

[Report 1956] / Medical Officer of Health, Hollingbourn R.D.C.

Contributors

Hollingbourn (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1956

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/jp6vwxdn>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



4412(3)
HEALTH
C6-JAN 53
C.R. 53

1 L. Ch. and S.
2 Lib. and

Hollingbourn Rural District Council



Annual Report for the Year 1956

ON

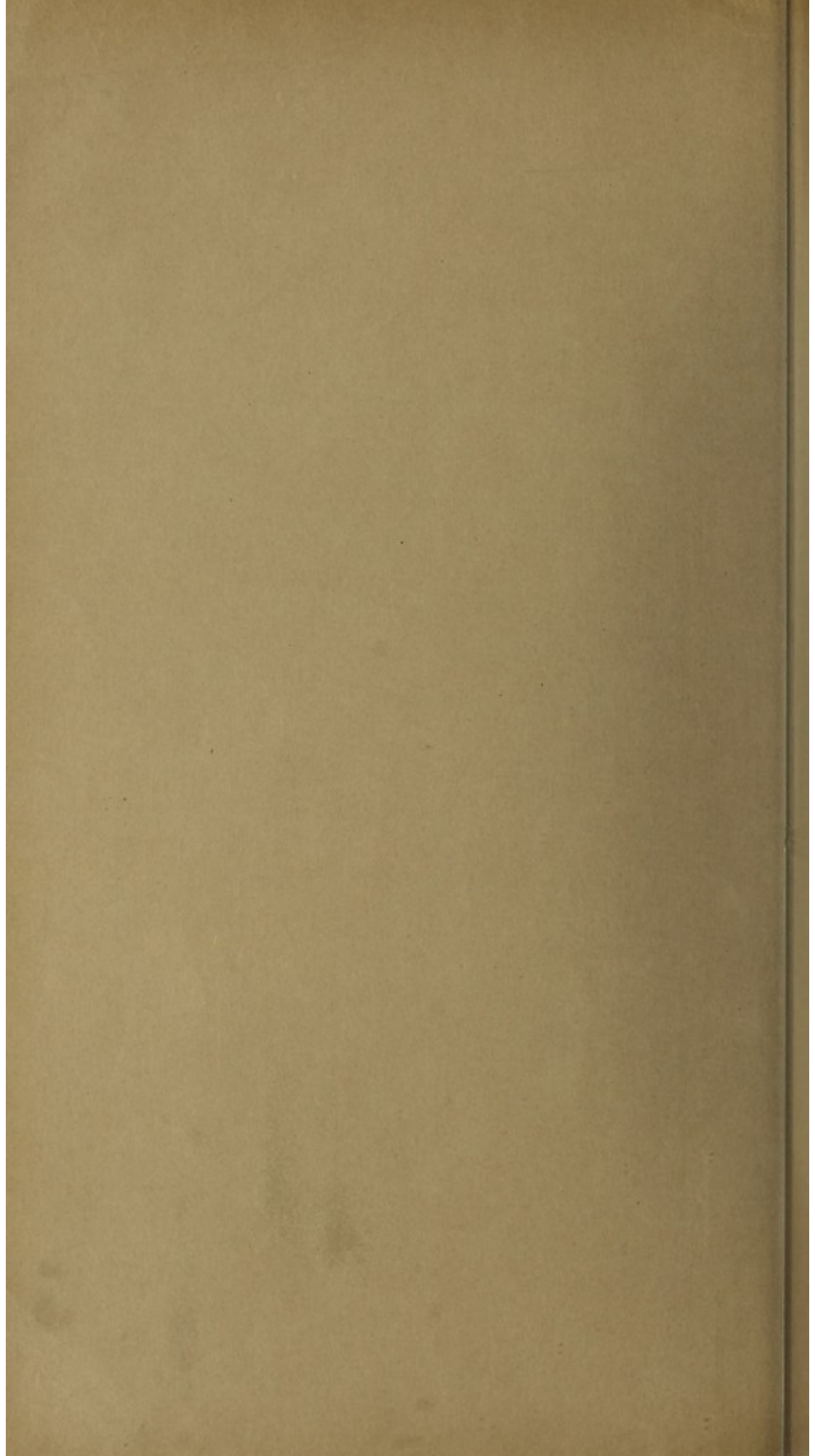
THE HEALTH OF THE
HOLLINGBOURN RURAL DISTRICT

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 1956

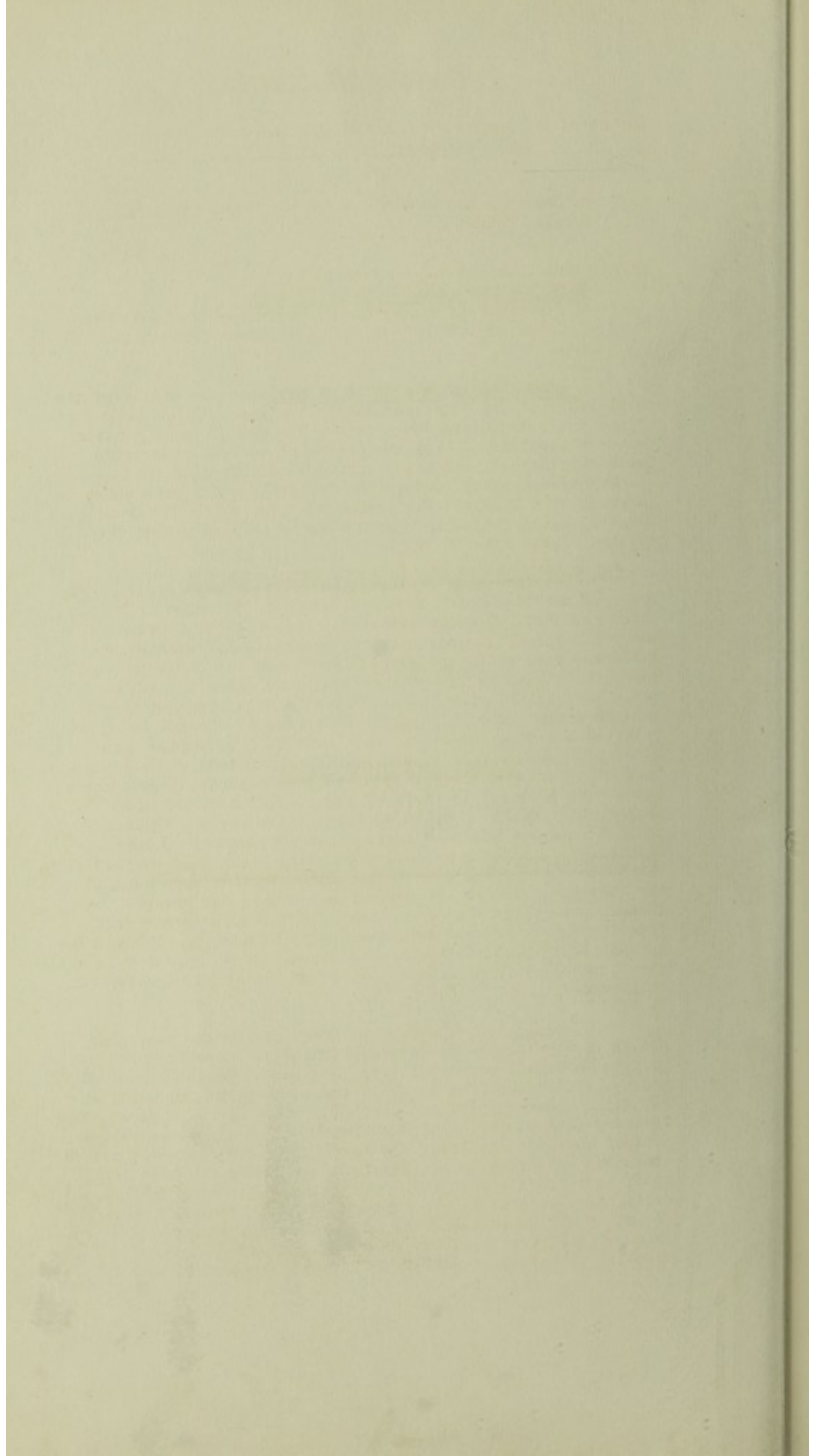
- on -

THE HEALTH OF THE HOLLINGBOURN RURAL DISTRICT

- by the -

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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



HOLLINGBOURN RURAL DISTRICT

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year
ended December 31st., 1956

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

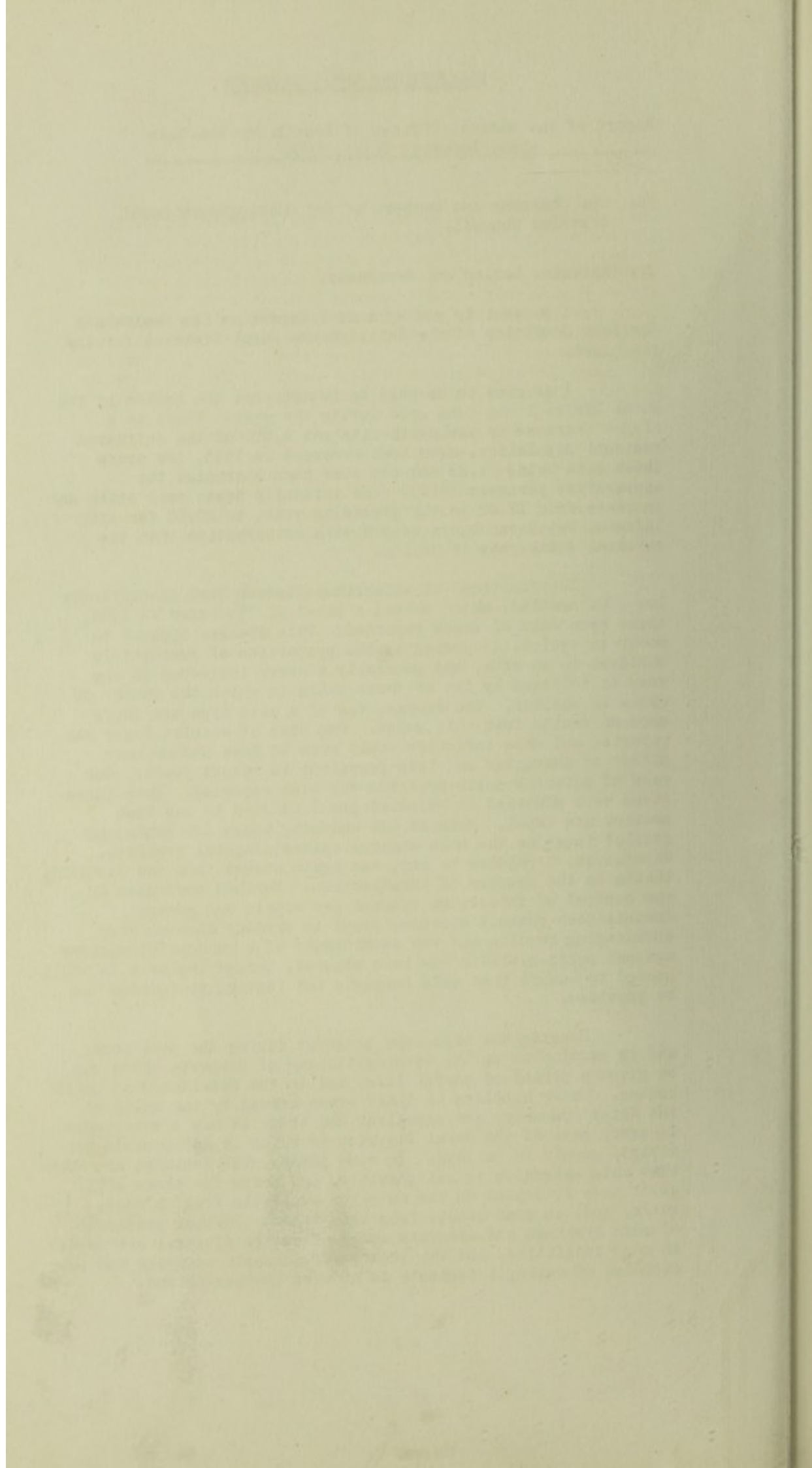
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present to you my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Hollingbourn Rural District for the year 1956.

I am glad to be able to report that the health of the Rural District has been good during the year. There is a slight increase in the death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, over that recorded in 1955, the crude death rate being 11.22 and the rate when corrected for comparative purposes 10.49. The infantile death rate shows an increase from 17.02 in the preceding year, to 20.00 for all infants, but I can again record with satisfaction that the maternal death rate is "Nil".

Notifications of infectious disease were gratifyingly low. Of measles, which showed a total of 255 cases in 1955, there were only 22 cases reported. This disease appears to occur in cycles, according to the proportion of susceptible children in an area, and generally a heavy incidence in one year is followed by two or three years in which the number of cases is smaller. The disease was of a mild type and there were no deaths from this cause. One case of scarlet fever was reported and this infection would seem to have become much milder in character and less prevalent in recent years. One case of anterior polio-myelitis was also reported. Both these cases were admitted to hospital and I am glad to say that neither was fatal. Measles and whooping cough are replacing scarlet fever as the more serious epidemiological problems. Diphtheria, I rejoice to say, was again absent from the District, thanks to the success of immunisation. Further successes in the control of infectious disease are within our grasp; immunisation against whooping cough is already showing very encouraging results and the development of a successful vaccine against polio-myelitis has been secured, though research is still needed to ensure that more complete and lasting protection can be provided.

Housing has made some progress during the past year, and in particular in the re-conditioning of property which can be given a period of useful life, and in the demolition of unfit houses. Water supplies in those areas served by the mains of the Water Companies are excellent and there is now a water main in every part of the Rural District to which it is possible for a piped supply to be laid. In some places, the contours are such that this extension is not possible, and these few areas will still have to depend on the supplies available from springs, wells, and, in some cases, from rain water. Further provision of main drainage and adequate means of sewage disposal are needed in many localities, and the problem of cess-pit emptying and the disposal of cess-pit contents is an ever increasing one.



The population of the country, and of the whole world, is increasing, and this population must be fed. Our present methods of disposing of sewage are grossly wasteful, and the problem which we expect our research chemists to solve is how to ensure that the nitrogenous material, which is now being wasted and only a source of detriment to the woodlands and remote parts of the country, or taken into the sea, there to cause fouling of beaches and estuaries, should be used to fertilise the waste places of the earth and help to provide food for the ever-increasing population.

I am approaching the time when my service as your Medical Officer of Health has to come to an end. My years of service have been happy ones for me, and I should like to express my thanks to the Council, to my professional colleagues in the area, and to your Officers, for the help and encouragement, and even forbearance, which I have always received, in the years in which I have been, as I now sign myself,

Your obedient Servant,

P. JACOB GAFFIKIN
Medical Officer of Health.

Health Dept.,
13, Tonbridge Road,
Maidstone.

September 14th. 1957.

The Committee on the subject of the proposed
amendment to the constitution was organized on the 1st of
January, 1901, and has since that time been engaged in
the study of the subject. It has held several public
hearings and has received many suggestions from the
people. It has also held many private meetings and
has been very busy in its work. It has now completed
its report and is ready to submit it to the people.

The Committee on the subject of the proposed
amendment to the constitution was organized on the 1st of
January, 1901, and has since that time been engaged in
the study of the subject. It has held several public
hearings and has received many suggestions from the
people. It has also held many private meetings and
has been very busy in its work. It has now completed
its report and is ready to submit it to the people.

The Committee on the subject of the proposed
amendment to the constitution was organized on the 1st of
January, 1901, and has since that time been engaged in
the study of the subject. It has held several public
hearings and has received many suggestions from the
people. It has also held many private meetings and
has been very busy in its work. It has now completed
its report and is ready to submit it to the people.

The Committee on the subject of the proposed
amendment to the constitution was organized on the 1st of
January, 1901, and has since that time been engaged in
the study of the subject. It has held several public
hearings and has received many suggestions from the
people. It has also held many private meetings and
has been very busy in its work. It has now completed
its report and is ready to submit it to the people.

HOLLINGBOURN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

MEMBERS:

Mr. L. M. Apps.
Mr. E. J. Belton.
Mr. H. A. Boxall.
Mr. F. E. Foreman.
Mr. C. H. Groom.
Mr. A. W. Hooker
Mr. L. Langley.

Mr. W. A. Mattinson.
Mr. B. J. Mercer.
Mrs. K. S. Mitchell.
Mr. T. P. W. Oxendale
Mr. W. H. Still.
Mr. D. Taylor.
Mr. R. Tolhurst.

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 Public Health
Inspector

-

Chas. W. Page, C.R. San. I
M.S.I.A.

Additional Public Health
Inspectors

-

Geoffrey H. Chambers,
M.S.I.A., A.R.SanI.,
Cert. S.I.B., A.A.B.S.S.

Stanley Brook, M.S.I.A.,
Cert. S.I.B.

