circulars to local authorities on related problems and procedures, both practical and administrative (e.g. record keeping and tabulation). It seems, however, that the problem of establishing a completely rat proof town is economic rather than practical and the determining factor is thus likely to be how far the expense justifies the means. The investigation being carried out in the Borough is centred round the natural movement pattern of the rodent population, both seasonal and local, and the extent of the measures required to counter this movement by preventing build up of new or renewed infestation.

There is of course, in addition, always the shadow of resistance hovering in the background, with all its complications.

Representation was maintained on the Kent No. 1 Pest Control Committee, which has been holding its recent meetings in the Boulogne Room at Folkestone Civic Centre. At the meeting held in December, 1968 it was announced that Warfarin resistance had been established in rats found on a farm at Marden, near Tonbridge in Kent. No other instances of resistance to this poison have been reported in the south-east, however, and it continued to form the basis of treatments carried out by the rodent operators employed by the Department.

In view of the consistent lack of any evidence of rodent infestation in the town sewers over the past 4 years, only 1 treatment was considered necessary during 1968 instead of the bi-annual treatments which have previously been maintained each year. Baits were accordingly laid in April and May, when once again no "takes" were recorded.

TABULATED SUMMARY OF CONTROL MEASURES

(1) Surface Control:

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Number of properties in the Borough ..	18,606	3
Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	606	2

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Number infested by (a) Rats	190	2
(b) Mice	69	-
Total number of properties inspected in the course of routine survey	4,060	-
Number infested by (a) Rats	43	-
(b) Mice	6	-

(ii) Sewer Treatments

Total Manholes in Borough	Treatment Carried Out	Manholes Baited	Manholes where bait was taken during treatment			Nil Takes
			Complete Takes	Partial Takes	Total Takes	
1,390	April/May	164	NIL	NIL	NIL	164

PART A N N E X E

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health, made by Public Health Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	22	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	163	52	5	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	23	17	-	-
TOTALS ..	208	74	5	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):					
(a) insufficient ..	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective ..	5	5	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act, (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	5	5	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sec. 133(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Making, altering, etc.						
Wearing apparel	23	-	-	-	-	-
Household linen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings	3	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacture of parts of articles of brass	99	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	125	-	-	-	-	-

- (a) Number of returns received from employers .. 22*
- (b) Number of employers by whom outworkers employed 11
- (c) Number of outworkers involved 125
- (d) Number of outworkers involved in (c) living outside the Borough 24
- (e) Number of lists received from outside authorities Nil
- (f) Number of outworkers involved in (e) Nil

*Returns are required twice per year.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS - 1968

<u>Act or Regs. under which proceedings instituted</u>	<u>Nature of Charge</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Result</u>
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 Section 32(3).	Sale of milk to which water had been added (4 summonses).	Plea of guilty to each charge.	Fined £5 on each charge. (Total £20).
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 Section 2.	Sale of fish and chips containing a cigarette end.	Plea of guilty.	Fined £20 and £5. 5s. Od. costs.
Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966.	1. Failure to provide and maintain adequate supply of hot water for wash hand basin on stall used for food business. Art. 16(2).	Plea of guilty.	Fined £20.
	2. Failure to provide and maintain nail brush at wash hand basin on stall used for food business. Art. 16(3).	Plea of guilty.	Fined £5. (Total £25 and £10. 10s. Od. advocate's fee.)
Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966.	1. Failure to wear sufficient clean and washable overclothing. Art. 9.	Plea of guilty.	Fined £15.
	2. Failure to take steps to protect food from risk of contamination. Art 7.	Plea of guilty.	Fined £15. (Total £30.)
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 Art. 9(e).	Food handler smoking a cigarette whilst at work in a food room in which there was open food.	Plea of not guilty.	Found guilty and fined £5 and £5. 5s. Od. advocate's fee.
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 Section 8.	Exposure for sale of fish which was found to be unfit for human consumption.	Plea of guilty.	Fined £20.
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 94.	Failure to comply with a statutory notice requiring the abatement of a nuisance arising from the general conditions of the dwelling occupied by the defendant.	An Abatement Order was made requiring the nuisance to be abated within a period of 28 days. In the event the necessary works had to be carried out in default of compliance with the notice.	
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 Section 32(3).	Sale of milk to which water had been added.	Plea of not guilty.	Found guilty and fined £30, and £13. 13s. Od. (Total £43. 10s. Od.)
Milk and Dairies (Channel Island and South Devon Milk) Regulations, 1956 Art. 4 and 5.	Sale of Channel Islands milk containing less than 4% fat (2 summonses).	Plea of guilty.	Fined £10 on each charge and £8. 8s. Od. costs. (Total £28. 8s. Od.)

