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Rural District Council of Dartford



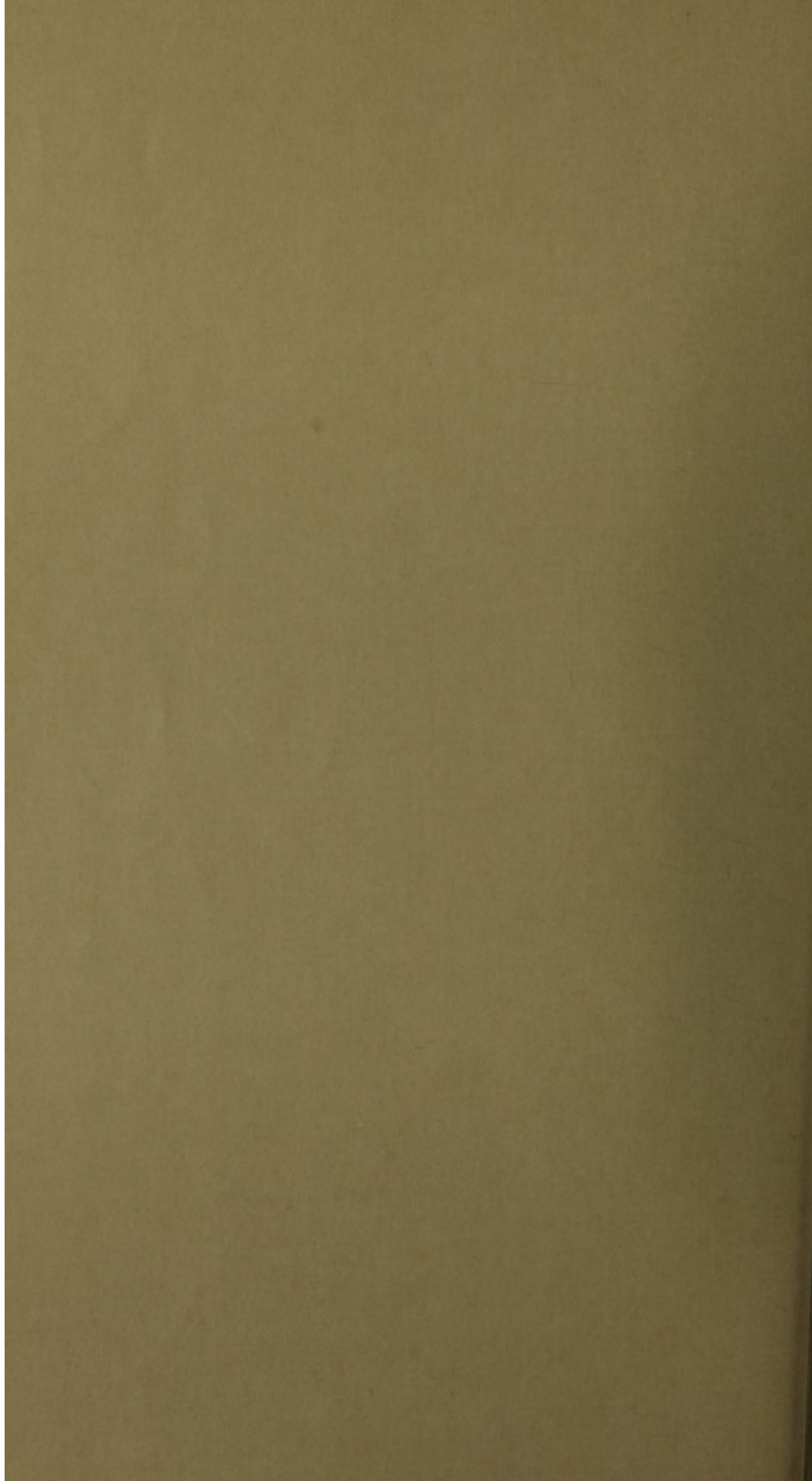
ANNUAL REPORT

ON CERTAIN MATTERS
CONCERNING

Public Health

FOR THE YEAR
1961





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S U M M A R Y

The population continued its upward trend but with less impetus.

The number of births and the adjusted birth rate was the highest recorded.

The number of deaths and the adjusted death rate increased. This increase was largely a product of the increase in the first quarter.

The death rate for cancer of the lung considered with that for other years seemed to belong to a rate less than that of England and Wales.

The pattern of death was that to be expected in an area of S.E. England well provided with social services.

Measles made its expected appearance and the numbers notified were the greatest recorded.

Vaccination against measles is discussed.

There was an outbreak of influenza in the first quarter.

Vaccinations against smallpox, diphtheria and whooping cough gave rates which gave cause for satisfaction.

Vaccination of infants against smallpox gave rates which also gave cause for satisfaction.

Motor vehicle accidents are discussed.

There remained only a few known unfit houses needing consideration for demolition or closure.

The new pumping station of the Medway Water Board at Longfield was put into supply.

The Minister declined to consider any proposals for smoke control in this district.

The work of the Hartley/Longfield/New Barn sewerage scheme continued.

1961
JANUARY

The population continued its upward trend but with less vigour.

The number of births and the adjusted birth rate was the highest recorded.

The number of deaths and the adjusted death rate increased. This increase was largely a product of the increase in the first quarter.

The death rate for cancer of the lung continued with that for other years seemed to belong to a rate less than that of England and Wales. The pattern of death was that to be expected in an area of S.E. England well provided with social services.

Mortality made its expected appearance and the numbers notified were the greatest recorded.

Respiratory system diseases in the first quarter.

There was an outbreak of influenza in the first quarter.

Respiratory system diseases, diarrhoea and whooping cough gave rates which were above for notification.

Notification of tubercle bacillus gave rates which also gave cause for notification.

Motor vehicle accidents and diseases.

There remained only a few cases with serious sequelae. Consideration for notification on disease.

The new pumping station at the Lady Water Road at Longfield was put into supply.

The Minister declined to consider any proposals for smoke control in this district.

The work of the Ministry/Longfield New Gas Works scheme continued.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DARTFORD

Annual Report for 1961 on Certain Matters
concerning Public Health

December 1962

To THE CHAIRMAN & MEMBERS OF THE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DARTFORD

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

INTRO-
DUCTION

In 1961 the eruption of the volcano on Tristan da Cunha brought to this country the 268 inhabitants of the island descended largely from a handful of settlers, the remains of a garrison there during the times of Napoleon. In 1962 in spite of the hazards of inter-marriage, water pollution, volcano eruptions and poor immunity to infectious disease, the great majority of these islanders voted to return to their remote loneliness. (B.M.J. 29/12/62). Had this Council wished to assist the islanders in their choice of whether or not to return they might have attempted to provide them with an idea of this district.

A report of the type that follows is designed to assist in such a task. It provides a table of social conditions to acknowledge the need to know the nature of our community. Then follows the life and death statistics which measure the prospects of rearing a family, the disorders of life and the causes of death. The prevalence of certain infectious diseases is then given together with approximate measurements of our immunity against them.

An essential part of physical environment is provided by the houses in which we live and we therefore present the circumstances of our housing conditions. Having provided houses we require water for the occupants and this district not only contains tens of thousands of consumers of water but is a gathering ground for the water supplies for the large neighbouring populations. Having led the water to the houses we must drain it away and as the water is largely used as a means of carrying away human waste which can be prejudicial to health, we must provide information on our facilities and arrangements for drainage and disposal. The occupants of the houses then require the air they breath to be studied and the food they eat to be examined. Thus, we outline the measures to ensure that food sold is clean and genuine. Be it noted that we arrogantly assume our food supplies will be adequate.

Even when provided with good shelter and wholesome food life is not at its best when shared with vermin, we therefore provide a page on those verminous conditions of which we are aware. We end with a rudimentary statement on certain conditions at places of work.

The above is one way of stating that each of our annual reports attempts a partial brief reconnaissance of the epidemiology and ecology of the population of this district.

POPULATION

The marked upward trend of the population of recent years appeared to lose a large part of its impetus in 1961 as the increase on the previous year was less than half the average annual increase of the previous six years. The natural increase of the population i.e., excess of births over deaths continued to increase but the increase on 1960 was much less than that of previous years.

It may be that the marked diminution in the rate of the increase in the population might partially be due to fewer new-comers owing to a smaller proportion of private enterprise houses built in 1960 but no doubt it is mainly due to the census of 1961 causing an adjustment of the home population figure.

BIRTHS

The birth rate (adjusted to correct for the young age of our population) continued to increase and is appreciably greater than the national figure. If we follow the rest of the country our birth rate is increasing owing to earlier marriage, reduced interval between births and perhaps a desire for larger families. However, over and above this the birth rate here may have an additional upward trend owing to the influence of young newcomers to private enterprise houses who have postponed having families until they have made their own separate homes.

During the years 1959 to 1961, 325, 362 and 391 births respectively took place at home in the Rural District giving the percentage of 33%, 34% and 34%. In the Borough percentages were - 23%, 25% and 26%. In this administrative area for maternity and child welfare which contains this rural district and four neighbouring urban districts, percentages were 23%, 25% and 28%. In England and Wales the percentages were 36%, 35% and 34%. The recommended percentage is 30%. The increase in population of this area without any increase in the number of maternity beds available in the hospitals should mean that the percentage of babies born at home will increase and this tendency will also be encouraged by more houses and better home conditions.

The fact that the increase is taking place in the areas where such percentages are low suggests that better selection of hospital confinements is at work.

