Hollingbourn Rural District Council

Annual Report for the Year 1951

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

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HOLLINGBOURN RURAL DISTRICT

Report of the Medical Officer of Health, for the Year ended December 31st, 1951.

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present to you my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Hollingbourn Rural District, for the year 1951.

Again, I am glad to be able to report that the health of the Rural District has been good. The death rate is low, 12.12 per 1,000 as against 12.5 for the whole country. I am happy to record that for another year the maternal death rate has been "Nil" and there has been a gratifyingly low incidence of notifiable disease, with the exception of measles and whooping cough, both of which were unfortunately prevalent during the year. I am glad to say that there were no cases of Acute Anterior Polio-myelitis or Encephalitis notified in 1951, and the fact that I can again record with pride that no cases of diphtheria occurred during the year is a tribute to the success of our past efforts in immunisation against this disease.

There has been progress in the collection and disposal of refuse and the emptying of cesspools and in the provision of main water supplies and, in looking back over the years during which I have been your Medical Officer, there has been a marked improvement in the accommodation and amenities provided for the hoppers' camps. Main drainage and sewage disposal are still in need of extension and improvement and the schemes which have been prepared and submitted for approval are very slow in coming to fruition. The problem of pollution of our rivers and streams is closely bound up with the problem of sewage disposal and all are governed by the ever-present problem of finance. The great and pressing difficulty is the one of housing and there are still a large number of old cottages which are really unfit for habitation and which, with the high cost of repairs and maintenance are becoming irreclaimable.

The close and cordial co-operation which has existed in the past between the Hollingbourn Rural District and the neighbouring Authorities has again been very evident and I think it is a happy suggestion that there should be an extension of the arrangement by which I have served as M.O.H. for the Rural District and the Borough of Maidstone, to secure that the four contiguous Authorities should be the responsibility of one Medical Officer of Health.

I would again express my appreciation of the help and consideration I have always received from the Council, from the Medical Practitioners in the area and from my colleagues of the Staff of your Authority, and

I have the Honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,

P. JACOB GAFFIKIN.

Medical Officer of Health.

13 Tonbridge Road,
Maidstone.

August 21st, 1952.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

- of the -

HOLLINGBOURN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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 Inspectors	-	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.
	-	Geoffrey H. Chambers, M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I., Cert. S.I.B.
Cleansing Superintendent	-	Lionel P. Datson, M.M.
Clerk	-	L. Haigh.

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Section "A".

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area.	56,810 Acres.
Estimated Resident Population 1951.	16,500.
Number of Inhabited houses, end of 1951 (according to rate-books).	5,060.
Rateable Value.	£85,770.
Sum represented by a penny rate.	£350.3.2.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

	Total	Male	Female
Live Births - Legitimate	237	115	122
Illegitimate	11	7	4
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.	15.03.		
Still Births.	4	1	3
Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still).	16.13.		
Deaths.	200	108	92
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.	12.12.		
Deaths from puerperal causes, (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List).	Rate per 1,000 total Births.		
No. 29 Puerperal sepsis.	Nil.		
No. 30 Other Puerperal causes.	Nil.		

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age.

All infants per 1,000 live births.	32.25.
Legitimate infants per 1,000 live births.	33.75.
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 live births.	Nil.
Deaths from measles (all ages).	Nil.
Deaths from cancer (all ages).	34
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages).	Nil.
Deaths from diarrhoea.	Nil.

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Section "A".

Physical and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area.	88,810 Acres.
Estimated Population on 1951.	12,800.
Number of Inhabited Houses, and of 1951 (according to rate-books).	2,060.
Rateable Value.	£87,770.
Sum represented by a penny rate.	£356.3.0.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

	Total	Male	Female
Live Births - Legitimate	290	146	144
Illegitimate	14	9	5
Birth Rate, per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.	23.0.		
Still Births.	4	1	3
Rate per 1,000 births (live and dead).	13.3.		
Deaths.	206	109	97
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.	16.2.		
Deaths from puerperal causes. (Number 28 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Annual List).	Rate per 1,000 total births.		
No. in Inquest cases.	1.		
No. of Other Coroner's cases.	21.		
Death rate, of the age group 1 year of age.			
All deaths per 1,000 live births.	21.0.		
Infantile Mortality.			
1,000 live births.	18.8.		
All deaths per 1,000 live births.	111.		
In the town centre (all ages).	181.		
In the rural areas (12 miles).	84		
In the rural areas (all ages).	141.		
Deaths from diarrhoea.	21.		

