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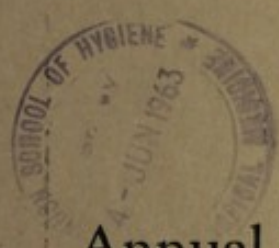
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Hollingbourn Rural District Council



Annual Report for the Year 1959

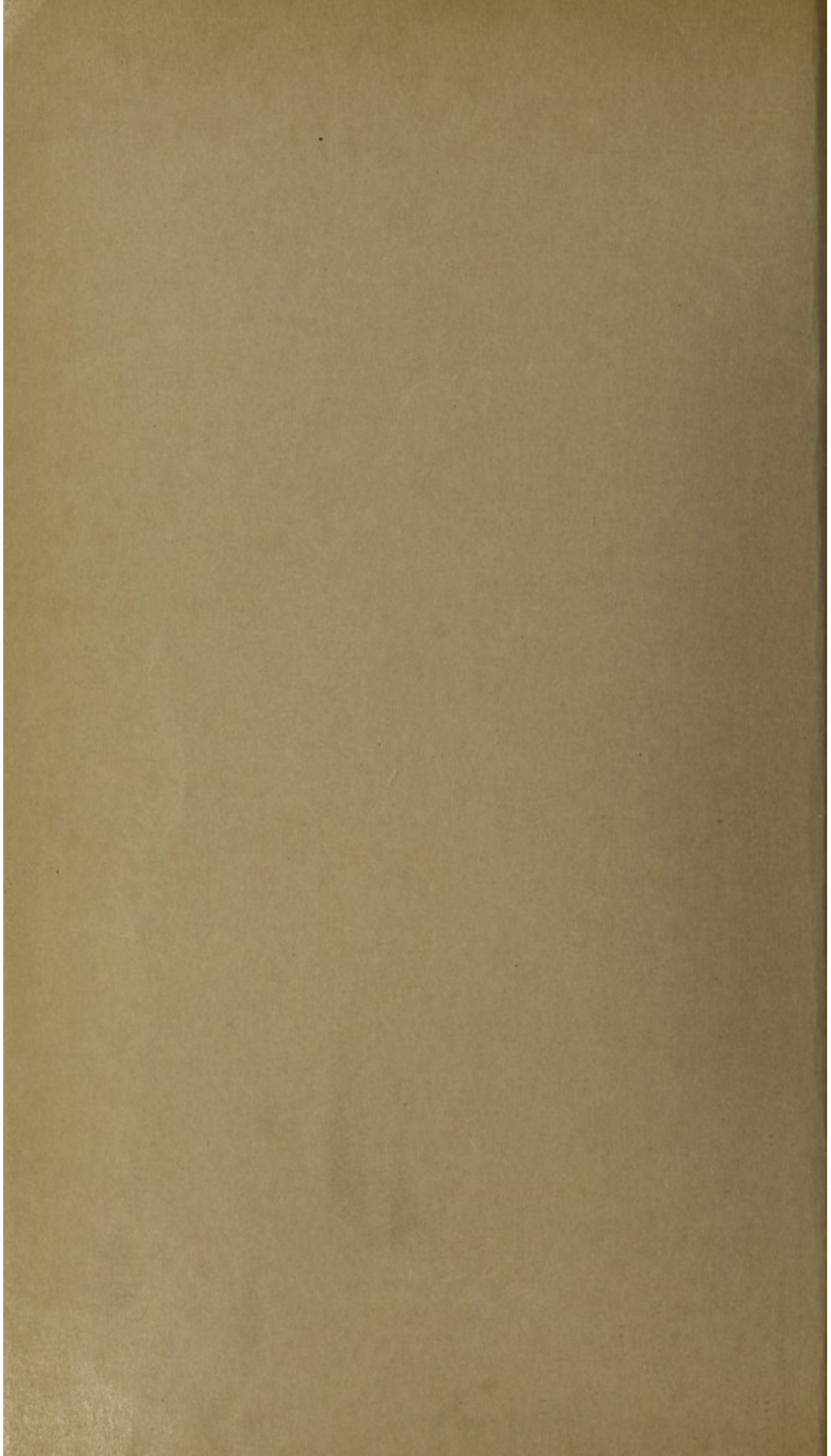
ON

THE HEALTH OF THE
HOLLINGBOURN RURAL DISTRICT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

DR. F. H. M. DUMMER,
M.B., Ch.B., C.P.H., D.P.H.



HOLLINGBOURN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

MEMBERS

Mr. H. A. Boxall (Chairman)
Mr. A. W. Hooker (Vice Chairman)

Mr. L. M. Apps	Mr. T. P. W. Oxendale
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Mr. B. J. Mercer	Mr. E. L. Worsfold
Mrs. K. S. Mitchell	

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

- of the -

HOLLINGBOURN RURAL DISTRICT

Medical Officer of Health	F. H. M. Dummer, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Senior Public Health Inspector	Chas. W. Page, C.R. San I., M.A.P.H.I. (Until 31st March, 1959) Geoffrey H. Chambers, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., (Commenced 1st April, 1959)
Additional Public Health Inspector	Stanley Brook, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.B.
Cleansing Superintendent	Lionel P. Datson, M.M. (Retired 31st March, 1959)
Clerk	Miss M. Jones
Clerk to Medical Officer of Health	Miss H. Wood

Central Health Department,
13 Tonbridge Road,
Maidstone,
Kent.
Telephone: Maidstone 4072

Public Health Department,
73 College Road,
Maidstone,
Kent,
Telephone: Maidstone 4238

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my third Annual Report on the health of the Rural District of Hollingbourn.

There are several outstanding features in the Report for the year 1959; first among them must be the unique position of tuberculosis in the health of the community. During 1959 no death resulted from this cause, a circumstance which has never before occurred in your district.

Secondly the infantile mortality remains below that for England and Wales, and indeed has decreased from last year, although not by a very significant amount. In trying to estimate the trend in this mortality rate, one cannot, unfortunately, foresee that any dramatic improvements can be effected. The reason for this is that a considerable percentage of deaths caused in infants under the age of twelve months, and in particular under the age of one month, is by reason of congenital malformations and gross prematurity. There is a limit to what can be done in these circumstances, and it may well be that we are not far off the lowest rate which is likely to be achieved and maintained for any considerable length of time.

The death rate in 1959 fell from (corrected) 10.86 in 1958 to 10.50. This again is a very low death rate, and does not in the analysis show any significant swing away from the average expected age of death.

Unexpectedly, of the four districts for which I am Medical Officer of Health, Hollingbourn Rural has the highest figure per thousand of the population for cancer of the lung. At the same time it should be stated that it is not significantly higher than that for the other areas.

I have commented in the following pages on vaccination and immunisation. At various Committee meetings, you will recall that I have spoken many times on this subject. I would like, however, to stress in this Annual Report that our present freedom from the majority of infectious diseases such as smallpox, diphtheria and now poliomyelitis, shows a definite relationship to the level of immunity conferred by immunisation. As long as this immunity is maintained, we can face very hopefully the possibility of any future outbreaks. Once the barrier of protection has been broken by the community not taking advantage of the facilities available, outbreaks of disease are likely.

It would, for example, be a tragic thing if the public concentrated its interest entirely on poliomyelitis vaccination and forgot about protection from diphtheria and smallpox. We regard with some anxiety the decreasing figures for diphtheria immunisation, and give a warning that this disease is still a potential hazard if each successive age group is not immunised as fully as possible in the younger years of life.

From the administrative point of view, 1959 was the first year that the Public Health Department became an entity on its own, under the day-to-day administration of Mr. Chambers your Senior Public Health Inspector.

