

[Report 1960] / Medical Officer of Health, Hollingbourn R.D.C.

Contributors

Hollingbourn (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1960

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/puvgm6ps>

License and attribution

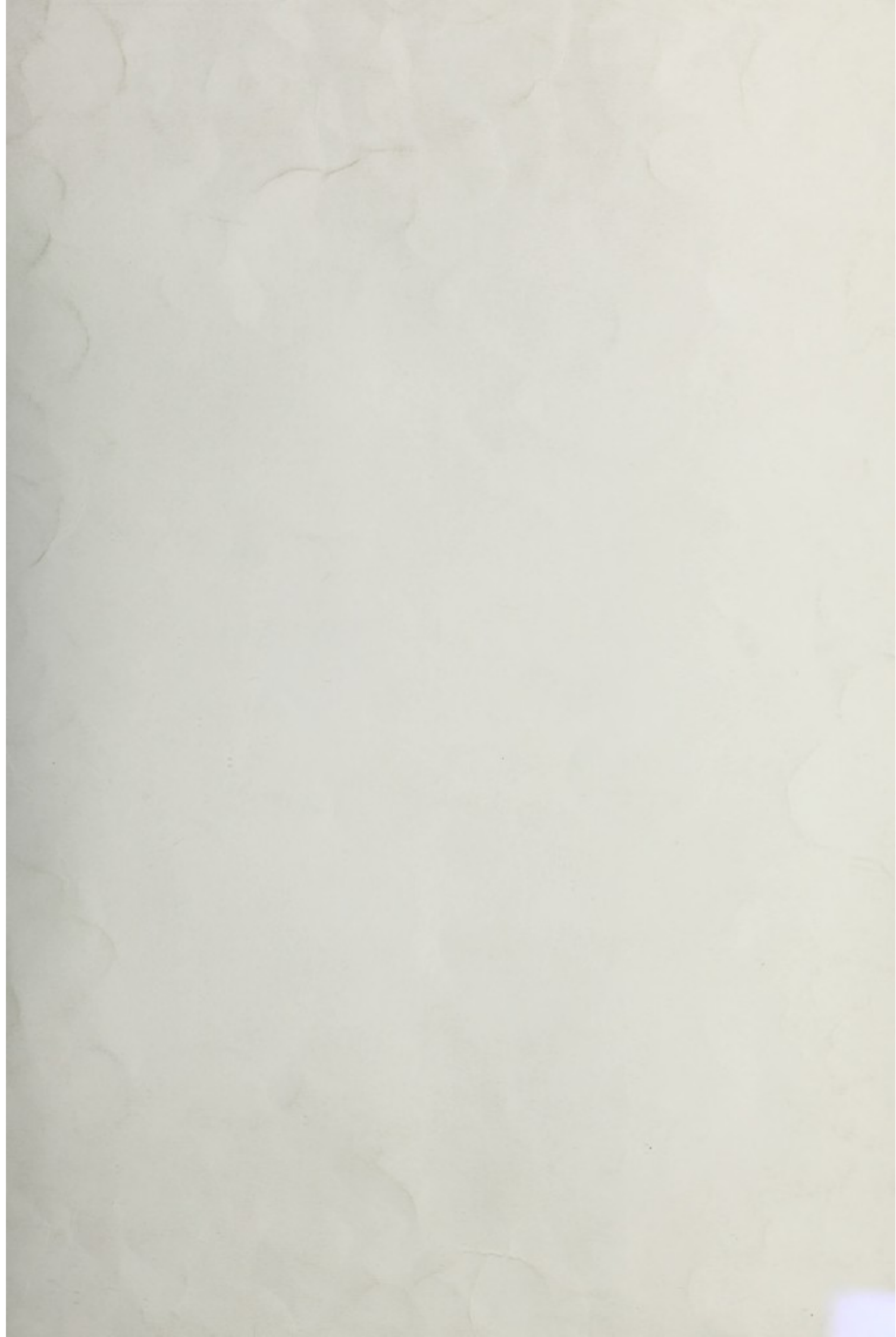
You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

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.



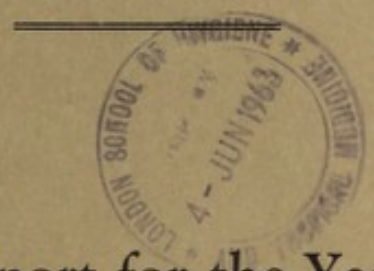
Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



4412 (3)

Mr. Swinson
2 Library

Hollingbourn Rural District Council



Annual Report for the Year 1960

ON

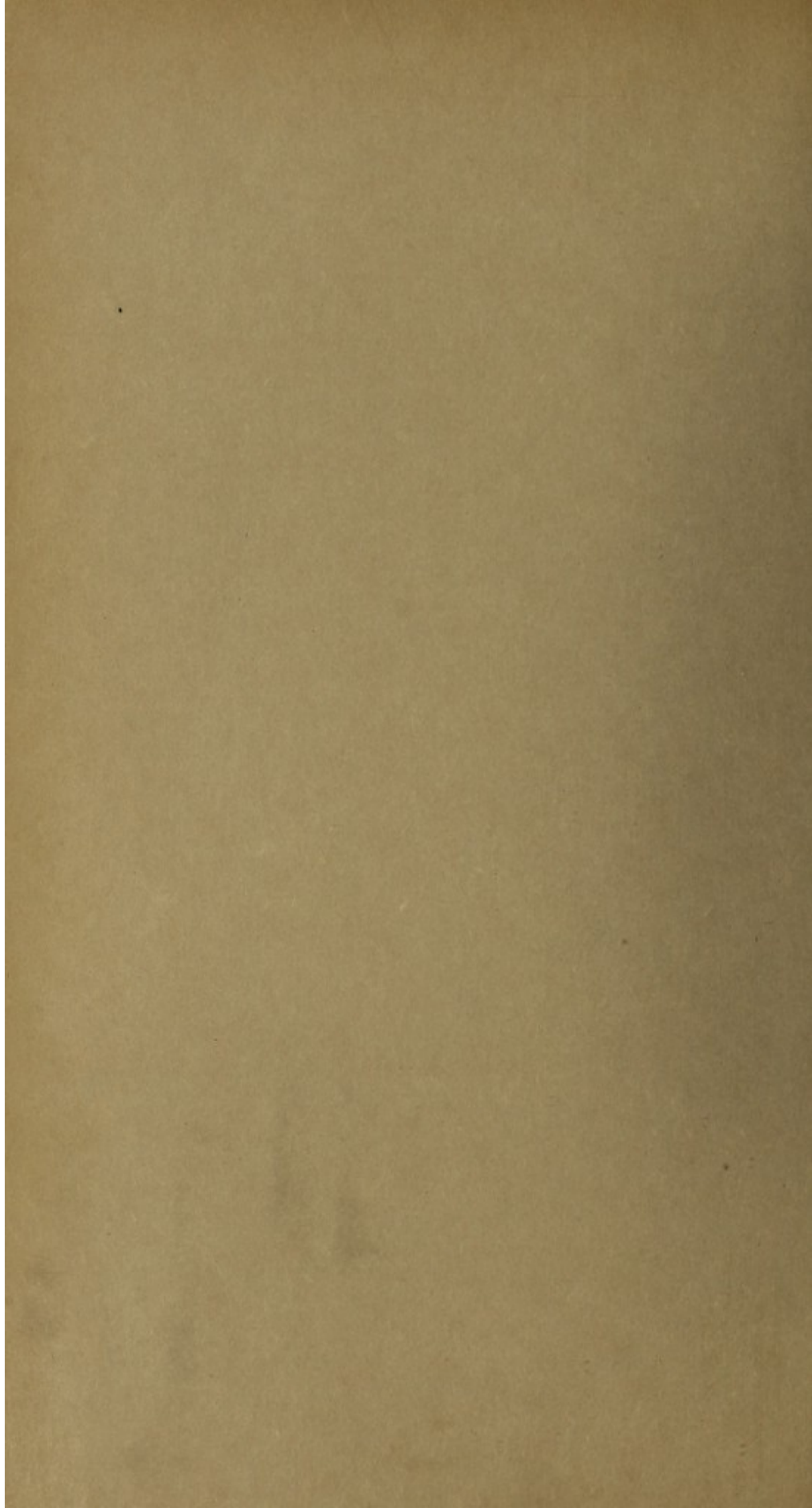
THE HEALTH OF THE HOLLINGBOURN RURAL DISTRICT

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)

Mrs. K. S. Mitchell (Vice Chairman)

Mr. L. M. Apps	Mr. T. P. W. Oxendale
Cmdr. J. Bostock	Mr. H. A. Reynolds
Mr. F. E. Foreman	Mr. W. H. Still
Mr. A. W. Hooker	Mr. D. Taylor (ex-officio)
Cmdr. A. A. Mackinnon	Mr. W. J. Turner
Mr. B. J. Mercer	Mr. E. L. Worsfold

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

- of the -

HOLLINGBOURN RURAL DISTRICT

Medical Officer of Health	F. H. M. Dummer, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., C.P.H.
Senior Public Health Inspector	Geoffrey H. Chambers, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Assistant Public Health Inspector	Stanley Brook, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.B.
Clerk	Miss M. Jones
Secretary to Medical Officer of Health	Miss H. Wood

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

Central Health Department,
13 Tonbridge Road,
Maidstone,
Kent.

