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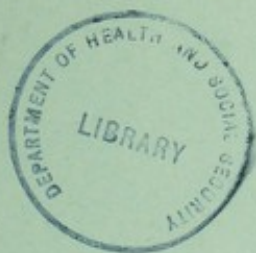
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BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE



The Health of Maidstone

1968

**Annual Report of the
Medical Officer of Health
F. H. M. DUMMER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.**



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BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE

ANNUAL REPORT

for 1968

by the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN: Councillor Dr. H. J. O'Toole

VICE-CHAIRMAN: Councillor C. A. Morgan

- MEMBERS:
- Alderman H. R. P. Boorman, C.B.E., M.A.
 - Councillor Mrs. A. M. Cameron
 - Councillor T. S. Chipps
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DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:	J. T. Cecil, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.	
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:	A. H. Basford, D.P.A.	(1, 2, 3 and 4)
DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:	R. A. R. Key	(1, 2 and 3)
ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:	J. Arnold	(1, 2 and 3)
	F. H. Piggott	(1, 2 and 3)
	A. G. Sabin	(1 and 2)
		(Resigned 12.5.68)
	B. Hardy	(1, 2 and 3)
	L. Bain	(5)
	G. P. H. Cackett	(5)

CLERKS: M.O.H. Office -

Medical Officer's Secretary - Miss H. Wood

Public Health Inspector's Office -

L. Acott
Miss J. G. Smith
Miss D. M. French
Miss J. A. Turner
Mrs. A. A. Holder

- Key:
1. Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board
 2. Meat and Other Foods Inspection Certificate of Royal Society of Health
 3. Smoke Inspector's Certificate of Royal Society of Health
 4. Sanitary Science Certificate of Royal Society of Health
 5. Diploma of the Public Health Inspectors' Education Board

BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE

Telephone:
Maidstone 54072

Health Department,
13 Tonbridge Road,
Maidstone.

11th June, 1969

To the Worshipful The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Maidstone.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my twelfth Annual Report on the Health of Maidstone, being the eleventh in the series started in 1958.

When we speak of "the health of a community" we refer to certain statistical measures which traditionally measure health, and are supposed to reflect a standard. They are the birth rate, the death rate and the tuberculosis rate. When the advances in environmental health had a long way to go, in the nineteenth and early part of the twentieth centuries, and the personal services devoted to midwifery and child care were struggling against the existing bad conditions, the statistical measures referred to were understandable, and appropriate. Today, with tuberculosis relegated to a minor position in the scale of morbidity and mortality; with contraceptive devices constituting an accepted aid to marital stability; with more and more people reaching old age through good health laid down in formative years; these measures are becoming out of date. Certainly if we refer to them in the context of this year's report, Maidstone has nothing with which to reproach itself on health grounds.

What then, would we put in place of the older measurements of health?

First, the response of the community to the scourge of preventable or largely preventable diseases, for example smallpox, diphtheria, poliomyelitis, venereal diseases, cancer of the lung. If immunisation is kept up to a high level of community immunity some of these diseases will have a low or nil incidence. If health education on heavy cigarette smoking and cancer of the bronchus and lung is hitting hard, a long-term study will show favourable trends of decreased mortality.

Secondly, a low infantile and maternal mortality rate reflects the excellence of the services attending in maternity and infant care. If the deaths of infants occur, very sound explanations should be forthcoming.

Thirdly, the number of times action has to be taken to remove people from insanitary surroundings and who are not receiving adequate help from the community - whether in the end they plead for or refuse such help - should be nil. Every time such action has to be taken it means that somewhere, sometime, the community has failed.

Those are some of the more important indications of "the health" of a town. Doubtless you will think of others coming into a similar category, such as the stability of people in relation to their mental health. I think they are more important than our traditional "health rates". However, on a basis of comparison, we must not despise the statistical observations as entirely useless. They do help to fill in the picture. Provided we accept their limitations.

The successful introduction of measles vaccine in the second half of 1968, was demonstrated by the biennial comparison of the incidence of this disease. Not since 1960 have we had such a small outbreak of measles. The figures for protection against other communicable diseases continue to be maintained at a reasonable level and this is one of the favourable "responses" mentioned above. Here in Maidstone, remembering 1957, we have every reason to maintain a high level of immunity against poliomyelitis.

Between them, heart and circulatory diseases, and cancer, account for two-thirds of the entire deaths. Those "captains of death" have precedence over all other causes, and although such illnesses as bronchitis and pneumonia are still very important, their impact is not of the same order. The small number of new cases of tuberculosis which occurred during 1968 encourages us to hope, on a realistic foundation of evidence, that this disease has been mastered - it is still present, but it is being held well within the bounds of control.

The picture of cancer is not a heartening one. Cancers of the lung, stomach and breast have all caused more deaths in 1968 than in 1967. In two types of cancer at least, people can help themselves to ward off the disease - in lung cancer, the chances of a non-cigarette smoker developing the disease are very small, and in cancer of the cervix women can be forewarned by the result of a cervical smear. In each case the individual has it within his or her power to take the appropriate preventive action.

Your attention is invited to the report on the Warden Service. No fewer than 11,500 visits were paid to elderly people on the estates. This large total brings once again into focus the need to extend this service to areas of private housing where the case for visiting is at least as well-founded as that in other sections of the town. We have been thwarted so far in our efforts to get this extension - perhaps the figures in this Report will encourage yet another attempt to be made. I would here like to pay tribute to the many voluntary organisations in

Maidstone who are helping to care for the elderly, and without whose assistance we should be very much the poorer.

In the pages which follow, an attempt has been made to give you a realistic picture of the health services operating in the Borough and of the pattern which the work of those services has taken during 1968.

I am indebted to the Chief Public Health Inspector for his account of some of the environmental services referred to in this report and to all Senior Officers of the Corporation who have supplied material which I have included in these pages. My thanks are also due to Dr. D.L. Pugh, the Consultant Chest Physician to the area, to Mr. R.J. Slater, the Engineer & Manager of the Maidstone Waterworks Company, to Dr. A.L. Furniss the Director of the Public Health Laboratory, and to Dr. A. Elliott, the County Medical Officer, who has supplied me with statistics on vaccination and immunisation.

Throughout the year I have had the full support of an enthusiastic Committee and this has been backed up by the Town Council on all matters pertaining to the public health. I am indeed pleased to record my appreciation to Committee Members, the Council, and to all who have assisted in the making of this Report.

As always my gratitude is due to my secretary, Miss Helen Wood, who has had the considerable task of putting together the statistics and notes which have to be kept throughout the year and ultimately compiled to make this Report.

I have the Honour to be,

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Z. H. M. Durrant

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS 1968

AREA 6,194 acres

ESTIMATED RESIDENT
POPULATION 66,650

SUM REPRESENTED BY A
PENNY RATE £12,950

Population - Census 1961	..	..	..	..	59,761
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1968)			..	..	21,474
Rateable value	..	..	..	..	£3,186,075

			<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
LIVE BIRTHS	..	..	605	617	1,222
Live Birth rate per 1,000 population, crude			-		18.33
			corrected -		18.69
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS (per cent of total live births)	..				8.34
STILL-BIRTHS	..	..	8	9	17
Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births	..			..	13.72
Total live and still births	..	..	613	626	1,239
INFANT DEATHS (deaths under 1 year)			13	9	22
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births	..			..	18.00
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births					16.96
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births					19.60
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 total live births)	..				9.81
EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 total live births)..					8.18
PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 live and still births)	..				21.79
MATERNAL DEATHS (including abortion)	..	..		..	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	..			..	Nil

			<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
DEATHS	..	..	383	385	768
Death rate per 1,000 population			crude -		11.52
			corrected -		11.27
DEATH RATE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES	..	..	..	..	11.9

THE NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN 1968

SCARLET FEVER
55 cases

There was a slight fall, from 59 to 55, in the number of cases of scarlet fever compared with 1967. The disease continues to be mild in nature and because of the atypical forms in

which the rash presents itself nowadays, can be quite difficult to diagnose.

