

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Kingston-upon-Thames].

Contributors

Kingston upon Thames (London, England). Council.

Publication/Creation

1946.

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Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames



ANNUAL REPORT
1945

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Sanitary Inspector

TO THE

Town Council

AND THE

Ministry of Health



Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames



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Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames



ANNUAL REPORT

1945

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Sanitary Inspector

TO THE

Town Council

AND THE

Ministry of Health

DECEMBER 1945

GUILDHALL
KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

A N N U A L R E P O R T

1 9 4 5

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P R E F A C E .

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1945.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As directed by the Minister of Health, this report for 1945 is restricted to essential matters relating to Public Health and social medicine. It is in the same form as that for 1944.

Vital Statistics.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population was 35,760, an increase of 980 on the figure for 1944.

The number of live births was 593 giving a birth rate of 16.58 as compared with 578 and a rate of 16.62 for 1944.

The number of deaths was 505 giving a crude death rate of 14.12 as compared with 474 and a rate of 13.63 for 1944.

The excess of births over deaths in 1945 was 88 as compared with 104 in 1944.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 20 as compared with 28 in 1944. The rate per 1,000 live births (Infant Mortality Rate) was 43.84 compared with 48.44 in 1944.

The Infant Mortality Rate, averaged for successive quinquennial periods from 1925 onwards to 1944, declined from 69 for the period ending 1925 to 55 for the period ending 1944. The actual rate for 1925 was 73, for 1944 was 48, for 1945 43.84 as above. The highest rate in the series was 76 in 1924, the lowest 26 in 1939.

The downward trend of this figure is continued in 1945. A lower figure must be aimed at because some of the infant deaths at present occurring can be considered preventable.

General Health of the People.

Judged upon such information as is directly available, the health of the people generally remained good.

Three factors of great influence upon the health of the people stand out as problems of an acute character calling for energetic measures towards solution:-

1. Housing - There is a desperate shortage of dwelling houses for all sections of the community which has led to considerable and in many instances gross overcrowding. The crowding of more than one family into houses which were not designed for plural occupation and the sub-normal standard of living thus imposed has a most damaging effect upon the physical and moral well-being of the occupants. This situation has called forth vigorous efforts on the part of the Council but constant danger to the health of the people remains with such conditions.

P R E F A C E

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSTON-UON-THAMES.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1944.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As directed by the Minister of Health, this report for 1944 is restricted to essential matters relating to Public Health and social medicine. It is in the same form as that for 1943.

Vital Statistics.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population was 35,760, an increase of 960 on the figure for 1943. The number of live births was 593 giving a birth rate of 1.63 as compared with 378 and a rate of 1.03 for 1943. The number of deaths was 503 giving a crude death rate of 1.41 as compared with 474 and a rate of 1.33 for 1943. The excess of births over deaths in 1944 was 88 as compared with 104 in 1943.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 30 as compared with 28 in 1943. The rate per 1,000 live births (Infant Mortality Rate) was 43.64 compared with 48.44 in 1943.

The Infant Mortality Rate, averaged for successive quinquennial periods from 1935 onwards to 1944, declined from 66 for the period ending 1935 to 43 for the period ending 1944. The normal rate for 1935 was 73, for 1944 was 48, for 1945 43.64 as above. The highest rate in the series was 75 in 1934, the lowest 36 in 1939.

The downward trend of this figure is continued in 1945. A lower figure must be aimed at because some of the infant deaths at present occurring may be considered preventable.

General Health of the People.

Lacked upon such information as is directly available the health of the people generally remained good.

Three factors of great influence upon the health of the people stand out as problems of an acute character calling for energetic measures towards solution:-

1. Housing - There is a desperate shortage of dwelling houses for all sections of the community which has led to considerable and in many instances gross overcrowding. The crowding of more than one family into houses which were not designed for plural occupation and the sub-normal standard of living thus imposed has a most damaging effect upon the physical and moral well-being of the occupants. This situation has called forth vigorous efforts on the part of the Council but constant regard to the health of the people remains with such conditions.

2. Food - Full credit must be accorded to the excellent rationing system in force which still ensures an even distribution of essential foodstuffs to the whole of the population. But it must be noted that there is now little, if any, margin of safety as regards nutrition to meet emergencies of illness, strain or epidemics. Fats are definitely at a very low level. Monotony is a feature of readily available diets. There is considerable difficulty for the housewife to provide for the heavy manual worker, the fast-growing school child and herself in carrying out her increasingly heavy duties for her family.

3. Care of the Aged - From the number of appeals for help on behalf of aged sick or infirm persons, it is evident that provision for them is another acute problem demanding solution. Alongside the heavy demand on housing, hospitals and food supplies for the more active members of the community must come the provision for the aged of suitable housing accommodation with communal amenities and increased nursing and welfare facilities.

The Number of Births.

In 1945 the number of births registered was 615; a rise from 539 in 1941 but not so high as 660 in 1943. It should be noted that the figure of illegitimate live births from 1941 onwards was 38, 39, 49, 53 and 64 in 1945 - a steady rise.

It is to be expected that the number of registered births will remain high or increase in 1946. It may be expected that the number of illegitimate births may fall in a year or two.

Nursery Occupied Places.

It is obvious that the peak of occupied nursery places had not been reached at the beginning of 1945.

The total attendances recorded were 1941 - 2,715; 1942 - 24,018; 1943 - 51,453; 1944 - 56,037; 1945 - 56,819. This is the situation notwithstanding the closure of St. Peter's War-time Nursery in June, 1945, and the re-distribution of the children and staff attending. It is evident that all the day nursery accommodation provided at the end of the year is required to meet the demand for places.

The general provision of health services has been maintained throughout the year.

Apart from a fairly widespread occurrence of measles commented upon in Section F of the report, no epidemic of notifiable infectious disease occurred in the period under review.

1945 has been a year of transition in which the first steps of change from war-time to peace-time conditions were taken.

The difficulties experienced in winding-up emergency arrangements and in staffing are temporary.

2. Food - Full credit must be accorded to the excellent rationing system in force which still ensures an even distribution of essential foodstuffs to the whole of the population. But it must be noted that there is now little, if any, margin of safety as regards nutrition to meet emergencies of illness, strain or epidemics. Rats are definitely at a very low level. Monotony is a feature of readily available diets. There is considerable difficulty for the housewife to provide for the heavy manual worker, the fast-growing school child and herself in carrying out her increasingly heavy duties for her family.

3. Care of the Sick - From the number of appeals for help on behalf of aged sick or infirm persons, it is evident that provision for them is another acute problem demanding solution. Although the heavy demand on housing, hospitals and food supplies for the more active members of the community must come the provision for the aged of suitable housing accommodation with communal facilities and increased nursing and welfare facilities.

The Number of Births

In 1945 the number of births registered was 615, a rise from 599 in 1944 but not so high as 667 in 1943. It should be noted that the figure of illegitimate live births from 1941 onwards was 35, 32, 49, 53 and 64 in 1943 - a steady rise.

It is to be expected that the number of registered births will remain high or increase in 1946. It may be expected that the number of illegitimate births will in a year or two.

Nursery Occupied Places

It is evident that the peak of occupied nursery places had not been reached at the beginning of 1945.

The total attendances recorded were 124,111 - 2,715; 1944 - 84,019; 1943 - 81,405; 1942 - 84,087; 1941 - 85,819. This is the situation notwithstanding the closure of St. Peter's War-time Nursery in June, 1945, and the re-distribution of the children and staff attending. It is evident that all the day nursery accommodation provided at the end of the year is required to meet the demand for places.

The general provision of health services has been maintained throughout the year.

Again from a fairly widespread occurrence of measles commenced upon in Section 7 of the Report, no evidence of multiple infectious diseases occurred in the period under review.

1945 has been a year of transition in which the first steps have been taken to provide for the conditions which have arisen.

The difficulties experienced in providing up emergency arrangements and in starting the hospital.

I wish to express thanks to my senior colleagues for their co-operation throughout the year and to all members of my staff for their hard work.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors, I return thanks for their interest and support throughout the year.

I have the Honour to be,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

J. W. STARKEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

November, 1946.

Sanitary Inspectors:
(Senior) E. J. ...
W. D. ...
A. ...
Health Visitors:
(Senior) MISS G. L. ...
MISS M. I. ...
MISS ...
MISS ...
MISS ...
Clerical Staff not listed.

a) Certificated as Sanitary Inspectors and Health and Food Inspectors.

I wish to express thanks to my senior colleagues
for their co-operation throughout the year and to all
members of my staff for their hard work.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors, I return
thanks for their interest and support throughout the year.

I have the honor to be,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. STANLEY

J. W. STANLEY
Medical Officer of Health.

November, 1948.

1 9 4 5

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health; Maternity and Child Welfare
Officer and School Medical Officer:

J. W. STARKEY, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer:

W. H. KINSTRIE, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H.
(With H.M. Forces).

VALERIE WILLS, M.D. (Prague),
(Temporary Appointment)

BEATRICE TURNER, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.)
Ante-Natal Consultant (on War Service)

Consultant under Public Health (Notification of Puerperal
Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations 1926:

J. V. O'SULLIVAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

Dental Surgeon:

L. IDE, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Part-time Appointment.

Sanitary Inspectors:

(Senior) H.T. PERRY, F.S.I.A. (a)
F.D. HARVEY, A.R.San I. (a) Chief Clerk.
G.C. SMITH, A.R.San I. (a)
A. CLEGG, M.R.San.I. (a)

Health Visitors:

(Senior) MISS C.A. HOOKWAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MISS F.I. ARNOLD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MRS. A.M. BAKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MISS E. EVANS, S.R.N., C.M.B., Cert. Part I, H.V. Cert.
MISS B. DYSON, S.R.N. S.C.M. H.V. Cert.

Clerical Staff not listed.

(a) Certificates as Sanitary Inspectors and Meat and Food
Inspectors.

STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE, January 15, 1923.

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1922.

WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:

1923.

1923.

1923.

1923.

1923.

1923.

1923.

1923.

1923.

1923.

1923.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

(i) General Statistics.

Area in Acres	1,390
Population (Registrar General)	35,760
Number of inhabited houses (approx.)	11,028
Rateable Value - General Rate	£532,000
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£2,100
Amount of Outdoor Relief	£5,273

(ii) Social Conditions.

The character of the Borough has not changed during the year. During the latter half of 1945, there was a gradual change over from wartime to peacetime production. The chief industries of the area are general and motor engineering and manufacture and repair of aircraft.

The Manager of the Local Employment Exchange reports that there was little or no unemployment during 1945, but towards the end of the year there was a marked tendency on the part of women to leave industry.

The district is still residential in character over the greater part of the area.

(iii) Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Live Births -

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	529	272	257
Illegitimate	<u>64</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>30</u>
Totals -	<u>593</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>287</u>

Birth Rate (Registrar General)

per 1,000 population 16.58

Still Births -

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	21	12	9
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals -	<u>22</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 35.77

Deaths -

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
	505	262	243

Death rate (Registrar General)

per 1,000 population 14.12

(iii) Extracts from Vital Statistics.

	1941			1942			1943			1944			1945		
	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
<u>LIVE BIRTHS.</u>															
Legitimate	482	271	211	512	276	236	588	291	297	525	565	260	529	272	257
Illegitimate	38	18	20	39	20	19	49	31	18	53	27	26	64	34	30
TOTALS	520	289	231	551	296	255	637	322	315	578	292	286	593	306	287
Birth rate (R.G.) per 1,000 pop.	14.46			15.26			17.77			16.62			16.58		
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>															
Legitimate	15	11	4	12	5	7	20	14	6	17	8	9	21	12	9
Illegitimate	4	3	1	1	-	1	3	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
TOTALS	19	14	5	13	5	8	23	16	7	18	8	10	22	12	10
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.	35.25			23.05			34.64			30.20			35.77		
<u>DEATHS.</u>	525	253	272	491	260	231	500	226	274	474	239	235	505	262	243
Death rate (R.G.) per 1,000 pop.	14.59			13.6			13.92			13.63			14.12		

Date	1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1930	100	120	150	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340
1931	110	130	160	190	210	230	250	270	290	310	330	350
1932	120	140	170	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360
1933	130	150	180	210	230	250	270	290	310	330	350	370
1934	140	160	190	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380
1935	150	170	200	230	250	270	290	310	330	350	370	390

(111) 1930-1935

(a) Deaths from Maternal Causes -

	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 Total (live & still) births.</u>
Puerperal Sepsis	-	0.00
Other Maternal Causes	-	0.00

(b) Death Rate of Infants under one year of age.

All infants per 1,000 live births	43.84
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	41.59
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	62.50

(c) Other Deaths -

	<u>No. of deaths</u>
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	79
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	2
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case rates for certain Infectious diseases in the year 1945. Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	126 C.Bs. and Great Towns in- cluding London.	148 Small- er Towns Resident Pop: 25,000 -50,000 at 1931 Census	London Adm. County.	Kingston upon Thames.
* Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-					
Live Births	16.1 7	19.1	19.2	15.7	16.58
Still Births	0.46 7	0.58	0.53	0.40	0.61
<u>Deaths:-</u>					
All Causes	11.4 7	13.5	12.3	13.8	14.12
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Influenza	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.05
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.05
Rates per 1,000 Live Births:-					
Deaths under 1 yr. of age	46 /	54	43	53	43
Deaths from Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 yrs.	5.6	7.8	4.5	7.6	1.69

* A dash (-) signifies that there were no deaths.
/ Per 1,000 related births.
Rates per 1,000 Total Population.

(a) Deaths from Notifiable Diseases

Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Total Live Births
Intermittent Dysentery	0.00
Other Intestinal Diseases	0.00

(b) Death Rate of Infants under one year of age

Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Total Live Births
All Infants per 1,000 live births	48.84
Legitimate Infants per 1,000	41.89
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000	62.80

(c) Other Deaths

No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Total Live Births
Deaths from Diphtheria (all ages)	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	111
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	2
Deaths from Scarlet Fever (all ages)	10

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, National Mortality and Cause Rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1948. Provisional figures based on weekly and quarterly returns.

Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Total Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Total Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Total Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Total Live Births
Under 2 yrs	5.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	1.69
1 yr. of age	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Infants under 1 yr. of age	48.84	48.84	48.84	48.84	48.84
Measles	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Scarlet fever	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Diphtheria	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Legitimate	41.89	41.89	41.89	41.89	41.89
Illegitimate	62.80	62.80	62.80	62.80	62.80
All	48.84	48.84	48.84	48.84	48.84

* A dash (-) signifies that there were no deaths per 1,000 total live births.
 * Rates per 1,000 Total Population.

