

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

### **Contributors**

Kingston upon Thames (London, England). Council.

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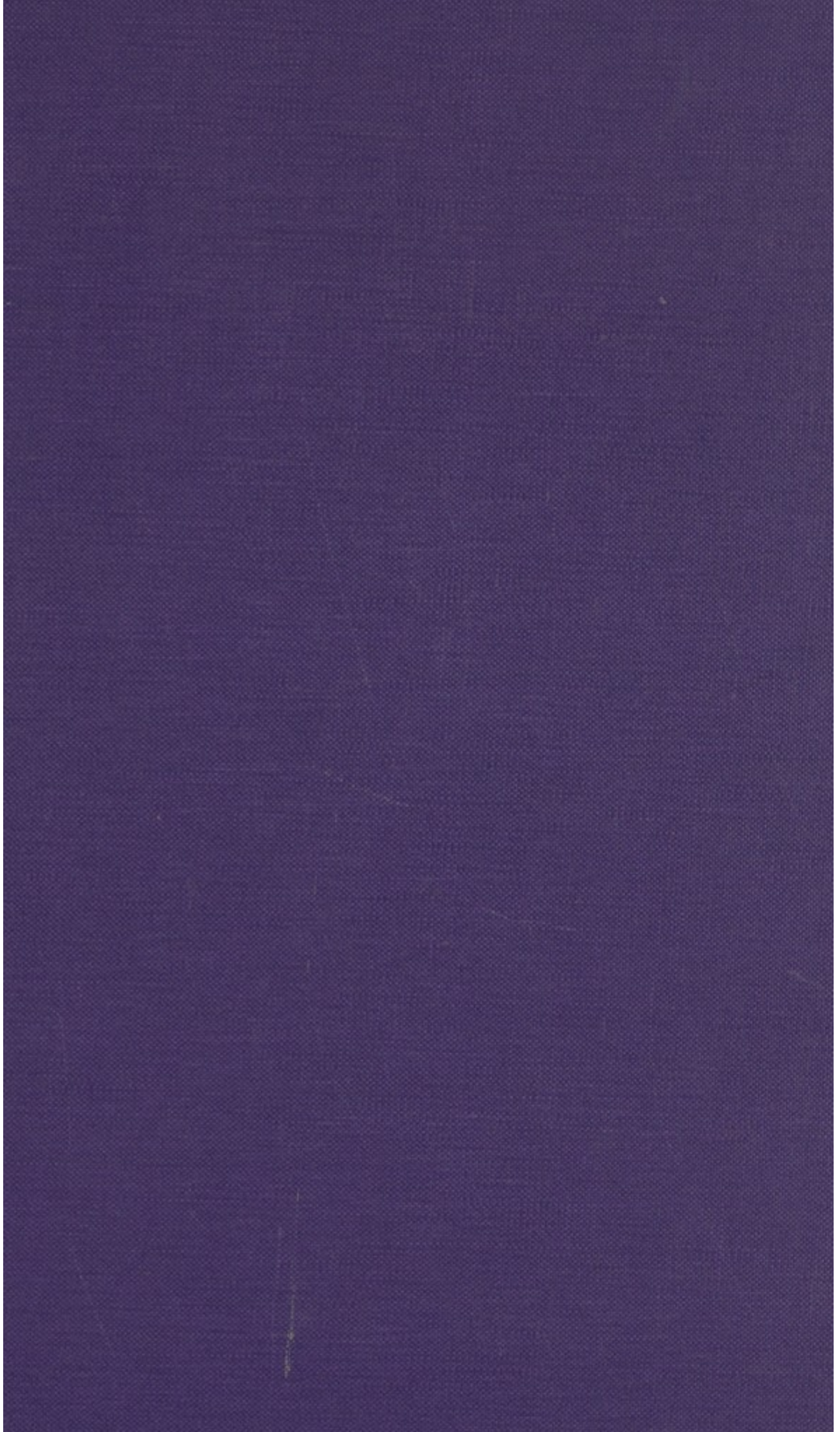
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Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames

