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KENT COUNTY COUNCIL



# ANNUAL REPORT

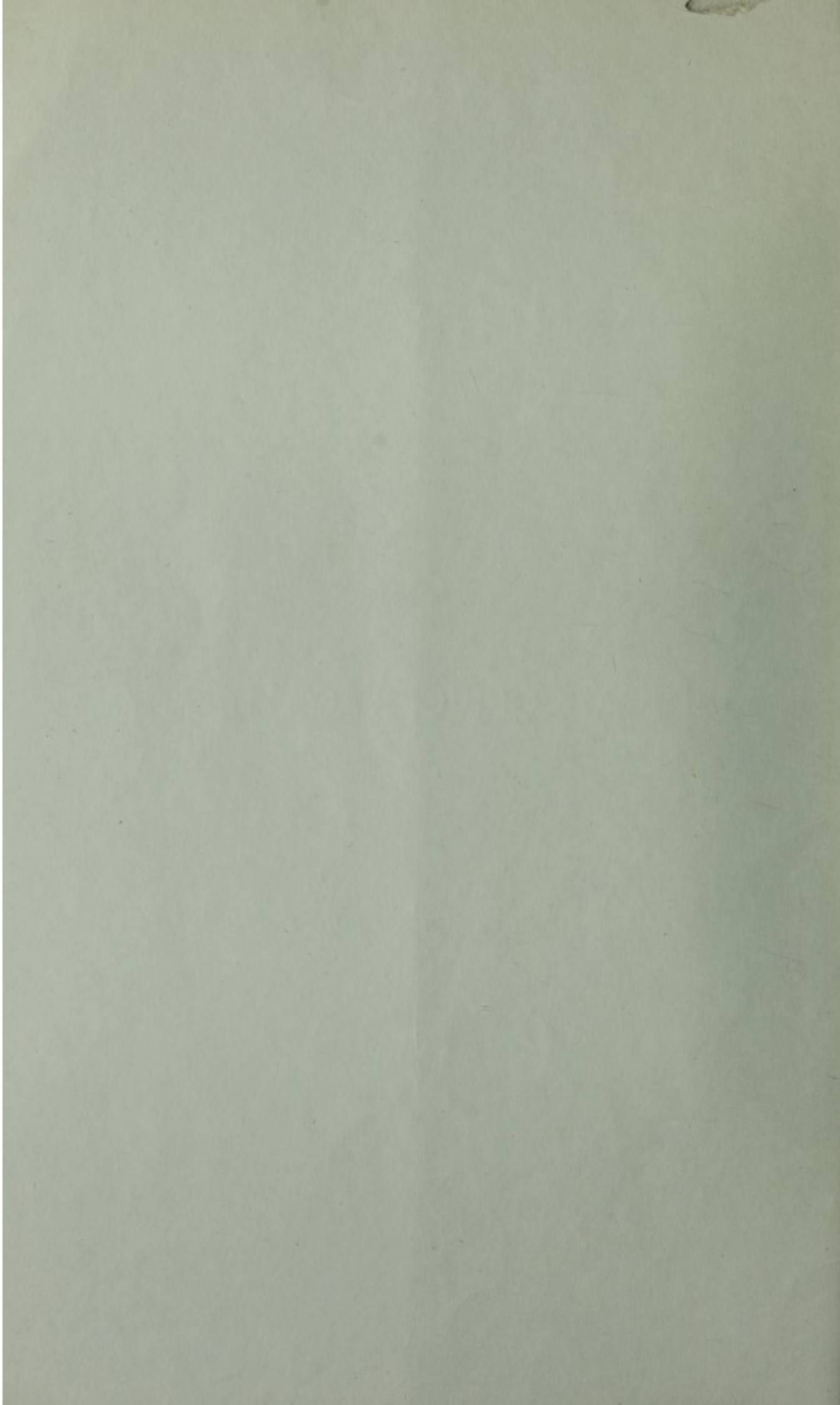
OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1961

A. ELLIOTT, M.D., D.P.H.  
*County Medical Officer of Health*

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# KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

## ANNUAL REPORT

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For the Year 1961

**A. ELLIOTT, M.D., D.P.H.**

*County Medical Officer of Health*

Printed by

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
 COUNTY HALL,  
 MAIDSTONE.  
 (Tel. 4321)

September, 1962

**To The Chairman and Members of the Kent County Council**

The population of the Administrative County is now 1,669,490, an increase of 14,930, and the number of births—27,214—is an increase of 602. The birth rate has again risen and at 16.30 is the highest for twelve years.

The Report follows the usual lines in describing each of the services provided by the Health Committee and includes services provided under the National Assistance Act as well as those provided as part of the health services. Increasing stress is now being laid upon the further development of domiciliary services and references are made to such developments in Kent, particularly in the fields of chiropody, mental health and the welfare of the physically handicapped.

The Ministry of Health, when sending to local authorities the Command Paper entitled 'A Hospital Plan for England and Wales' said that the long-term plan for development of the hospitals over the next decade emphasises that where illness or disability cannot be forestalled by preventive measures, care at home and in the community rather than in hospital should always be the aim, except when there is a need for diagnosis, treatment and care of the type which only a hospital can provide. The words 'of the type which only a hospital can provide' illustrate a trend which has been developing since 1948 in indicating a sharp limitation of function for hospitals, leaving all other types of care to be provided by local authorities and executive councils.

A review of the facilities provided by the County Council to assist in the care of persons at home does not, however, in some directions, suggest that there is a likelihood of immediate increases in the use of existing domiciliary services.

In the Domestic Help Service a review of the service over the past six years shows that in spite of an increased birth-rate, the demands made by maternity patients have changed little. There has been a halving of the needs occasioned by patients suffering from tuberculosis, but there has been an increase of 20% in the requirements for the aged.

The increase, however, in the total cases dealt with by the Domestic Help Service was only from 13,583 in 1956 to 14,875 in 1961.

In 1955 a specialised extension was authorised so as to permit the Domestic Help Service to provide services in the evening or at night for the care of old people. The evening service continues to provide helpers to call in the evening and help those who are bed-ridden or are housebound in their preparations for the night. The service provides such things as a meal, a hot drink, making up the fire and in general ensuring that the old person is comfortable for the night. This is done for each evening of the week, including Sunday, and experience has shown that half-an-hour is usually enough. The night service is intended to provide all-night service on a short-term basis for old people who have no other care available or to provide intermittent facilities for the relief of relatives who have been providing night care. This service covers from 22.00 to 07.00 hours every night, including Sunday, but again a review of the use of these two services over the last six years has shown that the demand for night service has remained stationery, while for the evening service the demand has declined. It may well be that in these services the extent of utilisation is to some extent governed by the fact that they are the subject of assessment but, even so, the amount that the majority of old people are called upon to pay is small and in the majority of cases is reimbursed by the National Assistance Board.

One pleasing feature of development is the steady growth of the arrangements for health visitors to work more closely with general practitioners. Since there are approximately four times more practitioners than health visitors, and as types of general practice differ widely in Kent, no particular pattern of association is followed but every effort is made to secure, wherever possible, the type of association a general practitioner desires.

In past years comment has been made upon the Child Help Service which was created to provide special workers for rehabilitation work in the households of problem families. This service has been continued, but experience suggested that its title was not always conducive to its acceptance by some families where the parents, although having a very low standard of living, were not prepared to admit that in the care of their children at least outside assistance was necessary. Accordingly, this service has been re-named Family Welfare Service and during the year dealt with 46 problem families. The aim in each family is to provide three months of intensive training and then to provide a follow-up service where the worker goes in for varying periods during the day or during a week so as to continue the

association with the family for a period of possibly up to nine months. Taken in association with the work done by the health visitors, this Family Welfare Service has made a substantial contribution to the rehabilitation of problem families and its activities are capable of expansion.

On the general issue of care in the community as contrasted with care in hospital, there can, of course, be no dispute that it is a proper thing, and something to be done where possible, for elderly persons in particular to retain their independence. It must follow that if care in the community rather than in hospital can be provided then it is a waste of specialised hospital resources for any other course to be followed. Yet it is necessary to ensure that an old person should have all necessary care and there is a danger that in some cases old people may be sometimes kept in the community in circumstances in which the domiciliary services by their very nature cannot provide such a comprehensive service as they need. It is undesirable, however, that hospital care for the aged should be determined solely by reference to the strict requirements of medical and nursing care since in the case of old people showing advanced mental and physical degenerative changes the hospital responsibility should provide for those needing almost continual care and oversight as well as medical and nursing attention. The modern type of old people's home of 40 to 60 beds is not an organisation easily adapted to provide the twenty-four-hour system of constant care and attention that many old people increasingly need under nursing direction. More and increasing infirmity is to be expected amongst old people and it may well be that the part the hospital services ought to play in the next decade has been under-stated, with a consequential over-stating of the part that should be played by local authorities and general practitioners. It is, however, inevitable that the increasing needs of elderly persons living at home will require local authorities and general practitioners to provide extra services in years to come because of the increasing numbers of old people in the population. Nevertheless, the thesis of care at home should not be pursued to the point where to achieve it as an objective any old person goes without care and attention which is needed and which, because such requirement is continuous, can only properly be provided in a hospital.

In dealing with persons at home by the use of ancillary health and welfare services, it is necessary to bear in mind that on occasion cases do arise where the demands are so excessive as to militate against an effective service being supplied elsewhere. One case is worth quoting to illustrate the type of demand that can be made upon domiciliary services. This concerned a heavy elderly person suffering from degenerative nervous disease who was unwilling to go to hospital, and indeed was quoted as a case by the hospital staff as an illustration of what could be done in the community by an extensive use of domiciliary services. Over a period of two years, however, this patient had 24 different domestic helpers during the day and in nine months, 9 different night attendants. Two of these workers were unable to continue work because they had injured their backs lifting such a heavy person. This illustrates the difficulty of using domestic and night attendants who are not trained and experienced in handling persons who require continuing specialised forms of care. Because of the difficulties of providing staff and the needs of other persons in the community, all help had eventually to be withdrawn from this patient. Whilst this case can be cited to show that the combination of day and night service can, on occasion, be an alternative to hospital care, nevertheless at no time during the years that service was provided could a twenty-four-hour period of care be given and the staff required for long periods of time was within the ratio of two or three attendants to one individual.

I must express my appreciation of the kindness and consideration given to the staff of the Health Department by the Members of the Council and I would like again to place on record my personal thanks to the staff of the department for their effective contribution to the health and welfare of the population of Kent.

A. ELLIOTT,  
*County Medical Officer.*



# ANNUAL REPORT

## Vital Statistics

**POPULATION.**—The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Administrative County at the middle of 1961 was 1,669,490: and this population is the basis of the rates quoted in this Report. Table 1 at the end of the Report shows the population in each area in the County: and from that Table it will be seen that 1,302,390 persons were resident in the urban areas, and 367,100 in the rural districts. The increase in the population of the County was 14,930 as compared with an increase of 18,560 in the previous year.

These figures give densities of population of 1·71 per acre in the county as a whole: and 6·69 per acre in the towns and 0·47 per acre in the rural districts. Compared with the previous year, there is little change in any of these figures, and the densities show the same wide range. In the towns, the extremes were 33·55 in *Penge Urban* and 0·23 in *Lydd Borough*, and in the rural districts 1·57 in *Dartford Rural* and 0·15 in *Romney Marsh Rural*.

The following tabulation shows the populations, together with the percentages in urban and rural districts in Kent, for the census years 1921, 1931 and 1951, and the Registrar-General's estimates for 1941 and 1961.

	Population									
	1921		1931		1941		1951		1961	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Urban Districts ..	795,035	71·11	847,090	71·50	882,900	75·56	1,225,800	79·12	1,302,390	78·01
Rural Districts ..	323,094	28·89	337,720	28·50	285,500	24·44	323,560	20·88	367,100	21·99
County .. ..	1,118,129	100	1,184,810	100	1,168,400	100	1,549,360	100	1,669,490	100

**BIRTHS.**—The births of living children, registered during 1961, totalled 27,214, an increase of 602 on the total for the previous year. Male births numbered 13,960, female births 13,254.

The crude\* birth-rates for the year were 16·07 (comparable rate† 16·07) in the urban districts, 17·12 (comparable rate 17·80) in the rural districts, and 16·30 (comparable rate 16·46) in the County as a whole. The figure for England and Wales was 17·4 (Provisional).

The following tabulation shows the live-birth, still-birth, and death-rates, divided into urban and rural districts for the whole County. The rates for England and Wales are added for comparison.

In all cases in this report the two years, 1938, the last normal year before the war, and 1960, have been taken for comparative purposes.

	No. of Live Births per 1,000 Home Population			No. of Still-Births per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births			No. of Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 Live Births		
	1938	1960	1961	1938	1960	1961	1938	1960	1961
Urban District .. ..	15·1	15·90	16·07	33·6	19·34	18·71	43·2	17·83	19·97
Rural District .. ..	14·4	16·75	17·12	36·5	20·79	16·58	45·0	20·90	20·20
Whole County .. ..	14·9	16·08	16·30	34·2	19·67	18·22	42·8	18·53	20·03
England and Wales ..	15·1	17·10	17·40	38·3	19·80	19·10	52·8	21·90	21·60

The number of births, and the birth rates, in each sanitary district of the County, are set out in Table 2 at the end of this report.

The excess of births over deaths was 6,865—3,758 males and 3,107 females: and the varying margin of this excess of births over deaths for the years 1938, 1960 and 1961 is shown below:—

	Male	Female	Total
1938 ..	3,146	2,645	5,791
1960 ..	4,332	3,289	7,621
1961 ..	3,758	3,107	6,865

The sex-ratio of the births, on the figures shown above, represents a proportion of slightly more than 105 males to 100 females.

**STILL-BIRTHS.**—The number of still-births recorded during the year was 505. This number represents a proportion of 18·22 per thousand of all births in the County, as against 19·67 in the previous year.

The rate of still-births (per thousand of the population) was 0·31 in urban and 0·29 in rural districts, and 0·30 in the County as a whole. This proportion may be compared with the rate for England and Wales, 0·34.

The number of still-births in each sanitary district of the County is shown in Table 2 at the end of this report.

\* Crude birth- and death-rates are the number of births or deaths per 1,000 of the population.

† For explanation see page 36.

**INFANTILE MORTALITY.**—There were 545 deaths of infants under one year of age in Kent during the year, which represents an infantile mortality rate (number of deaths among children under one year of age per thousand live births) of 20·03, as compared with 18·53 in the preceding year. The infantile mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate births is 21·05 and per 1,000 illegitimate births is 23·47.

These deaths of infants formed 2·68 per cent. of the total deaths at all ages (2·60 per cent. in 1960).

**NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.**—There were 381 deaths of infants under four weeks of age during the year, which represents a neo-natal mortality rate (number of deaths among children under four weeks of age per thousand related live births) of 14·00.

**EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.**—There were 337 deaths of infants under one week during the year, which represents an early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) of 12·38.

**PERINATAL MORTALITY.**—There were 842 stillbirths and deaths under one week combined during the year, which represents a perinatal mortality rate (deaths under one week and stillbirths combined per 1,000 total live and still births) of 30·38.

Of the 27,214 births in the County, 1,321 were illegitimate, being 4·85 per cent. of the total.

**MATERNAL MORTALITY.**—There were 6 maternal deaths (including abortion) which represents a maternal mortality rate (maternal deaths per 1,000 total births), of 0·22.

The rates in the different sanitary districts will be found in Table 2 at the end of this report; and Table 7 shows the causes of death in children under one year of age, for the years 1938, 1960 and 1961.

**DEATHS.**—The number of deaths registered in the County (i.e. the number of deaths of persons resident in Kent) during 1961 was 20,349—an increase of 1,358 on the total for the previous year. Male deaths totalled 10,202, female deaths 10,147.

Crude death-rates were 12·22 for the urban areas, 12·09 for the rural districts, and 12·19 for the whole County.

The following tabulation shows the crude death-rates recorded in Kent during 1938, 1960 and 1961. The rates for England and Wales are added for comparative purposes.

	1938	1960	1961
Urban Districts .. .. .	10·6	11·50	12·22
Rural Districts .. .. .	11·4	11·38	12·09
Whole County .. .. .	10·8	11·48	12·19
England and Wales .. .. .	11·6	11·50	12·00

\* Provisional.

The number of deaths in each sanitary district, and the deaths in age-groups, and by cause, are shown in Tables 5, 6 and 8 at the end of this report.