Telephone: Maidstone 4072

Public Health Department,
73 College Road,
Maidstone,
Kent.

Telephone: Maidstone 4238

Mr. Chairman, ~~Ladies~~ and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my fourth Annual Report on the health of the Rural District of Hollingbourn. In some ways this is a rather disappointing report.

Although the death rate for Hollingbourn Rural District was below that for England and Wales in 1960, it was, in fact, very slightly higher than the local figure for 1959.

The infantile mortality rate rose in 1960 to a figure considerably above that for England and Wales, and this was associated too with a slightly lower birth rate.

Cancer deaths in the year rose from 30 in 1959 to 37 in 1960, and this figure of 37 represents the highest total (equal to that of 1956) recorded in your district. The increase was particularly in the number of female deaths. The only encouraging feature about the distribution of deaths from this cause, is that cancer of the lung actually fell in 1960 by three cases as compared with 1959.

Once again I must bring to your notice the relatively poor response to the anti-poliomyelitis campaign, particularly as far as adolescents and young adults are concerned. This is a very disappointing feature of the public health of your district, although strong efforts have been made to bring the campaign to the notice of your population.

You will see that I have recorded in the following pages the fact that, for the first time since 1957, a cases of poliomyelitis occurred in your district, and at that time the response to the appeal for vaccination was very high. It is a pity that such cases have to occur before the public actively participates in the free facilities which are already on offer.

The pages which follow this letter indicate the very wide scope of the public health administration which is carried out in your district. When one remembers that there are only two public health inspectors employed to attend to those many duties which fall on the Department, one realises the efficiency and enthusiasm behind their work.

I would like to pay my tribute to Mr. Chambers and Mr. Brook for the way in which they have worked in 1960, and for their very loyal and wholehearted co-operation during that time.

I have been fortunate too, in serving a Public Health Committee which has given me every support on the occasions we have met, and I am glad to record my appreciation of the interest that has been taken. All members of the staff have directly or indirectly assisted in the work of the Department, and to all of them I would express my thanks.

I have the Honour to be

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. H. M. DUMMER,

Medical Officer of Health

31st May, 1961.

Public Health Department,
33 College Road,
Waltham,
Kent.
Telephone: Waltham 4238

Central Health Department,
13 Tisbury Road,
Waltham,
Kent.
Telephone: Waltham 4238

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my fourth Annual Report on the health of the Rural District of Waltham. In some ways this is a rather disappointing report.

Although the death rate for Waltham Rural District was below that for England and Wales in 1950, it was, in fact, very slightly higher than the local figure for 1949.

The infantile mortality rate rose in 1950 to a figure considerably above that for England and Wales, and this was associated too with a slightly lower birth rate.

Cancer deaths in the year rose from 50 in 1949 to 57 in 1950, and this figure of 57 represents the highest total (equal to that of 1948) recorded in your district. The increase was particularly in the number of female deaths. The only encouraging feature about the distribution of deaths from this cause, in that cancer of the lung actually fell in 1950 by three cases as compared with 1949.

Once again I must bring to your notice the relatively poor response to the anti-poliomyelitis campaign, particularly as far as adolescents and young adults are concerned. This is a very disappointing feature of the public health of your district, although serious efforts have been made to bring the campaign to the notice of your population.

You will see that I have recorded in the following pages the fact that, for the first time since 1937, a cause of poliomyelitis occurred in your district, and at that time the response to the appeal for vaccination was very high. It is a pity that such cases have to occur before the public actively participates in the free facilities which are already on offer.

The pages which follow this letter indicate the very wide scope of the public health administration which is carried out in your district. When one remembers that there are only two public health inspectors employed to attend to those many duties which fall on the Department, one realises the efficiency and enthusiasm behind their work.

I would like to pay my tribute to Mr. Clements and Mr. Brock for the way in which they have worked in 1950, and for their very loyal and wholehearted co-operation during past years.

I have been fortunate too, in serving a Public Health Committee which has given me every support on the campaign against cancer, and I am glad to record my appreciation of the efforts that have been taken. All members of the staff have directly or indirectly assisted in the work of the Department, and so all of them I would express my thanks.

I have the honour to be

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. M. M. M. M.

Medical Officer of Health

21st Nov. 1951

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	56,810
Estimated resident population 1960	17,050
Number of inhabited houses, end of 1960 (according to rate books)	5,438
Rateable value, December 1960	£190,113
Sum represented by a penny rate	£725

- - - - -

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births	142	133	275
Rate per 1,000 population	crude -		16.12
	corrected -		16.92
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			7.64
	Male	Female	Total
Stillbirths	2	2	4
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and still births			14.33
Total live and still births	144	135	279
	Male	Female	Total
Infant deaths	4	4	8
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births			29.09
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			27.55
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			47.61
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)			25.45
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)			21.81
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)			35.84
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)			Nil
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births			Nil
	Male	Female	Total
Deaths	84	95	179
Death rate per 1,000 population	crude -		10.49
	corrected -		9.86

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	26,010
Estimated resident population 1960	17,000
Number of inhabited houses, end of 1960 (according to rate books)	5,418
Rateable value, December 1960	£190,115
Rate represented by a penny rate	£725

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Male		Female		Total	
142	137	142	137	142	137
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..	

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

DISEASE	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED	TOTAL DEATHS
Scarlet fever	5	-
Whooping cough	1	-
Measles	18	-
Poliomyelitis	1	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Smallpox	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-
Dysentery	7	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-
Pneumonia	1	5
Paratyphoid fevers	-	-
Food poisoning	-	-
Erysipelas	3	-
Malaria	-	-
TOTALS	36	5

The incidence of infectious disease during 1960 was remarkably low, 36 cases notified as compared with 168 in 1959. This was due, principally, to the fact that 1959 was a year for a heavy incidence of measles. In the year under review only 18 cases were due to this cause.

There were seven cases of sonne dysentery as compared with two in 1959, but no real epidemic arose from these cases.

The cases of scarlet fever, 5 as compared with 13 in 1959, were all of a mild nature and did not give rise to any problems.

Once again no diphtheria was notified, but there was one case of poliomyelitis, which occurred in an adult who had not completed a full course of immunisation. No secondary cases arose, but energetic measures were taken to carry out mass vaccination in the community. This was the first case of poliomyelitis notified in the Hollingbourn District since 1957.

This was the fourteenth year in succession in which no case of diphtheria has occurred. This is an encouraging picture which depends upon the maintenance of a high state of immunity within the district. This can only be continued if the facilities offered for immunisation are used as widely as possible.

DISEASE	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED	TOTAL DEATHS
Scarlet fever	5	-
Whooping cough	1	-
Measles	18	-
Poliomyelitis	1	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Salmonella	-	-
Enterococcal infections	-	-
Streptococcal infections	-	-
Dysentery	7	-
Cholera non-toxic	-	-
Paratyphoid fever	-	-
Paratyphoid fever	1	-
Paratyphoid fever	-	-
Food poisoning	-	-
Erysipelas	2	-
Alaria	-	-
TOTALS	35	2

The incidence of infectious diseases during 1950 was remarkably low, 35 cases notified as compared with 168 in 1949. This was due, principally, to the fact that 1949 was a year for a heavy incidence of measles. In the year under review only 18 cases were due to this cause.

There were seven cases of acute dysentery as compared with two in 1949, but no real epidemic arose from these cases.

The cases of scarlet fever, 5 as compared with 17 in 1949, were all of a mild nature and did not give rise to any problems.