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**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**1951**

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

AND

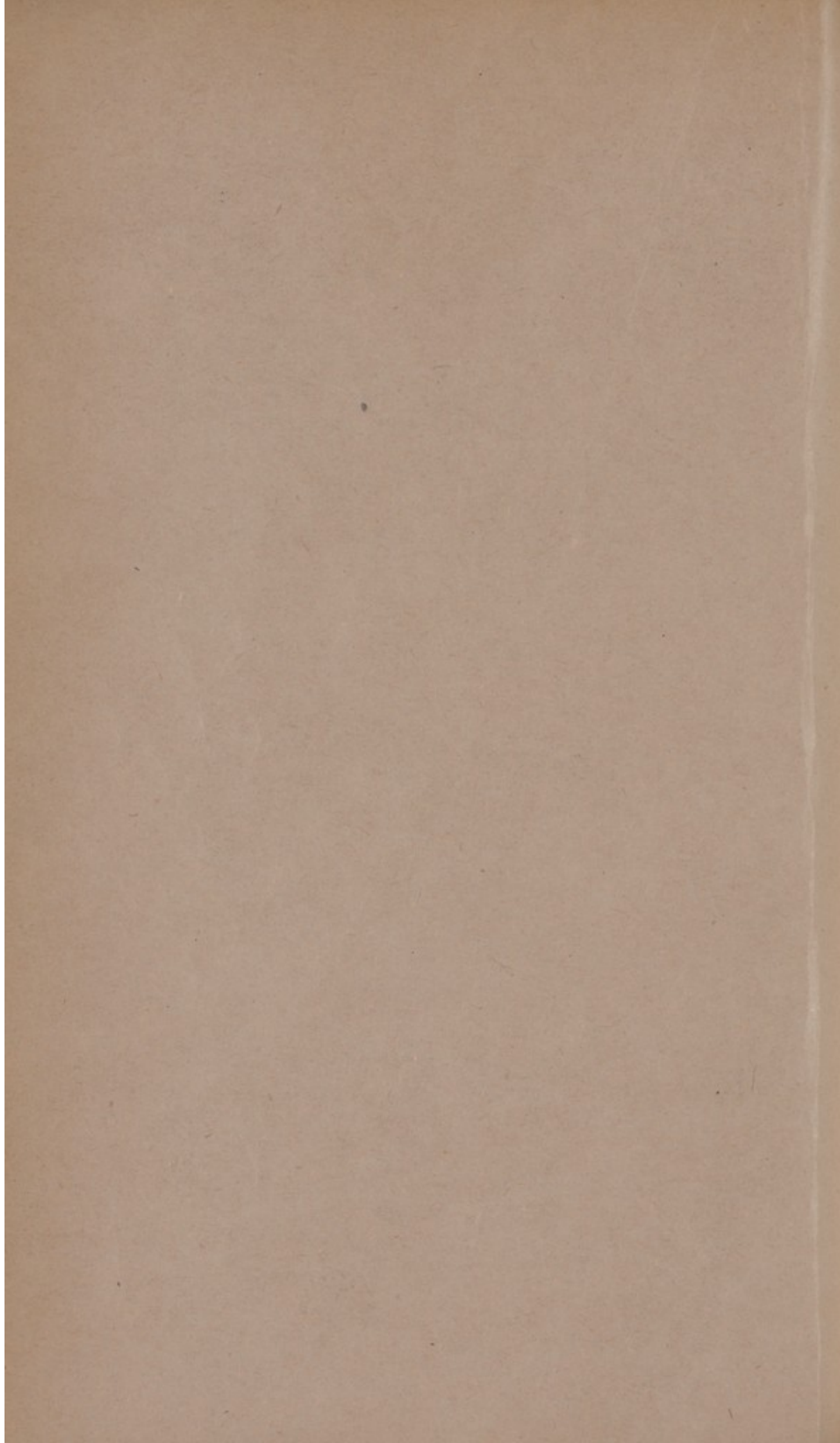
**CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR**

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GUILDHALL,  
KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

SEPTEMBER, 1952





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GUILDHALL,  
KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

SEPTEMBER, 1952

Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames



ANNUAL REPORT

1951

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

SEPTEMBER 1951

ALFRED DODDINGTON  
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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, 1951

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the public health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough for 1951.