All Causes	England and Wales.	126 C.Bs. and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop: 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census.	London Adm. County	Kingston upon Thames
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-					
<u>Notifications:-</u>					
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.03
Scarlet Fever	1.89	2.02	2.03	1.57	0.78
Whooping Cough	1.64	1.65	1.47	1.25	2.35
Diphtheria	0.46	0.52	0.56	0.31	0.45
Erysipelas	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.31	0.14
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
Measles	11.67	10.89	11.19	9.03	11.38
Pneumonia	0.87	1.03	0.72	0.78	0.53

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still):-
 (a) Notifications:-

Puerperal Fever	} 9.93	12.65	8.81	(3.60	37.39
Puerperal Pyrexia					

≠ Including Puerperal fever.

17 Diabetes ...	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	2	2
18 Intra-cran, vascular lesions	21	26	18	31	18	32	18	28	14
19 Heart Disease	64	70	70	70	52	57	64	60	59
20 Other diseases of circulatory system	7	13	-	-	4	27	25	17	16
21 Bronchitis	18	16	5	7	24	20	12	6	29
22 Pneumonia	27	34	14	8	20	10	10	14	7
23 Other Respiratory diseases	3	4	2	4	1	5	4	-	3
24 Ulcer of Stomach or duodenum	2	-	3	1	3	1	1	1	9
24 Diarrhoea under 2 years	3	2	5	5	6	1	3	2	1
25 Appendicitis	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 Other digestive diseases	5	2	2	5	8	2	5	3	3
28 Sepsis	5	4	7	5	4	2	4	6	5
29 Puerperal Causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
30 Other Maternal Causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
31 Premature birth	5	3	5	3	1	7	5	3	3
32 Congenital Malformation Birth injuries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7
33 Suicide ...	-	-	3	-	2	1	2	1	4
34 Road Traffic Accidents ...	6	2	3	1	4	1	4	-	1
35 Other violent causes ...	17	24	7	12	2	7	12	25	5
36 All other causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	19	23

Notifiable Diseases:-	London and Wales including London.	126 C. Res. Towns in-Resident Pop. 25,000 at 1931 Census	London Kings Cross and City	London Kings Cross and City
Pneumonia	0.37	0.72	0.78	0.52
Malaria	11.67	11.19	9.08	11.32
Schistosomiasis	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
Trachoma	0.38	0.24	0.31	0.14
Dysentery	0.42	0.68	0.31	0.42
Whooping Cough	1.02	1.47	1.22	2.22
Scarlet Fever	1.40	2.02	1.87	0.78
Fever	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
Urticaria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still):-
(a) Notifiable:-

Scarlet Fever	12.62	8.61	5.60	12.32
Paratyphoid Fever	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92

* Including Proportional Fever.

	1941		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
All Causes	253	272	260	231	226	274	239	235	262	243
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Cerebro-Spinal fevers....	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Whooping Cough	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
5 Diphtheria	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	9	9	13	9	12	13	12	7	10	9
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	1	1	1	-	1	1	3	3	4
8 Syphilitic Diseases ...	1	1	3	-	2	2	-	1	3	-
9 Influenza ...	3	2	-	4	8	7	2	2	2	-
10 Measles ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
11 Acute Poliomyelitis & Poliоencephalitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Acute Infantile Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Cancer of B.Cav. & oesophagus (M) uterus (F)	4	5	4	4	2	3	5	2	7	1
14 Cancer of Stomach or Duodenum	7	5	6	4	10	5	11	6	7	5
15 Cancer of breast	-	5	-	5	-	10	-	10	-	6
16 Cancer of all other sites	24	21	35	31	25	28	23	19	30	23
17 Diabetes ...	2	4	2	-	-	-	1	-	4	5
18 Intra-cran, vascular lesions	21	26	18	31	15	32	18	35	14	36
19 Heart Disease	64	70	70	70	52	67	64	60	69	65
20 Other diseases of circulatory system	7	13	-	-	6	17	15	11	16	22
21 Bronchitis	18	16	8	7	14	20	12	6	20	7
22 Pneumonia	17	14	10	4	19	10	15	10	14	7
23 Other Respiratory diseases	3	4	2	4	1	5	4	-	3	-
24 Ulcer of Stomach or duodenum	2	-	3	1	3	1	1	1	9	1
24 Diarrhoea under 2 years	3	2	5	5	6	1	3	2	1	-
26 Appendicitis	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 Other digestive diseases	4	9	5	6	8	2	5	5	3	8
28 Nephritis	5	6	7	6	4	2	4	6	5	4
29 Puerperal Causes	Recorded under other headings.		Recorded under other headings.		Recorded under other headings.		Recorded under other headings.		Recorded under other headings.	
30 Other Maternal Causes										
31 Premature birth	5	3	6	1	1	7	5	5	3	-
32 Congenital Malformation Birth injuries	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	7	5
33 Suicide ...	-	-	3	-	2	1	2	1	4	3
34 Road Traffic Accidents ...	6	2	3	1	4	1	4	-	-	1
35 Other violent causes ...	17	24	7	12	2	7	12	16	5	10
36 All other causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	19	23	19

S E C T I O N B.

General Provisions of Health Services.

1. (i) Public Health Officers.

The staff of the Public Health Department is as shown in the preface to the report. Changes of staff during the year have been recorded in the preface,

(ii) (a) Laboratory Facilities.

During 1945 bacteriological examinations were carried out by Dr. D.S. Murray, at the laboratory, 37 Coombe Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, as part of the emergency pathological service. Arrangements are in force whereby private practitioners send specimens for examination direct to the laboratory, and in most cases the cost is charged to the Corporation. One small change was made during the year in that charges are now based on units of work instead of a set sum per specimen. In actual fact this has made very little difference to the total cost of the laboratory service.

In addition, bacteriological examinations of milk are undertaken by the Clinical Research Association and samples under the Food and Drugs Acts are submitted to the Public Analyst.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

(1) For infectious cases:

Cases removed to Wimbledon Isolation Hospital are transported by the Motor Ambulance attached to that hospital.

(2) For non-infectious and accident cases a motor ambulance is provided by the Corporation. A supplementary ambulance service was also provided by the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Accident cases are removed free but a charge is made for the use of the ambulance for private cases. During the year the following numbers of accident and private cases were removed:-

Corporation Ambulance	- Accident Cases	171
	Private Cases	235
	Maternity Cases	27
Calls for Ambulance not required		31

Calls dealt with for hospitals.

	County Hospital	123
	St. Helier	
	Hospital	2
	Total	589
St. John Ambulance	- Accident Cases	88
	Private Cases	341
	Air Raid	
	Casualties	8
	Total	437

(c) Nursing in the Home.

(1) General. This is carried out, in the main, by District Nurses from the Kingston Nursing Association. The following Statistical Report is taken from the Annual Report of the Kingston Nursing Association -

Statistical Report in District Nursing.

(Extracted from Annual Reports of the Kingston Nursing Association.)

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
<u>Cases.</u>					
Cases on books on 1st January	62	54	67	67	75
New cases.....	520	569	626	609	660
<u>Results of Cases:</u>					
Convalescent	398	431	466	435	508
Transferred to Hospital	57	59	81	59	56
Died.....	70	63	77	92	93
Removed for other causes..	3	3	2	15	6
Still on books	54	67	67	75	72
<u>Visits.</u>					
General Nursing	12,551	15,891	16,974	16,979	19,851
Casual.....	118	204	150	124	223

(2) Infectious Diseases. In Measles, Whooping Cough and Epidemic Diarrhoea, the Health Visitors are under instruction to visit the cases and give practical advice as to the best methods of nursing them. If attended by District Nurses, the fees may be paid by the Corporation, but during the period under review no claims were received.

The following table shows the results of the tests conducted on the specimens of the material under consideration. The tests were conducted in accordance with the standard methods of testing for the material.

Specimen No.	Yield Point (kg/cm ²)	Tensile Strength (kg/cm ²)	Elongation (%)	Reduction of Area (%)	Impact Energy (kg-m)
1	25	45	25	50	10
2	30	50	30	55	12
3	35	55	35	60	15
4	40	60	40	65	18
5	45	65	45	70	20
6	50	70	50	75	22
7	55	75	55	80	25
8	60	80	60	85	28
9	65	85	65	90	30
10	70	90	70	95	32
11	75	95	75	100	35
12	80	100	80	105	38
13	85	105	85	110	40
14	90	110	90	115	42
15	95	115	95	120	45
16	100	120	100	125	48
17	105	125	105	130	50
18	110	130	110	135	52
19	115	135	115	140	55
20	120	140	120	145	58
21	125	145	125	150	60
22	130	150	130	155	62
23	135	155	135	160	65
24	140	160	140	165	68
25	145	165	145	170	70
26	150	170	150	175	72
27	155	175	155	180	75
28	160	180	160	185	78
29	165	185	165	190	80
30	170	190	170	195	82
31	175	195	175	200	85
32	180	200	180	205	88
33	185	205	185	210	90
34	190	210	190	215	92
35	195	215	195	220	95
36	200	220	200	225	98
37	205	225	205	230	100
38	210	230	210	235	102
39	215	235	215	240	105
40	220	240	220	245	108
41	225	245	225	250	110
42	230	250	230	255	112
43	235	255	235	260	115
44	240	260	240	265	118
45	245	265	245	270	120
46	250	270	250	275	122
47	255	275	255	280	125
48	260	280	260	285	128
49	265	285	265	290	130
50	270	290	270	295	132
51	275	295	275	300	135
52	280	300	280	305	138
53	285	305	285	310	140
54	290	310	290	315	142
55	295	315	295	320	145
56	300	320	300	325	148
57	305	325	305	330	150
58	310	330	310	335	152
59	315	335	315	340	155
60	320	340	320	345	158
61	325	345	325	350	160
62	330	350	330	355	162
63	335	355	335	360	165
64	340	360	340	365	168
65	345	365	345	370	170
66	350	370	350	375	172
67	355	375	355	380	175
68	360	380	360	385	178
69	365	385	365	390	180
70	370	390	370	395	182
71	375	395	375	400	185
72	380	400	380	405	188
73	385	405	385	410	190
74	390	410	390	415	192
75	395	415	395	420	195
76	400	420	400	425	198
77	405	425	405	430	200
78	410	430	410	435	202
79	415	435	415	440	205
80	420	440	420	445	208
81	425	445	425	450	210
82	430	450	430	455	212
83	435	455	435	460	215
84	440	460	440	465	218
85	445	465	445	470	220
86	450	470	450	475	222
87	455	475	455	480	225
88	460	480	460	485	228
89	465	485	465	490	230
90	470	490	470	495	232
91	475	495	475	500	235
92	480	500	480	505	238
93	485	505	485	510	240
94	490	510	490	515	242
95	495	515	495	520	245
96	500	520	500	525	248
97	505	525	505	530	250
98	510	530	510	535	252
99	515	535	515	540	255
100	520	540	520	545	258

The results of the tests show that the material under consideration exhibits a linear elastic behavior up to the yield point, followed by a region of strain hardening. The yield point increases linearly with the specimen number, and the tensile strength and elongation also increase linearly. The impact energy increases linearly with the specimen number, indicating that the material becomes tougher as the specimen number increases.

(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres
as at 31st. December, 1945.

Clinic or Dispensary.	Where held.	When held.
Diphtheria Immunisation	Health Centre, Grange Road, Kingston.	Tuesdays & Fridays at 4 p.m.
Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.	Health Centre, Grange Road, Kingston.	Tuesdays & Fridays at 2 p.m.
Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.	Latchmere Road School.	Mondays & Thursdays at 3 p.m.
Ante-Natal Clinic.	Health Centre, Grange Road, Kingston.	Wednesdays 1.45 p.m.
Post-Natal Clinic.	Health Centre, Grange Road, Kingston.	Wednesdays 1.45 p.m.
(School Clinic - Minor Ailments	-do- -do-	Daily at 9.15 a.m.)
(Consultations	-do- -do-	Tuesdays & Fridays at 9.30 a.m.)
Dental Treatment	-do- -do-	Mondays & Thursdays at 9.15 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.
Eye Clinic	-do- -do-	First and Third Thursdays in month at 10 a.m.
Speech Training	-do- -do-	Mondays & Wednesdays at 2 p.m.
Ultra Violet Ray Clinic.	-do- -do-	Tuesdays & Fridays at 9 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.
Orthopaedic Clinic.	Red Cross Curative Post, Coombe Lane, Kingston.	By appointment.
Tuberculosis Dispensary (S.C.C.)	South Place, Surbiton.	Wednesdays & Fridays at 1.30 p.m.
Day Nursery No.1.	"Surrey Villa", 1 Knights Park, Kingston.	For admission apply to Medical Officer of Health.
Day Nursery No.3.	"Kilnwood", 213 Richmond Road, Kingston.	-do-
Day Nursery No.4.	"Fairfield", Fairfield East, Kingston.	-do-
Day Nursery No.5.	53/55 Canbury Park Road, Kingston.	-do-
Day Nursery No.6.	Messrs. Bentalls, Clarence Street, Kingston.	Apply Staff Controller, Messrs. Bentalls Ltd.
Kingston Nursing Association (Vol.Committee)	33 Birkenhead Avenue, Kingston.	Apply to Matron for District Nurses.

The British and Foreign Bible Society
 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

Name of the Society	Address	Remarks
The Bible Society of the United States	100 Broadway, New York	Incorporated in 1820
The Bible Society of the Kingdom of France	10, rue de Valenciennes, Paris	Incorporated in 1822
The Bible Society of the Kingdom of Italy	Via S. Andrea, 10, Rome	Incorporated in 1823
The Bible Society of the Kingdom of Spain	Calle de San Juan, 10, Madrid	Incorporated in 1824
The Bible Society of the Kingdom of Portugal	Rua do Carmo, 10, Lisbon	Incorporated in 1825
The Bible Society of the Kingdom of Greece	10, rue de la Paix, Athens	Incorporated in 1826
The Bible Society of the Kingdom of Prussia	Unter den Linden, Berlin	Incorporated in 1827
The Bible Society of the Kingdom of Austria	Karlstrasse, Vienna	Incorporated in 1828
The Bible Society of the Kingdom of Saxony	Königsplatz, Dresden	Incorporated in 1829
The Bible Society of the Kingdom of Silesia	Königsplatz, Breslau	Incorporated in 1830
The Bible Society of the Kingdom of Bohemia	Königsplatz, Prague	Incorporated in 1831
The Bible Society of the Kingdom of Moravia	Königsplatz, Brno	Incorporated in 1832
The Bible Society of the Kingdom of Galicia	Königsplatz, Lemberg	Incorporated in 1833
The Bible Society of the Kingdom of Poland	Königsplatz, Warsaw	Incorporated in 1834

(e) Hospitals.