DEATHS

In the three years 1959 to 1961 the number of deaths was 483, 456 and 533 respectively according to local compilation. In 1961 the first quarter produced a noteworthy number of deaths and in old people the death from respiratory disease in this quarter was thrice that of other quarters. This is in harmony with the figures for sickness benefit provided by the Ministry of National Insurance which trebled in February 1961 as they did in February 1959 while in February 1960 there was no such increase. Influenza appeared in the first quarters of 1959 and 1961 but not in 1960. The percentage of those over 75 years of age who died in hospital was 52% compared with 67% in Dartford Town. These and similar percentages show that the use made of social services in spite of modern transport still seems influenced by distance or by social habit. Ages at death are much the same as those of the country as a whole.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The proportions of the main causes of death are much the same as in England and Wales, i.e. very roughly one third due to circulatory disease, one sixth to cancer, one sixth to strokes, one sixth to lung disease and one sixth to the remainder. Those over 75 contribute most of the deaths to each main cause with one exception this being cancer to which they contribute only 28%. This illustrates cancer as a hazard more of middle age than old age when either degeneration of the arteries or damage to the lungs supervenes.

RESPIRATORY DISEASE

The number of deaths from respiratory disease in the years 1959 to 1961 were 68, 53, and 73 respectively. The numbers for the first quarters of these years reflect the occurrence of influenza when it was present and in the last 5 years respiratory deaths in this quarter have been as follows:

		Deaths in first quarter	
		<u>Respiratory diseases</u>	<u>All causes</u>
1957	No influenza first quarter	23	138
1958	Virus A2	33	174
1959	Virus A2 and B	28	157
1960	No influenza	20	127
1961	Virus A2	37	164

Aged respiratory mortality (i.e. percentage of respiratory deaths to deaths from all causes) in these years was as follows:-

				<u>First Quarter</u>	<u>Year</u>
Aged respiratory mortality	1957			16%	14%
"	"	"	1958	28%	19%
"	"	"	1959	21%	17%
"	"	"	1960	14%	14%
"	"	"	1961	28%	18%

CANCER In the years 1959 to 1961 deaths from this cause were 96, 97 and 107. The death rate in 1961 being 2.1 per thousand compared with the figure for England and Wales of 2.2.

Cancer of the lung. In the years 1957 to 1961 the deaths from this cause were:

		Rate per thousand population		
	Number Dartford R.D.	Dartford R.D.	England & Wales	London
1957	11	0.31	0.43	0.61
1958	11	0.23	0.44	0.64
1959	26	0.52	0.46	0.64
1960	23	0.44	0.48	0.70
1961	17	0.32	0.49	0.67

The total cancer deaths during these years was 479 thus the percentage borne by cancer of the lung was 18% compared with 23% for England and Wales in 1961.

Leukaemia Although only a rare cause of cancer death this disease has drawn public attention. Deaths for the years 1957 to 1961 have been 4, 2, 4, 1 and 2.

**OTHER CIRC-
ULATORY
DISEASE** Deaths from this cause continue at around 37% of all causes of death the same percentage as that of England and Wales. The figures for the last 5 years were from 1957 to 1961 - 173, 178, 178, 167 and 198.

Coronary disease Deaths for the last 5 years have been:

		Rate per thousand population		
	Number Dartford R.D.	Dartford R.D.	England & Wales	London
1957	63	1.38	1.70	1.70
1958	80	1.68	1.86	1.84
1959	66	1.33	1.87	1.89
1960	101	1.92	2.01	2.02
1961	102	1.92	2.07	2.05

VASCULAR LESIONS OF NERVOUS SYSTEM The number for the years 1957 to 1961 have been 57, 61, 52, 57 and 65, the percentage being about 12% similar to the national figure of 14%.

DEATHS THROUGH VIOLENCE Motor vehicle accidents - these were as follows:-

Age	Sex	Type of accident	Place of accident
28	M	Motor car/pedal cycle	Princes Road, Dartford
43	M	Pedestrian/motor cycle	Princes Road, Dartford
57	M	Fall from motor cycle	Lee.

The numbers for 1959 and 1960 were 15 and 8 respectively.

Other accidents - these were as follows:-

4½	M	Contact with live rail	Greenhithe Railway line
49	M	Head struck leaning out of carriage window	Railway, Crayford
62	M	Fractured skull	Working on railway
85	M	Fall in garden	West Kingsdown
86	F	Fracture	Institution

Suicide In this country the suicide rate is greater in the town than in the rural areas. The following comparison is of interest. It should be remembered that the term "Town" is used to exclude Bexley Hospital.

	Dartford Town	Dartford Rural District
	Approx.pop 1959 - 42000	Approx.pop 1959 - 50000
1956	8	2
1957	3	3
1958	7	4
1959	4	2
1960	7	1
1961	2	1
	31	13

DEATHS RELATING TO THE WELFARE OF MOTHERS AND INFANTS There were no maternal deaths and the still birth rate and the death rate for infants before and after birth compared favourably with the rest of the country.

The causes of infant deaths in 1961 were as follows:-

Less than 1 day old	Immaturity	6
	Atelectasis	1
1 - 6 days old	Immaturity	2
	Asphyxia	1
	Cerebral haemorrhage	1
	Congenital malformation	1
7-27 days old	There was none	-
28-364 days old	Congenital malformation	2
	Streptococcal meningitis	1
	Acute bronchitis	1

All the above infants died in hospital with the exception of the infant with acute bronchitis who suddenly died at home.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Virus Infections

POLIO-MYELITIS No case of poliomyelitis occurred in 1961, the last year when the disease appeared was 1959 when we had one case. Vaccination against poliomyelitis by the local health authority in this district produced in 1961 a percentage of about 97% of all school children who had had 3 injections and 73% of primary school children who had had 4 injections. These figures give good cause for satisfaction.

MEASLES

This disease made its expected appearance in early 1961 according to the biennial pattern. The numbers notified were the greatest we have had for one year. There were 3 deaths, a girl aged 12 months, a boy aged 4 years with congenital heart disease and a Mongol (Darenth Park) and a boy aged 9 years who had spasticity and microcephaly (Darenth Park). The immediate cause of death in each case was pneumonia.

We need to obtain immunity to this disease before adult life and the best way of obtaining this is to get the disease during school life in the summertime when the body is robust and the lungs are less exposed to secondary infection. However, postponing the disease until school life is probably the privilege of the eldest child of each family as the younger ones have, amongst other sources of infection, the disease brought home to them from school. The chances of getting the disease in school life can be assessed in a general way from the following table but for precision two tables are required, one for the eldest children in each family and one for subsequent children.

Notifications of measles by age

Year	0-1	1-3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Age ?	Total
1951-60	93	787	1063	2403	150	15	16	5	32	4534
1961	22	292	370	580	36	16	7	3	35	1361

Percentages

1951-60	2%	17%	24%	53%	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%
1961	2%	21%	27%	43%	3%	1%	1%	0%	2%	100%

From this table it seems that the chances of getting measles before school life compared with the chances of getting the disease during school life are even.

In regard to season, the chances of getting the disease in the warmer months can be assessed from the following table:

Notification of measles by month

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1951-60	462	434	540	402	661	785	594	233	29	40	52	298	4534
1961	376	471	304	117	42	26	11	2	8	2	2	0	1361

percentages

1951-60	10%	10%	12%	9%	14%	17%	13%	5%	1%	1%	1%	7%	100%
1961	28%	34%	22%	9%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

Measles Bearing in mind the fact that some notifications are received
(continued) late the above tables suggest that the chances of measles occurring
in the warmer months or in the winter months are about even.

From the above it will be seen that the chances of postponing
measles both until school life and until the warmer months of the
year are only about 1 in 4. Thus the availability of a vaccine
against measles as a means of obtaining immunity is of interest.
During the 1961 outbreak a vaccine prepared from living but tame
measles virus was used in a controlled trial in a neighbouring
area. (B.M.J. 5. 1. 63). The vaccine gave complete protection
to the disease but three quarters of the vaccinated children had
fever and rash after vaccination and one fifth of the children
had more severe reaction. These cases were not infectious.

It thus seems necessary to wait for the virus to undergo
further taming before immunization against measles by a live
vaccine becomes practicable.

INFLUENZA As mentioned above virus A.2 the Asian virus of 1957 caused
an outbreak in the first quarter of 1961. The number of deaths
due to influenza was 5 and all were over 75 years of age; one
death occurred in Stone House and the other four occurred in
homes for the aged. All died in the first quarter (although one
was registered in the second).

SMALLPOX At 61% the vaccination rate compared well with other years.
Re-vaccination in school life remained negligible.
A family of contacts of a case of modified smallpox from the m.v.
"Strathnaver" was under surveillance during the month of April.

GERMAN
MEASLES Returns by the head teachers of schools showed that this
disease was unusually prevalent in the first quarter.

Bacterial Infections

DIPHTHERIA 1961 was the 13th year in succession in which no diphtheria
occurred in this district. Diphtheria however did occur in certain
Metropolitan Boroughs the nearest of which was Camberwell and both the
virulent and mild strain of organisms were responsible.

The infant vaccination rate continued its upward trend and the
rate compares favourably with other areas. The diphtheria immunization
index for 1961 expresses as a percentage of the total in an age group
the number in that group who had completed a course of primary
immunization or had received reinforcing injections in the period
1956-61. From the figures available to us we calculate that 3258
children born in the period 1956-61 received primary immunization
during these 5 years and this, related to the relevant child
population 4902 gives an immunization index of 66% for children
under 5 years of age compared with the 64% for England and Wales.