The causes of death in order of importance show little variation from year to year, and the following table shows the order of the principal causes in the three years, 1938, 1960 and 1961, the number of deaths under each heading, the death-rate, and the percentage of each group to the total number of deaths from all causes:—

Cause of death	1938			1960			1961		
	Number of deaths	No. of deaths per 1,000 population	Percentage to the total number of deaths from all causes	Number of deaths	No. of deaths per 1,000 population	Percentage to the total number of deaths from all causes	Number of deaths	No. of deaths per 1,000 population	Percentage to the total number of deaths from all causes
Heart Disease .. .. .	4,144	2·99	27·86	6,428	3·89	33·85	6,804	4·08	33·44
Cancer (all sites) .. .. .	2,368	1·71	15·92	3,660	2·21	19·27	3,729	2·23	18·33
Pneumonia .. .. .	727	0·52	4·89	903	0·55	4·75	1,073	0·64	5·27
Bronchitis .. .. .	358	0·26	2·41	808	0·49	4·25	1,006	0·60	4·94
Diseases of circulatory system (other than Heart Disease) .. .. .	817	0·59	5·49	994	0·60	5·26	972	0·58	4·78
Violence (all forms) .. .. .	699	0·50	4·70	708	0·43	3·73	758	0·45	3·72
Ulcer (Stomach and Duodenum) .. .. .	156	0·11	1·05	190	0·12	1·00	182	0·11	0·89
Influenza .. .. .	175	0·13	1·18	24	0·01	0·13	149	0·09	0·73
Diabetes .. .. .	201	0·15	1·35	107	0·07	0·56	148	0·09	0·73
Nephritis & Nephrosis .. .. .	370	0·27	2·49	122	0·07	0·64	135	0·08	0·66
Tuberculosis (all forms) .. .. .	778	0·56	5·23	117	0·07	0·62	134	0·08	0·66
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea .. .. .	87	0·06	0·58	101	0·06	0·53	99	0·06	0·49
TOTALS .. .. .	10,880	7·85	73·14	14,162	8·56	74·57	15,189	9·10	74·64

There was a small increase in the proportion of deaths in the age groups under 1 year (0.1%) and 65 years and over (0.8%). There was a slight decrease in the proportion of deaths in the age groups 15 to under 45 years (0.2%) and 45 to under 65 years (0.7%). It will be seen that in the last 22 years there has been a marked decline in each of the age groups under 65 years with a corresponding rise in the 65 years and over group (17.4%).

In the following summary the deaths in age-groups are expressed as percentages of the total deaths:—

Year	Percentage of Total Deaths Age-Group						Total
	Under 1 year	1 to under 5	5 to under 15	15 to under 45	45 to under 65	65 years and over	
1938	5.9	1.7	1.7	11.4	23.9	55.4	100.0
1960	2.6	0.4	0.5	3.8	20.7	72.0	100.0
1961	2.7	0.4	0.5	3.6	20.0	72.8	100.0

### NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The number of notifications of infectious diseases in each of the sanitary districts in Kent is shown in Table 3 at the end of this report.

A summary of the notifications, incidence-rates, deaths and death-rates of the principal infectious diseases in the County is shown in Table 4 at the end of this report.

**SMALLPOX.**—Once again no cases occurred during the year. It is now fifteen years since the last case was notified.

**SCARLET FEVER.**—There was a considerable decrease in the number of cases (1960—1,353, 1961—564). It is fourteen years since there was a death from the disease.

**DIPHTHERIA.**—One case of diphtheria was reported; it is now eight years since a case occurred in a child under 15 years of age.

**ENTERIC FEVER.**—A further decrease in the number of cases, 3 as against 4 in 1960.

**MEASLES.**—A considerable increase in the number of cases reported, 30,729 as against 5,233 in 1960. Seven deaths occurred, all were children under 15 years of age.

**WHOPING COUGH.**—A decrease in the number of cases notified last year, 1,172 as against 2,183 in 1960. There were no deaths.

**POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIOENCEPHALITIS.**—Once again very few cases notified, 6 as against 12 in 1960. The division between paralytic and non-paralytic cases being 5 to 1. There were no deaths.

**OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.**—A further decrease in the number of cases reported last year, 2 as against 5 in 1960.

**MALIGNANT NEOPLASM.**—Once again there was an increase in the number of deaths, the total being 3,729 as against 3,660 in 1960. (18.33% of the recorded total of deaths from all causes.) The mortality rate of 2.23 per thousand of the population is 0.02 higher than in 1960.

The following tabulation shows the mortality from cancer recorded in Kent during the years 1938, 1960 and 1961:—

KENT	1938	1960	1961
<b>URBAN</b>			
No. of Deaths .. ..	1,889	2,902	2,989
Death-rate .. ..	1.72	2.24	2.30
<b>RURAL</b>			
No. of Deaths .. ..	479	758	740
Death-rate .. ..	1.70	2.11	2.02
<b>TOTAL</b>			
No. of Deaths .. ..	2,368	3,660	3,729
Death-rate .. ..	1.71	2.21	2.23

There was a further increase of 69 in deaths from cancer; 85 more males and 16 less females. The increase in the deaths was in each of the age groups 1 to under 5 and 65 years and over. The percentage of the total number of deaths from all causes decreased by 0.94 to 18.33.

The age-sex distribution of the deaths is shown below, and for comparison there is added the years 1938 and 1960.

	All ages	Per-centage	Under 1	1 to under 5	5 to under 15	15 to under 45	45 to under 65	65 and over
1938 M.	1,095	46.2	—	2	—	56	427	610
F.	1,273	53.8	1	2	—	99	490	681
TOTAL ..	2,368	100.0	1	4	—	155	917	1,291
1960 M.	1,895	51.78	—	3	8	64	756	1,064
F.	1,765	48.22	1	3	8	110	594	1,049
TOTAL ..	3,660	100.00	1	6	16	174	1,350	2,113
1961 M.	1,980	53.10	1	8	6	72	746	1,147
F.	1,749	46.90	—	1	6	91	585	1,066
TOTAL ..	3,729	100.00	1	9	12	163	1,331	2,213

#### DIPHTHERIA/WHOOPING COUGH/TETANUS IMMUNISATION

For the eighth year in succession no case of diphtheria occurred in the County in a child under the age of 15 years. Since the introduction last year of triple antigen (Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus) at all child welfare clinics the number of children under the age of five years who have been protected has gradually risen and at the 31st December had increased by 7.21% to 69%. The percentage of children under the age of 15 years who can be regarded as protected is 42 but this, of course, is due to the last reinforcing injection normally being given either just before or just after a child enters school. The figures are the percentages of the under 5 and under 15 population estimated to have been immunised during the years 1957—1961.

The following table shows the number of children who received a course of immunisation during 1961. There was an increase of 2,544 in the number of children who received primary injections and an increase of 9,549 in the number of children who received reinforcing injections. The continued increase in both these was probably due to the use of triple antigen at all child welfare clinics.

The same facilities for immunisation were available at all child welfare centres, doctors' surgeries and schools. Personal persuasion by doctors, midwives and health visitors has again been relied upon more than paper and poster publicity.

	Children Born in Years:—							Total
	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1952-1956	1947-1951	
Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the Authority's area (including temporary residents) during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1961	10,178	3,278	2,038	1,215	937	2,802	832	30,280
Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection (i.e. subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age) during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1961	—	386	2,141	1,661	1,393	15,210	2,673	23,464

The following table shows the notification and deaths from diphtheria for Kent and England and Wales since 1948:—

Year	Deaths		Corrected Notifications	
	Kent	England and Wales	Kent	England and Wales
1948	1	156	52	3,575
1949	1	84	29	1,890
1950	3	49	16	962
1951	1	33	5	664
1952	1	32	4	376
1953	—	23	2	266
1954	—	9	1	173
1955	—	13	—	169
1956	—	8	—	63
1957	—	6	1	40
1958	—	8	—	79
1959	—	—	—	103
1960	—	5	—	52
1961	—	10	1	52

#### VACCINATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

Separate figures for whooping cough are again being given in this report as in some cases children are given injections for diphtheria/tetanus only and, therefore, the figures shown in the first table do not represent the true picture as far as protection against whooping cough is concerned. The following table shows the number of children who received protection in the form of triple antigen during the year ended 31st December, 1961:—

Year of Birth	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1952-1956	1947-1951	Total
—	10,040	12,059	1,472	832	643	1,485	348	26,879

The following table gives the numbers of notifications and deaths from whooping cough during the last eleven years:—

Year	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Notifications	—	2,183	1,694	1,689	6,082	4,224	3,672	6,550	6,412	4,054	10,225
Deaths	—	—	1	—	4	2	2	4	7	5	17

#### VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

During the year 19,458 persons, of whom 15,664 were under one year of age, were vaccinated against smallpox under the Council's arrangement by general practitioners or County staff.

Two cases of generalised vaccinia were reported during the year.

The following table shows the age groups of persons vaccinated:—

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 and over	Total
No. vaccinated	15,664	2,010	881	631	276	19,462
No. re-vaccinated	—	—	37	109	200	346
TOTALS .. ..	15,664	2,010	918	740	476	19,808

The following table shows for purpose of comparison the number of children under one year of age, who have been vaccinated each year since 1951:—

Birth Year	Number of Live Births	Vaccinated During Year	Number Vaccinated	Percentage of Live Births	Total No. Vaccinated	Percentage of Live Births
1951	23,002	1951	8,322	36.18%	13,430	58.39%
		1952	5,108	22.21%		
1952	22,707	1952	8,211	36.16%	13,394	58.98%
		1953	5,183	22.82%		
1953	23,078	1953	8,366	36.25%	13,845	59.98%
		1954	5,479	23.73%		
1954	22,879	1954	8,529	37.28%	13,967	61.05%
		1955	5,438	23.77%		
1955	22,545	1955	8,519	37.79%	14,407	63.90%
		1956	5,888	26.12%		
1956	23,318	1956	8,963	38.44%	15,242	65.37%
		1957	6,279	26.93%		
1957	24,693	1957	8,200	33.20%	14,740	59.69%
		1958	6,540	26.49%		
1958	25,189	1958	7,028	27.90%	14,999	59.55%
		1959	7,971	31.64%		
1959	25,574	1959	7,396	28.92%	15,879	62.09%
		1960	8,483	33.17%		
1960	26,612	1960	6,993	26.28%	16,632	62.50%
		1961	9,639	36.22%		
1961	27,214	1961	6,179	22.71%		

As will be seen from this table, since 1951 the percentage of infants vaccinated under one year of age has gradually risen until 1957, when for two years there was a total decline of 5.82%. In the last two years, however, the situation has again improved, there having been an increase of almost 3%.

#### VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

An extension to the scheme was introduced in April 1961 by the introduction of a fourth injection for all school-children under the age of twelve years. To ensure that the parents of the eligible children were fully aware of the extension, an explanatory leaflet, together with consent form was distributed to the children concerned through the schools. Arrangements were then made for Assistant County Medical Officers to visit the schools concerned and vaccinate all the children whose parents asked for the injection to be given under County Council arrangements. By the end of the year 107,964 children had been given a fourth injection.

Facilities continued to be made available for all persons over six months and under forty years of age both at County Council clinics and by general practitioners. Special sessions were held for adults and visits continued to be made to large shops and factories. As far as was possible all children under the age of five years were vaccinated during the normal child welfare sessions and school-children at schools.

From August until the end of the year supplies of Salk vaccine became very short, and it became necessary for the Ministry of Health to issue an order of preference for vaccination with the eventual complete postponement of the fourth injection.

The position by the end of the year had shown a further improvement for each of the age groups concerned, although the group aged from 19-28 still just over 50% remained unprotected and from age 29 to under 40 years just over 70% were still unvaccinated. For the younger age group born between 1943 and 1961 87.15% had received two injections and 87.07% of these persons had had three injections. Of those born between 1933 and 1942 49.12% had had two injections and 77.76% of these had had three injections. Of those born before 1933 and under 40 years of age only 29.79% had had two injections and only 68.53% of those had had three injections.

	Born 1943/1961	Born 1933/1942	Up to 40	Others	Total
Two injections .. ..	37,951	10,933	31,935	1,011	80,830
Three .. ..	39,827	9,713	36,069	1,457	87,066
Four .. (school-children under 12)	—	—	—	—	107,964
Total No. had two injections	388,693	96,596	69,536	25,196	580,021
.. .. " three ..	327,449	75,115	47,655	20,186	470,405
.. .. " four ..	—	—	—	—	107,964

Year	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Notifications— Paralytic ..	88	135	146	40	170	63	217	29	13	8	5
Non-Paralytic ..	87	43	61	23	94	49	163	11	6	6	1
Deaths .. ..	13	11	17	6	17	8	19	4	2	2	—

### PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The various services provided under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, have been maintained during the year.

#### TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

During the year 742 (1960—788) persons were notified as suffering from tuberculosis. On the 31st December, 16,840 (1959—17,497) persons remained on the registers of medical officers of health. Summaries of notifications will be found on page 15.

#### PROVISION OF EXTRA FOODS

1,925 recommendations were made by chest physicians, of which 1,843 were approved, the remainder not being approved as, at the time of recommendation, the patients' financial circumstances brought them outside the application of the Council's assessment regulations.

#### REHABILITATION

Persons suffering from inactive tuberculosis who are fit enough to undertake five hours' work a day can, on the recommendation of the chest physician, be admitted to rehabilitation units established at Preston Hall, Maidstone, Papworth Hall, Cambridge and Sherwood Village Settlement, Mansfield. At the end of 1960, 24 were receiving rehabilitation; during 1961, 7 were admitted, 13 discharged and 18 remained at the end of the year.

#### BEDS AND BEDDING

44 patients, on the recommendation of chest physicians and general practitioners, were provided, on loan, with beds and bedding during the year.

#### KENT COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE

This Council has continued to afford assistance to patients and their dependants in the form of extra milk, beds and bedding, clothing, holidays, materials for diversional therapy, finding suitable employment, fares to visit patients in sanatoria and hospitals, re-housing and removal expenses. The County Council make an annual grant for administrative expenses only.

#### B.C.G. VACCINATION

During 1961, 18,578 schoolchildren aged 13 years and over were skin tested, 16,423 were found to be negative and 16,397 were vaccinated. During the same period 19 full-time students in further education establishments were also skin tested and 7 found negative and vaccinated. All tuberculin positive children were referred to the chest physician concerned for further investigation.

As in former years, precautionary investigations of school children who had been in contact with known cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were continued. 1,406 children from 13 schools were skin tested, of whom 554 were tuberculin positive and referred to the chest physician. Members of school staffs were also given an opportunity of attending for X-ray.

#### MEANS OF CONTROLLING TUBERCULOSIS

The means of controlling tuberculosis are the same as given in the Annual Report for 1953, when a full description of the measures taken was included.

## ASCERTAINMENT OF CONTACTS

Contacts of persons known to be suffering from tuberculosis are persuaded by the health visitors to attend the chest clinics for examination.

The following table shows the extent of contact examination during the years 1956-1961:—

Year	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Total
Number notified as suffering from tuberculosis .. .. .	1,225	1,135	987	953	788	742	5,830
Number of contacts examined	12,491	10,876	9,764	13,869	9,720	11,663	68,383
Number found to be tuberculous .. .. .	130	84	79	83	61	71	508

## EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS KNOWN TO BE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Sputum positive cases are not generally encouraged to return to work but if they do, every precaution is taken to ensure that there is no spread of infection. Where the previous employment is not considered suitable, the Disablement Resettlement Officer of the Ministry of Labour, endeavours to find alternative employment or in certain cases the patient will undertake a course of training for work suitable to his condition.

## ILLNESSES GENERALLY

## RECUPERATIVE CARE

The following table shows the extent of recuperative care provided during the year:—

				<i>No. of Persons Admitted</i>	<i>Total Weeks</i>	<i>Average Stay</i>	
						<i>Weeks</i>	<i>Days</i>
<i>Adults</i> .. .. .	Male ..	43	83.3	1	6		
	Female ..	127	280.1	2	1		
<i>School Children</i> ..	Male ..	3	7.6	2	4		
	Female ..	4	8.0	2	—		
<i>Children under 5 years of age</i>	Male ..	1	9.6	9	6		
	Female ..	1	1.6	1	6		
<i>Mother and Baby</i> .. .. .		2	1.6	1	6		
<b>TOTALS</b> .. .. .		181	393.0	2	1		

Recuperative residential care is provided under Sections 22 and 28 of the Act. This is restricted to instances where a person has suffered from an illness which has been treated either in a hospital or at home and whilst needing further medical and/or nursing care of the type that can be provided by a general practitioner and home nurse, cannot have that care at home.

It may be of interest to note that 252 applications for recuperative care were received of which 180 were accepted. The other 72 cases were either withdrawn before going away, or were found to be outside the scheme approved by the County Council.