(1) Fever. An arrangement exists with the Wimbledon Corporation whereby cases may be admitted to the Wimbledon Isolation Hospital, and payment is made by the Kingston Corporation for the maintenance of patients. Owing to war difficulties and the need for conservation of accommodation, it has been necessary on occasions to send patients to other hospitals.

(2) Smallpox. The Surrey Smallpox Hospital, East Clandon, (Surrey County Council).

(3) Other. General Hospitals situated in the Borough available for the District are:-

The Kingston County Hospital (Surrey County Council).

The Kingston Victoria Hospital, supported by voluntary contributions.

The Corporation made a contribution of £50 to the Kingston Victoria Hospital during 1945.

Year	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
No. notified by District					
No. notified by Kingston County Council					
No. notified by Surrey County Council					
No. notified by Wimbledon Corporation					
Total					

(1) Residence

(2) Travel. An arrangement exists with the
Trinity Hospital on which cases may be admitted
to the Trinity Hospital, and reports in
made by the Trinity Hospital for the maintenance
of patients. When to be admitted and the need
for hospitalization is recommended, it is not necessary
on occasions to send patients to other hospitals.

(3) Residence. The Garvey Hospital, East
London, (Garvey County Council).

(4) Travel. General Hospital situated in the
District available for the District area.

The Kingston County Hospital (Garvey County Council).

The Kingston Victoria Hospital, supported by
voluntary contributions.

The Corporation with a contribution of £50 to the
Kingston Victoria Hospital during 1937.

3. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.(1) MIDWIFERY SERVICE.(a) Midwifery Service (Surrey County Council)

The Midwifery Service is under the administrative control and supervision of the County Medical Officer of Health and can be divided into two main sections:-

Domiciliary Midwifery Service,

Institutional Midwifery Service.

At the end of 1945 there were four midwives in the Borough who undertake confinements at home. Complete arrangements for medical assistance and, if necessary, admission to the Kingston County Hospital, are made by the Surrey County Council;

Institutional treatment is mainly at the Kingston County Hospital, but, if necessary, cases are transferred to one of the other County Hospitals.

The following are the details of the notifications of births (Kingston residents only) to the Medical Officer of Health by (a) Midwives: (b) General Practitioners and the Superintendent of Kingston County Hospital:

Births Notified	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
No. notified by Midwives	115	147	158	153	132
No. notified by General Practitioners and Medical Superintendent, Kingston County Hospital.	419	424	506	408	498
Total	534	571	664	561	630

Septic abortion

Septic abortion,
self-induced

(1) MIDWIFERY SERVICE

(a) Midwifery Service (Survey County Council)

The Midwifery Service is under the administrative control and supervision of the County Medical Officer of Health and can be divided into two main sections:-

Domestic Midwifery Service.

Hospital Midwifery Service.

At the end of 1943 there were four midwives in the Borough who undertake confinements at home. Complete arrangements for medical assistance and, if necessary, admission to the Kingston County Hospital, are made by the Survey County Council.

Institutional treatment is mainly at the Kingston County Hospital but, if necessary, cases are transferred to one of the other County Hospitals.

The following are the details of the notifications of births (Kingston residents only) to the Medical Officer of Health by (a) Midwives; (b) General Practitioners and the Superintendent of Kingston County Hospital:

Year	No. notified by Midwives	No. notified by General Practitioner and Medical Superintendent, Kingston County Hospital.	Total
1943	158	306	464
1944	155	408	563
1945	177	424	601
1946	185	419	604
1947	132	498	630

The following table supplied by the Registrar General and amended by transfers in and out, divides the total registered births into (a) Live; and (b) Still Births;

Births Registered	1941		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Live Births:										
Legitimate	271	211	276	236	291	297	265	260	272	257
Illegitimate	18	20	20	19	31	18	27	26	34	30
Still Births:										
Legitimate	11	4	5	7	14	6	8	9	12	9
Illegitimate	3	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	1
Totals: Male & Female	303	236	301	263	338	322	300	296	318	297
Grand Totals	539		564		660		596		615	

A part-time Consultant, Mr. J.V. O'Sullivan, F.R.C.S. was available in the Borough for consultation for any case of midwifery or puerperal pyrexia where the confinement took place at home. One case arose during 1945 requiring his services.

(b) (i) Maternal Mortality.

The Medical Officer of Health investigates all maternal deaths, and obtains full reports from the practitioner attending.

There were no maternal deaths during 1945. The figures for the years 1941 - 1944 are given for comparison:

Cause	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Mitral Stenosis } Cardiac Failure } Toxaemia of } Pregnancy }	1	-	-	3	-
Septic abortion	-	1	-	-	-
Septic abortion, self-induced	-	1	1	-	-

(b) (ii) Infant Mortality.

The following are the numbers of Kingston children who died during 1945 in the Borough before reaching the age of one year, together with the cause of death and age:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Cause of Death.</u>
0 - 24 hrs.	8	6 Prematurity. 1 Atelectasis, Bilateral Pneumonia. 1 Asphyxia, inhalation of fluids and Meconium. Conviction of Manslaughter.
24 hrs. - 1 mth.	6	1 Fromaturity. 1 Cerebral haemorrhage, lacerated cerebellum. 1 Atelectasis, Bilateral Pneumonia. 1 Intra cranial haemorrhage, Broncho pneumonia. 1 Congenital Atresia of Oesophagus. 1 Gastro Enteritis.
1 mth. - 1 year.	12	4 Broncho Pneumonia 2 Acute Bronchitis 1 Congenital heart disease. 1 Marasmus. 1 Broncho pneumonia and measles. 1 Purpura haemorrhagica. 1 Spina bifida. 1 Tuberculous meningitis.

The approximate infant mortality rate for 1945 is as follows, and in addition the rates for 1941 to 1944 (inclusive) are shown for comparative purposes:-

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Kingston-upon-Thames	57	63	48	48	43
England and Wales	59	49	49	46	46
London Area	68	60	58	61	53

The Infant Mortality rate of 43 is lower than the rate of 48 for 1944. It is lower than the figure of 46 for England and Wales and lower than the figure of 53 for the London Administrative County Area. Improved provision for the care of infants is called for to maintain a downward trend of this figure which is capable of further reduction.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Two cases were notified during 1945. Special arrangements have been made for the admission of serious cases to Swanley L.C.C. Hospital, Kent, but it was not necessary to use this service during the year.

(b) (iii) Puerperal Pyrexia.

Twenty-three cases were notified during 1945. An analysis is shown below, together with figures for the years 1941 - 1944 for purposes of comparison.

Cases	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
(a) Total notified	37	23	18	15	23
(b) Number of					
(i) Kingston residents	3	5	4	2	9
(ii) Extra district residents	34	18	14	13	14
(c) Number included in					
(a) Notified from Kingston County Hospital.	34	20	17	14	21
(d) Number included in					
(a) Notified by private doctors	3	3	1	1	2
(e) Number of cases included in (d) removed to hospital	1	1	-	-	1

3. II

MATERNITY SERVICES.(a) Ante-Natal Services.

The Ante-Natal Services in the Borough can be divided into two parts:-

(a) The Borough Ante-Natal Services - for patients where confinement is undertaken by a midwife at home of the mother. These patients are seen at the Borough Ante-Natal Clinic, Grange Road.

(b) The Hospital Ante-Natal Service - for patients who have arranged to be admitted to the Kingston County Hospital for the confinement. These patients are seen at the Kingston County Hospital Ante-Natal Clinics at Grange Road.

The majority of ante-natal cases whose confinement is undertaken by a midwife, attend the Borough Ante-Natal Clinic, and are seen by a member of the Kingston County Hospital staff, a lesser number of cases attending their family doctor.

The following table gives the number of patients attending the Borough Ante-Natal Clinics during 1945 and preceding years, together with the total attendances made and the numbers referred to Kingston County Hospital for further investigation:

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
No. of patients	134	134	144	142	126
No. of attendances	603	548	744	701	671
A.N. Patients referred to Kingston County Hospital	34	39	35	29	23

Statistics on the number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1952. The statistics are based on the number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1952. The statistics are based on the number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1952.

Year	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
(a) Total patients	25	23	22	21	20
(b) Patients treated in the hospital	11	10	9	8	7
(c) Patients treated in the hospital during the year 1952	11	10	9	8	7
(d) Patients treated in the hospital during the year 1951	11	10	9	8	7
(e) Patients treated in the hospital during the year 1950	11	10	9	8	7
(f) Patients treated in the hospital during the year 1949	11	10	9	8	7
(g) Patients treated in the hospital during the year 1948	11	10	9	8	7

STATISTICS

(a) General Statistics

The following statistics are based on the number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1952. The statistics are based on the number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1952.

(a) The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1952. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1952 is 25. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1951 is 23. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1950 is 22. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1949 is 21. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1948 is 20.

(b) The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1952. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1952 is 11. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1951 is 10. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1950 is 9. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1949 is 8. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1948 is 7.

(c) The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1952. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1952 is 11. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1951 is 10. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1950 is 9. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1949 is 8. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1948 is 7.

(d) The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1952. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1952 is 11. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1951 is 10. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1950 is 9. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1949 is 8. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1948 is 7.

Year	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
(a) Total patients	25	23	22	21	20
(b) Patients treated in the hospital	11	10	9	8	7
(c) Patients treated in the hospital during the year 1952	11	10	9	8	7
(d) Patients treated in the hospital during the year 1951	11	10	9	8	7
(e) Patients treated in the hospital during the year 1950	11	10	9	8	7
(f) Patients treated in the hospital during the year 1949	11	10	9	8	7
(g) Patients treated in the hospital during the year 1948	11	10	9	8	7

Special attention is paid at ante-natal clinics to the general health and nutrition of expectant mothers. Under the Ministry of Food Scheme all expectant mothers can obtain one pint of milk daily at reduced rate, and, in addition, are considered priority cases for eggs. Supplementary nourishment in the form of dried milk, etc. is supplied at the Ante-Natal Clinic, either free or at cost price, depending upon the circumstances. There is also a Government Scheme for the distribution of Cod Liver Oil and orange juice and the Borough provides on medical prescriptions other vitamin preparations and Dried Milk with Iron, either free or at cost price after application of the income scale.

No. in family	Scale of income per head of family after deducting rent, rates and insurance.	
	Full cost remitted	Half cost remitted.
2	12s. 6d.	14s. 6d.
3	11s. 0d.	13s. 0d.
4	9s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
5 & over	8s. 6d.	10s. 6d.

Owing to the limited accommodation for midwifery cases in the Kingston County Hospital, the Almoner of the Hospital requests a visit to be made to the homes of all mothers applying for admission to hospital. These visits are made by the Health Visitors, who decide whether home conditions are suitable for confinement at home and a recommendation, in accordance with the home conditions, is forwarded to the Almoner. Other visits to expectant mothers are made by the Health Visitors from time to time, and the following table gives the number of visits that were made during 1945 and preceding years.

During 1945, and preceding years	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
No. of home visits (individual cases)	247	266	271	159	199
Total No. of visits	377	367	395	260	307

Home helps are also referred to in a later paragraph.

(b) POST-NATAL SERVICES.

The Post Natal Services are incorporated with the Ante-Natal Services and arrangements indicated in Section 1 apply in this section.

It is regretted that the number of mothers who attend the Post-Natal Clinics has been small during the period under review.

Every effort is made by the Health Visitors to arrange for all mothers confined at home to attend the Post-Natal Clinics for medical examination, but the majority of mothers, in the absence of symptoms which may not appear until later, think they are fit and well, and fail to attend.

(c) INFANT WELFARE SERVICES.

(i) Domiciliary Visits.

The initial visit by a Health Visitor is paid to all infants 12 - 14 days after confinement where a midwife has been in attendance, or where the confinement took place in the Kingston County Hospital, and 28 days after the birth where a General Practitioner was in attendance.

Advice is given by the Health Visitor on infant feeding hygiene, and general management of mother and infant.

Further visits are paid according to the domestic circumstances. Where a family doctor is in attendance, no further visits are made unless by request of the mother. In a majority of cases, visits are made every month, or more often if necessary, during the first six months, and every two months at one year, and every three months between one and five years. More frequent visits are made where there are difficulties, infant feeding or illness.

Regular visits at intervals of one to three months, according to circumstances, are made between the ages of one to five years.

Every effort is made to find children who have entered the Borough since their birth and regular visits are also made to those cases.

The following is the total number of visits made during 1945, and preceding years:-

	1941		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	0-1	1-5	0-1	1-5	0-1	1-5	0-1	1-5	0-1	1-5
First visits	503	-	529	-	642	-	524	-	567	-
Total visits	2915	5175	2922	5410	2758	5358	3308	7007	2662	6194

(ii) Infant Welfare Clinics.

Two Clinics were held weekly at both the Health Centre and Latchmore School. The Medical Officer of Health or his Assistant attend all these Clinics, examine the children regularly and advise regarding infant feeding, etc.

The following table shows the number of sessions held, the number of new cases seen, subsequent visits made, and the numbers seen by the Medical Officer:-

	Health Centre, Grange Road Tuesdays & Fridays					Letchmere Road School Mondays & Thursdays				
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	No. of sessions held ...	102	102	103	102	102	99	101	99	100
No. of new cases seen ...	348	362	383	322	407	237	222	269	195	204
Total attendances made ...	5562	6251	7167	5574	5625	4467	5524	6380	4657	4485
No. seen by M.O.	2300	2442	2541	2425	2550	1842	2085	2120	1783	1850

Dried milk and supplementary Vitamins, etc., are supplied at the Clinics to all cases recommended by the Medical Officer, either at approximately cost price, or half-price, or free of charge in necessitous cases. The income scale referred to in Section 2 (a) also applies to dried infant foods, etc.

The following table gives details of the supply of infant food and dried milk during the period under review:-

Amount in lbs.	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Sold, cost price and Sold, half price	6,215	8,555	12,817	10,198	11,449
Free of charge ..	2,189	2,626	2,093	432	182

The Medical Officer of Health expresses appreciation of the help given by voluntary workers at the Infant Welfare Centres. A number of voluntary workers have attended regularly during the period under review. In addition to assistance in clerical work, voluntary workers have organised two clothing stalls, one at each Centre; here infant clothes are sold at the cost price of the material used. These garments are made by the voluntary workers in their homes. The total number of garments sold during the period under review was as follows:-

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
No. of mothers who bought	261	321	256	287	291
No. of garments .	974	1,025	762	823	880

(iii) Institutional Treatment for Mothers and Children.

