Hollingbourn Rural District Council

Annual Report for the Year 1949

ON

THE HEALTH OF THE HOLLINGBOURN RURAL DISTRICT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

P. JACOB GAFFIKIN, M.C., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

HOLLINGBOURN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1949

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HOLLINGBOURN RURAL DISTRICT

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year ended 31st December, 1949.

To The Chairman and Members of the Hollingbourn Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I present to you my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Hollingbourn Rural District for the year 1949.

I am glad to be able to report again to you that the health of the Rural District has been good. The incidence of infectious disease has been low. Scarlet fever has not been excessive in numbers and the type of the disease has been mild: whooping-cough and measles show a marked decrease on the figure recorded for 1948 and there was but one case of diphtheria, which is a tribute to the success of our efforts in immunisation. Anterior polio-myelitis, or to give it the popular though misleading name, infantile paralysis, visited the Rural District, in common with the rest of the country; there were 7 cases notified of this disease and I regret to record two deaths. But the amount of notifiable disease in the district has not been large and I am pleased to report that our annual influx of hop-and-fruit-pickers was not accompanied by any serious outbreak.

The birth-rate remains the same as recorded in 1948 and there is a slight rise in the death-rate, but it is satisfactory to note that the maternal death-rate is "Nil".

With one of the best summers on record, the main industry of the Rural District, agriculture, had a most successful year and a successful agricultural industry is the foundation on which our national prosperity must be built. For the maintenance of a successful and prosperous agriculture, the improvement of rural housing and living conditions is essential and I rejoice that the Rural District Council is making steady progress in the improvement of rural life and the provision of the requisite services and amenities.

Housing is one of the pressing problems for Hollingbourn, as for all rural districts, and there has been considerable progress, though I should like to see more rapid advances and the abolition of the need to retain as dwellings the hutments that were a war legacy. Improved water supplies are needed in parts of the district and in this report will be found an interesting tabulation of the proportion of houses supplied from public water services. The scavenging service and the emptying of cess-pits has made good progress and one problem which will have to be solved is the provision of means of disposal for the contents of cess-pits.

I would again like to record my appreciation of the

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consideration which I have at all times received from the Council and the support which has been given by my professional colleagues in the Rural District and by the Staff of your Authority, and

I have the Honour to be, Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

P. JACOB GAFFIKIN.

Medical Officer of Health

13 Tonbridge Road,
Maidstone.

September 25th, 1950.

Public Health Officers of the Hollingbourn Rural District

Medical Officer of Health	-	P. Jacob Gaffikin, M.C., T.D., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	-	Chas. W. Page, C.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
Additional Sanitary Inspector	-	John W. Stephenson, B.E.M., A.F.S.(Eng.), M.R.San.I., L.A.B.S.S., M.S.I.A., Cert S.I.B.
Cleansing Superintendent	-	Lionel P. Datson, M.M.

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Section "A".

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area	56,810 Acres.
Estimated Resident Population 1949.	15,550
Number of inhabited houses, end of 1949 (according to rate-books).	5177
Rateable Value.	£83,540.
Sum represented by a penny rate.	£347.11.7.

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Extracts from Vital Statistics.

	Total	Male.	Female.
Live Births - Legitimate.	253	123	130
Illegitimate.	25	11	14
Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.	17.8.		
Still Births.	5	4	1
Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still).	17.7.		
Deaths.	191	94	97
Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.	12.27.		
Deaths from puerperal causes, (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List).	Rate per 1000 total Births.		
No. 29. Puerperal sepsis.	Nil.		Nil.
No. 30. Other puerperal causes.	Nil.		Nil.
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age.			
All infants per 1000 live births.	50.36.		
Legitimate infants per 1000 live births.	47.43.		
Illegitimate infants per 100 live births.	80		
Deaths from measles (all ages).	Nil.		
Deaths from Cancer (all ages).	28.		
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages).	Nil.		
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age).	1.		

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Section "B".

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

In the Hollingbourn Rural District, the provision of such services as Clinics, Welfare Centres, the school medical service, the midwifery service, ante and post-natal clinics, was always the responsibility of the County Council, which was also responsible for hospital provision, except for infectious diseases. The clinic services remain as part of the County Council's work, but the hospital services are now included in the National Health Service scheme and are administered by the Regional Hospital Board. The administration of health services by such a remote body as the County Council and for such a large and populous area as Kent, presents considerable difficulties and it is inevitable that the local knowledge and contact which was such a valuable feature of local government in smaller units is difficult to maintain. I am still of the opinion that the solution of the problem of health administration will demand the creation of smaller authorities, by the combination of local districts, grouped according to geographical convenience or economic interdependence and the delegation to such smaller grouped authorities of much of the routine administration, while retaining the direction of general policy in the hands of the County Council.

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Section "C".

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supplies.

The District generally is well served by public mains and a large part of the water supply comes from the sources and mains which belong to the different Water Companies operating in the area. The supplies furnished by these Water Companies have been of excellent quality and the quantities available have been adequate.

In some parts of the Rural District, however, main water is not available and the inhabitants are dependent on springs, wells, ponds, and in some places on rain-water collected from the roofs and stored in tanks. These supplies are not satisfactory and improved water supply is urgently needed.