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Section "B".

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

The provision of health services, such as clinics, welfare centres, and midwifery service and the school medical service has been in the past entrusted to the County Council and hospital provision was partly secured by the voluntary hospitals and partly by the existence of the County hospitals, the exception being the hospital accommodation for infectious diseases which was the responsibility of the local Authorities.

Under the arrangements which have been instituted with the coming of the National Health Service, all the hospitals, including those for infectious diseases, are now administered by the Regional Hospital Board, while the clinics and the school medical service, with the provision of accommodation for the aged and infirm, not in need of hospital care, remain as the responsibility of the County Councils.

In my last report, I indicated my view that for the conduct of health services, which must of necessity require a personal and individual knowledge and contact, so large an area as a County and so remote a body as a County Council could not form the ideal unit, and that local health administration would require the creation of smaller health authorities, by the combination of local districts, grouped according to geographical convenience or economic interdependence and by the delegation of day-to-day routine administration of the services to such smaller authorities, with the retention of general direction and policy in the hands of the County Authorities, and general guidance and direction from the central government. It would appear that such decentralisation is likely to be effective and I am glad that local pride and patriotism, which have been so valuable in the past, seem likely to remain a factor in local government and to be able to continue their contribution to true democracy.

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Section "C".

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

The supply of water in the Rural District is for a large part of the area from the mains of the various Water Companies and the supply is obtained from the sources and bore-holes belonging to these Companies. The quality of water from Company supplies has been consistently good and the quantities adequate, though the degree of hardness is somewhat high. Repeated bacteriological examinations have been satisfactory and, as an additional safeguard, the water is subjected to chemical treatment and a high degree of bacteriological purity is obtained.

While we are approaching the happy state in which main water supplies will be available in every part of the District where the physical contours admit of such a supply, there are parts of your District to which it is impossible to bring the main water supply. In these areas, as in the past, the inhabitants will be dependent for their supplies on springs and wells, and in some cases on the collection of rain water.

During 1951, an additional 100 houses were connected to the main water supplies.

In the majority of cases, the water from the mains is taken into the houses, but in some cases the supply is to a stand-pipe, from which the householders obtain their supplies. The approximate number of houses thus served is 49 and the number of persons served by stand-pipes is 196. There are at present about 77 houses for which the source of supply is from springs and streams, 68 in which the water is taken from wells and 250 houses where the supply is from the collection and storage of rain water. I estimate that about 10.12% of the houses in the Rural District are still without main water supply.

During the year 60 samples of main water were taken for bacteriological examination and the results have been uniformly satisfactory. Samples have also been taken from wells, springs and streams and though in some cases these supplies have been open to grave question I am glad to record that there have been no cases of water-borne disease.

Scavenging.

The refuse collection service which has been in operation since 1947 continues to work satisfactorily and there has been an increased amount of refuse collected and in the amount of material for salvage. Destruction is effected at the Refuse Destructor at Tovil, by arrangement with the Maidstone Borough Council, and this is a happy instance of co-operation between two Authorities. The institution of refuse collection has shown an improvement in the condition of the ditches, woods and copses in the district, but there is still room for improvement and I would urge such organisations as the Women's Institutes to wage a ceaseless campaign against the disfigurement of our countryside with litter and rubbish and, in particular, that the visitors from urban areas, with whom we are glad to share the beauties of Kent, should not leave unwelcome traces of their visits.

Drainage and Sewerage.

There is still need for improved drainage and extended provision for sewage disposal in many of the parishes. The schemes which had been proposed are still delayed in coming to the stage of construction and in some of the existing disposal works, extension and reconstruction are becoming urgent necessities.

Sanitary Conveniences.

The present position as regards the provision of sanitary conveniences and of provision for the disposal of sewage is approximately as follows: -

W.C.'s.	2851.
Pail Closets.	1247.
Privies.	190.
Disposal -	
To cesspools or septic tanks.	2958.
To sewers.	826.
To ditches, streams or no drainage at all.	130.

Rivers and Streams.