Once again no diphtheria was notified, but there was one case of poliomyelitis, which occurred in an adult who had not completed a full course of immunisation. No secondary cases arose, but emergency measures were taken to carry out mass vaccination in the community. This was the first case of poliomyelitis notified in the Hellenic Republic since 1937.

This was the fourteenth year in succession in which no case of diphtheria has occurred. This is an encouraging picture which depends upon the maintenance of a high state of immunity within the district. This can only be continued if the facilities offered for immunisation are used as widely as possible.

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	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Whooping cough	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	2	2	3	8	3	-	-	-	-	18
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	1	3	1	-	2	-	-	7
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Paratyphoid fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	3	2	4	16	4	-	5	2	-	36

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 fevers	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Malaria	TOTALS
Bicknor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boughton Malherbe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boxley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bredhurst	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broomfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chart Sutton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Detling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
East Sutton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frinsted	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Harrietsham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Headcorn	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
Hollingbourne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hucking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Langley	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Leeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lenham	2	1	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	16
Otterden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stockbury	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sutton Valence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Thurnham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulcombe	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wichling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wormshill	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	5	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	36

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION

The following table gives (1) the number of second injections and (2) the number of third injections given during the year ended 31st December, 1960.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS.
Scarlet fever	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	-	-	-	11	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	18
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	7
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Paratyphoid fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	2	-	-	11	4	3	8	1	-	1	1	5	36

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION, 1960

The following table gives (A) the number of second injections and (B) the number of third injections given during the year ended 31st December, 1960:-

BORN	(A)	(B)
1960	16	1
1959	122	69
1958	17	95
1957	2	19
1956	1	12
1955	5	19
1954	2	24
1953	2	19
1952	5	17
1951	5	20
1950	1	19
1949	2	30
1948	1	11
1947	1	23
1946	-	13
1945	1	16
1944	2	19
1943	4	27
1933-		
1942	54	471
Before		
1933	358	94
OTHERS	26	58
TOTAL	627	1,076

From the above table it will be seen that 1,076 people completed a course of three injections against poliomyelitis during 1960. This brings the total of persons protected by three injections up to 3,706, which represents about 21.5 per cent of the total population of the district - a figure which leaves considerable room for improvement.

Although the response in school children has been very good indeed, that of adolescents and adults is still very poor. It should be possible, without extraordinary measures, to bring the present percentage up to nearer 50, and it is only then that one can feel that a reasonable margin of safety has been introduced into the community.

POLIOVIRUS VACCINATION, 1960

The following table gives (A) the number of second injections and (B) the number of third injections given during the year ended 31st December, 1960:

Year	(A)	(B)
1960	15	1
1959	122	42
1958	17	22
1957	2	12
1956	1	12
1955	2	12
1954	2	24
1953	2	12
1952	2	17
1951	2	20
1950	1	12
1949	2	20
1948	1	11
1947	1	23
1946	-	12
1945	1	12
1944	2	12
1943	4	27
1942-1943	54	171
1942	256	24
OTHERS	22	28
TOTAL	627	1,076

From the above table it will be seen that 1,076 people completed a course of three injections against poliomyelitis during 1960. This brings the total of persons protected by three injections up to 3,706, which represents about 21.5 per cent of the total population of the District - a figure which leaves considerable room for improvement.

Although the response in school children has been very good indeed, that of adolescents and adults is still very poor. It should be possible, without extraordinary measures, to raise the present percentage up to nearly 50, and it is only then that one can feel that a reasonable margin of safety has been introduced into the community.

WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION, 1960

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
1960	94
1959	121
1958	17
1957	7
1956	1
1955	1
1954	1
1953	2
1952	1
1951	1
1950	-
1949	1
1948	-
1947	-
1946	-
Before 1946	-
TOTAL	247

The number of children immunised against whooping cough has risen from 187 in 1959, to 247 in 1960. This is a most satisfactory trend, and I hope one which will be continued in the future.

It should be remembered that whooping cough up to the age of five years, and particularly in infants up to twelve months, is still a serious disease, and is responsible for a number of deaths. The more serious effects of whooping cough can be largely thwarted by immunisation in the early months of life.

WHOPPING COUGH IMMUNIZATION, 1960

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
1960	98
1959	121
1958	17
1957	7
1956	1
1955	1
1954	1
1953	1
1952	2
1951	1
1950	1
1949	-
1948	1
1947	-
1946	-
Before 1945	-
TOTAL	247

The number of children immunized against whopping cough has risen from 187 in 1959, to 247 in 1960. This is a most satisfactory trend, and I hope one which will be continued in the future.

It should be remembered that whopping cough up to the age of five years, and particularly in infants up to twelve months, is still a serious disease, and is responsible for a number of deaths. The more serious effects of whopping cough can be largely averted by immunization in the early months of life.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION, 1960

The following are the Smallpox vaccination figures for 1960 based on record cards received by the County Medical Officer.

Year of Birth	Smallpox Vaccination	
	Primary	Reinforcing
1960	76	-
1959	42	-
1958	1	-
1957	3	-
1956	-	-
1955	2	-
1954	-	-
1953	-	-
1952	-	-
1951	-	-
1950	-	-
1949	-	-
1948	1	-
1947	-	-
1946	-	-
Before 1946	1	-
TOTALS	126	-

The number of primary vaccinations, compared with 1959, fell in 1960 by 31. This is a very unsatisfactory trend indeed, and one which is suprising when it is considered that an International Certificate of Vaccination is required for most travel abroad, and that this is a procedure which is attended with hardly any inconvenience in the younger years of life compared with later vaccination.

Smallpox is also a particular hazard through the contraction of travel lanes, and the increasing proximity of foci of infection. The margin of safety in Hollingbourn Rural District must now be relatively small, and causes concern to all who have to deal with any aspect of public health. I hope that this warning will be taken very seriously indeed, and that the figures for next year will be considerably improved.

Again, no revaccinations at all were carried out during 1960. It should be borne in mind that infant vaccination is only limited in protection, and that revaccination should be carried out at least two or three times thereafter at intervals of about 5 years.

Smallpox Vaccination, 1960

The following are the Smallpox Vaccination Figures for 1960 based on record cards received by the County Health Officer.

Year of Birth	Smallpox Vaccination	
	Primary	Re-vaccination
1960	75	-
1959	43	-
1958	1	-
1957	5	-
1956	-	-
1955	3	-
1954	-	-
1953	-	-
1952	-	-
1951	-	-
1950	-	-
1949	-	-
1948	1	-
1947	-	-
1946	-	-
Before 1946	1	-
TOTALS	126	-

The number of primary vaccinations, compared with 1959, fell in 1960 by 51. This is a very considerable drop indeed, and one which is surprising when it is considered that the International Certificate of Vaccination is required for most travel abroad, and that this is a procedure which is attended with fairly big inconvenience in the younger years of life compared with later vaccination.

Smallpox is also a particular hazard through the operation of travel agencies, and the increasing popularity of travel. The margin of safety in Holland is small, and it is not to be taken lightly. I hope that this warning will be taken very seriously indeed, and that the figures for next year will be considerably improved.

Again, no revaccinations at all were carried out during 1960. It should be borne in mind that infant vaccination is only limited in protection, and that revaccination should be carried out at least two or three times throughout the intervals of about 5 years.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1960

The following is a return of the number of children under the age of 15 years on 31st December, 1960, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1946).

Year of Birth	Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster) 1956 - 1960	1955 or earlier
1946	18	190
1947	17	140
1948	21	176
1949	63	225
1950	32	155
1951	86	98
1952	73	112
1953	68	115
1954	60	103
1955	163	21
1956	145	-
1957	133	-
1958	143	-
1959	181	-
1960	95	-
TOTAL	1,298	1,335

The following are the Diphtheria immunisation figures for 1960 based on record cards received by the County Medical Officer.

Year of Birth	Diphtheria Immunisation	
	Primary	Reinforcing
1960	95	-
1959	128	-
1958	18	1
1957	8	1
1956	1	10
1955	2	65
1954	1	14
1953	1	7
1952	1	5
1951	1	5
1950	-	4
1949	1	2
1948	-	2
1947	-	-
1946	-	-
Before 1946	-	-
TOTAL	257	116

REPORT ON IMMUNIZATION, 1960

The following is a return of the number of children under the age of 15 years on 31st December, 1960, who had completed a course of immunization at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1946).