In the part of the Report which has been furnished by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, there will be found a tabulated statement of the number of dwellings supplied from each type of source and the population thus served. This statement is ulluminating and will be studied with interest by the Members of your Council.

During the year, the water main was extended in the Southernden area and the parts of the Rural District now in most urgent need of a public water supply are Lidsing, Walderslade and Hucking.

During the year, 58 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and the results show that the water supplied by the Water Companies is uniformly satisfactory, but that the water from local sources is in many cases open to grave question and that the supplies from springs and other sources cannot be regarded as being up to the required standard.

Scavenging.

The scavenging service which was introduced in 1947 has been working successfully and has shown a steady increase. The collection is done by the Council's vehicles and staff, while disposal is carried out by arrangement with the Maidstone Borough Council, at the destructor at Tovil. The benefit of a scavenging service is to be seen in the improved condition of the woods and copses in your district, but education of the inhabitants is needed to remove the reproach that the country-side is being spoiled with litter.

Drainage and Sewerage.

In many of the parishes, there is need for improved drainage and of provision for sewage disposal. In my Report for 1948, I mentioned that reports from the Engineers had been received for the schemes for the remainder of Harrietsham, for Hollingbourne and Leeds. Schemes are also in existence for Weavering Street, Hockers Lane, Ware Street and Roseacre Lane, in Boxley and Thurnham parishes and for Chatham Road and Tyland Lane, in Boxley, but there seems to be no prospect of progress or of approval to a start on these much-needed improvements.

Sanitary Conveniences.

As in the case of water supplies, a tabulated detailed

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statement has been prepared and will be found in the section of this Report which has been furnished by the Chief Sanitary Inspector. This statement shows the number of dwellings and the type of sanitary convenience and of disposal by drainage or other means. The preparation of these Tables has involved a large amount of work and much detailed inspection, but it gives a clear picture of the sanitary provision which exists in the Rural District and emphasizes the need for improved conveniences and disposal.

The summary of the sanitary conveniences and the disposal provision is as follows: -

W.C.'s	2612
Pail closets	1247
Privies	208
To cesspool or septic tank	2900
To sewers	782
To ditches, streams or no drainage at all	135
Number of houses without main water supply	470

Rivers and Streams.

Again I have to report that no action to prevent pollution of the rivers and streams in the District has been possible during the year, though there can be no doubt that some of the streams are seriously polluted. This problem, in a rural area such as ours, is not the pollution of the streams from industrial waste, but is bound up with the problem of cess-pits and of drainage into the water courses and is thus intimately connected with the need for adequate water supply and for main drainage and efficient sewage disposal.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Your Chief Sanitary Inspector has furnished the following report on the work of his department during the year.

Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present herewith my Report for the year 1949. Two important changes in your work have taken place during the year, the removal of supervision of Milk Production from Local Authorities to the Ministry of Agriculture, and the coming into operation of the Housing Act, 1949, with its provision for Improvement Grants.

1949 was the first complete year of working under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, and I am happy to be able to say that it was marked by an evident desire on the part of the Central Authorities to make the new machine run smoothly for everyone concerned, including that hard hit individual the "man in the street", and with considerable success.

With regard to housing and sanitary matters generally, much good work has been done, but your officers' hands were still heavily tied by controls and material shortages.

Cleansing calls for no particular comment other than to record the increasing tonnage of refuse collected. My original estimate was that about 2,300 tons would be collected each year. The first collections in September, 1947, produced 37 tons 12 cwts. At that rate about 500 tons would be the yearly collection.

The actual figures for 1948 and 1949 are 1107 tons, 6 cwts. and 1956 tons, 13 cwts respectively.

5316 loads of sewage were removed from cesspools by your vehicles. This gives an average of 11.7 loads per working day per vehicle.

The Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, and Building Byelaws.

It is no doubt appreciated that the business of setting out to erect a dwelling or other building for his use and enjoyment by the "man in the street" is by no means the simple proceeding of the "happy" pre-war days. Then, a visit to the Council Offices to be sure he was on the right lines, the completion of one form and provision of two plans, and within a month the building would most likely be in course of erection.

Today, assuming the land is assured, and this becomes increasingly difficult, the procedure is as follows: -

In the case of a person wishing to erect a dwelling, it is usual for a preliminary application to be made for approval in principle, and, if consent to this is obtained, a further application accompanied by detailed plans is necessary. When these are received and approval given, either by the Planning Authority or by this Council, The Central Land Board is advised that consent has been given under the Planning Act. This is effected by sending to the Board copies of the application, plan and notice of consent, together with form of application for determination of Development Charge. At the same time, notice of approval under the Building Byelaws is issued. Before the erection of the dwelling can commence, the Development Charge must be paid or secured to the satisfaction of the Board and the applicant must have obtained a Building Licence.

With regard to the erection of buildings other than dwelling-houses, a similar proceeding is followed with the exception that it is not generally necessary to make a preliminary application, and, as the majority of such cases carry no liability to Development Charge, the proceedings are shorter and simpler.

It is interesting to record that whereas in 1939 there would have been two forms for each application - application and notice of consent - today the average number of forms for each application, including the inter-departmental notices, is 18, necessitating during the year under consideration a total of no less than 6,000 forms against 648 under the old arrangements.

During the year under review, further legislation was introduced to deal with the control of advertisements, and applications of this nature have been dealt with.

