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### **Contributors**

Hythe (Kent, England). Borough Council.

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BOROUGH OF HYTHE, KENT

(Paw. reports: - see Kut N: 3 CD.).

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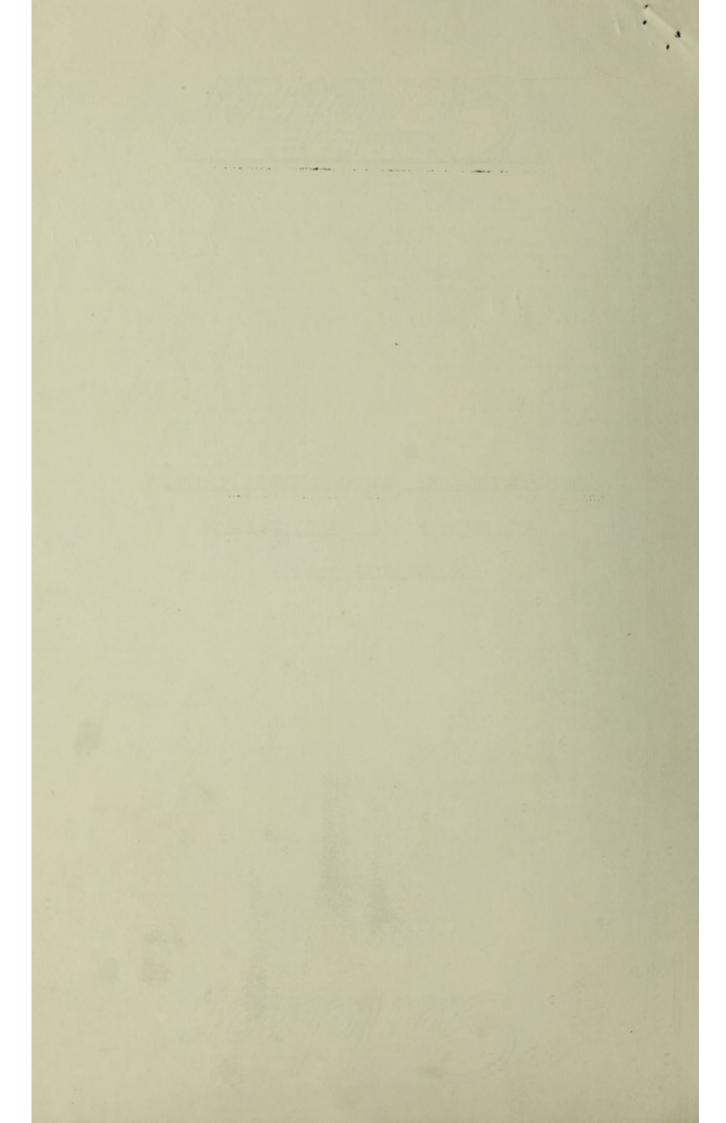
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ANNUAL REPORTS OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1 9 5 6



### THE BOROUGH OF HYTHE, KENT

Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of Health and Chief Public Health Inspector for the Year 1956

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to present to you my first Annual Report.

According to the estimate of the Registrar General, the Mid-year Home Population was 9,600

The total number of live-births was 110 and the equivalent crude birth-rate per 1,000 resident population was 11.6; when this rate is adjusted by the Registrar General's Comparability factor which provides comparison with other Districts on a basis of age and sex distribution, the rate becomes 14.15. The high post-war birth rates have gradually declined to an equilibrium around 15 where they are likely to remain stabilised.

There was only one still-birth and the rate was accordingly low, i.e. 9.01. This compares very favourably with that for England and Wales which was 23.0. The best insurance against a high rate is adequate ante-natal supervision and skilled obstetric care.

The number of deaths amongst infants under one year of age was 4, and the infant mortality rate was accordingly 36.36.

This was higher than that for England and Wales which was 23.8, but it should be stated that these figures are too small for statistical comparisons as a few births or deaths, either way, would influence these rates disproportionately. Two of the four infant deaths were due to prematurity which is the chief cause of neo-natal deaths; one was due to a congenital disease named Fibrocystic disease of Pancreas and the remaining death was due to Intracranial Haemorrhages caused by birth injuries.

There were no deaths amongst mothers due to pregnancy, childbirth or abortion. The number of these deaths was formerly tragically high throughout the Country but the rapid advance of knowledge within the last two decades has been successfully applied in prevention and treatment, particularly in relation to Puerperal Sepsis.

The total number of deaths from all causes during the year was 148 (75 males, 73 females) and the crude death rate was accordingly 15.42; this rate, when adjusted by the Registrar General's Comparability Factor, as for births, becomes 10.79, which is lower than that for England and Wales, i.e. 11.7. As the Borough is largely an attractive residential district, there is a larger proportion of aged people, amongst whom the number of deaths is naturally higher than in Districts with an average age distribution.