WHOOPING COUGH The number of notifications received was the lowest since notification began in 1940, and this may be associated with the high vaccination rates in recent years 88% of those born in 1960 being vaccinated by the end of 1961.

DYSENTERY The one case notified showed no disease bearing organisms in one specimen.

FOOD POISONING There were 3 sporadic cases which confirmed infection with *S.typhi-murium*.

TUBERCULOSIS It will be noted this caused the death of two elderly persons not previously notified and both probably infectious.

ACCIDENTS

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME There were 28 admissions to the Dartford Group of hospitals as a result of accidents in the home and 17 of these were in hospital less than a fortnight. This figure does not seem large and furthermore, for the first time since we have been provided with the numbers of admissions, there was in 1961 no admission due to burns or scalds. This again is satisfactory firstly, because of the distressing nature of these accidents, and secondly, because they are a group of accidents which can be prevented through forethought. It may even be that some of the Committee's propaganda has been effective.

The number of falls was a little greater than in the previous years. These usually occur in persons over 65 and fractures of the hip are the usual consequence. In a recent survey it was found that in a proportion of such cases there was no environmental cause for the fall, i.e. through thinning of the bone with age the hip fracture may precede rather than follow the fall (Medical Officer 8.3.63).

In discussing accidents in the home the comparison is often made with accidents on the road and it is pointed out that there are more deaths from the former than the latter. This statement may be a little misleading as most deaths from accidents in the home occur in the aged and therefore, the number of years of life lost is less than in accidents on the road. However, in another aspect accidents in the home may be under-estimated as the certified cause of death of the aged does not always mention the accident as a contributory cause of death.

The following matters were given consideration by the Road and Home Safety Committee during 1961; handicapped person's cooker, safety in the use of gas, British Standard fireguard, safety of the under 5's in the home, water safety and fire prevention.

ACCIDENTS
ON THE
ROAD

Deaths of residents from this cause as mentioned above are less than in previous years. This however is only a fragment of the picture seen from the death returns as these also include the unfortunate persons living elsewhere but killed in this district. There are two trunk roads running through Dartford Rural District to the coast and at weekends in summer tens of thousands make a journey through these roads in the morning and return in the evening. They are mainly family units driven by a person who will be first exhilarated then exasperated and finally weary. The approaching velocity of cars travelling in opposite directions is of the order of 120 miles per hour and these cars pass within feet of each other.

The total number of casualties in Dartford Rural District in 1961 was greater than in any Local Authority district in Kent. The following are taken from the Chief Constable's report for 1961:

Local Authority	Total Injury accidents	Casualties			Total
		Killed	Seriously injured	Slightly injured	
Dartford M.B.	315	13	87	300	400
Northfleet U.D.	121	3	33	111	147
Swanscombe U.D.	57	1	36	41	78
Dartford R.D.	416	13	156	431	600

In an American survey 4% of the drivers involved in fatal accidents were found to have been asleep or fatigued. (Accident Facts, 1959. Chicago).

The Chief Constable states that "education among adult persons is probably the least profitable sphere of road safety work, since much that can be said is probably not new and should already be known to any intelligent person".

There are however certain matters regarding the working of the human body which should be better known by drivers and which should receive the same attention as is given to the matters relating to the maintenance of the car, namely:

1. A full stomach demands blood to be diverted to it and such blood will be diverted from the brain with a consequent state of drowsiness. An excess of fluid whether it be beer, tea or milk, will have this effect as well as solid food.

2. Alcohol in any quantity worth taking interferes with the perception of the driver.

3. Alcohol is absorbed in the small intestine and the valve inlet thereto from the stomach can be adjusted to give a smaller jet. Food in the stomach can do this and will thereby prolong absorption and lower the concentration in the blood.

4. Strong coffee and tea are stimulants which keep the brain alert. One large cup only is the dose. See para.1.

There seems to me to be a need for the recognition of a drivers' diet. Frequent, light, easily digested small meals with one concentrated stimulating drink should be available to drivers as a road amenity. On the railways where one is not driving there are facilities for refreshment and yet on the trunk roads where crowds drive themselves, facilities for suitable refreshment are insufficient. This is a matter which perhaps should not be left entirely to private enterprise and should be regarded as one of the provisions catered for in road planning.

To summarize, my impression is that the roads through this district need more facilities for suitable refreshment and their provision might be a contribution to road safety.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

The Council's Senior Public Health Inspector writes:

"Much of the Council's Public Health Inspectors work is concerned with applications and supervision of improvement grants"

HOUSING

The position regarding unfit houses in the district is that there are now only a small number which are possibly unfit by the standard provided by the Housing Act, 1957, but there are still a number which lack amenities for which improvement grants are available.

80 Grants were made for the improvement of 99 houses during the year but it is felt that owners could do more to bring their houses up to modern standards. The standard of fitness for a house is considered to be low and it is to be hoped that eventually the standard will be raised so that every house will have to comply with the 12 point standard with which a house now has to comply to qualify for a discretionary grant.

CARAVANS

The coming into operation of the Caravan Site & Control of Development Act, 1960 it is felt will do much to improve the living conditions on caravan sites and generally, work is in hand by site owners to comply with the conditions laid down by site licences.

For permanent dwellings caravans are and always will be a very sub-standard form of accommodation especially for young families and it is perhaps surprising that there are no overcrowding standards other than the section of the Public Health Act, 1936, whereby overcrowding if it is prejudicial to health may be dealt with as a statutory nuisance.

Although the act of 1960 will obviously be of benefit there is no doubt that caravans will always be a problem which will only be solved when there are sufficient houses, but even then the "gypsy" caravan dweller would probably still remain as this mode of living appears most acceptable to the occupations followed.

FOOD

During the year slaughtering continued at the three slaughterhouses in the district but no action was taken by owners to ensure that their premises would comply with the regulations and as the Minister had agreed that April 1st, 1962 should be the date by which the slaughterhouse regulations should apply, it was inevitable that these existing slaughterhouses should close by that date.

REFUSE TIPS

The position regarding another Local Authority's refuse tip at Longfield Hill continued to receive attention and there was generally an improvement in the condition of the tip. Other tips in the district of other Local Authorities and Private Contractors were also well maintained but difficulties were experienced during the times of high winds when paper was blown considerable distances from the tips and it is difficult to provide measures to deal with this problem effectively.

AIR

In the urban portion of Stone Parish the Council decided to establish a smoke control area and in accordance with the Minister's instructions the Council informed him of the position prior to carrying out a pilot survey. The Minister however, did not agree at that stage and this seems all the more surprising when work is already proceeding in establishing smoke control areas in nearby Local Authorities areas.

VERMIN

During the year the Rodent Operator was engaged for the majority of the time on complaints of rat infestation in both private and business premises and also, with complaints regarding wasps nests and other insect pests. In view of the fluctuation of his work from day to day, it was felt inadvisable at this stage to contract with business premises for Rodent Control as there would be difficulties in maintaining regular inspections and treatments on a contract basis with only one Rodent Operator.

HYGIENE
IN
LICENCED
PREMISES

A second meeting between representatives of the Licencing Justices and of Local Authorities within the district of the Dartford Magistrate's Court was held in Dartford in 1961. Liaison between the Licencing Justices and the Public Health Department was profitably discussed and closer co-operation was arranged. Mention was made of the place of licenced premises as a social centre and that benefit could result from encouraging the provision of a greater variety of food at such premises. However, this subject was regarded as outside the scope of the meeting.

HEALTH
EDUCATION

This Council continued their small effort in health education consisting of the distribution of "Better Health" and the display of double crown posters on the 14 poster boards about the district. In 1961 lectures were given by the Health Education Officer of the Kent County Council to the following groups: Young Wives' Group, Horton Kirby, Birchwood Youth Club, Wilmington, Womens' Guild, Swanley and Young Peoples' Meeting, Sutton-at-Hone.

ADMINIS-
TRATION

The Public Health Office has continued to run on a system allied to "group practice"

ACKNOW-
LEDGMENTS

I wish to emphasize that the information in this report concerning housing, water, drainage, food, air etc., is largely the product of the work of the Council's Public Health Inspectors and Senior Public Health Inspector upon whom so much of the maintenance of sound standards of environmental hygiene depend.

All members of this department have contributed to this report, material has also been provided by officers of other departments and authorities concerned with public health. I should like to thank all those concerned.

We in this office appreciate the interest and support shown by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee during the year under review.

I am, Mr.Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

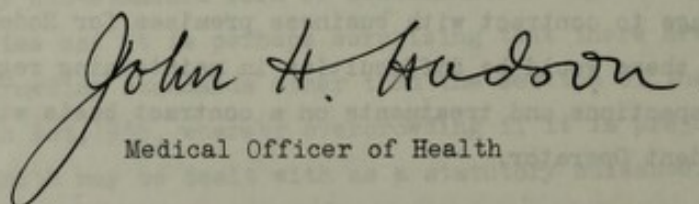

Medical Officer of Health

TABLE I -SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (acres) 1958	34,026
Population (Census 1931)	31,253
Population (Census 1951)	37,905
Mid-year home population 1961 (R.G.'s estimate)	53,260
Number of domestic and agricultural dwelling houses assessed to rates 3l. 3. 62	15,796
Rateable value 3l. 3. 62	£783,578
Sum represented by 1d rate 3l. 3. 62	£3,193

In the last eight years the area comparability factors for births (governed by the proportion of women aged 18-44 years) and for deaths (governed by the proportion of all age groups) have been as follows:

Year	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Births	1.00	1.00	0.96	1.02	0.98	0.98	0.96	0.96
Deaths	0.99	0.99	1.08	1.01	1.06	1.07	1.16	1.10

When local crude birth and death rates are multiplied by the appropriate area comparability factor they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.