The placing of plans in the various categories has been carried out as heretofore by the County Planning Officer and, as will be seen from the attached tables, only a very small proportion have been determined by the County Council. I am pleased to be able to say that not only do these arrangements work well and smoothly but there is always the underlying sense of the County Planning Officer's desire to leave as much as possible to local decision and to be quite sure that he is fully acquainted with local feeling concerning those cases which must be dealt with centrally.

During the year under review, 332 applications for planning consent have been received, and the table below shows their disposal.

	By R.D.C.	By K.C.C.	Total.
Approved	224	40	264
Refused	11	14	25
Withdrawn or abandoned	-	-	13
Proposals not yet determined	-	-	22
Electric lines excluded from decisions.	-	-	8
			332

Included in these figures are applications for approval of Council Housing Sites and proposals involving deemed permissions. A further analysis of these figures show that the classes of application and their disposal were as follows.

	Applications.	Consent Given.	Refused	Withdrawn.	Not yet Determined.
New Houses.	120	81	15	9	15
Alterations or Additions to Houses.	63	61	1	-	1
Other Buildings.	121	108	7	1	5
Use of land or Buildings.	20	14	2	3	1
	324	264	25	13	22

Refusals.

Of the 25 applications refused planning permission, five appealed to the Minister. Of these, two appeals were allowed and three dismissed, the remainder accepted the decision.

Byelaws.

143 Applications for approval under the Council's Building Byelaws were received and in each case approval was given.

1. Preliminary Applications.

	Applications Recvd.	Consent Given.	Refused Planning.	Withdrawn or Abandoned.	Not yet Determined.
New Houses.	38	23	5	6	4
Additions or Alterations to Houses.	-	-	-	-	-
Other Buildings.	4	1	3	-	-
Use of land or Building.	12	10	1	1	-
Totals:	54	34	9	7	4

2. Detailed Plans.

New Houses.	82	58	10	3	11
Additions or Alterations to Houses.	63	61	1	-	1
Other Buildings.	117	107	4	1	5
Use of land or Building.	8	4	1	2	1
Totals:	270	230	16	6	18

Preliminary Applications.	54	34	9	7	4
Detailed Plans.	270	230	16	6	18
TOTAL.	324	264	25	13	22

Water Supply.

The following statement will give a clear indication of the present water supply situation in your district. These figures have been compiled during a recent survey and the population figures have been worked out on a percentage basis.

They do show that although we have no basis for adopting a complacent attitude, the district is very well supplied with main water.

This year has seen the completion of a main extension in the Southernden area, which is particularly welcome as now, in addition to the facilities available to the householders and farmer, it will be possible for three more hop-pickers' camps to be supplied with main water.

The areas now most in need of a main supply are Lidsing, Waldersladc and Hucking, and it is hoped that next year I may be able to report considerable progress with a scheme for the extension of the Mid-Kent Water Company's main to Hucking.

PARISH	No. of Dwlgs.	WATER SUPPLY AND ESTIMATED POPULATION SERVED BY EACH SOURCE.										Total Population.	Per cent without main Water Supply.
		Main in House		Main to Standpipe		R. W. Tank		Springs and Streams		Wells			
		No.	Pop.	No.	Pop.	No.	Pop.	No.	Pop.	No.	Pop.		
Bicknor.	20	20	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	Nil.
Boughton Malherbe.	101	82	354	4	15	13	50	1	4	1	4	427	14.851
Boxley.	555	433	1062	19	75	103	400	-	-	-	-	1537	18.558
Bredhurst.	41	40	161	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	165	2.439
Broomfield.	144	133	393	1	4	10	35	-	-	-	-	432	6.944
Chart Sutton.	202	163	562	-	-	3	7	X 19	74	17	60	703	19.308
Detling.	178	148	175	11	42	19	75	-	-	-	-	292	10.674
East Sutton.	98	64	211	-	-	2	7	32	126	-	-	344	34.693
Frinsted.	40	29	120	-	-	9	35	-	-	2	7	162	27.500
Harrietsham.	294	288	991	-	-	2	7	1	4	3	11	1013	2.040
Headcorn.	470	440	1610	11	45	13	50	6	22	-	-	1727	4.042
Hollingbourne.	248	234	811	-	-	10	42	-	-	4	15	868	5.645
Hucking.	20	1	37	-	-	17	65	-	-	2	8	110	95.000
Langley.	120	118	373	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	381	1.666
Leeds.	196	161	602	4	15	1	4	24	90	6	22	733	15.816
Lenham.	505	494	2441	-	-	8	30	-	-	3	10	2481	2.178
Otterden.	52	28	122	2	8	16	62	-	-	6	22	214	42.307
Stockbury.	168	137	459	-	-	31	122	-	-	-	-	581	18.452
Sutton Valence.	402	396	1360	6	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1382	Nil.
Thurnham.	260	241	982	10	38	5	18	-	-	4	15	1053	3.461
Ulcombe.	195	130	445	8	30	20	75	X 17	60	20	78	688	29.230
Wichling.	31	23	104	-	-	8	30	-	-	-	-	134	25.806
Wormshill.	58	49	163	-	-	9	35	-	-	-	-	198	15.517
TOTALS:	4398	3852	13593	76	294	302	1161	100	380	68	252	15680	10.686

Houses - 3928.

Remarks.