(a) There is no provision in the Borough for institutional treatment for mothers and children, provided by the Corporation, but private arrangements exist for the reception of expectant unmarried mothers at the Kingston Deanery Home for Friendless Girls, 18, Richmond Park Road. The home is administered by a voluntary body, the Kingston Deanery Moral Welfare Committee, affiliated to the Southwark Diocesan Association for moral welfare. There are fourteen beds. Admission is not confined to Kingston residents, but is extended to girls residing anywhere in, or occasionally beyond, the Southwark diocese. The expectant mothers enter the home about two months before confinement, and it is a condition of their acceptance that they stay for at least two months after confinement, at the end of which period efforts are made to secure them suitable employment. A social welfare worker keeps in touch with the girls after they leave the home. There is a permanent staff consisting of a Matron, S.C.M. Nurse and a Cook-Housekeeper.

The following table shows the numbers of admissions to the house during the period under review:-

1940	-	81
1941	-	59
1942	-	58
1943	-	59
1944	-	32 *
1945	-	50

* The home was closed from mid-June, 1944, until 1st October, 1944, during flying bomb attacks. As many of the cases as possible were sent home; others were evacuated under the Government Evacuation Scheme. This accounts for the low numbers of admissions to the home during 1944.

WAR-TIME NURSERIES.

(b) On the 1st January, 1945, there were six war-time nurseries in the Borough, five of which were administered by the local authority, with the approval of the Ministry of Health. The remaining nursery operated under private direction but received a grant from the Corporation, which was recoverable from the Ministry of Health, of 1s. per day, per attendance.

On 9th June, 1945, War-Time Nursery No. 2 at St. Peter's School was closed and the children and staff transferred to War-Time Nursery No. 4 at Fairfield, East. The age range at Fairfield for the admission of children was established at 2 - 5 years and at War-time Nursery No. 1, Surrey Villa, the upward limit of age for admission was reduced to 3 years.

- (1) Who were nursed entirely at home - 8.
- (2) Who died during the first 24 hours - 2.
- (3) Who survived at the end of one month - 3.

(c) The number of those born in hospital -

- (1) Who died during the first 24 hours - 2.
- (2) Who survived at the end of one month - 23.

The following table gives the total attendances during the years 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944 and 1945:-

Year	Surrey Villa	St. Peter's	Kilnwood	Fairfield	Kingston Dey Nursery	Bentalls
1941	878	1,837	-	-	-	-
1942	11,733	9,140	3,155	-	-	-
1943	10,899	10,607	9,732	6,583	5,364/	8,268/
1944	8,131	8,178	7,177	9,840	8,056	14,655
1945	8,606	3,300 ϕ	6,824 $\#$	11,024	9,866	17,199

/ Attendances are recorded, for the purpose of this report from June, 1943, being the date the nurseries were approved officially as war-time nurseries.

ϕ Figures for St. Peter's up to and including 9.6.45 when nursery was closed.

$\#$ Kilnwood Nursery admissions were stopped from 7.7.45 to 21.7.45 owing to the prevalence of measles and whooping-cough in the district. Admissions restarted on 23.7.45.

Special attention has always been paid to the care of the children in the War-Time Nurseries. Staff have been chosen for their experience in handling children under the age of five years. The essentials of adequate nutrition have been carefully watched in the diet of the children.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the good work carried out at the Nurseries both by full-time staff, and by the Health Visitors and voluntary workers.

(c) CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

The recommendations of Ministry of Health Circular 20/34 are followed and records are kept giving details of the number of premature births notified during 1945. They are as follows:-

(a) The total number of premature births notified during 1945 who were born -

- (1) At home - 5.
- (2) In hospital - 26.

(b) The number of those born at home -

- (1) Who were nursed entirely at home - 5.
- (2) Who died during the first 24 hours - 2.
- (3) Who survived at the end of one month - 3.

(c) The number of those born in hospital -

- (1) Who died during the first 24 hours - 2.
- (2) Who survived at the end of one month - 23.

The following table gives the total attendance during the years 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944 and 1945.

Year	Yearly Total	Yearly Total	Yearly Total	Yearly Total	Yearly Total
1941	1,237	1,237	1,237	1,237	1,237
1942	2,140	2,140	2,140	2,140	2,140
1943	10,007	10,007	10,007	10,007	10,007
1944	6,181	6,181	6,181	6,181	6,181
1945	5,304	5,304	5,304	5,304	5,304

A statement is reported for the purpose of this report from 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944 and 1945 were approved originally as per time schedule.

A figure for Dr. Peter's report and schedule 1.4.45 was already set down.

A statement of the number of children who were stopped from 1.4.45 to 31.3.45 owing to the prevalence of measles and who were taken to the hospital. A statement is reported on 31.3.45.

Special attention was always paid to the care of the children in the War-Time Nurseries. Staff have been chosen for their experience in handling children under the age of five years. The records of all children admitted have been carefully watched in the light of the children.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the good work carried out at the Nurseries both by full-time staff, and by the Health Visitors and voluntary workers.

(a) CASE OF PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The recommendations of Ministry of Health Circular 2044 are followed and records are kept giving details of the number of prophylactic doses injected during 1945. They are as follows:-

(1) The total number of prophylactic doses given during 1945 was:-

- (1) At home - 4.
- (2) In hospital - 40.

(2) The number of cases born at home:-

- (1) Who were aged initially at home - 1.
- (2) Who died during the first 24 hours - 1.
- (3) Who survived at the end of one month - 0.

(3) The number of cases born in hospital:-

- (1) Who died during the first 24 hours - 1.
- (2) Who survived at the end of one month - 0.

When the mother and infant are kept at home, close supervision by the Health Visitors is carried out and all practical assistance possible is rendered.

A separate bedroom for mother and infant is advocated; instructions on improvisation and detailed advice on the care of the infant are given. The services of a paediatrician can be called upon if necessary and a home help provided where necessary.

(d) CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

The provisions of Ministry of Health Circular 2866 are followed and most of the suggestions outlined in the Circular are covered with the exception that a separate welfare worker has not been appointed. Close co-operation, however, exists between the officers of the Welfare Authority and Welfare Workers at the Kingston Deanery Home and generally. Financial contribution of 50%, the Surrey County Council paying the other 50%, towards the salary of a full-time Welfare Worker at the Deanery Home was decided upon at the end of the year, approximately 50% of the time of the worker to be spent on Kingston cases.

During the pre-natal stages, Health Visitors are in touch with expectant mothers and, where necessary, contact the grand-parents, welfare workers in factories, hospitals, almoners, moral welfare workers and others. Similar contacts are made during the post-natal stages and, in addition, admissions to Day Nurseries are arranged, foster-mothers are visited and attendance at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics is encouraged.

Assistance is given also by hospital almoners and associated workers who help the mothers to find work and lodgings.

(iv) HEALTH VISITORS.

The changes in the personnel of the Health Visitors are indicated at the beginning of this Report.

The Health Visitors are also School Nurses and Child Life Protection Visitors.

From 1st April, 1945, the Health Visitors acting as School Nurses have come under the administration of the Surrey County Council which is the Education Authority for the Area. The same nurses deal with the Kingston schools under the North Central Divisional Executive Committee which covers Kingston, Malden, Esher and Surbiton, and for which Committee your Medical Officer of Health is also Divisional School Medical Officer.

There has been considerable expansion of the work in Maternity and Child Welfare.

There has also been an addition to the work of the Health Visitors in regular visits of inspection to the War-Time Nurseries recently established.

All this work of Maternal and Infant Welfare puts a very heavy strain on the existing health visiting staff. The number of clinics held and the premises used are inadequate for the volume and nature of the work being done.

When the mother and infant are kept at home, close supervision by the Health Visitors is carried out and all practical assistance possible is rendered.

A separate bedroom for mother and infant is advocated; instructions on improvisation and detailed advice on the care of the infant are given. The services of a paediatrician can be called upon if necessary and a home help provided where necessary.

(v) CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

The provisions of Ministry of Health Circular 2888 are followed and most of the suggestions outlined in the Circular are covered with the exception that a separate welfare worker has not been appointed. Close co-operation, however, exists between the officers of the Welfare Authority and Welfare Workers at the Kingston General Hospital and generally. Financial contribution of £500, the Surrey County Council paying the other £500, towards the salary of a full-time Welfare Worker at the Kingston Home was decided upon at the end of the year, approximately 50% of the time of the worker to be spent on illegitimate cases.

During the pre-natal stages, Health Visitors are in touch with expectant mothers and, where necessary, contact the grand-parents, welfare workers in factories, hospitals, almshouses, moral welfare workers and others. Similar contacts are made during the post-natal stages and, in addition, admissions to Day Nurseries are arranged. Foster-mothers are visited and attendance at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics is encouraged.

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There has also been an addition to the work of the Health Visitors in regular visits of inspection to the War-Time Nurseries recently established.

All this work of Maternal and Infant Welfare puts a very heavy strain on the existing health visiting staff. The number of clinics held and the progress made are inadequate for the volume and nature of the work being done.

(v) CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

The duties imposed by the Children and Young Persons Acts and by the Public Health Act, 1936, are entrusted to the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee.

It is the routine duty of an Infant Life Protection Visitor to visit every foster mother at least once a month, and more frequently when found necessary.

During the year under review visits were paid as shewn below. Figures have been included also in respect of preceding years for purposes of comparison:-

<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
545	765	524	386	283

The following table gives details regarding numbers of children under the care of foster mothers, and other relevant information:-

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
No. on register at beginning of year	26	28	35	33	26
No. of new registrations	5	11	9	2	3
No. ceasing to have charge of infants	3	4	11	9	9
No. on register at end of years	28	35	33	26	20
Total No. of children	38	45	33	24	22

Infant Life Protection Visitors are also Health Visitors.

(vi) TREATMENT.(a) Dental Treatment.

Arrangements for dental treatment have been made in conjunction with the dental scheme of the School Medical Service. All children under five requiring dental treatment are referred to the dental clinic by the Medical Officer, as also are expectant and nursing mothers from the Ante-Natal Clinics of both the Borough and the Hospital.

The following are the details of the attendances and treatment carried out in respect of mothers, and children under five years of age.

(v) CHILD LIFE PROTECTION

The duties imposed by the Child Life Protection Act and by the Public Health Act, 1937, are entrusted to the Registrar and Child Welfare Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee.

It is the routine duty of an Infant Life Protection Officer to visit every local register at least once a month, and more frequently when found necessary.

During the year under review visits were paid as shown below. Figures have been included also in respect of preceding years for purposes of comparison:-

1941 1942 1943 1944 1945

The following table gives details regarding numbers of children under the care of local authorities, and other relevant information.

1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
26	25	25	24	26
2	11	9	2	3
3	4	11	9	9
28	28	32	26	30
38	43	32	24	32

Infant Life Protection Officers are also Health Visitors.

(vi) DENTAL

(a) Dental Treatment

Arrangements for dental treatment have been made in connection with the dental scheme of the General Medical Services. All children under five years of age are referred to the dental clinic of the Medical Officer, as also are expectant and nursing mothers from the Ante-Natal Clinics of both the Borough and the Hospital.

The following are the details of the attendance and treatment carried out in respect of expectant, and children under five years of age.

TREATMENT OF DENTAL DEFECTS (MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE ONLY)

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Sessions devoted to treatment	16	17	21	20	21
No. treated:					
(i) Mothers	39	66	59	78	51
(ii) Infants	56	51	36	41	39
Attendances made for treatment	338	306	329	357	318
Fillings:					
(i) Permanent Teeth	1	36	40	36	35
(ii) Temporary teeth	10	29	4	33	36
Extractions:					
(i) Permanent teeth	181	266	242	322	245
(ii) Temporary teeth	124	137	88	60	61
Other operations:					
(i) Permanent teeth	7	15	14	15	9
(ii) Temporary teeth	50	23	43	101	76
Supply of dentures	-	13	15	9	8

Dentures are supplied when necessary either at cost price, free of charge or part cost, depending upon the circumstances. Each case is considered on its merits by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and the proportion, if any, to be paid by the mother, is assessed.

The total cost of dentures supplied and the amount paid by the mothers is as follows:-

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Total cost	£46.8.0.	£62.12.10.	£70. 4.11	£49. 7.10.	£39.6.9.
Contribution by mothers	£20.1.0.	£16. 5. 0.	£22.14. 0	£35.12. 3.	£21.5.8.

(b) Ophthalmic.

Ophthalmic treatment is not often required for children under five years of age, but when necessary these children are seen at the same time as school children. The following number of children were seen during 1945 and preceding years.

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Defective vision	2	-	-	-	1
Squint	9	16	26	19	16
Other conditions	1	1	1	3	-

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND LIABILITIES

1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
10	10	10	10	10	10
20	20	20	20	20	20
30	30	30	30	30	30
40	40	40	40	40	40
50	50	50	50	50	50
60	60	60	60	60	60
70	70	70	70	70	70
80	80	80	80	80	80
90	90	90	90	90	90
100	100	100	100	100	100

The following table shows the results of the operations of the company for the years ended 31st December 1931 to 1936. The figures are in thousands of pounds.

The total assets of the company, as at the end of the year, are shown in the following table.

1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
100	100	100	100	100	100
200	200	200	200	200	200
300	300	300	300	300	300
400	400	400	400	400	400
500	500	500	500	500	500
600	600	600	600	600	600
700	700	700	700	700	700
800	800	800	800	800	800
900	900	900	900	900	900
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

The following table shows the results of the operations of the company for the years ended 31st December 1931 to 1936. The figures are in thousands of pounds.

1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
10	10	10	10	10	10
20	20	20	20	20	20
30	30	30	30	30	30
40	40	40	40	40	40
50	50	50	50	50	50
60	60	60	60	60	60
70	70	70	70	70	70
80	80	80	80	80	80
90	90	90	90	90	90
100	100	100	100	100	100

(c) Artificial Sunlight.

Children under 5 years of age requiring artificial sunlight treatment are referred from the Infant Welfare Clinic, and the following are the total number of children attending and the total number of attendances during 1945 and preceding years:-

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
No. of children under five years attending.	126	101	120	151	72
Total number of attendances.	2302	1547	1522	1938	740

The following are examples of the type of defects for which children are referred:-

Marasmus; rickets; Pink disease; Bronchitis; frequent colds; cervical glands, anaemia, general debility.