PORT OF FOLKESTONE.

Public Health Department,
The Civic Centre,
Castle Hill Avenue,
FOLKESTONE, Kent.

March, 1969.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough and Port of Folkestone.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith the Annual Report on the medical aspect of the working of the Port of Folkestone for 1968.

Passenger boat services scheduled to come to Folkestone during the year were:-

- (1) From Calais.
(a) Daily service from 1st January to 31st December, 1968.
- (2) From Boulogne.
(a) Daily morning service from 28th June to 1st September, 1968 inclusive. An irregular service was in force from 2nd June until commencement of daily service and from 5th to 22nd September, 1968.
(b) Daily afternoon service from 26th May to 28th September, 1968 inclusive.
(c) Daily evening service from 26th May to 28th September, 1968 inclusive.
- (3) From Ostend.
(a) Evening service on Friday, Saturday and Sunday from 31st May to 29th September, 1968 inclusive.

Scheduled passenger boat services were diverted to or from Folkestone for the following reasons:-

- (1) From Dover to Folkestone Harbour.
(a) Rough seas in channel.
A total of six boats on the 9th January, 13th May and 14th November, 1968.
- (2) From Folkestone to Dover Harbour.
(a) Dredging Operations.
The Folkestone Harbour was closed from 4th to 24th March inclusive for dredging purposes.
(b) Rough seas in channel.
The 1.35 p.m. boat from Calais on the 13th May and the 3.45 p.m. boat from Boulogne on the 28th September.
(c) Engineering works on railway line between Ashford and Sandling.
On ten Sundays during the year the 1.35 p.m. boat from Calais was diverted to Dover.
(d) Public Holidays.
The Folkestone Harbour was closed on Christmas day and Boxing day.
(e) Other reasons.
On the 9th September the 1.35 p.m. boat from Calais and the 7.25 p.m. boat from Ostend on the 15th September.

The daily passenger boat from Calais was cancelled from the 20th May to 12th June because of the general strike in France.

Owing to the British Rail 'Go Slow' policy the 7.25 p.m. boat from Ostend on the 28th and 29th June and all five boats expected to arrive on the 30th June were cancelled.

Special day excursion trips to France and from Ostend were run during the summer season.

In September, 1968 the cargo service was finally discontinued and no food is at present being imported through the port.

The purpose-built medical inspection rooms in the newly constructed combined terminal building at the Folkestone Harbour came into use on the 20th May, 1968 and the former practice of carrying out examinations in cabins on board the boats was discontinued.

The number of arriving vessels carrying aliens was 774 (all passenger boats) and showed an increase of 54 compared with the previous year.

All passenger boats were met and where necessary two or more doctors were in attendance to cope with the large number of aliens expected to arrive at the same time, and during the year a total of 794 doctor/attendances were made.

The number of passengers passing through the Port during the year was 765,498; this was 16,716 fewer than in 1967.

The gross figures of passengers arriving at and departing from Folkestone for the past five years are:-

	1964.	1965.	1966.	1967.	1968.
Inwards ..	446,085	450,149	408,573	389,756	382,318
Outwards ..	423,310	442,811	409,491	392,458	383,180
TOTAL:	869,395	892,960	818,064	782,214	765,498

Compared with 1967 there was a decrease of 1,316 in the number of aliens arriving and 25% fewer were medically examined.

A summary of the aliens arriving, medically examined, certificates issued, etc., during the past five years is given below:-

	1964.	1965.	1966.	1967.	1968.
Aliens arriving	132,444	159,000	148,633	140,053	138,737
Aliens medically examined	7,303	8,851	8,497	4,940	3,664
Certificates issued	116	175	122	57	54
Percentage of aliens examined to whom certificates issued	1.58	1.97	1.43	1.15	1.47

The aliens came mainly from Italy, Spain, Switzerland, France, Yugoslavia, Turkey and Austria and of those examined 3,527 had Ministry of Labour permits, 95 were permanent residents, 30 visitors and 12 'au-pair'.

The men (2,038) were mainly for employment as labourers and to work in hotels and the catering trade. The women came as domestics, assistant hospital nurses and ward orderlies; also included were students and families coming to join aliens already working in the United Kingdom.