There is still some pollution of the rivers and streams in the Rural District and in some places this is serious and is becoming more urgent. No action has been possible in 1951, but I trust that the extension of main drainage and the provision of adequate means for the purification of sewage and securing a satisfactory effluent from existing disposal works will produce a needed improvement, and the Rivers Authority which has been set up will have a vast amount of surveying and investigation to do in order that the rivers and streams in the County may be safeguarded.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Your Chief Sanitary Inspector has furnished the following Report on the work of his Department during the year: -

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present my report for the year 1951. The only matter which appears to me to call for special comment is Cleansing. Whilst refuse collection shows a normal increase in tonnage collected, cesspool emptying came really to the front with record numbers of applications for emptyings during Autumn and Winter. This was first thought to be due to the rather heavy rainfall, but the report for 1952 may somewhat discount this view.

The following table shows the number of requests and the corresponding number of loads for each month: -

Month.	Requests.	Loads.
January	218	479
February	229	483
March	226	424
April	234	312
May	217	423
June	168	528
July	213	367
August	214	430
September	227	474
October	215	422
November	203	428
December	238	494
	2602	5264

The average number of loads taken per working day (excluding all Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays) was 20.643, being the equivalent of 16,514 gallons.

(c) Refuse Collection.

The systematic collection of refuse has been continued throughout the District and by arrangement with the Borough of Maidstone the refuse has been delivered unsorted to the Borough Destructor at Tovil. The monthly totals of collections are shown below and for the purposes of comparison, I have given the totals (to the nearest ton) for the years 1948, 1949 and 1950.

	1948 Tons	1949 Tons	1950 Tons	1951 Tons
January	58	133	156	176
February	72	123	141	148
March	83	144	158	147
April	107	125	134	156
May	83	129	154	150
June	87	110	123	109
July	85	86	107	121
August	89	93	115	105
September	83	104	113	114
October	101	105	128	132
November	122	143	141	149
December	129	142	133	135
	1099	1437	1603	1642
Increase on previous year		338	166	39
Average tonnage per working day	4.310	5.596	6.286	6.439

(excluding all Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays).

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

General.

Civil Defence	36
Visits for purposes of water sampling	65
Other visits connected with water supply	120
Drainage	161
Sewage Disposal and Sewers	1927
Refuse Disposal	1170
Salvage	306
Stables and Piggeries	29
Animals kept so as to cause nuisance	12
Tents, Vans and Sheds	209
Hopper Camps	60
Factories - Power	49
Factories - Non-Power	8
Workplaces	-
Outworkers' premises	-
Rats and Mice	88
Building Byelaws	443
Petroleum Stores	18
Miscellaneous	1098
Shops Acts	114
Slaughter of Animals Acts	2
Hairdressers	2

Housing.

Initial inspections under the Public Health Act	155
Re-visits under the Public Health Act	243
Initial inspections under the Housing Act	28
Re-visits under the Housing Act	35
Initial inspections concerning over-crowding	1
Re-visits concerning over-crowding	-
Initial inspections of filthy and verminous premises	14
Re-visits of filthy and verminous premises	15
Visits to Council Cottages	383
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	239

Infectious Disease.

Visits for disinfection with or without enquiry	8
Other visits concerned with infectious disease	6

Meat and Other Foods.

Slaughter Houses	476
Butchers	15
Fishmongers	2
Bakehouses	14
Dairies	52
Visits to collect Milk Samples	167
Restaurants and Cafes	29
Ice Cream Premises	61
Other Food premises	26
Miscellaneous	33
Total visits for the Year 1951	7919

General Statistics.

General Sanitation and Housing Defects.

New drains provided or drains reconstructed.....	89
House drains cleansed or repaired.....	118
Houses provided with new water closets.....	24
Water Closets repaired.....	3
Water Closets provided with flushing apparatus.....	3
New sinks with trapped wastes provided.....	21
New trapped wastes fitted to sinks.....	2
New gullies provided for sinks.....	19
Cesspools and privy pits cleansed or repaired.....	1177
Privies abolished.....	10
Pails renewed.....	4
Offensive accumulations removed.....	2
Verminous premises disinfected.....	9
Dampness remedied.....	20
Roofs repaired.....	17
Gutters and rainwater pipes repaired.....	13
Floors and staircases repaired.....	10
Walls and ceilings repaired.....	14
Windows and doors repaired.....	13
Yards paved.....	9
Grates and ranges repaired or renewed.....	2
Additional light and ventilation provided.....	5
Chimney repaired.....	1

Water Supplies.