The chief cause of deaths was Diseases of the Heart and related Circulatory system. These are the diseases which naturally cause death amongst the aged; 56% of the deaths were from these causes. Of these, disease of the Coronary Artery of the Heart caused 26 deaths (19 males, 7 females). This form of heart disease is not exclusively confined to old age, for many middle-aged persons become victims. The number of male deaths from this cause was almost treble that of females, which might appear to give support to the theory that the stresses and strains of modern existence are an important contributory factor; excessive cigarette smoking may also be a contributory factor.

Cancer, as anticipated, was the second highest cause of deaths, of which there were 27. 20% of these deaths were in

persons under 60 years of age and as the allotted span' may now be regarded as being appreciably higher than 70 years, due to modern medical treatment, this percentage illustrates the urgency of early diagnosis when treatment can be successfully applied. It would appear that procrastination by the patient in seeking medical advice is the most common factor in late diagnosis; for example two of these deaths under 60 years of age were due to Cancer of the Breast, which both from the point of view of diagnosis and surgical treatment is one of the most accessible sites in the body.

There was only one death from Cancer of the Lung, with which the inhalation of tobacco smoke has been associated as a major contributory cause. It is reasonable to assume that excessive smoking when inhaled would be a cause of chronic irritation, particularly amongst those who are more allergic or sensitive to tobacco smoke, but it would seem very doubtful that moderate soking is a primary cause of Cancer of the Lung, as otherwise everybody who smoked would be doomed to die from this cause. It is highly probable that atmospheric pollution and vitiated indoor atmospheres are a greater contributory factor.

The other causes of death were miscellaneous, amongst which there was no exceptional cause.

There was no death due to the Infectious Diseases, which were in the last and early part of this Century a major cause of deaths. Within the last two decades, remarkable discoveries by Medical Science have been applied in this field with almost miraculous success against bacteria; for example the sulphonamides and antibiotics have revolutionised the treatment of many serious infectious diseases such as Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers, Bacillary Dysentery, Bacterial Pneumonias (primary and secondary), Bacterial Meningitis, Puerperal Sepsis, Scarlet Fever, Erysipelas, Pertussis, Staphylococcal Infections, and the secondary complications of the Virus Diseases such as Measles - broncho-pneumonia. In the field of prevention, Immunisation has almost eradicated Diphtheria, as Vaccination had done with Smallpox, and there is firm ground for hope that immunisation against Poliomyelitis will be equally successful.

Diseases caused by viruses constitute the chief problem to-day e.g. those which cause illness in the central nervous system and respiratory tract such as Benigh Asceptic Meningitis, which is often confused clinically with non-paralytic Poliomyelitis, Influenza-like illnesses, and upper respiratory tract infections such as febrile catarrh, laryngitis and pharyngitis and faucial and tonsillar and masal infections. It is probable that excessive use of Antibiotics may unbalance the normal flora of the body and allow viruses to flourish with less immunity. A Virological Service is being established, as a section of the Public Health Laboratory Service, to study these viruses and the illnesses associated with them, which although not usually dangerous to life, cause much absenteeism from school and employment.

There were no serious cases of Infectious Disease in the Borough during the year.

A small outbreak of Whooping Couch occurred, a total of 31 cases having been notified; there were no associated deaths. This disease is most dangerous in infants, particularly these only a few weeks or months old as asphyxiation may be caused by excessive secretion of catarrh or by secondary broncho-pneumonia. When possible, infants should be safe-guarded from exposure to infection, especially when there are school-children in the family who are likely to bring the infection into the home from school. The disease, however, is most infectious for about a week during the catarrhal stage when it is usually confused by parents with the common cold and by the time the whoop occurs to make it obvious the infection has become wide-spread amongst susceptible school-children. There are also the milder cases with cough but no whoop, or suppressed or missed cases who disseminate

the infection. It is, therefore, impracticable to control the disease by the ordinary measures practiced with infectious diseases, but it is hoped that immunisation by the new vaccines which have now been approved by the Ministry of Health will be as certain a means of prevention, as immunisation has been against Diphtheria. Parents have been able to have their children immunised by the family Doctor, since the inception of the National Health Service, but the vaccines were not approved until this year (1957) for use in County Council Child Welfare Clinics where they will be available in the immediate future.

There was only one case of Scarlet Fever notified.
This disease in its present phase is comparatively mild and the formerly dangerous complications are now rare. There are, however, several types such as type iv and xii, which can cause Acute Nephritis, and should be kept in mind. Many small outbreaks in schools are caused by nasal carriers, who may be immune to the disease or are convalescent carriers. The practice of swabbing the noses and throats of convalescent school-children before releasing them to return to School, should not be lightly disregarded. The majority of children are treated at home when conditions are satisfactory. Modern treatment is specific and antitoxin therapy has largely been replaced by the Sulphonamides and/or Antibiotics.