During 1968 the number of certificates issued on Form Port 12 was 54 compared with 57 the previous year. These certificates were in respect of:-

Deformity of limbs and amputations	12
Pregnancy	9
Dermatitis and other skin conditions	8
Eye conditions	5
Enlarged thyroid	4
Inguinal hernia	4
Heart conditions	3
Unsound mind or mentally defective	3
Stroke	2
Other medical conditions	4

Four aliens were refused permission to land by the Chief

Immigration Officer on purely medical grounds. One German, one Italian and one Swiss were refused entry under Article 4(2)(b) of the Aliens Order, 1953 which is in respect of persons of unsound mind or mentally defective, and one American under Article 4(2)(c) where it was certified by the Medical Inspector that for medical reasons it was undesirable that this alien should be permitted to land.

A summary of the immigrants who were subject to control under the Commonwealth Immigrants Acts 1962 and 1968, those medically examined and certificates issued during the past five years is as follows:-

	<u>1964.</u>	<u>1965.</u>	<u>1966.</u>	<u>1967.</u>	<u>1968.</u>
Commonwealth immigrants -					
Subject to control	19,716	17,221	17,650	14,302	14,053
Medically examined	659	510	462	342	104
Certificates issued	7	7	9	3	1
Percentage of immigrants examined to whom certificates issued	1.06	1.37	1.94	0.87	0.96

The immigrants came mainly from India, Ceylon, Mauritius, Cyprus and Australia.

Only one Form Port 23 was issued in respect of a Commonwealth immigrant compared with three in 1967.

Forty-four passengers were referred to the Port Medical Officer for examination and treatment as necessary. Fourteen were suffering from a medical condition, eight from sea sickness or travel exhaustion, ten from various injuries and three had a history of mental illness.

A man aged 28, who had been on a day visit to France with his wife, was unwell on returning to Folkestone and admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital where it was later confirmed that he was suffering from virus meningitis.

Eight school children suffering from gastro-enteritis, five from one party and three from a second group returning from a holiday abroad, were examined on arrival at the harbour. A boy of 15, who also had an acute upper respiratory infection, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital and the other seven children allowed to continue their journey home.

A stateless citizen, man aged 65 years, collapsed on the outgoing boat and was subsequently taken by ambulance to the local hospital where he was found to be dead.

Following receipt of a wireless message that the Mate of a Norwegian tanker required urgent medical attention I went out to the ship in the pilot cutter and the patient, who was suffering from internal haemorrhage, was brought ashore and admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone for observation.

Five other crew members also received medical attention. A bar steward, who had an injury to his ribs, and a cook with back injuries were sent to the casualty department at the local hospital and the other three referred to their family doctor.

I attended the Conference of the Association of Sea and Air Port Health Authorities at Liverpool from 12th to 14th June, 1968 inclusive.

I should like to express my appreciation to the Medical and Nursing staff at the Harbour, Public Health Inspectors and also to the Immigration Officials, Customs Officials, British Railways Officials and Ships' staff for their unfailing and effective co-operation.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

R.F.H. McELLIGOTT

Port Medical Officer and
Medical Inspector of Aliens
and Commonwealth Immigrants.

SECTION II - Amount of shipping entering
the district during the year.

Table B.

Ships from:	Number of Arrivals.	Tonnage.	Number inspected.		Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board.
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	by the Public Health Insptr.	
Foreign Ports	809	1,139,074	-	70*	1
Coast- wise	31	22,879	-	-	-
TOTAL:	840	1,161,953	-	70	1

*70 inspections of 7 cross-channel boats which regularly use the port.

A summary of the number of arrivals and total tonnage during the past five years is as follows:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. of Ships.</u>	<u>Tonnage.</u>
1964	965	1,146,158
1965	801	876,980
1966	963	1,157,047
1967	885	1,133,832
1968	840	1,161,953

SECTION III - Character of shipping and
trade during the year.

Table C.

Passenger Traffic ..	(Number of Passengers - INWARDS: 382,318. (Number of Passengers - OUTWARDS: 383,180.
Cargo Traffic	(Principal IMPORTS - Metal machinery, textiles, printed matter and mushrooms.
	(Principal EXPORTS - Iron-steel machinery, fish, wines, textiles and paper.
Principal Ports from which ships arrive - Boulogne, Calais and Ostend.	

SECTION IV - Inland barge traffic.

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

N I L.

SECTION V - Water Supply.

(1) Source of Supply for -

(a) The District:

Water for drinking and other purposes is obtained from the town supply, viz: Folkestone and District Water Company.

(b) Shipping:

Drinking water from the town supply is supplied to vessels from hydrants on the quayside.