Cleansing
Superintendent

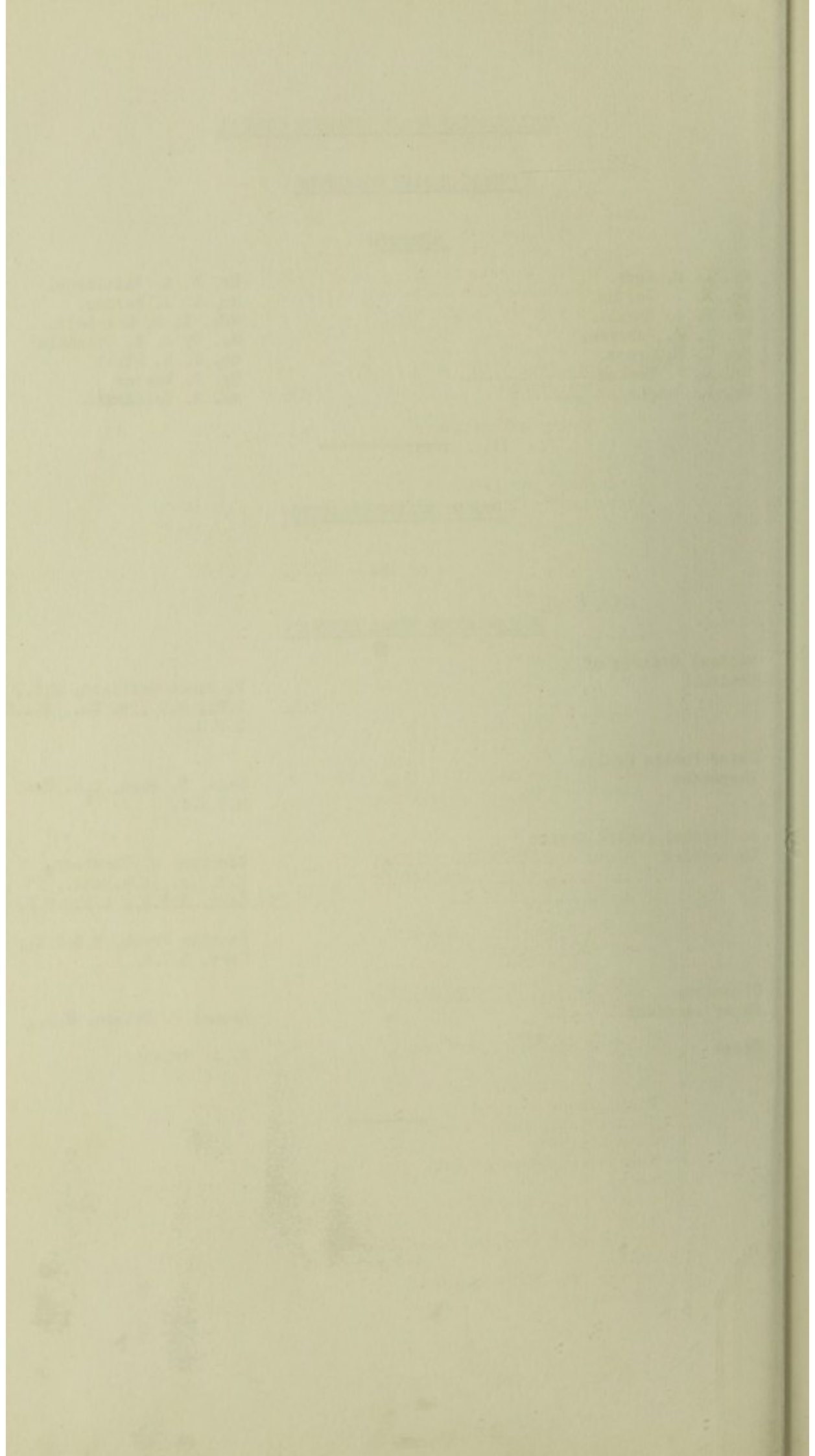
-

Lional P. Datson, M.M.,

Clerk

-

F. A. Wright.



SECTION "A"

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area	56810 Acres
Estimated Resident Population 1956	16,660
Number of inhabited houses, end of 1956 (according to rate books)	5,317
Rateable Value Dec 1956	£172,421
Sum represented by a penny rate	£705. 10. 11

Extracts from Vital Statistics

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Live Births - Legitimate	243	132	111
Illegitimate	7	3	4

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	Crude - 15.00
	Corrected - 15.75

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
<u>Still Birth</u>	7	4	3

Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	27.23
--	-------

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
<u>Deaths</u>	188	88	100

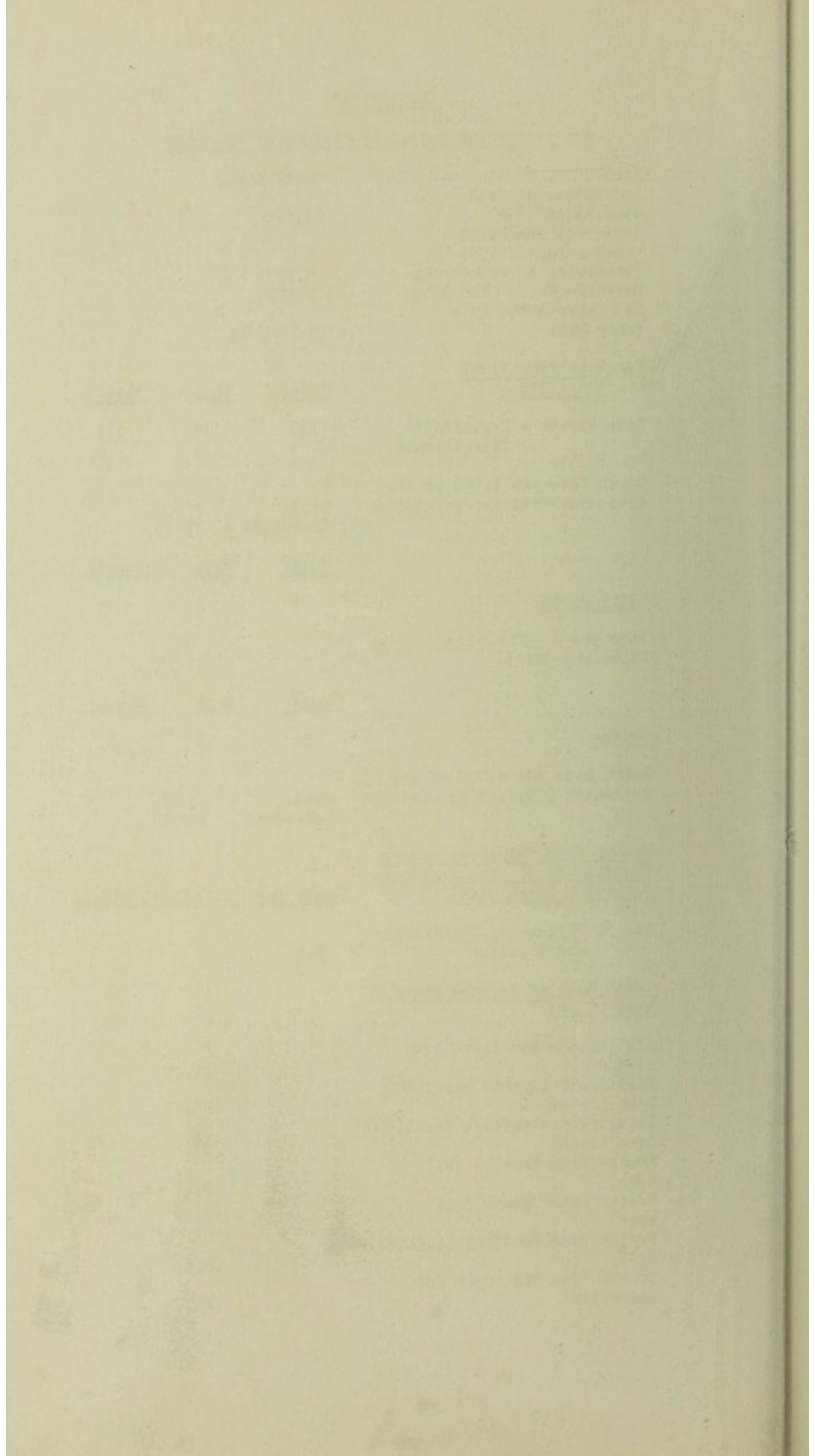
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	Crude - 11.28
	Corrected - 10.49

Deaths from puerperal causes (Heading 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List)

	<u>Rate per 1,000 total Births</u>
No. 30 Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	Nil

Death Rate of infants under 1 year of age

All infants per 1,000 live births	20.00
Legitimate infants per 1,000 live births	20.57
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 live births	Nil
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	37
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis	Nil



SECTION "B"

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

Looking back over the years in which I have been a Medical Officer of Health, one of the features of Local Government organisation which is most noticeable is the increase in the number of Boards, Committees and the like which has accompanied every new development and every new piece of legislation. Whether this multiplication of Committees, statutory and otherwise elected or nominated, is to be regarded as a beneficent innovation, a spreading infection or even as a malignant new growth, I should not venture to say, but when I first entered the calling of medicine, the bodies which had control over local community life were, in the main, the Councils of the Local Authorities and the Boards of Guardians, both elected by and responsible to, the local electorate. The new order arrived with the National Health Insurance Act and this innovation was followed by the appearance of other bodies and Committees, formed to implement new legislative provision for the conduct of the affairs of the community and particularly the Health Services of the country. These Boards and Committees were in theory subject to the control of the elected representatives of the people in Parliament, but such remote control means in fact that much local activities are in fact directed by the central administrative departments, working with nominated and appointed bodies, rather than by the Local Authorities, chosen by the electors of Local Government areas.

The National Health Service is the latest of such innovations, with its network of general practitioners, consultants and specialists, controlled by the County Executive Council, the hospital services, controlled by the Regional Hospital Boards and the Hospital Management Committees. Such activities in the field of health provision as the School Medical Service, Infant and Child Welfare, the ambulance service and the arrangements for domiciliary midwifery are now entrusted to the County Councils, which are inevitably distant, and the number of essential services which are still entrusted to the Local Authorities which have not County or County Borough status, has been sadly reduced. Nationalisation of coal supplies has brought the establishment of Coal Boards, Gas Boards and Electricity Boards and the latest arrivals are River Boards and now Water Boards, all more or less remote from local electoral control, until democracy seems to be in a fair way to be swamped by an ever-growing bureaucracy.

In the realm of Public Health there is much that is still the concern and should be the province of local government. - environmental health, housing, sound food and hygienic handling of food, pure water, clean air and even safety in the home and on the highways, which, with the advances in preventative inoculation and immunisation against actual infections will do more for the promotion of health for the nation than all the medicaments which are swallowed or squandered as part of the supposedly "Free" medical attention now provided, all the certificates and prescriptions which occupy the time of medical practitioners and all the swelling expenditure on curative medicine. The Local Authorities, composed of the elected representatives of local residents, may be sure that there is still a vital need for their work in promoting the health and well-being of local communities. Local Government, which is truly local, with local knowledge, pride and sympathy, entrusted with the adjustment of national health provision to local needs and ideals, is still necessary and it would be a sad day for the country if such local interest and enthusiasm should fail to be required and appreciated.

SECTION "C"

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supplies

The Hollingbourn Rural District is served by the Water undertakings of Mid-Kent, Maidstone and Chatham and in my capacity as M.O.H. for the four Authorities represented on the Joint Committee, I have the advantage of receiving reports of the analysis of samples of water from all these sources. Some of the wells and bore-holes belonging to these Water Companies are situated in the Hollingbourn Rural District: at Hocker's Lane the new deep well and pumping station of the Maidstone Water Company are now in operation and the new reservoir at Detling is completed. This new provision should supply sufficient water for the area served by the Company for some years to come, and there have been extensions of the mains of the Mid-Kent Company.

Every part of the Rural District in which the physical contours allow, now has main water available. Regular reports of the analysis of samples of water are sent to me by the Water Companies and in addition, samples are taken by the Council's Officers in the main village centres at monthly intervals and I have reports on samples taken at all parts of the area supplied by each Company, in all four of my Districts. During the year the reports on the water supplied were **uniformly satisfactory**.

Samples were also taken from Springs, wells, etc and these were often of doubtful purity. Where necessary, treatment measures were advised.

National Assistance Act, 1948 In 1956, there were three cases in which the responsibility for burial fell upon the Local Authority. In two cases, the whole and in the third, part of the cost was recovered.

Disposal of the Dead

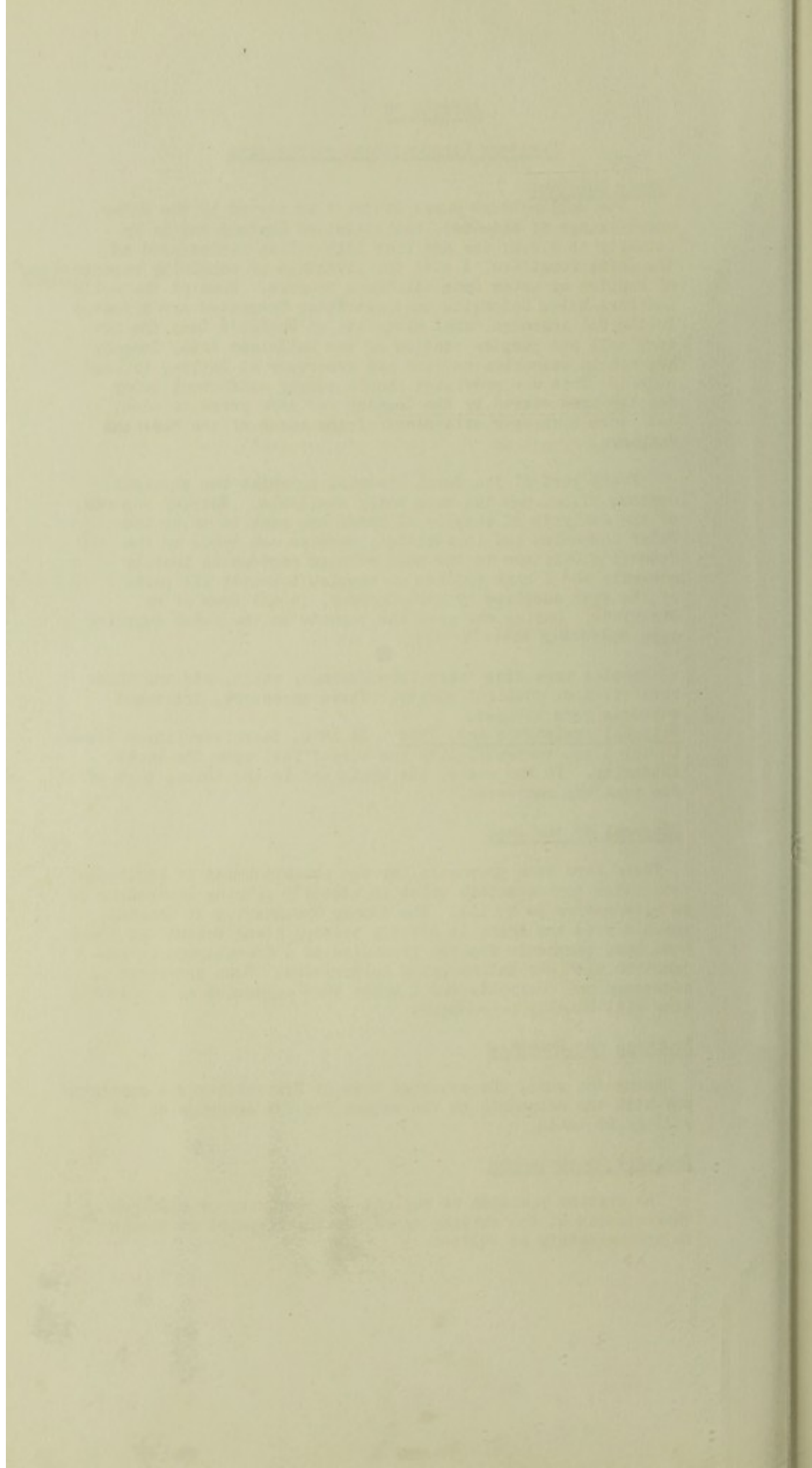
There have been proposals for the establishment of additional facilities for cremation which is steadily gaining acceptance as an alternative to burial. The County Crematorium at Charing, which serves the area, is already proving insufficient and there have been proposals for the provision of a Crematorium in conjunction with the neighbouring Authorities. Such provision is necessary and desirable and I trust that agreement on a suitable site will shortly be secured.

Drainage and Sewerage

During the year, the sewerage work at Harrietsham was completed and work was commenced on the scheme for the sewerage of the village of Leeds.

Sanitary Conveniences

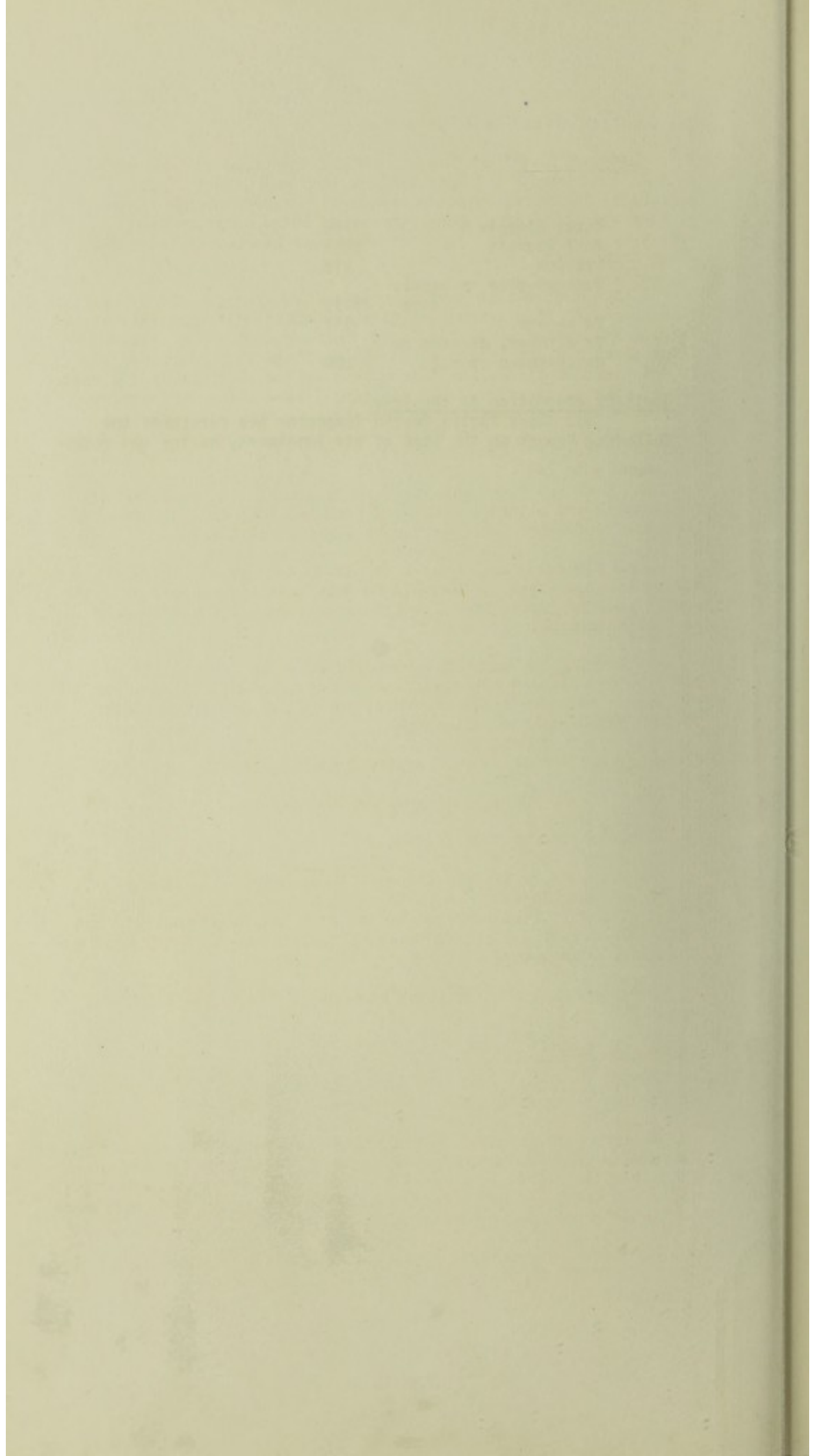
The present position as regards the provision of sanitary conveniences of the varying types for the disposal of sewage is approximately as follows :-



Water Closets	3385
Pail Closets	1215
Privies	178
To cess-pits or septic tank	3235
To sewers	937
To ditches, streams or no drainage at all	120

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

Your Chief Public Health Inspector has furnished the following Report on the work of his Department, during the year:-
(pages 9 to 24)



Mr. Chairman Ladies and Gentlemen,

I regret that I am responsible for the annual report being so late this year but I am confident that the Council will appreciate that with Datson's prolonged absence through sickness coupled with the rather heavy amount of extra work involved this year (1957) it has just not been possible for me to prepare my section of the report earlier.

I have referred in past reports to the growing work of my department and this trend continues. During the year under report I found it impossible to take more than one week of my holiday. I continued the inspection of carcasses at the slaughterhouse at Tyland Lane, Sandling, and this work over the year involves almost three weeks of overtime. In addition I have often to forgo my alternate Saturday morning off duty because there is work that must be attended to. In short to-day there is more work than my staff and I can properly deal with in the time at our disposal.

The year saw the coming into operation of the new Food Regulations and although some good work has been done it was not possible to do more than start upon the work involved.