X 7 taken into houses to tap over sink.

X To standpipes.

Samples.

A total of 58 samples of main water were submitted for bacteriological examination, and three samples for chemical examination with the following results: -

Bacteriological Examination.

Type of Water	No. of Samples	Results	
		Unsatis-factory.	Satis-factory.
Main	45	-	45
Raw	13	9	4

Chemical Examination.

Type of Water	No. of Samples	Results	
		Unsatis-factory.	Satis-factory.
Main	Nil.	-	-
Raw	3	3	-

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Closet Accommodation and Drainage.

The following table shows clearly the present situation in your District, and the urgency of the sewage schemes for Harrietsham, Hollingbourne, and Leeds is revealed and emphasized by these figures.

The situation in the Weavering, Roseacre Lane and Ware Street area is not so apparent from the table. In actual fact, however, the provision of main drainage in this area is much overdue.

Table ...

A total of ... samples of water were bacteriologically and bacteriologically analysed and bacteria for chemical analysis with the following results:-

Bacteriological Analysis:-

Type of Water	No. of Samples	Results		
		Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory %
Main ...	65	-	48	0
Bore ...	24	3	2	-

Chemical Analysis:-

Type of Water	No. of Samples	Results		
		Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory %
Main ...	[illegible]	-	-	-
Bore ...	3	3	-	-

Close ... Water Treatment

The ... in the year 1948 ... the ... of the ... for ... and ...

... 1948 ... from ... satisfactory ... in data ...

Analysis of Sanitation by Parishes.

Parish	No. of Dwgs.	No. and type of closet				Drainage			
		Privy	Pail	Inside W.C.	Outside W.C.	To cesspool or septic tank	To sewers	To ditches, streams, or no drainge. at all.	No. of Cess-pools.
Bicknor.	20	-	7	13	-	20	-	-	6
Boughton Malherbe.	101	6	28	41	21	100	-	3	58
Boxley.	555	2	111	112	26	513	-	42	449
Brodhurst.	41	2	14	19	6	41	-	-	25
Broomfield.	144	-	71	55	18	131	-	13	124
Chart Sutton.	202	17	60	71	49	202	-	-	170
Detling.	178	1	43	123	11	171	-	7	133
East Sutton.	98	6	47	37	6	98	-	-	55
Frinsted.	40	-	24	10	6	35	-	4	30
Harrietsham.	294	30	70	158	29	175	37	43	133
Headcorn.	470	10	76	170	258	181	297	10	113
Hollingbourne.	248	46	49	105	43	223	-	25	109
Hucking.	20	4	9	7	-	16	-	4	10
Langley.	120	-	35	56	29	120	-	-	88
Leeds.	196	24	89	66	14	196	-	-	105
Lenham.	505	34	112	177	150	313	190	2	90
Otterden.	52	4	39	8	-	46	-	6	39
Stockbury.	168	-	108	54	6	160	-	8	138
Sutton Valence.	402	6	32	243	110	154	248	-	104
Thurnham.	260	8	97	151	4	248	10	2	210
Ulcombe.	195	5	88	73	29	178	-	17	97
Wichling.	31	-	12	15	4	27	-	4	16
Wormshill.	58	3	26	25	4	52	-	5	39
Totals:	4398	208	1247	1789	823	2900	782	135	2341

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Summary of Inspections.

General.

Visits for purpose of water sampling	61
Other visits connected with water supply	98
Drainage	277
Sewage Disposal and Sewers	230
Refuse Disposal	2168
Salvage	57
Stables and Piggeries	2
Animals kept so as to cause nuisance	-
Tents, Vans and Sheds	94
Hopper Camps	166
Factories - power	6
Factories - non-power	5
Workplaces	-
Outworkers' premises	-
Rats and Mice	199
Building Byelaws	576
Petroleum Stores	13
Miscellaneous	672
Shops Acts	107

Housing.

Initial inspections under the Public Health Act	141
Re-visits under the Public Health Act.	122
Initial inspections under the Housing Act	24
Re-visits under the Housing Act	20
Initial inspections concerning over-crowding	4
Re-visits concerning over-crowding	-
Initial inspections of Filthy and Verminous Premises	11
Re-visits of Filthy and Verminous Premises	2
Visits to Council cottages	416
Miscellaneous Housing visits	22

Infectious Disease.

Visits for disinfection with or without enquiry	26
Other visits concerned with infectious disease	6

Meat and Other Foods.

Slaughter Houses	103
Butchers	15
Fishmongers	1
Bakehouses	8
Cow-sheds and Dairies	266
Visits to collect Milk Samples	76
Restaurants and Cafes	34
Ice Cream premises	56
Miscellaneous	50

Total visits for the year 1949.	6134

General Statistics.

General Sanitation and Housing Defects.

New drains provided or drains reconstructed	153
House drains cleansed or repaired	3
Houses provided with new water closets	20
Water Closets repaired	9
New sinks with trapped wastes provided	27
New trapped wastes fitted to sinks	-
New gullies provided for sinks	28
Cesspools and privy pits cleansed and repaired	982
Offensive accumulations removed	2
Ponds and water courses cleansed	1
Filthy premises cleansed	-
Verminous premises disinfected	7
Dampness remedied	12
Roofs repaired	23
Gutters and rainwater pipes repaired	22
Floors and staircases repaired	7
Walls and ceilings repaired	18
Windows and doors repaired	34
Yards paved	6
Grates and ranges repaired or renewed	6
Coppers repaired or renewed	1
Sash-lines repaired	3

Water Supplies.