POPULATION: Increases in the population are due to natural causes, i.e. excess of births over deaths and immigration, both being related to new houses built.

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Est. mid-year home population	39,110	41,290	43,940	45,330	47,660	50,090	52,380	53,260
Increase on previous year	500	2,180	2,650	1,390	2,330	2,430	2,290	880
Natural increase	170	222	323	362	448	496	613	621
Immigration	330	1,958	2,327	1,028	1,882	1,934	1,677	254
Houses built	573	847	1,018	380	742	725	561	667

Social conditions for the year may be illustrated by:

Cases dealt with by the N.S.P.C.C.

Neglect	26
Ill treatment	3
Moral danger	-
Aid/advice sought	4
Children involved	90
Prosecutions	3

Unemployed (Dartford Borough and Dartford Rural District)

31. 12. 61	Men	126
	Women	33

Illegitimate birth rate per thousand live births:

Dartford Rural District	Dartford Borough	England and Wales
22	33	59

TABLE I (continued)

POPULATION OF YOUNG PERSONS

A guide is necessary to the population in the young age groups in the district in order that we may form an idea from vaccinations done, of the proportion who have been given immunity to certain infectious diseases. An estimate can be made from the births which have occurred in the district in the relevant years, but it is only a rough guide as it assumes a stable population and does not take into account deaths after one year of age. The balance of those coming into the district and those leaving mean that these figures are probably underestimated.

Year	Births	Infants deaths	Infants aged 1 year	
1961	1159	17	1142	} Approx. population December, 1961 0-4 years = 4902
1960	1068	23	1045	
1959	979	11	968	
1958	941	21	920	
1957	848	21	827	
1956	770	12	758	} Approx. population December, 1961 5 - 11 years = 3762
1955	627	17	610	
1954	586	12	574	
1953	539	7	532	
1952	514	17	197	
1951	576	13	563	} Approx. population December, 1961 12-15 years = 2589
1950	545	17	528	
1949	565	28	537	
1948	631	19	612	
1947	752	25	752	
1946	721	33	688	
1945	529	19	510	} Approx. population December, 1961 16-18 years = 1557
1944	577	25	552	
1943	544	49	495	

Population of school children in primary schools 1961 = 4486

DOMESTIC DWELLINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUE 31.3.60.

(Number per thousand)

	Northfleet %	Swanscombe %	Dartford Borough %	Dartford R.D. %
Not exceeding £10	11	25	4	21
Exceeding £10 but not over £13	26	108	15	42
" £13 " " " £18	136	171	103	112
" £18 " " " £25	298	616	255	221
" £25 " " " £30	266	58	281	307
" £30 " " " £40	235	14	288	216
" £40 " " " £50	24	5	43	51
" £50 " " " £60	3	2	8	16
" £60 " " " £70	1	1	2	5
" £70 " " " £80	-	-	1	4
" £80 " " " £100	-	-	-	2
" £100	-	-	-	3
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

ABSOLUTE NUMBER OF DOMESTIC DWELLINGS

6,644 2,516 13,296 13,943

AGRICULTURAL DWELLING HOUSES

(Excluded from above)

85 18 11 788

TABLE II - BIRTHS & DEATHS, 1961

Live Births:	M	F	Persons
Legitimate	597	537	1,134
Illegitimate	13	12	25
	<u>610</u>	<u>549</u>	<u>1,159</u>
Deaths from all causes:	281	257	538
Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth, abortion:	-	-	-
Still Births:			
Legitimate	9	5	14
Illegitimate	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>18</u>
Deaths - 0 to 6 days:			
Legitimate	4	7	11
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>13</u>
Deaths - 7 to 27 days:			
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Deaths - 28 to 364 days:			
Legitimate	1	3	4
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
Total under 1 year:	6	11	17

Rates per 1,000 Home Population

1961

Crude live birth rate Dartford R.D.	21.7
Live birth rate Dartford R.D. adjusted by comparability factor	20.8
" " " England & Wales	17.4
Crude death rate Dartford R.D.	10.1
Death rate Dartford R.D. adjusted by comparability factor	11.1
" " " England & Wales	12.0

Rates per 1,000 Live and Still Births

Maternal death rate:	Dartford R.D.	0.
	England & Wales	0.33
Still birth rate:	Dartford R.D.	15.3
	England & Wales	19.1
Perinatal death rate:	Dartford R.D.	26.3
(s.b. & deaths 0-6 days)	England & Wales	32.2

Rates per 1,000 Live Births

Neonatal death rate:	Dartford R.D.	11.2
(deaths 0-27 days)	England & Wales	15.5
Infant death rate:	Dartford R.D.	14.7
(deaths 0-364 days)	England & Wales	21.6

TABLE III - CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO SEX

Registrar General's Return			
	M	F	Persons
All causes	281	257	538
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	2	4
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	2	1	3
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	2	1	3
Other infective and parasitic disease	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	10	3	13
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	13	4	17
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	10	10
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	5	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	32	28	60
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	-	2
Diabetes	-	5	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system	34	31	65
Coronary disease, angina	68	34	102
Hypertensions with heart disease	3	3	6
Other heart disease	14	38	52
Other circulatory disease	16	16	32
Influenza	2	3	5
Pneumonia	17	18	35
Bronchitis	21	10	31
Other diseases of the respiratory system	3	2	5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	1	3	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	23	35	58
Motor vehicle accidents	4	-	4
All other accidents	4	1	5
Suicide	1	-	1
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-

TABLE IV - CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO AGE

Compiled locally

	All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 wks - yr	1 - 2	2 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 55	55 - 65	65 - 75	75 +
All causes	533	14	3	1	2	2	2	4	9	32	78	139	247
Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	5	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	60	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	9	15	18	16
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Diabetes	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	66	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	15	38
Coronary disease, angina	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	19	38	33
Hypertension with heart disease	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Other heart disease	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	8	49
Other circulatory disease	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	4	17
Influenza	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Pneumonia	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	27
Bronchitis	26	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	9	13
Other diseases of the respiratory system	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	54	10	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	4	14	21
Motor vehicle accidents	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
All other accidents	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Suicide	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE V - CAUSES OF DEATH

Ages 75 and over

	Total males & females	MALE					FEMALE				
	Total	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	Total	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	
All causes	247	107	40	40	24	3	140	38	46	38	17
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	2	-	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	3	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, breast	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	2	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	16	9	5	1	3	-	7	3	2	2	-
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	3	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	38	18	6	8	3	1	20	6	9	3	2
Coronary disease, angina	33	15	7	8	-	-	18	5	10	1	2
Hypertension with heart disease	3	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-
Other heart disease	49	16	3	9	4	-	33	6	8	14	5
Other circulatory disease	17	8	2	3	2	1	9	2	3	3	1
Influenza	5	3	1	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	1
Pneumonia	26	12	5	4	2	1	14	4	4	5	1
Bronchitis	13	8	4	4	-	-	5	1	2	1	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	21	6	2	1	3	-	15	5	3	5	2
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other accidents	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VI - DEATHS

DEATHS BY QUARTERS (compiled locally)

	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total
Total deaths assigned to R.D. by Registrar General	164	107	128	134	533
Less deaths in mental hospitals	<u>17</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>56</u>
Deaths excluding Mental Hospitals	147	95	111	124	477
	—	—	—	—	—

Quarterly number of deaths

	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total
	164	107	128	134	533

Quarterly death rates per 1,000 (adjusted by comparability factor)

	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Year
Dartford R.D.	13.6	8.8	10.5	11.1	11.0
England & Wales	15.6	10.9	9.5	11.9	12.0

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL (including Stone House & Darenth Park) AND AT HOME

<u>All ages</u>	1st Qr.		2nd Qr.		3rd Qr.		4th Qr.		Persons
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Home	30	37	18	21	23	20	16	28	193
Hospital	44	51	39	27	53	30	51	39	334
Elsewhere	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	6
	76	88	59	48	78	50	67	67	533

Aged 75 +

									Persons
Home	16	28	6	14	8	12	9	14	107
Hospital	20	28	14	17	16	14	18	13	140
Elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--
	36	56	20	31	24	26	27	27	247

Percentage of deaths in hospital:

	Dartford R.D.	Dartford Town
All ages	58% *	71%
Aged 75+	52% *	67%

* excluding Stone House and Darenth Park

TABLE VII - MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH, ETC.

ALL AGES (Registrar General's figures)

All causes	Main causes	Other causes	(440-468)* Circulatory diseases	Main causes in (140-205)* Cancer	Detail (330-334)* Vascular les.C.N.S.	(470-527)* Respiratory diseases
538	440	98	192	107	65	76
100%	82%	18%	36%	20%	12%	14%

England & Wales

551,752	455,401	96,351	204,655	99,915	77,623	73,808
100%	83%	17%	37%	18%	14%	13%

AGED 75 YEARS AND OVER (compiled locally)

1st Qr.92	79	13	33	7	13	26
2nd	51	48	3	24	9	7
3rd	50	43	7	24	8	7
4th	<u>54</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>
	247	216	31	102	30	38
	100%	87%	12%	41%	12%	15%
						46
						18%

DEATHS AT AGES OF 65 AND OVER AS PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS AT ALL AGES

	65 to 74		75 and over	
	Dartford R.D.	Eng & Wales	Dartford R.D.	Eng & Wales
1959	112	23%	210	43%
1960	111	24%	181	40%
1961	139	26%	247	46%

Deaths aged 75 and over as % of total deaths for each main cause

	All causes	Main causes	Other causes	Circulatory diseases	Cancer	Vasc. lesions N.S.	Resp. diseases
All ages	533	442	91	197	107	66	72
75+	247	216	31	102	30	38	46
% 75+	46%	49%	34%	52%	28%	58%	64%

* The figures refer to categories in the International Classification of Diseases, 1955.