One sporadic case of Sonne Dysentery was notified, but the source of infection could not be traced. This illness is also mild in its present phase; the majority of patients suffer from mild diarrhoea of only a few days duration, and commonly there is no blood in the stools, which is a characteristic of the more severe forms. Many patients have not sufficient cause to consult their family Doctors and become convalescent or chronic carriers of the organism. Even then, the treatment of carriers is usually prolonged and expensive and in view of the number of unsuspected or unknown cases who become carriers, would seem to be of little practical value, unless there is an occupational reason such as for those engaged in the preparation and distribution of food. It is not surprising, therefore, that outbreaks of this disease occur throughout the various Districts from time to time; for example, Public Conveniences may become a reservoir of infection where strict hygiene is not practised. These organisms have been isolated from lavatory seats and floors and from pull-chains and door handles. The best means of prevention are the simplest; that is, the thorough washing of the hands and scrubbing of the nails after toilet and before meals.

Six cases of Acute Primary or Influenzal Pneumonia were notified. As secondary cases of Pneumonia are not notifiable, the total number of cases is not known, but the fact that there was only one death bears witness to the success of modern treatment. Prior to the introduction of the Sulphonamides in 1936 and of Penicillin in 1941, there was no specific treatment and the disease was then a major cause of death.

Three new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified. The Chest Physician of the area is responsible for investigating the source of infection and for the examination of contacts. This disease was once so great a scourge that it was named the White Plague but modern methods of prevention and treatment have gained ascendency and the morbidity and mortality are declining comparatively rapidly. In the field of scertainment, the Mass Radiography Unit Service is invaluable, and many early unsuspected cases who would ultimately have become a source of infection, have been discovered and successfully treated. B.C.G. vaccination is also being offered in 1957 to school-children, 13 years old, through the School Medical Services.

It is very satisfactory that there were no cases of nonrespiratory or Bovine Tuberculosis; for example, Cervical Tuberculous Adenitis and Abdominal Tuberculosis were formerly prevalent caused by milk or meat infected by the Bovine Bacillus, but to-day owing to the gradual introduction of Tuberculin Tested Herds and of Pasteurisation and the strict control exercised over production and distribution of milk, nonrespiratory bovine Tuberculosis is becoming relatively uncommon.

In conclusion, I wish to take this opportunity of thanking you for your interest and assistance in the work of the Department, and also the staff for their efficient and loyal co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

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

### SECTION A.

### STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT FOR 1956.

Area:- 3,013 acres

Registrar-General's Estimate of:- The Resident Population	 	9,600
Number of Inhabited Houses According to the Rate Books	 	3,185
Rateable Value	 	£167,507
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate	 	£670

### Social Conditions

The Borough of Hythe is largely a residential District, by the sea, and during the holiday months, attracts a large number of visitors. There are a few light industries, including a Brewery, a Laundry, a School of Infantry, and domestic trades. The standard of housing in the Borough has been maintained by the Council at a very high level due to long-term pre-war planning and as a consequence there are no slum clearars areas. There is no unemployment in the District and social conditions are generally very satisfactory.

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

						ythe	England
		Total	M.	F.	<u>p</u>	orough	and Wales
1.	Live Births	110	66	44	Birth Rate	44 1.6	45.7
	(a) Legitimate	108	65	43	per 1,000 estimated	11.46	15•7
	(b) Illegitimate	2	1	1	resident population		
2.	Stillbirths	1	-	1	Rate per	9.01	23.0
	(a) Legitimate	1	-	1	(live and still) birth	a	
	(b) Illegitimate	-	-	-	50111/ 511 011		
3.	Deaths	148	75	73	Death rate per 1,000 resident population	15.42	11.7
4.	Deaths from Pregnan Childbirth, Abortic	ey, -	-	-	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births.	-	Not available
5.	Deaths of Infants Under One Year of Age.	4	3	1			
	(a) Legitimate	24	3	1			
	(b) Illegitimate	-	-	-			
	Infant mortality ra Rate re legitimate Rate re illegitimat	infants		live	births	36.36 37.37	23.8
6.	Deaths from Cancer Deaths from Whoopin Deaths from Gastrit Deaths from Measles	is, Ent	(all	ages s and	) Diarrhoea	8 -1 -	

The following cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during the year 1956.

Scarlet Fever		 			1
Whooping Cough				•••	31
Acute Primary or	· Ini	Pnew	nonia	• • • •	6
Dysentery		 			1

### CAUSES OF DEATH IN HYTHE BOROUGH DURING 1956

ALL CAUSES	Males 75	Females 73
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory 2. Tuberculosis, other 3. Syphilitic disease 4. Diphtheria 5. Whooping Cough 6. Meningococcal infections 7. Acute Poliomyelitis 8. Measles 9. Other infective and parasitic diseases 10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach 11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus 12. Malignant neoplasm, uterus 13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus 14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms 15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia 16. Diabetes 17. Vascular lesions of nervous system 18. Coronary disease, angina 19. Hypertension with heart disease 20. Other heart disease 21. Other circulatory disease 22. Influenza 23. Pneumonia 24. Bronchitis 25. Other diseases of respiratory system 26. Ulcer of stomach and duadenum 27. Gastritis, enteritis and nephrosis 29. Hyperplasia of prostate 30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion 31. Congenital malformations 32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases 33. Notor vehicle accidents 34. All other accidents 35. Suicide 36. Homicide and operations of war	2	101111111111111111111111111111111111111

# Immunisation against Diphtheria, 1956

The following is a return of the number of children under the age of 15 years on 31st December, 1956, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1942).