Slum clearance again was a prominent feature of our work during the year, but fortunately in this matter I am well up with your 5 year programme and so had only to ensure that there was no falling behind.

In housing too you had embarked upon a new aspect, the purchase of cottages seriously in need of re-conditioning which the owners were unable to carry out and by the end of the year you had purchased the following:-

- 1) Nos. 6,7 & 8, Victory Terrace, Sutton Valence.
- 2) Nos. 1 & 2, Spring Cottages, Sutton Valence.
- 3) School House, Sutton Valence.

In the case of Victory Terrace, I had prepared a scheme for its conversion to one two-bedroomed house and one old person's dwelling, and in fact tenders for the work had been received, but difficulties with the Ministry delayed matters so that the necessary work had not commenced at the end of the year.

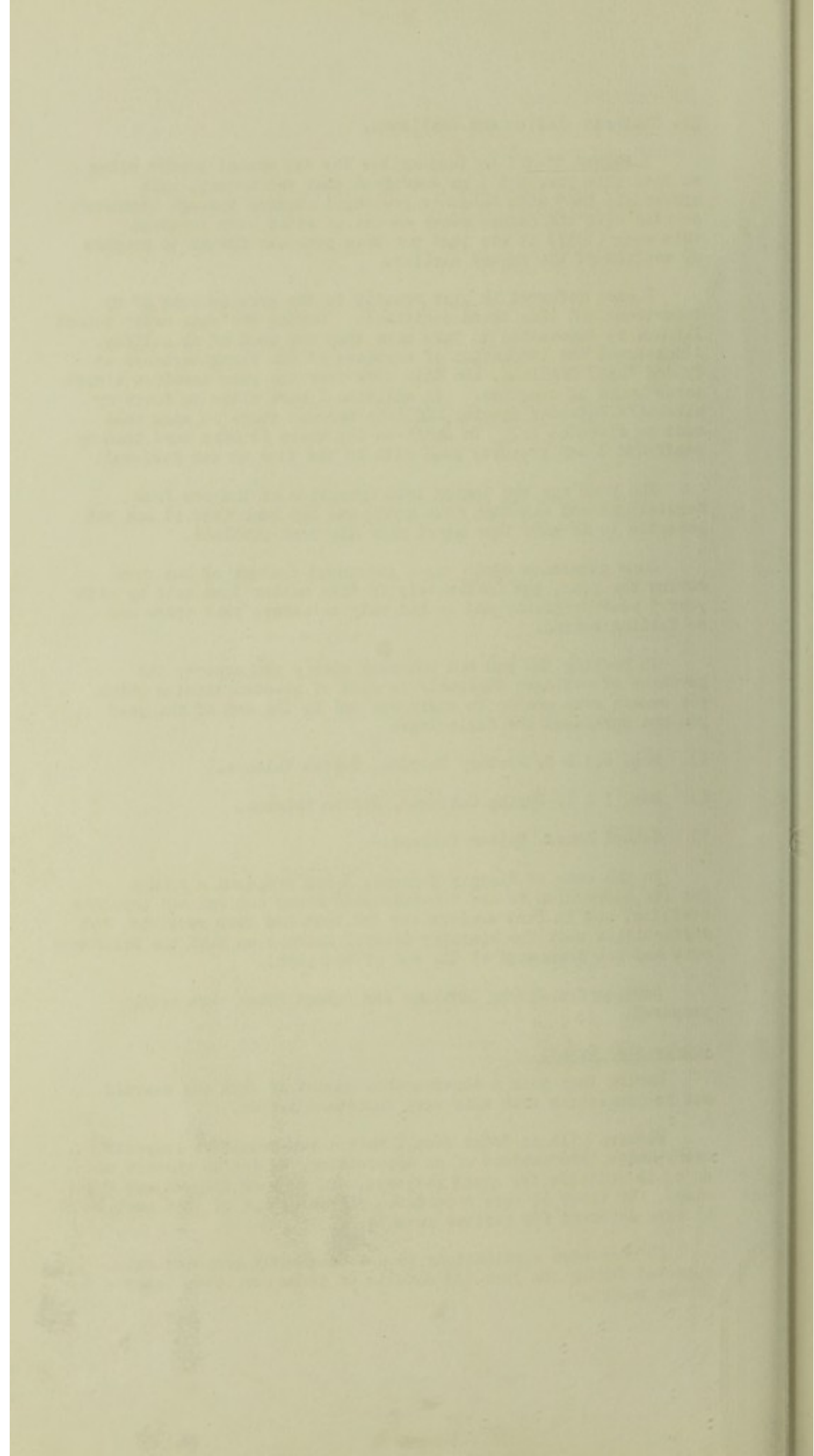
Schemes for Spring Cottages and School House were being prepared.

Improvement Grants.

During this year a considerable amount of work was carried out in connection with this very important matter.

Members will no doubt recall that a sub-committee inspects every house, the subject of an application, to decide whether or no it is suitable for grant purposes, and 51 such inspections were made. Of these 46 were considered suitable, but of that number 13 were deferred for various reasons.

20 completed applications were subsequently received and approved during the year and details of these are given later in the report.



Court Proceedings.

The following is a summary of the Court proceedings undertaken during the year:-

- 1) To secure the removal of an overflow from a cesspool causing pollution of a field and roadside ditch.

Fine of £1 with a further penalty of £2 per day for failure to comply within 28 days.

The nuisance was abated within the prescribed period.

- 2) To cease the stationing and occupying of two caravans at Chapel Lane, Stockbury.

After an initial adjournment of three months the magistrates imposed a fine of £2 and a daily penalty of 5/- after one month.

This case was seriously complicated by the fact that one caravan was occupied by a woman of over 80 who was bedridden and it was not possible to secure compliance with the order by the end of the year.

- 3) To cease stationing and using a caravan at Stanacre, Hollingbourne.

Initial adjournment of case for three months and at adjourned hearing a penalty of £2 was imposed with a daily penalty of £1 suspended for seven days.

These two cases concerning caravans were actually dealt with under the Town and Country Planning Acts, but as the Public Health Act is also concerned I thought it proper to include them.

- 4) For a breach of your building byelaws - conversion of premises to a dwelling without first securing approval to the proposal.

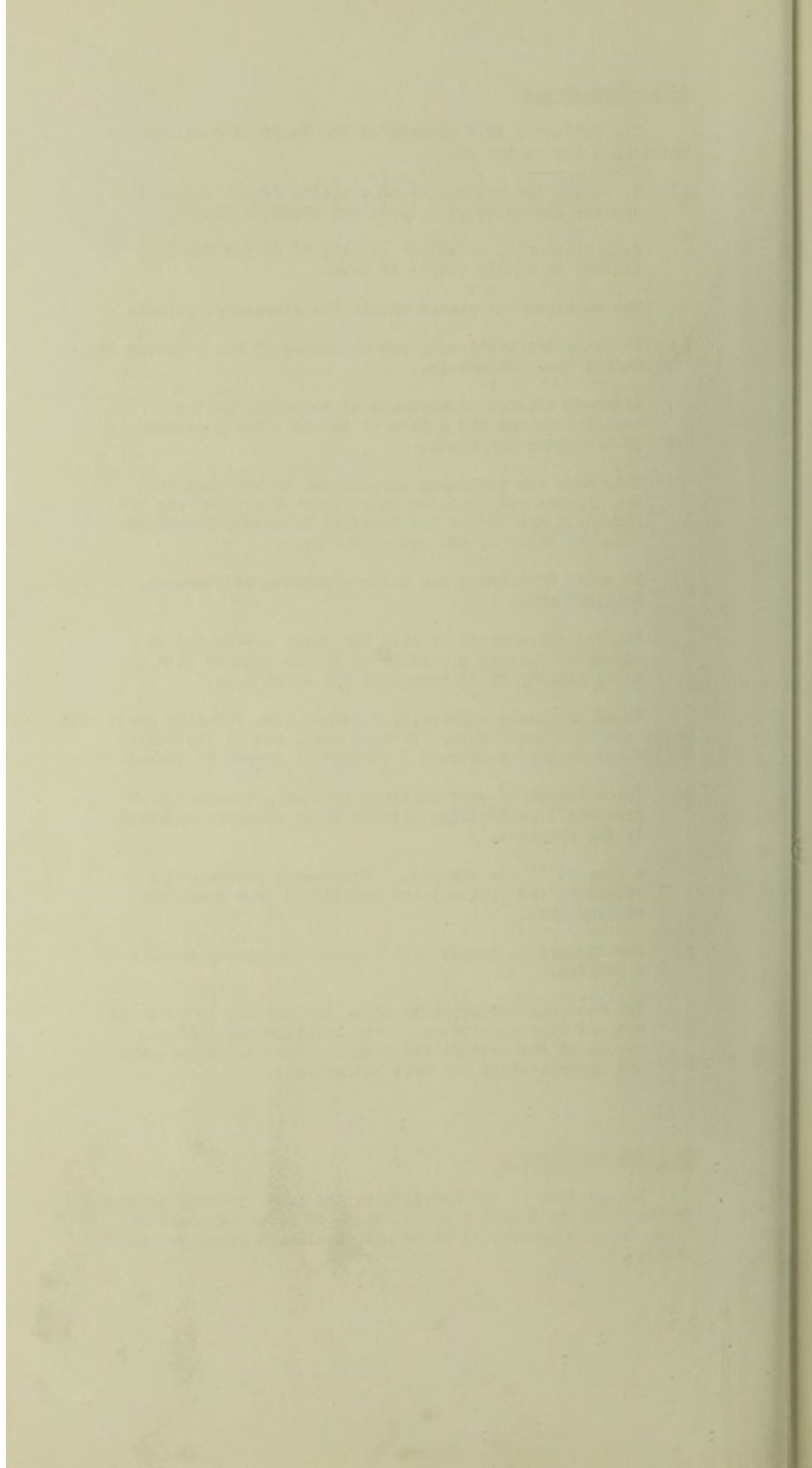
A fine of £1 was imposed. Plans were subsequently submitted and approved and additional work necessary carried out.

- 5) For failure to comply with a notice requiring repairs to a cottage.

The case was adjourned to allow the parties to meet and try and find a solution. The solution was that you purchased the cottage and a scheme for its improvement and modernisation has been authorised.

Drainage & Sewerage.

In addition to the Harrietsham and Leeds schemes mentioned in the Doctor's report a short length of sewer was laid at Grigg Lane, Headcorn, to serve nine dwellings there drained to cesspools.



Cleansing.

A. Cesspool Emptying.

This service continues to grow as the statistics which follow show.

The search for suitable sites for the disposal of contents of emptiers had some success during the year and a scheme for the provision of sludge drying facilities at Kingswood, Langley had reached the stage of approval by you and by the end of the year was in the hands of the Ministry.

During the year strong objections were received from the Maidstone Waterworks Company regarding the disposal of emptier contents on land in the parishes of Boxley and Detling because of the risk of pollution of underground water supplies, these parishes being part of the Company's gathering ground. This resulted in an agreement with Maidstone Corporation whereby loads arising in these parishes are discharged into the Corporation sewer at Mill Meadow, Maidstone. A charge of 2/6d. per load is made for this service. Whilst this is undoubtedly a very good public health measure it is a still heavier load upon your service because it reduces the number of loads per vehicle per day from 12 - 15 to 8.

The following table shows the monthly and yearly working for 1954, 1955 and 1956.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Requests</u> <u>1954</u>	<u>Loads.</u>	<u>Requests</u> <u>1955</u>	<u>Loads.</u>	<u>Requests</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>Loads.</u>
January	215	632	229	387	372	570
February	236	540	228	825	303	1053
March	339	730	342	833	167	780
April	281	806	356	737	391	564
May	222	470	246	726	306	737
June	197	295	244	947	170	804
July	240	486	215	366	205	599
August	247	240	262	775	274	764
September	206	290	225	468	270	805
October	201	374	238	731	230	674
November	275	589	209	643	151	894
December	225	781	372	570	231	889
	<u>2884</u>	<u>6133</u>	<u>3166</u>	<u>8008</u>	<u>3070</u>	<u>9133</u>

An increase of 1,125 loads in 1956.

B. Refuse Collection.

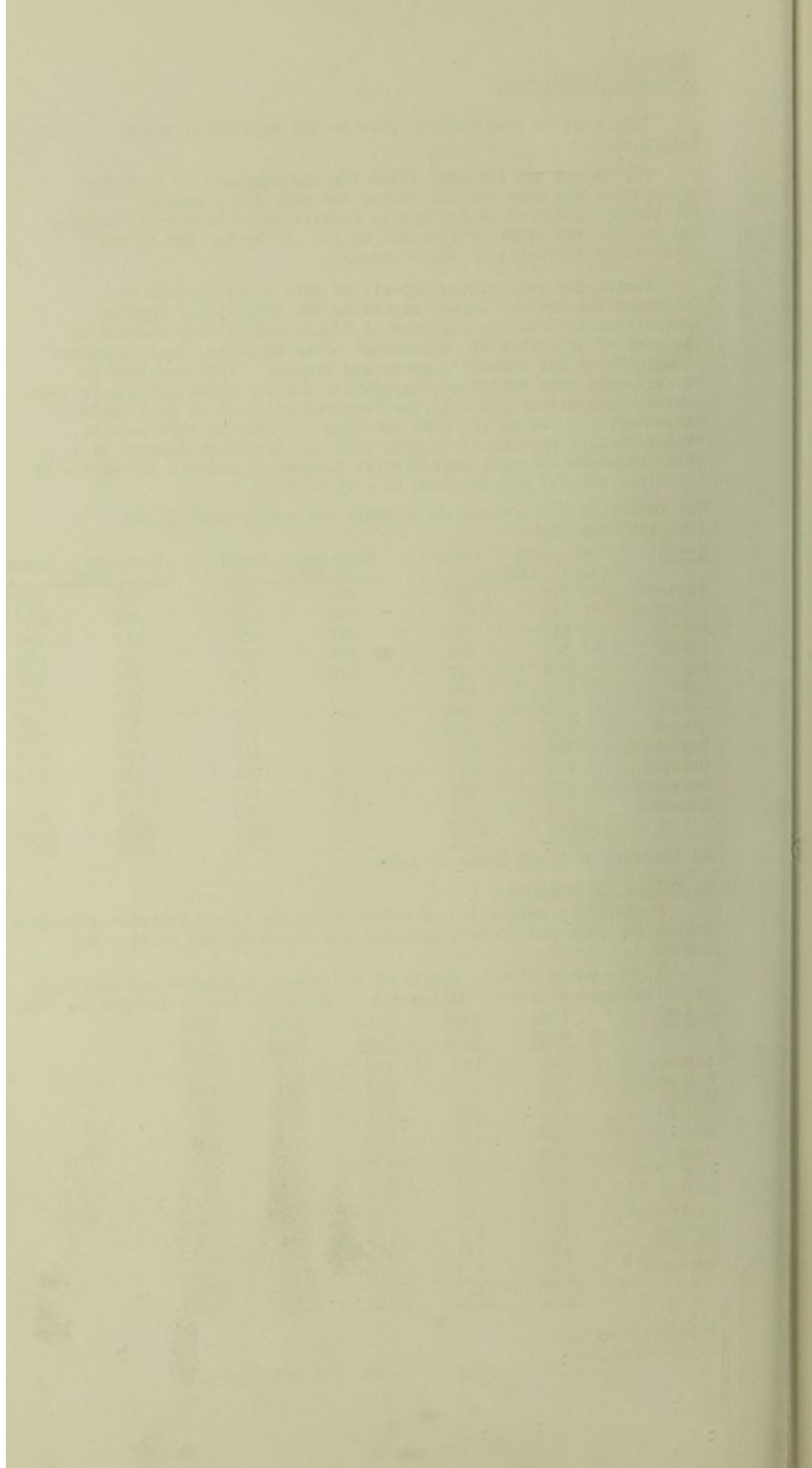
Fortnightly collection of refuse throughout your district continued during the year and no serious complaint regarding the service was received.

I give below monthly totals of the refuse collected and delivered to Maidstone Corporation Destructor at Tovil for the years 1952 to 1956.

<u>Month</u>	<u>1952</u> <u>Tons</u>	<u>1953</u> <u>Tons</u>	<u>1954</u> <u>Tons</u>	<u>1955</u> <u>Tons</u>	<u>1956</u> <u>Tons</u>
January	171	175	150	172	174
February	149	152	146	169	190
March	158	144	167	202	162
April	147	170	149	178	195
May	136	132	119	183	203
June	108	114	134	159	183
July	106	137	149	131	143
August	107	99	128	140	130
September	120	98	139	152	158
October	162	135	119	144	143
November	136	131	163	218	147
December	167	146	176	174	203
	<u>1667</u>	<u>1633</u>	<u>1739</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2031</u>

Increase/Decrease
on previous year

+ 25 - 34 + 106 + 283 + 9.



Summary of Inspections.

General

Visits for purpose of water sampling	45
Other visits connected with water supply	11
Civil Defence	40
Drainage	91
Sewage Disposal and Sewers	2704
Refuse Disposal	983
Stables and Piggeries	1
Movable Dwellings	142
Hopper Camps	42
Factories with Power	132
Factories (non-Power)	98
Rodent Control	51
Building Byelaws	939
Petroleum Stores	144
Shop Acts	12
Knackers Yards	24
Miscellaneous	159

Housing.

Initial inspections under the Public Health Act . . .	277
Revisits under the Public Health Act	256
Initial inspections under the Housing Act	512
Revisits under the Housing Act	135
Initial inspections of filthy and verminous premises	-
Revisits of filthy and verminous premises	-
Initial visits to overcrowded premises	-
Revisits to overcrowded premises	-
Visits to Council cottages	198
Miscellaneous Housing visits	23

Infectious Disease.

Visits for disinfection with or without enquiry	2
Other visits concerned with infectious disease	-

Food Premises.