WHOOPIING COUGH
61 cases

Again this disease showed a slight decrease.

MEASLES
146 cases

Even allowing for the fact that 1968 was not a year of an expected epidemic, the number of cases is very small. Half way through 1968, immunisation against measles was introduced

and it would appear that we are seeing the first dividends of that scheme. A clearer picture should emerge next year, which would normally be a year of epidemicity.

Biennial Comparison

1963	-	925	1965	-	550	1967	-	1,077
1964	-	620	1966	-	340	1968	-	146

DIPHTHERIA
Nil

This is the eighteenth successive year in which there has been no case of diphtheria. This satisfactory state of affairs can only be perpetuated by full participation in the

immunisation scheme.

SMALLPOX
Nil

No case of smallpox was suspected or notified during the year.

POLIOMYELITIS
Nil

This is the eleventh year in succession in which no notification of poliomyelitis was received. Almost second to none poliomyelitis is a disease which is kept at bay by

vaccination and can indeed virtually be eradicated by the maintenance of a state of immunity through this vaccination.

DYSENTERY
2 cases

Only 2 cases were notified in 1968. Sometimes this disease is so mild that the family practitioner is not called upon to treat and no notification would be received.

PNEUMONIA
1 case

For the second year in succession only 1 case of pneumonia was notified. It should be noted that cases of bronchopneumonia, a common disease of the elderly, are not notifiable.

ERYSIPELAS
2 cases

The number of cases fell from 3 to 2 in the year. The infectivity of the disease is low.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA
5 cases

The number fell from 9 to 5 from the previous year. This is a disease notified strictly in accordance with a specific Regulation and the present number of cases does not necessarily signify any degree of real seriousness in the condition.

MENINGITIS
Nil

For the third year in succession there were no cases of meningitis.

FOOD POISONING
4 cases

Only 4 cases of food poisoning were notified.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM
1 case

As in 1967, only 1 case was notified.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE
12 cases

The Public Health (Infective Jaundice) Regulations 1968 came into operation on 15th June 1968. For some time it had been held that infective jaundice, constituting as it does a debilitating and often prolonged illness, warrants its inclusion in the list of notifiable diseases. Last year there were 12 cases. At the moment the distribution of these cases is merely being mapped to give us some basic knowledge of its extent and distribution.

ANALYSIS OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASE UNDER AGE GROUPS

	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 years & over	TOTAL ALL AGES
Scarlet fever	-	8	12	30	4	1	-	55
Whooping cough	4	15	17	21	2	1	1	61
Measles	9	34	56	47	-	-	-	146
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Food poisoning	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
Chicken pox	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective jaundice	-	-	3	-	-	5	4	12
TOTALS	14	57	88	100	7	9	16	291

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

The following table shows the figures for 1968 based on the return sent to the Department of Health and Social Security by the County Medical Officer

Year of Birth	Primary						Reinforcing					
	Triple Antigen	Diphtheria/Tetanus	Small-pox	Tetanus	Measles	Polio-myelitis	Triple Antigen	Diphtheria/Tetanus	Small-pox	Tetanus	Measles	Polio-myelitis
1968	305	6		3	6	259	-	-				
1967	587	13	664	1	170	675	55	8				
1966	26	2			193	98	380	145				
1965	12	2			128	93	106	72	1			
1964	4	3		1	149	15	40	67	1			103
1961/63	7	5		11	453	6	239	647	4			868
1952/60	1	1		65	7	-	3	14	40			5
TOTAL	942	32	664	81	1,106	1,146	823	953	14	46		976

Vaccination and Immunisation (continued)

This year, the record of vaccination and immunisation takes on a new form. For the first time you have before you on a single sheet the complete protection results for a whole year, for all the diseases in which we try to establish some degree of immunity.

The result for poliomyelitis vaccination shows about the same response as last year and brings the total number of people who have completed a primary course to 29,155. In addition 976 children were given reinforcing doses, principally in the age group 5-7 years.

Since 1965 only the figures for children up to school leaving age have been required by the Department of Health and Social Security, so that the total figure does not include vaccinations carried out for people over the age of 16. In future I am going to include only the current year's figures for the specific age groups, as any additional totals are entirely misleading.

Even when statistics are not forthcoming, I would urge everyone who is entitled to vaccination against poliomyelitis to ensure that they take the benefit of it - this includes everyone up to age 40, and any special groups who are at particular hazard, for example those whose employment is with children or in circumstances in which infection is a distinct possibility.

Once again the returns for triple antigen and for diphtheria, tetanus and smallpox protection, are good. It is particularly important that protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and smallpox is given at an early age, and that reinforcing doses are remembered.

For the first time, you will note that measles vaccine appears in the account. A total of 1,106 children were vaccinated in the last six months of 1968 and already it would appear that this has had a beneficial effect on the total measles incidence for 1968 as shown in the previous pages.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1953

It was not found necessary to issue any Notices under the above Regulations to control the spread of infection through the handling of food.

TUBERCULOSIS1968 Statistics

The number of new cases of tuberculosis has fallen from 14 in 1967 to 9 in 1968. In the table below the number of people dying of tuberculosis now includes those where death was attributed to "The late effects of tuberculosis" - a new classification of the General Register Office.

AGE GROUPS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
65 - 74	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
75 and over	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	5	3	1	-	4	-	-	-

THE WORK OF THE CHEST CLINIC AND THE
VOLUNTARY CARE COMMITTEE FOR TUBERCULOSIS AND CHEST DISEASES

I am indebted to Dr. D.L. Pugh for the following account of the work of the Chest Clinic and the Voluntary Care Committee for tuberculosis and chest diseases.

Examination of "Contacts" to Tuberculosis

The following figures refer to the combined districts of Maidstone Borough, Maidstone, Malling and Hollingbourn Rural Districts.

1. Number of contacts, seen during 1968, of newly notified cases of tuberculosis 163
2. Number of contacts, seen during 1968, of cases notified prior to 1968 455
3. Number of contacts in (1) found to be suffering from pulmonary or non-pulmonary tuberculosis Nil
4. Number of contacts in (2) found to be suffering from pulmonary or non-pulmonary tuberculosis Nil

The Work of the Chest Clinic

The medical staff of the Chest Clinic has remained unchanged.