(d) Tonsils and Adenoids.

Arrangements have been made with the Kingston Victoria Hospital for operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids. The following are the number of children under five, who had operative treatment during 1945 and preceding years.

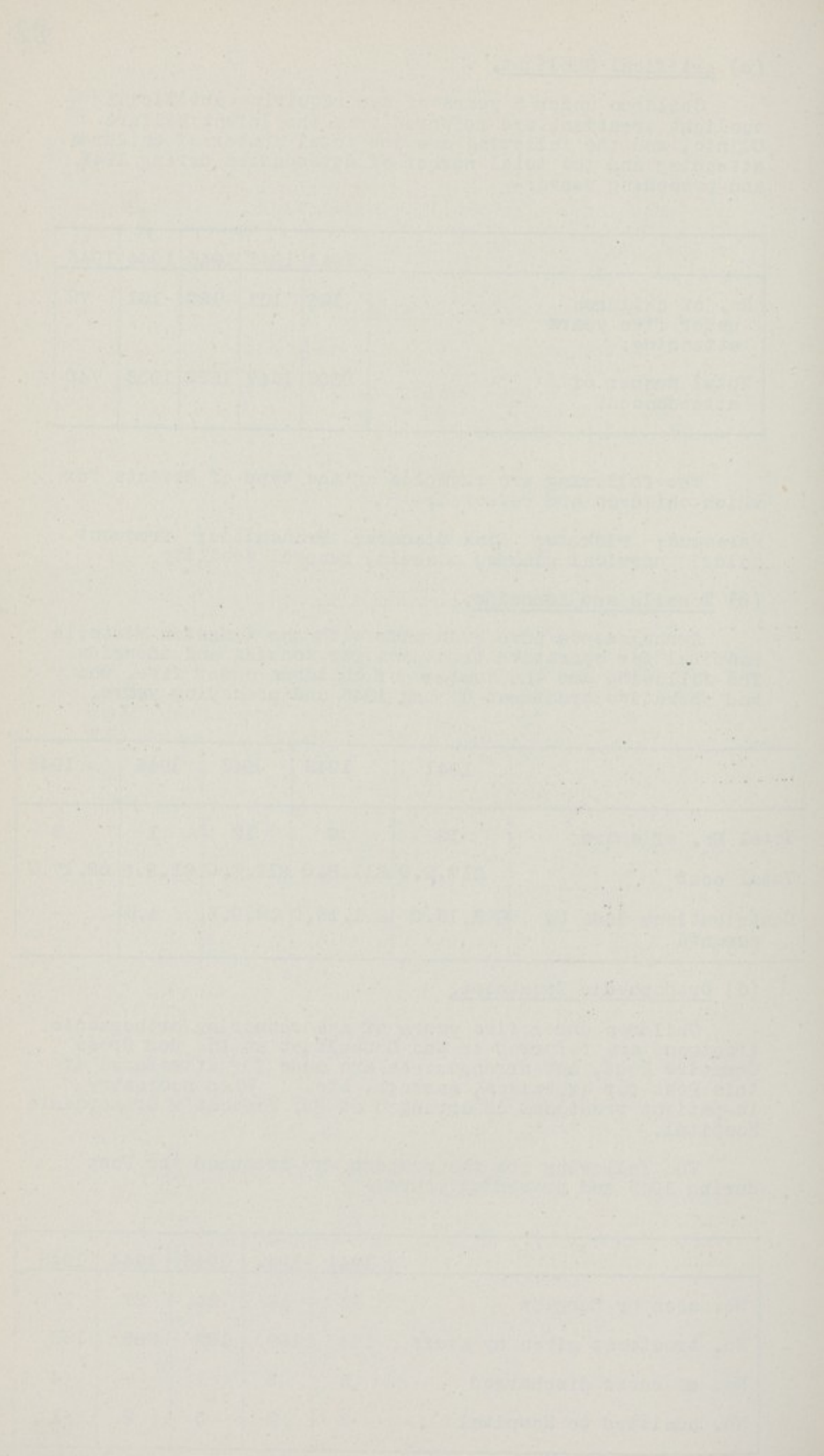
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Total No. of cases	12	8	12	1	2
Total cost	£17.2.0	£11.8.0	£17.2.0	£1.8.6	£2.17.0
Contributions made by parents	£ 3.15.0	£ 1.15.0	£2.9.6	4.0	-

(e) Orthopaedic Treatment.

Children under five years of age requiring orthopaedic treatment are referred to the Consultant at the Red Cross Curative Post, and arrangements are made for attendance at this Post for exercises, massage, etc. When necessary, in-patient treatment is arranged at St. Vincent's Orthopaedic Hospital.

The following are the numbers who attended the Post during 1945 and preceding years:-

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
No. seen by Surgeon	15	18	24	27	17
No. treatment given by staff	194	169	182	263	128
No. of cases discharged	5	5	1	-	4
No. admitted to Hospital	2	2	3	2	1



(f) Treatment of Scabies.

A report on the treatment of scabies is given in Section F of this Report. Arrangements have been in existence for the treatment of scabies at the First Aid Posts for children under five, together with other age groups, since January, 1942.

(g) Convalescent Treatment.

In the majority of cases where children under five years of age require convalescent treatment, arrangements are made by the Kingston County Hospital. In a small number of cases arrangements may be made by the Medical Officer of Health.

One child was sent away in 1945.

(h) Prevention of the spread of Infectious Diseases. Maternity and Child Welfare.(i) Diphtheria Immunisation.

The policy with regard to active immunisation now is to have as many children immunised before the first birthday as possible; some time after the sixth month, probably about the eighth month, is the period of choice. Attempts are being made to get two injections in at four to six weeks' interval before the age of one year.

(ii) Vaccination.

No detailed records are kept of the number of children vaccinated in age group 0 - 4 years inclusive. The approximate percentage vaccinated is probably less than 50 per cent.

(vii) HOME HELPS.

Arrangements have been made in the Borough for domestic assistance to mothers whose confinement takes place at home, the work being undertaken by home helps.

In the case of those who require financial assistance, part or whole of the cost is borne by the Corporation. The amount to be paid by the mother is assessed by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. During the year under review 37 applications were received for home helps; of these 16 received financial assistance. The following table shows the number of cases who applied for financial assistance for home helps during 1945, and preceding years:-

<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
3	7	-	13	13	26 maternity cases
					11 domestic

In other cases assistance is given by the visits of the Queen's Nurses of the Kingston and District Nursing Association.

4. NURSING HOMES. (Surrey County Council.)

The Surrey County Council is the Authority for registration but has delegated power of inspection to this authority.

On 1st January, 1945, there were two registered nursing homes in the Borough and both were still on the register at the end of the year.

One, at 20, Grove Crescent, has nine beds for chronic and senile patients. The other, at 6, Queen's Road, is registered as a Maternity Home with accommodation for eight patients.

Each Nursing Home was inspected at regular intervals during the year.

Of your sanitary inspection staff for the year 1945 is the twenty-seventh annual statement it has been my privilege to submit to you. It covers that part of public health work which is referred to as environmental hygiene, and includes housing, food and general sanitary arrangements.

For the first three months of the year under review Mr. Clegg was loaned to the Borough Surveyor to assist with war damage repairs and during part of this same period also, the remaining staff was fully engaged in connection with the V2 incident in Park Road.

The interruption caused by aerial duties by war-time conditions was in itself serious enough, but staffing resources were strained still further by the loss of Mr. Smith's services for a month, owing to an attack of mumps. Generally, the depletion of staff which had continued during the war years was not made good by the end of the year.

The Report is restricted in character and is principally a factual record.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Section 2.

1. (1) Water.

The water supply of the town is furnished by the Metropolitan Water Board, and has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. Bacteriological and Chemical examinations were carried out by the Board, during 1945 in regard to any specific complaint.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Comparatively few shallow wells remain in the town - there being only 19 premises known to be supplied with well water at the end of 1945.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors:

There were no main drainage works undertaken during Ladies and Gentlemen,

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The following Report upon the activities of your sanitary inspection staff for the year 1945 is the twenty-seventh annual statement it has been my privilege to submit to you. It covers that part of public health work which is referred to as environmental hygiene, and includes housing, food and general sanitary circumstances.

For the first three months of the year under review Mr. Clegg was loaned to the Borough Surveyor to assist with war damage repairs and during part of this same period also, the remaining staff was fully engaged in connection with the V2 incident in Park Road.

The interruption caused to normal duties by war-time conditions was in itself serious enough, but staffing resources were strained still further by the loss of Mr. Smith's services for a month, owing to an attack of mumps. Generally, the depletion of staff which had continued during the war years was not made good by the end of the year.

The Report is restricted in character and is principally a factual record. A factory had been emptied and cleaned out at a time which approximated very closely to the estimated period of contamination of the river. The contents of the vat had, improperly been discharged into the sewerage system, thus allowing the effluent to contaminate the sewage effluent which is discharged into the river. The occupiers of the factory were immediately notified of the results of their action and were advised how safely to dispose of the solution in future. No further complaint has since been received.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.
Section C.1. (i) Water.

The water supply of the town is furnished by the Metropolitan Water Board, and has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. Bacteriological and Chemical examination of the piped supply are carried out by the Board, and it was not found necessary to refer to the Board during 1945 in regard to any specific complaint.

Comparatively few shallow wells remain in the town - there being only 19 premises known to be supplied with well water at the end of 1945.

(ii) Drainage and Sewerage.

There were no main drainage works undertaken during the year.

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The effluent from the Corporation Sewage Disposal Works is discharged into the Thames. Owing to the loss of that area formerly occupied by the filter beds to the new Electricity Works, it has been found necessary to further chlorinate the effluent before it is discharged into the Thames. Every endeavour has been made to maintain a standard of purification satisfactory to the Thames Conservancy Board, which is the body responsible for checking pollution of the Thames and its tributaries.

The Hogsmill River is one such tributary. It flows through the Southern part of the Borough and joins the Thames at a point a short distance above Kingston Bridge. The Hogsmill River receives sewage effluents from Malden and Epsom and Ewell, at points before reaching the Borough boundary. A scheme for widening the Hogsmill River was prepared by the Surrey County Council prior to the outbreak of war when the plans were suspended.

During the year one case of river pollution was reported by the Thames Conservancy Board. It was stated that numerous fish had been killed by cyanide poisoning. The Board sought assistance in tracing the source of contamination.

Investigations were made and it was ascertained that a vat containing cyanide solution used in connection with metal processes at a factory had been emptied and cleaned out at a time which approximated very closely to the estimated period of contamination of the river. The contents of the vat had improperly been discharged into the sewerage system, thus allowing the cyanide to contaminate the sewage effluent which is discharged into the river. The occupiers of the factory were immediately notified of the results of their action and were advised how safely to dispose of the solution in future. No further complaint has since been received.

3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The closets in the Borough are on the water carriage system.

(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The removal and disposal of house refuse is the responsibility of the Borough Surveyor, who states that the refuse, after salvage has been extracted, is disposed of partly by burning and partly by tipping, the percentage being approximately 20 and 80 respectively. Some 72 tons of salvage material are extracted each month, including waste food for pig feeding which in pre-war years was deposited in the ashbins.

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

(a) The following is a tabulated list of visits and inspections.

Insp. of Houses, etc.	...	648
Insp. of Drainage	...	183
Reinspections	...	471
Works in Progress	...	89
Factories, etc.	...	211
Outworkers	...	13
Cowsheds, etc. Dairies	...	53
Ice Cream Premises	...	48
Foodshops & Stores	...	457
Bakehouses	...	2
I.D. Enquiries	...	79
Markets	...	205
Slaughterhouses	...	7
Offensive Trades	...	3.
Common Lodging Houses	...	15
Theatres	...	7
Verminous Premises	...	113
Smoke Observation	...	14
Stables & Yards	...	5
Rodent Control	...	339
Shop Acts	...	193
Housing Act (Permitted Numbers)	...	27
Housing Act (Applications)	379
Rag Flock Acts	...	6
Rent Restrictions Acts	...	13
Houses after War Damage	...	230
Shops " " "	...	60
Building Licence Appns.	...	29
Schools	...	4
Piggeries	...	17
Miscellaneous	...	183
		<hr/>
Total	...	4103
		<hr/> <hr/>

(b) (c) The number of notices served and the result of the action taken is shown by the following statistical statements. It should be pointed out that the number of notices complied with is not strictly comparable with the number served as the former number may refer to notices which were served in more than one year.

Notices served.

Informal.

(a) Verbal	280
(b) Written	214

Statutory.

(a) Housing Acts ...	-
(b) Public Health Acts	1

Notices complied with.

Informal

(a) Verbal	249
(b) Written	199

Statutory.

(a) Housing Acts ...	1
(b) Public Health Acts	1

(iv) SHOPS AND OFFICES.

Arrangements for the health and comfort of workers in shops are controlled by the Shops Act 1934 whilst the Public Health Act, 1936, brought offices within certain of the provisions. Apart from specific instances where complaints were received, circumstances prevented any systematic improvements being carried out during the period under review.

(v) CAMPING SITES.

Apart from limited use of Stevens Ait, there are no camping sites in the Borough.

(vi) SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year under review, the difficulties experienced in obtaining suitable fuels were the cause of several instances of smoke nuisance. Advice was given as to the best practicable means of preventing the nuisance. In one instance it was necessary in 1944 to seek the assistance of the Ministry of Fuel & Power with a view to eliminating a nuisance from black smoke due to the use of a creosote pitch mixture. During the year under review certain modifications to the plant in question were carried out but the result were disappointing, and later in the year it was necessary again to approach the Ministry further on the matter. Permission was given for a return to the use of fuel oil. No further cause for complaint has been noted.

One case of alleged nuisance from fumes in connection with an enamelling oven at a factory in the town was reported. After a thorough study of the process involved, suggestions for the improvement of the plant were made and the nuisance was abated.

(vii) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

(a) Public.

The Corporation swimming bath comprises two pools one of which remained closed during 1945 for use as a British Restaurant. The other swimming bath remained in use throughout the year. A purification and filtration plant is installed.

(b) Private.

There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public, in the Borough.

(viii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

During the year it was necessary to take action in respect of 39 premises. In each case the premises were subjected to disinfection processes appropriate to the circumstances.