Houses connected to mains in 1951.....	100
Wells examined.....	3
Wells repaired.....	4
Rainwater tanks examined.....	20
Rainwater tanks repaired or cleansed.....	3

Bakehouses.

Premises cleansed and lime-washed.....	4

Food Manufacturing premises.

Cleansed.....	26

Slaughter Houses.

Premises cleansed and lime-washed.....	26

Infectious Disease.

Notifications received.....	393
Medical Certificates received.....	-
Visits made by Sanitary Inspector.....	14
Number of rooms disinfected.....	6
Number of vehicles disinfected.....	-
Patients removed to Isolation Hospital.....	3

Notices.

Number of informal notices served.....	120
Number of informal notices complied with.....	91
Number of Statutory Notices served.....	30
Number of Statutory Notices complied with.....	29

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 I.

Inspection of Factories and Workplaces

(Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	23	8	-	-
Factories not included in above to which Section 7 applies: -				
(a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938.	35	49	-	-
(b) Others.	-	-	-	-
Other premises X under the Act (excluding outworkers' premises)	4	-	-	-
Total:	62	57	-	-

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

[illegible]

[illegible] in the transaction [illegible] District Council, [illegible] :-

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in [illegible] Parliament [illegible]

[illegible] in November).

[illegible] for [illegible] of [illegible] in month.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Number of		
		[illegible]-[illegible]	[illegible] Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
[illegible] in which [illegible]				
[illegible]			-	-
[illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]			-	-
[illegible]			-	-
[illegible]				
[illegible]			-	-
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-

[illegible] Notices of Building [illegible] Contravention [illegible] Notices [illegible] Prosecutions.

TABLE II.

Defects found in Factories and Workplaces.

Particulars	Cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	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 separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to Homework).	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE III.

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 1951.

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) Nine houses were found to be verminous and were disinfested.

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

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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 dwellinghouses during the year: -	
	(a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts).	183
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.	461
2.	(a)	Number of dwellinghouses (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 dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	2
(4)		Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	170
2.		Remedy of defects during the year, without service of formal notices: -	
		Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.	110
3.		Action under Statutory Powers during the year: -	
	(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	-
(1)		Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	-
(2)		Number of dwellinghouses 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 dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	30

Section [illegible].

Dwellings.

(2)		Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices: -	
	(a)	By Owners.	18
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners.	-
	(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936: -	
(1)		Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.	1
(2)		Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	1
	(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 dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.	-

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Section "E".

Meat Inspection.

One hundred per cent of the animals slaughtered in your District are examined by your Inspectors, and a summary is given below: -

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. killed (if known).	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	5	14007.
No. inspected.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	5	14007.
All diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcases condemned.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	7.
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	4	4060.
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	80.0.	28.0.
Tuberculosis Only.					
Whole carcases condemned.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	13.
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	840.
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	5.9.

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 these circumstances.

Weight of Food Condemned.

Meat.	10 tons	12 cwts.	2 qrs.	5 lbs.
Other Food.	-	5 cwts.	0 qrs.	26½ lbs.
	10 tons	17 cwts.	3 qrs.	3½ lbs.

[illegible] "B".

[illegible]

On [illegible] [illegible] slaughtered in your District [illegible] stors, and a summary is given below:-

	No. of Herds	Cows	Dairy Cows	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
To. Milk (Liquid).	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	0	14007.
To. Manufactured.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil	0	14007.
All diseases (Other than Tuberculosis).					
Total cattle condemned.		Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	7
Percentage of total cattle condemned or partially condemned.			Nil.		4060.
Percentage of condemnations attributable to other than tuberculosis.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	80.0.	28.0.
Tuberculosis Only.					
Total cattle condemned.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	13.
Cows [illegible] condemned.		Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	6.0.
Percentage of total [illegible] condemned.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	5.0.

Meat.

In addition to this return, a number of special cases have been reported to the Medical Officer of Health, but no serious diseased conditions were found in these carcasses.

Record of Food Condemned.

Meat.	20 Cows	18 carcs.	9 qrs.	5 lbs.
Other Food.	-	5 cwts.	1 qrs.	26½ lbs.
	10 cows	17 cwts.	3 qrs.	32½ lbs.

Water Supply.

Samples.