Н				1
Total	1038		444	The same
E	-			-
				1
99	0	,	. 1	
10				1
1355	67	* 10	. 1	
756	77, 122, 97, 122, 103, 67		1	Commence of the Commence of th
2	01			
195	12			-
952	97	:	. 4	The same
7	2	:	4	
195	4			
1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1355 1956	77		15 21 41 43 4	-
0	17		. 57	-
194			. 7	1
1948	84		. 23	-
146	103 143		12	ALC: U.S. CANADA
10	10			
1946	10		. 62	Section 1
	10		19.	The state of the s
1942 1943 1944 1945	5 9 11 10		19. 12. 09 09	THE CASE OF
1943	01		9	1000
1942	50		9	Manda on
Year of Birth	Last complete course	(whether trimary or booster) 1952 - 1956.		White the state of

# Vaccination against Diphtheria and Vaccination against Smallpox, 1956

(B) the number of persons who were vactinated against Smallpox, during the year ended 31st December, 1956.

### 4) Diphtheria Immunisation

	Total	80	257	ore	1942	22 27
	15	-	-	30£	19	1
	143 17	-	-		1	1
	1952 1951 1950 1949 1948 1947 1946 1945 1944 1943 1942	1	1		-	1
	1945 1	1	M		7	-
	1946	-	82 82		~	1
	1947	-		1	-	-
	1948	1	6		1	1
	1949	1	N		1	-
	1950	77	5 56 12		-	S
	1951	-	56	-	1	1
	1952	1			,	1
	1956 1955 1954 1953	8 51: 8 4			-	1
	1954	89	0		1	-
lon lon	1955	57	1		58 20	'
isati	1956	00	EQ.		58	1
(A) Diphtheria Immunisation	Year of Birth	Primary Inoculations	Re-inforcing Inoculations	(B) Vaccination	Primary Vaccination	Re-Vaccination

### TUBERCULOSIS

## New Cases and Mortality, 1956

	New	New Cases	Deaths	BI	Total cases on Register	grister
Age Periods	Respiratory	Non- Respiratory	Respiratory	Non- Respiratory	Respiratory Nor	No
	W. F.	Pr III	E. FI	M. P.	M. F. M.	[it]
	1	1	1	1	30 24	CV
	1	1	1	1		
	1	1	1	1 1		
	1	1	1 1	1		
		1	1 1	1		
	1	1	1	1 1		
	1	1 1	1	1		
	-	1	1	1 1		
and upwards	1	1	-			
Total	2 1	1	2	1		

### SECTION B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

### 1. Public Health Laboratory Service, Preston Hall, British Legion Village, Maidstone.

This service is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health. Samples of water, milk, ice-cream and other foods are examined bacteriologically on behalf of District Public Health Departments.

A virological service for the study of viruses has also been established in this Laboratory.

### 2. Kent County Council, Laboratory Service, County Hall, Maidstone.

This laboratory provides a service for the chemical analyses of Food and Drugs.

### 3. Hospital Laboratory Service, The Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone

This laboratory serves the Consultants in Hospital and the General Practitioners in relation to the examination of their patients.

### 4. Ambulance Service, Station, Bouverie Road West, Folkestone.

This service is administered by the County Council and the above-named Station adequately provides for the requirements of the Borough. The establishment comprises 5 Ambulances, 5 Sitting - case Cars, with a staff complement of Station Officer and 17 men, all of whom are on a full-time basis. The Station and Ambulances are equipped with radio-telephony, which provides a means of instant inter-communication, particularly valuable in emergency.

### 5. The Child Welfare Centre, Prospect Road.

Sessions ar held weekly on Tuesdays and Fridays from 2 to 4 p.m. A Medical Officer is in attendance on Tuesday afternoons. The services provided in these Clinics are complementary to those provided by the family Doctor who is concerned mostly with children who are suffering from illness. The Health Visitor provides the link between the Clinic and the homes of the children. Each child is examined at his/her first attendance and thereafter at regular intervals to ensure that there are no defects, of which parents may not be aware, and that nutrition and development are normal.

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Vaccination against Smallpox are also available at these clinics, and Whooping Cough immunisation will also be offered in the immediate future. When sufficient vaccine is at hand, it is probable that immunisation against Poliomyelitis will also become a routine measure in these Clinics.

Various baby foods such as the Dried Milks and Vitamin products are sold at cost price to the mothers, which is of financial advantage to them.

It is unequivocal that the Child Welfare Service has been and is an invaluable agency in the prevention of infant deaths and in the promotion of positive health.