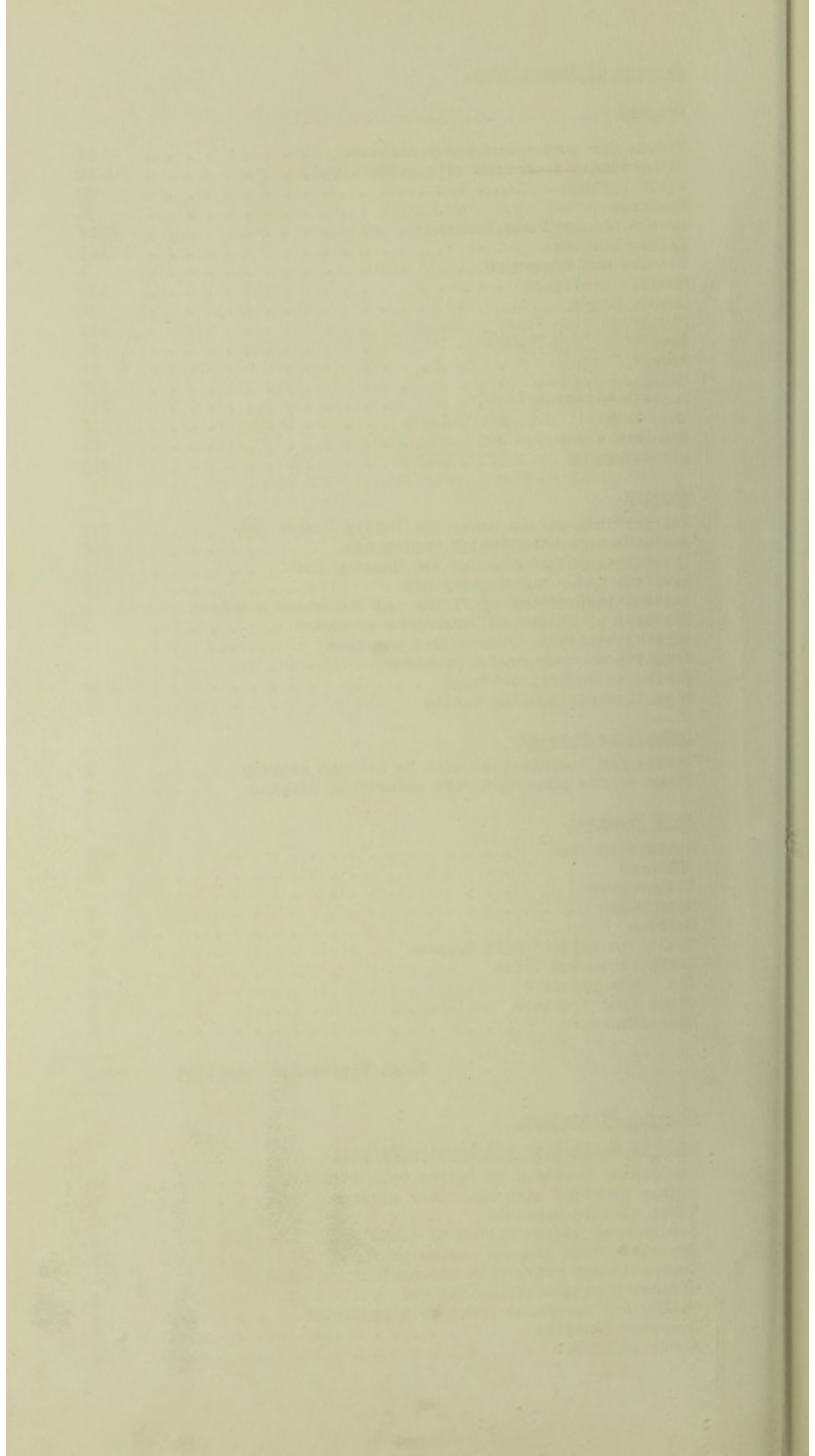
Slaughterhouses	905
Butchers	78
Fishmongers	-
Bakehouses	7
Dairies	12
Visits to collect Milk Samples	9
Restaurants and Cafes	44
Ice Cream premises	8
Other Food Premises	9
Miscellaneous	1

Total Visits for year 1956 8094

General Statistics.

General Sanitation and Housing Defects.

New drains provided or drains reconstructed	13
Houses provided with new water closets	2
Water closets repaired	8
New trapped wastes fitted to sinks	4
New sinks with trapped wastes provided	19
Cesspools and privy pits cleansed or repaired	754
Offensive accumulations removed	4
Filthy and verminous premises disinfected	8
Dampness remedied	5
Roofs repaired	34



General Sanitation and Housing Defects (contd.)

Gutters and rainwater pipes repaired	6
Floors and staircases repaired	29
Walls and ceilings repaired	27
Windows and doors repaired	33
Grates and ranges repaired or renewed	5
Sash lines repaired	26
New gullies provided for sinks	9

Water Supplies.

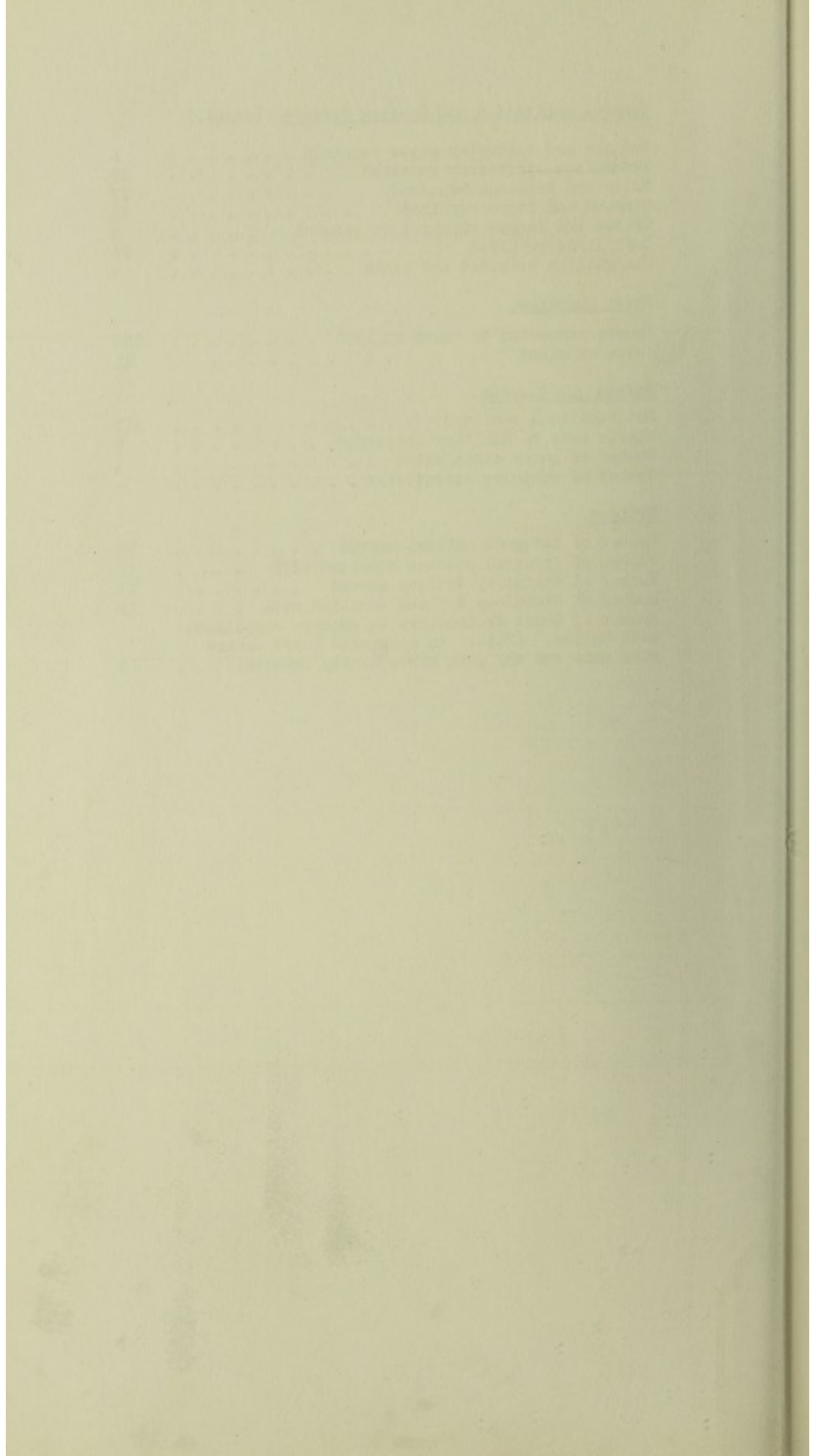
Houses connected to mains in 1956	129
Wells examined	47

Infectious Disease.

Notifications received	117
Visits made by Sanitary Inspector	5
Number of rooms disinfected	5
Number of vehicles disinfected	-

Notices.

Number of informal notices served	75
Number of informal notices complied with	52
Number of Statutory Notices served	13
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	10
Number of Court Proceedings to require compliance with Notice. (Note: in each case Court Orders were made and the work subsequently executed) . .	5

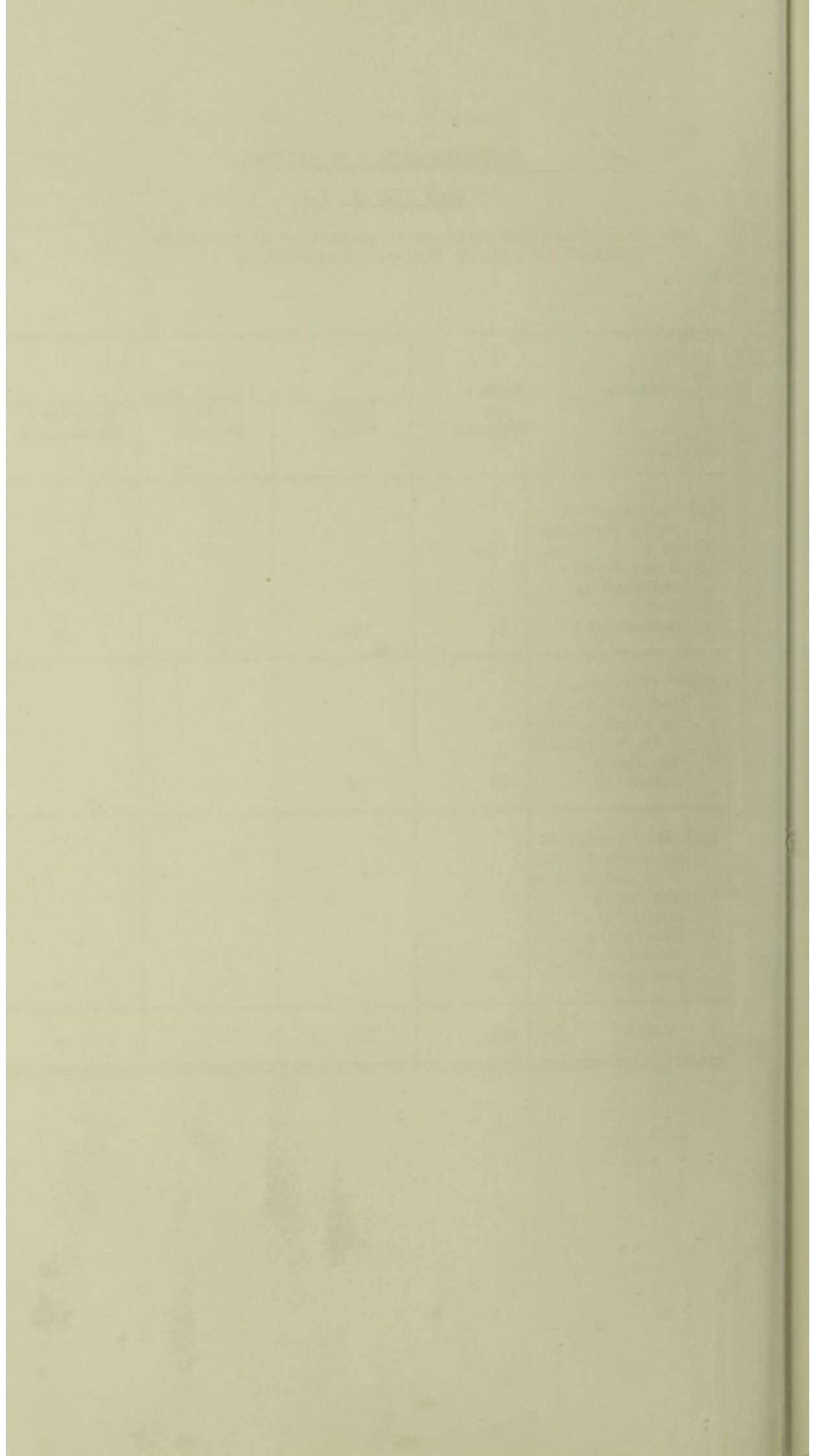


FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

Part 1 of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health
(inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of -		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	51	104	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in(i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	26	92	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. (excluding outworkers' premises)	34	48	-	-
TOTAL	111	244	-	-



2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	-	-	-

3. Outwork.

<u>Nature of work</u>	Number of outworkers in August List required by Section 110 (1) (c)
Wearing Apparel making etc.	3

100
101

Camping Sites.

The only site in the district, which is at Harrietsham, remains to satisfy the needs of the district. The site is privately owned and therefore the intending occupants have to satisfy the owner as to the type of caravan proposed. This does present difficulties when caravans other than the proprietary type want accommodation.

Smoke Abatement.

The only large factories are the Marley Floor Tile Works and the Bacon Factory at Lenham, and no nuisances from the chimneys have so far been experienced.

Swimming Baths & Pools.

The only pool in the district is in the open air and is at the Public School at Sutton Valence.

Vermis.

The department has continued to deal with requests for extermination of vermin. Minor infestations of cockroaches occur at Lenham Sanatorium, larger numbers being prevented by the action of the staff. Four treatments have been carried out here.

Fleas - Three dwellings (involving seven treatments) were dealt with to clear this troublesome vermin.

Flies hibernating in roof spaces have caused a considerable amount of work. The limited equipment available has been able to deal effectively with houses, but the larger roof spaces of hotels have presented difficulties in adequate distribution of liquid spray.

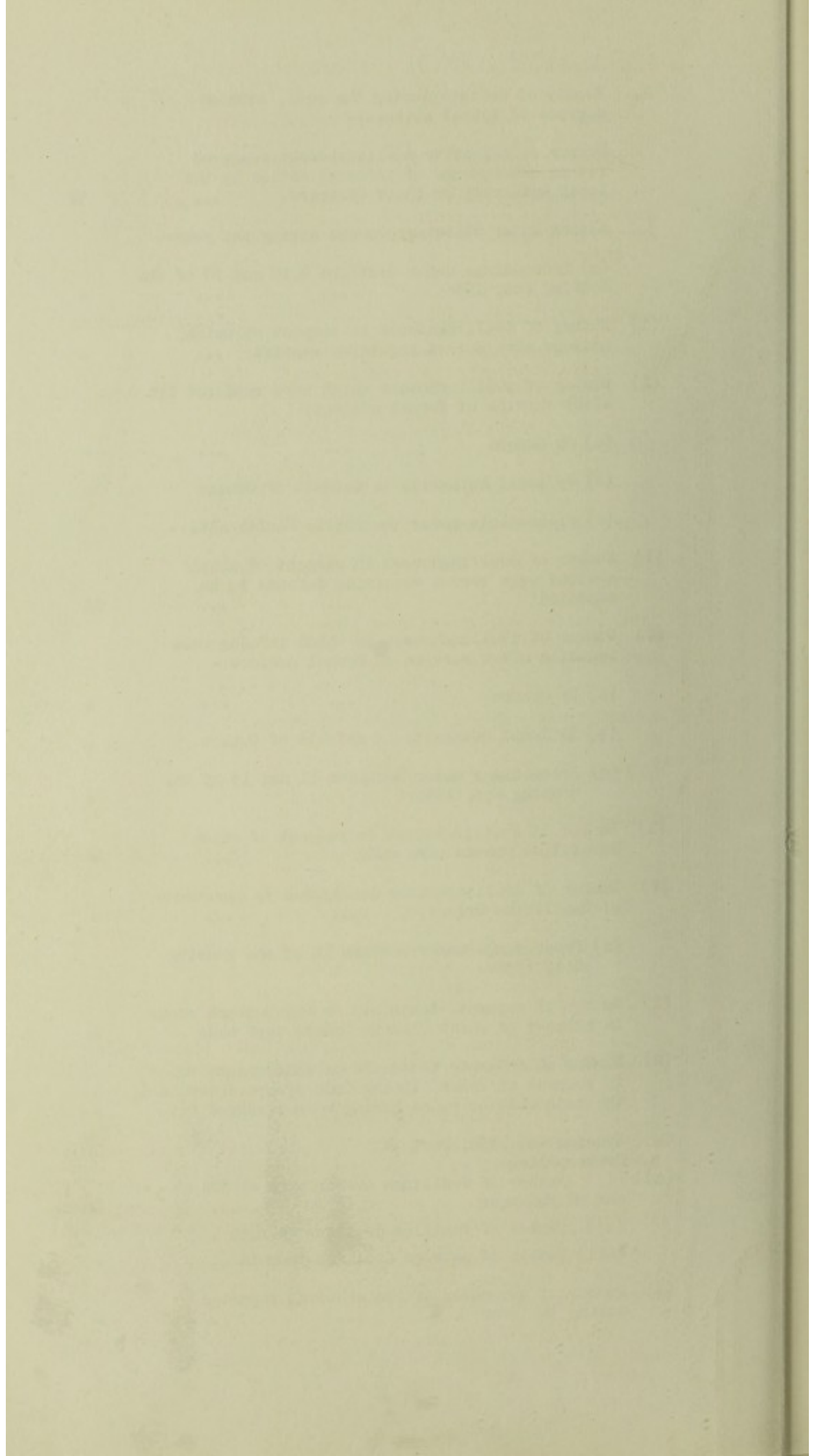
SECTION "D".

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. Inspections of dwellinghouses during the year:-
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) 759
 - (b) Numbers of inspections made for the purpose 1180
 - (2) (a) Numbers 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 .. 26
 - (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 ... 97

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. ...	52
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	-
	(c) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	26
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
	(a) By Owners ...	4
	(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 ...	26
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses 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 ...	-
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein .	-
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ..	-
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ...	-



Housing Act, 1936, Part IV. Overcrowding (contd).

(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	-
---	-----	-----	---

Housing Acts, 1949 & 1954.

Improvement Grants.