Year of Birth	Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster) 1946 - 1960	1955 or earlier
1946	18	190
1947	17	180
1948	21	175
1949	25	225
1950	32	155
1951	40	98
1952	75	112
1953	68	115
1954	60	108
1955	168	21
1956	115	-
1957	132	-
1958	142	-
1959	161	-
1960	95	-
TOTAL	1,298	1,352

The following are the Bightland Immunization figures for 1960 based on record cards received by the County Medical Officer.

Year of Birth	Primary	Subsequent
1960	95	-
1959	128	-
1958	18	-
1957	8	-
1956	1	-
1955	2	-
1954	1	-
1953	1	-
1952	1	-
1951	1	-
1950	-	-
1949	1	-
1948	-	-
1947	-	-
1946	-	-
Before 1946	-	-
TOTAL	251	128

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION (Continued)

There has been an encouraging trend in this direction in 1960, where the figure for primary immunisations was 257 as compared with 180 in 1959, and that for reinforcing immunisations was 116 as against 74.

One hopes that this will continue, and become a regular feature for Hollingbourn Rural District, where for fourteen years no case has been notified.

This is entirely due to the fact that a relatively high proportion of the young population has been as fully protected as possible against diphtheria. There have, however, been several minor outbreaks throughout the country in 1960, and they have reminded us sharply of the ever-present danger that a major outbreak would be given great impetus in a poorly immunised community.

The need for maintaining protection is as great as ever, and immunisation is a well-established procedure which should be a routine in the early months and years of life.

AGE GROUP (years)	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	February		Jan-February		February		Jan-February	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46 - 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-

Last year I was able to record that for the first time in the history of Hollingbourn Rural District no death occurred from tuberculosis. Unfortunately, this year the picture is a little different, in that two deaths occurred in the later age groups.

The number of new cases fell this year to 3 as compared with 7 last year. You will see from the above table, however, that the work of the Chest Clinic in following up cases is still as widespread as ever. The amount of work involved in visiting and possible contacts of infection, and the diagnosis of new cases is very considerable, but it is the only possible way of ensuring a real control can be maintained over tuberculosis.

DIPTHERIA IMMUNIZATION (Continued)

There has been an encouraging trend in this direction in 1960, where the figure for primary immunization was 257 as compared with 180 in 1959, and that for reinforcing immunization was 116 as against 74.

One hopes that this will continue, and become a regular feature for Hollingsworth Rural District, where for fourteen years no case has been notified.

This is entirely due to the fact that a relatively high percentage of the young population has been as fully protected as possible against diphtheria. There have, however, been several minor outbreaks throughout the country in 1960, and they have resulted in a sharp fall in the number of immunized children. It is a pity that a major outbreak would be given great impetus in a poorly immunized community.

The need for reinforcing protection is as great as ever, and immunization is a well-established procedure which should be a routine in the early months and years of life.

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 1960
of newly notified cases of tuberculosis .. 225
- (b) Number of contacts examined during 1960
of cases notified prior to 1959 635
- (c) Number of contacts in (a) found to be
suffering from pulmonary or
non-pulmonary tuberculosis 3
- (d) Number of contacts in (b) found to be
suffering from pulmonary or
non-pulmonary tuberculosis 5

- - - - -

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

Last year I was able to record that for the first time in the history of Hollingbourn Rural District no death occurred from tuberculosis. Unfortunately, this year the picture is a little different, in that two deaths occurred in the later age groups.

The number of new cases fell this year to 3 as compared with 7 last year. You will see from the above table, however, that the work of the Chest Clinic in following up cases is still as widespread as ever. The amount of work involved in seeking out possible contacts of infection, and the discovery of new cases, is very considerable, but it is the only positive means whereby a real control can be exercised over tuberculosis.

RESULTS

I am indebted to Dr. D. L. High, 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, Huddersfield Borough, Huddersfield R.D., Huddersfield R.D., and Milling R.D.

- (a) Number of contacts seen during 1950
of newly notified cases of tuberculosis .. 125
- (b) Number of contacts examined during 1950
of cases notified prior to 1949 .. 675
- (c) Number of contacts in (a) found to be
suffering from pulmonary or
non-pulmonary tuberculosis .. 5
- (d) Number of contacts in (b) found to be
suffering from pulmonary or
non-pulmonary tuberculosis .. 5

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

Last year I was able to record that for the first time in the history of Huddersfield Rural District no cases occurred from tuberculosis. Unfortunately, this year the situation is a little different, in that two contacts occurred in the latter age groups.

The number of new cases fell this year to 5 as compared with 7 last year. You will see from the above table, however, that the work of the Chest Clinic in following up cases is still as extensive as ever. The amount of work involved in tracking out possible contacts of infection, and the discovery of new cases, is very considerable, but it is the only positive means whereby a real control can be exercised over tuberculosis.

CANCER

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

1951	..	..	..	..	34
1952	..	..	..	..	29
1953	..	..	..	..	33
1954	..	..	..	..	27
1955	..	..	..	..	33
1956	..	..	..	..	37
1957	..	..	..	..	31
1958	..	..	..	..	21
1959	..	..	..	..	30
1960	..	..	..	..	37

Deaths from cancer in 1960, distributed according to sites:

Site	Male	Female	Total
Cancer of stomach	1	1	2
Cancer of lung, bronchus	6	1	7
Cancer of breast	-	4	4
Cancer of uterus	-	2	2
Other sites	10	12	22
TOTALS	17	20	37

Deaths from cancer in 1960, distributed according to age groups:

Age Groups	Male	Female
0 - 1	-	-
2 - 5	-	-
6 - 15	-	-
16 - 25	-	-
26 - 35	-	1
36 - 45	-	1
46 - 55	4	3
56 - 65	1	5
66 and over	12	10
TOTALS	17	20

CANCER

The number of deaths from cancer in Washington State
District during the past ten years is given below:-

1951	..	..	..	..	34
1952	..	..	..	..	33
1953	..	..	..	..	32
1954	..	..	..	..	31
1955	..	..	..	..	30
1956	..	..	..	..	29
1957	..	..	..	..	28
1958	..	..	..	..	27
1959	..	..	..	..	26
1960	..	..	..	..	25

Deaths from cancer in 1960, distributed according to sites:

Site	Male	Female	Total
Cancer of stomach	1	1	2
Cancer of lung, bronchus	6	1	7
Cancer of breast	-	1	1
Cancer of uterus	-	2	2
Other sites	10	12	22
TOTALS	17	20	37

Deaths from cancer in 1960, distributed according to age groups:

Age Groups	Male	Female
0 - 1	-	-
2 - 5	-	-
6 - 15	-	-
16 - 25	-	-
26 - 35	-	-
36 - 45	-	-
46 - 55	1	1
56 - 65	1	2
66 and over	12	10
TOTALS	17	20

INFANT MORTALITY, 1960

	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.
Atelectasis	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Congenital heart disease	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Injury at birth	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Prematurity	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other causes	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	7	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	8

The infant mortality rate this year, at 29.09 per thousand total live births, is higher than the figure for England and Wales at 21.7. It should, however, be borne in mind that the difference compared with last year in the total number of deaths, is relatively small - that is, two additional deaths - and the smallness of the figure involved in these statistics does not make a comparative rate valid.

It is, however, a matter of concern that any of these children should die where the condition concerned is preventable. In the present circumstances two of the cases at least were due to congenital or premature causes in infants of very low birth weight.

There were no maternal deaths.

	Other causes	Pneumonia	Injury at birth	Constitutional heart disease	Atelectasis	TOTALS
Infants 0-1 year	1	1	1	1	2	7
Infants 1-2 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 2-3 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 3-4 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 4-5 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 5-6 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 6-7 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 7-8 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 8-9 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 9-10 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 10-11 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 11-12 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 12-13 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 13-14 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 14-15 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 15-16 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 16-17 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 17-18 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 18-19 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 19-20 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 20-21 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 21-22 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 22-23 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 23-24 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 24-25 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 25-26 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 26-27 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 27-28 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 28-29 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 29-30 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 30-31 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 31-32 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 32-33 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 33-34 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 34-35 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 35-36 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 36-37 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 37-38 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 38-39 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 39-40 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 40-41 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 41-42 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 42-43 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 43-44 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 44-45 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 45-46 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 46-47 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 47-48 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 48-49 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 49-50 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 50-51 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 51-52 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 52-53 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 53-54 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 54-55 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 55-56 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 56-57 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 57-58 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 58-59 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 59-60 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 60-61 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 61-62 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 62-63 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 63-64 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 64-65 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 65-66 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 66-67 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 67-68 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 68-69 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 69-70 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 70-71 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 71-72 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 72-73 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 73-74 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 74-75 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 75-76 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 76-77 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 77-78 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 78-79 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 79-80 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 80-81 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 81-82 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 82-83 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 83-84 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 84-85 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 85-86 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 86-87 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 87-88 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 88-89 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 89-90 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 90-91 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 91-92 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 92-93 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 93-94 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 94-95 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 95-96 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 96-97 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 97-98 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 98-99 years	1	1	1	1	1	5
Infants 99-100 years	1	1	1	1	1	5

The infant mortality rate this year, at 25.00 per thousand total live births, is higher than the figure for England and Wales at 21.7. It should, however, be borne in mind that the difference compared with last year in the total number of deaths is relatively small - that is, two additional deaths - and the analysis of the figures involved in these statistics does not make a comparative rate valid.