A total of 60 samples of water were submitted for examination with the following results: -

Bacteriological Examination.

Type of Water	No. of Samples	Results	
		Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory
Main	50	-	50
Raw	6	6	-

Chemical Examination.

Type of Water	No. of Samples	Results	
		Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory
Main	-	-	-
Raw	4	1	3

Dairies.

The number of dairymen registered at 31st December, 1951, is as follows: -

Dairies registered	3
Distributors registered	17

Dealers' Licences.

Sterilized	3
Accredited	1
T. T.	3
Pasteurised	2

Supplementary Licences.

Sterilized	2
T. T.	10
Pasteurised	10

Milk Sampling.

Grade	No. of Samples taken	No. of Unsatisfactory samples
Ordinary	1	-
Pasteurised	2	-
Sterilized	Nil	-
Tuberculin Tested	1	-

In addition, 136 samples of mixed milk were taken for the biological examination for T.B. and 10 were found to be infected.

Ice Cream.

There are 32 premises in the District registered for the sale of ice cream. Of the three premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream, the occupiers of two have ceased making their own product and, in the third instance, the occupier was unable to maintain satisfactory conditions and, after a warning, ceased manufacture on 31st December, 1951.

In addition to the 32 registered premises, ice cream is sold from 12 cafes and restaurants.

I am pleased to report that the number of travelling vendors has been greatly reduced. No doubt the reason for this is that more of the village stores are selling the product and the local trader already has the confidence of his customers.

Twenty-four samples were taken with the following results: -

No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test Grade.
12	1
7	2
5	3
-	4

In no instance were pathogenic organisms cultivated.

Cafes and Restaurants.

Encouraging improvements have been made to several properties and one new kitchen has been built to replace unsatisfactory premises. Also two kitchens have been completely reconstructed, one is in process of being reconstructed and another shows major improvements

Twenty-nine visits were made to these premises during the year.

Moveable Dwellings.

In the continued absence of sufficient housing accommodation, many more people are turning to the caravan for living accommodation, indeed the applications considered this year are almost twice as many as in 1950.

No. of applications received.	83
No. of Licences issued.	82
No. of applications refused.	1
No. of applications withdrawn.	-
No. of appeals to the Justices.	-

Hopper Camps.

Main water is now available to all the camps in your area and minor improvements were made to the accommodation in several instances.

Pest Control.

In April a motor-cycle was provided for the use of your Operator and the fact that he is now able to move a little faster than was possible on his bicycle is reflected in the following figures which show that he was able to survey a greater number of properties and treat an increased number of infestations: -

Summary.

Number of visits made for all purposes including survey and treatment.	3097
Number of premises surveyed.	1147
Number of infestations found.	403
Number of infestations treated.	406
Number of rodents killed.	5136

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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,

C. W. PAGE.

Surveyor and Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Inspection and Control of Food.

The details of the inspection of meat, of the sampling of milk with the results of analysis, of ice cream and of other foods, will be found in the tables in the report furnished by the Chief Sanitary Inspector. During the year, 29 visits were made to cafes and restaurants and it has been possible to secure a considerable improvement in the conditions under which food is prepared and sold.

During 1951 two cases of food poisoning, in one household, were notified. Both were very mild cases and it was not possible to identify the infecting organism. Nor was it possible to trace the food which was the vehicle of infection in these cases, though I formed the opinion that the probable cause was milk which had become infected in the house.

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Section "F".

Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious Disease.

During 1951, the incidence of notifiable diseases has been low, with the exception of measles and whooping-cough. There were 266 cases of measles, fortunately of a mild type: only one was sufficiently grave to necessitate removal to hospital and there were no deaths from this cause. The whooping cough cases numbered 106 and again there were no fatal cases, nor was hospital treatment required.

The incidence of scarlet fever was low, only 5 cases being notified. Of these, three were treated in hospital and 2 at home. Scarlet fever is now such a mild disease that it is not justifiable to use hospital beds, unless the home conditions or the presence of other young children make admission necessary.

I am glad to report that there were no cases of acute anterior polio-myelitis or encephalitis in the Rural District during the year and again I rejoice to say that there were no cases of diphtheria. Immunisation, which we have pressed with such vigour, has had the result of banishing what was formerly a recurrent and ever-present dread and my fear now is that a generation may arise which, knowing nothing of the terrors of diphtheria, may neglect the precaution of maintaining a high rate of immunisation among the young children and that the disease which is now held in check may reappear.