TABLE VIII - PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable diseases (other than tuberculosis)

Disease										
General Population	Total	0-1	1-3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45-65+	Age
1961										
Measles	1361	22	292	370	580	36	16	7	3	35
Whooping cough	27	1	6	3	15	-	1	1	-	-
Scarlet fever	8	-	1	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Food poisoning	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
	1402	23	299	373	600	38	19	10	5	35

Residential Institutions of more than 100 population

Measles	43	-	-	2	18	10	7	1	3	2
---------	----	---	---	---	----	----	---	---	---	---

Measles (according to date of notification)

	November	December	January	February	March	April	Total
1952-1953	26	210	284	164	147	61	892
1953-1954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954-1955	1	1	5	4	43	76	130
1955-1956	-	1	-	2	-	4	7
1956-1957	-	-	16	26	153	119	314
1957-1958	-	-	1	-	-	3	4
1958-1959	15	70	113	106	58	32	394
1959-1960	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
1960-1961	11	15	312	528	306	117	1,289
1961-1962	2	-	-	-	-	-	2

	Ash	Darenth	Eynsford	Farningham	Fawkham	Hartley	Horton Kirby	West Kingsdown	Longfield	Southfleet	Stone	Sutton-at-Hone	Swanley	Wilmington	TOTAL
January	1	47	21	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	73	46	178	5	376
February	-	30	20	2	1	-	1	15	-	2	18	18	353	11	471
March	-	54	6	-	-	-	1	15	6	2	45	6	142	27	304
April	2	9	11	2	-	2	8	2	2	1	28	1	31	18	117
May	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	6	32	42
June	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	2	16	26
July	-	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
August	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
September	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
October	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total for year	13	150	61	8	2	2	10	41	8	5	166	74	712	109	1361

Non-notifiable diseases

The following non-notifiable diseases were reported from the schools:

German measles	73
Chicken pox	48
Mumps	70
Scabies	1

TABLE IX - TUBERCULOSIS

(a) RESPIRATORY

NOTIFICATIONS IN RECENT YEARS

1954	27	1958	25
1955	36	1959	27
1956	29	1960	25
1957	33	1961	23

NOTIFICATIONS BY AGE

	Total	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Males	18	-	1	-	1	1	4	3	8
Females	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1
	23	-	2	-	2	1	4	5	9

12 males were notified from Stone House following Mass X-ray there, and from Darenth Park and Mabledon Hospital. All sputum negative.

Of the other 4 males notified, one was sputum negative and 3 were positive, aged 28, 60 and 66.

The 5 females notified were all sputum negative, 3 were notified from a mental hospital, 2 had non-respiratory tuberculosis in addition to respiratory tuberculosis.

NUMBER OF CASES OF RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS ON THE REGISTER

	Male	Female	Persons
Number on register at 31.12.54	211	129	340
-ditto- 31.12.55	228	144	372
-ditto- 31.12.56	245	165	410
-ditto- 31.12.57	265	181	446
-ditto- 31.12.58	252	175	427
-ditto- 31.12.59	253	187	440
-ditto- 31.12.60	254	193	447
-ditto- 31.12.61	270	195	465

CHANGES IN REGISTER in 1961 WERE AS FOLLOWS

Additions		Removals	
New notifications	23	Lost sight of	2
Came into district	31	Left district	12
Restored to register	3	Died	5
	—	Recovered	20
	57		39
	—		—

TABLE IX (continued)

DEATHS

The following 5 cases were removed from the register by death:

Male aged 57. Underlying cause: advanced respiratory tuberculosis.
(This death was assigned to another district.)

Male aged 69. Underlying cause: respiratory tuberculosis. (Sputum positive)

Male aged 70. Underlying cause: malignant neoplasm of lung.
Contributory cause: advanced tuberculosis. (The tongue was also infected.)

Male aged 73. Underlying cause: coronary thrombosis.
(Sputum positive bilateral tuberculosis.)

Female aged 69. Underlying cause: heart failure
Contributory cause: senility and pulmonary fibrosis due to healed tuberculosis.

The following deaths were of persons who were not on the tuberculosis register:-

Male aged 69. Underlying cause: acute tuberculosis and staphylococcal broncho-pneumonia.

Female aged 78. Underlying cause: bilateral tuberculous pneumonia.

(b) NON-RESPIRATORY

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED IN 1961 WERE AS FOLLOWS:

1954	5	1958	4
1955	7	1959	10
1956	1	1960	5
1957	3	1961	3

The 3 notifications in 1961 were: male aged 30 (from abroad) spine, male aged 36, kidney, female aged 32, spine, (Her husband a case of respiratory tuberculosis notified in 1951 and infectious but regarded as recovered in 1959)

In addition there were the 2 cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis included in the respiratory register mentioned above.

NUMBER OF CASES OF NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS ON THE REGISTER

		Male	Female	Persons
Number on register at	31.12.56	29	30	59
-ditto-	31.12.57	28	27	55
-ditto-	31.12.58	23	16	39
-ditto-	31.12.59	22	19	41
-ditto-	31.12.60	23	23	46
-ditto-	31.12.61	23	24	47

CHANGES IN THE REGISTER IN 1961 WERE AS FOLLOWS

Additions:

New Notifications	3
Came into district	-
Restored to Register	-
	-
	3
	-

Removals:

Lost sight of	-
Left district	-
Died	-
Recovered	2
	-
	2
	-

TABLE IX (continued)
(c) FINDINGS OF MASS X-RAY SERVICE 1961

	Over 45's Factories		General Public		Industry		Mental Hospitals		TOTAL		
	M		M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	TOTAL
Total X-rayed	647		700	843	509	290	1003	649	2859	1983	4641
Respiratory Tuberculosis											
(a) no further action required	-		1	-	-	-	3	3	4	3	7
(b) occasional supervision	-		2	3	3	1	13	-	18	4	22
(c) close supervision	-		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
(d) requiring further referral	1		1	1	1	-	20	2	23	3	26
	1		4	5	4	1	36	5	45	11	56
Malignant neoplasm, lung	-		-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
Other diseases											
Traumatic Haemothorax	-		-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Chronic bronchitis & emphysema	-		-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Bronchiectasis	-		-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
Pneumonitis	1		1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Sarcoid	-		-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Post pneumatic fibrosis	-		-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	2
Hiatus hernia	-		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Pleural thickening	1		1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Substernal goitre	-		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	2		2	4	1	3	3	1	6	8	14

TABLE X - VACCINATIONS

(a) DIPHTHERIA

From the figures supplied by the County Medical Officer the following are derived:

NUMBER VACCINATED:

	Age at 31st December	Primary inoculations done in the year	Reinforcing inoculations done in the year
1961	0 - 4 years	1125	428
	5 -14 years	159	763
1960	0 - 4 years	1022	132
	5 -14 years	43	328
1959	0 - 4 years	751	55
	5 -14 years	27	277

The diphtheria vaccination figures include courses completed for diphtheria, diphtheria/tetanus, and diphtheria/whooping cough/tetanus.

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WITH EFFECTIVE IMMUNITY - Immunisation is effective for about five years and then requires to be reinforced. However, the information regarding the numbers of those vaccinated which was included in previous reports is no longer available owing to the work involved in compiling these figures and the fact that they are no longer required in this form by the Ministry of Health.

INFANT VACCINATION RATE - Percentage of those born in a given year who were vaccinated in that year or the next:-

Year of birth	Number of live births	Year vaccinated	Number vaccinated	%	Total	%
1961	1159	1961 1962	453	39	? .	?
1960	1068	1960 1961	412 506	39 47	918	86
1959	979	1959 1960	190 525	19 54	715	73
1958	941	1958 1959	140 491	15 52	631	67

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AREAS

	Dartford Rural Dist.	Dartford Borough	Kent A.C.
Percentage of those born in 1959 vaccinated in 1959 or 1960	73%	75%	67%
Percentage of those born in 1960 vaccinated in 1960 or 1961	86%	90%	83%

VACCINATION DONE BY GENERAL PRACTITIONERS AND CLINICS

These figures which were included in previous reports are no longer available.

TABLE X - VACCINATIONS (continued)

(b) SMALLPOX

NUMBERS VACCINATED AND REVACCINATED by age at date of vaccination

Vaccinated						
Year	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
1961	702	50	27	20	21	820
1959	646	44		12	13	735
1958	447	29		4	12	492
Revaccinated						
1961	-	-	2	4	3	9
1959	-	-	-	4	7	11
1958	-	-	2	14	13	29

For the year 1960 no figures were available

INFANT VACCINATION RATE

Up to the end of 1961 most infants who were vaccinated were vaccinated in the first year of life. The percentage of the number of births in a given year of those vaccinated while under one year of age in that year is used here as a vaccination rate.