It follows the same pattern as that for 1950 and gives information on essential matters affecting the Public Health.

Population - The fifteenth census of the population of England and Wales was taken in April, 1951, an interval of twenty years after the previous census.

The total population figure for Kingston at the date of the 1951 census was 40,168 (18,430 males : 21,738 females). This showed an increase of 0.9% in the intercensal period 1931/1951, the population at the previous census being 39,825 persons. It is also interesting to note that at the 1921 census the population was 39,514 and that from that date until now the figure has increased by only 654 persons in thirty years.

It must be remembered that these census figures only relate to the resident population, and do not represent the large day population of the town.

The population figure shown in this report under "General Statistics" is the estimated mid 1951 total of 39,920 and it has been used in the compilation of the statistical data now presented.

Infectious Disease - In general the health of the people has been good. The number of infectious diseases notified in 1951 was higher than in 1950, but this was almost entirely due to a greatly increased incidence of measles and whooping cough. A reduction in the number of cases of scarlet fever and poliomyelitis is recorded. Once again, for the fourth year in succession, no cases of diphtheria were notified, and further progress was made in the active immunisation and protection of the child population against this deadly and disabling disease.

Vaccination against Smallpox - is voluntary and a calculation shows that in 1951 some 59% of the children born between 1st. July 1950 and 30th. June 1951 have been vaccinated.

Births - The number of live births for 1951 is 574, and compares with 619 for 1950. The Birth Rate is 14.39 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 14.76 for 1950.

encouragement of the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and the Worshipful the Mayor, Members and Aldermen of the Council.

I have the honour to be,  
Your obedient Servant,

J. V. STARKY.

Medical Officer of Health.



K E E P A C H

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

ANNUAL REPORT, 1951

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honor to present the Annual Report on  
the public health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough  
for 1951.

It follows the same pattern as that for 1950 and gives  
information on essential matters affecting the Public Health.

Population - The fifteenth census of the population  
of England and Wales was taken in April, 1951, an interval  
of twenty years after the previous census.  
The total population figure for Kingston at the date of  
the 1951 census was 20,188 (18,450 males; 21,738 females).  
This showed an increase of 0.5% in the inter-censal period  
1931-1951, the population at the previous census being  
19,852 persons. It is also interesting to note that at  
the 1951 census the population was 22,514 and that from that  
date until now the figure has increased by only 624 persons  
in thirty years.  
It must be remembered that these census figures only relate  
to the resident population, and do not represent the large  
day population of the town.  
The population figure shown in this report under "General  
Statistics" is the estimated mid 1951 total of 22,980 and is  
has been used in the compilation of the statistical data now  
presented.

Infectious Diseases - In general the health of the people  
has been good. The number of infectious diseases notified  
in 1951 was higher than in 1950, but this was almost entirely  
due to a greatly increased incidence of measles and whooping  
cough. A reduction in the number of cases of scarlet fever  
and poliomyelitis is recorded. Once again, for the fourth  
year in succession, no cases of diphtheria were notified, and  
further progress was made in the active immunization and  
protection of the child population against this deadly and  
debilitating disease.

Sanitation and Public Health - In voluntary and a certain  
flow shows that in 1951 some 100 of the children born between  
Jan. 1st 1950 and 31st Dec. 1951 have been vaccinated.

Births - The number of live births for 1951 is 574, and  
compared with 619 for 1950. The birth rate is 11.39 per  
1,000 of the population, compared with 14.76 for 1950.