It is, however, a matter of concern that any of these children should die when the conditions concerned in pneumonia in the present circumstances are of the order of least severe due to congenital or prenatal causes in infants of very low birth weight.

There were no external deaths.

The statistics on the following pages give to the reader an idea of the particular aspects of the many and varied duties of a health department, which have received most attention during the year.

With part of each day being spent in the office dealing with services centred here, the administration of the Cleansing Depot, and the fact that one of the two inspectors is engaged on continuous meat inspection duties at a Bacon Factory for a large part of most of the days of each week, some of the routine duties inevitably suffer.

The general heading of Housing covers the work of inspection to secure the closing or demolition of old and worn out property and the provision of amenities to and the repair of properties which have many more years of useful life.

Included in the infectious disease figures are visits in connection with cases of sonne dysentery which occurred during the first eight months of the year.

Whilst the wet summer brought its problem at the sewage disposal works and on cesspool emptying, the insect problem apart from wasp infestations, did not recur. Visits in connection with the Public Health Act have varied little from last year.

Infectious Disease

Notifications received	72
Visits made by Public Health Department	72

Buildings

Number of informal notices served	25
Number of informal notices complied with	27
Number of Statutory Notices served	11
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	8
Number of Court Proceedings to require compliance with Statute. (None in year but Court Orders were made and the work subsequently executed)	3

The statistics on the following pages give to the reader an idea of the particular aspects of the many and varied duties of a health department, which have received most attention during the year.

With part of each day being spent in the office dealing with various matters, the administration of the Department, and the fact that one of the two inspectors is engaged on continuous work of inspection duties as a house doctor for a large part of most of the days of each week, some of the routine duties inevitably follow.

The general handling of housing covers the work of inspection to secure the clearing or demolition of old and worn out property and the provision of sanitation to and the repair of properties which have many more points of health life.

Included in the infectious disease figures are visits in connection with cases of acute dysentery which occurred during the first eight months of the year.

Whilst the wet summer brought its problem at the sewage disposal works and on occasion emptying, the insect problem arose from many infestations, did not occur. Visits in connection with the Public Health Act have varied little from last year.

INSPECTIONS

Summary of Inspections

The number of visits has risen by nearly 500 over the previous year and this can be partly explained by the fact that this is the first full year of operation as a separate Department. The figures given last year did not include visits during the first three months of the year which were in connection with the Surveyor's duties. Against this, there are now two Public Health Inspectors whereas in the former combined department there were three.

Water Supply	12
Sewage Disposal and Sewers	419
Refuse Disposal	68
Depot Administration	382
Tents, Vans, Sheds and Hopper Camps	89
Factories - with Power	15
Factories - Non Power	8
Pest Control	22
Building Bye-laws - Improvement Grant	288
Building Bye-laws - Public Health Act	13
Initial Visits - Public Health Act	160
Revisits	265
Initial Visits - Housing Act	392
Revisits	148
Infectious Disease	78
Slaughterhouses	486
Butchers	10
Bakehouses	11
Restaurants & Cafes	25
Ice Cream Premises	10
Other Food Premises	62
Hopper Camps	2
Shops Acts	25
Civil Defence	3
Knackers Yard	3
National Insurance Act	6
Diseases of Animals Acts	9
Rent Act	1
	<hr/>
	3,012
	<hr/>

Infectious Disease

Notifications received	39
Visits made by Public Health Inspectors	78

Notices

Number of informal notices served	35
Number of informal notices complied with	23
Number of Statutory Notices served	11
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	8
Number of Court Proceedings to require compliance with Notice. (Note: in each case Court Orders were made and the work subsequently executed)	3

INVESTIGATIONS

Summary of Investigations

The number of visits has risen by nearly 500 over the previous year and this can be partly explained by the fact that this is the first full year of operation as a separate department. The figures given last year did not include visits during the first three months of the year which were in connection with the Surveyor's duties. Against this, there are now two Public Health Inspectors whereas in the former combined department there were three.

12	Water Supply
419	Garage Disposal and Sewers
68	Refuse Disposal
382	Septic Administration
89	Tents, Yards, Sheds and Hoggar Cans
12	Photocopies - with Power
8	Photocopies - Non Power
24	Post Control
288	Building By-laws - Improvement Grants
13	Building By-laws - Public Health Act
160	Initial Visits - Public Health Act
262	Revisits
392	Initial Visits - Housing Act
148	Revisits
78	Infectious Diseases
486	Staphylococcus
10	Bacteria
11	Bacteriophages
25	Restaurants & Cafes
10	Ice Cream Vendors
62	Other Food Vendors
2	Hoggar Cans
25	Shops etc.
2	Civil Defence
2	Recreation Yard
2	National Insurance Act
2	Insurance of Animals Act
1	Rest Act
<hr/>	
7,012	
<hr/>	

Infectious Diseases

Notifications received
Visits made by Public Health Inspectors

Notices

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

HOUSING

The number of properties demolished on which Demolition Orders were operative was eleven. Ten Closing Orders were made and an undertaking was received in respect of one further property.

At the close of the year, forty Council dwellings were under construction consisting of twenty eight houses and twelve Old Persons Dwellings. During the year no new dwellings were occupied. Lettings to families from condemned properties were therefore to existing Council properties and these formed about one third of the total allocation.

Number of families rehoused
from Demolition Order and
Closing Order properties into:-

Council Houses	7
Old Persons Dwellings	1

Total number of Lettings:-

Council Houses	25
Old Persons Dwellings	2

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959 - IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

(1) DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Number of Applications received	33
Number of Applications approved	33
Number of Applications actually proceeded with	28
Of those 28 the following figures apply:-	
Total cost of all work	£33,427. 9. 8.
Total cost of Improvement Work only	£24,890. 5. 0.
Total cost of Grants approved	£ 9,573. 0. 0.
Total cost of Grants paid	£14,870. 0. 0.

(2) STANDARD GRANTS

Number of Applications received	43
Number of Applications approved	43
Number of Applications actually proceeded with	34
Of those 34, the Maximum Grant approved was	£4,190. 0. 0.
Total amount of Grants paid	£3,155. 0. 0.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The coming into operation of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 tidied up the legislation for dealing with caravans. Little trouble was experienced with the other forms of moveable dwellings and whilst an increase in the numbers of nomads occurs during Hop-picking these decrease from year to year as more machines come into operation.

At the close of the year the position was:-

Applications for Site Licences received	30
Site Licences issued	11
Site Licences refused	1
Applications awaiting determination of Planning control	18

An appeal against the conditions imposed on one Site Licence for twenty seasonal caravans is to be heard before the Bearsted Magistrates in the new Year.

The number of properties demolished on which demolition orders were operative was eleven. Ten Closing Orders were made and an undertaking was received in respect of one further property.

At the close of the year, forty Council Dwellings were under construction consisting of twenty eight houses and twelve Dwellings. During the year no new dwellings were occupied. Dwellings to families from condemned properties were therefore to existing Council properties and these formed about one third of the total allocation.

Number of families rehoused from demolition order and Closing Order properties:-

Council Houses	7
Old Private Dwellings	1
Total number of Dwellings	
Council Houses	25
Old Private Dwellings	2

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1937 - IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

(1) DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Number of applications received	33
Number of applications approved	33
Number of applications actually proceeded with	28
Of these 28 the following figures apply:-	
Total cost of all work	£33,327. 9. 8.
Total cost of Improvement Work only	£24,890. 3. 0.
Total cost of Grants approved	£ 9,235. 0. 0.
Total cost of Grants paid	£12,870. 0. 0.