	Number of live births	Number vaccinated under 1 year	Percentage of births of those vaccinated
1961	1159	702	61
1960	1068	----- no figures available -----	
1959	979	646	66
1958	941	447	47

CHILD REVACCINATION RATE

Infants born 1956 and vaccinated 1956 or 1957	Children aged 5-14 Revaccinated in 1961	Percentage revanccinated 1961
457	4	1%

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AREAS

	Dartford Rural Dist.	Dartford Borough	Kent A.C	England & Wales
Percentage of 1961 births of those vaccinated under 1 yr	61%	61%	58%	40%
Children aged 5-14 revaccinated in 1961 as percentage of infants born in 1956 and vaccinated	1%	-%	1%	5%

VACCINATION DONE BY PRIVATE DOCTORS AND CLINICS

These figures which were included in previous reports are no longer available.

TABLE X (continued)

(c) POLIOMYELITIS

Second injections received up to end of 1961

Born	Injected 1957	Injected 1958	Injected 1959	Injected 1960	Injected 1961	TOTAL
1957-1961	-	617	977	787	1029	3410
1946-1956	946	4024	1023	101	175	6269+ *
1943-1945	-	731	291	14	39	1075
1933-1942	-	627	2299	224	341	6238
1921-1932	-			1389	1329	
Others	-				29	
TOTAL	946	5999	4590	2515	2942	16992

Third injections received up to end of 1961

* injections
started 1956

Born	--	Injected 1958	Injected 1959	Injected 1960	Injected 1961	TOTAL
1957-1961	--	18	869	902	915	2704
1946-1956	--	224	4959	753	501	6437
1943-1945	--	2	873	142	37	1054
1933-1942	--	7	903	1458	370	4862
1921-1932	--			827	1258	
Others	--				39	
TOTAL	--	251	7604	4082	3120	15057

Percentage of young population vaccinated

Born	Approx. Population	No. of 2nd injections	Percentage of Population	No. of 3rd injections	Percentage of Population
1957-1961	4902	3410	69%	2704	55%
1946-1956	6653	6269 +	94%	6437	97%
1943-1945	1557	1075	69%	1054	68%

School children under 12 years of age

Population	4th injection 1961	Percentage
4486	3257	73%

TABLE X (continued) VACCINATIONS

(d) WHOOPING COUGH

Primary courses of whooping cough vaccinations completed

Born	Injected 1958	Injected 1959	Injected 1960	Injected 1961	Total injected 1958-1961
1961 *	-	-	-	452	452
1960	-	-	413	499	912
1959	-	357	469	53	879
1958	275	417	31	33	756
1957	488	27	15	23	553
1952-56	113	19	29	44	205
1947-51	5	3	4	13	25
TOTAL	881	823	961	1117	3782

Percentage of infants with primary vaccination

Year	No. of infants	No. vaccinated by end 1961	Percentage
1961 *	1142	452	40%
1960	1045	912	88%
1959	968	879	91%
1958	920	756	82%

* A large number of 1961 births will be vaccinated in 1962.

(e) TUBERCULOSIS

Children in close contact with patients suffering from tuberculosis are, if necessary, vaccinated with B.C.G. The following vaccinations were carried out at the Chest Clinic Dartford:-

Children under 15 years of age

1959	1960	1961
160	139	131

Some persons attend other clinics and therefore, these figures are incomplete.

Vaccination of school children is carried out by the School Health services. These children are skin tested and those who do not react are vaccinated. Those who do react are referred to the Chest Physician for further investigation. Figures are not available for the Rural District.

TABLE XI - ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

Persons receiving in-patient treatment
at the Dartford Group of Hospitals

Age	Falls	Burns &		Poisoning	Other	Total
		Scalds				
0 - 4	5	-		-	1	6
5 - 64	9 (1 died)	-		1	6	16
65 +	6 (2 died)	-		-	-	6
	20	-		1	7	28

Deaths at Home (i.e. not admitted to hospital)

0 - 4	-	-	-	-	-
65 +	1 (died)	-	-	-	1

Length of stay in Hospital (in weeks)

	1-	2-	3-	4-	8-	12-	13+	?	Cases
Under 1 week	10	7	3	2	2	2	1	1	28

Persons receiving in-patient treatment
at other Hospitals

There were no cases treated at either Queen Mary's Hospital, Sidcup, or the Gravesend and North Kent Hospital.

Causes of Death

After admission to hospital

Only 2 of the 3 cases who died after admission were residents of this district. The causes of death were:

Female aged 81: Hypertension (reason for admission to hospital - fractured right femur.)

Female aged 93: Diverticulitis (reason for admission - fractured neck of femur)

At Home

Male aged 85: Asphyxia due to inhaled blood clot following fracture of the nose, following a fall in the garden.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

I - HOUSING

NEW HOUSES: The following dwellings have been completed in the last five years:-

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
By Dartford Rural District Council	182	110	88	131	154
By Dartford Borough Council	46	-	-	-	-
By private enterprise	638	632	637	430	513
	<u>866</u>	<u>742</u>	<u>725</u>	<u>561</u>	<u>667</u>

HOUSING PROVIDED BY COUNCIL:*the effective waiting list of housing applicants at the end of March 1961 and March 1962 numbered 1092 and 1213 respectively (exclusive of engaged couples), the total registered applications for the year ending 1961 was 1323 and for the year ending 1962 -1416. 213 families were rehoused during the year ended March 1961 and 181 families were rehoused during the year ending March 1962 by the Council.

	Families Rehoused:	
	April-March 1960- 61	April-March 1961 - 62
Ash-cum-Ridley	2	3
Fawkham	2	1
Hartley	3	2
West Kingsdown	12	5
Longfield	3	4
Southfleet	7	4
Betsham	3	-
Bean	1	1
Darenth	14	14
Stone	21	35
Eynsford	10	7
Farningham	8	2
Horton Kirby	11	7
South Darenth	6	4
Sutton-at-Hone	7	5
Swanley	52	40
Crockenhill	9	6
Hextable	17	5
Wilmington	6	13
Hawley	1	3
Outside Rural District	18	20
	<u>213</u>	<u>181</u>

During the above two years, 170 and 256 Council tenants were moved to accommodation more suited to their requirements.

HOUSING PRIORITY ON MEDICAL GROUNDS:

Tuberculosis				Other than Tuberculosis			
No. of Applications for Council accom.	No. of Points given 0 1 - 5 6 - 10			No. of Applications for Council accom.	No. of points 0 1 - 5		
5	- 5 -			78	25 53		
Appl. for transfer from Council Tenants	- - -			11	3 8		

* difference between effective and total list is due to applicants rehoused and cancellations.

HOUSING (continued)

HOUSING PRIORITY ON MEDICAL GROUNDS (Continued)

Number rehoused after being awarded some degree of medical priority:

Tuberculosis

1

Other than Tuberculosis

30

IMPROVEMENTS: In 1961 20 applications for discretionary and 64 applications for standard grants under the Housing Acts were received, relating to 104 houses and a grant was made in all cases except 4. The Council's policy is that discretionary grants would only be made where applicants proved special circumstances which could not be covered by a standard grant. Estimates however, were not generally obtained, these were submitted after the Council had accepted that there were special circumstances. The cost of providing the standard amenities applied for amounted to £10,215.

In 1961 improvement work with the aid of a discretionary grant was completed in 26 houses, with a total grant of £4,869. During the year improvement work with the aid of a standard grant was completed in 37 houses, with a total grant of £4,306.

758 visits were made in connection with this work.

UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT:

	By Owner	By Local Authority
After informal action by local authority	81	-
After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	2	-
(b) Sections 9 & 16 Housing Act, 1957	6	-

REPAIRS: The following are the details of repairs initiated by the Council's Public Health Inspectors:

Floors repaired	19
Roofs repaired	24
Doors repaired or renewed	-
Water supply restored and pipes repaired	2
Windows repaired including sash cords etc	40
New W.C. pans provided	-
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	8
Plaster work repaired	51
Rainwater pipes and gutters repaired or renewed	19
Dampness to walls abated	1
Dampproof course provided	1
New dust bins provided	3
Chimney stacks repaired	8
Walls repaired externally	22
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	1
Yard paving repaired or relaid	-
Sub-floor ventilation provided	-
Sink waste pipes repaired	1
New sinks provided	1
Flushing cisterns provided or repaired	6
Other defects	43

Visits paid by the Council's Public Health Inspectors 2,367

HOUSING (continued)

RENT ACT, 1957: The following certificates have been received and issued:-

Applications received for Certificates of Disrepair	4
Notices issued to landlords (Form J)	5
Undertakings received from landlords (Form K)	1
Certificates of Disrepair issued	4
Applications received for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair (Form M)	3
Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	2
Certificates issued as to remedying defects (Form P)	-
Visits paid by the Council's Public Health Inspectors	26

HOUSES DEMOLISHED- HOUSING ACT, 1957

	Houses demolished
In Clearance Areas: (Housing Act, 1957)	
Houses unfit	22
Not in Clearance Areas:	
As a result of action under section 17	14
Unfit Houses Closed:	
Under sections 16 & 17 etc.	-

ADDRESSES OF HOUSES DEMOLISHED OR CLOSED:

- 1 - 15, Iffield Terrace, Stone
- 1 - 4, Days Cottages, The Street, Horton Kirby
- 1 - 8, Bridge Cottages, Darenth
- 5 - 6, Whitewood Cottages, High Street, Eynsford
- 35, 37, High Road, Wilmington,
- 8,9,11, Mile End Green Cottages, Longfield
- Forge Cottage, Green Court Road, Crockenhill
- Hillview, Knatts Valley Road, West Kingsdown

DEMOLITION AND CLOSING ORDERS MADE:

Number of demolition orders issued	4
Number of closing orders issued	-
Number of undertakings not to be used for habitation	-

PERSONS DISPLACED:

	Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas:		
Houses unfit	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas:		
As a result of action under Section 17.	14	6

CARAVANS:

With the coming into force of the Caravan Site & Control of Development Act, 1960, individual licencing for caravans ceased.