The following table gives a general survey of the work of the clinic:

<u>Date</u>	<u>X-Ray Attendances</u>	<u>New Patients</u>	<u>New and Old Attendances</u>	<u>Clinic Sessions</u>	<u>Number on T.B. Register</u>
31.12.53	8,826	2,000	7,049	250	1,222
31.12.57	9,973	3,125	7,077	267	1,190
31.12.61	9,966	4,275	8,357	244	1,077
31.12.64	7,976	3,581	7,383	249	1,006
31.12.66	6,913	3,647	6,048	252	850
31.12.67	6,241	3,657	6,131	250	760
31.12.68	5,524	3,658	5,759	245	655

Tuberculosis

The total number of patients on the Tuberculosis Notification Register for the Borough of Maidstone on 31st December 1968 was 234. This figure added to those of the three rural districts gives a total of 671 for the Central Kent Area served by the Chest Clinic. During 1968, 108 patients were recovered and 19 new cases were found. Cases "transferred-out" from

other voluntary organisations in the town. The removal of a full-time Tuberculosis Health Visitor from the Chest Service creates difficulties in finding cases for presentation to the committee. This problem has been solved at the present time by the visitation to the homes of "bronchitic" patients by the Research Health Visitor. It will return however, on the termination of the appointment. It should be remembered that even in these days of the affluent society there is still need for voluntary service and care.

Comment

Mortality from infectious diseases is being brought under continuing control, but medicine is now faced with the major killing diseases of middle and later life - the diseases of the heart and blood vessels, the cancers and chronic bronchitis. Advances are being made but they are made not so much in the sphere of prevention or cure but of possible survival. Inhaled irritants contribute in no small measure to the occurrence of both cancer and chronic bronchitis. The control of these diseases rests with the identification and elimination of those irritants. Thus reference must again be made to cigarette smoking and its effects.

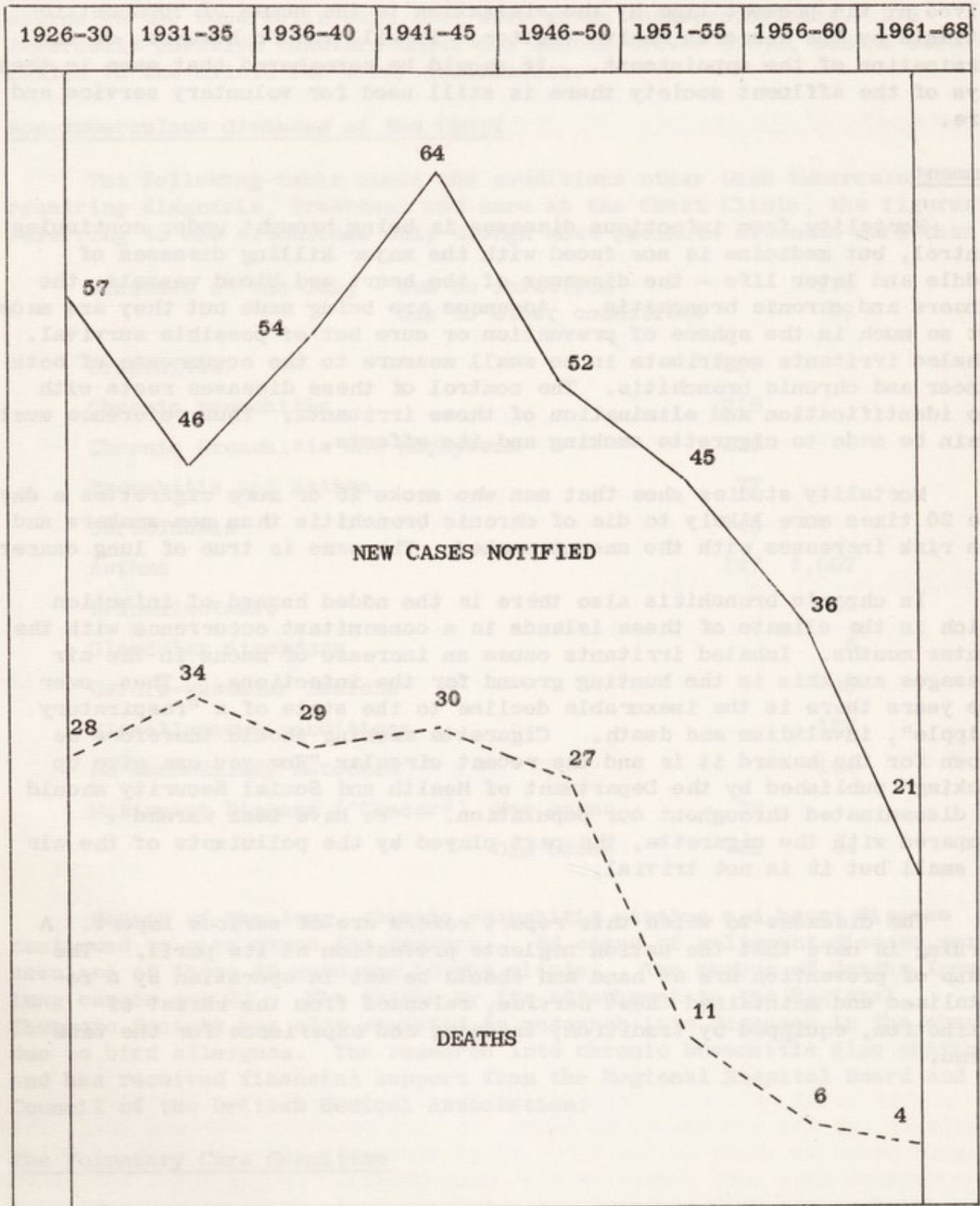
Mortality studies show that men who smoke 25 or more cigarettes a day are 20 times more likely to die of chronic bronchitis than non-smokers and the risk increases with the amount smoked. The same is true of lung cancer.

In chronic bronchitis also there is the added hazard of infection which in the climate of these islands is a concomitant occurrence with the winter months. Inhaled irritants cause an increase of mucus in the air passages and this is the hunting ground for the infections. Thus, over the years there is the inexorable decline to the state of a "respiratory cripple", invalidism and death. Cigarette smoking should therefore be known for the hazard it is and the recent circular "How you can give up Smoking" published by the Department of Health and Social Security should be disseminated throughout our population. "We have been warned". Compared with the cigarette, the part played by the pollutants of the air is small but it is not trivial.

The diseases to which this report refers are of serious import. A warning is here that the nation neglects prevention at its peril. The means of prevention are at hand and should be set in operation by a revitalised and maintained Chest Service, released from the threat of extinction, equipped by tradition, training and experience for the task ahead.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Quinquennial Deaths and New Cases Notified



Averages calculated to whole numbers

CANCER

(continued)

The tables set out below show:

- (1) The number of deaths from malignant disease for the past ten years
- (2) The age groups of deaths recorded from this cause in 1968
- (3) The distribution according to sites.

(1)

1959	...	...	110
1960	...	...	123
1961	...	...	113
1962	...	...	123
1963	...	...	108
1964	...	...	121
1965	...	...	126
1966	...	...	145
1967	...	...	133
1968	...	...	142

(2)

Age Periods	Male	Female
0 - 14	-	-
15 - 24	-	-
25 - 34	2	1
35 - 44	1	2
45 - 54	12	10
55 - 64	15	19
65 - 74	23	11
75 and over	24	22
TOTALS	77	65

(3)

Site	Male	Female
Cancer of lung	33	11
Cancer of stomach	13	4
Cancer of uterus		4
Cancer of breast		19
Leukaemia	2	2
Other sites	29	25
TOTALS	77	65

CANCER (continued)

Last year I was able to report a fall in the number of cancer deaths. This diminution, however, has not been maintained and in 1968 the figure had risen from 133 to 142, the second highest total in the past 10 years.