4. SCHOOLS.

Information with regard to the sanitary condition of schools is given in the report of the School Medical Officer.

The recommendations for the prevention of the spread of infectious disease contained in the memorandum on closure of and exclusion from school, 1927, have been closely followed. It was not necessary to close any school owing to infectious disease, or on public health grounds during the period under review.

5. COMPLAINTS.

During the year 532 complaints were recorded compared with the figure of 443 for the previous year. As stated in last year's report, the figure recorded is probably less than the actual number received.

The number of complaints is rising steadily each year from the 1939 figure of 207. The increase this year is no doubt due to the fact that little housing repair and maintenance has been possible for the last five years, and the understandable desire of tenants to have their dwellings put into order again now the war is ended.

The following is a brief tabular statement of the various causes of complaint:-

Drainage	89
General Defects of houses ...	220
Food	65
Insect Infestation	23
Rodent Infestation	103
Miscellaneous	32

532

6. RODENT CONTROL.

In previous Reports reference has been made to a marked increase in public concern in this subject compared with the pre-war period. This welcome interest was maintained during 1945. There is little doubt that war-time conditions, such as the need for home food production, enemy action, resulting in damage to drainage systems, and destruction of property, has seriously encouraged rodent infestations. The need for continuous effort cannot be over-emphasized.

Apart from treatment of business premises and dwelling houses on behalf of occupiers, the Corporation sewers and refuse tips were systematically baited during 1945.

7. OTHER DUTIES.

Assistance to various Government Departments was continued during the year under review, as well as co-operation with other Corporation Departments, particularly with regard to survey of war damaged properties and the issue of Certificates of Essentiality in connection with applications for building work licences and for permits to purchase timber and other building materials.

To assist the Housing Committee in the selection of tenants, 379 visits were made in connection with applications for housing accommodation, and reports were submitted, giving the particular circumstances of each case.

Section D.

HOUSING.

The general appraisalment of the housing position as set out in the Report for 1943 was equally applicable in 1945. In all probability the increase in the marriage rate was the principal cause of the demand for housing accommodation, and led to a still further increase in the number of houses, originally designed for the occupation of one family, being used by two or more families. In common with other parts of the Greater London area, there were indications also of a continued inward movement of population.

Early in the year the position was made very acute by reason of the widespread havoc caused by the V2 incident in Park Road in which about 2,000 houses were affected in varying degree, and including a large group which were a total loss. Some of these 2,000 houses had suffered damage in previous incidents and had not long been made fit for habitation. The wastage of labour and materials in this respect was most unfortunate.

Every effort was made to bring back into early use all damaged houses, and every available and suitable property was requisitioned to rehouse displaced families. At the end of 1945 no less than 208 premises were under requisition.

In addition to the use of existing houses, the Corporation erected 114 temporary hutments of the curved asbestos type, on the sites of demolished houses and on other sites acquired for the purpose, in an effort to make good the losses incurred by enemy action. The erection of the first post-war permanent houses (18) was also commenced during the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.INTRODUCTION.

The importance of food inspection and supervision of food premises during war years has been referred to in previous Reports, but it cannot be over-emphasized. It is, perhaps, only to be expected that when supplies are short there will be an added temptation for the unscrupulous trader to take a chance and to place on the market foodstuffs of an inferior quality. During the year 65 complaints regarding food were received and investigated. In the main they referred to the alleged sale of unsound food, but there were several instances in which it was alleged that the customer had not received the article demanded. An example of the latter type of complaint can be found in the case of sausages, the contents of which, at the best of times, are commonly held to be uncertain. Some sausages contain no meat and these articles are sometimes known as "Savoury sausages", and seldom, if ever, by a description of their actual contents. On the other hand, beef and pork sausages are subject to control, so far as the minimum meat content is concerned. But all these sausages look very much alike in the shop window and it is only after the purchaser has attempted to cook the meatless sausages in the manner usually adopted for the normal sausage, that the difference becomes only too apparent, and complaint is made of alleged misrepresentation. In such cases the price paid for the article should usually afford a means of identification.

The frequent inspection of restaurant kitchens and other food preparing premises, which in pre-war years was normal procedure, was impossible during 1945 by reason of continued shortage of staff and pressure of other work. But towards the end of the year visits were resumed to a few, more particularly the snack bars and similar premises. It was not possible, however, to enforce a really satisfactory standard owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining licences from the Ministry of Works in those cases where necessary works involved use of materials in short supply.

(a) Milk Supply.

At the end of 1945, the number of registered dairymen remained at the figure of 40, which includes a number of firms whose premises are situate outside the Borough Boundary but who retail milk within the Borough. There is only one producer retailer in the Borough, and his herd does not remain at the premises in the borough all the year round, but during the winter months only. In the summer they are transported to a farm outside the boundary.

Designated Milks.

Apart from registrations under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, the following tabular statement shows the number of licences issued under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1936 - 1943.

Designated Milk Licences - 1945.

	T. Tested.	Pasteurised.
Dealers	7	6
Supplementary	4	5

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

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At the end of 1945, the number of registered dealers remained at the figure of 10, which includes a number of firms whose premises are situated outside the Borough boundary but who retail milk within the Borough. There is only one producer retailer in the Borough, and his herd does not remain at the premises in the Borough all the year round, but during the winter months only. In the summer they are transported to a farm outside the boundary.

Destinated Milk.

Apart from registrations under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, the following tabular statement shows the number of licences issued under the provisions of the Milk (Special Destinations) Regulations 1945 - 1947.

Destinated Milk Licences - 1945.

	T. Tested.	Enforced.
Dealers	1	6
Supplymentary	4	2

Bacteriological Examinations.

During the year 118 samples of milk were submitted to the plate count and B.Coli tests compared with 22 during 1944. Forty-eight of the 118 samples proved not to be entirely satisfactory. A number of these unsatisfactory samples were of milk taken at the time of delivery to retailers premises. The necessary representations were made to the authorities in whose district the suppliers were situate and appropriate "follow up" action was taken.

Biological Tests.

Eight samples of milk were submitted during 1945 for biological examination. Seven of the tests showed absence of tubercle bacilli but one sample (T.T.Milk) was reported as positive. This is the first recorded instance of the presence of tubercle bacilli in any milk sample in the Borough, and it is unfortunate that it should happen to be in connection with a grade of milk usually regarded as being free from such infection. The sample was taken from a bulked supply derived from five farms in the County of Hampshire. In an effort to isolate the source of infection, a sample was taken from each of twenty churns at the place of delivery to the dairy in Kingston and these 20 samples were submitted for microscopical examination for tubercle bacilli. The result in each case proved negative. At the same time, and immediately on receipt of the adverse report the Hampshire County Council was informed, in order that detailed "follow up" action could be taken at the farms in question. A report was subsequently received that all the farms had been visited, and that samples of milk from each of the herds had been taken for biological examination. A later report from Hampshire stated that all the samples had proved negative, and so far as known the source of infection was not discovered.

Pasteurisation.

During the year 43 samples of milk sold as "Pasteurised" were submitted for the Phosphatase Test to ascertain if the milk had been properly heat treated. In two instances the samples failed to pass the test and in both cases the suppliers were notified and "follow up" samples proved satisfactory.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

(i) Slaughterhouses.

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the borough.

(ii) Meat Depot and Emergency Foods.

Apart from the few pigs which were slaughtered for private use by, or on behalf of, pig keepers no animals were slaughtered in the borough for human consumption.

There remains, however, the Ministry of Food meat distribution depot through which passes all meat and offals (including frozen, chilled, fresh, or canned) destined for the Boroughs of Barnes, Kingston, Malden, Richmond, Surbiton, and Wimbledon, and the Urban District of Esher. On an average just over 200 tons of meat etc. pass through the depot each week, and the alertness and keenness of all concerned, from the Manager down to the most junior member of the staff of the depot, as well as of your food inspection staff was

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Refrigeration.

During the year 43 samples of milk sold as "sterilized" were submitted for the phosphate test to ascertain if the milk had been properly heat treated. In two instances the samples failed to pass the test and in both cases the suppliers were notified and "follow up" samples proved satisfactory.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

(i) Slaugthhouses.

There are no licensed slaughthouses in the Borough.

(ii) Meat Depot and Temporary Foods.

Agart from the few pigs which were slaughtered for private use by, or on behalf of, pig keepers no animals were slaughtered in the Borough for human consumption.

There remains, however, the Ministry of Food meat distribution depot through which passes all meat and offals (including frozen, chilled, fresh or canned) destined for the Boroughs of London, Kingston, Malden, Richmond, Epsom, and Epsom, and the Urban District of Epsom. On an average just over 200 tons of meat etc. pass through the depot each week, and the attention and kindness of all concerned, from the manager down to the most junior member of the staff of the depot, as well as of your food inspection

indicated by the very few occasions upon which any part of a consignment was considered to be unsound on arrival at retail shops within the area served by the depot.

There were several occasions when consignments were found to be suffering from the effects of defective refrigeration and/or storage giving rise to white spot or black spot mould; also at times, consignments were delayed in transit. The task of inspecting these damaged consignments was no light one as in order to avoid further loss of valuable foodstuffs it was essential that at least one and sometimes two inspectors should be in constant attendance to direct and supervise all necessary trimming of the carcasses before distribution, and to advise upon the disposal of foods which were not suitable for ordinary meat ration, but which could be quite properly directed for manufacturing processes.

The result of this part of the work is amply reflected in the tabulated statement of condemned foodstuffs below.

By the end of 1945 there were no further cases of foodstuffs damaged as the result of enemy action. In fact, the amount so damaged during 1945 was much less than the corresponding figure for 1944. There remained certain emergency food stocks in the borough and these stocks were gradually reviewed but were not finally cleared at the end of the year.

Whilst the task of ensuring the wholesomeness of the food supply is paramount in importance yet it should not be overlooked that there is an economic viewpoint which in times of national emergency is of almost equal consequence - viz. salvage.

The work outlined above enabled a comparatively large amount of food to be made available for human consumption which would otherwise have been wasted, and even that part which had to be condemned was utilised for animal feeding or was disposed of for conversion into fertilisers or poultry food.

There is one further interesting point about the list of condemned foods and this is the prevalence of infestation by moth and weevil, two insect pests that can cause much havoc amongst cereals of all kinds, and the presence of moulds. Doubtless, when old stocks are used up and labour is more plentiful in stores and shops the loss of foods from these causes will be considerably reduced. In the meantime it is very important that only suitable premises should be used for storage purposes and that the utmost cleanliness should be observed in every place where cereals, or for that much, any foods are kept, as damage by insects and moulds is preventable by the use of ordinary care.

It was gratifying to note that in no case during the year was it necessary to condemn any foodstuffs as the result of contamination by rodents. In the past too little attention has been paid to contamination by rats and mice. This type of contamination is highly dangerous and doubtless has given rise to illnesses which were wrongly attributed to other types of food contamination, when in point of fact the source of infection was due to contact with rodents.

Tabulated List of Condemned Foodstuffs
Showing Cause for Condemnation and the
Weights.

<u>Article of Food.</u>	<u>Reason for Action.</u>	<u>Weight.</u>
<u>Bovines.</u>		
Beef	Decomposition, Bone Taint, etc.	1341½ lbs.
Beef	Contaminated by foreign matter	17 "
Offal	Decomposition	19½ "
Ox Tongues	"	594 "
Ox Hearts	"	248 "
<u>Sheep.</u>		
Mutton	Black Spot Mould	62½ "
"	Abscess	9 "
"	Contaminated by foreign matter	129 "
Offal	Decomposition	70½ "
<u>Porcine.</u>		
Pork	Internal Decomposition	170 "
Pork	Black Spot Mould	206½ "
Ham	Abscess	19 "
<u>Canned Foods.</u>		
1264 tins Meat	Blown, decomposition, etc.	2941 "
660 " Fish	do.	473 "
373 " Vegetables	do.	546 "
76 " Jam & Marmalade	do.	146 "
4 " Fruit	do.	5½ "
532 " Condensed Milk	do.	466 "
<u>Miscellaneous.</u>		
Rabbits	Decomposition	531 "
Sausage	do.	36 "
Pork Pies	do.	35½ "
Brawn	do.	5 "
9 Boxes Fish	do.	644 "
Kippers	do.	133 "
Pickles etc.	Mould & Decomposition	40 "
Rice	Moth Infestation	100 "
1 Bag Semolina	Weevil "	112 "
6 Pkts. Oats	Mould & Foreign Matter	12 "
Barley	"	13½ "
6 Pkts. Cereals	Moth & Weevil Infestation	8½ "
Flour	Foreign Matter	656 "
Pea Flour	Moth Infestation & Foreign Matter.	112 "
Soup Powder	Foreign Matter	32 "
76 Pkts. Pudding Mixture	Moth & Weevil Infestation	38 "
Ice Cream Powder	Moth Infestation & Foreign Matter.	644 "
Biscuits	Mould & Decomposition	500 "
Prunes	Decomposition	5 "
Peaches	"	55 "
Dates	Decomposition & Mould	176 "
Milk Cocoa Powder	Infested with Moth & Weevil	278 "
Milk Powder	Foreign Matter	112 "
Cheese	Decomposition	4 "
C/Fwd.		11,746½ "

Tabulated List of Condensed Foodstuffs Showing Cause for Condensation and the Weights.