In the following tables, I give the notifications of infectious diseases and the tables showing the number of children immunised against diphtheria and vaccinated against small-pox during the year, with a table showing the number under 15 years of age who had completed the course of immunisation between January 1st, 1937 and December 31st 1951.

Recent events have shown how easily small-pox can be introduced into this country from abroad, and the need for efficient vaccination. I hope that the public will realise the increased risk which modern high-speed transport has provided and will be ready to use the protection which vaccination can give.

The notifications of Infectious Disease, other than Tuberculosis, during 1951 were as follows: -

Disease	Total of cases notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	5	3	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	8
Measles	266	1	-
Whooping Cough	106	-	-
Erysipelas	2	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-
Acute Anterior Polio-myelitis	-	-	-
Food poisoning	2	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	-
Totals	383	4	8

The total Number of Infections [illegible] Tabulated below, [illegible] Total which Died was as follows :-

Diseases.	Total of Cases Infected.	Total of Cases Infected to Recovered.	Total Deaths.
[illegible]	--	--	--
[illegible] Fever	[illegible]	3	--
[illegible]	--	--	--
[illegible]	--	--	--
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	--
[illegible] Cough	[illegible]	--	--
[illegible]	[illegible]	--	--
[illegible] Fevers	[illegible]	--	--
[illegible] Infection [illegible]	--	--	--
[illegible]	[illegible]	--	--
[illegible]	1	--	--
Total.	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Vaccination against Smallpox, 1951.

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, 1951.

(A) Diphtheria Immunisation.

Year of Birth -	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	Total
Primary Inoculations	18	130	23	1	6	7	4	-	1	-	-	1	1	4	3	199
Reinforcing Inoculations	-	-	-	1	4	53	22	10	6	2	4	2	7	12	28	151

(B) Vaccination.

Age at 31st December, 1951 -	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	97	72	18	17	204
Number Re-vaccinated	-	-	11	58	69

The following is a return of the number of children resident in the Rural District of Hollingbourn under the age of 15 years on 31st December, 1951, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1937).

Year of Birth	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	Total
	109	135	114	115	93	130	173	187	145	171	124	176	171	144	18	2005

Diphtheria Notifications and Deaths in 1951 in relation to Immunisation.

Notifications	Deaths
Nil.	Nil.

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

Deaths from Cancer during 1951.

Under Ag Groups.

Age Groups	Male	Female
0	-	-
1	-	-
5	-	-
15	-	-
25	-	-
35	-	
45	1	1
55	4	3
65 and over	16	8
	21	13

Prevention of Blindness.

No notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were received during 1951.

Tuberculosis.

No action was taken in 1951 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 desease: -

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

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 was thus .33 to 1.

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality for 1951.

	Rate per 1,000 of Population		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 & Wales	15.5	0.36	12.5	-	-	14.07	1.11	0.01	-	0.38	1.4	29.6
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	17.3	0.45	13.4	-	-	13.93	1.20	0.01	-	0.00	1.6	33.9
148 Smaller Towns (Res. Pops. 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	16.7	0.38	12.5	-	-	14.82	1.20	0.01	-	0.38	1.0	27.6
London	17.8	0.37	13.1	-	-	14.64	1.10	0.01	-	0.23	0.7	26.4
Hollingbourn R. D.	15.03	.242	12.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18	-	32.25

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.

Intermediate List No. and cause.		No. of Deaths	Rates per 1,000 total of Births (Live & Still).	Rates per million women aged 15 - 44.
A.115	Sepsis of pregnancy childbirth and the puerperium.	70	0.10	
	Abortion with toxaemia.	3	0.00	
A.116	Other toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium.	167	0.24	
A.117	Haemorrhage of pregnancy and child-birth.	91	0.13	
A.118	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxaemia.	37	0.05	4
A.119	Abortion with sepsis.	66	0.09	7
A.120	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.	125	0.18	

HOLLINGBOURN

	Puerperal Infections	Others	Total
Per 1,000 Total Births.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

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Total Deaths 1951.