Houses connected to mains in 1949	18
Wells examined	-
Wells repaired	-
Rainwater tanks examined	6
Rainwater tanks repaired or cleansed	-

Cow-sheds and Dairies.

Premises cleansed and lime-washed	72
Premises repaired or reconstructed	2
New premises	-

Bakehouses.

Premises cleansed and lime-washed	1

Slaughter Houses.

Premises cleansed and lime-washed	6

Infectious Disease.

Notifications received	93
Medical Certificates received	93
Visits made by Sanitary Inspector	32
Number of rooms disinfected	36
Number of vehicles disinfected	-
Patients removed to isolation hospital	-

Notices.

Number of informal notices served	130
Number of informal notices complied with	110
Number of Statutory Notices served	36
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	36

Section "C".

Following is a tabular statement showing the inspections made of Factories and Workplaces and showing the defects found, the action taken and the results.

TABLE 1.

Inspection of Factories and Workplaces.
(Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories in which Sects. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	26	6	-	-
Factories not included in above to which Section 7 applies.				
(a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938.	28	5	-	-
(b) Others.	-	-	-	-
Other Premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises). *	25	-	-	-
Total:	79	11	-	-

* i.e. Works of Building and Engineering Construction. Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories.

Factories Act

Following is a tabular statement [illegible] the inspections made of Factories and Workplaces and showing the defects found, the action taken and the remedies.

TABLE I

Inspection [illegible]
(Inspections made by [illegible] Inspectors).

Inspections [illegible] for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total:	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

x [illegible]

TABLE 2.

Defects found in Factories and Workplaces.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness.	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.).	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.).	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.).	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.).	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.).					
(a) Insufficient.	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not sep. for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to Home-work.)	1	1	-	-	-
Total:	1	1	-	-	-

TABLE 3.

Outwork.

Nature of Work.	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c).
Wearing Apparel: - Making etc.	2
Total:	2

Section "C".

Camping Sites.

No new licences were issued during the year.

Smoke Abatement.

No action has been necessary during 1949.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no Swimming Baths which are open to the public in the District.

Eradication of Bedbugs.

1. (a) No Council houses were found to be infested with bugs during the year.

(b) Seven houses were found to be infested with bugs and were disinfested.

Following a case where the N.S.P.C.C. prosecuted the parents of some neglected children, the house was found to be verminous and the bedding and personal clothes filthy. A large quantity of bedding and clothing was therefore destroyed by fire, great care being taken to ensure that only articles incapable of being cleansed were burned.

2. The method employed for freeing the above premises from vermin was spraying with liquid insecticide comprising a mixture of pyrethum and D.D.T. in a Kerosene base and fumigated with D.D.T. vapour.

Section "D".

Housing.

The following information regarding housing in the Rural District is set out in the form in which it is asked for by the Ministry of Health.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year: -

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts).	165
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.	307
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1932).	-
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.	-
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	6

(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	159
2.		Remedy of defects during the year, without service of formal notices: -	
		Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.	53
3.		Action under Statutory Powers during the year: -	
	(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	1
(1)		Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	1
(2)		Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	
	(a)	By Owners.	-
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners.	-
	(b)	Proceedings under the Public Health Acts: -	
(1)		Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	36
(2)		Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices: -	
	(a)	By Owners.	36
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners.	-
	(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936: -	
(1)		Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.	-
(2)		Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	-
	(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936: -	
(1)		Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	-
(2)		Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit.	-

4. Housing Act, 1936. Part IV. Overcrowding.

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.	20
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein.	36
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein.	180
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.	-
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.	-
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases.	-
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.	-

Section "E".

Meat Inspection.

The method of inspection and the provision of staff for the adequate and methodical inspection in accordance with the recommendations contained in Memo. 62/Foods has been under review and the Ministry of Health have been approached for sanction to appoint an additional Sanitary Inspector for this purpose.

However, during this present year under review, every effort has been made to devote as much time as possible to meat inspection and it will be seen from the tables below that almost three times as many carcases were examined during 1949 as were seen in 1948.

This increased inspection is reflected in the figure for part carcases condemned and indicates the urgency of a 100% routine inspection.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
No. killed (if known).	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	13,962
No. inspected.	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	2,400
All diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcases condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	9
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Percentage of No. inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis.	Nil	Nil	Nil	60	38
Whole carcases condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	171
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8.1

Notes.

In addition to this figure, a number of pigs' carcases have been inspected at the request of pig clubs, but no serious diseased conditions were found in those instances.

Weight of Food Condemned.

Meat.	4 tons	5 cwts.	56 lbs.
Other Food.	-	1 cwt.	14½lbs.
Total:	4 tons	6 cwts.	70½lbs.

Cow-Sheds and Dairies.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Seven Cow-keepers and Dairymen were registered in respect of new premises; four in respect of change of occupier and two new retailers were also registered.

The number of registered milk traders in your District on 30th September, 1949, was as follows: -

	Ordinary.	Accredited.	T.T.
Cow-keepers and Wholesale Purveyors.	66	8	27
Cow-keepers, Wholesale and Retail.	33	3	4
Retailers only.	34	-	-
Wholesalers only.	1	-	-
Cow-keepers and retail purveyors.	22	-	-
	156	11	31

Total number of registered traders - 198.