I would like to record my appreciation of the long and faithful service put into the work of the Public Health Department by Mr. Page, now your Surveyor. It is however, an advantage to have a separate department, rather than to have all the work within the purview of the Surveyor.

Public Health Department,
15 College Road,
Malabar,
Kerala,
Telephone Malabar 4135

Central Health Department,
15 Convent Road,
Malabar,
Kerala,
Telephone Malabar 4075

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to receive by third postal report on the health of the Rural District of Malabar.

There are several outstanding features in the Report for the year 1959. First among them must be the unique position of tuberculosis in the health of the community. During 1959 the death recorded from this cause, a circumstance which has never before occurred in your district.

Secondly the tubercle mortality remains below that for Malabar and Kerala, and indeed has decreased for last year, although not by a very significant amount. In trying to estimate the trend in this mortality rate, one cannot, unfortunately, ignore that any dramatic improvement can be effected. The reason for this is that a considerable percentage of deaths caused in tubercle under the age of twelve months, and in particular under the age of one month, is by reason of congenital malformations and gross prematurity. There is a limit to what can be done in these circumstances, and it may well be that we are not far off the lowest level which is likely to be achieved and maintained for any considerable length of time.

The death rate in 1959 (10.56) from (corrected) 10.56 in 1958 to 10.56. This death is a very low death rate, and does not in the main show any significant swing away from the average expected age of death.

Thirdly, of the four districts for which I am Medical Officer of Health, Malabar has the highest figure per thousand of the population for cancer of the lung. At the same time it should be noted that it is not significantly higher than that for the other areas.

I have commented in the following pages on vaccination and immunisation. As various Committee meetings, you will recall that I have spoken many times on this subject. I would like, however, to stress in this Annual Report that our present position from the safety of infectious diseases such as measles, diphtheria and now poliomyelitis shows a definite relationship to the level of immunity conferred by immunisation. As long as this immunity is maintained, we can have very happily the possibility of any future outbreak. Once the barrier of protection has been broken by the community not taking advantage of the facilities available, outbreaks of disease are likely.

It would, for example, be a tragedy if the public concentrated its interest entirely on poliomyelitis vaccination and forgot about protection from diphtheria and measles. We report with some anxiety the decreasing figures for diphtheria immunisation, and give a warning that this disease is still a potential hazard if such successive age group is not treated as fully as possible in the younger years of life.

From the administrative point of view, 1959 was the first year that the Public Health Department became an entity on its own, under the day-to-day administration of Mr. Chandrasekhar, Senior Public Health Inspector.

I would like to record my appreciation of the help and interest which you have put into the work of the Public Health Department by Mr. Jagan, your Surveyor. It is, however, an advantage to have a separate department, rather than to have all the work within the purview of the Surveyor.

Mr. Chambers and Mr. Brook have carried out a considerable volume of work during 1959, as will be seen from the following pages. The 2,550 inspections which were carried out represent the wide scope of work which is now being dealt with in Public Health, and gives an indication of the vigilance which is necessary to put into effect the Council's policy of controlling those matters which might become hazards to Public Health.

During the year the Public Health Committee have listened with great patience and forbearance to the reports I have made on many aspects of Public Health. All members of the Public Health staff have received the fullest assistance from the Committee, and for this we are very grateful. I am glad to acknowledge the help which has been given by all members of your staff, and the co-operation which has made my work a pleasure as well as a duty.

I have the Honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. H. M. DUGGER,

Medical Officer of Health.

1st June, 1960

Mr. Campbell and Mr. Brock have carried out a considerable volume of work during 1933, as will be seen from the following pages. The 2,250 investigations which were carried out represent the wide scope of work which is now being done in Public Health, and gives an indication of the vigilance which is necessary to put into effect the Council's policy of controlling those matters which might become hazards to Public Health.

During the year the Public Health Committee have listened with great patience and consideration to the reports I have made on many aspects of Public Health. All members of the Public Health staff have received the fullest assistance from the Committee, and for this we are very grateful. I am glad to acknowledge the help which has been given by all members of your staff, and the co-operation which has been given by such a pleasant staff as a body.



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STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	56,810
Estimated resident population 1959		16,850
Number of inhabited houses, end of 1959 (according to rate books)	.. .. .	5,180
Rateable value, December 1959	£186,779
Sum represented by a penny rate	£700

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EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births	152	134	286
Rate per 1,000 population	Crude -		16.97
	Corrected -		17.81
Illegitimate live births per cent of total Live Births			5.94
	Male	Female	Total
Stillbirths	3	3	6
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and still births			20.54
Total live and still births	155	137	292
	Male	Female	Total
Infant deaths	5	1	6
Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total live births			20.97
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			22.30
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			-
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)			17.48
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)			17.48
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)			37.67
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)			Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths			-
	Male	Female	Total
Deaths	101	76	177
Death rate per 1,000 population	Crude -		10.50
	Corrected -		9.76

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Disease	Total cases notified.	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	13	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Measles	144	-
Polio-myelitis	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Smallpox	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-
Dysentery	2	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-
Pneumonia	7	10
Paratyphoid fevers	-	-
Food poisoning	-	-
Erysipelas	2	-
Malaria	-	-
TOTALS	168	10

The main incidence of infectious disease in 1959 fell on measles. 1959 was an epidemic year for measles, and the figure of 144 represents an increase of 114 over the incidence for 1958.

The 13 cases of scarlet fever represent an increase of one over the previous year. In no case were there any complications, and the disease in general was mild.

The two cases of dysentery gave rise to no trouble, and were not a source of further spread of the disease.

It should be noted from the above table that for the thirteenth year in succession, no case of diphtheria occurred in your district. As was said in last year's Report, this very satisfactory state of affairs is one which depends upon the maintenance of a high level of immunity throughout the district, and will only remain as it is today while immunisation is carried on as a normal procedure in each successive young age group.

For the second year in succession there were no cases of poliomyelitis.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

ANALYSIS IN AGE GROUPS

DISEASE	Under 1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-45	46-65	66 & over	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	-	-	2	8	3	-	-	-	-	13
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	8	21	43	67	4	-	1	-	-	144
Polio-myelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	1	7
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	8	21	45	78	7	1	1	6	1	168

LEISHMANIOSIS AND OTHER TROPICAL DISEASES

ANALYSIS BY AGE GROUPS

DISEASE	Under 1	1-5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over	TOTAL
Enter fever	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Acute Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cholera	8	21	43	67	4	-	-	143
Leishmaniasis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pharyngitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intestinal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Septicemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spontaneous Hemorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Septicemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pharyngitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leishmaniasis	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Septicemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Septicemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Septicemia	8	21	43	79	7	1	1	169

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

PARISH DISTRIBUTION

	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Poliomyelitis	Diphtheria	Smallpox	Meningococcal Infections	Encephalitis	Dysentery	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Paratyphoid Fever	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Malaria
Bicknor	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boughton Malherbe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boxley	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bredhurst	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broomfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chart Sutton	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Detling	2	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Sutton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frinsted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harrietsham	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Headcorn	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hollingbourne	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hucking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Langley	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Leeds	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Lenham	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Otterden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stockbury	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sutton Valence	1	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Thurnham	1	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulcombe	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Wichling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wormshill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	13	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	-	-	2	-

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever	3	2	4	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	15	47	38	30	5	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	144
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	18	50	48	31	7	10	1	1	-	2	-	-	168

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION, 1959

The following table gives (A) the number of second injections and (B) the number of third injections given during the year ended 31st December, 1959:-

BORN	(A)	(B)
1959	17	-
1958	149	57
1957	28	137
1956	24	128
1955	18	115
1954	18	133
1953	25	132
1952	22	174
1951	32	132
1950	25	136
1949	34	169
1948	32	147
1947	40	176
1946	31	171
1945	34	144
1944	38	167
1943	53	106
Before 1943	789	293
Others	95	48
TOTAL	1,504	2,565

From the above table it will be seen that a relatively favourable percentage of the population is now vaccinated against poliomyelitis. It will be recalled that it was only in September 1958 that the Minister of Health granted permission for a third injection to be given. This decision, which has been satisfactorily followed, as seen from the second column of figures, shows a very good response by those people who had already had two injections.