The increase was principally in cancer of the lung in both sexes. The increase in this disease in women was particularly sharp - from 6 in 1967 to 11 in 1968 - possibly as a result of the spread of heavy cigarette smoking, the effects of which are now beginning to catch up with this generation.

Cancers of the stomach and the breast, also increased, although cancer of the uterus fell from 7 in 1967 to 4 in 1968. Over all the trend is still in the later age groups, but this year six people under the age of 45 died of cancer.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

There has been a welcome reduction this year in the number of infants dying before the age of 1 year. Last year the figure was 30, this year it is 22. Of this total only 20 can be traced in our records but we have used the General Register Office's figure for calculating rates.

Of the total at least 7 deaths can be called, in present knowledge, "unavoidable", including gross congenital abnormalities. In the case of another 5 babies who died after the first month, some congenital abnormality contributed to their deaths.

This year's rate is the same for Maidstone as it is for the average of the country as a whole.

4		Cancer of stomach
19		Cancer of uterus
3	3	Cancer of breast
25	25	Leukaemia
68	77	Other sites
		TOTAL

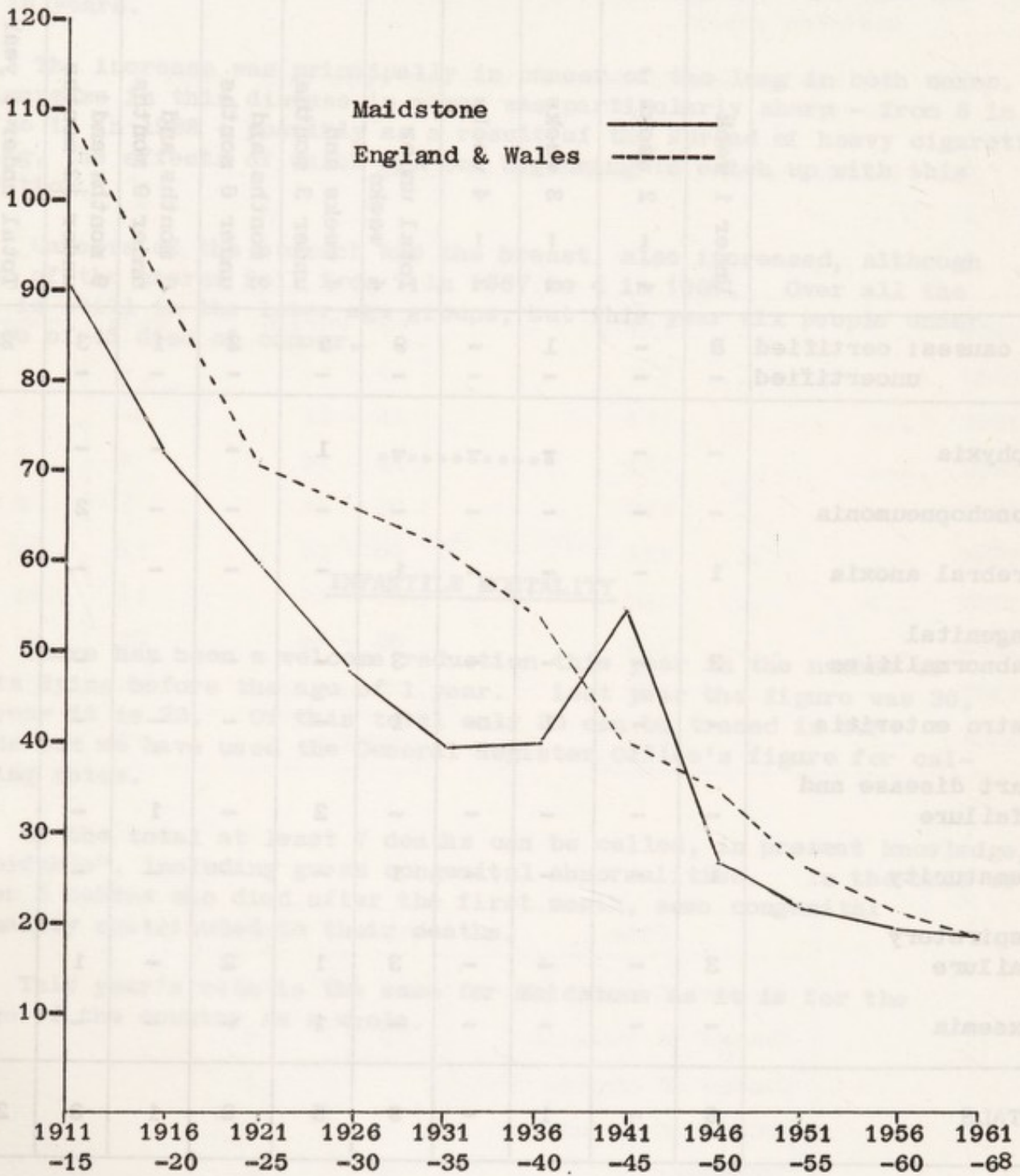
Average calculated on whole numbers

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS

	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total under 1 year
All causes: certified	8	-	1	-	9	5	2	1	3	20
uncertified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asphyxia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Bronchopneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Cerebral anoxia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital abnormalities	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Gastro enteritis	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Heart disease and failure	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
Prematurity	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Respiratory failure	3	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	1	7
Toxaemia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	8	-	1	-	9	5	2	1	3	20