(2) Reports of Tests for Contamination:

Five samples were taken by the Port Health Inspectors from passenger vessels, two from hydrants on the quayside, one from the buffet car on a boat train operating from the harbour station and one from the medical inspection room at the station. All the samples were 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 1966.

No action was taken during the year.

SECTION VII - Smallpox.

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

Long Reach Hospital, Dartford, Kent.

Tel. No: Dartford 23231.

If it were necessary to isolate a person for the purpose of observation an approach would be made to the nearest Infectious Diseases Hospital or to the Denton Hospital, Gravesend.

- (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 Consultants available.

The following Smallpox Consultants are available for this area:

Dr. E. H. Brown, Hither Green Hospital,
Hither Green Lane, London, S.E.13.

Tel. No: Hospital - Hither Green 3481.
Home - Sanderstead 4849.

Dr. E. O'Sullivan, "Ashton", Church Road,
Hartley, Dartford, Kent.

Tel. No: Hospital - Dartford 23231.
Home - Longfield 2459.

- (4) Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of Smallpox.

At the Virus Reference Laboratory, Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, Colindale, London, N.W.9.
(Tel. No: Colindale 7041).

- (5) Smallpox Vaccine.

Supplies of vaccine are available from:

Kent County Council Health and Welfare Department,
Maidstone.

Tel. No: Maidstone 54371.

Kent County Council Ambulance Station,
Loose Road, Maidstone.

Tel. No: Maidstone 54516.

Buckland Hospital, Dover.

Tel. No: Dover 1624.

SECTION VIII - Venereal Disease.

No change during the year.

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

Table D.

Category.	Disease.	Number of Cases during the year.		Number of ships concerned.
		Passengers.	Crew.	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports ..	*Meningitis, virus.	1	-	1
	**Gastro-enteritis.	8	-	2
	♂ Tonsillitis.	-	1	1
Cases landed from other ships	-	-	-	-
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	-	-	-	-

*A man aged 28, who had been on a day visit to France with his wife, was unwell on returning to Folkestone and admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital for observation. It was later confirmed that he was suffering from virus meningitis.

**Eight school children suffering from gastro-enteritis, five from one party and three from a second group returning from a holiday abroad, were examined on arrival at the harbour. A boy of 15, who also had an acute upper respiratory infection, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital and the other seven children were given treatment as necessary and allowed to continue their journey home.

♂ A steward on one of the boats, suffering from acute tonsillitis, was referred to his family doctor for treatment.

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.

No action necessary during the year.

SECTION X - Observations on the
occurrence of malaria in ships.

No cases occurred 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, Preston Hall, British Legion Village, Maidstone. No rodent was sent for examination during 1968.

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

It has not been found necessary over the past few years for work of disinfestation to be carried out on ships visiting this Port.

Should, however, deratting of ships be required this would be carried out by specialist firms using hydrogen cyanide under the direction of the Port Health Inspectors at Dover, the latter being an "approved" port.

The harbour environs are treated as necessary by the Rodent Operators of British Rail (Southern Region), assistance being given by the Borough Rodent Operators if required, e.g., should the possibility arise of adjacent land being involved in any infestation or should any other co-ordination be necessary.

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

Not found necessary.

Tables "E" and "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 British Rail 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.	70	-	-	-
TOTAL:	70	-	-	-

SECTION XIV - Public Health (Shellfish)
Regulations 1934 and 1948.

There are no shellfish beds or laying 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 holding Warrants of Appointment as
Medical Inspectors of Aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Qualifications.
R.F.H. McElligott	28.10.49.	M.B., Ch.B.
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.
E. Mallett ..	21.10.60.	M.B., B.S. Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.Obst. R.C.O.G.
S.M.R. Powell ..	-3. 2.64.	M.B., Ch.B.
O.P. Allcock ..	30. 4.68.	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Drs. McElligott and Findlay were employed part-time and Drs. Yates, Mallett, Powell and Allcock on a sessional basis.

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

Name.	Nature of Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	Qualifications.
Mrs. M. Fitzgerald.	Nurse-Attendant. (Part-time).	-1.12.66.	S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M.

The following Nurse-Attendants were also available on a sessional basis to act as relief or assist when two or more Nurse-Attendants were required to cope with the large number of immigrants expected to arrive at the same time:

Miss E.M. Cook, S.R.N.
 Mrs. L. Brann, S.E.A.N. (Resigned: 31.8.68).
 Mrs. L.M. Scott, S.R.N. (Resigned: 31.8.68).
 Mrs. M.F.E. Pemberton, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 (Appointed: -2.2.68).
 Mrs. A. Rouse, S.R.N. (Appointed: -1.9.68).