The number of sites licenced under the act	29
The total number of caravans permitted by licence on these sites	431

II - WATER

Water supplies interest us in regard to the source of supply, accessibility and quantity and quality available to the population in the district. This district is also a gathering ground for water supplies to this part of Kent and we should keep ourselves informed of the possibilities of these becoming polluted.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY AND ACCESSIBILITY

Piped supplies into houses

The estimated position on 31.3.62 was as follows:-

	<u>Parish</u>	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Metropolitan Water Board supply	Darenth	946	
	Crockenhill	444	
	Eynsford	547	
	Farningham	444	
	Horton Kirby	692	
	Southfleet	384	
	Stone	2172	
	Sutton-at-Hone	1065	
	Swanley	3807	
	Wilmington	2125	
			12626
Mid Kent Water Company supply	Ash	298	
	Fawkham	182	
	Hartley	799	
	Longfield	592	
	Southfleet	194	
	West Kingsdown	1006	
			3071
Lullingstone Estate supply Houses on supply of Hospital Clement House well 1 house supplied by laundry well, Barn End Lane 1 house supplied by well at A.P.C.M clay pit, Bean	Eynsford	65	
	Darenth	8	
	Sutton-at-Hone	9	
	Wilmington	1	
	Stone	1	
			84
<u>Supplies not piped into houses</u>			
Domestic wells, Clement St. (see below re quantity)	Sutton-at-Hone	1	
Rainwater tanks	West Kingsdown	4	
	Darenth	1	
Transported water	Farningham	2	
	Horton Kirby	1	
			15
Standpipe (M.W.B)	Horton Kirby	6	
			15796
<u>Piped supplies into hospitals</u>			
Metropolitan Water Board	Stone		Stone House Hospita (Pop.500) Westminste
	Swanley		Auxiliary Hospital (Parkwood) Pop.81
Metropolitan Water Board and hospital well	Darenth		Darenth Park & Mabledon Hospitals (Pop.2,250)

WATER (continued)

QUANTITY

Supplies by the Metropolitan Water Board and the Mid Kent Water Company for domestic purposes are abundant. The quantity supplied by the Lullingstone Park well and Clement House well is satisfactory. The quantity available by rainwater tanks generally meets the householders' requirements but in exceptionally dry weather it may be that water is available from neighbours with main supplies.

QUALITY

In the following analyses, with the exception of M.W.B., the number of E.coli type 1 per 100 ml. in the bacteriological analyses and albuminoid ammonia in parts per million in the chemical analyses are used to summarise the results of sampling.

Bacteriological Analyses

	No. of samples	E.coli type 1
<u>Metropolitan Water Board</u>		
Raw water:	1963	for results see table
Treated Water:	1806	

Mid Kent Water Company

Hartley Pumping Station

Raw Water:	10	None
Treated Water:	9	None

Hospital Well at Darenth Park

taken and analysed by hospital laboratory	64	None
---	----	------

Stone House

taken and analysed by hospital laboratory	84	None
---	----	------

Mabledon Hospital

taken and analysed by hospital laboratory	45	None
---	----	------

The following samples were taken by the Council's Public Health Inspectors:

Lullingstone Estate Well	12	None
Treated Water		

Eight houses supplied from Darenth Park Hospital

Nine Houses from Clement Street

One house supplied from clay pits well, Stone (raw)

One house supplied by laundry well Barn End Lane, Wilmington

Houses supplied by rainwater tanks at West Kingsdown and Darenth

No samples taken

WATER (continued)

Chemical Analyses

	No. of samples	Albuminoid Ammonia
<u>Metropolitan Water Board</u>		
Raw Water:	37	for results see table
<u>Mid Kent Water Company</u>		
Raw Water:	2	None

SWIMMING POOLS

There were three open air swimming pools available to the public during 1961. The practice is to sample each pool at the shallow and deep ends. All are bacteriological samples, results are appended below.

Manor House

5 pairs of samples were taken. Results of 2 pairs of samples 0.
The remaining 3 pairs were as follows:

Deep End 14. 3. 2. Shallow End 51. 22. 0.

Woodlands

5 pairs of samples were taken. Results of 1 pair 0. The remaining 4 pairs were as follows:

Deep End.	Shallow End
4	1
0	1
33	70
4	0

Stanwell Guest House

1 pair of samples were taken. Result showed 0.

Hextable Special School

No samples were taken.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS - METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD Before Treatment

Well	No. of samples	Plate Count per ml.		Coliform count		Escherichia coli count	
		20-24 hours at 37°C.	3 days at 22°C.	% samples negative in 100 ml.	Count per 100 ml.	% samples negative in 100 ml.	Count per 100 ml.
Darenth	226	-	38	95.58	0.1	99.12	-
Dartford	210	-	17	100.0	-	100.0	-
Eynsford No.1	154	0.2	74	77.27	0.9	92.21	0.3)
Eynsford No.2	163	-	4	99.39	-	100.0	-)
Green St. Green	237	0.2	48	91.56	0.2	94.94	0.1
Horton Kirby No.1	211	0.1	28	98.10	0.2	99.05	0.2)
Horton Kirby No.2	151	0.1	26	99.34	-	100.0	-)
Southfleet	239	0.1	5	97.49	0.1	99.58	-
Wilmington No.2	196	0.2	49	96.94	0.1	100.0	-

From each source of supply a similar number of samples of treated water was taken. Over 99% were negative for coliforms and 100% were negative for E.coli.

CHEMICAL RESULTS - METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD
(Milligrammes per litre)

Well	No. of samples	Ammonia Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nitrate Nitrogen	Chlorides as Chlorine	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs at 27°C.	Hardness (Total)	Hardness (non-carb.)	pH. value	Fluoride as Fluorine	Conductivity, reciprocal megohms
Darent	4	.022	.033	4.5	17	0.08	270	28	7.2		500
Dartford	4	.021	.033	4.6	20	0.06	282	46	7.3		525
Eynsford	8	.022	.031	4.1	16	0.04	270	30	7.2	No	475
Green St. Green	6	.020	.038	7.1	17	0.06	286	34	7.1		525
Horton Kirby	8	.021	.039	4.8	17	0.08	260	32	7.2	figures given	500
Southfleet	4	.022	.027	5.1	18	0.06	298	36	7.1		550
Wilmington	3	.023	.041	9.0	23	0.14	298	54	7.2		550

WATER (continued)

Medway Water Board - Fawkham Pumping Station

Since this station went into supply in July, 1961, bacteriological samples have given the following results:

Raw Water

July-December, 1961

Probable Nos. per 100 ml.		Probable Nos. per 100 ml.	
E.coli type	Coliform count	E.coli type	Coliform count
None	1	5	8
"	None	3	5
1	1	25	35
90	160	5	90
8	25	11	160
3	17	90	90
5	13	13	13
1	5	5	11
None	1	8	13
1	1	11	11
None	1	14	160
35	35	25	90
11	90	9	25
None	5	8	90
5	5	3	8
5	8	5	10
5	14	None	1
3	5	"	3
None	1	5	50
1	3	3	7
3	3	35	90
5	10	160	180+
5	7	6	9
1	5	25	25
1	5	180+	180+
11	35	25	175
3	3	1	5
11	35	3	5
3	3	3	8
13	25	None	1
5	7		

Treated Water

Samples have been taken of treated water and with the exception of one on the 9th October, 1961, the E.coli count has been none. The sample on the 9th October, 1961 gave the count of 2.

Chemical Results

Five samples were taken for chemical analysis and all showed Albuminoid Nitrogen as nil. Two samples were taken from raw water and three from treated water.

III DRAINAGE

An account of the drainage and sewerage of the district is given in our previous reports.

During the period covered by this report all the 154 dwellings built by the Council and 319 of the 513 dwellings built by private enterprise were connected to the sewer. The remaining 194 dwellings built by private enterprise were connected to cesspools.

The effluent from Stone Outfall works is sampled by the Port of London Authority but during this year no samples appear to have been taken.

The following are the details of the work initiated by the Council's Public Health Inspectors:

Pail closets abolished and property connected to sewer	-
Pail closets abolished and property connected to cesspool	-
Cesspools abolished and property connected to sewer	223
Drainage relaid	-
Drains repaired	3
Drains cleared	72
Covers renewed to inspection chambers and cesspools	4
Water tests applied to drains	167
Smoke tests applied to drains	-

At the end of the year the sanitary accommodation and drainage was approximately as follows:

Dwellings with water closets discharging into sewer	11,684
Dwellings with water closets discharging into septic tanks	181
Dwellings with water closets discharging into cesspools being emptied	3,900
Approx. number of dwellings with water closets discharging into cesspools not emptied	
Dwellings provided with pail closets	28
Dwellings provided with privies	<u>3</u>
	<u>15,796</u>

Hartley/Longfield/New Barn Sewerage Scheme:

The work on this new sewer was continued during the year and 209 properties were connected to the sewer during this time.

IV- FOOD

MILK: Regulations require this Council to register (i) dairies not being dairy farms and (ii) distributors, i.e. dairymen other than dairy farmers. The Council no longer have authority for the issue of dealers' licences to distributors authorising the use of a special designation in relation to milk sold from premises in this district. These licences under the Milk (Special Designation Regulations) 1960 are to be issued by the Food & Drugs authority, which is the Kent County Council.