Causes of Death.		Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory.	2	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other.	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease.	-	-
4.	Diphtheria.	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough.	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections.	-	-
7.	Acute Polio-myelitis.	-	-
8.	Measles.	-	-
9.	Other infective parasitic diseases.	-	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	4	-
11.	Malignant neoplasm lung bronchus.	1	-
12.	Malignant neoplasm breast.	-	5
13.	Malignant neoplasm uterus.	-	-
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	16	8
15.	Leukaemia.	-	1
16.	Diabetes.	1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system.	8	15
18.	Coronary disease, angina.	7	8
19.	Hypertension with heart disease.	4	1
20.	Other heart diseases.	11	15
21.	Other circulatory diseases.	10	6
22.	Influenza.	1	2
23.	Pneumonia.	2	3
24.	Bronchitis.	9	3
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system.	1	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	2	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	1	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis.	1	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate.	5	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	1
31.	Congenital Malformations.	2	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	11	15
33.	Motor vehicle accidents.	3	-
34.	All other accidents.	3	2
35.	Suicide.	3	-
36.	Homicide and operations of war.	-	-
	Totals.	108	92

Table showing ages.

Causes of death.	Male	Female
1. [illegible]	9	1
2. [illegible]	-	-
3. [illegible]	-	-
4. [illegible]	-	-
5. [illegible]	-	-
6. [illegible]	-	-
7. [illegible]	-	-
8. [illegible]	-	-
9. [illegible]	-	1
10. [illegible]	-	-
11. [illegible]	1	-
12. [illegible]	-	8
13. [illegible]	-	-
14. [illegible]	16	9
15. [illegible]	-	1
16. [illegible]	1	1
17. [illegible]	8	15
18. [illegible]	7	8
19. [illegible]	4	1
20. [illegible]	11	15
21. [illegible]	10	6
22. [illegible]	[illegible]	2
23. [illegible]	[illegible]	3
24. [illegible]	[illegible]	3
25. Other [illegible] of respiration.	[illegible]	[illegible]
26. [illegible]	1	1
27. [illegible]	1	1
28. [illegible]	1	1
29. [illegible]	1	1
30. [illegible]	-	1
31. [illegible]	2	-
32. Other [illegible]	11	15
33. [illegible]	3	-
34. [illegible]	[illegible]	2
35. [illegible]	[illegible]	-
36. [illegible]	[illegible]	-
		92

Deaths Per Month in Each Parish.

	Boxley	Headcorn	Wormshill	Lenham	Hucking	Bredhurst	Leeds and Broomfield	Thurnham	Boughton Malherbe	Detling	Frinsted	Hollingbourne	Otterden	East Sutton	Chart Sutton	Stockbury	Langley	Harrietsham	Ulcombe	Sutton Valence	Totals
January	2	2	1	2	-	-	3	2	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	21
February	1	3	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
March	1	3	-	5	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	24
April	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	2	-	2	1	2	25
May	2	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	13
June	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
July	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4
August	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	10
September	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	11
October	2	2	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	12
November	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	9
December	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	11
Transfers	2	3	2	3	-	1	1	2	-	4	-	5	-	1	3	1	2	1	3	5	39
	14	23	7	28	4	5	11	11	3	7	2	14	4	5	10	6	8	14	9	15	200

Infantile Mortality 1951.

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis (Tubercular)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convulsions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Diarrhoeal Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rickets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffocation (Overlaying).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury at Birth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atelectasis	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Congenital Malformation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premature Birth	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Atrophy or Debility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marasmus	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other Causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5	1	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	8

The above deaths occurred in the following Parishes: -

Lenham	Sutton Valence	Harrietsham	Hollingbourne
1	2	1	2

Detling
2

Analysis of Cases of Notifiable Disease

Disease	Under 1	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 45	45 - 65	65 and over	Total.
Scarlet Fever	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	5
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	12	54	69	101	18	7	5	-	-	266
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
P. Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	13	16	28	47	-	-	1	-	1	106
Acute Anterior Polio-myelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Dysentery	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	25	71	99	151	18	7	8	1	3	383

G E N E R A L S U M M A R Y.

Estimated Resident Population.	16,500.
Area (acres).	56,810.
Persons per acre.	.2728.
Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 population.	15.03.
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population.	12.12.
Births - Male 115, Female 122.	237.
Deaths - Male 108, Female 92.	200.
Excess of Births over Deaths.	37.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	.181.
Other Tuberculosis Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	Nil.
Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	2.06.
Pneumonia (all forms) Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	.484.

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