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Rates per 1,000 Live Births



QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS

CAUSES OF DEATH

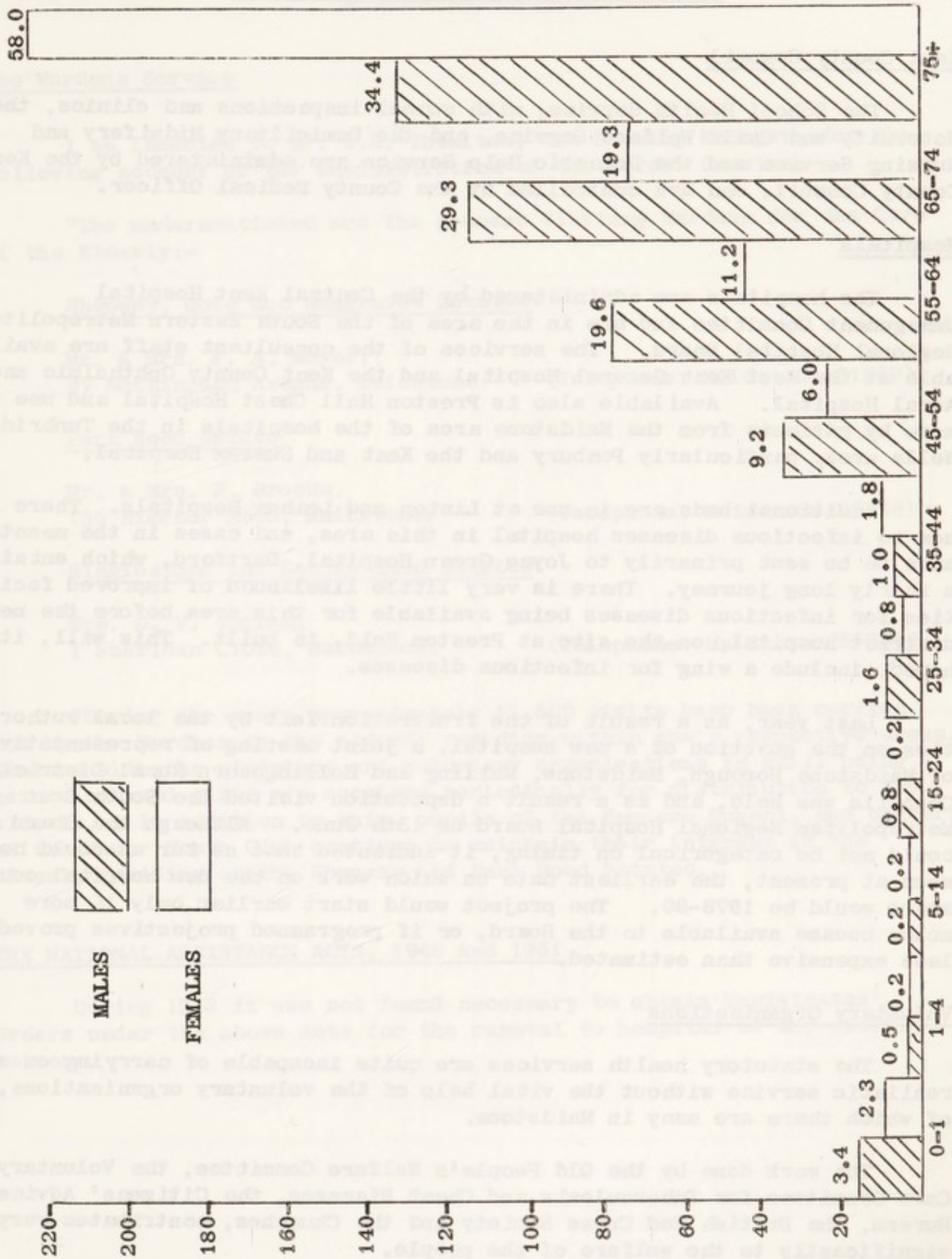
	CONDITION	M.	F.
1.	Cholera	-	-
2.	Typhoid fever	-	-
3.	Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis	-	-
4.	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	1	-
5.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	-
6.	Other tuberculosis, including late effects	3	-
7.	Plague	-	-
8.	Diphtheria	-	-
9.	Whooping cough	-	-
10.	Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	-	-
11.	Meningococcal infection	-	-
12.	Acute poliomyelitis	-	-
13.	Smallpox	-	-
14.	Measles	-	-
15.	Typhus and other rickettsioses	-	-
16.	Malaria	-	-
17.	Syphilis and its sequelae	-	-
18.	All other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1
19.	Malignant neoplasm - stomach	13	4
20.	Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus	33	11
21.	Malignant neoplasm - breast	-	19
22.	Malignant neoplasm - uterus	-	4
23.	Leukaemia	2	2
24.	Other malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	29	25
25.	Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	-	1
26.	Diabetes mellitus	5	1
27.	Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	-	-
28.	Other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	-	3
29.	Anaemias	-	1
30.	Other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	-	-
31.	Mental disorders	-	4
32.	Meningitis	-	-
		87	76

..... continued

CAUSES OF DEATH (continued)

	CONDITION	M.	F.
		87	76
33.	Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs	10	6
34.	Active rheumatic fever	1	-
35.	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	3	2
36.	Hypertensive disease	4	5
37.	Ischaemic heart disease	104	76
38.	Other forms of heart disease	17	26
39.	Cerebrovascular disease	35	65
40.	Other diseases of the circulatory system	17	12
41.	Influenza	4	2
42.	Pneumonia	26	47
43.	Bronchitis, emphysema	33	17
44.	Asthma	-	1
45.	Other diseases of the respiratory system	3	5
46.	Peptic ulcer	4	2
47.	Appendicitis	-	-
48.	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	-	6
49.	Cirrhosis of liver	3	-
50.	Other diseases of the digestive system	3	5
51.	Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1
52.	Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-
53.	Other diseases of the genito-urinary system	2	2
54.	Abortion	-	-
55.	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	-	-
56.	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	-	1
57.	Diseases of musculo-skeletal system and connective tissue	1	1
58.	Congenital anomalies	2	5
59.	Birth injury, difficult labour, and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	2	2
60.	Other causes of perinatal mortality	4	-
61.	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	-	4
62.	Motor vehicle accidents	8	4
63.	All other accidents	5	5
64.	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	2	5
65.	All other external causes	1	2
		383	385

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS, 1968



HEALTH SERVICES OPERATING IN THE AREA

Kent County Council

The School Health Service, with school inspections and clinics, the Maternity and Child Welfare Service, and the Domiciliary Midwifery and Nursing Service and the Domestic Help Service are administered by the Kent County Council, and are controlled by the County Medical Officer.

Hospitals

The hospitals are administered by the Central Kent Hospital Management Committee and are in the area of the South Eastern Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. The services of the consultant staff are available at the West Kent General Hospital and the Kent County Ophthalmic and Aural Hospital. Available also is Preston Hall Chest Hospital and use is made by patients from the Maidstone area of the hospitals in the Tunbridge Wells area, particularly Pembury and the Kent and Sussex Hospital.

Additional beds are in use at Linton and Lenham Hospitals. There is now no infectious diseases hospital in this area, and cases in the meantime have to be sent primarily to Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, which entails a fairly long journey. There is very little likelihood of improved facilities for infectious diseases being available for this area before the new district hospital, on the site at Preston Hall, is built. This will, it is hoped, include a wing for infectious diseases.

Last year, as a result of the frustration felt by the local authorities on the question of a new hospital, a joint meeting of representatives of Maidstone Borough, Maidstone, Malling and Hollingbourn Rural District Councils was held, and as a result a deputation visited the South East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board on 13th June. Although the Board could not be categorical on timing, it indicated that as far as could be seen at present, the earliest date on which work on the new hospital could start would be 1978-80. The project would start earlier only if more money became available to the Board, or if programmed projectives proved less expensive than estimated.

Voluntary Organisations

The statutory health services are quite incapable of carrying on a realistic service without the vital help of the voluntary organisations, of which there are many in Maidstone.

The work done by the Old People's Welfare Committee, the Voluntary Care Committee for Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases, the Citizens' Advice Bureau, the British Red Cross Society and the Churches, contributes very significantly to the welfare of the people.

CARE OF THE ELDERLYThe Wardens Service

I am indebted to Mr. W.R. Thwaites, the Housing Manager, for the following account of the administration of the Warden Service.

"The undermentioned are the present Visiting Wardens for the Care of the Elderly:-

Shepway, Mote and Mangravet Estates

Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Moyes,
37 Nottingham Avenue, Maidstone. (Telephone: Maidstone 51289)

Park Wood Estate

Mr. & Mrs. H. Brooks,
135 Bicknor Road, Maidstone. (Telephone: Maidstone 56588)

Ringlestone and Boxley Road Estates

Mrs. D. V. Ingram,
1 Sheridan Close, Maidstone. (Telephone: Maidstone 55886)

"During the year, approximately 11,500 visits have been carried out by the Wardens to the elderly residing within their respective areas. Liaison with the statutory and voluntary organisations is still being maintained and gifts are received periodically for distribution to the elderly. In addition to this, pupils of the Senacre School, and members of the Manor Youth Club continue to maintain their interest in the elderly residing on the Shepway and Park Wood Estates.

THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

During 1968 it was not found necessary to obtain Magistrates' Orders under the above Acts for the removal to hospital of any elderly persons.