3) Organisation of Work.

No change during the year.

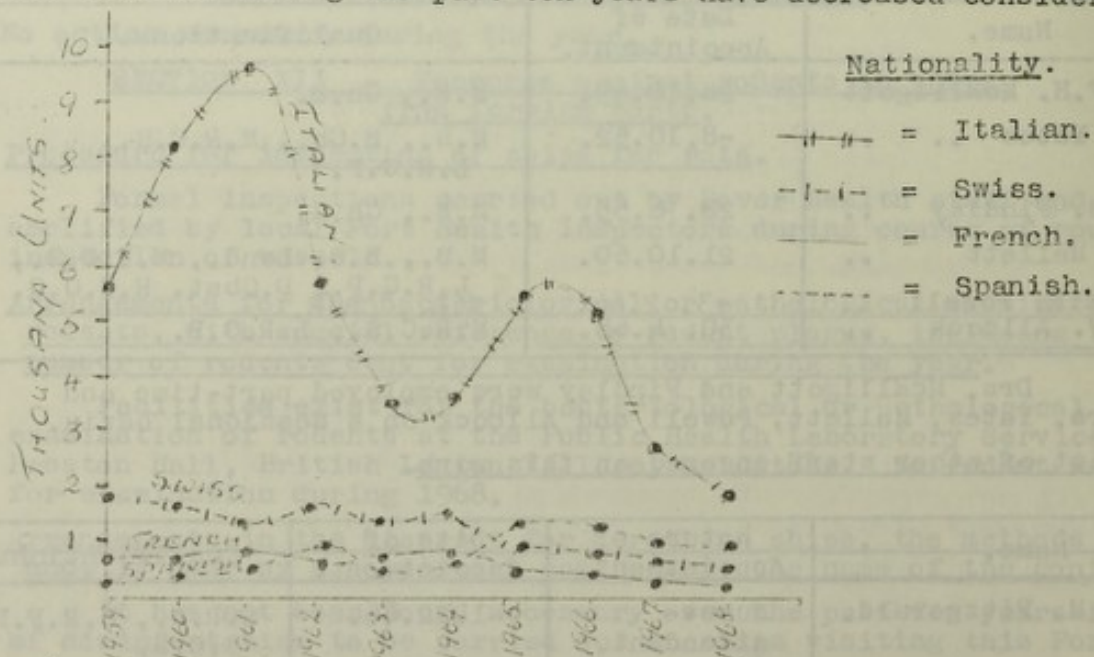
4) Nature and amount of aliens traffic.

A total of 3,664 aliens were examined during 1968; this is 1,276 fewer than in 1967.

A summary of their nationalities is as follows:-

	<u>1968.</u>	<u>1967.</u> (For comparison).
Italian	1,682	2,473
Spanish	978	1,114
Swiss	409	608
French	252	296
Yugoslavian	76	67
Turkish	41	35
Austrian	38	64
Portuguese	33	39
Greek	30	48
German	28	61
Czechoslovakian	15	2
Moroccan	15	29
Israeli	12	12
American	11	29
South African	6	10
Finnish	3	3
Swedish	3	2
Polish	2	2
Argentinian	1	5
Danish	1	3
Persian	1	22
Other nationals	27	16
<u>TOTALS:</u>	<u>3,664</u>	<u>4,940</u>

As will be seen from the following graph the four main groups of aliens examined during the past ten years have decreased considerably:



Particulars of the number of aliens arriving, examined and certificates issued during 1968 are set out below:-

A. Total number of arriving vessels carrying aliens:-

(a) Passenger	774
(b) Cargo	-

TOTAL: 774

This total of 774 shows an increase of 54 compared with the number of arriving vessels carrying aliens during 1967.

B. Total number of arriving aliens (excluding crews) .. 138,737.

C. Total number of aliens medically examined:-

With Ministry of Labour permit	3,527
Au Pair	12
Permanent residents	95
Visiting	30
	<u>3,664</u>

D. Reports and certificates for aliens medically examined:-

Nature of report or certificate.		Total number of reports and certificates issued.	Aliens NOT PERMITTED to land.
A.	Unsound mind or mentally defective	3	3*
B(1).	Undesirable for medical reasons	1	1**
B(2)	(a). Inability to support ..	18	1
	(b). Likely to require medical treatment	32	5
C.	Conditionally landed for further medical examination	-	-
TOTALS:		54	10

Refused entry on purely medical grounds:

*One German, one Italian and one Swiss under Article 4(2)(b) of Aliens Order, 1953.