On 1st October, 1949, the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and the various Special Designation Regulations were superceded by the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949. The Special Designation (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949; and The Milk (Special Designations)(Pasteurized and Sterilized Milk) Regulations, 1949.

As far as this Council is concerned, the most important new provision is the transference of inspection and control of cowshed and farm dairy premises to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. It is regrettable that the vast experience gained by Sanitary Inspectors and Local Authorities in this most important field of food hygiene should be discounted at a time when the efforts of Local Authorities during the economically difficult pre-war and post-war years were becoming reflected in vastly improved conditions on the farms.

Thus there is now one set of officials concerned with farm premises and the producer retailer and the Sanitary Inspector with Wholesalers and Retailers. In these circumstances, it is not difficult to imagine complications in administration. Under the old Special Designation Regulations this Authority was concerned with the regulation of Pasteurizing Plant, but the control of these has now passed to the County Council.

There is one large wholesale dairy premises in your area having a pasteurizing plant and therefore the part of the premises occupied by the plant is Licensed by the Kent County Council but the Dairy must also be registered by this Council and, inaddition, the Company is registered as Milk Distributors and have received from this Council licences to deal in Accredited and T.T. Milk. It is indeed fortunate that there is perfect understanding between the County Council Officer concerned and your own Officers on matters which must overlap when legislation gives rise to such circumstances.

By the 31st December, 1949, a new register was being compiled and the following is a summary of the entries: -

Dairies Registered.	2
Distributors Registered.	2
<u>Dealer's Licence.</u>	
Sterilized.	1
Accredited.	1
T.T.	2
Pasteurized.	1
<u>Supplementary Licence.</u>	
Pasteurized.	-
T.T.	-
Sterilized.	1

It will be seen from this table that "Sterilized" Milk has been brought into the list of Designated Milks.

The name of Mr. F. Brown, Three Squirrels, Stockbury, was erased from the Register of Retail Dairymen because of the continued unsatisfactory state of his premises and methods.

Ice Cream.

There are 19 premises in the District registered for the sale of ice cream. Three of those premises are registered for the manufacture of ice cream. In addition, there are eight Cafes which retail ice cream and, in two instances, it is made on the premises. The ice cream regulations do not require a Cafe to be registered.

Eighteen samples were taken during the year for methelene blue and plate count tests. In no instance were pathogenic organisms cultivated.

Cafes and Restaurants.

There are 26 Cafes and Restaurants in the District ranging from high class roadhouses and country clubs to the drivers' pull-up type of business. Naturally the conditions in the premises and Kitchens vary greatly, but are mostly satisfactory. However, improvement is necessary in several instances and efforts will continue to be made to raise the standard of hygiene to its highest level, in all premises.

Moveable Dwellings.

The post-war housing difficulties continue to give rise to a demand for licences to station caravans. Generally speaking, the vans are of the modern luxury type and offer very good accommodation. Indeed, they should, as most of them cost as much as it did to build a villa before the war.

It would greatly ease our problem if it were possible for a camping site to be licensed within your District and within easy reach of Maidstone. In many areas Local Authorities themselves acquire a site and thereby have very effective control of the camping conditions.

No. of applications received.	23
No. of licences issued.	21
No. of applications refused.	1
No. of applications withdrawn.	1

Hop and Fruit Pickers' Camps.

The general standard of accommodation and sanitary facilities continues to improve and very few complaints are expressed by the hop-pickers.

Arrangements were made to collect the refuse from the camps and this service has been greatly appreciated by the farmers.

Pest Control.

During the past year, Rodent Control work in your area has been successful and systematic survey and treatment continues. The importance of this part of public health work must not be overlooked and the really high infestation rate as shown by the following figures of premises surveyed by your Operator continues to support the need for this service on a greater scale.

Number of visits made for all purposes, including survey and treatment.	2998
Number of premises surveyed.	1274
Number of infestations found.	287
Number of infestations treated.	259
Number of rodents killed.	3438

Thus, of the 1,274 premises which were surveyed, 22.527% were found to be infested.

No small credit for the success of this service is due to your Operator, who tackles all infestations, both large and small, with the same vigour and care.

To conclude, I should like to express my appreciation of the help and co-operation afforded me during the year by the whole of my Staff.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

CHAS. W. PAGE.

Surveyor and Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious Disease.

During the year under review, the amount of notifiable disease has been small and there has been nothing of the nature of an epidemic. Scarlet fever has been of a very mild type and admission to hospital is nowadays decided on the facilities for home nursing and the existence of crowded conditions, rather than by any need for hospital treatment of a major illness. Measles and whooping cough are in many cases a more serious infection than scarlet fever, and I would prefer to admit to hospital any complicated cases of these diseases rather than the mild cases of scarlet fever. Seven cases of polio-myelitis were sent to hospital and I regret to report that two of these proved fatal.

Diphtheria only produced one case and we are now reaping the reward of our efforts to press immunisation against this disease, and I am glad to record that this protection is now accepted by the vast majority of parents. Efforts are being made to devise a safe and suitable vaccine for protection against whooping-cough and, if this can be obtained and protection against the disease to anything like as high a degree as has been obtained against diphtheria, we shall have gained a notable success and earned the gratitude of many Mothers.