WATER SUPPLIES

The Maidstone Waterworks Company supplies the Borough of Maidstone and parts of the surrounding rural districts. The demand for water, both for domestic and commercial use, is steadily increasing.

SIZES AND LENGTHS OF MAINS LAID WITHIN THE
BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE DURING 1968

Location	Size of Main						Purpose
	3"	4"	6"	8"	10"	12"	
Granville Road	206						Industrial development
Allington Farm	190	427	156				Housing
Langdale Rise		129					Housing
Calder Road		325					Housing
286 Tonbridge Road	195	95					Housing
Allan Estate		261					Housing
Pheasant Lane		28					Housing
Vinters Park	93	324	634				Housing
Allington Park	142	863	67				Housing
Willington Street				255	169		Trunk Main
Woodcut	145						Housing
32-34 Sutton Road	143	96					Housing
Prospect Place		200					Improvements to distribution system
Bower Lane	40						Improvements to distribution system
Willington Nurseries	8						Housing
London Road			12			2014	Trunk Main
TOTALS	1162	2748	869	255	169	2014	Yards

WATER SUPPLIES (Continued)

Chemical analyses and bacteriological examinations of the water are carried out regularly, some by the Company's own Analyst, and some by the Public Health Laboratory. The results of examinations of the public supply are consistently satisfactory, showing the water to be of a high standard.

The following table shows a typical result of the chemical analysis of water during the year.

	Boarley Springs	Cossington No.3 Spring	Forstal Borehole	Farleigh Springs	Cossington Springs (1 & 2)	Boxley Well	Hockers Lane Borehole
Total solid residue	400	300	550	550	330	290	240
Chlorine	23.5	18.6	42.1	38.2	19.6	19.6	24.5
Nitrogen (nitrites)	trace	neg*	neg*	neg*	neg*	neg*	trace
Nitrogen (nitrates)	10	5	2.5	11.3	8.8	2.5	2.5
Ammonia saline	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ammonia albuminoid	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total iron	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg
Oxygen absorbed ($\frac{1}{4}$ hour at 27°C)	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.04
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 27°C)	0.68	0.08	0.08	0.1	0.16	0.08	0.10
Total hardness (as calcium carbonate)	284	235	209	341	231	162	168

*negligible.

WATER SUPPLIES (Continued)

Bacteriological examinations have been made of both raw and treated water and the totals shown include those samples taken as a routine measure from the Company's mains, and also those taken as a result of day-to-day investigations.

In the course of main laying operations by Maidstone Waterworks Company, 54 samples were taken of which 59 were satisfactory. The 4 unsatisfactory samples were followed by re-chlorination of the mains and satisfactory results were obtained before the mains were put into commission.

Regular sampling is undertaken at the Public Swimming Baths and the 16 samples taken during the year were satisfactory.

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Raw Water	69	8	77
Treated Water	99	-	99
TOTALS	168	8	176

The water supply in Maidstone is not liable to plumbo-solvent action and the natural fluoride is 0.08 parts per million.

There are now no houses served by standpipes or private water supplies and therefore the whole population, 66,650, is served by the statutory supply undertaking.

SEWERAGE

The following table gives details of the work carried out during the year in extensions to the surface water sewers.

Location	Surface Water Sewer (lin.yds.)
Wyke Manor Road	130
Farleigh Lane	370
Queen's Road	330
TOTAL	830

There have been numerous extensions of drainage systems on private development, but all these have been private sewers.

Investigations into the foul sewerage system of the town have been completed and calculations as to future pipe sizes and estimated flows have been carried out by computer. A ten-year programme of major sewer reconstruction has been approved by the Council, based on the results of the investigations.

Sewage Disposal Works - Aylesford and Allington

Work has commenced on site at Aylesford for the construction of buildings for the treatment of sludge by chemical conditioning and plate pressing. The plant is designed to handle a minimum of 42,000 gallons per day of sludge with a water content of not greater than 95 per cent.

The Consulting Engineers have produced draft proposals for the Stage 4A extensions at Allington with the intention of submitting details to the Ministry early in the financial year 1969/70.

FOOD HYGIENE

1. NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH 558

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

<u>Class</u>	<u>No.</u>	Fitted to comply with Regulation 16	To which Regulation 19 applies	Fitted to comply with Regulation 19
Restaurants and Cafes	40	40	40	40
Hotels	10	10	10	10
School canteens	18	18	18	18
Public Houses	77	77	77	77
<u>Food Shops</u>				
Butchers	46	46	46	46
Fruit and Greengrocers	114	114	114	114
Bakers	19	19	19	19
Fishmongers	13	13	13	13
Fried Fish Shops	14	14	14	14
Grocers and Provision Merchants	140	140	140	140
Tobacconists and Confectioners	46	46	46	46
Others	21	21	21	21

Where more than one food business is carried on in any premises only those businesses which form a substantial proportion of the trade on the premises are classified above.

2. FOOD PREMISES BY TYPE REGISTERED WITH THE LOCAL AUTHORITY UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1955, LOCAL BYELAWS AND THE MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1959.

Ice-cream manufacturers	..	..	..	..	4
Ice-cream sellers	..	..	..	..	227
Preserved foods manufacturers	..	..	..	..	25
Margarine, margarine-cheese and milk-blended Butter (wholesale dealers)	..	..	..	..	1
Artificial cream dealers	..	..	..	..	1
Dairies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
Milk Distributors (Sterilised Milk - 63)	..	..	..	..	100

3. NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS OF REGISTERED FOOD PREMISES .. 476

FOOD AND DRUGS

During 1968 the following samples of food and drugs were taken for analysis and the results are recorded below.

Article	Number of Samples obtained	Number Genuine
Milk	106	106
School milk	45	44
Milk for M.A.F.F.	195	187
Sterilised milk	11	11
Beef sausages	5	4
Fruit drinks	3	3
Cheddar cheese	1	1
Chocolate drink	1	1
Coffee and tea	2	2
Butter	1	1
Condensed milk	1	1
Cheese spread	1	1
Canned crab	1	1
Beetroot - tinned	1	1
Bacon	1	1
Cooked meats	2	2
Tomato soup	2	2
Drugs	12	11
Dessicated coconut	1	1
Ice-cream	5	5
Honey	1	1
Tomato juice	1	0
Lemonade shandy	1	1
Lager beer	1	1
Lard	1	1
Low fat spread	2	0
Jam	2	2
Lemon curd	1	1
Minced beef	1	1
New potatoes - tinned	1	1
Nut oil	1	1
Meat pies	3	3
Instant non-fat milk	1	1
Orange juice - concentrated	1	1
Salad cream	1	1
Pork sausages	7	7
Pork pies	1	1
Yogurt	1	1
Sausage rolls	1	1
Sweets	5	5
	431	417

FOOD AND DRUGS (Continued)