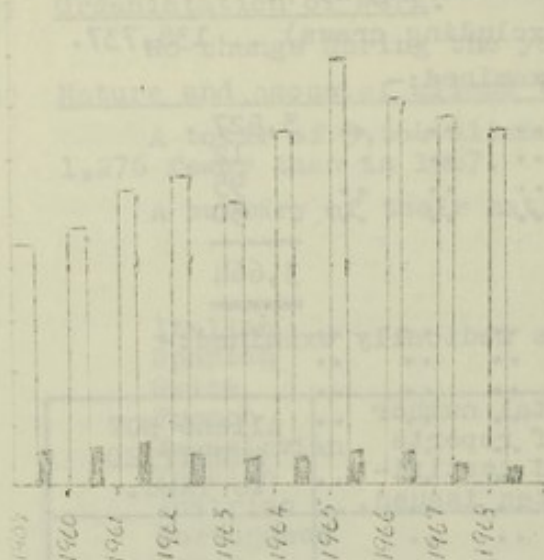
**One American under Article 4(2)(c) of Aliens Order, 1953.

E. On the following page is shown the number of aliens arriving annually during the past ten years, those examined by the Medical Inspectors, certificates issued on Form Port 12 and of the aliens concerned the number not permitted to land.

Total Number of Aliens arriving and those examined by Medical Inspectors.

[] = Aliens Arriving.

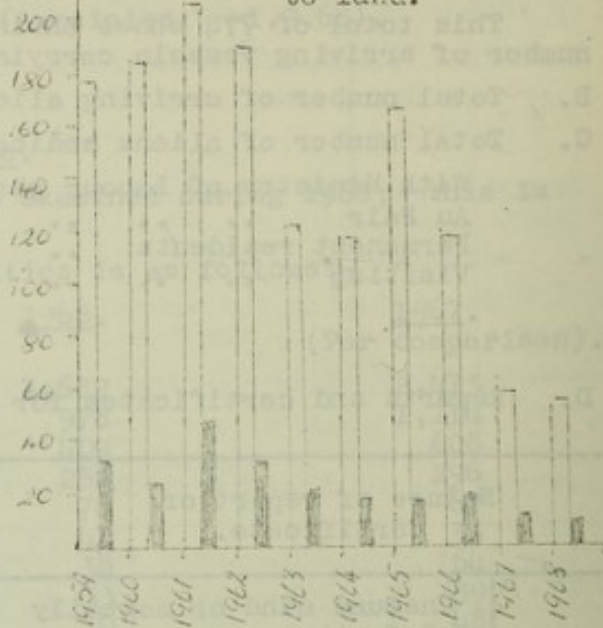
[■] = Aliens Examined.



Certificates Issued on Form Port 12 and Aliens not permitted to land.

[] = Certificates Issued.

[■] = Aliens Not Permitted to land.



(5) Accommodation for medical inspection and examination.

The British Railway authorities carried out their plan to improve the passenger handling accommodation at the Folkestone Harbour by constructing a new building, which provided a spacious customs and immigration hall, new medical inspection rooms, etc.

The medical equipment was transferred from the previous accommodation which was adjacent to No. 1 berth, and the new M.I. rooms came into use on the 20th May, 1968.

The previous practice of carrying out examinations in cabins on board passenger ships has now been discontinued.

Commonwealth Immigrants Acts 1962 and 1968.

The Commonwealth Immigrants Act 1968 received the Royal Assent on 1st March, 1968.

This Act provided new powers to control immigration from the Commonwealth. In particular it implemented paragraph 30 of the White Paper on Immigration from the Commonwealth which reads:-

"The Government have now decided that an additional power should be taken so that at the discretion of the immigration authorities any immigrant, including dependants, may be medically examined at the port of entry and may be required as a condition of entry to this country to report to a Medical Officer of Health with a view to necessary medical treatment being arranged."