(2) STANDARD GRANTS

Number of applications received	43
Number of applications approved	43
Number of applications actually proceeded with	34
Of these 34, the Maximum Grant approved was	£4,190. 0. 0.
Total amount of Grants paid	£3,155. 0. 0.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

The coming into operation of the Gasworks Sites and Control of Development Act, 1930 added up the legislation for dealing with certain mobile dwellings was experienced with the other forms of movable dwellings and whilst an increase in the number of houses occurs during the year, these houses from year to year as new machines come into operation.

At the close of the year the position was:-

Applications for Site Licences received	10
Site Licences issued	11
Site Licences renewed	1
Applications awaiting determination of Planning Control	13

An appeal against the conditions imposed on one Site Licence for twenty seasonal caravans is to be heard before the Planning Committee.

Clean Food Campaign

The number of visits made to food premises during the year (118) shows a small increase over 1959. There is, however, a considerable number of premises which require visiting and I regret that your Inspectors have been unable to visit them all as often as desirable. The bulk of the visits has been directed to the A20 Cafes and Restaurants and to licenced premises. The former have been visited regularly and various improvements carried out, all I am happy to report, with the owners' co-operation. There are still licensed premises in the district without the accepted amenities and satisfactory sanitary accommodation. Efforts have continued to secure improvements and in one case it was necessary to serve formal notice. A further formal notice was outstanding at the end of the year.

Generally there is an improvement in hygiene in the shops for which much credit must be given to the shopkeepers themselves. However, some food premises remain without the amenities required by the Food Hygiene Regulations and the Shops Acts, and the efforts of the Public Health Department will be at least maintained and if possible increased to bring these premises up to standard.

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

Cafes and Restaurants	16
Residential Hotel	1
Roadhouse	1
Public Houses serving meals	3
Public Houses not serving meals	52
Grocers	58
Greengrocers	2
Fishmongers	2
Bakers	7
Butchers	11
Food Processing Plants	7

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	60
(2) Preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pickled, pressed or preserved food intended for sale	1

Ice Cream

Ice Cream is retailed from 59 registered shops in the district and in addition 15 restaurants and cafes serve it. All ice cream is factory prepared and samples taken have shown good results. There are no places where the commodity is manufactured in this district.

Milk and Dairies

Distributors registered	28
-------------------------	----

Dealers' Licences

Pasteurised	6
Sterilized	8
Tuberculin Tested	7

Supplementary Licences

Pasteurised	10
Sterilized	6
Tuberculin Tested	8

The number of visits made to food premises during the year (1938) shows a small increase over 1937. There is, however, a considerable number of premises which require visiting and I regret that your inspectors have been unable to visit them all as often as desirable. The bulk of the visits has been directed to the 120 Cafes and Restaurants and to licensed premises. The former have been visited regularly and various improvements carried out. All I can hope to report, with the commonest co-operation. There are still licensed premises in the district which the occupied premises and satisfactory accommodation. Efforts have continued to secure improvements and in one case it was necessary to serve formal notice. A further formal notice was outstanding at the end of the year.

Generally there is an improvement in hygiene in the shops for which much credit must be given to the shopkeepers themselves. However, some food premises remain without the sanitation required by the Food Hygiene Regulations and the Health Acts, and the efforts of the Public Health Department will be at least maintained and if possible increased to bring these premises up to standard.

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

16	Cafes and Restaurants
1	Residential Hotel
2	Public House
2	Public House serving meals
2	Public House not serving meals
2	Grocers
2	Greengrocers
2	Butcher
2	Bakery
2	Ice Cream
2	Food Processing Plants

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 60
- (2) Preparation or manufacture of confectionery, or bottled, pickled, preserved or preserved food intended for sale 1

Ice Cream

Ice Cream is detailed from 75 registered shops in the district and in addition 15 restaurants and other serve it. All ice cream is factory prepared and samples taken have shown good results. There are no plans there the necessity is maintained in this district.

Milk and Dairy

Dairies registered 20

Dairies: Dairies

6	Unpasteurized
6	Heat-treated
7	Thermophilic Treated

Thermophilic Dairies

10	Unpasteurized
6	Heat-treated
6	Thermophilic Treated

FOOD PREMISES CONTD.

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.

FOOD INSPECTION

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	397 (470)	11,442 (9,054)	136 (138)	2 (8)
Number inspected	397 (470)	11,442 (9,054)	136 (138)	2 (8)

All diseases except tuberculosis

(a) Whole carcasses condemned	- (-)	10 (5)	- (16)	- (-)
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1 (16)	1,160 (852)	9 (11.6)	- (-)
(c) Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	- (3.4)	10.13 (9.4)	6.77 (-)	- (-)

Tuberculosis only

(a) Whole carcasses condemned	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	- (-)	412 (247)	- (-)	- (-)
(c) Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	- (-)	3.6 (2.7)	- (-)	- (-)

NOTE: FIGURES IN BRACKETS ARE FOR 1959

Weight of food condemned during the year

1 case of "Tulip" sliced back bacon	24 1 lb. tins
1 tin "Gaiety" chopped pork	4 lbs.
1 tin "Libby's" evaporated milk	16 ozs.
1 tin "Greystone" peaches	1 lb. 14 ozs.
3 tins "Bartlett" pears	1 lb. (each tin)
1 tin sliced "Golden Circle" pineapple	1 lb. 8 ozs.
1 tin "Bulgarian" tomatoes	2 lb. 15 ozs.
2 tins "Bulgarian" tomatoes	15 ozs. (each tin)
1 tin peaches	1 lb.
1 tin "Kidd Treasure" pilchards	1 lb.

Inspection of Government Food

The condemned food from licensed establishments is in most cases collected by the Bureau of Food Inspection, and the quantities of condemned food are disposed of by local incineration or in the furnace at the Federal Prison Hospital.

FOOD INSPECTION

Food Inspection

Every article inspected in your district for human consumption is examined by your inspectors.

Number	Grade	Value	Weight	Inspection
1	1st	11,442 (9,024)	136 (178)	Under filled
2	2nd	11,442 (9,024)	136 (178)	Under inspected
All diseases except tuberculosis				
(a)	Whole carcasses condemned	-	(-)	-
(b)	Portions of which some part or organ was condemned	1	(10)	1,160 (825)
(c)	Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	6.75	(9.4)	-
Tuberculosis only				
(a)	Whole carcasses condemned	-	(-)	-
(b)	Portions of which some part or organ was condemned	1	(10)	1,160 (825)
(c)	Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	6.75	(9.4)	-

NOTE: FIGURES IN PARENTS ARE PER 100

Weight of food consumed during the year

1 can of "Eagle" brand beef	1 lb. 11 oz.
1 tin "Eagle" brand pork	5 lbs.
1 tin "Eagle" brand corn	1 lb. 11 oz.
1 tin "Eagle" brand beans	1 lb. 11 oz.
1 tin "Eagle" brand peas	1 lb. 11 oz.
1 tin "Eagle" brand lentils	1 lb. 11 oz.
1 tin "Eagle" brand tomatoes	1 lb. 11 oz.
1 tin "Eagle" brand tomatoes	1 lb. 11 oz.
1 tin "Eagle" brand tomatoes	1 lb. 11 oz.
1 tin "Eagle" brand tomatoes	1 lb. 11 oz.
1 tin "Eagle" brand tomatoes	1 lb. 11 oz.

Details of samples taken by the County Sampling Officers within the Hollingbourn Rural District during the year ended 31st December, 1960.

<u>Article</u>	<u>No.</u>
Aspirin Tablets	1
Chutney	1
Creme coffee and brandy bar	1
Creme advocaat bar	1
Cold capsules	1
Custard powder	2
Double cream	1
Foot-o-Taffy	1
Gin	1
Glycerine, lemon and honey	1
Hovis Bread	1
Indigestion Tablets	1
Influenza capsules	1
Italian bar cream filled	1
Jelly- Strawberry flavour	1
Jelly-de-luxe, Blackcurrant	1
Lemonillo	1
Madiera Cake Mix	1
Malt vinegar with salt and caramel	1
Milk	17
Oranges	2
Orange Drink	1
Pickle	1
Phospherine liquid	1
Pure coffee	1
Savoury minced steak	1
Steak and kidney pie	1
Steak pies	2
Table salt	1
Tapioca flakes	1
Three cereals minerals and vitamins	1
Tinned crabmeat	1
Trios oat cereal	1
White pepper	1
Whisky	2
Yestamin vitamin yeast	1
Yorkshire relish (thick)	1
	<hr/>
	57
	<hr/>

Summary

Milks	17
Drugs.....	7
Spirits.....	3
Other samples...	30

57

Details of samples taken by the County Sampling Officers
within the Hollingworth Rural District during the year ended
31st December, 1930.