## NURSING REQUISITES

The British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Brigade, as agents of the County Council, continued to provide from their depots nursing requisites to persons ill at home. The County Council also supplied on loan lifting hoists and various other forms of home nursing equipment.

## BEDS AND BEDDING

101 persons were provided with beds and bedding during the year. *Paraplegics*—a hospital-type bed, lifting pole and handle, together with such special nursing equipment as may be recommended by the hospital concerned is provided for persons suffering from paraplegia.

## VENEREAL DISEASE

The two female Social Workers carried out the following visits in connexion with their duties in tracing contacts and following up persons who have not maintained attendance at clinics:

Number of persons visited .. .. .	622
Number who attended for treatment .. .. .	535



## HEALTH EDUCATION

The services of a health education lecturer, on a part-time basis, were maintained during the year. Lectures were given at 114 meetings of various organisations on different aspects of health education covering social hygiene, including venereal disease and other associated problems as well as sex education; also aspects of physical education, general physical fitness, food handling and prevention of contamination; immunisation against diphtheria and vaccination against smallpox, poliomyelitis and whooping cough, smoking and lung cancer, control of infectious diseases and local health services.

## CHIROPODY SERVICE

There was a steady expansion in the chiropody service during the year and it is now generally available apart from a few areas where there is an absence of suitably qualified chiropodists for part-time work.

The service is provided directly by the County Council and is available to men aged 65 and over, women aged 60 and over, physically handicapped people and expectant mothers at 29 County Council clinics and from the premises of 39 private chiropodists.

By the end of the year there were 7 whole-time officers employed by the Council, 5 working on a sessional basis at County clinics and 39 taking part in the scheme on a fee for service basis. No serious difficulties have been experienced in recruiting whole-time staff.

The following table shows the treatments given during the year:—

	<i>Council Clinics</i>	<i>Chiropodists' Surgeries</i>	<i>Home Visits</i>	<i>Total</i>
Men 65 years and over .. .. .	1,061	4,106	2,318	7,485
Women 60 years and over .. .. .	4,745	18,590	8,959	32,294
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	148	339	550	1,037
Expectant Mothers .. .. .	3	15	—	18

40,836

## ORTHOPAEDIC SERVICES

The arrangements made for the treatment of children suffering from crippling defects continued to operate satisfactorily during the year.

In 1961 there were 28,193 attendances at the non-hospital clinics compared with 26,403 attendances during 1960. Of the former figure, 95.7% were children in attendance at maintained schools and 4.3% children under school age.

## CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The main services for the care of mothers and young children continued much as in the previous year.

An analysis of births notified during 1961 shows the places of confinement:—

<i>Number of Births</i>	<i>Place of Confinement</i>		
	<i>Domiciliary</i>	<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Nursing Home</i>
27,902	10,503 (37.65%)	16,706 (59.87%)	693 (2.48%)

The adjusted totals of notifications received during the year, i.e. the deduction of those births occurring within the County but relating to non-County residents, and the addition of those births occurring outside the County but relating to Kent residents, give the following results:—

	<i>Domiciliary</i>	<i>Institutional</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live Births .. .. .	10,406	17,020	27,426
Still Births .. .. .	80	396	476
<b>TOTALS .. .. .</b>	<b>10,486</b>	<b>17,416</b>	<b>27,902</b>

At the end of the year there were 291 child welfare centres and 55 ante-natal and post-natal clinics in the County. 213 of these were staffed by general medical practitioners and the remainder by the Council's medical staff. During the year a newly built clinic was opened at Swanscombe to replace hired premises. The total attendances at child welfare centres during the year were 509,734 covering 73,375 children; of these 27,248 under one year of age attended for the first time during the year. At ante-natal and post-natal clinics there were 5,628 first attendances and 16,779 subsequent attendances.

During the year notifications were received of 1,626 babies who weighed  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or less at birth. Details of these are given in the following tabulation from which it will be seen that 1,261 were born in hospital and 17 in nursing homes. The remaining 348 were born at home, although 88 were subsequently transferred to hospital.

Notifications were received relating to 239 premature still births and details of these are also given in the following table:—

Weight at Birth (1)	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS															PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS		
	Born in hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there			Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in hospital	Born at home	Born in nursing home
	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days			
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
(a) 3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less)	166	85	45	3	3	—	19	9	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	93	12	1
(b) Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500-2,000 gms.)	245	22	207	10	1	9	32	2	28	1	—	1	1	—	1	59	10	—
(c) Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,000-2,250 gms.)	266	12	249	40	—	40	13	—	12	3	—	2	1	—	—	28	2	—
(d) Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,250-2,500 gms.)	577	10	558	207	3	203	24	2	20	16	—	16	1	—	1	28	5	1
TOTALS . . . . .	1254	129	1059	260	7	252	88	13	68	21	1	19	3	—	2	208	29	2

The main provision for the institutional care of unmarried mothers and their babies is through voluntary organisations, usually at homes administered by the Canterbury and Rochester Diocesan Councils for Moral Welfare. During the year there were 236 admissions at the request of the Council to voluntary homes.

The Council's Mother and Baby Home, which has twenty-two beds and fourteen cots, admitted 111 patients during the year, and these included a number who would not normally be accepted in the Diocesan Homes because of previous pregnancies or other considerations. Special arrangements needed to be made for the future care of some of these women and their babies, and there continued to be a close association between the officers of the Council and the workers of the voluntary organisations.

#### HEALTH VISITING

At the end of the year the number of health visitors on the staff was 255 full-time and 13 part-time and 12 student health visitors. The majority of the health visitors are engaged on combined duties with the care of mothers and young children and the School Health Service. A number of health visitors have been appointed for special services directly concerning persons suffering from tuberculosis. Other duties concern Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations, immunisation and vaccination, mental health services, health education and some services for the Children's Committee.

Health visitors work in close association with general practitioners and a number of these practitioners ask health visitors to make home visits to old people discharged from hospital or living alone, to various problem families on the doctor's list and to help mothers seeking advice on the feeding of infants. In some instances regular meetings are arranged between health visitors and general practitioners at which discussions are held on cases of mutual interest and there are ten clinics run by general practitioners in their own surgeries at which arrangements have been made for health visitors to attend.

The number of children under five years of age visited during the year totalled 113,320. Visits were paid during the year to 6,577 expectant mothers and 29,679 children under one year of age. The number of families or households visited during the year was 194,324 and the total number of visits paid by health visitors was as given below: the figures for 1960 are given in brackets.

To expectant mothers .. .. .	6,577	(6,758)
To children under 1 year .. .. .	163,847	(138,414)
To children aged 1 and under 2 years .. .. .	96,160	(94,753)
To children aged 2 and under 5 years .. .. .	155,539	(144,625)
To patients with tuberculosis .. .. .	25,114	(32,548)
Other visits (hospital care, care of old people, etc.) .. .. .	28,309	(27,775)
TOTAL VISITS ..	475,546	(444,873)

#### NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS ACT

At the end of the year 39 premises with accommodation for 1,096 children were registered under the Act. There were also 92 registrations of child minders covering a total provision for 931 children. Regular inspections of the premises are carried out by medical officers and health visitors.

#### DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The figures given below show the various categories of the 14,875 households where service was provided during the year with the figures in brackets showing the position for 1960:—

Maternity patients .. .. .	2,125	(2,043)
Tuberculosis patients .. .. .	137	(170)
Person or persons over 65 years .. .. .	9,996	(9,444)
Others, e.g., illness, mental disorder, etc. .. .. .	2,617	(2,586)
Total households served .. .. .	14,875	(14,243)

The average number of helps employed part-time was approximately 1,400.

#### FAMILY HELP SERVICE

This service, which is organised as part of the Domestic Help Service, received 500 applications in 1961 compared with 556 during 1960. All applications were received from the Children's Officer for temporary help to be provided during the absence of the mother and as an alternative to the children being taken into care by the Children's Committee. Help was provided for 370 families for an average of twenty-five days' service per child and covered the care of 1,338 children. The circumstances calling for the provision of this service were mainly the admission of the mother to hospital for treatment (213) and for confinement or complication in pregnancy (114) or to a convalescent home (17). In eleven cases the need arose because of the death of the mother and in twenty-five from desertion by the mother.

#### CHILD HELP SERVICE

The Child Help Service provides organised and constructive facilities for the rehabilitation of problem families. There are, of course, many definitions of problem families but for working purposes, they can be defined as those households where dirt, disintegration and disorder are present to such an extent that the social habits of the family stand out in sharp contrast in the community in which they live.

For many years the Health Visiting Service has worked hard in helping and assisting problem families and it is from this source that the majority of requests for the rehabilitation services still come. More cases are, however, being reported by Housing Authorities, particularly in cases where rent arrears have accumulated and eviction is contemplated or threatened.

During 1961, 46 families commenced the initial service and 44 the follow-on service. The families who had received help in previous years were also kept under review.

An assessment of the results indicates that of the families commencing the initial service there was considerable success in 52% and partial success in 17% of the cases, and that of the families commencing the follow-on service there was considerable success in 64% and partial success in 9% of the cases.

#### REHABILITATION OF PROBLEM FAMILIES

In March 1960 the Ministry of Health approved proposals which allowed the County Council to accept responsibility for the maintenance of problem families at voluntary homes where such a course

was considered necessary by the Health Committee. One family was accommodated at Dr. Barnardo's Home, Barkingside, under these arrangements during 1961.

#### NIGHT ATTENDANT AND EVENING SERVICE

This service, also organised as part of the Domestic Help Service, received 574 applications during the year. In 553 cases, help was provided by the Council, 359 for night service and 182 for evening service and 12 for both services. The sources from which these requests for service were received followed the usual pattern, 354 coming from the patients' doctors. 537 cases were terminated during the year mainly because of admission to hospital or to a home (189), improvement (174) or through death (138).

#### DENTAL TREATMENT

During the year there was no variation of the arrangements made for the care of mothers and young children. The equivalent of 1 2/10ths whole-time dental surgeons spent 551½ sessions on the inspection and treatment of 430 mothers and 641 children under school age in 55 permanent clinics, and in four mobile caravans visiting rural districts. Details of the work carried out during the year for mothers and young children with comparable figures for 1960 are given in the table below:—

<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</i>						
<i>Year</i>			<i>Examined</i>	<i>Needing Treatment</i>	<i>Actually Treated</i>	<i>Made Dentally Fit</i>
1960	..	..	679	651	646	464
1961	..	..	460	448	430	381
<i>Children under School Age</i>						
1960	..	..	1,136	1,101	1,089	1,045
1961	..	..	841	684	641	622

One of the two oral hygienists on the staff relinquished her appointment in February, 1961, and has not been replaced. The number of scalings and polishings of teeth carried out were 2,794 in 530 sessions in addition to those shown in the table below.

TABLE "A"

#### *Expectant and Nursing Mothers*

Number treated	..	..	..	..	430
Number made dentally fit	..	..	..	..	381
Number of attendances	..	..	..	..	2,442
Number of extractions	..	..	..	..	1,247
Number of scalings and gum treatment	..	..	..	..	371
Number of teeth filled	..	..	..	..	768
Number of fillings inserted	..	..	..	..	820
Number of other operations	..	..	..	..	1,059
Number of dentures supplied	..	..	..	..	351
Number of dentures repaired	..	..	..	..	24

TABLE "B"

#### *Children under School Age*

Number treated	..	..	..	..	641
Number made dentally fit	..	..	..	..	622
Number of attendances	..	..	..	..	2,034
Number of extractions	..	..	..	..	1,060
Number of silver nitrate treatment	..	..	..	..	1,018
Number of teeth filled	..	..	..	..	611
Number of fillings inserted	..	..	..	..	627

## WORKSHOPS

The seven technicians working in the workshops at Dover and Maidstone have been fully employed in the manufacture of artificial dentures and orthodontic appliances for school children, and the return of work to the dental clinics has been promptly maintained.

Table "C" below shows the work carried out in the County Workshops:—

TABLE "C"				
<i>Mothers and Young Children</i>				
<i>Dentures</i>		<i>Denture Repairs</i>		
351		24		
<i>School Children</i>				
<i>Dentures</i>	<i>Denture Repairs</i>	<i>Orthodontic Appliances</i>	<i>Repairs</i>	<i>Crowns, Bridges &amp; Inlays</i>
388	66	1321	218	28

## MIDWIFERY AND DISTRICT NURSING SERVICES

The staff at the end of the year was 6 administrative midwifery and nursing officers, 135 whole-time midwives, 184 whole-time nurses, 125 whole-time nurse midwives and 31 part-time nurses and midwives.

By arrangement with the East Sussex County Council a small amount of midwifery and nursing is undertaken by one of the East Sussex District Nursing Associations in a small part of Kent.

## Midwifery Service

The following table shows the number of midwives practising in the County at 31st December, 1961, and the number of deliveries attended during the year: the corresponding figures for 1960 are shown in brackets for the purposes of comparison.

	<i>Number of Midwives practising as at 31.12.61</i>	<i>Number deliveries attended by Midwives during 1961</i>
<i>Domiciliary Midwives</i>		
Midwives and Nurse/Midwives employed by the County Council .. .. .	265 (254)	10,371 (10,098)
Other Domiciliary Midwives .. .. .	27 (17)	75 (88)
TOTALS .. .. .	292 (271)	10,446 (10,186)
<i>Institutional Midwives</i>		
Employed by Hospital Authorities .. .. .	280 (255)	14,304 (13,795)
Employed in Voluntary Institutions .. .. .	3 (2)	54 (56)
Employed in Private Nursing Homes .. .. .	11 (15)	328 (396)
Employed in Military Families Hospitals .. .. .	6 (12)	191 (330)
TOTALS .. .. .	300 (284)	14,877 (14,577)
Totals for all Midwives .. .. .	592 (555)	25,323 (24,763)

## MATERNAL MORTALITY

A Maternal Death is one due to or associated with pregnancy, childbirth or abortion. As part of a continuing national enquiry, it is the practice to investigate confidentially the circumstances of each death ostensibly due to or associated with maternal factors.

Out of 11 deaths investigated, 6 were finally assigned to the County as being Maternal Deaths. An analysis of the investigations is given below:—

	<i>Deaths from Sepsis</i>	<i>Deaths from Other Causes</i>	<i>Total</i>
Women who had arranged for a home confinement .. .. .	—	2	2
Women who had arranged to be confined in hospital .. .. .	2	4	6
Women who had arranged to be confined in a nursing home .. .. .	—	1	1
Women who had made no arrangements for the confinement .. .. .	—	2	2

One of the maternal deaths occurred at home in a woman who had arranged for a domiciliary confinement; the other 10 deaths were of women who died in hospital to which they had been admitted for delivery or removed in emergency.