Deaths - The number of deaths recorded in 1951 is 556 compared with 491 for 1950. This makes a Death Rate of 13.93 for 1951 compared with 11.73 for 1950.

The excess of births over deaths was 18 compared with 128 for the previous year. This reflects to some extent the fact that whereas the older people stay in their existing homes for the remainder of their lives, many of the younger, child producing population, are being rehoused elsewhere outside the Borough.

The number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age in 1951 is 14, which gives an Infant Mortality Rate, per 1,000 live births of 24.39 compared with 19 infant deaths and a rate of 30.69 for 1950.

The Causes of Death - The main conditions causing death as recorded in the table for 1951 are Heart Disease - 173; Cancer - 80; and Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System - 68.

Housing - The insistent need for additional housing accommodation continues to be a problem occupying much energy and attention of the Council. During the year under review a contribution to the public health was made by the completion of sixty one housing units, 80% of which had to be constructed outside the Borough.

As each year passes the need mentioned in my last Report for modified housing for elderly people who can maintain themselves in comparative independence increases in urgency.

I wish to record my appreciation of the help given me by my colleagues in all departments and especially of the public health department.

In particular I must make mention of Mr. H.T. Perry, O.B.E., Chief Sanitary Inspector. This Report deals with the year 1951, which is the last full year of Mr. Perry's service, and by the time it is published Mr. Perry will have entered his retirement.

He is to be congratulated on completing an unusually long period of thirty-four years service with the Corporation during which time many and far reaching changes affecting the public health of Kingston have taken place.

With our thanks to him for the part he has played in this we add our good wishes that he enjoy a long and happy retirement.

I respectfully acknowledge the support and encouragement of the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and the Worshipful the Mayor, Members and Aldermen of the Council.

I have the honour to be,  
Your obedient Servant,

J.W. STARKEY.

Medical Officer of Health.

The number of deaths recorded in 1951 is compared with that for 1950. This makes a death rate of 11.73 for 1951 compared with 11.73 for 1950. The excess of deaths over deaths was 18 compared with 120 for the previous year. This reflects a great excess in the fact that whereas the other people stay in their existing homes for the remainder of their lives, many of the younger, child producing population, are being rehoused elsewhere outside the borough.

The number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age in 1951 is 14, which gives an infant mortality rate per 1000 live births of 24.38 compared with 19 infant deaths and a rate of 20.09 for 1950.

The causes of death - The main causes from cancer deaths are recorded in the table for 1951 and heart disease - 175; Cancer - 50; and Venereal diseases of the nervous system - 50.

During the year under review a contribution to the public health was made by the completion of fifty one housing units, 504 of which had to be constructed outside the borough.

As each year passes the need continues to be felt for housing for working class families. It is necessary to maintain themselves in competitive independence in the market.

I wish to record my appreciation of the help given me by my colleagues in all departments and especially of the Public Health Department.

In particular I wish to mention Mr. H.T. Perry, O.B.E., Chief Sanitary Inspector. His report deals with the year 1951, which is the last full year of Mr. Perry's service, and by the time it is published Mr. Perry will have entered his retirement.

It is to be congratulated on completing an unusually long period of thirty-four years service with the Corporation during which time many and far reaching changes effected in the public health of Kingston have taken place.

With our thanks to him for the part he has played in this we add our good wishes that he enjoy a long and happy retirement.

I respectfully acknowledge the support and encouragement of the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and the Borough Council, Members and Aldermen of the Council.