Up to the end of 1959, the total for the third injection amounted to 2,630, and it can be assumed that a considerable proportion of the 1,504 included in column 'A' have now received a third injection.

The scheme has been further extended to include all people up to the age of 40, and in addition people over that age, in special categories, who are likely to come in contact with the disease.

PHYSICIAN WORKING, 1959

The following table gives (A) the number of second injections and (B) the number of third injections given during the year ended 31st December, 1959:-

Year	(A)	(B)
1959	17	-
1958	149	27
1957	28	137
1956	24	158
1955	18	113
1954	18	133
1953	25	174
1952	25	138
1951	25	130
1950	24	159
1949	22	147
1948	40	119
1947	21	141
1946	21	141
1945	21	141
1944	28	187
1943	27	108
Below		
1942	783	293
Others	22	13
TOTAL	1,504	2,502

From the above table it will be seen that a relatively low percentage of the population is now vaccinated against poliomyelitis. It will be recalled that it was only in December 1959 that the Minister of Health granted permission for a third injection to be given. This decision, which has been entirely followed, as seen from the second column of figures, shows a very good response by those people who had already had two injections.

Up to the end of 1959, the total for the third injection amounted to 2,502, and it can be seen that a considerable proportion of the 1,504 included in column 'A' have now received a third injection.

The above has been further extended to include all people up to the age of 40, and in addition people over that age, in special categories, who are likely to come in contact with the disease.

WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION, 1959

The following are the Whooping Cough immunisation figures based on record cards received by the County Medical Officer.

Year of Birth	Whooping cough Immunisation Primary
1959	64
1958	104
1957	8
1956	3
1955	1
1954	2
1953	3
1952	2
1951	-
1950	-
1949	-
1948	-
1947	-
1946	-
1945	-
Before 1945	-
TOTAL	187

The number of children immunised against whooping cough has risen by 40 in 1959. While it is true that whooping cough is regarded as a relatively minor disease, it should not be forgotten that in early infancy it still can be a grave one associated with complications. The simple fact is that the more severe effects of whooping cough can be largely thwarted by making full use of the immunisation facilities provided through the Local Health Authority and the General Practitioner service.

I would again like to point out that it is considered that the primary injections should be given at about the third month of life in order to give as full protection as possible throughout infancy.

WHOPPING COUGH IMMUNIZATION, 1959

The following are the Whopping Cough Immunization figures based on record cards received by the County Medical Officer.

Year of Birth	Whopping cough Immunization Primary
1959	-
1958	-
1957	-
1956	-
1955	-
1954	-
1953	-
1952	-
1951	-
1950	-
1949	-
1948	-
1947	-
1946	-
1945	-
Before 1945	-
TOTAL	104

The number of children immunized against whooping cough has risen by 40 in 1959. While it is true that whooping cough is regarded as a relatively minor disease, it should not be forgotten that in early infancy it still can be a grave one associated with complications. The simple fact is that the more severe attacks of whooping cough can be largely prevented by making full use of the immunization facilities provided through the local Health Authority and the General Practitioner services.

I would again like to point out that it is considered that the primary injections should be given at about the third month of life in order to give as full protection as possible throughout infancy.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION, 1959

The following are the Smallpox vaccination figures for 1959 based on record cards received by the County Medical Officer.

Year of Birth	Smallpox Vaccination	
	Primary	Reinforcing
1959	105	-
1958	39	-
1957	8	-
1956	1	-
1955	-	-
1954	-	-
1953	-	-
1952	-	-
1951	-	-
1950	-	-
1949	-	-
1948	2	-
1947	-	-
1946	1	-
1945	-	-
Before 1945	1	3
TOTAL	157	3

The number of primary vaccinations rose in 1959 by 21, while the reinforcing vaccinations fell by 2.

The general absence of smallpox rather tends to give the notion that this is a disease which is on the way out. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Smallpox is a particular hazard through the contraction of travel lanes, and the nearness of possible foci of infection.

In infancy it is a simple and painless procedure for vaccination to be carried out, and is not one which should be left until adult life. As pointed out last year, the advantage of primary vaccination in infancy is that revaccination causes little or no inconvenience. Where an adult is to be vaccinated for the first time, the inconvenience may be very considerable.

There is, however, apart from the normal health precaution, a matter of social convenience which is becoming more important in these modern days.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION, 1929

The following are the Smallpox vaccination figures for 1929 based on record cards received by the County Health Officer.

Year of Birth	Smallpox Vaccination	
	Primary	Re-vaccination
1929	105	-
1928	33	-
1927	2	-
1926	1	-
1925	-	-
1924	-	-
1923	-	-
1922	-	-
1921	-	-
1920	-	-
1919	-	-
1918	2	-
1917	-	-
1916	1	-
1915	-	-
Before 1915	1	3
TOTAL	157	3

The number of primary vaccinations rose in 1929 by 51, while the re-vaccination vaccinations fell by 2.

The general absence of smallpox in our area tends to give the notion that this is a disease which is on the way out. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Smallpox is a grave disease, and through the contraction of travel lanes, and the movement of possible foot of infection.

In infancy it is a simple and painless procedure for vaccination to be carried out, and it is not one which should be left until adult life. As pointed out last year, the advantages of primary vaccination in infancy is that re-vaccination causes little or no inconvenience. Where an adult is to be vaccinated for the first time, the inconvenience may be very considerable.

There is, however, apart from the actual health procedure, a matter of social convenience which is becoming more important in these modern days.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1959

The following is a return of the number of children under the age of 15 years on 31st December, 1959, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1945)

Year of Birth	Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster) 1955 - 1959	1954 or earlier
1945	11	143
1946	24	184
1947	28	129
1948	27	168
1949	84	203
1950	90	94
1951	85	95
1952	69	115
1953	77	102
1954	140	19
1955	146	-
1956	141	-
1957	125	-
1958	124	-
1959	53	-
TOTAL	1,224	1,252

The following are the Diphtheria Immunisation figures for 1959 based on record cards received by the County Medical Officer.

Year of Birth	Diphtheria Immunisation	
	Primary	Reinforcing
1959	53	-
1958	103	-
1957	15	2
1956	4	2
1955	1	1
1954	2	30
1953	-	17
1952	2	4
1951	-	1
1950	-	9
1949	-	7
1948	-	-
1947	-	1
1946	-	-
1945	-	-
Before 1945	-	-
TOTAL	180	74

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION, 1959

The following is a return of the number of children under the age of 15 years on 31st December, 1959, who had completed a course of immunization as of this date (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1959)

Year of Birth	Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster) 1959 - 1959	1954 or earlier
1959	52	-
1958	124	-
1957	125	-
1956	141	-
1955	146	-
1954	140	19
1953	77	103
1952	63	115
1951	85	95
1950	90	51
1949	64	208
1948	57	168
1947	38	122
1946	24	104
1945	11	147
TOTAL	1,224	1,222

The following are the Diphtheria Immunization figures for 1959 based on record cards received by the County Medical Officer.