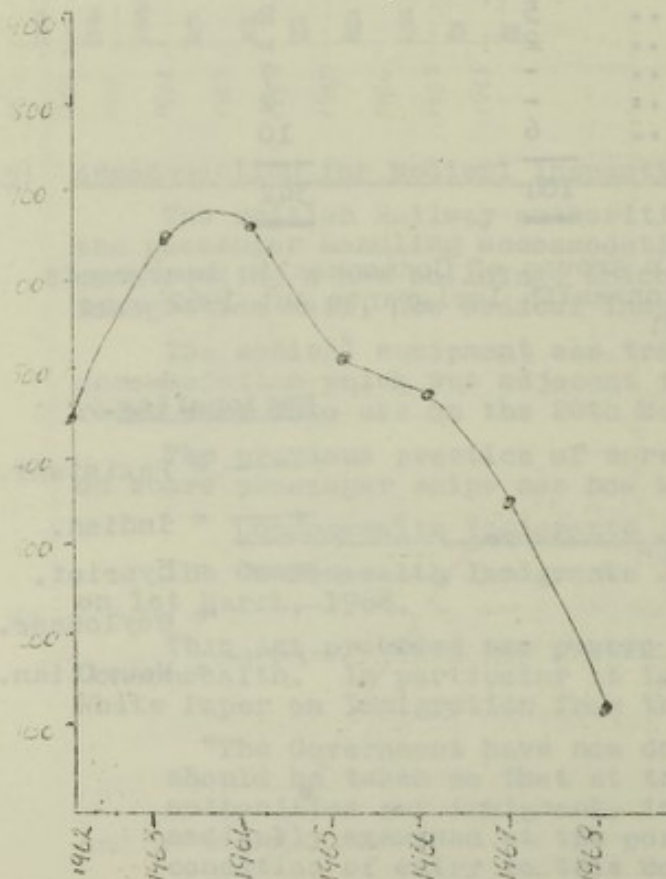
Immigration Officers now normally refer the dependants of Commonwealth Immigrants to Medical Inspectors, who may at their discretion examine them and if they think it warranted in the interests of public health can recommend to the Immigration Officer that he should require the immigrant to report to the Medical Officer of Health designated by the Medical Inspector with a view to further examination and any necessary medical treatment. Where such a requirement is imposed the immigrant is under a legal obligation to report and if necessary to submit to further examination; if he failed to do so he would be contravening the Act.

The number of reports and certificates issued for Commonwealth citizens medically examined was:-

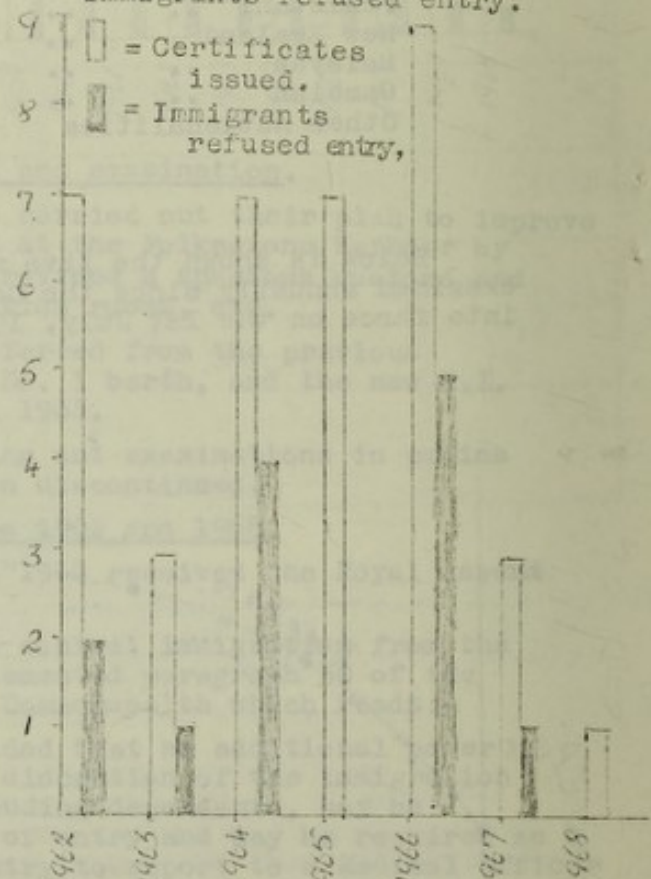
Nature of report or certificate.		Number of reports or certificates issued.	Number of Commonwealth citizens refused entry.
A.	Suffering from mental disorder	-	-
B(1).	Undesirable for medical reasons	-	-
B(2).	Likely to require major medical treatment ..	1	-
TOTALS:		1	-

The number of Commonwealth immigrants medically examined annually since 1st July, 1962, certificates issued on Form Port 23 and of the immigrants concerned the number refused entry is shown below:

Commonwealth Immigrants medically examined.



Certificates Issued and Immigrants refused entry.



Medical Arrangements for Long-Stay Immigrants.

Continuing the arrangements which came into operation in January 1966 the local Health Authorities were only notified of those immigrants who were likely to settle in this country, e.g., stay over a year, or where the Medical Inspector thought a visit would in any case be advisable.