In the following Tables, I give the notifications of infectious disease, the figures for the year of vaccination against small-pox and immunisation against diphtheria. As recent events have shown, the importation of small-pox is an ever-present risk, and I trust that the abolition of compulsory vaccination will show that the British people, to whom compulsion is always distasteful, will show that they are ready to co-operate in the protection of their children against this scourge, as they have in the campaign against diphtheria.

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The Notifications of Infectious Disease, other than Tuberculosis, during 1949 were as follows:

Disease.	Total of cases notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox.	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever.	14	12	-
Diphtheria.	1	1	-
Pneumonia.	2	-	6
Measles.	34	-	-
Whooping Cough.	30	-	-
Erysipelas.	2	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	2	-	-
Acute anterior poliomyelitis.	7	7	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	1	-	-
Total:	93	20	8

The Notifiable of Infectious Diseases, other than Tuberculosis, during 1948 were as follows:

Disease	Total of cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	24	12	-
Diphtheria	1	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	-	1
Measles	24	-	-
Whooping Cough	30	-	-
Erysipelas	2	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	-	-
Ophthalmic Neonatorum	7	7	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-
Total	95	20	1

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Vaccination against Smallpox, 1949.

The following is a return of (A) the number of children resident in the Rural District of Hollingbourn who were immunised against diphtheria and (B) the number of persons who were vaccinated against smallpox, during the year ended 31st December, 1949.

(A) Diphtheria Immunisation.

Year of Birth	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	Total.
Primary Inoculations.	4	114	17	4	3	9	7	8	10	2	4	6	1	1	-	190
Reinforcing Inoculations.	-	-	-	-	3	42	42	43	33	29	50	23	13	4	3	296

(B) Vaccination.

Age at 31st Dec. 1949.	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated.	62	27	2	3	94
Number Re-Vaccinated.	-	-	1	7	8

TABLE 2.

Diphtheria Notifications and Deaths in 1949 in Relation to Immunisation.

Notifications	Deaths
1 Case. Not Immunised	Nil.

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Vaccination against Smallpox, 1949.

The following is a return of (A) the number of children resident in the Burnt District of Halifaxborough who were immunised against diphtheria and (B) the number of persons who were vaccinated against smallpox, during the year ended 31st December, 1949.

(A) Diphtheria Immunisation.

Year of Birth	1948-1949	1947	1946	1945	1943	1942	1941-1940	1939	1938-1937	1936	1935	Total
Primary Inoculations.	4	116	17	4	5	3	7	8	10	2	4	4	2	2	190
Reinforcing Inoculations.	-	-	-	-	3	42	12	22	22	24	22	12	4	3	194

(B) Vaccination.

Age at 31st Dec. 1949.	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated.	69	27	8	3	94
Number Re-Vaccinated.	-	-	1	7	8

TABLE A.

Diphtheria Notifications and Deaths in 1949 in Municipalities of Lemonbaltimore.

Notifications		Deaths	
1 Year.	Not Immunised	Immunised	Not Imm.

Below is an analysis of the deaths from malignant disease, according to age-groups. No information is available as to the incidence of cancer in any particular occupation.

Deaths from Cancer during 1949.

Under Age Groups.

Age Groups.	Male.	Female.
0	-	-
1	-	-
5	-	-
15	-	-
25	-	-
35	-	-
45	1	2
55	-	3
65 and over	11	11
Totals:	12	16

Prevention of Blindness.

One notification of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was received during the year which resulted in no improvement of vision. No action was taken by the Local Authority, under the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness or the treatment of persons suffering from disease of, or injury to, the eyes. Specialist advice and treatment for ophthalmic diseases and injuries is available at the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone.

Tuberculosis.

No action was taken in 1949 under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Below is a Table showing the new cases of Tuberculosis reported during the year and the mortality from this disease: -

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
65 & upwards	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	4	5	-	3	2	1	-	-

The number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis which had been notified was 3. The number which had not been notified was 1. The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to the total number of Tuberculosis deaths was thus .25 to 1.

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Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality for 1949.

	Rate per 1,000 of Popultn.		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per each 1,000 Live Births.	
	Live Births	Still Births	All causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	Total deaths under 1 year
England and Wales	16.9.	0.39.	11.7.	-	-	-	-	0.01.	-	0.15.	3.0.	32
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	18.7.	0.47.	12.5.	-	-	-	-	0.02.	-	0.15.	3.8.	37
148 Smaller Towns (Res. Pops. 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census.)	18.0.	0.40.	11.6.	-	-	-	-	0.01.	-	0.14	2.4.	30
London	18.5.	0.37.	12.2.	-	-	-	-	0.01.	-	0.11.	1.7.	29
Hollingbourn R. D.	17.7.	.37.	12.2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14

The maternity Mortality rates are as follows: -

	Puerperal Infections.	Others.	Total.
Per 1,000 in England and Wales.	0.11.	0.71.	0.82.
Total Births Hollingbourn R.D.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

Total Deaths, 1949.

Hollingbourn Rural District.