Number of dwellings in respect of which initial applications were received and inspected by sub-committee	...	...	51
Number of such dwellings approved as suitable for grant purposes	...	...	38
Number of such applications refused	...		5
Number of applications deferred	...		8
Number of completed applications approved and grants provided...	...	...	20
Total cost of improvement work involved	£14,417		
Total amount of grants promised	£ 5,509		
Cost of repairs to the dwellings involved	£ 1,241		
Number of cases in which work of improvement was completed and grant paid	...		20
Total amount of such payments	£ 5,739		

MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

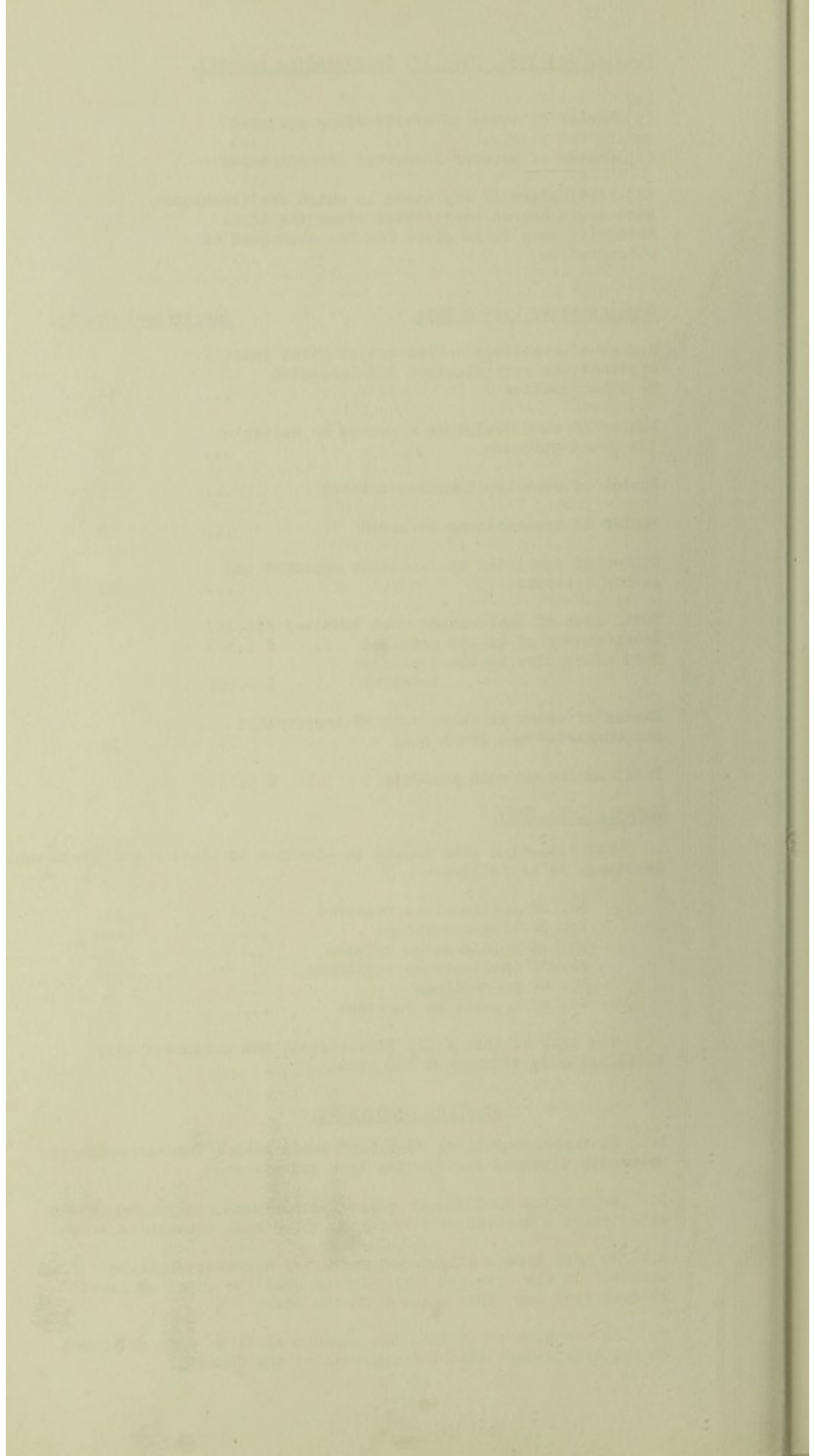
The situation with regard to Licences to station and use movable dwellings is as follows:-

No. of applications received	...	28
No. of licences issued	...	20
No. of applications refused	...	8
No. of applications withdrawn	...	-
No. of proceedings	...	2
No. of appeals to Justices	...	-

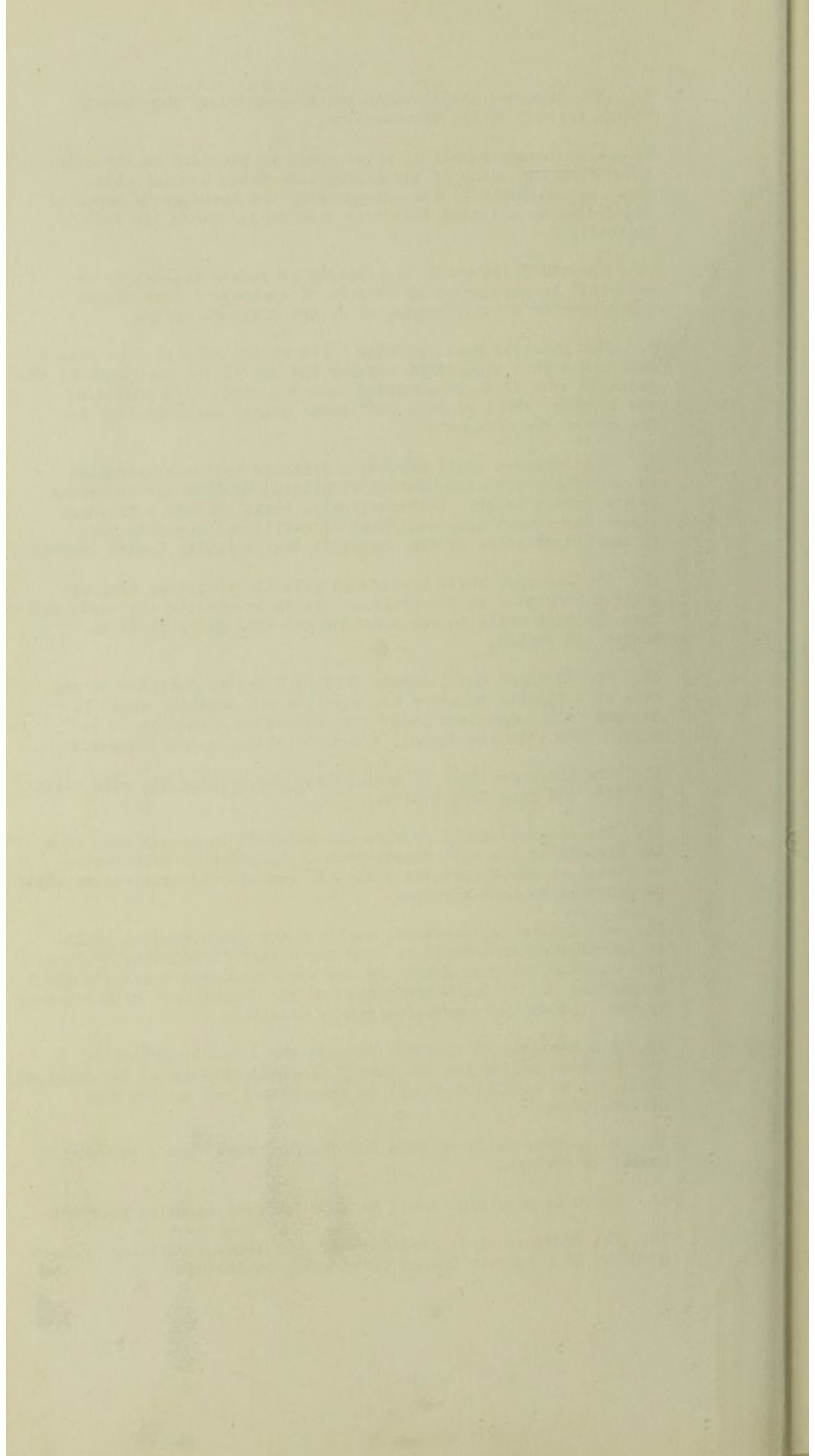
The camp at Holm Mill, Harrietsham, was conducted very satisfactorily throughout the year.

STANDARD CONDITIONS.

1. In these conditions "Caravan" shall mean a Caravan which is specially designed for drawing by a private car.
2. No movable dwelling or other vehicle shall be placed on the site except a caravan or vehicle by which such caravan is towed.
3. No more than a stipulated number of caravans shall be situated on the site and each caravan shall be sited at least 20 feet from any other caravan on the site.
4. No erection other than the caravan shall be made or placed on the site except with the approval of the Council.



5. The Licensee shall obtain prior approval of the Council to the lay-out of the Caravan Site.
6. A wholesome supply of water shall be provided on the site taken from the mains of the appropriate Water Company which shall be available to the occupants of the caravans by means of standpipes so situated that each caravan is within 150 feet thereof.
7. The standpipe shall be properly protected against frost and shall be surrounded by an area of concrete 4 feet square and dished to a gully connected to the drainage system.
8. The Licensee shall provide W.C's at the rate of 1 to each 5 caravans with a minimum of two for the use of the occupants of the caravans stationed and occupied upon the site. In addition, the Licensee shall provide sufficient urinal accommodation for the use of the occupants.
9. The Licensee shall provide a drainage system constructed in accordance with the Council's Building Byelaws and connected to the public sewer. (Alternatively, shall provide a drainage system and sewage disposal plant of sufficient capacity and to the satisfaction of the Council's Senior Public Health Inspector).
10. The Licensee shall provide in suitable positions trapped gullies connected to the drainage system to receive the waste water from the sink units in the caravans and each gully shall be dished and curbed.
11. The Licensee shall supply British Standard dustbins at the rate of 1 dustbin to every two caravans and dustbins shall be brought to a convenient point for collection upon days to be agreed upon with the Council's Senior Public Health Inspector.
12. The Licensee shall be responsible for keeping the site clean and tidy and free from litter.
13. The Licensee shall provide and maintain an access road from the highway to the site constructed of concrete or of hardcore or gravel or other suitable material, and also a clean access shall be provided to each caravan.
14. All drains, connections, septic tanks and cesspools shall be constructed in accordance with the Council's Building Byelaws for the time being in force and the work connected therewith shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Council and be maintained by the licensee in a proper sanitary condition.
15. The contents of chemical closets shall not be placed in the drainage system and the use of chemical closets in the caravans shall not be permitted except in exceptional and extenuating circumstances.
16. No caravan shall be used for sleeping more than a reasonable number of persons.
17. Adequate provision shall be made for fire fighting purposes.
18. The Licensee shall provide a copy of these conditions to each occupant of a caravan on his first entry on the site.



On the 31st. December, a census showed that the following caravans were licensed and stationed within the district.

There is evidence that there is still a steady demand for this type of temporary housing accommodation, but with the freeing of the licensing situation we can look forward to a progressive reduction in this number, which is three less than in 1955.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of Caravans.</u>
Boughton Malherbe	-
Bicknor	-
Boxley	4
Bredhurst	-
Broomfield	2
Chart Sutton	-
Detling	5
East Sutton	-
Frinsted	-
Harrietsham	2
Headcorn	3
Hollingbourne	1
Hucking	1
Langley	-
Leeds	-
Lenham	3
Otterden	2
Stockbury	-
Sutton Valence	4
Thurnham	3
Ulcombe	1
Wichling	-
Wormshill	-
	<u>TOTAL 31.</u>

In addition there were several other caravans occupied by nomads which were temporarily stationed within the district, during strawberry, hard fruit and hop picking seasons.

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.

Six hop picking machines were in operation in the area.

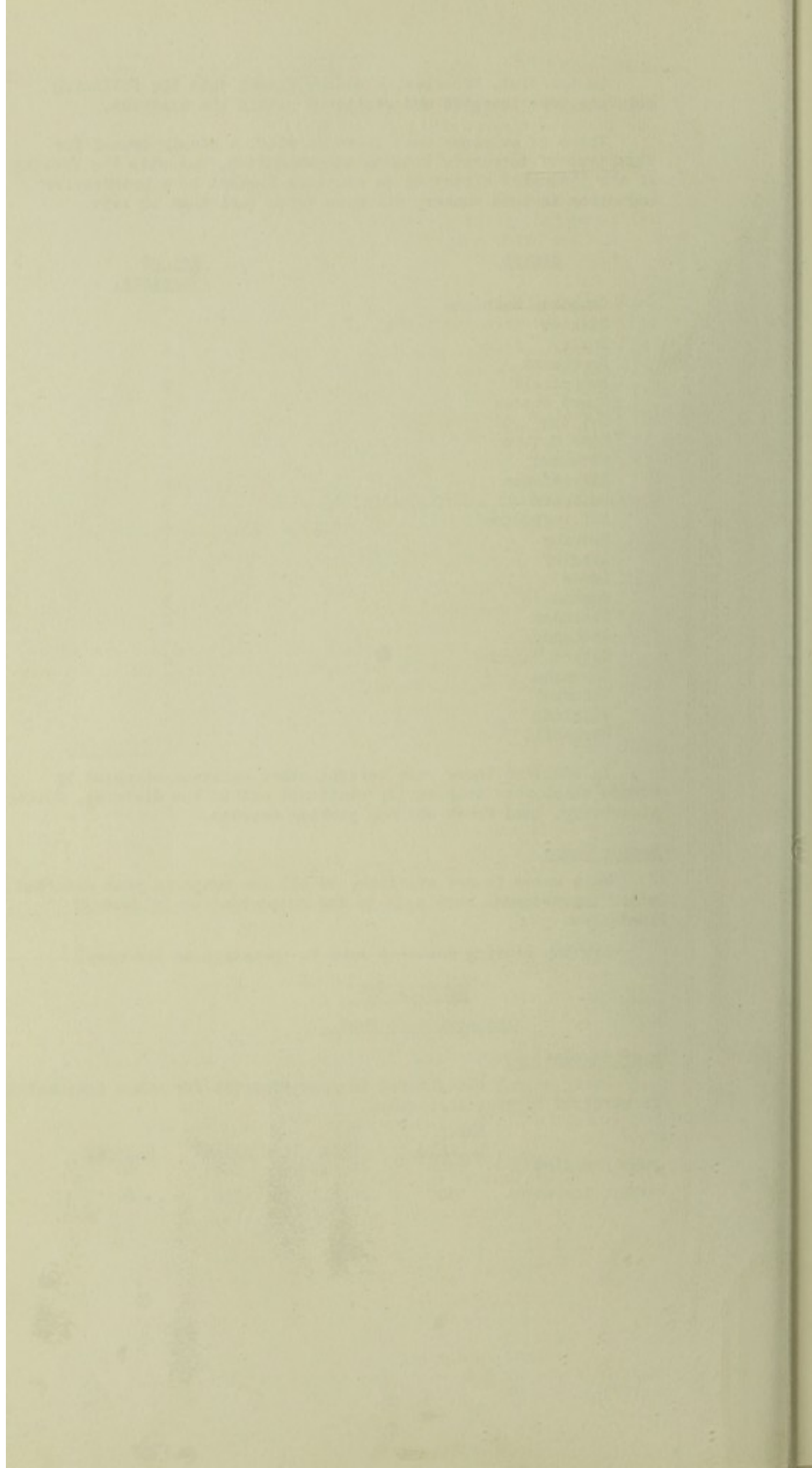
SECTION "E"

Inspection of Food.

Meat Inspection.

Every animal slaughtered in your district for human consumption is examined by your inspectors.

	<u>Sheep & Lambs.</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves.</u>
Number killed	8300	18,511	348	60
Number inspected	8300	18,511	348	60



<u>Meat Inspection contd.</u>	<u>Sheep & Lambs.</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</u>				
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	1	9	2	-
(b) Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	17	961	11	-
(c) Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	0.2	5.2	3.7	-
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>				
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	-	7	1	-
(b) Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	-	335	12	-
(c) Percentage of number in- spected affected with tuberculosis	-	1.8	3.7	-

Weight of Food condemned during the year.

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>Ozs.</u>
Meat	5	18	1	13	0
Other Food - 32 tins of corned beef		2	2	12	0

In addition, a number of sheep and pigs' carcasses have been inspected at the request of butchers and pig clubs, but no serious diseased conditions were found.

Water Supply

Samples.

A total of 53 samples of water were submitted for examination with the following results:-

<u>Bacteriological Examination.</u>			
<u>Type of Water</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Results</u>	
		<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>
Main	14	* 1 suspicious	13
Raw	2	-	2

<u>Chemical Examination.</u>			
Main	-	-	-
Raw	3	2	1

* Subsequent samples from the same source were satisfactory.

Milk and Dairies.

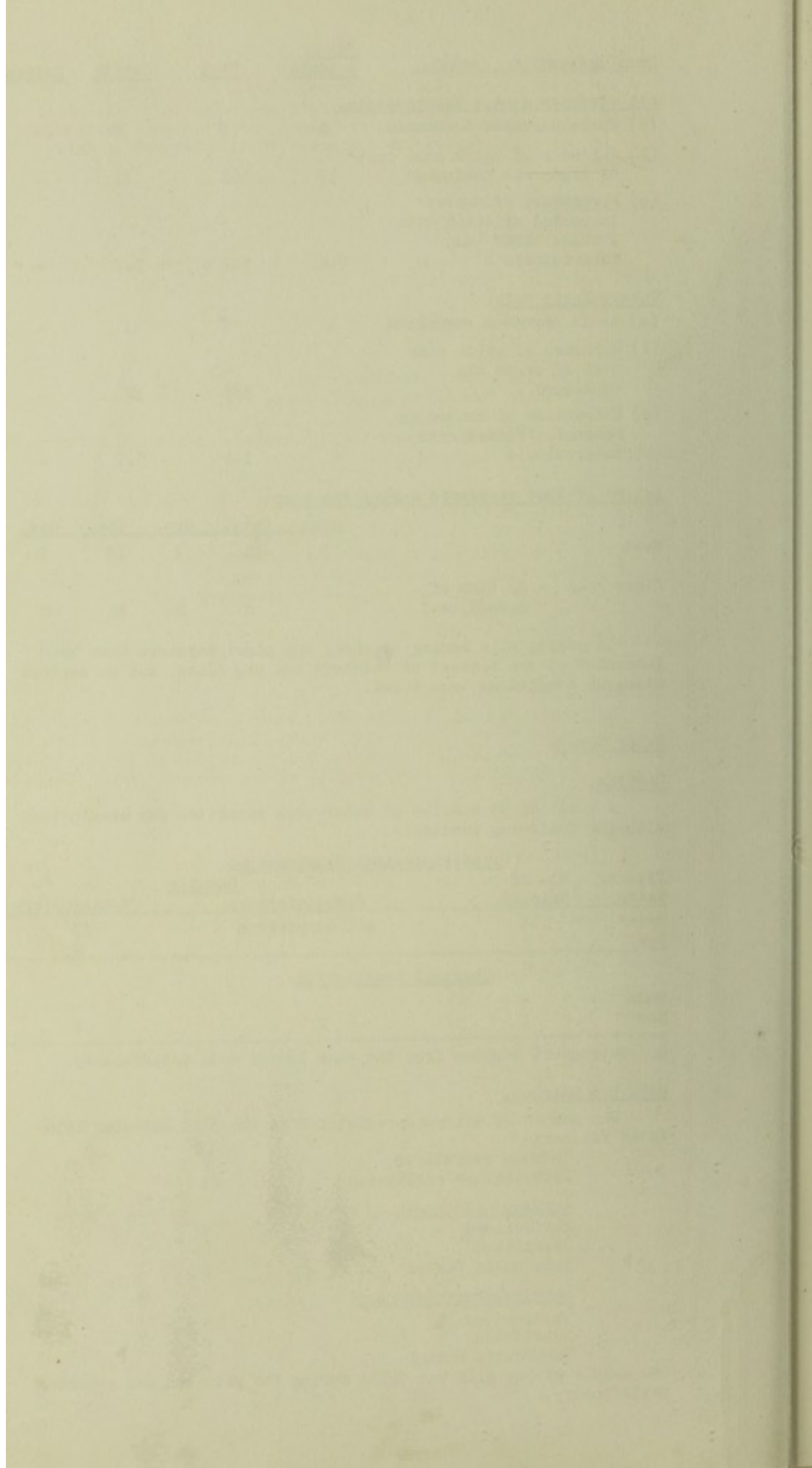
The number of dairymen registered on the 31st December 1956 is as follows:-

Dairies registered	2
Distributors registered	23

<u>Dealers' Licences.</u>	
Pasteurised	7
Sterilized	9
Tuberculin Tested	8

<u>Supplementary Licences.</u>	
Pasteurised	9
Sterilized	8
Tuberculin Tested	9

One sample of raw milk was taken during the year and was reported satisfactory.



Ice Cream.

Ice Cream is retailed from 30 registered shops in the district and in addition 14 restaurants and cafes serve it. All ice cream is prepared and samples taken have shown good results. There are no places where the commodity is manufactured in this district.