ANALYSIS OF BIRTHS IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF KENT  
CLASSIFIED AS TO DOMICILIARY, NURSING HOME AND HOSPITAL

Area Showing Main Towns	Population*	Place of Confinement				Percentage				
		D.	N.H.	H.	Total	D.	N.H.	H.		
<b>No. 1. Ashford, Deal, Dover, Folkestone.</b>										
1954	Whole Year	200,700	1,373	216	1,337	2,926	=	46.91	7.31	45.78
1956	" "	206,320	1,339	207	1,476	3,022	=	44.31	6.85	48.84
1958	" "	207,690	1,332	251	1,554	3,137	=	42.4	8.0	49.6
1959	" "	207,070	1,388	252	1,419	3,059	=	45.38	8.23	46.39
1960	" "	209,040	1,385	316	1,525	3,226	=	42.93	9.8	47.27
1961	" "	208,140	1,287	312	1,654	3,253	=	39.59	9.59	50.84
<b>No. 2. Thanet Towns, Herne Bay, Whitstable, Sandwich.</b>										
1954	Whole Year	176,880	1,081	156	940	2,177	=	49.65	7.16	43.19
1956	" "	178,640	964	211	1,261	2,436	=	39.57	8.66	51.77
1958	" "	178,370	1,006	127	1,264	2,397	=	41.9	5.3	52.8
1959	" "	179,630	1,041	51	1,278	2,370	=	43.93	2.15	53.92
1960	" "	182,050	1,023	47	1,341	2,411	=	42.43	1.95	55.62
1961	" "	184,420	1,083	44	1,424	2,551	=	42.45	1.72	55.82
<b>No. 3. Maidstone.</b>										
1954	Whole Year	141,850	1,044	109	1,010	2,163	=	48.26	5.03	46.71
1956	" "	143,650	1,035	98	1,047	2,180	=	47.47	4.49	48.03
1958	" "	144,550	1,152	92	1,067	2,311	=	49.85	3.98	46.17
1959	" "	145,090	1,119	107	1,156	2,382	=	46.97	4.49	48.54
1960	" "	148,230	1,152	122	1,284	2,558	=	45.04	4.77	50.19
1961	" "	152,130	1,163	104	1,355	2,622	=	44.3	3.96	51.67
<b>No. 4. Tunbridge Wells, Sevenoaks.</b>										
1954	Whole Year	140,460	585	73	1,266	1,924	=	30.41	3.79	65.80
1956	" "	142,710	554	100	1,279	1,933	=	28.66	5.17	66.17
1958	" "	145,530	630	83	1,435	2,148	=	29.32	3.86	66.82
1959	" "	147,370	744	101	1,473	2,318	=	32.09	4.36	63.55
1960	" "	149,670	775	112	1,567	2,454	=	31.58	4.54	63.88
1961	" "	153,880	699	98	1,702	2,499	=	27.97	3.92	68.06
<b>No. 5. Medway Towns, Faversham, Sittingbourne, Sheerness, Gravesend, Northfleet</b>										
1954	Whole Year	350,970	2,533	433	2,485	5,451	=	46.47	7.94	45.59
1956	" "	356,360	2,535	368	2,746	5,649	=	44.88	6.51	48.61
1958	" "	361,360	2,945	352	2,987	6,284	=	46.86	5.61	47.53
1959	" "	365,620	2,972	333	3,069	6,374	=	46.63	5.22	48.15
1960	" "	366,910	3,217	344	3,203	6,764	=	47.56	5.09	47.35
1961	" "	367,880	3,454	95	3,254	6,803	=	50.77	1.39	47.83
<b>No. 6. Bexley, Crayford, Dartford, Erith.</b>										
1954	Whole Year	241,800	660	3	2,451	3,114	=	21.19	-10	78.71
1956	" "	249,630	777	18	2,920	3,715	=	20.92	-48	78.60
1958	" "	257,290	963	21	3,146	4,130	=	23.32	-50	76.18
1959	" "	260,830	987	14	3,203	4,204	=	23.48	-33	76.19
1960	" "	265,030	1,143	14	3,328	4,485	=	25.48	-32	74.2
1961	" "	264,730	1,328	10	3,454	4,792	=	27.71	-20	72.07
<b>No. 7. Beckenham, Bromley, Chislehurst, Orpington, Penge.</b>										
1954	Whole Year	317,740	1,069	16	3,214	4,299	=	24.86	-38	74.76
1956	" "	323,690	1,140	37	3,519	4,696	=	24.28	-79	74.93
1958	" "	329,210	1,380	38	3,706	5,124	=	26.93	-74	72.33
1959	" "	330,390	1,512	34	3,564	5,110	=	26.59	-66	69.75
1960	" "	333,630	1,569	28	3,774	5,371	=	29.21	-52	70.27
1961	" "	338,310	1,472	30	3,880	5,382	=	27.34	-55	72.09
<b>TOTALS:</b>										
1954	Whole Year	1,570,400	8,345	1,006	12,703	22,054	=	37.83	4.58	57.59
1956	" "	1,601,000	8,345	1,039	14,248	23,632	=	35.31	4.40	60.29
1958	" "	1,624,000	9,408	964	15,159	25,531	=	36.8	3.8	59.4
1959	" "	1,636,000	9,763	892	15,162	25,817	=	37.82	3.45	58.73
1960	" "	1,654,560	10,264	983	16,022	27,269	=	37.61	3.61	58.78
1961	" "	1,669,490	10,486	693	16,723	27,902	=	37.58	2.48	59.94

\*Registrar-General's Estimates of Population at 30th June.

(D. = Domiciliary. N.H. = Nursing Home. H. = Hospital.)

### The Lying-In Period

On 1st July, 1960, there was a reduction in the statutory minimum of the lying-in period, during which the attendance of a midwife is requisite, from fourteen to ten days.

In 1959, the last full year prior to the change in this minimum, 7,963 patients were transferred from hospital maternity units to the care of district midwives: there were 6,152 such patients in 1960 and 2,428 in 1961.

### INHALATIONAL ANALGESIA

Relief from pain in childbirth can be provided by midwives administering to their patients either a mixture of nitrous oxide and air or a mixture of trichloroethylene and air. The latter method was first approved by the Central Midwives Board in 1955 as a safe means by which midwives could induce analgesia and a commencement was made that year in its use by the Council's midwifery staff.

All County Midwives have now been issued with the necessary apparatus to administer trichloroethylene, which they did to 8,577 patients as compared with 4,273 in the previous year.

The following figures show the increased use of analgesia (both nitrous oxide and trichloroethylene) by domiciliary midwives in the administrative county during the last ten years.

Year	Approximate percentage of Domiciliary Confinements at which analgesia was administered					
1952	..	..	..	..	..	72.0
1953	..	..	..	..	..	76.9
1954	..	..	..	..	..	79.1
1955	..	..	..	..	..	83.0
1956	..	..	..	..	..	83.8
1957	..	..	..	..	..	87.1
1958	..	..	..	..	..	86.8
1959	..	..	..	..	..	87.9
1960	..	..	..	..	..	89.5
1961	..	..	..	..	..	89.4

### DISTRICT TRAINING OF PUPIL MIDWIVES

All pupil midwives must have at least three months training in district midwifery. During the year 34 County midwives had under their tuition pupils from the following hospitals:—

Pembury Hospital, near Tunbridge Wells  
All Saints' Hospital, Chatham  
West Hill Hospital, Dartford  
Bexley Maternity Hospital, Bexleyheath  
Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Canterbury

The number of pupil midwives who completed their domiciliary training with County midwives during 1961, was 128 as compared with 132 in the previous year.

### COURSES OF INSTRUCTION FOR MIDWIVES

The Central Midwives Board requires midwives who are in regular practice to attend, at intervals of five years, a residential refresher course. During 1961 arrangements were made for 40 of the Council's midwives and nurse/midwives to attend such courses.

In 1924 the Council commenced to hold refresher courses of one week's duration for practising midwives and apart from the interruption of the war years and except during 1948 and 1957, a like course has been held annually.

The course held in May 1961 was the thirtieth, and was attended on an average by 180 midwives daily.

### OFF-DUTY RELIEF ARRANGEMENTS FOR MIDWIVES

The Council's decision of 1960 for the midwifery and nursing staff to work the equivalent of a 5-day week became fully operative from April 1961.

The method employed varied from area to area but, is based on the granting of a total of eight days off duty in every twenty-eight.

Relief for those midwives who are off duty is provided either on a reciprocal basis by their colleagues who work in the same group or by a midwife employed whole time on relief duties.

A rota of relief from night calls is not operated by the midwives in each group but, the five-day week arrangements do allow for each midwife to have, on average, 96 hours off call every fortnight.

### District Nursing Service

The following table shows the patients attended and the total number of attendances for each of the years from 1958 to 1961:—

Individual Patients attended during				Nursing attendances made during			
1958	1959	1960	1961	1958	1959	1960	1961
27,298	25,760	24,342	24,087	800,353	755,136	724,151	717,212

The year 1958 is selected as the commencement of these comparisons because it was the first year since 1948 that there had not been an increase in the demands made.

The following table gives the number of patients attended, the number of nursing attendances and a classification of cases during 1961. Sixty-two per cent of all patients were at the age of 65 or over; the comparable figure for 1960 was 58.2 per cent: the nursing attendances for this group, for both years, formed 65.6 per cent of the total:—

	Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal Complications	Others	Totals	Patients included in (2)-(7) who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	Children included in (2)-(7) who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year	Patients included in (2)-(7) who have had more than 24 visits during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
No. of patients attended by District Nurses during the year	21,515	2,078	9	251	213	15	24,087	14,944	473	6,613
* No. of visits paid by District Nurses during the year	635,753	67,365	48	12,601	1,370	75	717,212	470,940	3,026	503,148

\* Excluding 16,290 unclassified casual visits

During 1961 there were 5,339 patients who received 193,007 visits solely for the giving of injections; the comparable figures for 1960 were 5,795 patients and 205,910 visits.

#### POST-CERTIFICATE TRAINING

Since 1950 the Council has held a post-certificate refresher course of one week's duration for its district nurses. The twelfth course was held in October, 1961 and was attended on average by 190 nurses daily.

#### BLIND PERSONS

The number of registered blind persons in the County at the 31st December, 1961, was 3,374 and the age-sex grouping is:—

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Approx. number of registered blind persons per 10,000 population in respective age groups
Under 1	0	0	0	2.05
1	2	0	2	
2	3	0	3	
3	2	1	3	
4	2	2	4	26.30
5—10	30	14	44	
11—15	15	15	30	
16—20	19	12	31	
21—29	37	22	59	
30—39	61	50	111	
40—49	109	75	184	
50—59	130	145	275	
60—64	115	117	232	
65—69	115	204	319	
70—79	314	579	893	
80—84	155	360	515	
85—89	129	304	433	
90 and over	43	193	236	
TOTALS	1,281	2,093	3,374	



*Amendments to the Blind Register during 1961*

Number on the register at 31.12.1960	.. ..	3,347
<i>Add</i> (a) New cases	.. ..	350
(b) Re-certified	.. ..	2
(c) Transfers in from other areas	.. ..	80
		432
		3,779
<i>Deduct</i>		
(a) Died	.. ..	334
(b) Untraced	.. ..	1
(c) De-certified	.. ..	7
(d) Transfers out to other areas	.. ..	63
		405
Number on the register at 31.12.1961	.. ..	3,374

The following table shows the action taken concerning the examination of persons alleged to be blind during 1961:—

	Number of examinations	Certified Blind		Not certified blind	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
NEW CASES .. ..	461	109	202	47	103
RE-EXAMINATIONS:—					
Previously blind—still blind .. ..	4	1	3	—	—
Previously blind—now not blind .. ..	6	—	—	1	5
Previously not blind—still not blind .. ..	48	—	—	17	31
Previously not blind—now blind .. ..	41	18	23	—	—
TOTALS .. ..	560	128	228	65	139

**ST. DUNSTANERS**

The number of St. Dunstaners registered in this County is 75, of whom 39 are in employment, 35 are unemployable and 1 was unemployed at the end of the year.

**REGISTER OF BLIND PERSONS**

The central register of the blind is kept in the Health Department and arrangements have been made to keep the Kent County Association for the Blind informed of action taken concerning blind persons.

The Blind Welfare Services provided are:—

**HOME TEACHERS**

There are 15 home teachers who regularly visit the registered blind persons and keep in touch with those who are classed as partially sighted. Their duties include reporting on new cases with a view to registration and teaching Braille, Moon and pastime handicrafts in suitable cases. This pastime work is taught either in the homes of the blind persons, or at special classes when the number attending justifies such arrangement. The home teachers have formed and in some cases attend social clubs where an opportunity is provided for refreshment, education and games. Their duties are arranged to enable them to undertake certain enquiries and services for the Kent County Association for the Blind. Although approval was given for the establishment of home teachers to be increased to 18 from the 1st October, 1961, it was not possible to fill the three new posts by the end of the year.

During the past year the home teachers made 17,211 visits, gave 528 lessons in Braille or Moon and 4,564 lessons in pastime handicrafts for blind persons and 1,039 visits, 149 lessons in Braille or Moon and 99 lessons in pastime handicrafts for partially sighted persons.

## WORKSHOP EMPLOYMENT

There were 10 men and 3 women employed in workshops administered by the following Organisations:—

London Association for the Blind  
Blind Employment Factory  
Royal School for the Blind  
Royal London Society for the Blind  
West Ham Municipal Workshops for the Blind

These workshop employees were occupied as follows:—

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Injection moulder	..	..	..		1	—
Basket makers	..	..	..	..	5	—
Brush maker	..	..	..	..	*1	—
Mat makers	..	..	..	..	2	—
Machine knitters	..	..	..	..	—	3
Boot repairer	..	..	..	..	1	—
					—	—
TOTAL	..	..			10	3
					—	—

\* One partially sighted person.

The rates of pay in the workshops are agreed rates fixed through the appropriate negotiating procedure. The workers' actual earnings are augmented by a sum of 15s. a week and additional supplementation as is necessary to bring the earnings plus augmentation up to an agreed minimum wage. The augmentation and supplementation is paid by the Council.

## HOME EMPLOYMENT

Arrangements are made under the Home Workers Scheme whereby blind persons desiring to work on their own account can do so in their homes, at occupation centres or elsewhere other than in special workshops, except that no blind person is allowed to participate in these arrangements unless he is capable of earning such minimum sum each week and for such period as may be determined by the Council.

The earnings of Home Workers are augmented by the County Council. The rates of augmentation range between £4 3s. 0d. (£4 11s. 0d. with effect from 1.10.61) for men on net earnings of up to £4 10s. 0d. a week, reducing to £1 3s. 0d. (£1 11s. 0d. with effect from 1.10.61) on net earnings over £10 8s. 0d. a week, with reduced rates for women.

The scheme also provides for payments during sickness, unemployment and holidays, and tests for admission to and retention in the scheme.

At 31st December, 1961, there were 46 persons in the Home Workers Scheme—34 males and 12 females. The trades followed and the number in each, were as follows:—

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Basket makers	..	..	..	..	11	—
Chair seaters	..	..	..	..	3*	—
Hand knitter	..	..	..	..	—	1
Machine knitters	..	..	..	..	—	11
Mat-makers	..	..	..	..	2	—
Piano-tuners	..	..	..	..	13	—
Braille copyists	..	..	..	..	2	—
Woodworkers	..	..	..	..	2	—
Refreshment bar keeper	..	..			1	—

\*Includes one partially-sighted person.

Home Workers are supervised by the Royal National Institute for the Blind, the National Library for the Blind, the Home Teachers and District Officers of the Department and receive assistance in the disposal of their products.

The Department has continued to consult with the Ministry of Labour regarding suitable training and employment for employable blind persons.

The Service for placement of blind persons in open industry is provided by the Royal National Institute for the Blind on behalf of the County Council.

FOLLOW-UP OF TREATMENT RECOMMENDED FOR REGISTERED BLIND  
AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

Number of cases registered during 1961 in respect of whom Section F of forms B.D.8 completed by examining ophthalmologists recommended:—	Cause of Disability				
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others	Total
(a) No treatment .. ..	61	36	—	191	288
(b) Treatment:—					
(i) Medical .. ..	8	20	—	73	101
(ii) Surgical .. ..	45	11	—	11	67
(iii) Optical .. ..	8	2	—	13	23
<b>TOTALS ..</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>479</b>
Number of cases at (b) above, which on follow-up action have:—					
Received treatment .. ..	12	8	—	28	48
Commenced and were continuing to receive treatment ..	10	16	—	47	73
Decided to have treatment some time in the future ..	16	4	—	8	28
Been found unfit to undergo treatment .. ..	4	—	—	—	4
Refused treatment .. ..	14	3	—	4	21
Died since recommendation made .. ..	5	1	—	5	11
Left the County before follow-up completed .. ..	—	1	—	5	6
<b>TOTALS ..</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>191</b>

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year, but in no instance was there loss or impairment of vision and no case remained under treatment at the end of the year.

WELFARE SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

HANDICAPPED PERSONS OTHER THAN THE BLIND, PARTIALLY SIGHTED AND DEAF OR DUMB REGISTER

A central register is maintained in the Health Department of handicapped persons assisted under the Council's arrangements, and the following table gives details of the persons on the register on the 31st December, 1961:—

	Children under 16	Persons aged 16—64	Persons aged 65 and over	Total
Males .. ..	5	370	93	468
Females .. ..	1	326	138	465
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>933</b>

SOCIAL WELFARE

The 21 District Officers of the Department are designated as welfare officers for the purpose of giving help and advice to handicapped persons and assisting them to overcome the effects of their disabilities.

#### ADAPTATION OF PREMISES

During the year arrangements were made for adaptations to be carried out at the homes of 54 persons to secure their greater comfort or convenience. Most of the adaptations involved the construction of runs-in and footpath crossings to facilitate the use of invalid tricycles supplied to disabled persons by the Ministry of Health; others consisted of the fitting of handrails on staircases and in bathrooms, and in a few cases more extensive structural alterations were carried out to enable handicapped persons to be more mobile and independent in their own homes. The most extensive alteration was the conversion of a larder into a ground floor lavatory done at a cost of £93 5s. 0d.

#### CLUBS

Financial assistance was given by the County Council towards 18 clubs organised by the British Red Cross Society and other voluntary agencies for handicapped persons. Approval was given in 41 cases to the use of ambulance service vehicles to convey handicapped persons to clubs where they were incapable of travelling by other means of transport.

#### HOLIDAYS

Holidays of up to two weeks in any year are provided to handicapped persons who are homebound, chairbound or where there are other circumstances which would make it difficult for them otherwise to obtain a holiday. During the year 83 handicapped persons were assisted to take holidays.

#### DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL AIDS

Specially designed aids to help those who have only limited use of hands or limbs to attend to their person and everyday needs, were supplied to 30 handicapped persons.

#### CRAFT SERVICE

Five additional craft instructors were appointed during the year to complete the approved establishment of seven. The function of these officers is to assist home-bound handicapped persons to undertake remunerative or diversionary occupations. They also endeavour to obtain outwork from local firms for handicapped persons to do at home.

During the year, the craft instructors made 6,770 visits and assisted 521 disabled persons to engage in some form of work at home. Of this number, 104 were provided with outwork obtained from the County Supplies Department and 11 local firms. Work carried out for the County Supplies Department included the making of 852 radiator covers for the Council's old people's homes, 2,098 bean bags and 160 hot water bottle covers. Outwork obtained from private firms included the assembly of electrical components, threading drawstrings in plastic toilet bags, making lamp shades, and the painting of small plastic models.

#### SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT

The County Council is responsible for the payment of grants in respect of the employment of one woman at the Yateley Industry for Disabled Girls, and one man whose employment in the sheltered workshop at the British Legion Village, Preston Hall, commenced on the 16th May, 1961.

#### DISABLED DRIVERS' CAR BADGES

A scheme was introduced for the issue of car badges to ease the difficulties of severely disabled drivers in finding suitable parking places. The badges confer no legal rights or privileges but they enable severely disabled drivers to be readily identified so that the police and other road users can assist them in finding suitable places in which to park their vehicles.

During the year car badges were issued to 282 severely disabled drivers.

#### PERSONS WHO ARE DEAF OR DUMB

The Canterbury Diocesan Association for the Deaf and the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb act as agents of the County Council for the purpose of providing in their respective areas the services prescribed by the mandatory provisions of the Council's approved scheme for the welfare of the deaf or dumb.

### AMBULANCE SERVICE

The ambulance service is provided from nineteen ambulance stations, four of which are operated by the St. John Ambulance Brigade under agency arrangements.

#### EMERGENCY CALLS

During the year there were 18,244 emergency calls, over 1,200 more than the previous year, and the average time taken to reach the scene from the receipt of the call was 6.4 minutes. The number of persons attended as emergencies was 20,161 which is just under 3 per cent of all patients carried during the year. Eighteen babies were born in ambulances.

#### RAIL JOURNEYS

The staff of the British Railways are always most helpful in advising on the best means of conveying patients by rail and make excellent arrangements for the welfare and comfort of patients. During 1961, 3,774 patients were conveyed by rail.

The British Red Cross Society provides a number of voluntary escorts for patients travelling by rail and the Society is of particular assistance in the Thanet area from where over a quarter of the total number of rail patients are conveyed.

#### RADIO-TELEPHONY

The radio-telephone network operates through six main transmitters and 190 radio-equipped vehicles.

#### STATION ACCOMMODATION

During the year the new Southborough Ambulance Station was completed and those at Ashford and Deal were under construction.

#### VEHICLES

The following shows the vehicle position at the end of 1961:—

	<i>Stretcher Ambulances</i>	<i>Sitting Case Ambulances</i>
Vehicles operated by the County Council .. ..	139	102
County vehicles allocated to the Canterbury Joint Service	4	1
County vehicles operated by St. John Ambulance Bri- gade .. .. .	9	5
	<hr/> 152	<hr/> 108

#### OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

<i>Ambulance Service Vehicles</i>	1960	1961
Total mileage .. .. .	3,741,870	3,826,119
Number of journeys .. ..	130,813	134,840
"  " patients carried ..	655,209	682,509
"  " emergency cases ..	18,214	20,161
<i>Hospital Car Service</i>		
Total mileage .. .. .	137,420	158,152
Number of journeys .. ..	2,774	2,879
"  " patients carried ..	6,702	7,794
<i>Whole Service</i>		
Total mileage .. .. .	3,879,290	3,984,271
Number of journeys .. ..	133,587	137,719
"  " patients carried ..	661,911	690,303

#### MENTAL HEALTH

The Mental Health Act of 1959 came into full effect in November, 1960, and the year under review was the first one over which the whole of the new arrangements have operated.

The District Officers and their Assistants, who are designated as Mental Welfare Officers, with the assistance of the 6 Assistant Mental Health Officers and Health Visitors, continued to visit mentally disordered persons in the community. At the end of the year, there were some 2,800 persons in the community receiving visits from these officers.

No new Training Centres for subnormal and severely subnormal persons were opened during the year, but the number attending the 11 existing Centres increased from 562 to 700.

During the year, as an experiment, attendants were appointed at 2 Training Centres so that children with some incontinence could be admitted. This scheme has proved of benefit in allowing supervisory staff to devote more time to instructing the children, and it is proposed to extend it to all Centres.

At the end of the year the Centre staffs were 11 Supervisors (9 qualified), and 53 Assistant Supervisors (9 qualified). There are also 8 Home Teachers (1 qualified) who instruct 143 persons in their own homes.

During the year, 10 members of Training Centre staff completed the Diploma Course organised by the National Association for Mental Health and all were successful in obtaining their Diplomas. In September, 2 female members of staff commenced the 1962/63 Diploma Course and, at the same time, 1 male Assistant Supervisor commenced a Diploma Course designed for staff working with adults. This year, the usual 3-day Refresher Course for all members of the Training Centre staff and Home Teachers was arranged at the Rochester Training Centre and was again of great value.

An Assistant District Officer and another member of the District Office staff are attending 2-year Courses to obtain the National Qualification in Social Work.

The number of medical practitioners approved for the purposes of Section 28 of the Mental Health Act, 1959, has increased to 67.

The review of persons under Guardianship was completed during the year and there are now only 5 persons for whom it is considered that this form of care is necessary.

Under Sections 14 and 19 of the Act, the Council has registered 1 Mental Nursing Home and 5 Residential Homes.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

### (1) SEWERAGE

(a) Sewerage schemes concerning mainly rural areas submitted to the County Council for grant purposes since 1945 have resulted in considerable improvements in the general field of drainage. These works have had a direct effect on housing standards and the provision of new housing. They have also contributed to the protection of water supplies and to the prevention of pollution of streams and water courses. Most of the schemes submitted to the County Council have been approved, in principle, and many have subsequently been carried out by District Councils.

The estimated capital cost of schemes which have been grant aided reached approximately £3,600,000 in 1961. These costs are expected to reach approximately £4,465,000 in the financial year 1961/62, involving County grants at the rate of approximately £60,000 per annum.

(b) In the review of sewerage requirements of rural districts which was undertaken by the County Council in 1951, 23 schemes were given a priority classification and of these 16 have been completed by District Councils with 4 others under construction.

### (2) WATER SUPPLIES

#### (a) Rural Districts

Five proposals were submitted to the County Council in 1961 concerning water mains extensions in rural districts.

The total number of schemes submitted for consideration under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts is 135.

#### (b) Section 14. The Water Act, 1945

Licences are issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to industrial and agricultural interests, to control the sinking of new bore holes and the abstraction of underground water. Conditions are attached to licences concerning the dimensions of bore holes, rates of extraction, instrumentation and records required to be maintained.

At the present time there is full compliance with the licence conditions for 50 of 94 cases. Ten proposals were abandoned whilst for various reasons most of the remaining cases are not yet in commission.

#### (c) Examination of Water Supplies

During the year local authorities in the County submitted samples of distributed water supplies to bacteriological and chemical examination to the extent indicated in the following table:—

	Bacteriological	Chemical
(a) from statutory water supply undertakings* ..	2,785	315
(b) from private sources piped to dwellings ..	270	28
(c) from other private sources .. ..	134	12

\*Excluding Metropolitan Water Board area of supply.

In addition to these examinations the Mid-Kent Water Company makes available reports on sources of water (i.e. of raw untreated water).

Attention is directed to the annual report of the Director of Water Examination of the Metropolitan Water Board with regard to supplies in that part of the county within the Board's area of supply.

#### *Number of dwellings not supplied by pipes*

Returns by district councils indicate that the number of dwellings in the administrative County area not supplied by public water mains or other adequate piped supplies is estimated to be 1,400.

## (3) MILK AND DAIRIES

The parts of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, which concern the County Council, came into force on the 1st January, 1961. These regulations have increased the work of the Department.

Other activities in this field have continued unchanged. These include supervision of installations for the pasteurisation and sterilisation of milk, the sampling of raw milk at farms for biological examinations, the general approval of school milk supplies for source and quality and the sampling of the milk of the six hospital farms in the County for both keeping quality and biological examination. Reports on each of these duties are included in the following paragraphs.

## (a) Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The Health Department is responsible for control and supervision of all dairies and milk distributors in the administrative area by virtue of licences granted under these regulations. 1,027 licences had been issued by the end of the year, these being of four types as follows:—

Dealer's (Tuberculin Tested) Licences .. .. .	24
Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences .. .. .	15
Dealer's (Steriliser's) Licences .. .. .	1
Dealer's (Pre-Packed Milk) Licences .. .. .	1,000

In 1962 the department assumed responsibility for the issue of licences under the regulations.

Dealers holding "pre-packed milk" licences, handle only bottled or cartoned supplies, whilst licensees in the three other categories handle open milk. Regulation requirements cover all types of dealer but it is at the dairies where open milk is handled that the greater possibility for contamination exists, and it is here that supervision is concentrated.

## (b) Milk Sampling

All milk sold by dealers is subject to prescribed tests as follows:—

Sterilised Milk	Turbidity Test
Pasteurised Milk	Phosphatase Test and Methylene Blue Test
Raw Milk	Methylene Blue Test

The Turbidity Test and Phosphatase Test are tests of processing, whilst the Methylene Blue Test is a test of keeping quality and, therefore, of bacterial condition.

Samples are taken by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures and submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory. Failed samples are investigated by Health Department officers. A summary of the sampling carried out in the County area during 1961, together with similar sampling undertaken by the other Food and Drugs Authorities in the County is given below:—

	No. of Samples	Type	Appropriate Test	Passed	Failed
County Council sampling at processing plants .. .. .	596	Pasteurised	Methylene Blue	586	10
	52	Sterilised	Phosphatase Turbidity	594 52	2 0
County Council sampling in course of distribution .. .. .	64	T.T. Raw	Methylene Blue	58	6
	639	Pasteurised	Methylene Blue Phosphatase	621 639	18 0
	488	Sterilised	Turbidity	488	0
Sampling by other Food and Drugs Authorities .. .. .	121	T.T. Raw	Methylene Blue	113	8
	1,321	Pasteurised	Methylene Blue Phosphatase	1,292 1,409	29 6
	176	Sterilised	Turbidity	176	0

## (c) Pasteurisation Plant

At the beginning of the year the number of dairies in the County licensed to pasteurise milk was as follows:—

Licensed by the County Council .. .. .	17
Licensed by other Food and Drugs Authorities in Kent .. .. .	17

Two licences issued by the County Council were surrendered during the course of the year. Of the fifteen plants remaining, eleven are "H.T.S.T." installations which operate on the continuous flow principle and four are of the batch-holder type used by the smaller dairyman.

*(d) Sterilisation Plant*

One large dairy in Kent operates a milk sterilisation plant in addition to the normal pasteurising installation, and sterilised milk therefrom is distributed over a wide area of Kent and Sussex. The plant is of modern layout and construction and is well run with high standards of bacteriological control. The quantity processed daily is 3,000 gallons.

*(e) Biological Examination of Milk*

The programme of farm sampling at morning milking continued throughout the year and 502 farms were visited.

Samples are examined for tuberculosis and *Brucella abortus*. As is to be expected in an "Attested area" no evidence of tuberculosis was found.

*(f) Hospital Dairy Farms*

Duties at hospital farms comprise monthly sampling of producers' milk for keeping quality examination and three-monthly sampling for biological examination. Two samples failed the Methylene Blue Test during the year; all the biological examinations were satisfactory. The Director of the Public Health Laboratory notifies the Ministry of Health of all results and usually no further action is required of the Department.

*(g) Milk in Schools Scheme*

In consultation with the District Medical Officers of Health, the County Medical Officer is required to approve the source and quality of school milk supplies. Wherever possible, approved supplies are of pasteurised milk, but at the end of the year there remained some three schools, each having a different supplier, for which it was not possible to obtain a pasteurised supply. In these three cases supplies are of tuberculin tested milk and each is submitted for biological examination three times a year.

The examination of school milk supplies in the areas where the County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority is also provided for by the sampling programme arranged with the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures. In addition to the biological examinations already described school milk samples are submitted to the prescribed tests for pasteurised milk and to examination for chemical composition. A summary of the appropriate sample results is given below together with the results of school milk samples taken by the other Food and Drugs Authorities in the County.

The number of contractors supplying milk to schools throughout the County is 98.

Authority	School Milk Samples					
	Pasteurised Milk				Raw Milk	
	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test		Biological Examination	
	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Neg.	Pos.
Kent County Council ..	203	Nil	198	5	9	Nil
Other Food and Drugs Authorities .. ..	217	1	200	9 (Plus 9 void)	—	—

*(h) Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959*

The number of dairies and distributors registered by district councils under the above regulations are:—

Number of registered dairies in the County Food and Drugs area .. ..	105
Number of registered distributors in the County area .. ..	1,080
Number of registered dairies in the other Food and Drugs areas .. ..	61
Number of registered distributors in other Food and Drugs areas .. ..	1,174



## (4) MEAT INSPECTION AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES

## (a) Meat Inspection

The following information is supplied by District Councils.

## CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattleex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known) .. ..	15,600	4,335	6,401	81,604	120,587	—
Number inspected .. .. .	15,598	4,335	6,401	81,604	120,587	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned .. ..	3	10	21	165	143	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	2,451	1,712	53	4,357	10,381	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci .. .. .	15.7	39.7	1.15	5.5	8.7	—
<i>Tuberculosis only:—</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned .. ..	—	2	—	—	10	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	7	10	—	—	1,134	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .. .. .	.044	.27	—	—	.88	—
<i>Cysticercosis</i>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	54	3	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration .. .. .	42	2	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

## (b) No. of Slaughterhouses in Use:—

Slaughterhouses/ Abattoirs in Operation Owned or Leased by Local Authority	Private Slaughterhouses		Bacon Factories	Knackers' Yards
	Licensed	Operating		
4	58	56	2	5

Percentages of slaughtered animals inspected for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955	100%
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## (c) Food-Preparing Premises

Given below is a summary of the information supplied by district councils in connection with food preparing premises:—

(a) the number of food premises in the area .. .. .	16,126
(b) the number of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 .. .. .	7,253
(c) the number of inspections of registered food premises.. ..	19,440

## RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

## RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR ELDERLY AND DISABLED PERSONS

Accommodation is provided in three forms (a) in homes administered direct by the Council, (b) in residential accommodation attached to hospitals administered by Hospital Management Committees and (c) in residential accommodation attached to hospitals administered by the County Council.

		<i>County Homes</i>		<i>At Hospitals</i>	
AREA 1 (Pop. approx. 208,140)	Old Rectory, Smarden .. ..	30		St. Mary's, Etchinghill .. ..	77
	Woodside, Dover .. ..	20		West View, Tenterden .. ..	48
	Leahurst, Dover .. ..	20			
	Cairn Ryan, Dover .. ..	25			
	General's Meadow, Walmer .. ..	38			
	Portal House, Nr. Dover .. ..	65			
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		198			125
AREA 2 (Pop. approx. 184,420)	Eastry House, Eastry .. ..	28		The Close, Bridge (K.C.C.) .. ..	*57
	Brendon, Margate .. ..	24		Eastry Hospital .. ..	53
	Radley, Tankerton .. ..	31		Hill House, Minster .. ..	76
			<hr/>		
		83			186
AREA 3 (Pop. approx. 152,130)	East Hall, Maidstone .. ..	39		Linton Hospital .. ..	72
	Hartley House, Cranbrook .. ..	113			
			<hr/>		
		152			72
AREA 4 (Pop. approx. 153,880)	Pembury Grange, Tunbridge Wells	38			
	Sandhurst, Tunbridge Wells .. ..	30			
	Court Royal, Tunbridge Wells .. ..	31			
	Oakhurst, Hildenborough .. ..	24			
	Hardwick, Hildenborough .. ..	55			
	Kippington House, Sevenoaks .. ..	41			
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		219			
AREA 5 (Pop. approx. 243,790)	Blackburn Home, Sheerness .. ..	37		Bensted House, Faversham (K.C.C.) .. ..	*113
	Medway Homes, Rochester .. ..	211		St. James', Gravesend .. ..	80
				Milton Regis .. ..	51
				All Saints', Chatham .. ..	17
			<hr/>		
		248			261
AREA 6 (Pop. approx. 264,730)	St. Mary's, Bexley .. ..	40		West Hill, Dartford .. ..	69
	Russell House, Bexleyheath .. ..	50			
	The Mount, Dartford .. ..	27			
	Manor Gate, Dartford .. ..	31			
	Stanley Morgan House, Nr. Dartford	57			
	Darenth Grange, Nr. Dartford .. ..	50			
	Old Downs, Hartley .. ..	39			
	Holywell, Nr. Meopham .. ..	47			
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		341			69
AREA 7 (Pop. approx. 462,400)	Lubbock House, Orpington .. ..	42		Orpington .. ..	56
	Elmbank, Bromley .. ..	35			
	Durham House, Beckenham .. ..	59			
	Selwood, Chislehurst .. ..	36			
	Willet House, Chislehurst .. ..	50			
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		222			56
	Total for Homes .. ..	1,463	Total for Hospitals .. ..	769	
	Total .. ..	2,232			

\*Excludes 51 and 103 hospital beds respectively provided for the Regional Hospital Board.