No.	Article
1	Aspirin Tablets
1	Cherry
1	Green coffee and honey bar
1	Green almond bar
1	Coin capsules
1	Constant powder
2	Double cream
1	Foot-o-Tally
1	Gin
1	Glycerine, lemon and honey
1	Hotels Brand
1	Infestation Tablets
1	Infusion capsules
1	Italian bar cream filled
1	Jelly- Strawberry flavoured
1	Jelly-de-lux, Macaroni
1	Lemonade
1	Medicine Glass Box
1	Milk vinegar with salt and cereal
1	Milk
17	Oranges
2	Orange Drink
1	Pinkie
1	Phosphorus liquid
1	Pure coffee
1	Savoury mixed steak
1	Steak and kidney pie
1	Steak pie
2	Table salt
1	Taproot Tablets
1	Three carotene vitamins and vitamins
1	Tinned omelette
1	Trice cat cereal
1	White pepper
1	Whisky
2	Yeast and vitamin yeast
1	Yorkshire milk (E.M.S.)

37

Other samples... 30
Spirits... 7
Honey... 7
Milk... 17

37

WATER SUPPLY

The Rural District area comprises twenty-three parishes which are served by three private water undertakings. The Mid-Kent Water Company serves the largest area and draws water from underground sources within the district. The Maidstone Water Works Company with boreholes at Detling and Aylesford Forstal and surface springs in Boxley serves parts of the parishes of Boxley and Detling. The third water undertaking, the Medway Water Board serves parts of the parishes of Boxley, Bredhurst and Detling. All waters are alkaline.

The Connections made during 1960 are:-

Mid Kent Water Co.

Parish	No. of Properties connected as at 31st December 1959	No. of Properties connected as at 31st December 1960
Bicknor	20	.
Boughton Malherbe	82	-1
Broomfield	151	9
Chart Sutton	237	2
East Sutton	70	.
Prinsted	31	-2
Harrietsham	349	7
Headcorn	591	1
Hollingbourne	288	-1
Hucking	13	3
Langley	201	22
Leeds	231	29
Lenham	804	11
Otterden	53	2
Stockbury	188	10
Sutton Valence	500	-1
Thurnham	288	1
Ulcumbe	194	5
Wormshill	58	.
Wichling	32	.
	4,316	97
<u>Maidstone Waterworks Co.</u>		
Boxley	465	6
Detling	277	6
	742	12
<u>Medway Water Board</u>		
Boxley	140	7
Bredhurst	19	2
Detling	2	.
	161	9

WATER SUPPLY CONTD.

Some variation from last years figures may be due to covention of two or more houses into one property.

The supply of water to the area as a whole is satisfactory in quantity and quality.

Samples of treated water and raw water for biological examination by the Water Undertakings have proved to be pure and wholesome.

No. of dwellings in the area	5,533
No. of dwellings connected to Company's Mains as at 31st December, 1959	5,284
No. of dwellings connected to Company's Mains as at 31st December, 1960	118
No. of dwellings not supplied by Public Water Mains	131
No. of dwellings supplied by an outside stand-pipe	18

Table with 6 columns: Particulars, (2), (3), (4), (5), (6). The table contains data for various categories, including 'No. of dwellings in the area' and 'No. of dwellings connected to Company's Mains'. The data is presented in a structured format with rows and columns.

Particulars	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
No. of dwellings in the area					
No. of dwellings connected to Company's Mains as at 31st December, 1959					
No. of dwellings connected to Company's Mains as at 31st December, 1960					
No. of dwellings not supplied by Public Water Mains					
No. of dwellings supplied by an outside stand-pipe					

WATER SUPPLY BOARD.

Some variation from last year's figures may be due to conversion of two or more houses into one property.

The supply of water to the area as a whole is satisfactory in quantity and quality.

Samples of treated water and raw water for biological examination by the Water Undertakers have proved to be pure and wholesome.

5,533	No. of dwellings in the area
5,284	No. of dwellings connected to Corporation's Mains as at 31st December, 1959
118	No. of dwellings connected to Corporation's Mains as at 31st December, 1959
131	No. of dwellings not supplied by Public Water Mains
18	No. of dwellings supplied by an outside stand-pipe

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

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	26	8	-	-
ii) i) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	71	15	-	-
ii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	6	-	-	-
Total	103	23	-	-

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)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	4	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-

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

(1)	Number of Inspected Premises	Number of	
		Inspections	Written Notices
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Factories in which Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	28	8	-
Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	17	15	-
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	6	-	-
Total	51	23	-

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

(1)	Found	Remedied	Number of cases in which defects were found		Number of cases in which proceedings were instituted
			To P.H. Inspector	By P.H. Inspector	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Defects (2.1)	4	4	-	-	-
Defects (2.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Defects (2.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Defects (2.4)	-	-	-	-	-

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	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	1	-	-	-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Positive findings of cases (8.6)	1	-	-	-
Early Convictions (8.7)	1	1	-	-
Unsubstantiated	1	-	-	-
Defective	-	-	-	-
Not reported for cases	-	-	-	-
Offences against the (not including cases relating to Cat-)	-	-	-	-
Total	3	1	-	-

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 lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc.,) Cleaning) and) Washing						
Household linen						
Lace, lace cur- tains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hang- ings						
Furniture and upholstery	3					
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)
Paper bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper						
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding, etc., of buttons etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and sweetmeats						
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.						
Textile weaving						
Lampshades						
TOTAL						

REFUSE DISPOSAL

During the year all refuse has been taken to the Sandpit at Harrietsham for disposal. The owners were excavating sand during the whole of the year and in the confined space available for tipping, difficulties were frequently experienced. The ever increasing volume of refuse made it necessary to employ labour and equipment more days per week. The railway sleepers purchased for use as a temporary roadway were invaluable and it is difficult to envisage what would have happened if the sand had had to be relied upon. Some disturbance of the tipping face was caused by both men and women picking over the refuse outside working hours and although authority was given to prosecute, no persons were caught.

Whilst efforts to convert the Fordson agricultural tractor by the provision of earth moving tyres and wheels and additional weighting into a suitable vehicle for use on the tip, it is evident that a tracked vehicle is the ideal design for such a job.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

The wet summer and the torrential rains of the autumn produced surface water in situations where it had never been seen before. Many cesspools constructed in the days when soakaway pits were permitted under the Building Byelaws, refilled as fast as a cesspool emptying vehicle could remove the water. Many of the inspection covers were submerged. As will be seen by the following tables, requests are up by 735 on last year.

The difficulties of disposal remains as a serious problem. Apart from some discharge into the Maidstone Borough sewers, disposal is by crude tipping into woodland.

Less delay due to vehicle breakdowns occurred after the arrival of two new Dennis 1,000 gallon cesspool emptiers in June. Absenteeism and illness were mainly responsible for vehicles being off the road.

One of the vehicles replaced was retained as a spare to be used for necessary desludging at Council Sewage Disposal Plants, the other vehicle, second-hand to the Council, being sold for £100 to a private contractor in Sussex.

The following table shows the monthly working for 1959 and 1960:-

<u>Month</u>	<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Requests</u>	<u>Loads</u>	<u>Requests</u>	<u>Loads</u>
January	276	742	305	620
February	290	686	440	737
March	280	679	387	952
April	323	641	262	794
May	256	602	318	865
June	231	610	241	584
July	269	775	399	621
August	282	720	326	766
September	233	690	296	880
October	254	658	403	620
November	232	647	348	1,024
December	269	648	295	739
TOTALS:	3,285	8,569	4,020	9,202

During the year all refuse has been taken to the dump at
 Haristhan for disposal. The owners were excavating sand during the
 whole of the year and in the confined space available for dumping,
 difficulties were frequently experienced. The ever increasing volume
 of refuse made it necessary to employ labour and equipment more days
 per week. The railway company purchased for use as a temporary
 roadway were invaluable and it is difficult to envisage what would
 have happened if the same had not been relied upon. Some difficulties
 of the dumping place was caused by both men and women picking over the
 refuse outside working hours and although authority was given to
 prosecute, no persons were caught.

Whilst efforts to convert the London experimental tractor by
 the provision of earth moving tyres and wheels and additional weighting
 into a suitable vehicle for use on the tip, it is evident that a tractor
 vehicle is the ideal design for such a job.