During 1968 foods of various descriptions, in the following quantities were found to be unfit for human consumption. This unfit food, which in every case was surrendered, included the following:-

			cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Meat, tinned	..	..	8	3	8
Bacon	..	..	1	3	21
Pork	..	..	4	3	25
Ham	..	..	8	2	-
Sausages	..	..	-	3	3
Fats	..	..	8	1	13
Cheese	..	..	-	3	18
Jams and marmalade		..	1	-	17
Sugar	..	..	6	1	3
Salt	..	..	-	2	23
Vegetables, fresh	..	..	-	-	20
Flour	..	..	7	2	4
Dried fruit, packets	..	..	..	..	283 packets
Fish, fresh	..	..	..	..	14 stone
Fish, tinned	..	..	..	..	35 tins
Fruit, tinned	..	..	..	..	964 tins
Fruit juices, tinned	..	..	..	..	966 tins
Vegetables, tinned	..	..	..	..	740 tins
Tomatoes, tinned	..	..	..	..	1,413 tins
Baked beans, tinned	..	..	..	..	130 tins
Frozen foods, packets	..	..	..	..	6,772 packets
Milk, tinned	..	..	..	..	59 tins
Cream, tinned	..	..	..	..	105 tins
Rice, tinned	..	..	..	..	91 tins
Pies	..	..	..	..	831
Pickles, jars	..	..	..	..	119 jars
Soups, tinned	..	..	..	..	401 tins
Beverages, tinned	..	..	..	..	25 tins
Cake Mixes	..	..	..	..	11 packets
Jellies, packets	..	..	..	..	318 packets
Cereals, packets	..	..	..	..	423 packets
Spaghetti, tinned	..	..	..	..	32 tins
Biscuits, packets	..	..	..	..	228 packets
Tea, packets	..	..	..	..	78 packets
Coffee, tinned	..	..	..	..	106 tins
Chicken and turkeys	..	..	..	..	194
Mixed Peel and Cherries, cartons	..	..	..	..	7 cartons
Bread	..	..	..	..	32 loaves
Paste, jars	..	..	..	..	84 jars
Crisps, packets	..	..	..	..	1,628 packets
Sweets, packets	..	..	..	..	581 packets
Nuts, packets	..	..	..	..	183 packets
Cakes	..	..	..	..	288
Baby Foods, tinned	..	..	..	..	628 tins
Drink, bottles	..	..	..	..	3,650 bottles
Ice-cream, bricks	..	..	..	..	306 bricks

HOUSING STATISTICS

I.	<u>INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR</u>	
(1)(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	3,340
(b)	Number of inspections made for that purpose ..	6,575
(2)(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under subsection (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	-
(b)	Number of inspections made for that purpose ..	-
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	107
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	55
II.	<u>REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES</u>	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	31
III.	<u>ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR</u>	
A.	<u>Proceedings under the Housing Act 1957</u>	
	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices -	
(a)	by owners	-
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners ..	-
B.	<u>Proceedings under Public Health Acts</u>	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..	99

(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice -		
	(a) by owners		-
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ..		-
C.	<u>Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957</u>		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made		-
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders		6
(3)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..		12
(4)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ..		-
IV.	<u>HOUSING ACT, 1936 - PART 4 - OVERCROWDING</u>		
(a)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year		5
(b)(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year		4
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ..		18
(c)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding		-
V.	<u>RENT ACT, 1957</u>		
(1)	Certificates applied for		1
(2)	Visits made		1
(3)	Undertakings accepted		-
(4)	Certificates of Disrepair granted		1
(5)	Applications not accepted		-

COUNCIL HOUSING STATISTICS

(a)	Number of properties handed over during the year ..	194
(b)	Number of existing properties available for letting	188
(c)	Families rehoused (including the number from condemned property - 20 families)	382
(d)	Number of transfers	221
(e)	Number of mutual exchanges between tenants ..	128
(f)	Housing applications at end of the year	1,642

NEW BUILDING

The following table shows the number of dwellings completed by the Council during 1968.

Ward	Bungalows	Houses	Flats	Total
Heath Ward	5	-	124	129
Bridge Ward	-	-	45	45
North Ward	-	12	-	12
TOTALS	5	12	169	186

In addition 634 dwelling units were built during the year by private enterprise.

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

Bakehouse inspections	..	..	..	..	32
Chimneys repaired	..	..	..	..	1
Cement sinks removed and glazed provided	..	..	..	..	-
Cooking stoves renewed or repaired	..	..	..	..	-
Dairies and Milkshops inspected	..	..	..	..	201
Common Lodging House inspections	..	..	..	..	20
Coppers repaired	..	..	..	..	-
Drains, choked, cleansed by flushing staff	..	..	..	..	246
Drains, reconstructed	..	..	..	..	3
Drains, inspection chambers provided	..	..	..	..	-
Drains, stoneware pipes laid, feet	..	..	..	..	18
Drains, iron pipes laid, feet	..	..	..	..	-
Dustbins provided	..	..	..	..	4
Factories, workplaces and outworkers premises	..	..	..	..	500
Grates renewed or repaired	..	..	..	..	-
Houses, floors to living-rooms provided or repaired	..	..	..	..	2
Houses, chuting or guttering repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	6
Houses, roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	6
Houses, rooms where dirty or loose paper has been removed and walls and ceilings repaired and distempered	..	..	..	..	10
Houses, walls made dry by insertion of damp course or other method	..	..	..	..	13
Inquiries into cases of infectious disease	..	..	..	..	30
Inspection of houses on complaint or otherwise	..	..	..	..	5,720
Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	496
Miscellaneous defects remedied	..	..	..	..	12
Public Houses inspected	..	..	..	..	109
Restaurants and Cafes inspected	..	..	..	..	176
Schools inspected	..	..	..	..	15
Sinks or other wastepipes removed, disconnected or trapped	..	..	..	..	-
Sinks, new channels provided or repaired	..	..	..	..	-
W.C.'s walls and ceilings repaired	..	..	..	..	-
W.C.'s new pans, traps and seats provided	..	..	..	..	-
Window frames repaired	..	..	..	..	10
Verminous rooms cleansed	..	..	..	..	-
Yard pavement repaired or provided in connection with houses	..	..	..	..	-
Preliminary Notices served	..	..	..	..	46
Statutory Notices served	..	..	..	..	-

(1) INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES - including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Inspections (2)	Number of Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories with Mechanical Power ..	414	2	-
Factories without Mechanical Power ..	20	-	-
Other Premises	54	2	-
Total	488	4	-

(2) DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H. M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the Factories Acts, 1937 and the Public Health Act 1936.				
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-	-
Want of ventilation	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Want of drainage floors	-	-	-	-
Other nuisances	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Accommodation:				
Insufficient	-	-	-	-
Unsuitable or defects	2	2	-	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Offences under the Factories Act, 1937:				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 54)	-	-	-	-
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	-

(1) DIRECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES - MEDICAL INSPECTIONS MADE BY
Public Health Inspectors

FACTORIES

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1968 FOR THE BOROUGH
OF MAIDSTONE IN THE COUNTY OF KENT

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of
the Factories Act, 1961.

(2) DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES
002

PART I OF THE ACT

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	32	20	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	292	414	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	36	54	2	-
Total	360	488	4	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H. M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate venti- lation (S.4) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	2	2	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act, (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	2	2	-	1	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

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

PART VIII OF THE ACT - Outwork - Cont'd.

Nature of work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(2)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Artificial flowers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nets, other than wire nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Racquet and tennis balls	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper bags	-	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pea Picking	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feather sorting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carding etc. of buttons etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basket making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweetmeats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas stockings etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile weaving	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cutting and stitching footwear	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	-	-	-	-	-

VERMINOUS DWELLINGS

During the year 1968, the following work in the eradication of bugs and other vermin was carried out.