### 6. The Ante-natal Clinic, Prospect Road.

Sessions are held on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month and are supplementary to the ante-natal examinations done by the family Doctor and Midwife. These services have been invaluable

to expectant mothers in the prevention of the dangerous complications that may be et pregnancy, and maternal deaths are now relatively rare.

### 6. The Home Midwifery Service.

There is one Home Midwife on duty in the Borough, who works in close liaison with the Practitioners and with the Ante-natal Clinic.

### 8. Home Nursing Services.

Two Home Nurses are on duty. The majority of their cases are those in the chronic sick or aged and infirm group, Who do not require Hospital in-patient treatment.

### 9. (a) The Domestic Help Service.

The address of the office of the local Domestic Help
Organiser is 4, London Street, Folkestone. This service has
expanded rapidly since the inception of the National Health
Service in 1948, and has become established as an essential health
service on behalf of mothers who become ill and have no relations
or neighbours able to do the work of the household and care for
the children; by the relief of this anxiety the mother is more
quickly restored to health and to her family. The service is
also of great assistance to old and infirm or chronic sick persons,
who would otherwise be obliged to break up their homes and be
admitted to a Chronic Sick Hospital, in which there are insufficient
beds to cope with the long waiting list.

### (b) The Family Help Service.

Prior to the introduction of this service, it was necessary to remove children, particularly those under five years of age, to costly Children's Institutions from families in which the mother was absent due to severe illness, death, estrangement or desertion or other cause. The service is designed to provide help and care for the children whilst the father is at work, and the Domestic Help may be required to reside in the home, if the father is on night-work. The maximum period of help is for three months during which period the father is expected to make permanent arrangements for the care of his children.

The demand on this service is not considerable but when it is necessary it is of value in keeping the children at home, and also obviates expensive Institutional maintenance.

### (c) The Evening Attendance Service

This service is occasionally required on behalf of old people for half to one hour each evening to assist them to retire for the night.

### (d) The Night Attendant Service.

This service is also occasionally required on behalf of old people who are ill and live alone. The helpers usually go at 10 p.m. and stay until 6 a.m. the following morning and attend each night until the patient recovers or dies or is admitted to Hospital. Assistance may also be given for several nights to relatives who are unable to be in attendance every night.

### 10. Nursing Homes

### 1. The Hythe Nursing Home, 23, North Road, Hythe.

This is a private Nursing Home in which there are twelve beds for maternity, surgical or medical patients and a modern fully equipped theatre, labour ward and nursery.

The fees are from 13 guineas per week.

2. Northendene Nursing Home, 91, Seabrook Road, Hythe.

This Home provides accommodation for nine medical or chronic sick patients. The fees are from 62 guineas per week.

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### BOROUGH OF HYTHE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

AND

HOUSING MANAGER

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1956



### TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND HOUSING CONVITTEE

### Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector & Housing Manager

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have to present to you my thirty-first Annual Report on the work carried out in my Department. This covers the year ended 31st December, 1956.

### 1. GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Constitution of the consti	
COMPLAINTS	
Number of complaints received and dealt with	150
INSPECTIONS - Summary of inspections made:-	
Public Health Act, 1936	
Number of premises inspected Number of re-inspections at above	181 362
Housing Act, 1936	
No. of inspections for purposes of Section 9 (repairs)	52
No. of inspections for purposes of Sections 11/12 (demolition and closing orders)	25
No. of inspections of clearance areas " " for general survey and	61
assessment	79
Housing Act, 1949	
No. of inspections in connection with Improvement Grants	86
Housing Repairs & Rents Act, 1954	
No. of inspections re certificates of disrepair	6
No. of inspections re houses let in lodgings	18
Housing (general)	
No. of inspections re housing applications " " Tuberculous patients	109 14
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	
No. of inspections of premises where food is stored or handled	141
No. of inspections at Public Slaughterhouse (Meat Inspection)	718
Other Meat and Food inspections	55 41
No. of inspections of ice cream premises " " Licenced premises	14
Shops Act, 1950	
No. of inspections for purposes of this Act	29
Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-1954	
No. of inspections re Wilk & Dairies Regulations	29

Total carried forward 2170

Total brought forward	2170
Factories Act, 1937	
No. of inspections of factories with Mechanical Power	51
No, of inspections of factories without Mechanical Power	21
No. of inspections of factories re Means of Escape in Case of Fire	34
Rodent Control	
No. of inspections of dwelling houses " " business premises	45 27
Refuse Collection and Disposal	216
Miscellaneous	
No. of inspections for various purposes not classified	86
TOTAL	2650

### 2. NOTICES SERVED:

	Informal	Formal.
Public Health Acts	45	- 10
Housing Acts	4	9

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

Houses:	Roofs Walls (external) Chimneys and stacks Rainwater pipes Gutters Dampness Plaster (walls) Plaster (ceilings) Floors Windows Additional ventilation Doors Fireplaces & Cooking Ranges Sinks Sink waste pipes Water supply - general Yard paving Miscellaneous	531456242212
Drainage:	Drains repaired Drains cleansed New drainage	2 9 2
Water Closets:	Repaired Renewed	2 2
Dustbins:	New Provided	15

.