Weight.	Reason for Action.	Article of Food.	Evilness.
134 1/2 lbs.	Decomposition, Bore		Beef
17	Trails, etc.		Beef
19 1/2	Contaminated by foreign matter		Oil
20 1/2	Decomposition		Ox Tongues
24 1/2	"		Ox Hearts
28 1/2	Black Spot Mould		Beef
9	Abcess		Mutton
12 1/2	Contaminated by foreign matter		"
70 1/2	Decomposition		Oil
170	Internal Decomposition		Pork
208 1/2	Black Spot Mould		Pork
13	Abcess		Ham
22 1/2	Blown, decomposition, etc.	Condensed Milk	
47 1/2	do.	Fruit	
84 1/2	do.	Jam & Preserves	
12 1/2	do.	Vegetables	
12 1/2	do.	Fish	
47 1/2	do.	12 1/2 lbs. Meat	
8 1/2	do.	Condensed Milk	
48 1/2	do.	Fruit	
8 1/2	do.	Jam & Preserves	
48 1/2	do.	Vegetables	
8 1/2	do.	Fish	
47 1/2	do.	12 1/2 lbs. Meat	
8 1/2	do.	Condensed Milk	
53 1/2	Decomposition		Miscellaneous
58	do.		Ham
58 1/2	do.		Pork
2	do.		Pork Pie
84 1/2	do.		Brawn
12 1/2	do.		9 boxes Fish
40	do.		Kidney
100	Mould & decomposition		Pickles etc.
112	North Infestation		Rice
112	weevil		1 bag Macaroni
18 1/2	Mould & weevil matter		5 Pkts. Gals
18 1/2	"		Garley
8 1/2	North & weevil infestation		5 Pkts. Corn
88	Foreign Matter		Flour
112	North Infestation & Foreign Matter		Pos Flour
32	Foreign Matter		Soup powder
58	North & weevil infestation		15 Pkts. Baking
84 1/2	North Infestation & Foreign Matter		Mixing
80	Mould & decomposition		Ice Cream Powder
8	decomposition		Starch
58	decomposition		Yeast
17 1/2	Decomposition & Mould		Yeast
27 1/2	Infested with North & weevil		Milk Cocoa Powder
112	Foreign Matter		Milk Powder
4	Decomposition		Glucose

<u>Article of Food.</u>	<u>Reason for Action.</u>	<u>Weight.</u>
	B/Fwd.	11,746½ lbs.
Chocolate	Mould	36 lbs.
Confectionery	Mould & Decomposition	31 "
Cakes & Confectionery	Contaminated by foreign matter due to enemy action	33 "
Bread	do.	226 "
Cooked Meats	do.	38 "
Chocolate	do.	14½ "
Groceries (unidentifiable)	do.	24 "
Jam	do.	23 "
501 Pkts. Cake Mixture	do.	70 "
Biscuits	do.	11 "
Miscellaneous	Mould & Decomposition	8 "
Total -		<u>12,261 "</u>

(iii) Shops, Vehicles, etc.

For obvious reasons it was not possible to visit retail food shops in a systematic manner during the year, but they received attention as and when opportunity presented itself and, of course, in every case when a complaint was received.

Apart from the actual inspection of foods there is the matter of hygiene of food shops, and personal hygiene on the part of staff employed in and about these premises. The Food & Drugs Act covers all these subjects up to a point, but there are definite limitations in the scope of the Statute. Immediately sufficient staff is available for the purpose, systematic visits to all foodshops will be resumed.

During the course of the year it was found necessary on more than one occasion to draw attention to the unsatisfactory condition of food delivery vans. As might be expected, the explanation offered was the usual one of inability to raise the standard owing to prevailing war conditions, but this was not altogether acceptable. The need for improvement was pressed and arrangements were made for more frequent cleansing of the interiors of the vehicles and for the provision of suitable trays and other equipment. The improvements which were effected filled the immediate requirements but generally, the subject of food transport is one which needs constant supervision and indeed, it should be reviewed on a national basis, with the full co-operation of manufacturers, wholesalers, transport companies, retail traders, and technical experts.

(c) Adulteration - Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

A total of 91 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year. Of these 91, only 2 were the subject of adverse reports. The details are given in the tabulated statement of action taken.

In the case of Malted Soya Cream there were certain discrepancies between the contents described on the label and the actual ingredients in the package. There was also considerable doubt whether the claims set out on the label could be justified. Upon further investigation it was found that the package was part of a consignment which had been received at the shop from which it was purchased, at a date prior to the date when the Labelling of Food Order came into force. The firm in question submitted specimens of the new labels and copy of correspondence which had passed

between them and the Ministry of Food on the same subject. In these circumstances no formal sample was taken and a warning letter was sent.

The pork sausage meat was an informal sample, that is, a sample not taken in the manner prescribed by the Act and, therefore, no legal proceedings could be instituted against the vendor in respect of that sale. A formal sample was taken at a subsequent date and proved to be genuine. The second sample was taken early in 1946 and is not shown in the tabulated statement.

The sample of table jellies was purchased when the manufacture of these delectable sweets was prohibited by the Ministry of Food, mainly on account of the sugar content of normal table jellies. In the absence of any ruling on the matter by the Ministry of Food, the Analyst had to report that the samples were genuine, even although they contained no sugar and only barely sufficient gelatine to enable the finished product to 'set'. The sale of the jellies provided a very lucrative occupation for the vendors. The Corporation was unable to institute legal proceedings, but the facts were passed to the Ministry of Food in the hope that the Ministry would themselves take action, but the matter was taken no further. It is interesting to note that not long afterwards prosecutions were taken in respect of similar transactions in other parts of the London area and convictions were obtained. The vendors of the jellies were not again permitted to occupy a stall in the Market Place.

The various herbs were sampled at a food preparing factory where they were being used in the manufacturing processes.

The fact that no sample of milk failed to reach the prescribed standard is an indication that this valuable article of food is less often tampered with than was the case in the not too distant past. There are several possible explanations for this improvement, but in all probability, the principal reason is the frequency of sampling, and the fact that the samples are obtained at irregular intervals and without any possibility of any vendor being forewarned of intention to sample. The increase in the number of samples was due to a series of samples taken from individual farm supplies at the place of delivery to local dairies.

The question has been asked as to the basis upon which sampling is carried out. In the case of milk, the samples are taken over as wide a field as possible. Apart from those which are taken during the course of normal retail deliveries, visits are also made to restaurants and other catering establishments, so that samples may be taken from bulk supplies at the time of delivery. It should also be mentioned that the milk supplied to every day nursery and school in the Borough was sampled during the year. With regard to other articles of food, the selection depends entirely on circumstances, but every opportunity is taken to obtain a wide variety of samples and more particular attention is paid to foodstuffs about which rather glowing claims are made by the manufacturers.

Food and Drugs Act, 1936.

Action taken during 1945.

Articles	Analysed.			Adulterated or Deteriorated.			Prose- cutions.	Action Taken.
	Formal.	Informal.	Total.	Formal.	Informal.	Total.		
Frutella Sauce	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Live Yeast Tablets	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Garlic Tablets.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Soya Nut Meat	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Almond Flavour	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Malted Soya Cream (Milk Chocolate Flavour)	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	Label misleading. Warning given.
Malted Kelp Tablets	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Milk	-	65	65	-	-	-	-	-
Viking Junket	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Vi-Tic Drinking Chocolate	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Brewed Vinegar	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetable Savoury	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Maltabs	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Baking Powder	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pork Sausage Meat	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Table Jellies	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pork Sausages	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	Meat content below standard - warning given.
Ginger	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rough Sage	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pepper	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Coriander	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ground Sage	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nutmegs	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pepper Compound	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mixed Seasoning	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
	1	90	91	-	2	2	-	-

MINISTRY OF FOOD ORDERS - 1945.

During the year there were several changes in legislation of which the following examples are of most interest, as they had relation to the work of the department.

The Food Standards (Salad Cream and Mayonaise) Order 1945, with consequential amendment of Labelling of Food (No.2) Order. In general terms these Orders prescribe a standard of composition for salad cream etc. but make provision that in certain cases the standard shall not apply; also that salad dressings not complying with the standard must bear on the label a statement of ingredients.

The Labelling of Food (No.2) Order. This Order replaced the previous Labelling of Food Order and effected a postponement of the date of operation. It is a very important addition to food legislation and has for its aim the desire to ensure that what is on a label shall be a correct description of the contents of the container. The Order also deals with advertisements.

The Dried Egg (Control of Use) Order, is designed to control conditions under which dried egg is used commercially in the manufacture of ice cream, synthetic cream and bakers' cream filling etc.

The Food Standards (Liquid Coffee Essences) Order. As the title implies, the Order provides standards of composition of liquid coffee essences or extract and of liquid coffee etc.

In addition to the above there were other Orders to which it is not necessary to refer in detail.

When conditions have returned more to the normal there is little doubt that attention to the food supply will need to be given, particularly with regard to standards of composition. The Ministry of Food has already made a good start but much leeway has to be made good before the work may be considered as complete.

CONCLUSION.

It is hoped that the above report, brief and perhaps somewhat disjointed, will prove of interest to the reader, also that it will tend to throw light upon work which goes on day by day practically unnoticed by the general public, but which, if it were left undone, would soon cause a state of chaos in a town such as Kingston.

HAROLD T. PERRY.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Guildhall,
Kingston-upon-Thames.

SECTION F.PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following infectious diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health of the Borough:

Scarlet Fever.
Whooping Cough.
Diphtheria (including membranous croup).
Measles (excluding rubella).
Acute pneumonia (primary or influenzal).
Cerebro-spinal fever.
Acute poliomyelitis.
Acute polioccephalitis.
Acute cncephalitis lethargica.
Dysentery.
Ophthalmia neonatorum.
Puerperal pyrexia.
Smallpox.
Paratyphoid fevers.
Enteric or typhoid fever excluding paratyphoid.
Erysipelas.
Malaria.
Cholera.
Plague.
Typhus.
Relapsing fever.
Tuberculosis.

In 1945 a total of 623 notifications of infectious disease was received. The following table shows how the cases were dealt with.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1945.

DISEASE	CASES											DEATHS																	
	Age Groups											Age Groups											Total						
	Under 1 year	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65	65 & over	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Under 1 year	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20		20 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65	65 & over	Total	
Scarlet Fever	-	-	3	3	-	13	4	1	4	-	-	-	23	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	1	-	1	1	-	7	1	-	3	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	2	-	23	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pneumonia	1	3	1	4	-	3	1	-	1	1	1	19	19	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	6	3	21	-	
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B. Dysentery (Sonne)	8	6	1	2	2	8	2	-	2	3	3	37	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Measles	18	55	55	49	46	163	11	3	5	2	-	407	20	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Whooping Cough	4	13	19	10	11	20	7	-	-	-	-	84	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

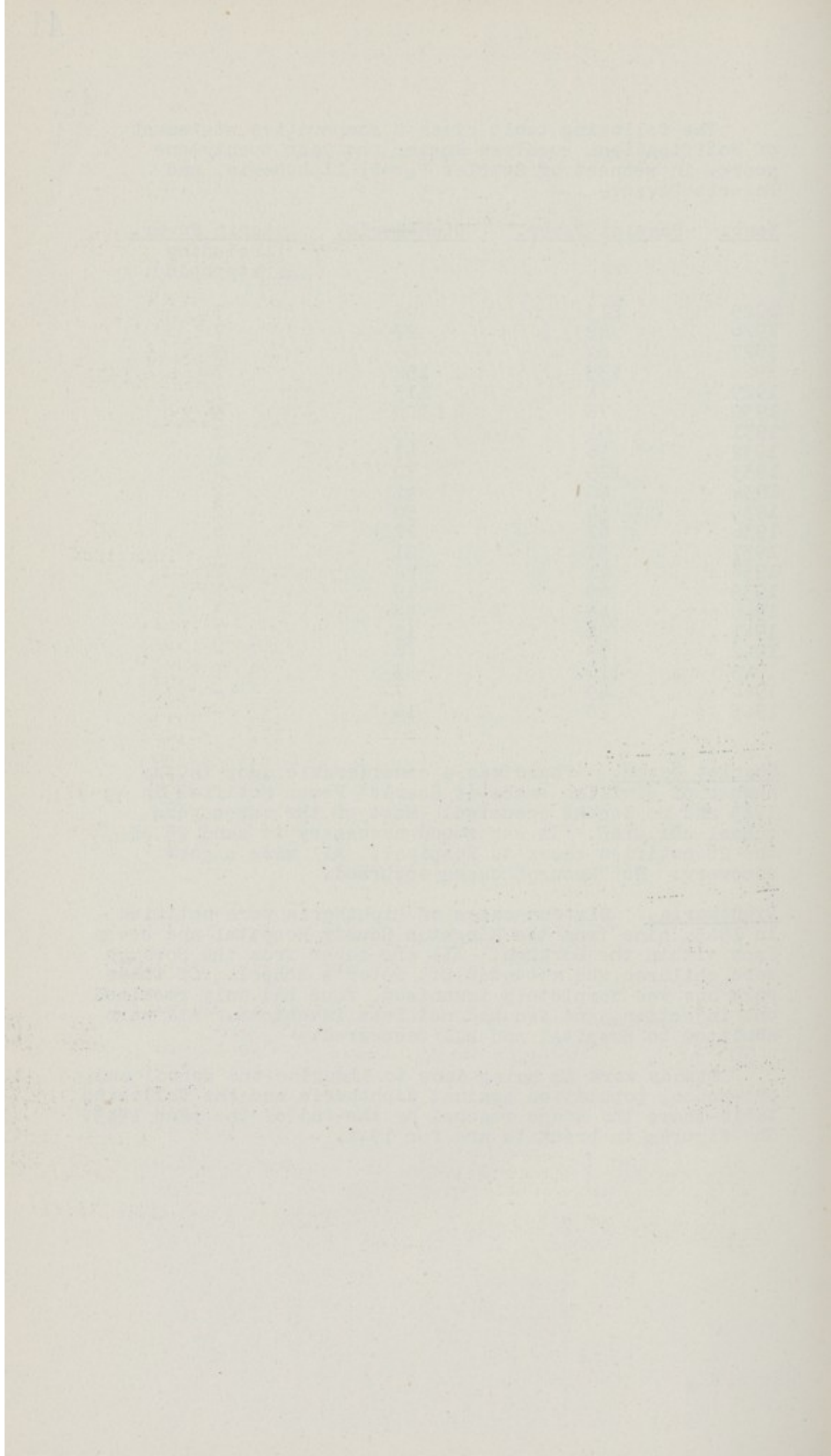
The following table gives a comparative statement of Notifications received during the last twenty-one years, in respect of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Scarlet Fever.</u>	<u>Diphtheria.</u>	<u>Enteric Fever.</u> (including Paratyphoid).
1925	213	25	7
1926	82	27	7
1927	87	65	3
1928	135	152	7
1929	74	113	1
1930	78	100	5
1931	61	53	1
1932	56	47	1
1933	125	30	2
1934	40	42	2
1935	54	50	2
1936	67	27	6
1937	51	21	1
1938	61	72	1
1939	69	19	1
1940	45	53	3
1941	54	15	7
1942	79	8	-
1943	110	3	1
1944	49	7	-
1945	28	16	-

Scarlet Fever. There was a considerable drop in the number of civilian cases of Scarlet Fever notified in 1945 and no deaths occurred. Most of the cases were school children. It was found necessary to send 25 of the 28 notified cases to Hospital. All made a good recovery. No "Return" cases occurred.

Diphtheria. Sixteen cases of Diphtheria were notified in 1945, nine from the Kingston County Hospital and seven from within the Borough. All the seven from the Borough were children who attended St. Peter's School. Of these only one was completely immunised, four had only received one injection, and two had not been immunised. All were admitted to Hospital and all recovered.