	1958	1959	1960	1961
Dairies registered	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Distributors registered	33	35	31	33

Sampling for designation or infection tests:

In 1961 no samples were submitted not being a Food and Drugs authority.

Sampling for Adulteration:

50 samples of milk were taken by the County Sampling Officers in 1961. A report, kindly supplied by the County Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures, shows all these samples were genuine.

ICE CREAM:	1960	1961
Premises previously registered for the sale of ice cream	127	139
Premises previously registered for the manufacture of ice cream	Nil	Nil
Premises registered for the sale of ice cream	12	2
Premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream	Nil	Nil

Sampling: One sample was taken by the County Sampling Officer during 1961 and reported as genuine.

MEAT:	1958	1959	1960	1961
The number of slaughtermen licenced	24	21	14	16
The number of slaughterhouses licenced	6	5	4	4

During this period 4 slaughterhouses were in use and by far the greatest amount of slaughtering is done at one slaughterhouse.

Year	Number of Animals killed				
	Cattle inc.Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
1957	597	358	3,679	6,595	11,229
1958	509	256	1,428	5,383	7,576
1959	375	200	1,836	2,549	4,960
1960	429	320	2,162	2,869	5,780
1961	446	329	2,606	3,245	6,626

By month, the number of animals killed and inspected in 1960 and 1961 was:

MEAT (continued)

Month	Cows	Heifers	Steers	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Bulls
January	7	12	31	41	247	313	-
February	2	13	23	48	156	253	-
March	3	20	14	33	184	228	-
April	4	9	23	27	147	248	-
May	4	14	21	30	211	250	-
June	2	19	7	16	202	142	1
July	1	31	30	31	486	291	-
August							
September	2	18	17	30	271	229	-
October	2	36	13	32	337	321	-
November	2	14	19	26	230	362	-
December	3	14	16	15	135	608	-

The following are the details regarding meat inspection by the Council's Public Health Inspectors:

Summary of animals killed and carcasses inspected:

Particulars	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	414	32	329	2,606	3,245
" inspected	414	32	329	2,606	3,245

Carcasses and offal condemned in whole or in part:

(1) All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis

Whole carcasses rejected	Nil	Nil	5	5	16
Carcas of which some part or organ was rejected	25	5	4	17	287

Percentage of number inspected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticercosis	6.0	15.6	2.7	0.8	8.8
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(2) Tuberculosis only

Whole carcass rejected	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcass of which some part or organ was rejected	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	40
Percentage of number inspected	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.2

(3) Cysticercosis

Carcass of which some part or organ was rejected	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
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Specimens from 2 carcasses and 3 chickens were submitted to the hospital pathological laboratory and the following are the positive findings:-

Bullock's tongue: Multiple chronic inflammatory granulomas with small fungus colonies at their centres (presumptive actinomyces bovis). No cultural confirmation obtained - contaminants only.

Pig - Section of Backbone: Macroscopically: Backbone showing granulomatous abscess extending into psoas muscle.
Microscopically: Chronic non-specific granulomatous abscess. No evidence of T.B. The appearance is consistent with a diagnosis of corynebacterium pyogenes granuloma, a pure culture of this organism having been grown on primary culture.

Chickens (3): Tumour in chicken: The lesion was the same in all 3 chickens; it was ovarian in origin with the formation of egg yolk cysts of varying size (of human follicular cysts). There was also found an epidermal cyst and a mucinous cyst lined by papillary dilated columnar epithelium possibly oviduct in origin. The presence of an epidermal cyst is suggestive of teratoma (benign) a tumour said to be not uncommon in fowls (Willis)

The following items were voluntarily surrendered from shops etc:

30 lbs frozen rabbits
463 lbs meat
64 lbs pork
3040 lbs lamb
4 lbs 3 ozs lambs hearts

OTHER FOODS:

The following items were surrendered from shops and canteens as unfit for human consumption:

80 lbs tinned lambs livers
58 lbs corned beef
92 cartons frozen cauliflowers
5 lbs tinned peas
2 lbs 10ozs tinned plums
20 lbs tinned chopped pork
6 lbs tinned peas
6 lbs 15ozs tinned grapefruit

Sampling:

In addition to the samples of milk and ice cream mentioned, the County Sampling Officers took the following samples:

Drugs	14
Spirits	10
Other	79
samples	<u>103</u>

All were genuine with the exception of the following :

<u>Sample of</u>	<u>Analysis</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
Spirit if Sal Volatile B.P.	Slightly low in ammonia	Manufacturing Chemists notified Stock withdrawn from sale

.../...

Sampling (continued)

The under-mentioned samples were taken as result of complaints by purchasers:

<u>Sample of</u>	<u>Analysis</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
Milk in bottle containing foreign body	Contained particles of soil	Prosecution taken. Fine £10 Advocate's fee £5. 5. 0.
Chocolate Sandwich Cake	Contained mould growths	Manufacturer notified Complainant recompensed.
Chocolate Sandwich Cake	Contained mould growths	Prosecution taken. Fine £20 Advocate's fee £5. 5. 0.
Cream Soda } Cream Soda }	Samples infected with yeast. Taste and appearance unsatisfactory	Manufacturer notified
Fruit Bun	Contained part of a charred cigarette	Prosecution taken. Fine £30. Advocate's fee £10. 10. 0.
Ice Lolly	Contained part of a wasp	Written caution
Sliced White Loaf	Contained charred dough	Written caution

FOOD PREPARATION PREMISES:

Visits made to food premises and notices issued against occupiers to comply with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations are as follows:-

<u>Visits</u>	<u>Notices issued</u>
66	Nil

V- RODENT CONTROL,DISINFECTION & DISINFESTATION

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator:

RODENTS:

No. of complaints received 291
Infestations found:

Rats, major	-
Rats, minor	258
Mice, major	-
Mice, minor	28

Infestations found as a result of a survey:

Rats, major	-
Rats, minor	9
Mice, major and minor	-

Business premises treated (except agricultural) 38

Private dwellings treated 370

Agricultural properties surveyed 4

Agricultural properties treated 5

Total number of treatments: 413

Estimated kill, Ministry of Food formula:

Rats	1120
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Dead bodies found:

Rats	1050
Mice	75

By traps or other means:

Rats	21
Mice	-

Sewer treatment:

Manholes tested	-
Infestations found	-
Infestations treated	-

DISINFESTATION:

Council houses disinfested of bed bugs 1

Private dwellings -ditto- 6

Council houses disinfested of fleas 1

Private dwellings -ditto- -

Houses disinfested of ants 15

Houses disinfested of wood-worm -

Houses disinfested of beetles 7

Houses disinfested of swarms of flies 2

Houses disinfested of swarms of bees 6

Wasps nests destroyed 138

Houses disinfested of silver fish -

Houses disinfested of cockroaches -

Houses disinfested of earwigs -

DISINFECTION:

Houses, bedding etc, disinfested after infectious disease	11
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VI- PLACES OF WORK

FACTORIES:

Under the Factories Acts the district council enforces the following Sections: (a) Section 7 (sanitary conveniences) in all factories (b) Sections 1,2,3,4,6 (cleanliness, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors) in all factories where mechanical power is not used.

The following work was carried out by the Council's Public Health Inspectors:-

1. INSPECTIONS UNDER PART I, FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Premises	Number on register	Number of inspections	Number of written notices	Number of occupiers prosecuted
i) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	9	-	-	-
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which S.7 is enforced by the Local Authority	107	20	2	-
iii) Other premises in which S.7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	36	5	-	-
Totals	152	25	2	-

2. PARTICULARS OF DEFECTS FOUND:

Particulars	Number of defects found	Defects remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Number of prosecutions
Section 1	-	-	-	-	-
Sections 2,3,4 and 6	-	-	-	-	-
Section 7 (Sanitary conveniences)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for the sexes	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Other offences against the acts (excluding outworkers)	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	3	-	-	-

PLACES OF WORK (continued)

OUTWORKERS:

(a)	Total number of outworkers notified to the Council by firms in the Dartford Rural District under Section 110 (1c) Factories Act, 1937	13
(b)	Total number of outworkers notified by Dartford Rural District Council to other Councils under Section 110 (2) Factories Act, 1937	14
(c)	Total number of outworkers notified to Dartford Rural District Council by other Councils under Section 110 (2)	101
(d)	Total number of outworkers employed in Dartford Rural District	100
(e)	Total number of inspections of work-places under Section 111 (i) Factories Act, 1937	Nil
(f)	Scheduled occupations followed by outworkers in Dartford Rural District	
	Making of wearing apparel	17
	Making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip or similar material	14
	Making or filling of cosques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, or similar articles or parts of articles	2
	Making of lampshades	67

SHOPS:

There are 371 shops, including licenced premises in the rural area, as at 31st March 1962.

The total number of inspections during the period covered by this report by the Council's Public Health Inspectors of shops, other than food preparing premises, was as follows:-

1. GENERAL INFORMATION		2. DETAILS OF WORK	
(a) NAME OF INSTITUTION		(a) NAME OF INSTITUTION	
(b) ADDRESS		(b) ADDRESS	
(c) DATE OF REPORT		(c) DATE OF REPORT	
(d) NAME OF REPORTER		(d) NAME OF REPORTER	
(e) POSITION OF REPORTER		(e) POSITION OF REPORTER	
(f) PERIOD OF OBSERVATION		(f) PERIOD OF OBSERVATION	
(g) OBJECTS OF VISIT		(g) OBJECTS OF VISIT	
(h) RESULTS OF VISIT		(h) RESULTS OF VISIT	
(i) REMARKS		(i) REMARKS	