Year of Birth	Diphtheria Immunization	
	Primary	Booster
1959	52	-
1958	103	-
1957	105	-
1956	124	-
1955	141	-
1954	146	-
1953	77	-
1952	63	-
1951	85	-
1950	90	-
1949	64	-
1948	57	-
1947	38	-
1946	24	-
1945	11	-
TOTAL	120	0

TUBERCULOSIS

I am indebted to Dr. D. L. Pugh, the Chest Physician, for the following details of the numbers of contacts of known cases of tuberculosis examined during the year, and the number found to be suffering from tuberculosis. These figures relate to the area of 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 1959 of newly notified cases of tuberculosis 236
- (b) Number of contacts examined during 1959 of cases notified prior to 1959 751
- (c) Number of contacts in (a) found to be suffering from pulmonary or non-pulmonary tuberculosis .. 2
- (d) Number of contacts in (b) found to be suffering from pulmonary or non-pulmonary tuberculosis .. 6

AGE GROUPS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 - 15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
16 - 25	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 - 35	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
36 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46 - 55	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
56 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-

The unique feature of the above table is that for the first time no death has been recorded in your district from pulmonary or non-pulmonary tuberculosis. This very satisfactory state of affairs is one which reflects the considerable amount which is done in following up contacts of newly notified cases of the disease. The number of new cases notified in 1959 remains the same as that for 1958.

The work of the Chest Clinic is by no means diminished by the greater control which is being exercised over tuberculosis. On the contrary, the scope in this important section of preventive services has increased through its extension to all forms of chest complaints. Apart from tuberculosis, an increasing number of cases of bronchitis and carcinoma of the lung is being seen, and the indications are that in this latter group, for example, more and more work will have to be undertaken.

TUBERCULOSIS

I am indebted to Dr. D. H. Page, the Chief Physician, for the following details of the number of contacts of known cases of tuberculosis examined during the year, and the number found to be suffering from tuberculosis. These figures relate to the area of the Great Britain, which includes with the area of the four authorities, including Birmingham, Lancashire & Cheshire, and Wales & E.I.

- (a) Number of contacts seen during 1939 of newly notified cases of tuberculosis 376
- (b) Number of contacts examined during 1939 of cases notified prior to 1939 171
- (c) Number of contacts in (a) found to be suffering from primary or non-primary tuberculosis 3
- (d) Number of contacts in (b) found to be suffering from primary or non-primary tuberculosis 6

SEX	NEW CASES				CONTACTS			
	Primary	Non-primary	Primary	Non-primary	Primary	Non-primary	Primary	Non-primary
Male	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Female	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

The figures of the above table in fact for the first time no death has been reported in your district from primary or non-primary tuberculosis. The very satisfactory state of affairs in your district reflects the considerable amount which is done in following up contacts of newly notified cases of the disease. The number of new cases notified in 1939 remains the same as that for 1938.

The work of the Great Britain is by no means diminished by the greater control which is being exercised over tuberculosis. In the country, the scope in this important section of preventive services has increased through the extension to all forms of short cottages, apart from tuberculosis, an increasing number of cases of bronchitis and emphysema of the lung is being seen, and the indications are that in this latter group, for example, more and more work will have to be undertaken.

CANCER

The number of deaths from cancer in Hollingbourn Rural District during the past ten years is given below:

1950	..	..	..	..	33
1951	..	..	..	..	34
1952	..	..	..	..	29
1953	..	..	..	..	33
1954	..	..	..	..	27
1955	..	..	..	..	33
1956	..	..	..	..	37
1957	..	..	..	..	31
1958	..	..	..	..	21
1959	..	..	..	..	30

Deaths from cancer in 1959, distributed according to sites:

Site	Male	Female	Total
Cancer of stomach	2	-	2
Cancer of lung, bronchus	10	-	10
Cancer of breast	-	3	3
Cancer of uterus	-	1	1
Other sites	9	5	14
TOTALS	21	9	30

Deaths from cancer in 1959, distributed according to age groups:

Age groups	Male	Female
0 - 1	-	-
2 - 5	-	-
6 - 15	-	-
16 - 25	-	-
26 - 35	-	-
36 - 45	-	-
46 - 55	2	1
56 - 65	10	2
66 and over	9	6
TOTALS	21	9

TABLE

The number of deaths from cancer in Holtzheim Rural District during the past ten years is given below:

1929	..	..	..	..
1930	..	..	..	..
1931	..	..	..	..
1932	..	..	..	..
1933	..	..	..	..
1934	..	..	..	..
1935	..	..	..	..
1936	..	..	..	..
1937	..	..	..	..
1938	..	..	..	..
1939	..	..	..	..

Deaths from cancer in 1939, distributed according to sites:

Site	Males	Females	Total
Cancer of stomach	2	-	2
Cancer of large intestine	10	-	10
Cancer of breast	-	-	-
Cancer of uterus	-	-	-
Other sites	9	2	11
TOTALS	21	2	23

Deaths from cancer in 1939, distributed according to age groups:

Age groups	Males	Females
0 - 4	-	-
5 - 9	-	-
10 - 14	-	-
15 - 19	-	-
20 - 24	-	-
25 - 29	-	-
30 - 34	-	-
35 - 39	2	-
40 - 44	10	-
45 and over	9	2
TOTALS	21	2

INFANT MORTALITY 1959

CAUSE	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 - 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Premature Birth	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Congenital malformation	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Congenital Heart disease	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Leukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other causes	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	6

The above figures are too small for any significant conclusion to be drawn. It will be seen, however, that at least two of the deaths were caused by congenital malformations, over which there cannot possibly be any control.

The future trend in infant mortality is discussed more fully in the prefatory letter.

INFANT MORTALITY 1930

Age Group	Cause of Death						Total
	Other causes	Infectious	Respiratory	Cardiac	Other	Birth	
Age 1-5	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Age 6-10	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Age 11-15	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Age 16-20	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Age 21-25	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Age 26-30	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Age 31-35	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Age 36-40	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Age 41-45	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Age 46-50	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Age 51-55	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Age 56-60	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Age 61-65	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Age 66-70	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Age 71-75	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Age 76-80	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Age 81-85	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Age 86-90	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Age 91-95	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Age 96-100	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	5

The above figures are not exact for any individual condition to be drawn. It will be seen, however, that at least one of the deaths were caused by congenital malformations, even when these cannot possibly be any control.

The future trend in infant mortality is downward more fully in the post-war years.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Mitchell and Gentlemen,

The Council's decision to separate the department of the Surveyor and Public Health Inspector became operative on the 1st April. Apart from the normal Public Health Duties the responsibilities for the cleansing services and operation of improvement grants were added to the new department.

Whilst much of the time in the early months of the new department were spent in re-organisation of the Cleansing Depot, inspection of food premises which include licensed houses and cafes made up the bulk of the work. The dry, hot summer brought with it a large crop of complaints and an insect problem which persisted into November.

Visits in connection with Housing legislation demanded a high priority both for slum clearance and improvement grants. The advent of Standard Improvement Grants in June added to the work of your two inspectors.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Mitchell and Gentlemen,

The Council's decision to separate the department of the
Surveyor and Public Health Inspector became operative on the first
April. Apart from the normal Public Health duties the responsibilities
for the cleaning services and operation of improvement grants were
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was spent in re-organisation of the cleaning department, inspection of
food premises which include licensed houses and other work up the
bulk of the work. The day, but winter brought with it a large
crop of complaints and an insect problem which penetrated into
October.