During the year notifications of the destination addresses of the following immigrants were sent to the Medical Officers of Health of the districts concerned:-

	1968.	1967 (for comparison).
Long-stay immigrants, etc.	221	376
Tear-off slips forwarded re:		
Adults	11	26
Children	7	24

SECTION XVI - Miscellaneous.

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

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

Cases of Illness or Injury amongst Passengers and Crew Members.

The following is a summary of those persons examined at the Folkestone Harbour and treatment given as necessary:-

(a) Medical Conditions:

	<u>Further Action Taken.</u>	<u>Passengers.</u>	<u>Crew Members, etc.</u>
Admitted to:			
(i) Isolation hospital	2	-	
(ii) Mental hospital	3	-	
(iii) Other hospitals	5	1	
Allowed to proceed on journey	22	-	
Referred to own doctor	1	2	
Stay over-night at local hotel	1	-	
		-	-
<u>TOTALS:</u>		<u>34</u>	<u>3</u>

(b) Injuries:

	<u>Further Action Taken.</u>	<u>Passengers.</u>	<u>Crew Members, etc.</u>
Allowed to proceed on journey	6	-	
Referred to:			
(i) Local hospital	3	2	
(ii) Own doctor	1	1	
		-	-
<u>TOTALS:</u>		<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>

SECTION XVIII - Routine Supervision.

Information supplied by L. H. Vale, Esq., Chief Public Health and Food Inspector for the Borough and Port of Folkestone.

(i) General.

All vessels regularly operating from the port were subject to routine check observation on berthing, detailed inspections being made at frequent intervals; water supplies were sampled from time to time for bacteriological purposes and reference has already been made on page 80 to the results obtained. A total of 9 vessels used the port for varying periods during the year in connection with the cross channel services.

581 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors to the Harbour during the year for the purpose of routine inspection of passenger vessels and for the examination of foodstuffs landed at the Port prior to September (see reference (ii) below).

(ii) Food Inspection

The amount of cargo imported through the Port of Folkestone has been decreasing for some years and in 1968 only a small quantity of food requiring inspection was landed. In September, 1968 the cargo service was finally discontinued, and no food is at present being imported through the Port.

(iii) Summary of Foodstuffs Imported during 1968.

FOODSTUFF	CALAIS			
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Biscuits	1	7	-	-
TOTAL:	1	7	-	-

(iv) Foodstuffs condemned.

NIL.

(v) Chemical Examination of Food.

NIL.

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METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1968.

N.W. Castle, Esq., O.B.E., M.I.Mun.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor.
Information supplied by

Month	Temperature (Degrees F)			No. of Ground Frosts	No. of Air Frosts	Sunshine Hours				Rainfall Inches		
	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean 4" in Ground			Total	Daily Average	Days of Sunshine	Sunniest Day	Total	Rain Days (.01 or more)	Greatest Fall in one day
January	43.9	34.3	46.4	17	13	46.7	1.5	17	6.6	2.58	15	0.45
February	42.2	34.4	45.5	16	4	89.4	3.08	19	10.2	2.50	16	0.34
March	49.2	38.9	45.4	4	1	157.6	5.1	28	11.3	1.15	16	0.20
April	53.8	-	48.1	7	-	196.5	6.5	29	13.5	2.01	12	0.37
May	56.5	45.8	52.1	-	-	174.2	5.6	26	14.9	1.56	18	0.55
June	63.0	52.0	55.6	-	-	188.0	6.3	24	14.2	1.62	13	0.30
July	65.8	54.7	58.6	-	-	183.9	5.9	31	14.2	3.91	15	1.04
August	66.3	56.7	59.7	-	-	138.7	4.4	26	12.2	2.45	14	0.53
September	65.2	54.4	60.3	-	-	167.1	5.5	27	11.3	5.16	21	1.51
October	59.0	52.0	58.7	-	-	81.5	2.6	22	8.8	2.73	13	0.79
November	49.4	42.7	54.9	2	-	47.1	1.6	16	8.8	1.64	15	0.62
December	41.7	35.0	50.4	15	8	33.0	1.06	13	5.5	1.54	12	.58

Heights above mean sea level

Barometer cistern 218.4 ft.
Rain Gauge Site 128.5 ft.

Heights above ground

Rim of Rain Gauge 12 ins.
Thermometers 4 ft.
Sunshine recorder 98.75 ft.

Highest Max. 81° on 1st July
Lowest Min. 25° on 15th December
Lowest Grass Min. 20° on 13th Jan.