I have the honour to be,  
Your obedient servant,  
W. F. SWANBY

Medical Officer of Health

1 9 5 1

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:  
J.W. STARKEY, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.) D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:  
H.T. PERRY, O.B.E., F.S.I.A. (a) (b)

Administrative Officer:  
F.D. HARVEY, M.R. San. I. (a) (b)

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:  
A. CLEGG, M.R. San. I. (a) (b)  
J.B. FACER, A.R. San. I. (a) (b)  
N.L.G. TUBB, D.P.A. (Lond.) M.R. San. I. (a) (b)  
W.H. DUNSTAN, M.R. San. I. (a) (b)

Junior Sanitary Inspector:  
(vacancy)

Assistant Rodent Officer:  
F.W. STAGG

Clerical Staff During 1951:  
M.E. POWELL, D.P.A. (Lond.)  
MISS C.L. FOISTER  
MISS V.E. NEELD  
MRS. B.M. HILL  
MISS J.A. DILLIWAY (Resigned 30.3.51)  
A.R. ASTON (Called for National Service 9.3.50)  
L.A. PALMER (Resigned 30.12.51)  
G. NORTHWOOD  
T.J. MITCHELL (Appointed 8.1.51 - Temporary  
Vice A.R. ASTON, H.M.F.)

- (a) Certificate as Sanitary Inspector.
- (b) Certificate as Meat and Foods Inspector.

Subject to a sharing arrangement with  
Surrey County Council.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:  
J. V. STARKY, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:  
H. C. FRANK, O.B.E., F.S.I.A. (a) (b)

Administrative Officer:  
P. D. HARVEY, M.B., B.S. (a) (b)

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors:  
A. GIBBS, M.B., B.S. (a) (a)  
I. E. HADGE, A.S. (a) (a)  
W. I. G. YOUNG, F.P.A. (Lond.), M.B., B.S. (a) (a)  
W. H. WOODMAN, M.B., B.S. (a) (a)

Taylor Sanitary Inspector:  
(vacant)

Assistant Robert Officer:  
P. V. GIBBS

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:  
M. R. DUNN, D.P.A. (Lond.)  
MISS C. A. WOODMAN  
MISS V. E. YOUNG  
MISS M. M. HILL  
MISS J. A. DILLON (Resigned 20.12.51)  
A. M. ADGE (Chief for Domestic Service 2.3.50)  
J. A. LAMBE (Resigned 20.12.51)  
G. H. WOODMAN  
P. J. WOODMAN (Resigned 20.12.51 - temporary)  
MISS A. E. ADGE, M.B., B.S.

(a) Certificate as Sanitary Inspector.  
(b) Certificate as Home and Waste Inspector.

Subject to a further arrangement with  
County Council.

3. Statistics from Vital Statistics of the Year.

(a) <u>Live Births</u>	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	595	281	254
Illegitimate	19	21	18

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

1. General Statistics.

Area in Acres	Total	1,390	Female
Total Population (including Service personnel)	39,920	6	
Number of inhabited houses (approx.)	11,509	1	
Rateable Value - General Rate	£558,217	1	
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£ 2,279	1	

2. Social Conditions.

Mr. P.R. Smith, the Manager of the local Employment Exchange has kindly provided the following information regarding employment in Kingston and the surrounding districts.

"Unemployment during 1951 was lower, over the whole year, than at any time since 1946. At its highest in late January, when 834 persons - approximately 1% of the estimated insured population - were registered, it fell to its lowest level of 353 in July, rising again to 640 just before Christmas.

"The little long term unemployment which existed was almost entirely limited to elderly unfit workpeople; some 70 registered disabled persons were registered as unemployed at all times during the year.

"There was no change in the industries in the area except that the aircraft industry and many engineering firms became heavily committed to the rearmament programme and there was a constant demand for skilled engineers which it was not possible to meet. Skilled building trade operatives were also in great demand for the greater part of the year; there was seasonal slackness in the decorating side of the building trade during the winter months.

"The demand for women for factories showed a marked falling off towards the end of the year. Vacancies filled during the year by the Kingston Employment Exchange in the area Kingston, Malden, Surbiton, Reddington, The Hamptons totalled 5,591 men and 2,735 women."

Housing accommodation has been greatly enhanced by the building of several blocks of flats, both within the Borough and nearby.