Whilst in connection with housing legislation demanded a high
priority both for new clearance and improvement grants. The amount
of Standard Improvement Grants is less than in the work of your
two departments.

INSPECTIONS

Summary of Inspections

Whilst there is a drop in the number of visits as compared with 1958, it should be borne in mind that since April the department has comprised two inspectors. Work carried out during the first three months in connection with the duties of the Surveyor's Department have not been recorded. During 1958 the combined department comprised three inspectors and a cleansing superintendent.

Water Sampling	27
Water Supply	43
Sewage Disposal & Sewers	294
Refuse Disposal	157
Depot Administration	215
Tents, Vans, Sheds & Hopper Camps	36
Factories - with Power	3
Factories - Non-Power	3
Pest Control	22
Building Bye-laws - Improvement Grant	183
Building Bye-laws - Public Health Act	32
Initial Visits - P.H.A.	139
Revisits	257
Initial Visits - H.A.	164
Revisits	201
Infectious Disease	21
Slaughterhouses	583
Butchers	3
Bakehouses	5
Restaurants and Cafes	35
Ice Cream Premises	6
Other Food Premises	57
Milk Samples	10
Shops Act	20
Civil Defence	5
Rent Act	11
Diseases of Animals	13
National Insurance Act	5
	2,550

Water Supplies

Houses connected to mains in 1959	95
Wells examined	-

Infectious Disease

Notifications received	175
Visits made by Public Health Inspectors	21

Notices

Number of informal notices served	36
Number of informal notices complied with	41
Number of Statutory Notices served	13
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	1
Number of Court Proceedings to require compliance with Notice. (Note: in each case Court Orders were made and the work subsequently executed)	1

HOUSING

During the year it was possible to secure the demolition of fourteen of the condemned properties which had been vacated. As well as the making of further orders, some rehousing by the Council of tenants of condemned properties did take place. In December the Council decided to allocate all new houses (excluding Old Peoples' Dwellings) to slum clearance cases. An exception was made for general needs but to a limit of 25%. The Housing Committee in addition decided to lower the age limit at their discretion for single persons from slum clearance properties requiring re-housing in old persons dwellings.

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)	303
	(b) Numbers of inspections made for the purpose	761
(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.	5
(4)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonable fit for human habitation.	85
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	41
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	36

INDEX

During the year it was possible to secure the demolition of
foundations of the condemned properties which had been vacated. In
well as the making of further orders, were reviewed by the Council
of removal of condemned properties at late stages. In December
the Council decided to allocate all new houses (excluding Old
People's Homes) to new estates areas. An exception was made
for general areas but to a limit of 25%. The Housing Committee
in addition decided to lower the age limit on their discretion for
single persons from six to five years. Properties requiring re-housing
in old persons dwellings.

The following information regarding housing in the Local District
is set out in the form in which it is called for by the Ministry of
Health:-

1.	Number of dwellings during the year-	102
(1)	(a) Total number of dwellings reported for dwelling defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	101
(2)	(a) Number of dwellings (including under-occupied (b) dwellings) which were inspected and reported under the Housing Commission Regulations, 1932	-
(3)	(a) Number of inspections made for the purpose Number of dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to call for immediate action.	2
(4)	Number of dwellings (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects necessitating the for immediate action.	82
2.	Number of defects during the year, without service of formal notices-	101
(1)	Number of defective dwellings reported to the Commissioners of Internal Sanitation by the Local Authority or their officers	101
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year-	-
(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1930	-
(1)	Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	-
(2)	Number of dwellings in which work was undertaken for the service of formal notices-	-
(a)	By Council	-
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Council	-
(c)	Proceedings under the Public Health Acts-	-
(1)	Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2

(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a)	By Owners	1
(b)	By Local Authority	-
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936	-
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	5
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	14
(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	1
(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	-

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959 - IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

(1) DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Number of Applications received	26		
Number of Applications approved	26		
Number of Applications actually proceeded with	24		
Of those 24 the following figures apply:-			
Total Cost of all work	£38,589.	11.	0.
Total Cost of Improvement work only	£33,075.	5.	1.
Total Cost of Grants made	£15,442.	0.	0.

(2) STANDARD GRANTS

Number of Applications received	23		
Number of Applications approved	23		
Number of Applications actually proceeded with	23		
Of those 23 the following figures apply:-			
Maximum Grant approved	£2,540.	15.	0.
Amount paid	£2,151.	10.	0.

	(2)	Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after receipt of formal notices:
1	(a)	By Owners
-	(b)	By Local Authority
-	(c)	Proceedings under Section 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936
2	(1)	Number of dwellings in respect of which Decisions Orders were made
3	(2)	Number of dwellings demolished in pursuance of Decisions Orders
	(3)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936
-	(1)	Number of separate tenements or sub-tenement rooms in respect of which Decisions Orders were made
-	(2)	Number of separate tenements or sub-tenement rooms in respect of which Decisions Orders were determined the tenements or rooms having been numbered E1
	4.	Housing Act 1936, Part IV
		Overcrowding
-	(a)	(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year
-		(ii) Number of dwellings dwelling therein
-		(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein
1	(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
-	(5)	Particulars of any cases in which dwellings have again become overcrowded after the local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1936 - LICENSURE GRANTS

	(1)	<u>DISCRETIONARY GRANTS</u>
		Number of applications received
		Number of applications approved
		Number of applications actually proceeded with
		Of these the following figures apply:
0.		Total cost of all work
1.		Total cost of improvement work only
0.		Total cost of grants made
	(2)	<u>STANDARD GRANTS</u>
		Number of applications received
		Number of applications approved
		Number of applications actually proceeded with
		Of these the following figures apply:
0.		Maximum grant approved
0.		Amount paid

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

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

No. of new applications received	16
No. of applications for extension of licences	7
No. of applications refused	1
No. of licences issued	22
No. of applications withdrawn	-
No. of proceedings	-
No. of appeals to Justices	1

Caravan Sites

An application for licence to station caravans on a site within the village of Ulcombe was refused. The Bearsted Magistrates upheld the refusal on appeal.

A further application by the same Company for a licence to station twenty five caravans on a site above the village was granted. Town and Country Planning objections have however prevented an establishment of the site.

A six months extension for the site at Detling for the Maidstone Bye-Pass Contractors was granted.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of caravans</u>
Boughton Malherbe	-
Bicknor	-
Boxley	3
Bredhurst	1
Broomfield	2
Chart Sutton	1
Detling	3
East Sutton	-
Frinsted	-
Harrietsham	2
Headcorn	4
Hollingbourne	2
Hucking	-
Langley	2
Leeds	1
Lenham	2
Otterden	-
Stockbury	3
Sutton Valence	1
Thurnham	2
Ulcombe	2
Wichling	-
Wormshill	-
	<hr/>
	31
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The residential camp at Holn Mill, Harrietsham, was conducted satisfactorily throughout the year.

MOVABLE DEVICES

The station with regard to licenses to station and was possible
 findings as follows:-

No. of new applications received	16
No. of applications for extension of licenses	7
No. of applications refused	1
No. of licenses issued	22
No. of applications withdrawn	-
No. of proceedings	-
No. of appeals to Justice	1

Caravan Sites

An application for license to station caravans on a site within
 the village of Uislands was refused. The licensed site was refused
 the refusal on appeal.

A further application by the same party for a license to station
 twenty five caravans on a site above the village was granted. Two and
 County Planning objections were however presented on establishment of
 the site.

A site license extension for the site of Delling for the Robinson
 Eye-line Contractors was granted.