### HOUSING - GENERAL

1.	Houses	in	Clearance	Areas	and	Unfit	Houses	elsewhere
	TT - OFFI - F	and a state of	CTC CTT CATEGO C	44 7 C COM	THE DESIGNATION .	O	TO A GREEN OF HIS	

Δ	Houses	Domol	ished	in	Clearance	Areas
2	nouses	Demor	THE STATE OF	411	OTCOT WIFE C	TIT CO D

As unfit for Human Habitation 3

Number of Families and Persons displaced from the above and in advance of pending action Families - 4
Persons - 6

Persons - 6

B. Unfit houses closed (Housing Act 1936-1949 & Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953) Nil

C. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied

After informal action by Local Authority 28

D. Unfit houses in Temporary Use (Housing Repairs & Nil

E. Houses in Clearance Areas purchased by Agreement Nil

No. of houses in confirmed Compulsory Purchase Orders

No. of families and persons remaining to be rehoused from the above Families - 4
Persons - 11

### 2. Housing Rents & Repairs Act, 1954 - Section 23

No applications have been made for Certificates of Disrepair under this Act. Advice has been asked for on several occasions and in each case satisfactory arrangements have been made for outstanding repair without the need for issue of Certificates.

### 3. Housing Act, 1949 - Section 20

Improvement Grants: Enquiries for Improvement Grants have continued during the year and nine applications were made, one application was refused and another, after approval, was withdrawn. These grants have, in the main, secured the provision of bathrooms, indoor sanitation and domestic hot water supplies for the houses concerned.

Conversion Grants: Two applications were made during the year to subdivide large houses into flats. Both applications were approved.

No. of premises connected to cesspools

No. of premises with pail closets

No. of premises not connected to public water supply

8

### FOOD

7	Inamontion	and	Supervision	of	Boost	Premises
4	Tuspeceron	and	ORber ATPTOU	AT	TOOK	TTGHTSCS

### No. of Food Premises in the District:

Bakehouses & Bakers Shops Butchers Fishmongers, Poulterers & Fish Friers Greengrocers & Fruiterers Grocers (includes some Ice Cream Retailers) General Shops, Ice Cream etc. Licensed Premises Restaurants & Hotels	11 6 19 20 24 30
o. of Registered Food Premises:	
(a) Retailers of Ice Cream (b) Preparation & Manufacture of Sausages	30
and Preserved Foods, etc.	13
otal Number of Inspections of Food Premises:	
Pagistaned under Section 16 Hood and Drugs	

Act, 1955

72

No. of Notices Served (Food & Drugs Act - Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955) 22

### Analysis of Defects Remedied in Food Premises

Food Premises reconstructed or altered	3
	,
Protection of Food from Contamination	4
Personal Cleanliness of Food Handlers	1
Soil Drainage System Repaired or	
altered	2
	-
Sanitary Conveniences:	7
Cleansed, Repaired or Renewed	2
Lighting & Ventilation provided or	
improved	2
Disconnected from food rooms	7
Wash hand basins provided or renewed	0
	96
Sinks provided or renewed	
Hot Water Supplies provided or improved	8
Cold Water Supplies " ." "	6
Lighting & Ventilation of Food Rooms	3
General Repairs & Cleanliness of Food	-
	77
Rooms	1
Provision of Accommodation for Clothing	2

### 2. Ice Cream (Heat Treatment Regulations)

The following samples of Ice Cream were taken for bacteriological examination during the year:-

	Samples	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Wrapped	7	6	1	-	-
Part Wrapped Unwrapped (from	3	2	1	-	-
bulk containers	) 2	2	-	-	-
Totals	12	10	2	Ξ	Ξ

Note: All samples within Grades 1 and 2 are satisfactory.

measured boot to meistvered bear motioecom

played trouber in the blaying:

Retebrates & Takers Inope Findmongers, Poulterers & Fish Friers Creengrocers & Fruiterers Brocers (includes some Tos Cresm Revallers) General Chape, Tos Cresm etc.

No. of Hegetstered Food Frankous.

assessed to american (a)

total medies of Exepositions of Your Inter-

Registered under Secrion 15, Food and Druge

No. of Motions Served (Food & Brace Act - Food

Arelysts of Defects Memedied in Pool Premises

Devention of Property of the State of S

Classed, Repaired or Renowed or Maghing & Ventileton or

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### 3. (a) Milk & Dairies Regulations and Wilk (Special Designations) Regulations

The registrations and Licences in force and issued by the Council during the year are as follows:-

Registered Distributors	8
Tuberculin Tested - Licensed Dealers	4
Pasteurised - Licensed Dealers	4
Tuberculin Tested - Licensed Supplementary Dealers	4
Pasteurised - Licensed Supplementary Dealers	4

### (b) Milk Samples

The following samples under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949 were taken during the year:-

	Samples	Resu		
	Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
Pasteurised	10	10	-	
Pasteurised Channel Island	6	6	1.8-	
T.T.Pasteurised	9	8	1	
T.T.Pasteurised Channel Island	1	1	-	
Pasteurised (Schools	) 16	11	5	
Totals	42	36	6	

The unsatisfactory results in the Pasteurised (Schools) Milks occurred early in the year, where in each case the milks failed the Phosphatase Test. The matter was taken up with the Local Authority and Dairy concerned, and as a result of action taken all further samples have proved satisfactory.