Food Hygiene.

Clean Food Campaign.

The premises in the Rural District in which food is prepared, served and sold are as follows:

Cafes and Restaurants	15
Residential Hotel	1
Roadhouse	1
Public Houses serving meals	3
Public Houses not serving meals	57

Progress in the improvement of food shops, cafes and restaurants continues.

The number of premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act, Section 14, are as follows:-

- | | |
|--|----|
| (1) For the sale and storage of ice cream | 30 |
| (2) Preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pickled, pressed or preserved food intended for sale | 3 |
| (3) Number of Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 | 2 |

Disposal of Condemned Food.

The condemned food from licensed slaughterhouses is in most cases collected by the Sheppey Glue Works, Queenborough. Small quantities of condemned food are disposed of by incineration, either at the Maidstone Borough Destructor or in the furnace at the Lenham Bacon Factory.

Food Sampling.

In addition to the inspection and sampling carried out by your officers the sampling officers of the County Council also take regular samples of all types of food and, as these are of interest, I am including a list supplied by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures.

<u>Article.</u>	<u>No.</u>
Almond Essence	1
Anchovy Essence	1
Benadryl Cream	1
Bisto	1
Butter	1
Cake Mixture	1
Cherryade	1
Chocolate	1
Coffee and Chicory Essence	1
Compound Benzocaine Ointment	1
Cough Mixture	1
Cream	2
Custard Powder	1
Flaked Rice	1
Flour (Plain)	1
Gin	3
Grape-Nuts	1
Halibut Oil Capsules	1
Honey Cough Syrup	1
Milk	54

THE
LIBRARY OF THE
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
AND
ZOOLOGY
OF THE
CITY OF LONDON
1871

THE
LIBRARY OF THE
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
AND
ZOOLOGY
OF THE
CITY OF LONDON
1871

THE
LIBRARY OF THE
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
AND
ZOOLOGY
OF THE
CITY OF LONDON
1871

THE
LIBRARY OF THE
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
AND
ZOOLOGY
OF THE
CITY OF LONDON
1871

THE
LIBRARY OF THE
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
AND
ZOOLOGY
OF THE
CITY OF LONDON
1871

THE
LIBRARY OF THE
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
AND
ZOOLOGY
OF THE
CITY OF LONDON
1871

THE
LIBRARY OF THE
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
AND
ZOOLOGY
OF THE
CITY OF LONDON
1871

THE
LIBRARY OF THE
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
AND
ZOOLOGY
OF THE
CITY OF LONDON
1871

THE
LIBRARY OF THE
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
AND
ZOOLOGY
OF THE
CITY OF LONDON
1871

THE
LIBRARY OF THE
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
AND
ZOOLOGY
OF THE
CITY OF LONDON
1871

THE
LIBRARY OF THE
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
AND
ZOOLOGY
OF THE
CITY OF LONDON
1871

Food Sampling contd.

<u>Article</u>		<u>No.</u>
Parrish's Food, B.P.	...	1
Pepper, white	...	2
Piccalilli	...	1
Raspberry Flavour	...	1
Rum	...	2
Salt	...	1
Syrup of Figs	...	1
Tapioca Flakes	...	1
Tomato Ketchup	...	1
Total		<u>87</u>

SUMMARY.

Milks	...	54
Drugs	...	7
Spirits	...	5
Other samples		<u>21</u>
		<u>87</u>

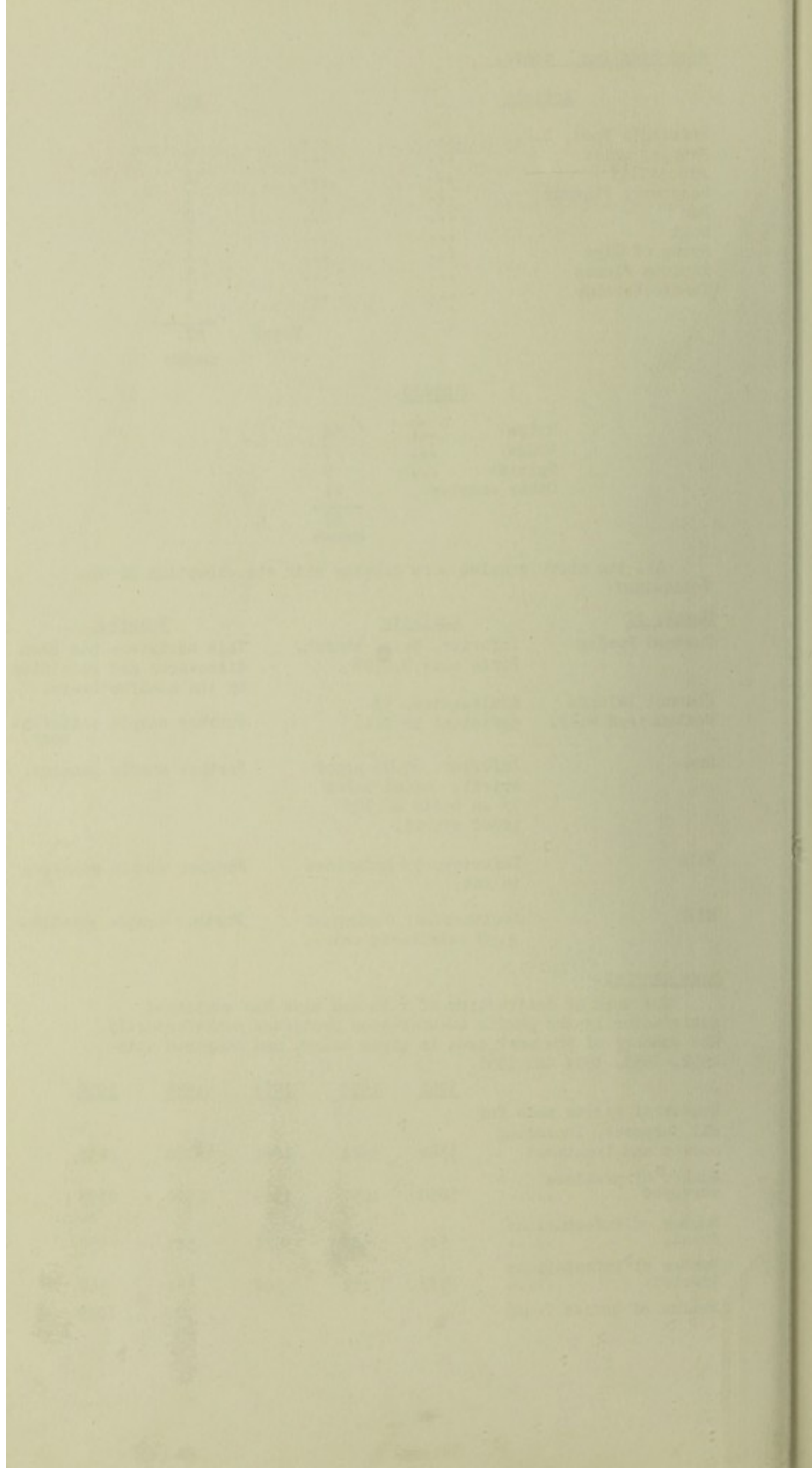
All the above samples were genuine with the exception of the following:-

<u>Sample of</u>	<u>Analysis</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
Custard Powder	Inferior. Maize starch. Boric acid 0.012%	This admixture has been discovered and rectified by the manufacturers.
Channel Islands Pasteurised Milk.	Adulterated, 5% deficient in fat.	Further sample satisfactory.
Rum	Inferior. 65.0% proof spirit. Added water 7% on basis of 70% proof spirit.	Further sample genuine.
Milk	Inferior. 5% deficient in fat.	Further sample genuine.
Milk	Adulterated. Contained 4.9% extraneous water.	Further sample genuine.

Pest Control.

The work of destruction of rats and mice has continued satisfactorily and public co-operation continues satisfactorily. The summary of the work done is given below, and compared with 1952, 1953, 1954 and 1955.

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956.</u>
Number of visits made for all purposes, including survey and treatment	3384	3424	2601	4108	4236
Number of premises surveyed	1850	1993	1309	2520	2593
Number of infestations found.	545	485	524	543	556
Number of infestations treated.	537	462	502	564	550
Number of bodies found				988	1049



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, and in particular their willingness to give extra time to the work when needed.

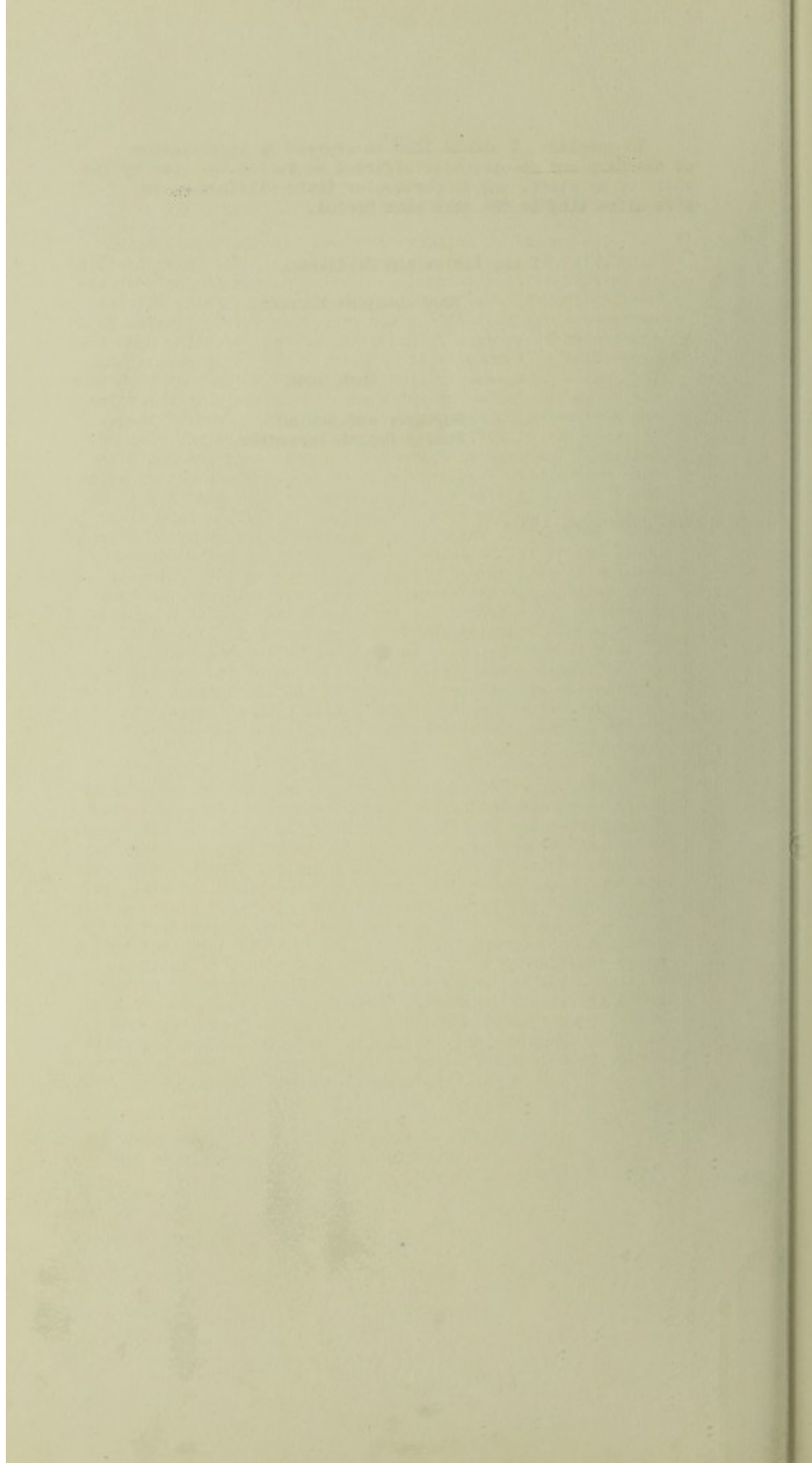
I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C.W. PAGE

Surveyor and Senior
Public Health Inspector.

18th. November, 1957.



SECTION "F"

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Disease

The amount of notifiable disease in the Hollingbourn Rural District in 1956 was happily small. The only infection in which notification reached double figures in the year was measles and this was much less than in 1955, being 22 cases reported as against 235 in the preceding year. Measles is a disease which appears to occur in cycles, depending upon the proportion of susceptible children in the child population. 1955 was a peak year and the incidence of this infection has subsided following a rise in the number of those who having had this infection are now protected against further attacks. None of these 22 cases was of sufficient severity to require hospital admission. One case of Polio-myelitis was notified and this case recovered. Whooping-cough showed only one notification but I am of the view that this does not represent the number of cases in the district. Whooping-cough is an infection which many people think is an inevitable happening of childhood, but it is the cause of much suffering and distress to the small patients and of much parental anxiety and while immunisation against whooping cough does not give the same degree of protection as is obtained by immunisation against diphtheria a pleasing amount of protection is obtainable and if this is not complete, the attacks in immunised children are of less severity and duration. I am of the opinion that combination of immunising agents against diphtheria and whooping-cough, which is used in many cases, is of value, with but little increased discomfort to the children and should be encouraged.

I am very glad to be able to report that in the past 10 years there has not been a single case of diphtheria in the Rural District. This is undoubtedly the result of the success which has attended the campaign for immunisation against this disease. When I first became your Medical Officer, diphtheria was one of the constantly recurring infectious diseases, and the cause of distress, disability and sometimes death: it is good to be able to look back on what is an achievement and a justifiable occasion for pride. But I would urge that this happy state of affairs can only be maintained by continual vigilance and the maintenance of a high proportion of the protected in the community. Every parent should ensure that, despite the present absence of diphtheria, protection for all children should be obtained by immunisation before the child's first birthday and the necessary reinforcing doses to maintain the lasting immunity. Apathy and neglect can result in a return of diphtheria among us.

The notifications of Infectious Disease, other than Tuberculosis for which the details are given in a separate Table later in the report, during 1956 are as follows:-

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

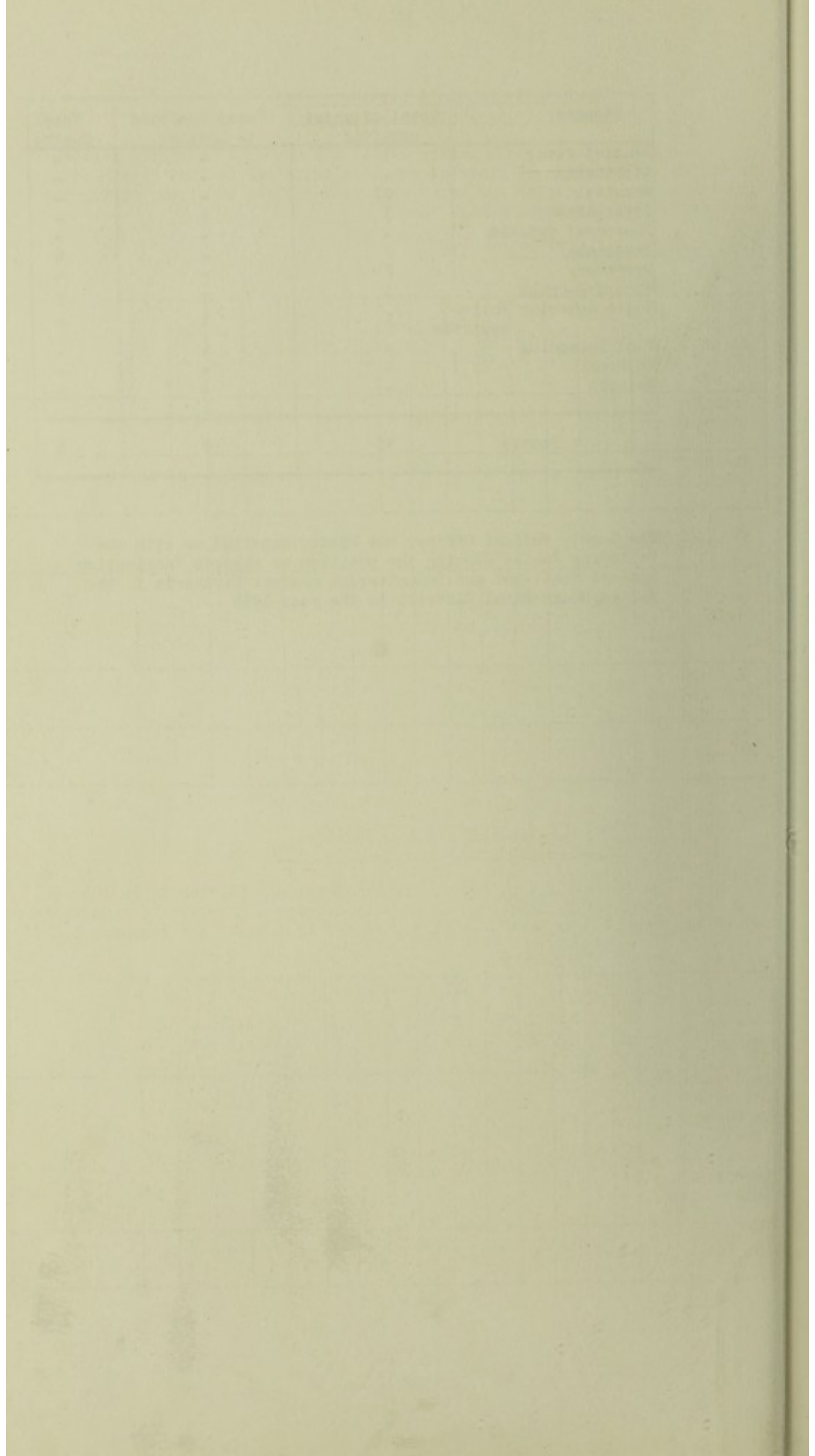
The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new life. They found a land of vast resources and opportunities. Over the years, the United States has grown from a small colony to a great nation. It has fought wars, won freedom, and built a strong government. The story of the United States is a story of hope and achievement. It is a story that inspires us to strive for a better future.

The United States has a rich and diverse culture. It is a land of many different people, each with their own traditions and customs. This diversity is one of the strengths of the United States. It allows us to learn from each other and to grow as a nation. The United States is a land of opportunity. It is a land where anyone can achieve their dreams. It is a land where the future is bright.

The United States is a land of freedom. It is a land where everyone has the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. This is the American dream. It is the dream of a better life for all.