(a) Council houses found to be infested	..	39
(b) Other houses found to be infested	..	15

Council houses disinfested:-

(a) By gassing	..	..	..	-
(b) By spraying and the burning of insecticides				39

Other houses disinfested:-

(a) By gassing	..	..	..	-
(b) By spraying and the burning of insecticides				15

Verminous households fumigated before removal to a Council House, or during transfer to another Council house:

Council Houses inspected and found clean	..	422
Other houses inspected and found clean	..	107

PREMISES CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS

Common Lodging Houses	..	1
Dairies	..	1

Common Lodging Houses

During the year twenty inspections were made of 77 Upper Stone Street, which is now the only registered common lodging house in the town.

AIR POLLUTION

The period covered by this section of the report is from April 1967 to March 1968.

The measurement of air pollution in the Borough continued at the recording stations at Barming Reservoir; Rootes Limited, Mill Street; and the Sports Pavilion, Penenden Heath. The recording station at Rootes Limited was replaced by an "eight-port" instrument in February 1968 so that none of the recording stations thereafter required attention more than once weekly.

The level of undissolved solids rose at all stations except at Barming during the summer. The concentrations of sulphur dioxide rose in the winter indicating the extent to which domestic pollution is contributing to the total air pollution of the Borough. The only noteworthy variation in smoke was the reduction at Penenden Heath in the summer.

The following tables show for each station in winter and summer the undissolved and total solids, the daily concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide, and the distribution of wind and rainfall. The importance of these figures lies not so much in their absolute values as in their variation, both in the short and long terms.

Undissolved Matter

The average monthly total deposits of undissolved solids per square mile at each of the Maidstone stations in 1967/68 was as follows:-

<u>Station</u>	<u>Winter</u>	<u>Summer</u>
Barming	4.72 tons	5.12 tons
Town Centre	7.88 tons	6.62 tons
Penenden Heath	4.44 tons	4.82 tons

Sulphur Dioxide

The seasonal average concentrations (in microgrammes/cubic metre) of sulphur dioxide at each of the stations in 1967/68 were as follows:-

<u>Station</u>	<u>Winter</u>		<u>Summer</u>	
	<u>Week-days</u>	<u>Week-ends</u>	<u>Week-days</u>	<u>Week-ends</u>
Barming	117	130	65	54
Town Centre	134	113	62	38
Penenden Heath	63	77	35	29

AIR POLLUTION (continued)

Table of five months' Averages
Microgrammes/cubic metre

	Summer				Winter			
	1966		1967		1966/67		1967/68	
	Week-days	Week-ends	Week-days	Week-ends	Week-days	Week-ends	Week-days	Week-ends
Barming	45	32	59	49	100	85	132	144
Town Centre	50	29	54	34	115	79	154	151
Penenden Heath	47	38	29	25	78	66	75	93
Averages	47	33	47	36	98	77	120	129

Smoke

The average daily concentration of smoke (microgrammes/cubic metre) at each of the stations in 1967/68 was as follows:-

<u>Station</u>	<u>Winter</u>		<u>Summer</u>	
	<u>Week-days</u>	<u>Week-ends</u>	<u>Week-days</u>	<u>Week-ends</u>
Barming	57	56	19	17
Town Centre	58	57	22	16
Penenden Heath	40	42	15	10

AIR POLLUTION (continued)DEPOSITSUndissolved Solids (U/S) (tons/sq.mile/month)Total Solids (T/S) (tons/sq.mile/month)

	Barming		Town Centre		Penenden Heath	
	U/S	T/S	U/S	T/S	U/S	T/S
<u>Summer</u>						
April	4.27	9.64	5.27	10.90	2.88	8.08
May	--	--	8.22	16.97	5.63	12.99
June	6.46	9.61	6.66	13.38	3.91	7.75
July	4.87	9.18	5.73	10.14	4.74	9.51
August	4.51	8.02	6.53	12.30	6.53	10.47
September	5.51	12.58	7.29	15.18	5.20	9.97
Averages	5.12	9.81	6.62	13.15	4.82	9.80
<u>Winter</u>						
October	3.74	11.40	6.86	16.04	4.94	12.30
November	2.19	4.74	5.01	13.37	4.11	9.78
December	4.97	10.24	8.81	16.56	3.78	7.85
January	5.40	10.21	10.77	17.33	4.38	8.22
February	3.64	7.82	7.36	13.35	1.79	6.53
March	8.38	13.78	8.45	14.25	7.65	14.77
Averages	4.72	9.70	7.88	15.15	4.44	9.91

SMOKE (microgrammes/cu.metre)

	Barming			Town Centre			Penenden Heath		
	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest
	<u>Summer</u>								
April	47	27	14	55	31	16	30	16	8
May	47	15	4	50	17	4	31	9	1
June	34	13	3	42	15	5	63	16	2
July	37	13	4	37	13	3	32	9	3
August	37	19	7	54	17	7	30	11	3
September	60	23	5	62	29	5	52	20	4
<u>Average</u>		18			20			13	
<u>Winter</u>									
October	96	26	8	51	21	7	41	16	4
November	146	73	18	168	83	22	157	50	7
December	272	75	10	299	79	9	256	64	6
January	213	67	20	175	68	11	141	51	13
February	126	60	17	138	55	16	93	33	3
March	88	38	5	111	42	6	76	29	7
<u>Average</u>		57			58			41	

SULPHUR DIOXIDE (microgrammes/cu.metre)

	Barming			Town Centre			Penenden Heath		
	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest
<u>Summer</u>									
April	171	87	46	194	95	43	100	57	13
May	99	48	13	135	54	17	77	34	0
June	136	47	26	164	62	16	98	33	7
July	131	58	20	106	42	7	79	33	0
August	108	61	13	99	41	20	47	19	6
September	138	60	20	123	43	13	54	21	7
<u>Average</u>		60			56			33	
<u>Winter</u>									
October	86	50	13	67	32	14	---	---	---
November	259	115	34	238	105	20	308	56	0
December	515	177	76	591	186	13	430	107	7
January	397	162	68	522	172	30	292	85	7
February	264	120	56	294	152	33	178	70	14
March	261	99	35	362	120	11	262	79	27
<u>Average</u>		120			128			66	

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY
IN THE YEAR, 1968

Area	Rate per 1,000 Population	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 population				Rate per 1,000	
		All causes	Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	Cancer of Lung	Other cancer	Live Births	Related Births
England and Wales	16.9	11.9	0.03	0.59	1.72	18.0	14.0
Hollingbourn R.D.	20.88	9.47	0.05	0.50	1.16	5.33	10.55
Maidstone R.D.	23.20	9.92	-	0.62	1.66	13.74	8.51
Malling R.D.	21.19	12.69	0.05	0.57	1.40	11.06	15.91
Maidstone Borough	18.69	11.27	0.01	0.66	1.47	18.00	13.72
County of Kent	18.6	10.9	0.02	0.60	1.75	16.00	14.00

GENERAL SUMMARY

Population (estimated mid-year 1968)	..	..	..	66,650
Number of inhabited houses (1961)	..	..	..	17,942
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1968) according to Rate Books				21,474
Average number of persons per house (1961)	..	..		3.3
Average number of persons per house (1968)	..	..		3.1
Area (in acres)	..	..	..	6,194
Density (persons per acre)	..	..	..	10.76
Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	18.69
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	11.27
Phthisis Death Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	0.01
Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	2.35
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	25.14
LIVE BIRTHS:		Males - 605	Females - 617	1,222
DEATHS:		Males - 383	Females - 385	768
Excess of Births over Deaths	454

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