No. of caravans

Towns

1	Bohannon Millside
1	Blonon
1	Borlay
1	Bredhurst
1	Brockfield
1	Great Sutton
1	Deling
1	East Sutton
1	Finland
1	Hartsteeple
1	Heathorn
1	Hillingbourne
1	Hoking
1	Langley
1	Leads
1	Leman
1	Ostford
1	Rockery
1	Sutton Valence
1	Town
1	Uislands
1	Whitby
1	Wormhill
21	

The residential camp at Mill Mill, Hartsteeple, was completed
 satisfactorily throughout the year.

FOOD PREMISES

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

Cafes and Restaurants	14
Residential Hotel	1
Roadhouse	1
Public Houses serving meals	3
Public Houses not serving meals	57
Grocers	58
Greengrocers	2
Fishmongers	2
Bakers	6
Butchers	11

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	54
(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

Ice Cream

Ice Cream is retailed from 54 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.

Milk and Dairies

Dairies registered	2
Distributors registered	27

Dealers' Licences

Pasteurised	7
Sterilized	8
Tuberculin Tested	8

Supplementary Licences

Pasteurised	10
Sterilized	7
Tuberculin Tested	9

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

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 local incineration or in the furnace at the Lenham Bacon Factory.

Clean Food Campaign

Every effort was made during the year to secure improvements by education in food hygiene. With the co-operation of the Surveyor much progress has been made in licensed houses during improvement alteration. Statutory Action was taken during the year both under the Public Health Act and Food and Drugs Act to secure improvements in a Free Licensed House.

FOOD BUSINESS

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

14	Cafes and Restaurants
1	Residential Hotel
1	Refreshment
2	Public houses serving meals
27	Public houses not serving meals
28	Grocers
2	Butcher
2	Pastrycooks
2	Confectioners
2	Ice-cream
11	Subsists

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

24	(1) For the sale and storage of ice cream
3	(2) Preparation or manufacture of sausages, or puddings, pickled, preserved or preserved food intended for sale
2	(3) Number of dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations 1919

Ice Cream

Ice cream is retailed from 24 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.

Milk and Dairies

2	Dairies registered
27	Dairies registered
<u>Dairies' Licenses</u>	
7	Issued
2	Renewed
2	Terminated
<u>Regulatory Licenses</u>	
10	Issued
1	Renewed
2	Terminated

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

Manufacture of Condensed Food

The condensed food from licensed establishments in this district collected by the Dairy and Food, Government. Small quantities of condensed food are prepared by local institutions or in the factories at the various local factories.

Food and Dairies

Every effort was made during the year to secure improvements in food hygiene. With the co-operation of the Dairy and Food, Government, the various houses being inspected and progress has been made in licensed houses being under inspection. Dairies' action was taken during the year under the Public Health Act and Food and Drugs Act to secure improvements in a few licensed dairies.

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection

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

	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>
Number killed	470	9,054	138	8
Number inspected	470	9,054	138	8
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u>				
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	-	5	16	-
(b) Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	16	852	11.6	-
(c) Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	3.4	9.4	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>				
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-
(b) Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	-	247	-	-
(c) Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	2.7	-	-

Weight of food condemned during the year

35 tins luncheon meat	Blown, damaged, and/or internal decomposition.	each tin 7 ozs.
2 tins pork shoulder		each tin 4 lbs.
2 cases cheese		each case 24 lbs.
2 cases lard		each case - 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pkts.
1 tin chopped pork		each tin 4 lbs.
7 tins pears		each tin 1 lb.
8 tins tomatoes		each tin 8 ozs.
7 tins evaporated milk		each tin 2 pt.
2 tins plums		each tin 1 lb. 4 ozs.
2 tins corned beef loaf		each tin 1 lb.
5 tins pineapple		each tin 12 ozs.
3 tins processed peas		each tin 1 lb. 3 ozs.
1 tin fruit cocktail		1 lb. 1 oz.
1 tin grapefruit		1 lb. 4 ozs.
1 tin cream rice		1 lb.
1 tin gooseberries		1 lb.
1 tin garden peas		15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
4 tins peaches		each tin 1 lb. each.
1 tin steak		15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
1 tin broad beans		1 lb. 3 ozs.
2 tins mandarin oranges	each tin 11 ozs.	
1 tin orange juice	1 lb. 13 ozs.	
1 tin steak and gravy	1 lb.	
2 tins strawberries	each tin 1 lb. 4 ozs.	
1 tin stewed mutton	1 lb.	
1 tin lambs tongues	12 ozs.	

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection

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

<u>Case</u>	<u>Case</u>	<u>Case</u>	<u>Case</u>	<u>Case</u>
8	170	2,000	470	Under killed
8	170	2,000	270	Under inspected
<u>All classes except Tuberculosis</u>				
-	10	5	-	(a) Whole carcasses condemned
-	11.0	832	16	(b) Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned
-	-	3.4	2.4	(c) Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>				
-	-	-	-	(a) Whole carcasses condemned
-	-	247	-	(b) Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned
-	-	2.7	-	(c) Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis

Table of food condemned during the year

each tin 7 oz.	the Indian test
each tin 6 lbs.	the pork shoulder
each case 24 lbs.	the case cheese
each case - 32 lbs. 1/2 doz.	the case lard
each tin 4 lbs.	the chopped pork
each tin 1 lb.	the beans
each tin 2 lbs.	the potatoes
each tin 2 oz.	the evaporated milk
each tin 1 lb. 4 oz.	the plums
each tin 1 lb.	the corned beef loaf
each tin 12 oz.	the pineapple
each tin 1 lb. 3 oz.	the processed peas
1 lb. 1 oz.	the fruit cocktail
1 lb. 6 oz.	the grapes
1 lb.	the green peas
1 lb.	the green beans
1 1/2 oz.	the green peas
each tin 1 lb. 12 oz.	the green peas
1 1/2 oz.	the green peas
1 lb. 3 oz.	the green peas
each tin 12 oz.	the green peas
1 lb. 12 oz.	the green peas
1 lb.	the green peas
each tin 1 lb. 4 oz.	the green peas
1 lb.	the green peas
1 lb.	the green peas

Details of samples taken by the County Sampling Officers within the Hollingbourn Rural District during the year ended 31st December, 1959.

<u>Article</u>	<u>No.</u>
Alka Seltzer	1
Antiseptic Ointment	1
Beer	4
Biscuits	1
Butter	1
Butter Drops (containing real butter)	1
Celery Soup	1
Cheese	2
Coffee and Chicory Mixture	1
Cojene	1
Cooking fat	1
Cream	2
Gin	2
Ice Cream	1
Influenza Capsules	1
Lard	1
Luncheon Meat	1
Lung Tonic Pastilles	1
Milk	22
Milk of Magnesia.. .. .	1
Minced Beef Loaf.. .. .	1
Orange Juice	1
Orange Marmalade.. .. .	1
Pepper.. .. .	1
Pork Sausages	2
Rice	1
Sugar, cube.. .. .	1
Sugar, Demerara	1
Sugar, Moist	1
Throat Lozenges	1
Whisky.. .. .	1
Total: 59	

Summary

Milk	22
Drugs	7
Spirits	3
Other Samples	27
59	

All of the above samples were genuine.

WATER SUPPLY

<u>Sampling</u>	<u>Bacteriological Examination</u>		<u>Results</u>
<u>Type of Water</u>	<u>No. of samples</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>
Main	5	-	5
Raw	11	7	4

Results of examinations carried out by the three Water Undertakings are also received regularly.

Details of samples taken by the County Health Officer within the
 Hollister Rural District during the year ended 31st December, 1939.