Legitimate-Infants	Rate per 1,000	legitimate
No. of Deaths	live births	
8	14.95	
Illegitimate-Infants	Rate per 1,000	illegitimate
No. of Deaths	live births	
1	102.56	

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

1. General Statistics

Area in Acres	1,390
Total Population (including Services personnel)	39,930
Number of inhabited houses (approx.)	11,500
Males to 1000 - General Rate	850, 217
Sex represented by Army Rate	2, 279

2. Social Conditions

Mr. P. K. Nelson, the Manager of the local Employment Exchange has kindly provided the following information regarding employment in Kingston and the surrounding districts.

"Employment during 1931 was lower, over the whole year, than at any time since 1926. At its highest in late January, when 632 persons - approximately 1% of the estimated insured population - were registered, it fell to its lowest level of 113 in July, rising again to 610 just before Christmas.

"The little long term unemployment which existed was almost entirely limited to elderly and handicapped persons. 70 registered disabled persons were registered as unemployed at all times during the year.

"There was no change in the industry in the area except that the electrical industry and the engineering firms became heavily employed in the post-war period and there was a constant demand for skilled workers which it was not possible to meet. Skilled building trade operatives were also in great demand for the greater part of the year; there was seasonal demand in the building trade during the winter months.

"The demand for women for domestic work showed a marked falling off towards the end of the year. Unemployed women in the area Kingston, St. Andrew, St. Elizabeth, the harbours recalled 5,531 and 2,715 women."

Housing accommodation has been greatly enhanced by the building of several blocks of flats, both within the Borough and nearby.

3. Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

(a) Live Births - Total Male Female

Legitimate..... 535 281 254  
 Illegitimate..... 39 21 18

574 302 272

Birth Rate (Registrar General)  
 per 1,000 population..... 14.39

(b) Still Births - Total Male Female

Legitimate..... 11 5 6  
 Illegitimate..... 2 1 1

13 6 7

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births..... 22.16

(c) Deaths - Total Male Female

556 277 279

(i) Death Rate (Registrar General) per 1,000  
 population..... 13.93

(ii) Maternal Death Rate (deaths caused by  
 Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion).

No. of Deaths Rate per 1,000 total  
(live and still) births

1 1.70

(iii) Infant Death Rate (deaths of all infants under  
 one year of age)

Total No. of Deaths Rate per 1,000 live births

14 24.39

Legitimate Infants Rate per 1,000 legitimate  
No. of Deaths live births

10 18.69

Illegitimate Infants Rate per 1,000 illegitimate  
No. of Deaths live births

4 102.56

All infants under 4 weeks of age (included in above)

Total No. of Deaths Rate per 1,000 live births

12 20.91

Legitimate Infants Rate per 1,000 legitimate  
No. of Deaths live births.

8 14.95

Illegitimate Infants Rate per 1,000 illegitimate  
No. of Deaths live births

4 102.56



Statistics from Vital Statistics of the Year

(a) Live Births -

Year	Male	Female	Total
1951	281	254	535
1952	271	242	513
1953	262	235	497

(b) Still Births -

Year	Male	Female	Total
1951	2	1	3
1952	1	1	2
1953	1	1	2

(c) Deaths -

Year	Male	Female	Total
1951	277	258	535
1952	267	248	515
1953	257	238	495

(1) Death Rate (Registrar General) per 1,000 population..... 19.55

(2) Maternal Death Rate (Deaths caused by Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion) per 1,000 live births..... 1.70

(3) Infant Death Rate (Deaths of all infants under one year of age) per 1,000 live births..... 24.33

(4) Infant Death Rate (Deaths of all infants under one year of age) per 1,000 live births..... 18.90

(5) Infant Death Rate (Deaths of all infants under one year of age) per 1,000 live births..... 14.50

(6) Infant Death Rate (Deaths of all infants under one year of age) per 1,000 live births..... 10.10

(7) Infant Death Rate (Deaths of all infants under one year of age) per 1,000 live births..... 5.70

(8) Infant Death Rate (Deaths of all infants under one year of age) per 1,000 live births..... 1.30

(9) Infant Death Rate (Deaths of all infants under one year of age) per 1,000 live births..... 0.90

(10) Infant Death Rate (Deaths of all infants under one year of age) per 1,000 live births..... 0.50

(11) Infant Death Rate (Deaths of all infants under one year of age) per 1,000 live births..... 0.10

(12) Infant Death Rate (Deaths of all infants under one year of age) per 1,000 live births..... 0.05

(13) Infant Death Rate (Deaths of all infants under one year of age) per 1,000 live births..... 0.02

All deaths under 1 week of age (included in above)

The approximate infant mortality rate for 1951 and the rates since 1946 are shown for purposes of comparison.