New accommodation of 50 beds at Willett House, Chislehurst became available during the year. This new home was built in the large grounds of Selwood which was purchased and converted into a home in 1955. Willett House has a passenger lift and is staffed and equipped to provide care for old people having more advanced physical degeneration than can be dealt with in the more ordinary homes, such as Selwood.

The number of persons awaiting admission was 508 at the end of December 1961. It can be said with reasonable certainty that this is a real waiting list. Intensive action has been taken to ensure that only persons genuinely needing care are retained on the list, the arrangement being for all accepted applicants to be visited every three months. Apart from keeping the waiting list on a realistic basis, this arrangement has the advantage of permitting the living conditions of all applicants to be kept under review so that they may be provided, so far as possible, with any necessary supporting domiciliary services such as domestic help, meals on wheels, etc., whilst they are waiting. Apart from admissions to homes, altogether 533 names were removed from the waiting list in 1961, details being:—

By Death .. .. .	170
Admission to hospital .. .. .	61
Transfer to hospital waiting list .. .. .	83
Withdrawal because:	
Admitted to privately run Homes .. .. .	53
Able to obtain suitable care .. .. .	137
Left County .. .. .	29

Excluding the 50 new places at Willett House, all admissions during the year have been to fill vacancies at the Committee's existing 34 homes or at the 10 units of residential accommodation at Regional Hospital Board establishments. The total number of permanent admissions in 1961 was 817 and of these 448 were cases of urgency where there was no advance information of the applicant.

Continued use has been made of homes provided by voluntary organisations. In 1961, 180 persons were admitted at the Council's expense to such homes.

In addition, it was possible to arrange short-term care in the Committee's own homes either to give families, who normally care for an elderly relative, a respite or because a relative had to go to hospital. Altogether 145 persons were so admitted. It is clear that the extent of this service from present resources has reached its maximum. It is hoped that circumstances will soon permit consideration being given again to the possibility of reserving accommodation for short-term use. No advance promises can be made under the present arrangements, with the result that families, who cannot fix their own holidays at very short notice, do not know until a few days beforehand whether they will be able to leave home.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH DISTRICT HOUSING AUTHORITIES

To assist old people to continue an independent way of living for as long as practicable, various domiciliary services have been developed.

A notable domiciliary service started in 1957 to assist in meeting the needs of old people who, while not so infirm as to be in need of the type of care and attention provided in old people's homes, are in need of some supervision and assistance. This is done by an association between the District Councils as housing authorities and the County Council as welfare authority. The District Councils provide special services for which they receive grants from the County Council. These special services include such items as the appointment of a resident warden, whose quarters are connected by a warning system from each flatlet, a furnished communal sitting room in which the tenants can gather for social events, a telephone for use in emergency. Grants are at the rate of not exceeding £30 per dwelling.

Grants totalling £14,028 annually in a full year were made to District Councils during 1961 for the cost of providing such types of welfare services for old people's housing. The total of all approved grants is estimated at £17,000 in 1962/63. A summarised statement as to progress since the scheme came into effect in 1957 is:—

<i>Name of Authority</i>	<i>Total No. of Residences</i>	<i>Total Annual Grants £</i>
<i>Specially designed buildings</i>		
Chatham Borough .. .. .	25	750
Dartford .. .. .	14	420
Erith .. .. .	11	330
Crayford Urban .. .. .	58	1,740
Orpington .. .. .	60	673
Cranbrook Rural .. .. .	13	390
Swale .. .. .	20	600
Tonbridge .. .. .	28	840
	229	£5,743
<i>Adaptations of purchased houses</i>		
Beckenham Borough .. .. .	29	870
Maidstone .. .. .	16	480
Chislehurst and Sidcup Urban .. .. .	28	840
	73	£2,190
<i>Introduction of resident Warden into small groups of existing bungalows or flats</i>		
Sandwich Borough .. .. .	28	85
Orpington Urban .. .. .	59	484
Dartford Rural .. .. .	18	540
West Ashford Rural .. .. .	97	230
	202	£1,339
<i>Almshouses</i>		
through: Chislehurst and Sidcup Urban .. .. .	2	60
Faversham Borough .. .. .	57	378
	59	£438
<i>Housing Societies</i>		
through: Beckenham Borough .. .. .	23	510
Chislehurst and Sidcup Urban .. .. .	8	240
	31	£750
<i>Appointment of travelling Wardens for large housing estates</i>		
Chatham Borough .. .. .	640	1,218
Dartford .. .. .	100	300
Gillingham .. .. .	251	1,050
Maidstone .. .. .	250	1,000
	1,241	£3,568

The arrangements for travelling wardens on large estates commenced with an experiment by the Gillingham Borough Council on their Twydall Estate, later being followed by Chatham, Maidstone and Dartford Boroughs. These schemes are regarded as being in the nature of an experiment and in 1963 the Committee proposes to review the arrangements, in consultation with the District Councils, to assess their success and to determine the future financial arrangements between the County and District Councils.

#### VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

##### *Meals on Wheels*

The National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1962, which received the Royal Assent on the 24th May, 1962, extends the original provisions contained in the 1948 Act concerning meals on wheels schemes. Under the old Act County Councils in common with the County District Councils, could do no more than contribute to the funds of voluntary organisations who provided such a service.

The Amendment Act now empowered them also to make direct arrangements for providing meals for old people in their homes or elsewhere. The Amendment Act did not give the Kent County Council additional powers because special similar provision was made in the Kent County Council Act, 1958. The special Kent Act did not apply to the County District Councils.

When the Kent County Council Act became effective the provision of meals on wheels schemes throughout the County were surveyed in consultation with the W.V.S. County Organisers. This revealed that because of special local difficulties there were some urban areas without schemes. The Health Committee has made grants to the W.V.S. every year since 1948 towards schemes and, as a result of the special survey, additional provision was made in the estimates for an expansion as circumstances permitted for the benefit of the areas without schemes. Several urban areas now have schemes for the first time.

At that time there appeared to be no urgent need to take action in the rural areas—in fact a scheme in the Dartford Rural District which was intensively used between 1947 and 1950 was found later to have declined to the extent that local voluntary workers decided there was no need to continue it. Between 1950 and 1959 suggestions that there was a general need of meals on wheels in the rural areas were infrequent since the needs usually related to individual persons. Suitable local arrangements were made but offers to provide a more comprehensive service usually received the response that elderly persons living in the villages were adequately catered for by neighbours and friends. Although this still seems to be the position in many villages, the W.V.S. report that medical practitioners and other persons interested in the welfare of elderly persons have formed the opinion in other areas that there is the need for meals on wheels schemes. The estimates for 1961/62 allowed for expansion of the service in the rural areas and so far there are schemes in the following rural districts:—Cranbrook, Dartford, East Ashford, Eastry, Hollingbourn, Maidstone, Malling, Sevenoaks, Strood and Tonbridge. The organisation of schemes in rural districts presents special problems not normally encountered in urban districts. Since it is uneconomical to transport meals for long distances local arrangements are necessary. In some villages a W.V.S. member cooks the meals in her own kitchen while other members transport them to the homes. In other places school kitchens are used, although this means making special arrangements in the holidays such as W.V.S. members cooking meals at home or using the village hall.

Between 1959 and 1961 the total number of meals delivered by the W.V.S. increased by about 36 per cent from 99,782 meals to 135,229.

#### TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

##### *King Hill Hostel, West Malling*

It was fortunate that additional accommodation came into use in the summer of 1961 since, had it not been for this increase—nearly 50 per cent—in the accommodation at this Hostel there would have been no vacancies from August onwards, with the resultant need for children to be taken into care by the Children's Committee. As happened in London the increased demand commenced in August and, thereafter, while fluctuating, remained high throughout the rest of the year. In the middle of December there were 66 families, the highest number in residence, leaving only two vacancies. The following table shows the position in each of the four quarters of 1961. Figures in parenthesis are for 1960.

<i>Type of Admission</i>	<i>Quarter 1</i>	<i>Quarter 2</i>	<i>Quarter 3</i>	<i>Quarter 4</i>	<i>Year</i>
New families entitled to stay up to three months . .	56 (39)	47 (31)	81 (31)	62 (44)	246 (145)
Families who, in the year, had left before the expiration of three months and were re-admitted for the balance . . . . .	9 (1)	9 (2)	3 (3)	11 (2)	32 (8)
Families admitted for four days only (i.e. had had their full three months in the year) . . . . .	2 (5)	2 (2)	4 (3)	6 (2)	14 (12)
Families admitted for seven days only in the first instance (i.e. coming into the County without reasonable prospect of obtaining accommodation)	2 (6)	9 (4)	4 (6)	8 (7)	23 (23)
TOTAL:	69 (51)	67 (39)	92 (43)	87 (55)	315 (188)

Investigation showed that the increase in admissions during the second half of 1961 was not related to any particular part of the County. For example, from the Beckenham/Bromley/Chislehurst Sidcup and Penge area, where the London problems can be assumed to operate to some extent, there were fewer applications than from the north coastal strip from Swanscombe to Faversham—and not many more than from north-east Kent. In the light of the difficulties that developed in London, detailed enquiries were undertaken in Kent to see whether the causes that were alleged to operate elsewhere were causing the increase in numbers at the King Hill Hostel. The investigation showed that no new reasons were arising and that there was a general rise from all the usual and previously known causes. In particular, it was observed that the increase in numbers in Kent was in no way due to any activity on the part of landlords or local authorities in evicting persons for failure to pay rent. In general, the position remained as it always has done, that is the majority of homeless families accommodated by the Council are homeless through their own default. On the 6th December, 1961, when there were 56 families in the hostel, 12 of the men who were husbands or living with the women, were in prisons for such offences as robbery with violence, larceny and forgery.

## STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I  
Showing Population, Acreage and Density of Population of the various Districts of the County of Kent, in 1961 (mid-year)

DISTRICT	Mid-year Home* Population 1961 (as estimated by the Registrar-General)	Acreage inclusive of Water	Persons per Acre
<b>Urban—</b>			
Ashford U. . . . .	28,140	5,657	4.97
Beckenham B. . . . .	76,600	5,935	12.91
Bexley B. . . . .	89,670	4,869	18.42
Broadstairs and St. Peter's U. . . . .	17,370	2,771	6.27
Bromley B. . . . .	68,320	6,513	10.49
Chatham B. . . . .	49,610	4,371	11.35
Chislehurst and Sidcup U. . . . .	87,480	8,957	9.77
Crayford U. . . . .	31,290	2,544	12.30
Dartford B. . . . .	45,460	4,291	10.59
Deal B. . . . .	25,420	2,903	8.76
Dover B. . . . .	35,200	3,765	9.35
Erith B. . . . .	45,050	3,859	11.67
Faversham B. . . . .	12,950	2,994	4.33
Folkestone B. . . . .	43,790	4,006	10.93
Gillingham B. . . . .	72,850	11,123	6.55
Gravesend B. . . . .	51,240	4,619	11.09
Herne Bay U. . . . .	20,650	8,566	2.41
Hythe B. . . . .	9,820	3,013	3.26
Lydd B. . . . .	2,690	11,932	0.23
Maidstone B. . . . .	59,900	6,194	9.67
Margate B. . . . .	44,520	6,960	6.40
New Romney B. . . . .	2,470	1,514	1.63
Northfleet U. . . . .	22,380	3,770	5.94
Orpington U. . . . .	80,080	20,842	3.84
Penge U. . . . .	25,830	770	33.55
Queenborough B. . . . .	3,020	1,103	2.74
Ramsgate B. . . . .	36,570	3,624	10.09
Rochester B. . . . .	50,160	4,378	11.46
Sandwich B. . . . .	4,230	2,137	1.98
Sevenoaks U. . . . .	17,520	3,720	4.71
Sheerness U. . . . .	14,030	943	14.88
Sittingbourne and Milton U. . . . .	23,630	4,935	4.79
Southborough U. . . . .	9,680	1,758	5.51
Swanscombe U. . . . .	8,910	2,142	4.16
Tenterden B. . . . .	4,900	8,946	0.55
Tonbridge U. . . . .	22,250	4,599	4.84
Tunbridge Wells B. . . . .	39,710	6,034	6.58
Whistable U. . . . .	19,000	7,640	2.49
<b>TOTALS—Urban . . . . .</b>	<b>1,302,390</b>	<b>194,697</b>	<b>6.69</b>
<b>Rural—</b>			
Ashford, East . . . . .	10,780	51,398	0.21
Ashford, West . . . . .	10,700	39,455	0.27
Bridge-Blean . . . . .	19,800	55,868	0.35
Cranbrook . . . . .	14,970	41,315	0.36
Dartford . . . . .	53,260	34,026	1.57
Dover . . . . .	12,560	25,780	0.49
Eastry . . . . .	22,280	54,276	0.41
Elham . . . . .	9,680	36,685	0.26
Hollingbourn . . . . .	17,120	56,796	0.30
Maidstone . . . . .	19,990	34,487	0.58
Malling . . . . .	40,150	45,655	0.88
Romney Marsh . . . . .	4,570	31,035	0.15
Sevenoaks . . . . .	40,080	62,959	0.64
Sheppey . . . . .	9,790	20,319	0.48
Strood . . . . .	28,810	48,541	0.59
Swale . . . . .	20,500	62,015	0.33
Tenterden . . . . .	7,420	38,002	0.20
Tonbridge . . . . .	24,640	41,687	0.59
<b>TOTALS—Rural . . . . .</b>	<b>367,100</b>	<b>780,299</b>	<b>0.47</b>
<b>TOTALS—County . . . . .</b>	<b>1,669,490</b>	<b>974,996</b>	<b>1.71</b>

\* The figures given in this column are the home populations, including members of the armed forces stationed in the area, and these populations form the basis of calculation of most of the rates given in this report.

TABLE 2  
Showing Deaths, Births and Infantile Mortality in the different Urban and Rural Districts of the County of Kent in the year 1961.