No.	Article
1	Alm Butter
1	Antiseptic Ointment
4	Beer
1	Biscuits
1	Butter
1	Butter (containing veal butter)
1	Calary Soap
2	Cheese
1	Coffee and Cream Mixture
1	Coffee
1	Coffee Pot
3	Cream
2	Oil
1	Ice Cream
1	Infant's Food
1	Jam
1	Instant Milk
1	Jug with Teatiles
23	Milk
1	Milk of Magnesia
1	Mixed Veal Fat
1	Orange Juice
1	Orange Marmalade
1	Pepper
2	Pork Sausages
1	Rice
1	Sugar, white
1	Sugar, Brown
1	Sugar, Fruit
1	Tea
1	Wine
1	Whisky
<hr/>	
52	Total

Quantity	Article
22	Milk
1	Beer
3	Butter
27	Other Samples
<hr/>	
53	

All of the above were examined.

WATER SUPPLY

Result	Year of Water	No. of samples	Examination	Health
			Examination	Authority
Safe	1939	11		1
Not				1

Results of examinations carried out by the Water Undertakers
 are also recorded separately.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number of Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.....	51	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.....	26	3	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)...	34	-	-	-
Total	111	6	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found
(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)					
Overcrowding (S.2).....					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3).....			NIL		
Inadequate ventilation (S.4).....					

TABLE I OF THE ACT

INSPECTIONS for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Provision	Number of Inspectors	Number of		(1)
		Inspections	Written Notices	
	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Provision in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.....	21	3	-	-
Provision not included in (2) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.....	26	3	-	-
Other provisions in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority or enforcing authorities' provisions.....	24	-	-	-
Total	71	6	-	-

Cases in which BRETTIN were found (If defects are discovered at the premises in two, three or more separate occasions they should be recorded as two, three or more "cases")

Provision	Number of cases in which defects were found	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
		By P.H.I.	By M.M. Inspector
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Section 1 (S.1)			
Section 2 (S.2)			
Section 3 (S.3)			
Section 4 (S.4)			

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
effective drainage of floors (S.6)	Nil				
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
) Insufficient.....	Nil				
) Unsuitable or defective.....	Nil				
) Not separate for sexes	Nil				
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-rick).....	Nil				
Total	Nil				

Number of cases in which prosecution was instituted (5)	Number of cases in which defects were found			Particulars (1)
	Referred to S.M. Inspector (2)	Referred to S.P. Inspector (4)	Referred to S.I. (3)	
			MI	Law drafted at (S.S.)
			MI	Conclusions (S.V.)
			MI	Attitude or
			MI	Attitude
			MI	Reports for
			MI	on
			MI	cases against the
				including
				relating to (S.V.)
			MI	Total

PART VIII OF THE ACT

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc. Cleaning and Washing	2					
Household linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron and steel cables and chains						
Iron and Steel anchors and grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						

PART VIII OF THE ACT (contd.)

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
per bags	Nil					
the making of cases or other spectacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	Nil					
brush making	Nil					
brush picking	Nil					
brush sorting	Nil					
brushing, etc., buttons etc.	Nil					
knuffed toys	Nil					
basket making	Nil					
chocolates and confectionery	Nil					
carpets, Christmas stockings, etc.,	Nil					
cutting	Nil					
embroidery	Nil					
TOTAL	Nil					

PEST CONTROL

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Number of visits made for all purposes, including survey and treatment	3989	5442	5601
Number of premises surveyed	1857	2017	2102
Number of infestations found	589	306	433
Number of infestations treated	600	292	421
Number of bodies found	1388	713	511

The need for a Rodent Operator as part of the department's staff is confirmed by the increasing inspections carried out not only by survey but as also by request. The Council provide a 5 cwt. van for the exclusive use of the operative.

The operator also carries out disinfection and disinfection. Hibernating flies and wasps have founded the bulk of the extra work.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

With the re-organisation of the department the following services are now operated from the Cleansing Depot at Harrietsham:-

Refuse collection including salvage
Refuse Disposal
Cesspool and Bucket Emptying
Operation and Maintenance of Sewers, Sewage Disposal Works
and Sewage Disposal Plants on Council Housing Estates.
Rodent and other Pest Destruction.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The shorter hauls from the collection rounds to the controlled tip at Harrietsham have permitted the continuation of the use of one vehicle on each of the two daily rounds. These are 10 and 18 Cubic yard vehicles. The spare 10 Cubic yard vehicle is used on the lighter rounds and in case of breakdowns.

Apart from the practical impossibilities of controlling an unfenced and ungated tip, the operation has been carried out without serious incidents. There is no shortage of covering material. During November 200 Railway Sleepers were purchased to facilitate access to the tipping face and to prevent the wasteful practice of using hardcore. Tyre replacements and alterations to the ballasting of the tractor have assisted considerably.

Light iron is stored at the tip and waste paper and rags at the Depot prior to removal by the Contractor. The following amounts have been collected during the year:-

33 tons $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. of light iron value	£ 80 : 0 : 0
80 tons 3 cwts. of waste paper value	£191 : 11 : 6
12 cwts. of rags value	£ 6 : 0 : 0

1988	1987	1986	Number of notices found
211	173	188	Number of notices treated
451	292	500	Number of infractions found
1002	1017	1887	Number of notices surveyed
2601	2442	3989	Number of visits made for all purposes, including survey and treatment

The need for a robust operator as part of the department's staff is confirmed by the increasing inspections carried out not only by survey but also by request. The Council provides a 5 car. van for the exclusive use of the operator.

The operator also carries out administration and distribution. Reinstating lines and signs have formed the bulk of the extra work.

WASTE DISPOSAL

With the re-organisation of the department the following services are now operated from the Council's depot at Harrogate:-

- Refuse collection including surveys
- Refuse disposal
- Garage and Roadside Repairs
- Operation and Maintenance of Buses, Council's Fleet
- and Garage Disposal Points on Council's Roadside
- Refuse and other waste treatment.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The operator handles from the collection rounds to the controlled tip at Harrogate have permitted the collection of the use of one vehicle on each of the two daily rounds. These are 19 and 18 cubic yard vehicles. The spare 10 cubic yard vehicle is used on the lighter rounds and in case of breakdown.

Apart from the practical implications of controlling an unbalanced and unsorted tip, the operation has been carried out without serious incidents. There is no shortage of available vehicles. During November 2000 Highway Engineers were prevented to facilitate access to the tipping face and to prevent the potential practice of using backhoes. Two replacements and alterations to the collecting of the tractor have assisted considerably.

Lighting is stored at the tip and waste paper and toys at the depot prior to removal by the Contractor. The following amounts have been collected during the year:-

13 tons	of waste paper
60 tons	of waste paper value
75 tons	of light waste

Cesspool Emptying

The four cesspool emptying vehicles have been in continuous operation. As the tractor is confined to part time use in the tip at the moment, one crew operate the second hand vehicle as well. Breakdowns and staff shortages prevent a one hundred per cent service.

Apart from disposal into the Corporation of Maidstone sewers and tipping at Boughton Malherbe which had to cease early in the year, indiscriminate tipping into roadside woodland and onto farmland has formed the bulk of disposal. 3,285 requests were received and 8,569 loads were removed totalling 7712100 gallons.

The following table shows the monthly and yearly working for 1958 and 1959:-

<u>Month</u>	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>	
	<u>Requests</u>	<u>Loads</u>	<u>Requests</u>	<u>Loads</u>
January	302	610	276	742
February	292	694	290	686
March	395	581	280	679
April	346	796	323	641
May	201	596	256	602
June	210	684	231	610
July	281	912	269	775
August	277	802	282	720
September	213	642	233	690
October	245	710	254	658
November	538	902	232	647
December	218	934	269	648

All the above have been officially certified by the Local Registrar of the Registrar General's Office. In addition the appropriate entries have been included in the Registrar General's records, but cannot be illustrated in particular.