### 4. Public Slaughterhouse

Fatstock Guarantee Scheme -Deadweight Certification of Pigs

This is the first full year in which the deadweight Certification of Pigs has been undertaken by the Council on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. During the year 1,036 pigs were certified as qualifying for the docdweight subsidy payment.

The Council has received the sum of £37. 17s. 6d for the services of the Inspectors in carrying out this work.

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### Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle Exc.Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	688	40	1372	2149	8170
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcases condemned	1	-	-	-	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	38	4	2	28	214
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	5.67	10.0	0.14	1.30	2.69
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	1	-	-	-	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	14	6	-	No Coppers	47
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	2.18	15.0	-	-	0.62
Cysticercosis Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	0.23		-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	7	-	_	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	_	-	-	] ]-	-

The total weight of meat condemned at the Public Slaughterhouse during the year as diseased, unsound or unwholesome was:-

### deresees Inspected and Content

Second transfer of the state of the second o

### 5. Inspection of Meat and Other Foods (other than at Slaughterhouse)

During the year the following foodstuffs were surrendered as unsound or unfit for food in shops and other premises where food is prepared or sold.

7	tins	Ideal Milk	73	pts.
2	11	Condensed Milk	4	H
2 3 2	II	Sardines	9	OZS.
2	it	Fish Paste		ozs.
1	11	Soup		ogs.
1	11	Marmalade		1b. 8 ozs.
22	11	Meat		lbs.
69	11	Fruit		1bs. 64 ogs.
30	11	Vegetables		1bs. 1 oz.
		Bac on		lbs.
		Meat - Imported		lbs.
		Fish		stone

Disposal of condemned food - All food condemned as unfit for human consumption is disposed of under sufficient safeguards and unsound meat to Bye-Products companies in the area.

### WATER SUPPLY

The Water Undertaking previously owned by the Council was transferred to the Folkestone Waterworks Company from 1st April, 1956.

Analysts reports on raw waters submitted for chemical analysis have been supplied by the Company and samples have been taken at regular intervals by my Department. The following is a summary of these reports:-

### 1. Examination of Raw Vater Supplies:

		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
	(a) Chemical examination of water from Folkestone Water Co., sources of supply	17	
	(b) Pacteriological examina- tion from private well	_	1
2.	Examination of Treated Water Supplies:		
	Dacteriological samples of treated water taken at consumer points	20	-

### FACTORIES

One power factory was deleted from the register during the year. The present number of factories is as follows:-

Non power factories (Factories where Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are enforced by Local Authorities) 47

Power factories
(Factories not included in the above where Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities)

36

1

Total

83

Two certificates with respect to Means of Escape in Case of Fire issued under Section 34 of the Factories Act, 1937 have been amended during the year.

### DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Details of Disinfections and Disinfestations carried out by the department during the year are given below:-

Premises disinfected (after infectious disease) 5

Articles of bedding, etc., disinfected

Wasp Nests destroyed 54

### REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

No alterations have been made in the arrangements for Collection and Disposal of Refuse during the year, but considerable difficulty has been experienced in maintaining regular collections because of the bad condition of Freighter 2 originally purchased in 1947.

It was hoped that this vehicle would have been displaced early in November by a new S.D. 18 yard two-way-tipper but owing to delays in delivery from the manufacturers this is not now expected till February or March.

Arrangements were made during the year through the London and Southern Joint Scrap Survey Committee for the salvaging of tins and metal scrap to a local firm.

181 Cesspool emptyings have been carried out during the year at a cost of £252.17.6d. This work is done by contract at a price of £1.7.6d per load.

The costs of refuse collection and disposal, based on an estimated population of 9,480, were:-

		per 1,000 population
lefuse	Collection	£609
Refuse	Disposal	£87

### SALVAGE

The income from salvage sales during the year was as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs	£.	s.	đ.	
Waste Paper	22	2	3	-	168.	6.	5.	
Kitchen Waste	80	13	-	-	360.	0.	0.	
Textiles	-	10	-	27	10.	18.	7.	
Metals - Ferrous	4	5	1	-	19.	12.	5.	
Metals - Non Ferrous		1	. 2	13	7.	2.	7.	
Tins and Metal Scrap	20	18	2	-	61.	13.	3.	
					£627.	13.	3.	

2021. 17. 7.