Causes of Death.		Male.	Female.
1.	Typhoid Fever.	-	-
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever.	-	-
3.	Scarlet Fever.	-	-
4.	Whooping Cough.	-	-
5.	Diphtheria.	-	-
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	3	-
7.	Other Tuberculosis.	1	-
8.	Syphilitic disease.	1	-
9.	Influenza.	-	1
10.	Measles.	-	-
11.	Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis.	2	-
12.	Ac. Inf. Encph.	-	-
13.	Cancer of buc. cav. and oesoph.	1	4
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum.	2	4
15.	Cancer of breast.	-	4
16.	Cancer of all other sites.	9	4
17.	Diabetes.	2	-
18.	Intr-cranial vascular lesions.	13	20
19.	Heart Disease.	27	21
20.	Other diseases of circ. system.	5	7
21.	Bronchitis.	5	3
22.	Pneumonia.	3	3
23.	Other respiratory diseases.	-	3
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.	1	-
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years.	-	1
26.	Appendicitis.	-	-
27.	Other digve.	2	2
28.	Nephritis.	2	3
29.	Puer. and Post-abort. sepsis.	-	-
30.	Other maternal causes.	-	-
31.	Premature Birth.	1	2
32.	Con. mal. birth inj. infant dis.	5	5
33.	Suicide.	1	-
34.	Road traffic accidents.	-	1
35.	Other violent causes.	1	2
36.	All other causes.	7	8
37.	All causes.	94	97

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Total Deaths, 1920.

Stillingfleet Rural District.

Causes of Death.	Male.	Female.
1. Typhoid Fever.	-	-
2. Scarlet-Febrid Fever.	-	-
3. Scarlet Fever.	-	-
4. Whooping Cough.	-	-
5. Diphtheria.	-	-
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	3	-
7. Other Tuberculosis.	1	-
8. Syphilitic disease.	1	-
9. Influenza.	-	1
10. Measles.	-	-
11. Erysipelas and Pyo-septicaemia.	2	-
12. Ac. Inf. Enteritis.	-	-
13. Cancer of Buc., Oev., and Stomach.	1	-
14. Cancer of abdomen and Genital Organs.	2	-
15. Cancer of breast.	-	1
16. Cancer of all other sites.	2	-
17. Diabetes.	2	-
18. Inter-cranial vascular lesions.	13	20
19. Heart Diseases.	25	22
20. Other diseases of circulatory system.	2	2
21. Bronchitis.	3	3
22. Pneumonia.	3	3
23. Other respiratory diseases.	-	-
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.	1	-
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years.	-	1
26. Appendicitis.	-	-
27. Other diarr.	2	2
28. Hernia.	2	2
29. Rheum. and Post-febr. sepsis.	-	-
30. Other puerperal causes.	-	-
31. Premature Birth.	1	2
32. Con. mal. Birth inj. Infant dis.	2	2
33. Suicide.	1	-
34. Road traffic accidents.	-	1
35. Other violent causes.	1	2
36. All other causes.	2	2
37. All causes.	66	67

Deaths per month in each Parish.

Month	Boxley	Headcorn	Lenham	Bredhurst	Leeds and Broomfield	Thurnham	Hucking	Detling	Wychling	Hollingbourne	Otterden	East Sutton	Chart Sutton	Stockbury	Langley	Harrietsham	Ulcombe	Sutton Valence	Totals.
January	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	14
February	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
March	1	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	10
April	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
May	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
June	-	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	3	20
July	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7
August	2	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	15
September	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
October	2	1	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	15
November	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	2	16
December	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	6
Transfers	-	8	10	2	-	2	-	2	1	13	1	2	1	3	3	6	2	6	62
	9	22	29	8	10	9	8	8	3	24	4	3	6	5	7	17	5	14	191

Infantile Mortality, 1949.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1 - 2 Weeks.	2 - 3 weeks.	3 - 4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 - 6 months.	6 - 9 months.	9 - 12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
Measles.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis (Tubercular).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convulsions.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia.	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rickets.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffocation (Over-laying).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury at Birth.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atelectasis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformation.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premature Birth.	5	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Atrophy or Debility.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marasmus.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other Causes.	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
	10	2	-	-	12	1	1	-	-	14

The above deaths occurred in the following Parishes: -

East Sutton.	Stockbury.	Lenham.	Headcorn.	Sutton Valence.	Harrietsham.
1	1	1	2	1	4

Hollingbourne.	Chart Sutton.
3	1

Analysis of Cases of Notifiable Diseases.

Disease.	Under 1	1 - 3	3 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 45	45 - 65	65 and Over	Total.
Scarlet Fever	-	-	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	14
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Measles.	-	5	7	14	6	2	-	-	-	34
Erysipelas.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
P. Pyrexia.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Pneumonia.	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Whooping Cough.	5	4	8	11	2	-	-	1	-	31
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	1	-	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals.	6	10	20	35	11	6	3	3	-	94

General Summary.

Estimated Resident Population.	15,550.
Area (acres).	56,810.
Persons per acre.	.2737.
Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 population.	17.8.
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population.	12.27.
Births - Male 134 Female - 144.	278.
Deaths - Male 94 Female - 97.	191.
Excess of Births over Deaths.	87.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate per 1,000 population.	198.
Other Tuberculosis Death Rate per 1,000 population.	Nil.
Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 population.	1.47.
Pneumonia (all forms) Death Rate per 1,000 population.	.38.

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