Disease	Total of cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Total deaths
Scarlet fever	1	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Measles	22	-	-
Erysipelas	1	1	-
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	-	6
Dysentery	2	-	-
Whooping-cough	1	-	-
Acute Anterior Polio-myelitis	1	1	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-
Totals	30	2	6

The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied me with the following Tables showing the position as regards Vaccination against Small-pox and Immunisation against Diphtheria in the Hollingbourn Rural District in the year 1956



Immunisation against Diphtheria and
Vaccination against Smallpox, 1956

The following is a return of (A) the number of children resident in the Hollingbourn Rural District who were immunised against diphtheria and (B) the number of persons who were vaccinated against smallpox, during the year ended 31st December, 1956:-

(A) DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Year of Birth	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	Total
Primary Inoculations	23	91	15	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	134
Re-inforcing Inoculations	-	-	-	1	6	49	17	7	9	8	3	3	2	-	1	106

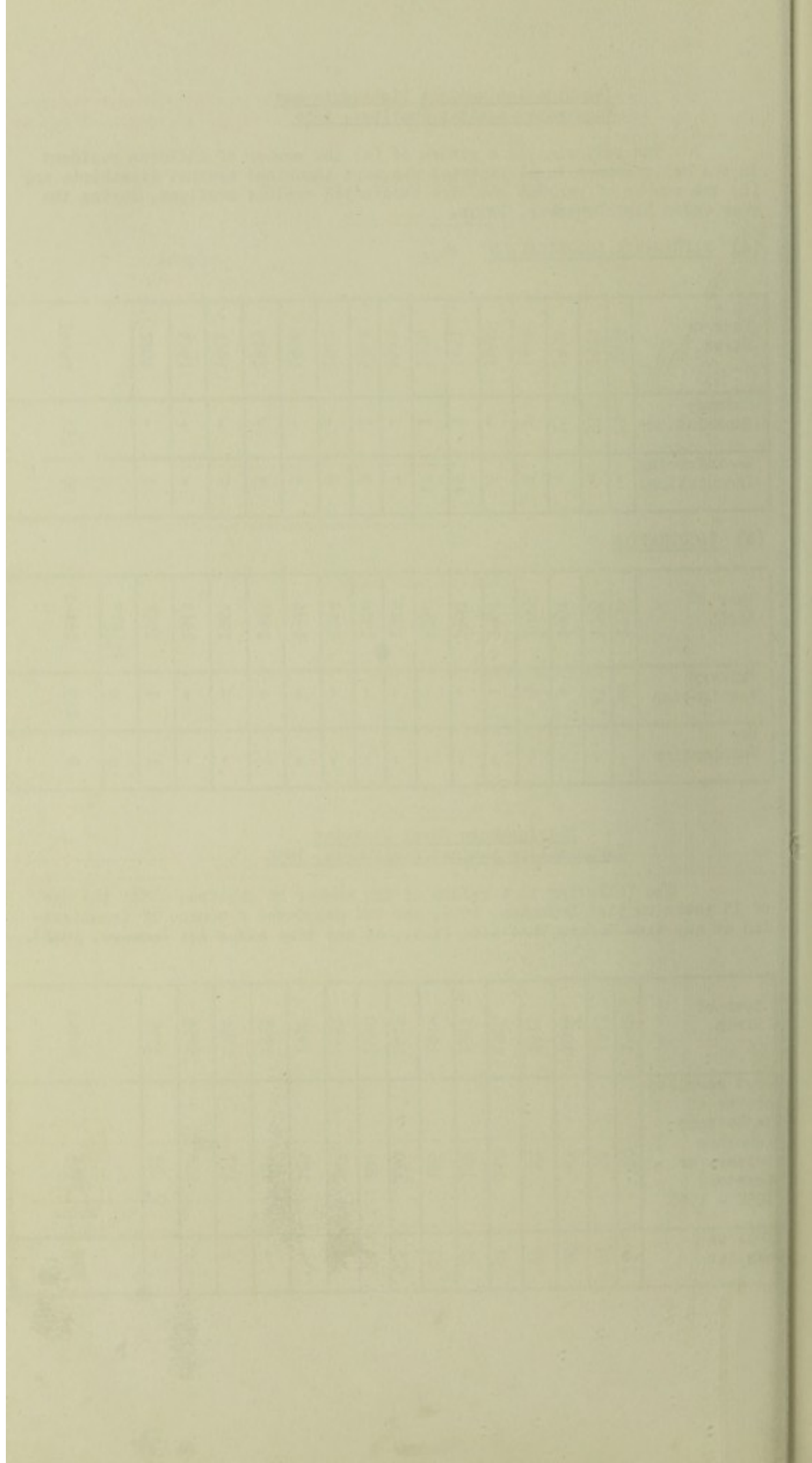
(B) VACCINATION

Year of Birth	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	Before 1942	Total
Primary Vaccination	98	43	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	149
Re-Vaccination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	7	9

Hollingbourn Rural District
Immunisation against Diphtheria, 1956

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

Year of Birth	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster) 1952 - 1956	10	52	62	51	110	132	126	118	104	162	183	159	157	118	23	1567
1951 or earlier	120	84	86	99	91	22	67	123	74	12	-	-	-	-	-	778



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 1956

Under Age Groups

<u>Age</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
0 - 1	-	-
2 - 5	-	-
6 - 15	-	-
16 - 25	-	-
26 - 35	-	-
36 - 45	-	-
46 - 55	1	-
56 - 65	8	7
66 and over	10	11
Totals	19	18

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

- (1) Total number of cases notified during the year. NIL
- (2) Number of cases in which:-
- (a) Vision lost NIL
- (b) Vision impaired NIL
- (c) Treatment continuing at end of year ... NIL

Tuberculosis

<u>Age Period.</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 - 15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
16 - 25	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 - 45	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
46 - 55	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
56 - 65	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
66 or over	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	4	8	2	-	2	-	NIL	

The number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis was 2. Only 1 of which had been notified.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

1911

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

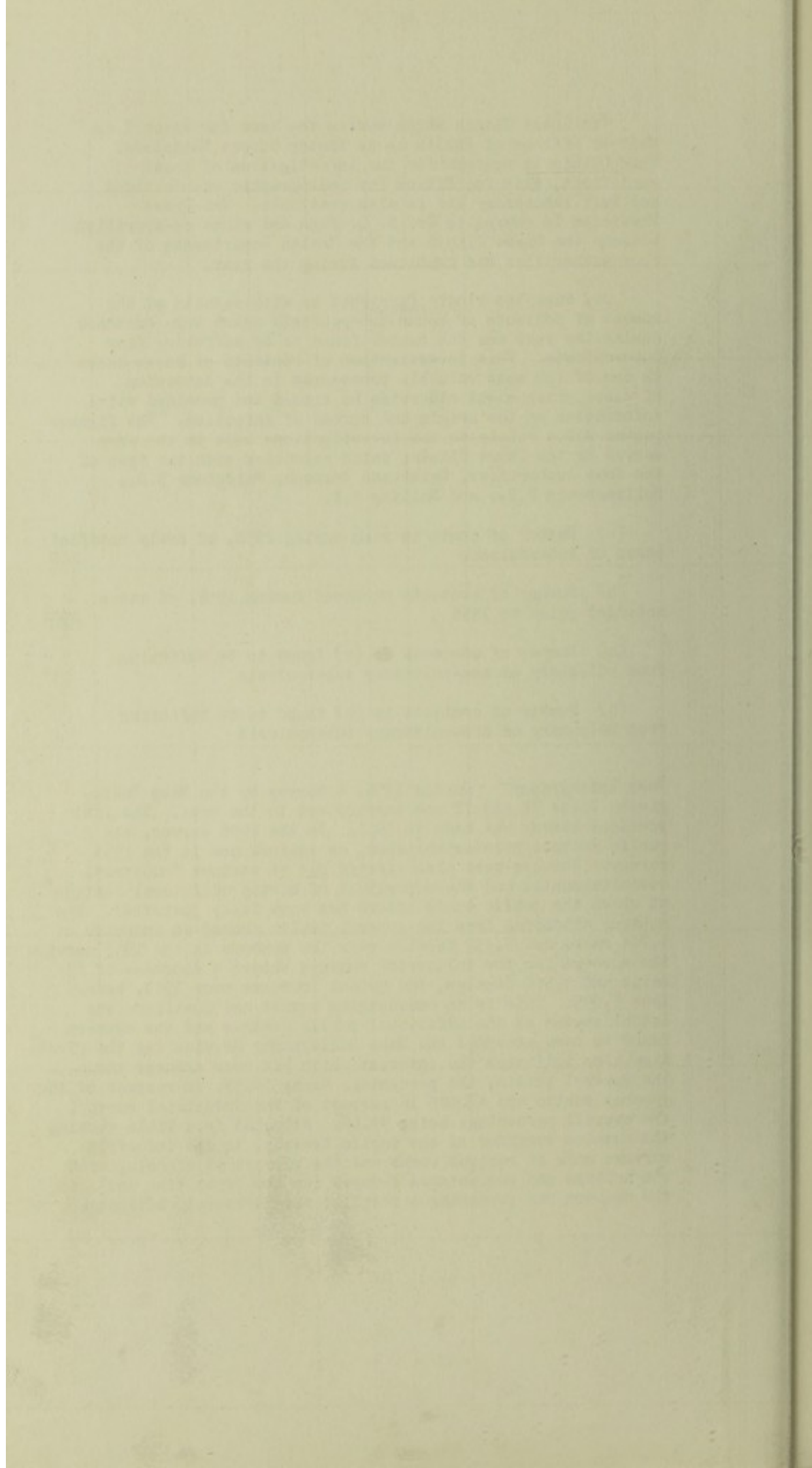
LIBRARY

The Chest Clinic which serves the area for which I am Medical Officer of Health is at Foster Street Maidstone. This Clinic is equipped for the investigation of chest conditions, with facilities for radiographic examinations and full laboratory aid is also available. The Chest Physician in charge is Dr. D. L. Pugh and close co-operation between the Chest Clinic and the Health Departments of the four Authorities has continued during the year.

Dr. Pugh has kindly furnished me with details of the number of contacts of known tuberculosis which were examined during the year and the number found to be suffering from tuberculosis. This investigation of contacts of known cases is one of the most valuable procedures in the detection of cases which might otherwise be missed and provided vital information on the origin and spread of infection. The figures quoted below relate to the investigations made in the area served by the Chest Clinic, which coincides with the area of the four Authorities, Maidstone Borough, Maidstone R.D., Hollingbourn R.D., and Malling R.D.

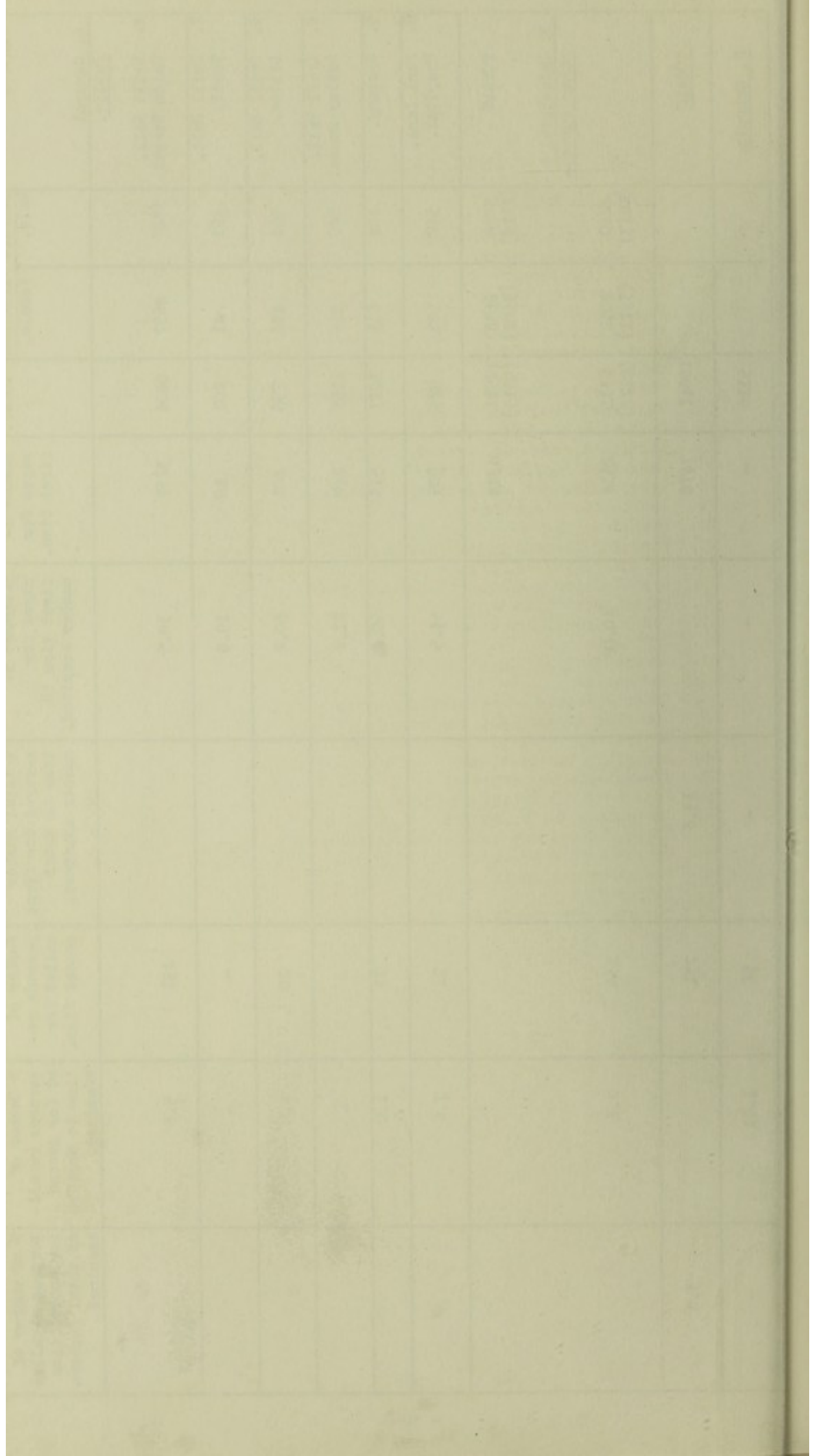
(a) Number of contacts seen during 1956, of newly notified cases of tuberculosis	206
(b) Number of contacts examined during 1956, of cases notified prior to 1956	299
(c) Number of contacts in (a) found to be suffering from pulmonary or non-pulmonary tuberculosis	1
(d) Number of contacts in (b) found to be suffering from pulmonary or non-pulmonary tuberculosis	4

Mass Radiography. During 1956, a survey by the Mass Radiography Units 7B and 7F was carried out in the area. The last previous survey was made in 1953. In the 1956 survey, six public centres were established, as against one in the 1953 survey. Surveys were also carried out at various industrial establishments, and the experiment of having additional centres at which the public could attend has been fully justified. The numbers attending from the general public showed an increase of 3,744 males and 3,152 females over the numbers in the 1953 survey: the numbers for the industrial surveys showed a decrease of 337 males and 1,560 females, the actual increase over 1953, being thus 5,099. This is an encouraging result and justifies the establishment of the additional public centres and the numbers found to have attended the Mass Radiography Service for the first time also indicates the interest which has been aroused among the general public, the percentage being 39.5% in respect of the general public and 40.02% in respect of the industrial survey, the overall percentage being 39.6%. Attached is a Table showing the numbers examined at the public centres, in the industrial surveys made at various works and the surveys at schools, with the numbers and percentages X-rayed for the first time and also the numbers and percentages recalled for further investigation.



Centres	Numbers Examined		Total.	Number x-rayed for first time.	% Number x-rayed for first time to number examined.	% total number x-rayed for first time to total number examined.	Number of persons re-called for second film.	% Number of persons recalled for second time to numbers examined.	% of number of persons recalled for second time to total numbers examined.
	Male.	Female.							
A. General Public.									
1. Drill Hall, Union Street.	3747	4657	8404	3237	38.5		491	5.8	
2. Drill Hall, Towil.	161	41	202	40	19.8		-	-	
3. Drill Hall, Ditton.	364	434	798	401	50.2		20	2.5	
4. Drill Hall, Astley House.	840	325	1165	248	21.2		-	-	
5. Sherway.	404	613	1017	513	50.4		11	1.0	
6. Pant Lane, Hospital.	342	583	925	505	54.5		71	7.6	
TOTALS	5858 (2114)	6653 (3501)	12511 (5615)	4944					
B. Industrial & other surveys	4280 (4617)	2051 (3511)	6331 (8128)	2534	40.02		138	2.1	
TOTALS			18842	7478		39.6	731		3.8
C. Schools.			5116	-	-	-	52	1.01	-

Figures in brackets indicate numbers attending during previous survey in 1952



Total Deaths 1956

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-
7. Acute Polio-myelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other infective and Parasitic diseases	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	2
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7	-
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast	-	5
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasm	8	13
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	3
16. Diabetes	1	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	16
18. Coronary Disease, angina	11	9
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	4
20. Other heart disease	14	15
21. Other circulatory disease	3	6
22. Influenza	1	1
23. Pneumonia	4	2
24. Bronchitis	4	9
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations	1	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	10
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	-
34. All other accidents	3	3
35. Suicide	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-
	88	100

Table 1

No.		Description	
1	1	1.0000	1.0000
2	2	0.9999	0.9999
3	3	0.9998	0.9998
4	4	0.9997	0.9997
5	5	0.9996	0.9996
6	6	0.9995	0.9995
7	7	0.9994	0.9994
8	8	0.9993	0.9993
9	9	0.9992	0.9992
10	10	0.9991	0.9991
11	11	0.9990	0.9990
12	12	0.9989	0.9989
13	13	0.9988	0.9988
14	14	0.9987	0.9987
15	15	0.9986	0.9986
16	16	0.9985	0.9985
17	17	0.9984	0.9984
18	18	0.9983	0.9983
19	19	0.9982	0.9982
20	20	0.9981	0.9981
21	21	0.9980	0.9980
22	22	0.9979	0.9979
23	23	0.9978	0.9978
24	24	0.9977	0.9977
25	25	0.9976	0.9976
26	26	0.9975	0.9975
27	27	0.9974	0.9974
28	28	0.9973	0.9973
29	29	0.9972	0.9972
30	30	0.9971	0.9971
31	31	0.9970	0.9970
32	32	0.9969	0.9969
33	33	0.9968	0.9968
34	34	0.9967	0.9967
35	35	0.9966	0.9966
36	36	0.9965	0.9965
37	37	0.9964	0.9964
38	38	0.9963	0.9963
39	39	0.9962	0.9962
40	40	0.9961	0.9961
41	41	0.9960	0.9960
42	42	0.9959	0.9959
43	43	0.9958	0.9958
44	44	0.9957	0.9957
45	45	0.9956	0.9956
46	46	0.9955	0.9955
47	47	0.9954	0.9954
48	48	0.9953	0.9953
49	49	0.9952	0.9952
50	50	0.9951	0.9951
51	51	0.9950	0.9950
52	52	0.9949	0.9949
53	53	0.9948	0.9948
54	54	0.9947	0.9947
55	55	0.9946	0.9946
56	56	0.9945	0.9945
57	57	0.9944	0.9944
58	58	0.9943	0.9943
59	59	0.9942	0.9942
60	60	0.9941	0.9941
61	61	0.9940	0.9940
62	62	0.9939	0.9939
63	63	0.9938	0.9938
64	64	0.9937	0.9937
65	65	0.9936	0.9936
66	66	0.9935	0.9935
67	67	0.9934	0.9934
68	68	0.9933	0.9933
69	69	0.9932	0.9932
70	70	0.9931	0.9931
71	71	0.9930	0.9930
72	72	0.9929	0.9929
73	73	0.9928	0.9928
74	74	0.9927	0.9927
75	75	0.9926	0.9926
76	76	0.9925	0.9925
77	77	0.9924	0.9924
78	78	0.9923	0.9923
79	79	0.9922	0.9922
80	80	0.9921	0.9921
81	81	0.9920	0.9920
82	82	0.9919	0.9919
83	83	0.9918	0.9918
84	84	0.9917	0.9917
85	85	0.9916	0.9916
86	86	0.9915	0.9915
87	87	0.9914	0.9914
88	88	0.9913	0.9913
89	89	0.9912	0.9912
90	90	0.9911	0.9911
91	91	0.9910	0.9910
92	92	0.9909	0.9909
93	93	0.9908	0.9908
94	94	0.9907	0.9907
95	95	0.9906	0.9906
96	96	0.9905	0.9905
97	97	0.9904	0.9904
98	98	0.9903	0.9903
99	99	0.9902	0.9902
100	100	0.9901	0.9901

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality for 1956.