DISTRICT	DEATHS			BIRTHS					INFANTILE MORTALITY				
	Number of deaths at all ages	Deaths per 1,000 of the population	Comparable Death-rate*	Legitimate	Illegitimate	TOTAL	Births per 1,000 of the population	Comparable Birth-rate*	Still-births	Legitimate	Illegitimate	TOTAL	Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births
<b>URBAN—</b>													
Ashford U. . . . .	336	11.94	11.94	372	25	397	14.11	12.56	8	6	—	6	15.11
Beckenham B. . . . .	877	11.45	10.76	1,003	41	1,044	13.63	14.45	12	9	—	9	8.62
Bexley B. . . . .	862	9.61	11.72	1,269	45	1,314	14.65	15.09	18	17	1	18	13.70
Broadstairs U. . . . .	285	16.41	12.14	181	9	190	10.94	12.25	5	4	—	4	21.05
Bromley B. . . . .	845	12.37	11.75	933	28	961	14.07	14.07	23	21	2	23	23.93
Chatham B. . . . .	515	10.38	11.31	936	75	1,011	20.38	19.77	31	16	2	18	17.80
Chislehurst and Sidcup U. . . . .	794	9.08	11.71	1,239	47	1,286	14.70	14.41	24	27	1	28	21.77
Crayford U. . . . .	251	8.02	10.59	555	17	572	18.28	17.18	6	13	—	13	22.73
Dartford B. . . . .	625	13.75	11.83	797	27	824	18.12	17.58	14	17	—	17	20.63
Deal B. . . . .	315	12.39	12.02	386	31	417	16.40	17.38	6	6	—	6	14.39
Dover B. . . . .	436	12.39	12.27	590	34	624	17.73	17.73	15	9	2	11	17.63
Erith B. . . . .	547	12.14	13.48	666	31	697	15.47	17.17	20	9	1	10	14.35
Faversham B. . . . .	253	19.54	11.92	205	8	213	16.45	17.11	6	8	—	8	37.56
Folkestone B. . . . .	635	14.50	12.47	630	46	676	15.44	16.21	16	13	1	14	20.71
Gillingham B. . . . .	818	11.23	11.45	1,195	69	1,264	17.35	16.14	28	28	—	28	22.15
Gravesend B. . . . .	502	9.80	10.98	1,027	42	1,069	20.86	19.82	20	18	—	18	16.84
Herne Bay U. . . . .	458	22.18	15.08	211	20	231	11.19	10.63	8	6	1	7	30.30
Hythe B. . . . .	188	19.14	14.55	135	6	141	14.36	15.94	2	1	—	1	7.09
Lydd B. . . . .	24	8.92	8.74	38	5	43	15.99	15.67	—	1	—	1	23.26
Maidstone B. . . . .	704	11.75	11.99	921	48	969	16.18	16.18	21	19	4	23	23.74
Margate B. . . . .	770	17.30	12.46	503	49	552	12.40	13.52	4	10	3	13	23.55
New Romney B. . . . .	21	8.50	7.82	34	1	35	14.17	14.03	1	1	—	1	28.57
Northfleet U. . . . .	191	8.53	10.41	422	14	436	19.48	18.31	9	9	—	9	20.64
Orpington U. . . . .	761	9.50	10.64	1,272	36	1,308	16.33	15.68	13	16	—	16	12.23
Penge U. . . . .	281	10.88	10.55	546	50	596	23.07	21.00	12	14	—	14	23.49
Queenborough B. . . . .	34	11.26	12.61	61	5	66	21.85	22.29	—	2	—	2	30.30
Ramsgate B. . . . .	573	15.67	13.32	493	39	532	14.55	15.42	16	21	1	22	41.35
Rochester B. . . . .	580	11.56	12.60	856	38	894	17.82	17.11	15	17	—	17	19.02
Sandwich B. . . . .	53	12.53	9.27	45	5	50	11.82	13.59	1	3	—	3	60.00
Sevenoaks U. . . . .	222	12.67	10.64	224	8	232	13.24	13.50	5	5	—	5	21.55
Sheerness U. . . . .	205	14.61	13.73	239	12	251	17.89	17.00	4	5	—	5	19.92
Sittingbourne U. . . . .	315	13.33	10.66	379	24	403	17.05	17.39	9	13	2	15	37.22
Southborough U. . . . .	142	14.67	12.47	135	6	141	14.57	15.88	—	5	—	5	35.46
Swanscombe U. . . . .	88	9.88	12.15	133	5	138	15.49	14.41	3	1	—	1	7.25
Tenterden B. . . . .	118	24.08	13.73	63	3	66	13.47	13.74	3	1	—	1	15.15
Tonbridge U. . . . .	259	11.64	11.06	393	18	411	18.47	18.47	4	9	—	9	21.90
Tunbridge Wells B. . . . .	679	17.10	10.77	570	35	605	15.24	16.61	9	14	1	15	24.79
Whitstable U. . . . .	349	18.37	13.23	250	19	269	14.16	16.01	8	2	—	2	7.43
<b>TOTALS IN URBAN DISTRICTS . . . . .</b>	<b>15,911</b>	<b>12.22</b>	<b>11.85</b>	<b>19,907</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>20,928</b>	<b>16.07</b>	<b>16.07</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>19.97</b>
<b>RURAL—</b>													
Ashford, East . . . . .	133	12.34	10.12	135	10	145	13.45	14.93	4	2	—	2	13.79
Ashford, West . . . . .	183	17.10	11.63	144	14	158	14.77	15.51	2	2	—	2	12.66
Bridge-Blean . . . . .	353	17.83	9.45	293	15	308	15.56	19.45	4	8	—	8	25.97
Cranbrook . . . . .	179	11.96	9.21	185	16	201	13.43	13.97	5	7	—	7	34.83
Dartford . . . . .	538	10.10	11.11	1,134	25	1,159	21.76	20.89	18	15	2	17	14.67
Dover . . . . .	141	11.23	9.88	173	14	187	14.89	16.68	5	6	—	6	32.09
Eastry . . . . .	313	14.05	11.10	362	24	386	17.32	20.44	4	8	1	9	23.32
Elham . . . . .	200	20.66	10.95	120	5	125	12.91	13.68	3	2	—	2	16.00
Hollingbourn . . . . .	204	11.92	11.32	242	8	250	14.60	15.18	9	6	1	7	28.00
Maidstone . . . . .	305	15.26	10.68	274	13	287	14.36	14.50	3	4	1	5	17.42
Malling . . . . .	429	10.68	10.89	713	37	750	18.68	19.61	9	15	1	16	21.33
Romney Marsh . . . . .	65	14.22	13.08	60	4	64	14.00	16.10	3	2	—	2	31.25
Sevenoaks . . . . .	373	9.31	9.50	600	24	624	15.57	15.57	12	19	—	19	30.45
Sheppey . . . . .	121	12.36	11.99	154	12	166	16.96	19.16	3	2	—	2	12.05
Strood . . . . .	266	9.23	11.08	566	31	597	20.72	19.27	11	5	1	6	10.05
Swale . . . . .	235	11.46	11.35	311	12	323	15.76	16.23	4	4	—	4	12.38
Tenterden . . . . .	100	13.48	12.00	114	9	123	16.58	17.91	1	4	—	4	32.52
Tonbridge . . . . .	300	12.18	11.57	406	27	433	17.57	16.87	6	7	2	9	20.79
<b>TOTALS IN RURAL DISTRICTS . . . . .</b>	<b>4,438</b>	<b>12.09</b>	<b>10.88</b>	<b>5,986</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>6,286</b>	<b>17.12</b>	<b>17.80</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>20.20</b>
<b>TOTALS IN URBAN DISTRICTS . . . . .</b>	<b>15,911</b>	<b>12.22</b>	<b>11.85</b>	<b>19,907</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>20,928</b>	<b>16.07</b>	<b>16.07</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>19.97</b>
<b>TOTALS IN COUNTY . . . . .</b>	<b>20,349</b>	<b>12.19</b>	<b>11.70</b>	<b>25,893</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>27,214</b>	<b>16.30</b>	<b>16.46</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>20.03</b>

\* Comparable rates are calculated in respect of each district, by applying to the crude-rate a factor which enables true comparison to be made with other areas after allowing for variations of age and sex in the constitution of the population.

TABLE 3

Showing the Number of Cases of Infectious Disease among the Civil Population, notified in each of the DISTRICTS in the County of Kent during the year 1961.

DISTRICT	Small-pox	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Acute Poliomyelitis including Acute Polioencephalitis		Acute Encephalitis		Meningococcal Infection	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Acute Pneumonia (Primary or Influenzal)	Measles	Whooping-cough	Dysentery	Malaria
							Paralytic	Non-Paralytic	Infective	Post-Infectious									
<b>URBAN—</b>																			
Ashford U. . . . .	—	—	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	15	96	33	—	—
Beckenham B. . . . .	—	—	4	36	1	8	—	—	—	1	1	—	35	3	18	1,203	23	—	—
Bexley B. . . . .	—	—	5	37	—	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	28	2	12	1,454	37	43	1
Broadstairs U. . . . .	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	6	82	6	1	—
Bromley B. . . . .	—	—	1	30	—	19	—	—	—	1	—	—	30	2	13	1,387	13	16	—
Chatham B. . . . .	—	—	4	6	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	37	3	11	1,183	45	7	—
Chislehurst and Sidcup U. . . . .	—	—	6	27	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	2	21	1,863	48	42	—
Crayford U. . . . .	—	—	1	10	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	620	17	2	—
Dartford B. . . . .	—	—	5	11	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	8	3	515	11	17	—
Deal B. . . . .	—	—	2	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	11	464	5	2	1
Dover B. . . . .	—	—	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10	4	37	499	130	3	—
Erith B. . . . .	—	—	2	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	1	6	783	18	3	—
Faversham B. . . . .	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	15	526	—	—	—
Folkestone B. . . . .	—	—	3	11	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	2	40	827	15	9	—
Gillingham B. . . . .	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	5	8	989	13	1	—
Gravesend B. . . . .	—	—	6	13	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	21	3	21	899	2	1	—
Herne Bay U. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	141	—	3	—
Hythe B. . . . .	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	291	2	—	—
Lydd B. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	24	2	—	—
Maidstone B. . . . .	—	—	2	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	4	17	802	44	1	—
Margate B. . . . .	—	1	—	20	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	16	3	1	143	7	5	—
New Romney B. . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	175	8	—	—
Northfleet U. . . . .	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	4	13	400	9	2	—
Orpington U. . . . .	—	—	6	18	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	29	1	43	1,847	122	7	—
Penge U. . . . .	—	—	8	29	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	3	1	440	5	4	—
Queenborough B. . . . .	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	165	—	—	—
Ramsgate B. . . . .	—	—	1	18	—	32	—	1	—	—	—	—	19	3	3	867	54	—	—
Rochester B. . . . .	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	2	29	1,143	38	1	—
Sandwich B. . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	89	1	—	—
Sevenoaks U. . . . .	—	—	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	4	301	6	46	—
Sheerness U. . . . .	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	677	16	2	—
Sittingbourne U. . . . .	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	—	688	12	—	—
Southborough U. . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	56	16	—	—
Swanscombe U. . . . .	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	113	4	3	—
Tenterden B. . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	8	1	—	—
Tonbridge U. . . . .	—	—	1	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	5	292	15	1	—
Tunbridge Wells B. . . . .	—	—	5	12	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	15	2	3	371	26	3	—
Whitstable U. . . . .	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	301	3	—	—
<b>TOTALS IN URBAN DISTRICTS</b> . . . . .	—	1	81	431	1	150	4	1	—	7	6	2	514	76	372	22,724	807	225	2
<b>RURAL—</b>																			
Ashford, East . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	194	12	—	—
Ashford, West . . . . .	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	22	10	—	—
Bridge-Blean . . . . .	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	14	251	9	17	—
Cranbrook . . . . .	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	643	18	—	—
Dartford . . . . .	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	3	2	1,359	32	1	—
Dover . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	7	225	26	—	—
Eastry . . . . .	—	—	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	12	5	7	252	3	—	—
Elham . . . . .	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	177	36	—	—
Hollingbourn . . . . .	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	3	427	32	—	—
Maidstone . . . . .	—	—	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	6	500	20	—	—
Malling . . . . .	—	—	1	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	5	8	848	29	120	—
Romney Marsh . . . . .	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	270	9	—	—
Sevenoaks . . . . .	—	—	5	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	14	1	88	933	7	24	—
Sheppey . . . . .	—	—	4	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	401	36	—	—
Strood . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	1	527	6	—	—
Swale . . . . .	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	8	430	26	—	—
Tenterden . . . . .	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	41	7	—	—
Tonbridge . . . . .	—	—	4	35	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	2	505	47	—	—
<b>TOTALS IN RURAL DISTRICTS</b> . . . . .	—	—	18	133	2	12	1	—	—	1	3	—	133	19	159	8,005	365	162	—
<b>TOTALS IN URBAN DISTRICTS</b> . . . . .	—	1	81	431	1	150	4	1	—	7	6	2	514	76	372	22,724	807	225	2
<b>TOTALS IN COUNTY</b> . . . . .	—	1	99	564	3	162	5	1	—	8	9	2	647	95	531	30,729	1,172	387	2



TABLE 4

Showing the number of notifications, incidence rates, deaths and death-rates of the principal infectious diseases in the County.

Year	1938	1960	1961	
			Kent	England and Wales (provisional)
<b>SCARLET FEVER</b>				
No. of cases notified ..	2,913	1,353	564	19,985
Incidence rate .. ..	2.102	0.82	0.338	0.43
No. of deaths .. ..	10	—	—	3
Death rate .. ..	0.007	—	—	0.000
<b>DIPHTHERIA</b>				
No. of cases notified ..	1,361	—	1	52
Incidence rate .. ..	0.982	—	0.000	0.001
No. of deaths .. ..	58	—	—	10
Death rate .. ..	0.042	—	—	0.000
<b>ENTERIC FEVER</b>				
No. of cases notified ..	54	4	3	128
Incidence rate .. ..	0.039	0.002	0.002	0.003
No. of deaths .. ..	5	—	—	1
Death rate .. ..	0.005	—	—	0.000
<b>MEASLES</b>				
No. of cases notified ..	—*	5,233	30,729	763,465
Incidence rate .. ..	—*	3.163	18.406	16.540
No. of deaths .. ..	10	2	7	152
Death rate .. ..	0.007	0.001	0.004	0.003
<b>WHOOPIING COUGH</b>				
No. of cases notified ..	—*	2,183	1,172	24,469
Incidence rate .. ..	—*	1.319	0.702	0.530
No. of deaths .. ..	10	—	—	27
Death rate .. ..	0.007	—	—	0.000
<b>POLIOMYELITIS</b>				
No. of cases notified ..	36	12	6	946
Incidence rate .. ..	0.026	0.007	0.004	0.020
No. of deaths .. ..	—	2	—	59
Death rate .. ..	—	0.001	—	0.001
<b>DYSENTERY</b>				
No. of cases notified ..	84	1,634	387	20,412
Incidence rate .. ..	0.606	0.988	0.231	0.440
No. of deaths .. ..	—	—	—	33
Death rate .. ..	—	—	—	0.001
<b>TUBERCULOSIS</b>				
No. of cases notified ..	1,515	788	742	21,915
Incidence rate .. ..	1.093	0.476	0.444	0.470
No. of deaths .. ..	778	117	134	3,329
Death rate .. ..	0.561	0.071	0.080	0.07

\* Not compulsorily notifiable

TABLE 5  
Showing causes of deaths in the URBAN DISTRICT of Kent during the year 1961.