CESSPOOL EMPTIES

The wet summer and the torrential rains of the autumn produced
 surface water in situations where it had never been seen before. Many
 cesspools connected in the days when cesspool pits were permitted
 under the Building Bylaws, resulted as that on a cesspool emptying
 vehicle could remove the water. Many of the inspection covers were
 submerged. As will be seen by the following tables, requests are up
 by 75% on last year.

The difficulties of disposal in a certain position. Apart
 from some discharge into the Malabar through sewers, disposal is by
 crude tipping into woodland.

Less delay due to vehicle breakdown occurred after the arrival of
 two new Dennis 1,000 gallon cesspool empties in June. Absentees and
 illness were mainly responsible for vehicles being off the road.

One of the vehicles repaired was retained as a spare to be used for
 necessary despatching at Council Garage (General Office), the other vehicle,
 second-hand to the Council, being sold for £100 to a private contractor
 in Sussex.

The following table shows the monthly working for 1959 and 1960:-

Month	1959 Loads	1960 Loads	1960 Loads
January	276	782	565
February	290	686	440
March	260	675	567
April	325	641	563
May	326	602	516
June	331	610	541
July	369	775	593
August	302	750	556
September	375	690	596
October	354	656	603
November	332	647	546
December	369	646	595

TOTALS: 3,265 8,569 4,080 2,302

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

(A) Hollingbourne and Langley

Provision of Sewers and the Extension of the existing Sewage Disposal Works at Leeds

Tenders were invited for the above scheme in November, 1960.

(B) Headcorn

Provision of New Sewage Disposal Works

Application for loan made in March, 1960. Enquiry held by the Ministry's Engineer in August, 1960. Approval in principal given by the Minister to the scheme in September, 1960.

(C) Ulcombe

Provision of Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works

Application was made for loan in November, 1960.

(D) Ware Street, Roseacre Lane, Weaving Street and Detling Village

The Council's Consulting Engineers have been asked to prepare a scheme for the sewerage of the above areas.

(E) Sutton Valence

Extension of the Existing Sewage Disposal Works

Approval in principal given by the Council in November, 1960. Scheme in course of preparation at the close of the year.

(F) Lenham

Additions to the Existing Sewage Disposal Works

Approval in principal given by the Council in November, 1960. Scheme in course of preparation at the close of the year.

- - - - -

Sewage Disposal Works

Five village sewage disposal plants, eleven Housing Site sewage disposal plants and the underground pumping station are operated and maintained. One man is engaged full time at Headcorn and three other men are engaged part-time at the other works. Two vans are operated for this purpose.

No new works were put into operation during the year.

PEST CONTROL

A change of Operator during the early months of the year caused a temporary setback. The man eventually chosen for the post had had no previous experience and was understandably slow in applying the techniques. He attended a training course at Canterbury which gave him an insight into the complexities of his job.

The following figures illustrate the years working:

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Number of visits made for all purposes, including survey and treatment	5,442	5,601	3,551
Number of premises surveyed	2,017	2,102	997
Number of infestations found	306	443	452
Number of infestations treated	292	421	422
Number of bodies found	713	511	721

(A) Holliston and Leavitt

Provision of Sewers and the Extension of the Existing Sewerage System
Works at Leavitt

Tenders were invited for the above scheme in November, 1960.

(B) Wardour

Provision of New Sewerage (Wardour) Works

Application for loan made in March, 1960. Inquiry held by the Ministry of PwC in August, 1960. Approval in principle given by the Minister for the scheme in September, 1960.

(C) Wardour

Provision of Sewers and Sewerage (Wardour) Works

Application was made for loan in November, 1960.

Wardour Street, Wardour Lane, Wardour Street and Wardour Village

The Council's Consulting Engineers have been asked to prepare a scheme for the sewerage of the above areas.

(D) Wardour Village

Extension of the Existing Sewerage (Wardour) Works

Approval in principle given by the Council in November, 1960. Scheme in course of preparation at the time of the year.

(E) Wardour

Additions to the Existing Sewerage (Wardour) Works

Approval in principle given by the Council in November, 1960. Scheme in course of preparation at the time of the year.

Wardour Works

Five village sewerage disposal plants, eleven Wardour Works disposal plants and the underground pumping station are operated and maintained. The works are engaged full time at Wardour and other sites are engaged part-time. The other works. Two sites are operated for this purpose.

No new works were put into operation during the year.

Wardour Works

A scheme of operation during the early months of the year caused a temporary block. The main sewerage system for the year had no previous experience and was understandably slow in applying the techniques. It followed a similar line to the scheme which gave rise to the completion of the job.

The following figures illustrate the work done:

	1960	1959	1958	Number of visits made for all purposes, including survey and treatment
	3,381	2,801	3,442	
	287	2,102	2,017	Number of premises surveyed
	432	443	306	Number of infestation found
	432	431	232	Number of infestation treated
	211	211	713	Number of houses found

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	3	2	3	1	1	2	-	2	2	2	-	3	21
Bredhurst	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7
Broomfield	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Chart Sutton	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Detling	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
East Sutton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Frinted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	4
Harrietsham	1	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	15
Headcorn	1	5	-	1	-	3	3	2	1	2	2	1	21
Hollingbourne	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	2	1	-	-	3	12
Hucking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Langley	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	2	8
Leeds	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	3	-	-	1	10
Lenham	4	3	3	1	4	1	-	3	6	-	2	-	27
Otterden	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
Stockbury	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7
Sutton Valence	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	15
Thurnham	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	8
Ulcombe	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	5
Wichling	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wormshill	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	17	18	14	13	12	11	6	13	24	10	12	29	179

TOTAL DEATHS, 1960

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1
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	1	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	4
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	12
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	2
16. Diabetes	1	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	21
18. Coronary disease, angina	13	11
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	3
20. Other heart disease	5	11
21. Other circulatory disease	4	3
22. Influenza	-	-
23. Pneumonia	1	4
24. Bronchitis	4	1
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	10
33. Motor vehicle accidents	4	-
34. All other accidents	3	4
35. Suicide	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-
	<hr/> 84	<hr/> 95

Source of Receipts	1960	1959
1. Tobacco, cigarettes	1	1
2. Tobacco, other	-	-
3. Alcoholic beverages	-	-
4. Amusement	-	-
5. Whiskey, wine	-	-
6. Gaming, other	-	-
7. State lottery	-	-
8. Seals	-	-
9. Other income and receipts	-	-
10. Migrant workers, season	1	1
11. Migrant workers, long, transient	1	1
12. Migrant workers, short	1	1
13. Migrant workers, other	2	2
14. Other migrant and transient workers	12	12
15. Insurance, life	1	1
16. Insurance	1	1
17. Insurance, other	10	10
18. Government, other	12	12
19. Government, other	3	3
20. Other health insurance	12	12
21. Other health insurance	3	3
22. Insurance	-	-
23. Insurance	4	4
24. Insurance	1	1
25. Other health insurance	2	2
26. Other health insurance	2	2
27. Health, other	2	2
28. Health, other	-	-
29. Health, other	-	-
30. Health, other	-	-
31. Health, other	1	1
32. Health, other	11	11
33. Health, other	4	4
34. All other receipts	2	2
35. Health, other	-	-
36. Health, other	-	-
Total	61	61

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

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
England and Wales	17.1 (P)	11.5	.07 (P)	.48 (P)	1.67 (P)	21.7	19.7 (P)
Hollingbourn R.D.	16.92	9.36	.11	.41	1.75	29.09	14.33
Maidstone R.D.	15.87	9.20	-	.56	2.04	20.27	19.36
Malling R.D.	18.90	10.92	.36	.36	1.54	23.22	32.30
Maidstone Borough	18.16	11.16	.08	.39	1.71	18.58	15.48
County of Kent	16.40	8.64	.05	.41	1.33	18.52	19.67

(P) - Provisional Rates

GENERAL SUMMARY

Estimated resident population	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,050
Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	56,810
Persons per acre	..	..	..	..	..	..	.300
Annual Birth rate per 1,000 population							
					crude	..	16.12
					corrected	..	16.92
Annual Death rate per 1,000 population							
					crude	..	10.49
					corrected	..	9.86
					Male	Female	Total
Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	275
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	179
Excess of births over deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
Pulmonary tuberculosis death rate per 1,000 population						..	.11
Other tuberculosis death rate per 1,000 population						..	-
Cancer death rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.17
Pneumonia (all forms) death rate per 1,000 population						..	0.29