The last category emptying vehicles have been in continuous operation. In the future is confined to part time use in the city at the moment, one may operate the second hand vehicle as well. Breakdown and call charges prevent a one hundred per cent service.

Spent fuel disposed into the Corporation of waterworks sewer and piping or broken down which had to come early in the year. Indiscriminate tipping into streets, woodlands and onto land has limited the bulk of disposal. 5,200 reports were received and 6,500 loads were removed totaling 77,000 gallons.

The following table shows the monthly and yearly working for 1933 and 1932:-

1933		1932		Month
Loads	Reports	Loads	Reports	
742	276	610	302	January
686	290	630	320	February
679	280	561	300	March
641	277	590	310	April
608	256	508	261	May
610	281	601	310	June
717	269	612	301	July
750	288	620	317	August
690	272	612	312	September
678	281	570	285	October
647	270	502	258	November
638	269	520	270	December

DEATHS PER MONTH IN EACH PARISH

DEATHS PER MONTH IN EACH PARISH

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
Bicknor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boughton Malherbe	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Boxley	1	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	-	19
Bredhurst	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3
Broomfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chart Sutton	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Detling	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	6
East Sutton	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Frinsted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harrietsham	1	3	1	1	3	3	1	-	-	2	-	2	17
Headcorn	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	16
Hollingbourne	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	3
Hucking	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Langley	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4
Leeds	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	7
Lenham	-	4	2	3	5	4	5	2	-	1	2	1	29
Otterden	-	7	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	13
Stockbury	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	7
Sutton Valence	-	4	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	12
Thurnham	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	9
Ulcombe	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	9
Wichling	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wormshill	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
TOTALS	5	28	19	7	20	18	16	10	10	12	12	10	167

All the above have been officially notified by the local Registrar or by transfer from outside areas. In addition ten transferable deaths have been included in the Registrar General's Return, but cannot be allocated to parishes.

WEATHER FOR MONTH IN EACH PARISH
 WEATHER FOR MONTH IN EACH PARISH

QUANTITY	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Blanco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bayou Lafourche	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Bossier	19	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
Bossier	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bossier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calumet	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calumet	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calumet	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calumet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calumet	17	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	2	1	-	-
Calumet	16	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Calumet	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calumet	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calumet	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calumet	7	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Calumet	20	1	1	-	2	4	2	4	2	1	1	1
Calumet	17	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Calumet	7	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Calumet	12	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Calumet	9	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calumet	8	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1
Calumet	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calumet	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

All the above have been officially notified by the local registrar or by transfer from outside areas. In addition ten transferable deaths have been included in the Registrar General's Report, but cannot be allocated to parishes.

Birth-rates, Death-rates and Analysis of Mortality
in the year, 1959

Area	Rate per 1,000 population	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 population				Rate per 1,000	
		All causes	Tuberculosis	Cancer of lung	Other cancer	Live Births	Related Births
Live Births	Total Deaths under 1 year					Still Births	
England and Wales	16.5	11.6	.08 P	.46 P	1.67 P	22.0	20.7
Hollingbourn R.D.	17.81	9.76	-	.59	1.18	20.97	20.54
Maidstone R.D.	17.53	9.55	.10	.46	1.97	27.95	15.29
Malling R.D.	17.62	11.23	.21	.56	1.80	27.20	15.74
Maidstone Borough	16.69	10.49	.14	.37	1.57	20.87	24.65
County of Kent	15.63	11.67	.07	.52	1.95	18.22	19.18

P - Provisional Rates

Municipal, District and County of Montreal
in the year, 1933

Area	Rate per 1,000 population	Annual death-rate per 1,000 population					Rate per 1,000	
		total	to amount of year	to amount of year	to amount of year	to amount of year	live births	deaths
City of Montreal	15.63	11.67	11.67	11.67	11.67	11.67	11.67	
St. Lawrence Borough	16.53	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	
St. Lawrence R.D.	17.62	11.27	11.27	11.27	11.27	11.27	11.27	
St. Lawrence R.D.	17.53	9.63	9.63	9.63	9.63	9.63	9.63	
St. Lawrence R.D.	17.51	9.70	9.70	9.70	9.70	9.70	9.70	
St. Lawrence R.D.	18.2	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	

TOTAL DEATHS 1959

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	-
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	10	-
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	9	5
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-
16. Diabetes	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	13	19
18. Coronary disease, angina	14	10
19. Hypertension with heart disease	4	-
20. Other heart disease	9	12
21. Other circulatory disease	1	5
22. Influenza	2	1
23. Pneumonia	7	3
24. Bronchitis	4	2
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-
26. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-
27. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	3	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	9
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	2
34. All other accidents	1	3
35. Suicide	1	-
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	101	76
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<u>Points</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Causes of Death</u>
-	-	1. Tuberculosis, respiratory
-	-	2. Tuberculosis, other
-	-	3. Syphilis disease
-	-	4. Diphtheria
-	-	5. Whooping Cough
-	-	6. Meningococcal infections
-	-	7. Acute poliomyelitis
-	-	8. Measles
-	-	9. Other infectious and parasitic diseases
-	3	10. Malignant neoplasms, stomach
-	10	11. Malignant neoplasms, lung, bronchus
2	-	12. Malignant neoplasms, breast
1	-	13. Malignant neoplasms, uterus
2	2	14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms
-	-	15. Leukemia, erythroleukemia
-	-	16. Lymphoma
10	12	17. Nervous lesions of nervous system
10	14	18. Coronary disease, cardiac
-	4	19. Hypertension with heart disease
12	20	20. Other heart diseases
2	2	21. Other circulatory diseases
1	2	22. Influenza
3	7	23. Pneumonia
2	4	24. Bronchitis
-	1	25. Other diseases of respiratory system
-	-	26. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea
-	-	27. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum
1	1	28. Nephritis and nephrosis
-	4	29. Hypertension of prostate
-	-	30. Protrusion, ectopic, ovarian
-	2	31. Ovarian cysts
2	12	32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases
2	-	33. Motor vehicle accidents
2	1	34. All other accidents
-	1	35. Suicide
-	-	36. Unknown and operations of sex
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76	101	

GENERAL SUMMARY

Estimated resident population	16,850
Area (in acres)	56,810
Persons per acre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.296
Annual Birth rate per 1,000 population -	crude	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.97
	corrected	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.81
Annual Death rate per 1,000 population -	crude	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.50
	corrected	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.76
						Male	Female	Total
Births	..	..	..	..	..	152	134	286
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	101	76	177
Excess of births over deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109
Pulmonary tuberculosis death rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Other tuberculosis death rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Cancer death rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.77
Pneumonia (all forms) death rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.59

GENERAL MEMORANDUM

16,820	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Estimated resident population
56,810	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Area (in acres)
232	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Persons per acre
16.97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Annual birth rate per 1,000 population - crude
17.81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	corrected
16.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Annual death rate per 1,000 population - crude
9.76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	corrected
Total		Males		Females						
206		124		132		..	..	..	..	Births ..
177		76		101		..	..	..	..	Deaths ..
109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Excess of births over deaths
-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Infant mortality death rate per 1,000 population
-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Other tubercular death rate per 1,000 population
1.77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cancer death rate per 1,000 population
1.59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pneumonia (all forms) death rate per 1,000 population