### RODENT CONTROL

Treatment of infestation of private dwellings is carried out free of charge, but charges are made for rodent control work done at other premises. The following table shows the rodent control work carried out during the year.

Year ended 31st December, 1956.		Type of	Property		
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses		All other (including Business	Total
Properties inspected (a) By notification (b) Survey under th	-	92		10	102
Act (c) Otherwise	37 10	40 45	10	27 141	114 196
No. of properties found to be infested by rats:  Major Minor	10	<del>-</del> 78	=	<del>-</del> 8	<u>-</u> 96
No. of infested properties treated	10	78	_	8	96
No. of treatments (inc.re-treatments)	16	101	_	9	126
No. of properties found to be infested by mice:  Major Minor	-	7	-	ī	- 8
No. of infested properties treated	-	7	-	1	8
No. of treatments (inc.re-treatments)		7	The same	1	8
No. of visits recorded by Rodent Operator	124	535	nil	57	716

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### COUNCIL HOUSES

442 Council houses were in occupation at the end of the year.

The houses comprise the following types:-

3 Bedrooms	2 Bedrooms	1 Bedroom
263	124	55

### Analysis of list of applications for Council Houses as at December, 1956

No.	OI	applications -	2	or 3 bearoomed nouses 128	
37 -	- 0		-	1 3 03	

No. of applications - 1 bedroom flats or bungalows

106

Total 196

	2 or 3 bedroomed accommodation	1 bedroom accommodation	
Applications under consideration from people residing in the Borough	38	24	
Deferred applications from people residing in the Borough	53	28	
Deferred applications from people residing outside the Borough	37	16	

### Housing Improvements

By the end of the year, 20 gas and 10 electric water heaters, together with sinks and wash basins, where requested, had been installed in pre 1939 houses. The tenants have expressed their satisfaction with these heaters. Since this work was commenced, several applications have been received from other tenants for similar facilities.

### Repairs and Maintenance

The income of the Repairs Account for the year ending 31st March, 1956 was £4,356. 9. 10d and the expenditure was £3,505. 1. 1d the balance in hand at that date being £3,536. 0. 9d.

During the year some 1,106 complaints were received of various defects in Council Houses. The following is an analysis of defects remedied and work carried out during the year.

### EXTERNAL

Roofs: Slates & Tiles	61.
Flashings	1
Rooflights	
Chimney Stacks and Pots	5
Gutters & Rainwater Pipes	48
Drains and Vent Pipes	47

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Footpaths & Pavings (Surface	
Water Drainage)	0
Walls (Drickwork for Damp)	5
Gates & Fences	4
	4
	18
INTERNAL	
	8
	6
	14
Total Control of Contr	4
Windows: General	
	2
	9
oa volles	7
Fireplaces & Stoves	
Renewals (part Expenditure	_
borne by Tenant) Repair & Maintenance	90
Flues 1	
	7
Baths: General	
NAME AND ASSOCIATION OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	4
Wash	-
Basins: General	2
Waste Pipes	4
Sinks: General Waste Pipes 2	2
	8
Cookers	
W.C's: Pans & Traps 20	
Seats 2	
Flush Pipes 10	
Water Supply 104	4
(Hot & Cold):	
Tanks, Cisterns & Valves 78	3
Boilers & Flues - Repair	
	8
Frozen Pipes 7	7
Taps & Stopcocks 42	2
Tap Washers 3	3
Supply Pipes (inc. leaks) Frozen Pipes Taps & Stopcocks Tap Washers Water Hammer Woodworm Repairs or Removal of Coppers Redecoration (Tenancy Change) Redecoration (Old Peoples)	3
Repairs or Removal of Coppers	7
Redecoration (Tenancy Change)	9
Electrical Defects 72	
EXTERNAL PAINTING	
	4
EXTERNAL PAINTING  No. of houses partly painted 95	4
EXTERNAL PAINTING  No. of houses partly painted 95	4

J. PLIM.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Housing Wanager.

### HEALTH AND HOUSING DEPARTMENT

### STAFF

Chief Public Heal	th Inspector and Housing Manager -	John Plim
Qualifications:-	Certificate of Public Health Inspector, Royal Society of Health, London.	1920
	Certificate of Inspector of Meat & Other Foods, Royal Society of Health, London.	1923
	Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings & Public Works, Royal Society of Health, London.	1925
Additional Public	Health Inspector - G. A. Hagedorn.	
Qualifications:-	Certificate of Public Health Inspector, Royal Society of Health, London.	1947
	Certificate of Inspector of Meat & Other Foods, Royal Society of Health, London.	1948
Clerk/Typist -	Miss R. A. Dray.	
Foreman -	Mr. E. Stokes.	
Refuse Collection, Refuse Disposal:-		
	2 Drivers. 9 Collectors. 1 Tip Attendent.	
Housing:-		
	1 Plumber & Fitter. 1 Carpenter. 3 Painters and General Hands. 1 Assistant Fitter.	

Rodent Operator - 1

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