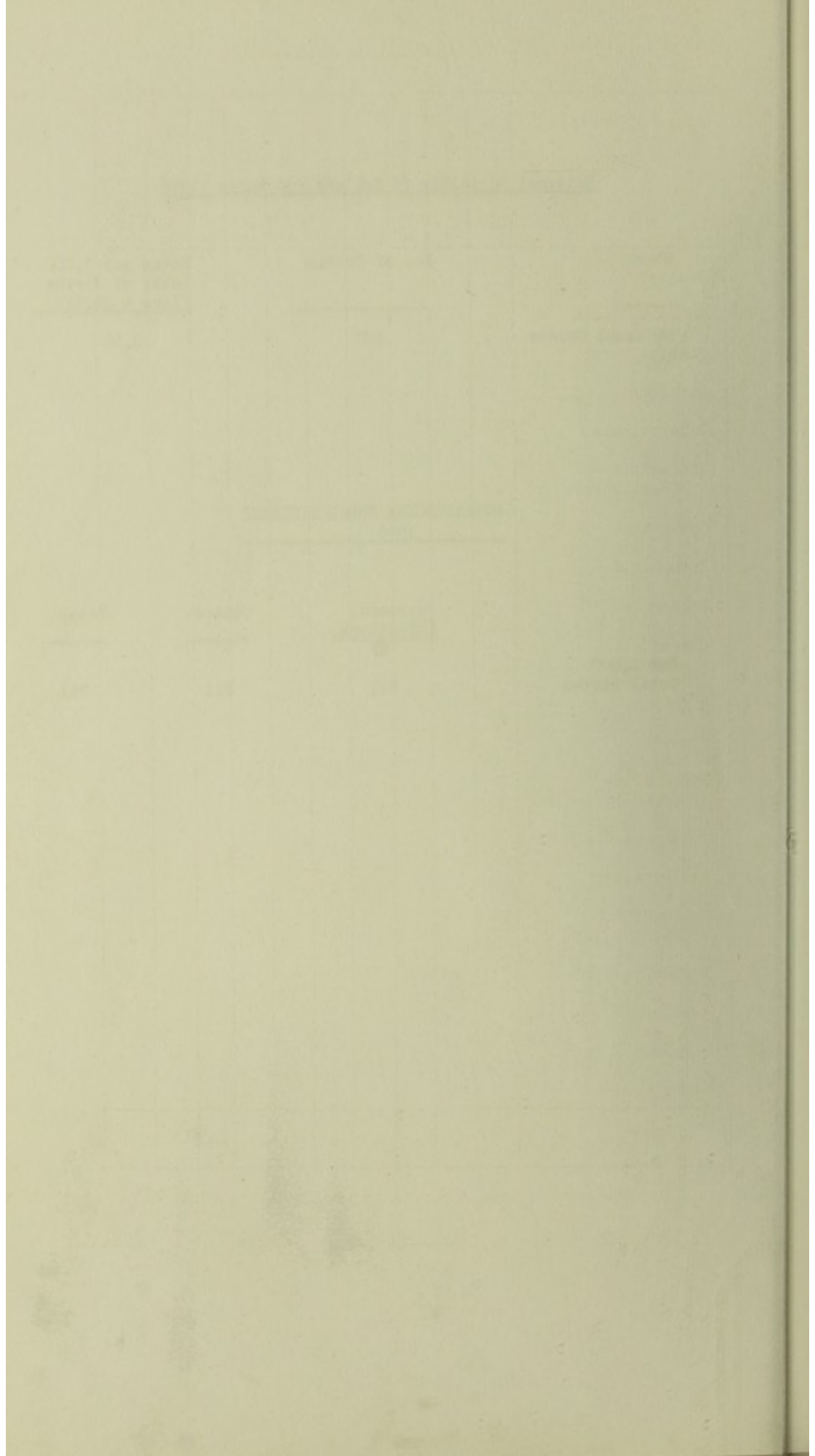
	Rate per 1,000 of Population.		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per 1,000 live Births	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Whooping Cough	Polio- Myelitis	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis	Influenza	Total deaths under 1 year	
England and Wales	15.6	23.0	11.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.06	23.8	
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	15.6	23.0	11.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.04	24.0	
160 Smaller Towns (Resident Popula- tion 25,000 - 50,000 at 1951 Census)	15.6	22.7	11.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.05	24.1	
Hillingbourn R.D.C.	15.75	27.23	10.49	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.12	20.00	

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales 1956

Cause	No. of Deaths	Rates per 1,000 total of Births (Live & Still)
Maternal Causes	402	0.56

HOLLINGBOURN RURAL DISTRICT
1956

	<u>Puerperal Infections.</u>	<u>Others.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Per 1,000 Total Births	Nil	Nil	Nil



Infantile Mortality 1956

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	7 - 9 months	10-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Measles										
Whooping Cough										
Scarlet Fever										
Diphtheria										
Tuberculosis										
Meningitis (Non-tubercular)										
Enteritis										
Bronchitis										
Pneumonia										
Diarrhoeal Diseases										
Syphilis										
Rickets										
Suffocating (over-laying)										
Injury at Birth										
Atelectasis										
Congenital Malformation										
Premature Birth	3									3
Atrophy or Debility										
Marasmus										
Other Causes		1					1			2
TOTALS	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5

The above deaths occurred in the following Parishes:-

Headcorn

1

Harrietsham

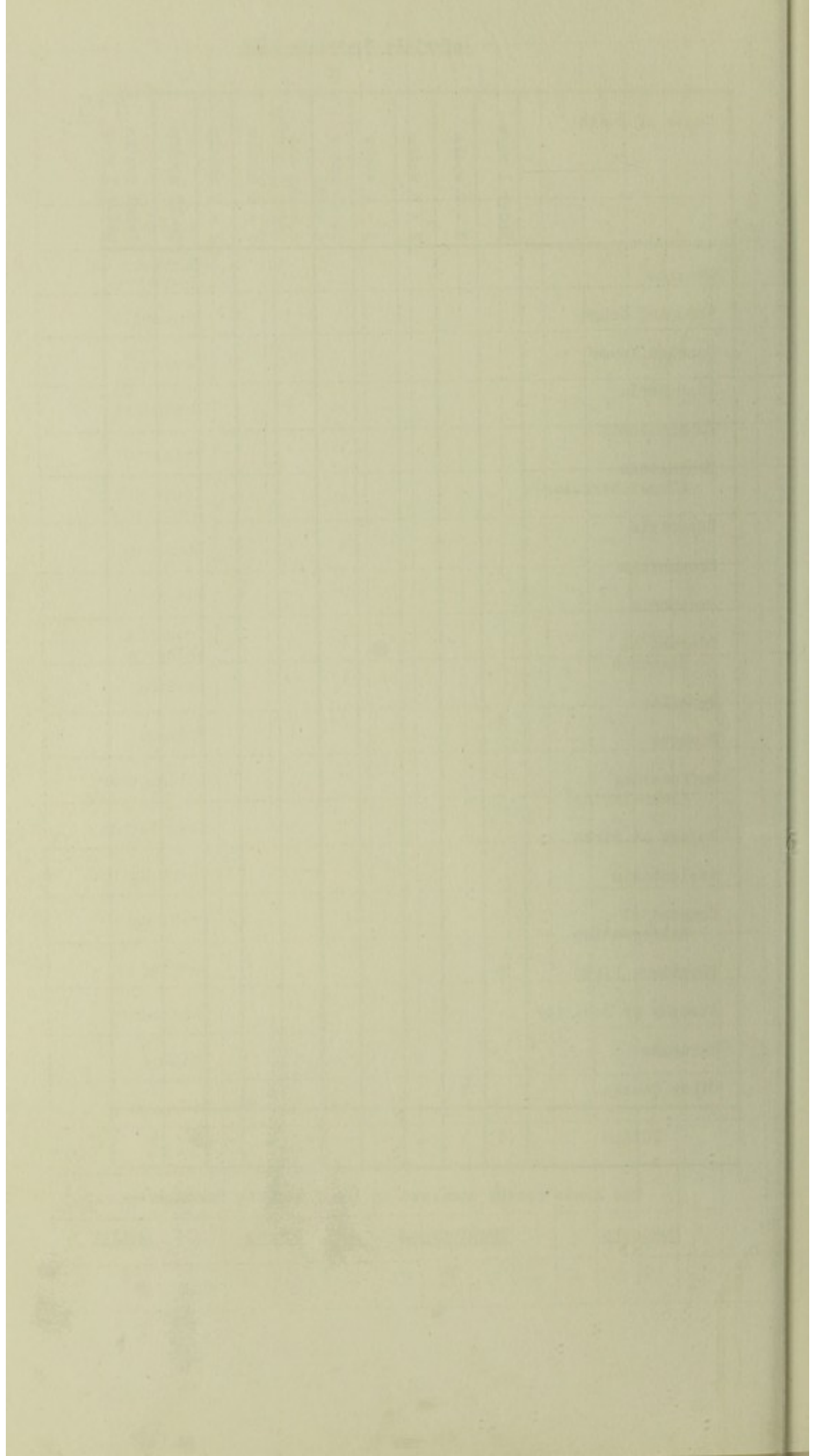
1

Lenham

1

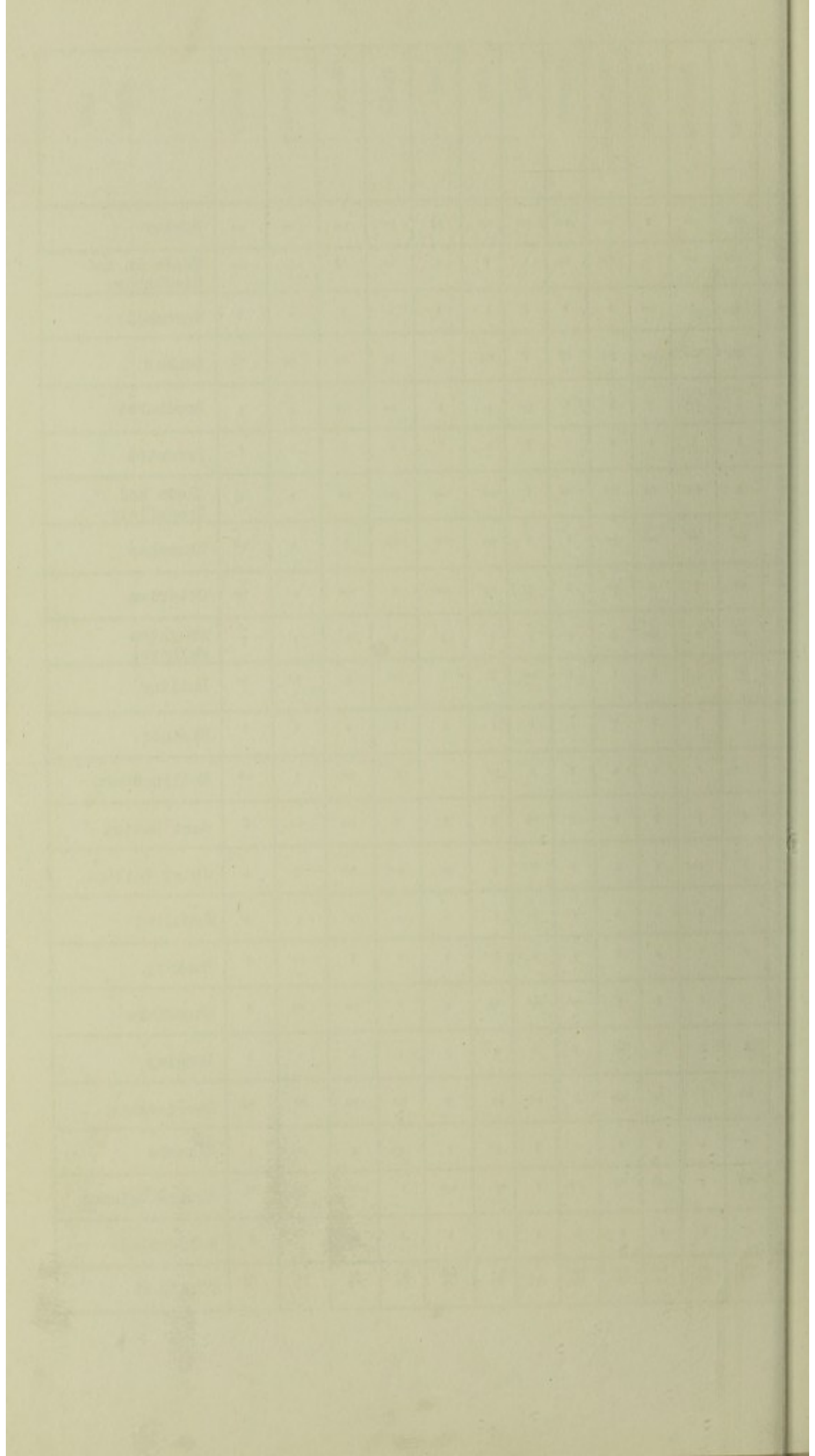
Boxley

2



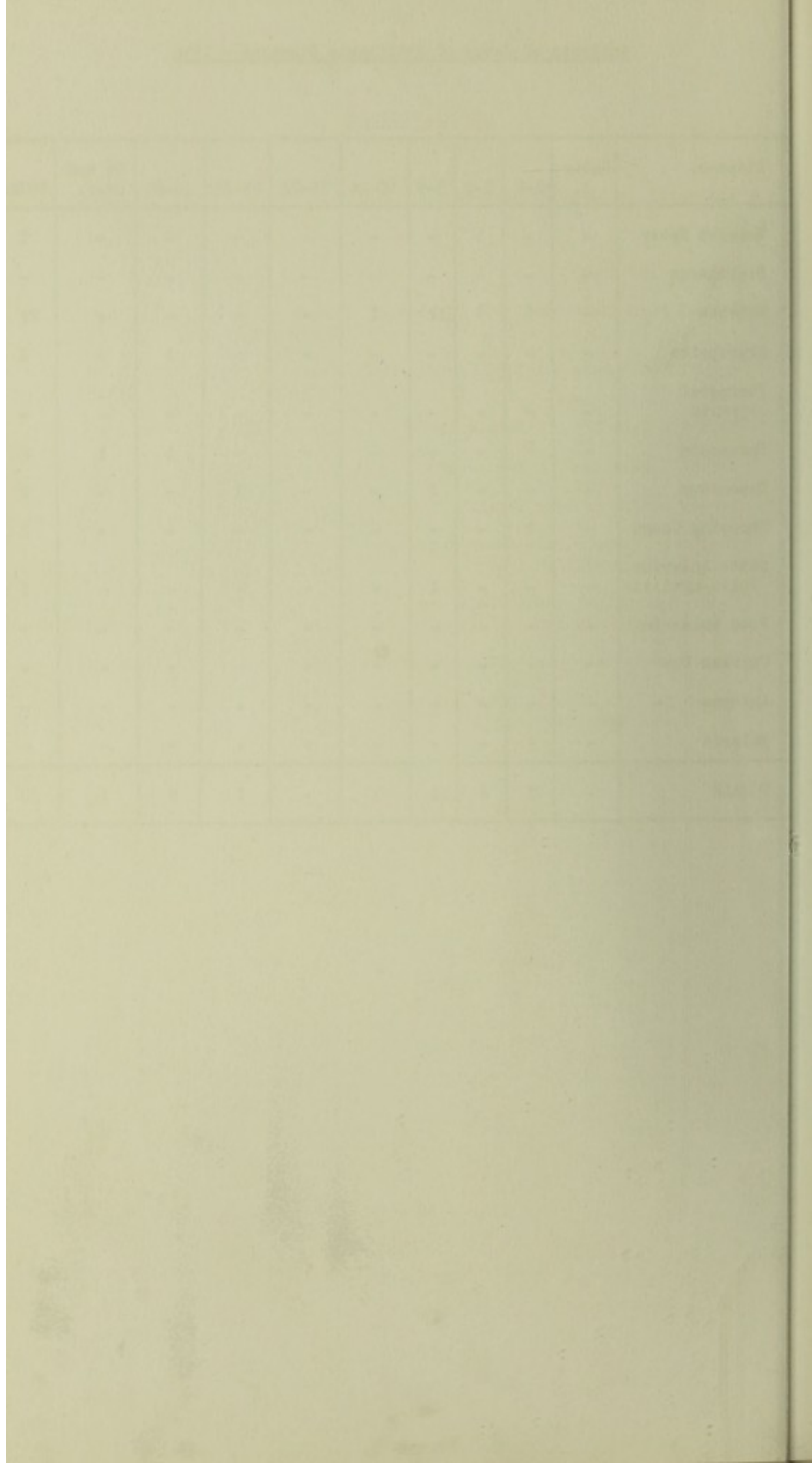
Deaths per Month in each Parish

1956 MONTH	Boxley	Headcorn and Hawkenbury	Wormshill	Lenham	Bredhurst	Frinted	Leeds and Broomfield	Thurnham	Otterden	Boughton Malherbe	Detling	Bicknor	Hollingbourn	East Sutton	Chart Sutton	Wychling	Hucking	Stockbury	Langley	Harrietsham	Ulcombe	Sutton Valence	Walderslade	TOTALS
January	1	4	-	2	-	-	2	3	1	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	25
February	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	2	1	2	-	17
March	3	2	-	2	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	22
April	1	3	-	4	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	15
May	2	-	-	5	-	-	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	19
June	3	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	12
July	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	6
August	1	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	10
September	1	2	-	1	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	15
October	-	-	1	3	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	13
November	3	1	-	5	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
December	1	1	-	6	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	22
TOTALS	18	17	1	34	5	-	16	12	11	2	9	-	8	3	4	-	1	9	1	14	1	22	-	188



Analysis of Cases of Notifiable Diseases - 1956

Disease.	Under 1.	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-45	46-65	66 and over.	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	6	3	12	1	-	-	-	-	22
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Dysentery	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Whooping Cough	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Anterior Polio-myelitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken Pox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	7	4	14	1	-	1	2	1	30



GENERAL SUMMARY

Estimated Resident Population	...	16,660
Area (Acres)	...	56,810
Persons per acre	...	•293
Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	Crude Corrected	15•00 15•75
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Crude Corrected	11•28 10•49
Births - Male 135 Female 115	...	250
Deaths - Male 88 Female 100	...	188
Excess of Births over Deaths	...	62
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate per 1,000 Population	...	•12
Other Tuberculosis Death rate per 1,000 Population	...	NIL
Cancer Death rate per 1,000 Population	...	2•22
Pneumonia (all forms) Death rate per 1,000 Population	...	•360