Steady work is being done to immunise the school and pre-school population against diphtheria and the following table shows the stage reached by the end of the year 1945. The figures in brackets are for 1944.



DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION FIGURES.

0 - 5 group.

<u>Birth date</u>	<u>No. completely immunised at Clinic</u>
1944	114
1943	478 (204)
1942	369 (292)
1941	317 (281)
1940	381 (347)
	<u>331 (1939)</u>
Total -	<u>1,659 (1,455)</u>

Percentage - 66 (58.2)

5 - 15 group.

<u>Birth date</u>	<u>No. completely immunised at Clinic</u>
1939	371
1938	350 (319)
1937	328 (309)
1936	313 (295)
1935	336 (327)
1934	293 (281)
1933	251 (242)
1932	264 (255)
1931	264 (257)
1930	259 (258)
	<u>230 (1929)</u>
Total -	<u>3,029 (2,773)</u>

Percentage - 72.6 (64.8)

Total immunised in Kingston.

0 - 5 group.

5 - 15 group.

Immunised by general practitioners	32 (16)	Immunised by general practitioners	38 (34)
Immunised elsewhere	84 (12)	Immunised elsewhere	222 (172)
Immunised at Clinic	1,659 (1,455)	Boys of Dr. Barnardo's Home	156 (150)
		Immunised at Clinic	3,029 (2,773)
		S.C.C. Home	(25)
Grand total -	<u>1,775 (1,483)</u>	Grand total -	<u>3,445 (3,154)</u>

Percentage - 70.7 (59.32)

Percentage - 82.6 (73.7)

Very close contact is maintained with the Kingston and District Tuberculosis Care Committee, of which body the Medical Officer of Health is Chairman. Considerable assistance has been given to patients, and there is no doubt that the Care Committee is fulfilling its proper function of helping towards the rehabilitation of patients.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION FIGURES.

0 - 5 group.

Birth date	No. completely immunized at clinic	No. completely immunized
1944	114	114
1943	478	478
1942	388	388
1941	317	317
1940	381	381
	<u>1,668</u>	<u>1,668</u>
		(1,488)

Percentage - 88 (88.2)

5 - 15 group.

Birth date	No. completely immunized at clinic	No. completely immunized
1939	571	571
1938	380	380
1937	388	388
1936	313	313
1935	338	338
1934	393	393
1933	351	351
1932	384	384
1931	354	354
1930	330	330
	<u>3,032</u>	<u>3,032</u>
		(2,775)

Percentage - 92.5 (84.8)

Total immunized in Kingston.

<u>0 - 5 group.</u>		<u>5 - 15 group.</u>	
Immunized at clinic	1,668 (1,488)	3,032 (2,775)	4,700 (4,263)
Immunized elsewhere	84	150	234
Immunized by general practitioners	38	38	76
Immunized by general practitioners	(16)	(31)	(47)
Boys of Dr. Harriette's Home	1,488	150	1,638
Immunized at clinic	1,488	1,488	2,976
S.C.U. Home	(28)	(28)	(56)
<u>Grand total</u>	<u>1,772 (1,488)</u>	<u>3,190 (2,803)</u>	<u>4,962 (4,291)</u>
Percentage - 90.7 (89.32)		Percentage - 88.2 (87.7)	

Enteric Fever (Typhoid or Paratyphoid). No notifications of enteric fever were received during the year.

Measles. There was a great increase in the number of cases notified during the year, 407 in all, of whom 20 were admitted to hospital. Most of the cases were in the 1 - 5 age group, 205 being notified, and a further 163 in the age group 5 - 10 years.

Two deaths occurred - One under 1 year and one between 1 and 2 years.

Apart from the two deaths and four cases of pneumonia in the age group 1 - 2 years, the condition was comparatively mild but quickly spread through the susceptible population of pre-school and school children.

Tuberculosis. Cases of tuberculosis are dealt with from the treatment point of view by the Surrey County Council. Good liaison exists between your Medical Officer, and Tuberculosis Officer. Each case notified is visited by an officer of the Public Health Department, and all contacts are advised to consult the County Tuberculosis Officer. The efficiency of notification is good and there have been no cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

The following table shows comparative figures of notified cases and deaths for the years 1941 - 1945 (inclusive).

Year	Cases Notified.		Deaths.	
	Respiratory	Non-respiratory	Respiratory	Non-respiratory
1941	44	9	19	3
1942	67	11	22	2
1943	63	8	25	1
1944	56	11	19	4
1945	41	12	19	7

(Note - An analysis of the total notified cases in age groups is shown on the following page).

The ratio of non-notified to total deaths is as follows:-

<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
1 : 3	1 : 8	1 : 8	1 : 12	1 : 5

During 1945 no action became necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Disinfection of premises is carried out in all cases of death, or when the patients are admitted to hospital or sanatoria.

Very close contact is maintained with the Kingston and District Tuberculosis Care Committee, of which body the Medical Officer of Health is Chairman. Considerable assistance has been given to patients, and there is no doubt that the Care Committee is fulfilling its proper function of helping towards the rehabilitation of patients.

There was a great increase in the number of cases notified during the year, 445 in all, of whom 20 were admitted to hospital. Most of the cases were in the 1 - 5 age group, 205 being notified, and a further 143 in the age group 6 - 10 years.

Two deaths occurred - One under 1 year and one between 1 and 5 years.

Agents from the two deaths and four cases of pneumonia in the age group 1 - 5 years, the condition was comparatively mild but quickly spread through the susceptible population of pre-school and school children.

Cases of tuberculosis are dealt with from the treatment point of view by the Surrey County Council. Good liaison exists between your Medical Officer, and Tuberculosis Officer. Each case notified is visited by an officer of the Public Health Department, and all contacts are advised to consult the County Tuberculosis Officer. The etiology of notification is good and there have been no cases of vital interest or value to notify.

The following table shows comparative figures of notified cases and deaths for the years 1941 - 1945 (inclusive).

Year	Cases Notified		Deaths
	Respiratory Non-respiratory	Respiratory Non-respiratory	
1941	41	2	19
1942	31	11	22
1943	25	8	22
1944	20	11	19
1945	41	12	19

(Note - an analysis of the total notified cases in age groups is shown on the following page).

The ratio of non-notified to total deaths is as follows:-

1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
1 : 3	1 : 5	1 : 8	1 : 13	1 : 5

During 1945 no action became necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 or Section 175 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Distribution of premises is carried out in all cases of death, or when the patients are admitted to hospital or sanatoria.

Very close contact is maintained with the Kingston and District Tuberculosis Care Committee, of which body the Medical Officer of Health is Chairman. Considerable assistance has been given to patients, and there is no doubt that the Care Committee is fulfilling its proper function of helping towards the rehabilitation of patients.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1945.

		NEW CASES									DEATHS										
		under 1 year	1 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 55	55 - 65	65 & over	Total	Under 1 year	1 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 55	55 - 65	65 & over	Total
Tuberculosis (a) Respiratory	M.	1	-	-	8	4	3	2	6	1	25	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	3	2	10
	F.	-	-	-	6	6	-	1	1	2	16	-	-	-	1	1	4	1	1	1	9
Total -		1	-	-	14	10	3	3	7	3	41	-	1	-	2	2	5	2	4	3	19
(b) Non- respiratory	M.	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
	F.	-	1	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	4
Total -		-	2	3	2	1	4	-	-	-	12	2	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	7

Scabies - During the year the scheme for treating cases and contacts of scabies continued to operate as described in previous reports.

SONNE DYSENTERY.

The scheme was undertaken by Civil Defence Personnel under the direction of the Medical Officer. During the year 37 cases of sonne dysentery were notified compared with 26 for 1944. Of these 8 were under 1 year of age, 6 aged 1 - 2 years, 1 aged 2 - 3 years, 2 aged 3 - 4 years, 2 aged 4 - 5 years, 10 were school children, and the remaining 8 were adults.

No deaths occurred, and 16 of the 37 cases notified were removed to the infectious disease hospital for treatment.

SMALL POX.

There were no cases of Small Pox notified in 1945, but seven contacts were notified and observed. None developed the disease.

Year	Post "A".	Post "B".	Total
1942	89	135	224
1943	349	261	610
1944	575	368	943
1945	First Aid Post "A" Station was closed 31.12.44.	592	592

Analysis into age groups of cases and contacts treated.

Year	Treatment Centre.	Males			Females		
		Under 5 years	5 yrs. to 14 yrs.	Over 14 years	Under 5 years	5 yrs. to 14 yrs.	Over 14 years
1942	First Aid Post "A".	4	7	20	5	11	12
1942	First Aid Post "B".	Analysis not available.					
1943	First Aid Post "A".	22	40	87	19	36	162
1943	First Aid Post "B".	27	82	-	10	20	32
1944	First Aid Post "A".	33	34	172	33	31	280
1944	First Aid Post "B".	35	102	-	34	84	113
1945	First Aid Post "B".	35	113	137	17	80	210

BOWEN DYSENTERY.

During the year 37 cases of bowen dysentery were notified compared with 26 for 1941. Of these 8 were under 1 year of age, 6 aged 1 - 2 years, 1 aged 2 - 3 years, 2 aged 3 - 4 years, 2 aged 4 - 5 years, 10 were school children, and the remaining 6 were adults.

No deaths occurred, and 25 of the 37 cases notified were removed to the infectious disease hospital for treatment.

SMALL POX.

There were no cases of Small Pox notified in 1942, but seven contacts were notified and observed. None developed the disease.

Scabies - During the year the scheme for treating cases and contacts of scabies continued to operate as described in previous reports.

The cleansing was undertaken by Civil Defence Personnel under supervision of Health Visitors and, with the disbandment of the Civil Defence Force in June, 1945, authority was given for the engagement of one male and female assistant, both of whom work part-time.

The following tables show the numbers of persons treated during the year 1945, and the three preceding years.

Cases of Scabies and Contacts Treated.

Year	No. of cases and contacts treated at		Total cases and contacts treated.
	First Aid Post "A".	First Aid Post "B".	
1942	89	135	224
1943	349	261	610
1944	575	368	943
1945	First Aid Post "A" Station was closed 31.12.44.	592	592

Analysis into age groups of cases and contacts treated.

Year	Treatment Centre.	Males			Females		
		Under 5 years	5 yrs. to 14 yrs.	Over 14 years	Under 5 years	5 yrs. to 14 yrs.	Over 14 years
1942	First Aid Post "A".	4	7	20	5	11	42
1942	First Aid Post "B".	Analysis not available.					
1943	First Aid Post "A".	22	40	67	19	39	162
1943	First Aid Post "B".	27	82	-	30	90	32
1944	First Aid Post "A".	33	34	172	25	31	280
1944	First Aid Post "B".	35	102	-	34	84	113
1945	First Aid Post "B".	35	113	137	17	80	210

Sojals - During the year the scheme for treating cases and contacts of sojals continued to operate as described in previous reports.

The district was administered by Civil Defence personnel under supervision of Health Visitors and with the assistance of the Civil Defence Force in June, 1945, especially was given for the management of one male and female sojals, both of whom were part-time.

The following tables show the numbers of sojals treated during the year 1945, and the three preceding years.

Cases of Sojals and Contacts Treated

Year	No. of cases and contacts treated at		Total cases and contacts treated
	First Aid Post "A"	First Aid Post "B"	
1945	88	104	192
1944	209	261	470
1943	272	368	640
1942	"A" Station and closed Post "B"	202	202

Analysis into age and sex of cases and contacts treated

Year	Treatment Centre	Males		Females	
		Under 5 yrs. to 14 yrs.	Over 14 yrs.	Under 5 yrs. to 14 yrs.	Over 14 yrs.
1945	First Aid Post "A"	4	7	2	11
1945	First Aid Post "B"	Analysis not available			
1944	First Aid Post "A"	22	40	19	39
1943	First Aid Post "B"	27	88	30	90
1942	First Aid Post "A"	33	34	22	31
1941	First Aid Post "B"	32	102	34	84
1940	First Aid Post "B"	32	113	17	80

Analysis of cases treated during 1944 and 1945.

Year	No. of cases treated at		Total Cases treated.
	First Aid Post "A"	First Aid Post "B"	
1944	391	270	661
1945	-	341	341

Analysis into age groups of cases treated.

Year	Treatment Centre.	Males.			Females.		
		Under 5 years.	5 yrs. to 14yrs.	Over 14 years.	Under 5 years.	5 yrs. to 14yrs.	Over 14 years.
1944	First Aid Post "A"	23	28	105	19	17	199
1944	First Aid Post "B"	31	83	-	29	70	57
1945	First Aid Post "B"	25	72	60	9	53	122

Analysis of contacts treated during 1944 and 1945.

Year	No. of Contacts treated at		Total Contacts treated
	First Aid Post "A"	First Aid Post "B"	
1944	184	98	282
1945	-	251	251

Analysis into age Groups of contacts treated.

Year	Treatment Centre.	Males			Females		
		Under 5 years.	5 yrs. to 14yrs.	Over 14 years.	Under 5 years.	5 yrs. to 14yrs.	Over 14 years.
1944	First Aid Post "A"	10	6	67	6	14	81
1944	First Aid Post "B"	4	19	-	5	14	56
1945	First Aid Post "B"	10	41	77	8	27	88

Prior to 1942, no scheme existed for notification of cases of scabies, and pre-war only a few cases came to the Public Health Department.

Active measures are taken to ensure that all contacts are followed up.

It was not necessary to invoke the special powers given under the Scabies Order for the examination of persons or premises.

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Year	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
1951	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1952	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1955	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1956	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1957	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1958	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1959	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1960	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Year	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
1951	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1952	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1955	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1956	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1957	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1958	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1959	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1960	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Year	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
1951	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1952	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1955	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1956	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1957	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1958	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1959	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1960	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in 1951 and 1952. The data is presented in a tabular format, with columns representing the years and rows representing the different categories. The values are normalized to 100 for each year, allowing for easy comparison of trends over time.

INFESTATION BY HEAD LICE.

During 1945 there was no evidence of special incidence of infestation by head lice. A considerable amount of work was carried out to cleanse school children and family contacts of these were dealt with concurrently.

D.D.T. preparations were used in addition to the usual cleansing by water and soft soap or shampoo.

The measures described in the report for 1943 are still in force and fulfil the terms of Circular 2831, Ministry of Health.

It was not found necessary to take any statutory action for infestation by lice during the year.