DISTRICT	Malignant neoplasm										Other infective and parasitic diseases	Measles	Acute poliomyelitis	Meningococcal infections	Whooping-cough	Diphtheria	Syphilitic disease	Tuberculosis, other	Tuberculosis, respiratory	All causes										
	Stomach	Lung, bronchus	Breast	Uterus	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	Leukaemia, leukaemia	Diabetes	Vascular lesions of nervous system	Coronary disease, angina	Hypertension with heart disease											Other heart disease	Other circulatory disease	Influenza	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Other diseases of respiratory system	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	Nephritis and nephrosis	Hypertrophy of prostate
Ashford U.	9	16	5	3	26	3	4	56	70	10	49	13	2	14	14	4	1	2	3	2	—	—	16	3	4	2	—	336		
Beckenham B.	1	25	41	6	8	94	8	4	123	24	129	44	5	47	35	5	9	9	4	7	1	4	38	7	9	6	—	877		
Bexley B.	3	22	46	13	6	93	5	7	182	30	93	30	8	42	60	9	13	10	4	7	—	—	57	10	9	7	—	862		
Broadstairs and St. Peters U.	—	6	12	6	2	30	2	—	47	4	42	15	3	11	20	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	16	1	4	5	—	285		
Bromley B.	1	19	33	15	6	89	3	4	112	162	112	41	5	64	38	7	10	5	3	—	—	—	48	10	11	8	—	845		
Chatham B.	1	13	32	7	3	48	2	2	59	83	59	22	11	23	31	3	8	5	2	12	—	—	36	9	4	6	—	515		
Chislehurst and Sidcup U.	2	24	33	16	6	75	4	6	98	184	10	78	45	2	41	44	10	6	3	—	—	—	53	11	12	8	—	794		
Crayford U.	4	10	14	2	6	22	4	—	25	52	26	6	2	14	20	3	3	3	2	1	—	—	14	2	5	3	—	251		
Dartford B.	2	12	25	7	4	39	2	6	61	99	92	38	5	72	44	3	4	5	2	4	—	—	46	12	9	2	—	625		
Deal B.	1	12	14	3	2	26	2	1	48	47	41	25	5	14	12	7	4	—	2	3	—	—	27	3	6	—	—	315		
Dover B.	3	6	16	10	2	4	2	4	62	77	13	49	13	28	27	6	4	—	4	4	—	—	40	3	13	4	2	436		
Erith B.	11	28	8	4	3	51	5	2	59	100	98	18	8	32	26	6	7	4	2	3	—	—	36	3	4	2	—	547		
Faversham B.	6	10	4	3	17	2	3	55	28	5	52	16	2	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	2	7	1	—	253		
Folkestone B.	1	18	19	15	5	59	5	8	93	112	90	32	6	23	31	2	5	5	7	2	—	—	49	3	14	9	—	635		
Gillingham B.	1	16	35	14	3	90	7	7	146	20	112	35	3	44	36	3	9	3	5	3	—	—	72	10	7	6	2	818		
Gravesend B.	1	17	23	7	4	39	2	3	105	80	55	24	5	20	29	3	4	2	2	1	—	—	39	3	12	5	2	502		
Herne Bay U.	—	13	13	12	—	50	4	3	80	62	82	17	4	24	21	2	4	2	1	2	—	—	30	4	6	5	—	458		
Hythe B.	2	3	4	—	1	18	—	1	38	29	3	16	—	9	3	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	9	3	5	—	—	188		
Lydd B.	—	2	1	—	—	7	—	—	6	—	3	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	24		
Maidstone B.	1	3	28	11	4	67	4	2	102	108	112	25	4	35	37	3	3	2	10	2	—	—	81	4	18	5	—	704		
Margate B.	1	19	31	12	4	72	2	5	127	126	140	25	5	38	35	5	6	2	7	7	—	—	49	4	14	15	—	770		
New Romney B.	—	7	10	—	1	3	19	1	3	4	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	—	21		
Northfleet U.	2	14	43	16	13	83	5	8	78	108	133	47	6	50	33	7	3	1	—	7	—	—	17	3	3	4	—	191		
Orpington U.	3	8	12	7	2	15	3	1	35	49	48	8	5	14	19	6	1	1	1	1	—	—	50	12	6	6	—	761		
Penge U.	1	3	2	3	—	3	—	—	5	—	4	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	4	3	2	1	281		
Queenborough B.	1	18	29	10	2	42	2	3	78	96	81	32	5	13	34	9	7	3	5	2	—	—	4	1	1	6	—	34		
Ramsgate B.	5	4	12	5	1	25	3	—	10	4	2	5	—	8	16	4	5	4	4	8	—	—	38	4	15	2	—	573		
Rochester B.	1	3	7	1	1	21	—	3	26	29	34	9	1	19	7	3	3	3	1	2	—	—	8	1	1	3	—	580		
Sandwich B.	1	8	17	8	—	22	—	2	73	47	39	9	9	14	14	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	15	4	5	1	2	53		
Sevenoaks U.	—	3	7	3	2	10	—	2	24	24	22	6	2	5	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	3	3	1	—	205		
Sheerness U.	3	1	7	1	1	7	1	1	28	37	21	19	1	19	7	3	3	3	2	1	—	—	17	1	2	3	—	222		
Sittingbourne and Milton U.	1	3	8	17	8	—	—	2	73	47	39	9	9	14	14	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	15	4	5	1	2	205		
Southborough U.	1	3	7	3	2	10	—	2	24	24	22	6	2	5	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	3	3	1	—	315		
Swanscombe U.	—	1	3	7	—	9	1	1	7	17	4	5	8	6	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	1	3	—	—	142		
Tenterden B.	—	1	7	1	1	7	—	1	7	17	4	5	8	6	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	2	—	—	88		
Tonbridge U.	—	1	7	1	1	7	—	1	23	10	2	33	3	1	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	118		
Tunbridge Wells B.	—	1	6	17	4	3	27	2	36	40	31	12	1	16	9	2	3	2	2	2	—	—	23	3	6	1	—	259		
Whitstable U.	—	10	17	8	5	40	3	2	111	117	110	42	1	41	17	6	6	4	4	1	—	—	51	3	26	5	—	679		
Whitstable U.	—	10	17	8	5	40	3	2	60	46	50	24	—	8	16	5	6	1	3	4	—	—	22	3	3	5	—	349		
TOTALS IN URBAN DISTRICTS	93	11	23	—	—	117	1,484	92	108	2,279	2,716	371	2,277	746	122	830	806	139	145	78	99	99	6	111	1,165	157	269	136	9	15,911

TABLE 6  
Showing causes of deaths in the RURAL DISTRICTS of Kent during the year 1961.

DISTRICT	Tuberculosis, respiratory	Tuberculosis, other	Syphilitic disease	Diphtheria	Whooping-cough	Meningococcal infections	Acute poliomyelitis	Measles	Other infective and parasitic diseases	Malignant neoplasm				Leukaemia, aleukaemia	Diabetes	Vascular lesions of nervous system	Coronary disease, angina	Hypertension with heart disease	Other heart disease	Other circulatory disease	Influenza	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Other diseases of respiratory system	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	Nephritis and nephrosis	Hyperplasia of prostate	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	Congenital malformations	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	Motor-vehicle accidents	All other accidents	Suicide	Homicide and operations of war	All causes	
										Stomach	Lung, bronchus	Breast	Uterus	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms																							
Abingdon, East	1								1	3	4	1	12	1	1	23	7	27	4	2	3	3	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	133
Ashford, West										12	12	5	34		3	33	3	38	18	4	4	13	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	153
Baldwin										34	18	6	13		15	33	15	34	8		25	25	16	16	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	353
Canterbury										13	18	10	5		22	36	11	34	11		17	17	8	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	179
Chislehurst										60	17	5	60		102	36	16	57	12		32	35	31	31	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	538
Dartford										14	5	1	14		17	4	23	4		5	12	9	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	141
Dover										17	3	7	4		17	41	7	64	16		1	21	19	7	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	141
Eastry										37	5	2	23		41	7	64	16		4	16	17	9	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	141
Elham										17	5	2	8		41	7	64	16		4	16	17	9	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	141
Hollingbourne										22	7	3	22		33	8	41	16		14	14	14	8	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	204
Maidstone										33	17	5	24		32	9	29	13		3	3	4	11	8	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	204
Malling										35	23	5	37		61	11	46	18		3	3	29	22	6	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	305
Romney Marsh										53	15	4	43		17	5	3	5		5	5	31	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	305
Sevenoaks										58	12	4	43		17	5	3	5		5	5	31	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	65
Sheppey										16	9	6	9		25	4	13	4		4	4	15	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	373
Strood										42	7	8	24		56	8	24	10		10	10	15	14	14	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	121
Swale										25	8	6	15		41	3	42	10		10	10	13	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	235
Tenterden										41	9	1	15		11	1	11	11		11	11	13	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	235
Tonbridge										52	12	4	21		52	9	35	22		22	22	14	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	300
TOTALS IN RURAL DISTRICTS ...	27	3	9					3	11	83	173	66	41	377	20	40	621	711	118	226	27	243	200	47	37	21	36	27		38	435	65	89	30		4,438	
TOTALS IN URBAN DISTRICT ...	93	11	23			4		4	27	381	712	295	117	1,484	92	108	2,279	2,716	371	2,277	746	830	806	139	145	78	99	99	6	111	1,165	157	269	136	9	15,911	
TOTALS IN COUNTY ...	120	14	32			4		7	38	464	885	361	158	1,861	112	148	2,900	3,427	489	2,888	972	1,073	1,006	186	182	99	135	126	6	149	1,600	222	358	166	12	20,349	
Rural Districts ...	0.07	0.01	0.03					0.01	0.03	0.23	0.47	0.18	0.11	1.03	0.05	0.11	1.69	1.94	0.32	1.66	0.62	0.66	0.54	0.13	0.10	0.06	0.10	0.07		0.10	1.18	0.18	0.24	0.08	0.01	12.09	
Urban Districts ...	0.07	0.01	0.02			0.00		0.00	0.02	0.29	0.55	0.23	0.09	1.14	0.07	0.08	1.75	2.09	0.28	1.75	0.57	0.64	0.62	0.11	0.11	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.09	0.90	0.12	0.27	0.10	0.01	12.22	
Administrative County of Kent	0.07	0.01	0.02			0.00		0.00	0.02	0.28	0.53	0.22	0.09	1.11	0.07	0.09	1.74	2.05	0.29	1.73	0.58	0.64	0.60	0.11	0.11	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.09	0.96	0.13	0.21	0.10	0.01	12.19	

TABLE 7  
Showing the allocation of deaths to causes, in children under one year of age.

Causes of Death	Deaths under One Year of Age		
	1938	1960	1961
Whooping Cough .. .. .	4	—	—
Meningococcal Infections .. .. .	2	2	2
Diphtheria .. .. .	1	—	—
Tuberculosis—Respiratory .. .. .	1	—	—
—Other Forms .. .. .	9	—	—
Syphilitic Diseases .. .. .	4	—	—
Influenza .. .. .	4	—	1
Measles .. .. .	4	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis, Acute Infectious Encephalitis .. .. .	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm—all sites .. .. .	1	—	1
Intracranial Vascular Lesions .. .. .	—	3	—
Heart Disease, Diseases of Circulatory System ..	—	1	2
Bronchitis .. .. .	19	16	11
Pneumonia .. .. .	125	56	61
Other Respiratory Diseases .. .. .	4	4	7
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum .. .. .	—	—	—
Appendicitis, Diarrhoea, other Digestive Diseases	92	12	13
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .	1	—	—
Premature Birth, Congenital malformations, other defined and ill-defined diseases.. ..	593	381	424
Violence .. .. .	21	13	18
All Other Causes .. .. .	—	5	4
<b>All Causes .. .. .</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>545</b>



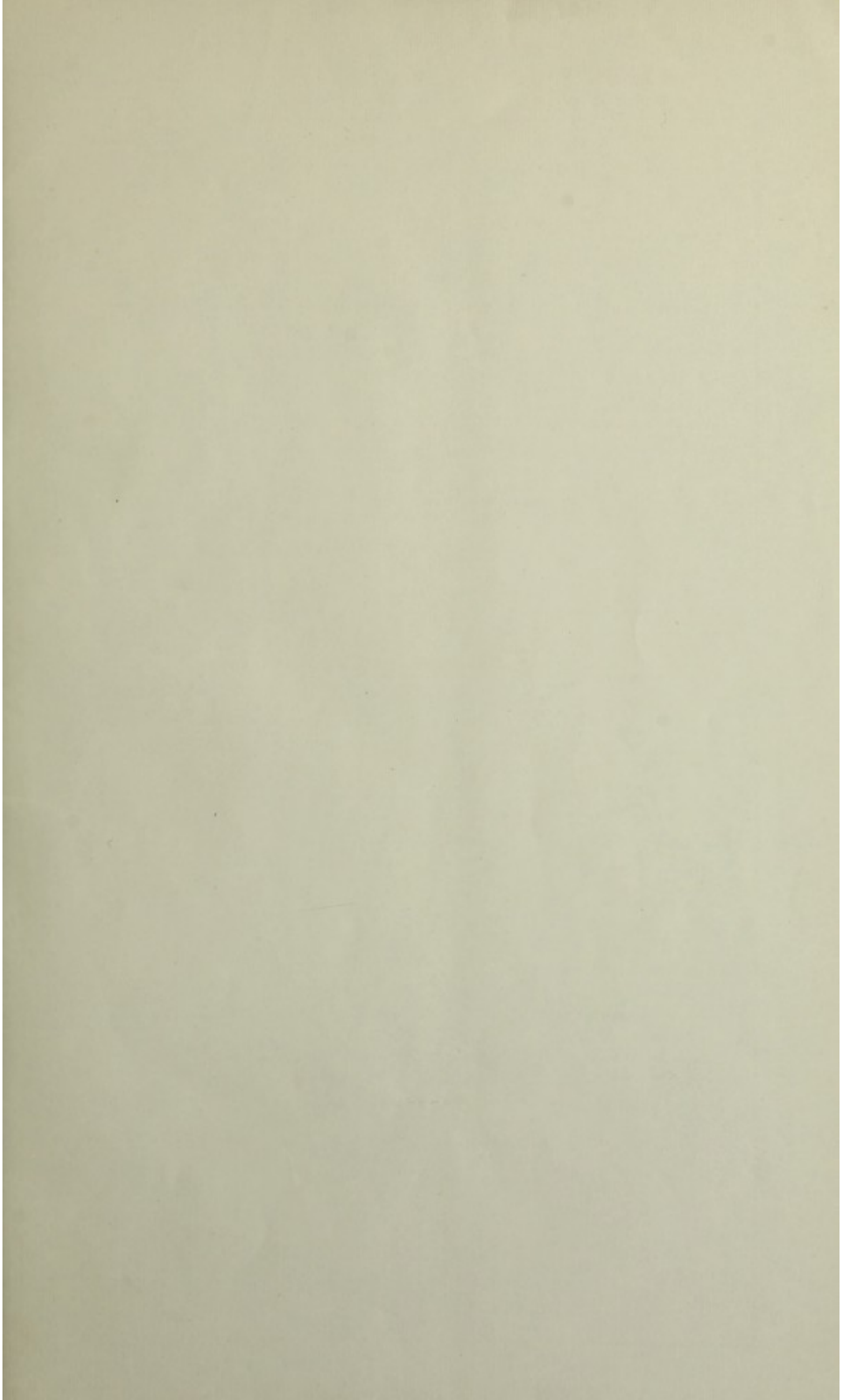


Table 1  
Summary of results of different experiments in the study of the effect of the concentration of the solution on the rate of reaction.

Experiment No.	Concentration of Solution (M)	Initial Rate (mol/L.s)	Final Rate (mol/L.s)
1	0.1	0.001	0.002
2	0.2	0.002	0.004
3	0.3	0.003	0.006
4	0.4	0.004	0.008
5	0.5	0.005	0.010
6	0.6	0.006	0.012
7	0.7	0.007	0.014
8	0.8	0.008	0.016
9	0.9	0.009	0.018
10	1.0	0.010	0.020
11	1.1	0.011	0.022
12	1.2	0.012	0.024
13	1.3	0.013	0.026
14	1.4	0.014	0.028
15	1.5	0.015	0.030
16	1.6	0.016	0.032
17	1.7	0.017	0.034
18	1.8	0.018	0.036
19	1.9	0.019	0.038
20	2.0	0.020	0.040
21	2.1	0.021	0.042
22	2.2	0.022	0.044
23	2.3	0.023	0.046
24	2.4	0.024	0.048
25	2.5	0.025	0.050
26	2.6	0.026	0.052
27	2.7	0.027	0.054
28	2.8	0.028	0.056
29	2.9	0.029	0.058
30	3.0	0.030	0.060
31	3.1	0.031	0.062
32	3.2	0.032	0.064
33	3.3	0.033	0.066
34	3.4	0.034	0.068
35	3.5	0.035	0.070
36	3.6	0.036	0.072
37	3.7	0.037	0.074
38	3.8	0.038	0.076
39	3.9	0.039	0.078
40	4.0	0.040	0.080
41	4.1	0.041	0.082
42	4.2	0.042	0.084
43	4.3	0.043	0.086
44	4.4	0.044	0.088
45	4.5	0.045	0.090
46	4.6	0.046	0.092
47	4.7	0.047	0.094
48	4.8	0.048	0.096
49	4.9	0.049	0.098
50	5.0	0.050	0.100
51	5.1	0.051	0.102
52	5.2	0.052	0.104
53	5.3	0.053	0.106
54	5.4	0.054	0.108
55	5.5	0.055	0.110
56	5.6	0.056	0.112
57	5.7	0.057	0.114
58	5.8	0.058	0.116
59	5.9	0.059	0.118
60	6.0	0.060	0.120
61	6.1	0.061	0.122
62	6.2	0.062	0.124
63	6.3	0.063	0.126
64	6.4	0.064	0.128
65	6.5	0.065	0.130
66	6.6	0.066	0.132
67	6.7	0.067	0.134
68	6.8	0.068	0.136
69	6.9	0.069	0.138
70	7.0	0.070	0.140
71	7.1	0.071	0.142
72	7.2	0.072	0.144
73	7.3	0.073	0.146
74	7.4	0.074	0.148
75	7.5	0.075	0.150
76	7.6	0.076	0.152
77	7.7	0.077	0.154
78	7.8	0.078	0.156
79	7.9	0.079	0.158
80	8.0	0.080	0.160
81	8.1	0.081	0.162
82	8.2	0.082	0.164
83	8.3	0.083	0.166
84	8.4	0.084	0.168
85	8.5	0.085	0.170
86	8.6	0.086	0.172
87	8.7	0.087	0.174
88	8.8	0.088	0.176
89	8.9	0.089	0.178
90	9.0	0.090	0.180
91	9.1	0.091	0.182
92	9.2	0.092	0.184
93	9.3	0.093	0.186
94	9.4	0.094	0.188
95	9.5	0.095	0.190
96	9.6	0.096	0.192
97	9.7	0.097	0.194
98	9.8	0.098	0.196
99	9.9	0.099	0.198
100	10.0	0.100	0.200

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE  
 1. Preparation of solutions  
 2. Measurement of initial rate  
 3. Measurement of final rate  
 4. Calculation of rate constant  
 5. Plotting of rate vs. concentration  
 6. Determination of order of reaction  
 7. Calculation of half-life  
 8. Comparison of experimental results with theoretical predictions