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Kingston-upon-Thames	29	22	23	20	30	24
England & Wales	43	41	34	32	30	29
London Area	41	37	31	29	26	26

It will be seen, from the following figures, that since the war ended, the Quinquennial Infant Mortality Rate has been more than halved.

<u>Period</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>
1921 - 1925	69
1926 - 1930	56
1931 - 1935	56
1936 - 1940	46
1941 - 1945	52
1946 - 1950	25

The following are the numbers of Kingston children who died during 1951 in the Borough before reaching the age of one year, together with the cause of death and age:-

<u>Age</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>	Aspiration - pneumonia - Obstructed labour (persistent occipito posterior). Forceps delivery.	Bronchitis	Congenital atelectasis	Erythroblastosis Foetalis	Prematurity	Cerebral compression - tentorial tear - maternal diabetes.	Broncho-pneumonia	Asphyxia due to inhalation of mucous and liquor amnii into trachea and bronchi.	Congenital heart disease
0 - 24 hours	5	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-
24 hrs. - 1 mth.	7	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	-
1 mth. - 1 yr.	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	14	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	1

The approximate infant mortality rate for 1921 and the rates since 1946 are shown for purposes of comparison.

Area	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
London Area	41	37	31	29	28	28
England & Wales	43	41	34	32	30	29
Kingston-upon-Thames	99	88	83	80	70	64

It will be seen, from the following figures, that since the war ended, the Kingston Infant Mortality Rate has been more than halved.

Period	Infant Mortality Rate
1946 - 1950	89.0
1947 - 1948	83.0
1948 - 1949	80.0
1949 - 1950	78.0
1950 - 1951	70.0
1951 - 1952	64.0

The following are the numbers of Kingston children who died during 1951 in the borough before reaching the age of one year, together with the cause of death and age:-

Age	Total	Male	Female	Causes of Death
0 - 24 hours	5	3	2	Stillborn - 1, Congenital - 1, Sudden Infant Death - 1, Unknown - 1, Infantile - 1
24 hrs. - 1 mth.	7	4	3	Stillborn - 1, Congenital - 1, Sudden Infant Death - 1, Unknown - 1, Infantile - 1
1 mth. - 1 yr.	3	2	1	Stillborn - 1, Congenital - 1, Sudden Infant Death - 1
Total	15	9	6	

The infant deaths recorded during the year numbered 14 which gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 24.39. This is an encouraging figure but should be capable of further reduction.

A study of the causes of these 14 deaths, however, does not reveal any which might have been prevented.

(iv) Other Deaths.

No. of Deaths

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	80
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	-
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea (under 2 years).	1

The following tables (I) (II) (III) (IV) summarise certain vital statistics. The figures in Table (II) are the Registrar General's estimates.

The causes of deaths shown in Table (IV) are now in accordance with the 36 headings based on the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death. These differ from the headings used in previous years, and, in order to provide comparative figures the causes of death used for 1947, 1948, and 1949, have been converted, as far as possible, to the new classifications.

	1947			1948		
	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>						
Legitimate	638	432	466	677	345	332
Illegitimate	32	26	12	45	23	22
	670	458	478	722	368	356
Birth Rate (R.G.) per 1,000 pop.	21.35			17.75		
<u>DEATHS</u>						
Legitimate	14	6	8	15	7	9
Illegitimate	1	1	1	1	1	1
	15	6	9	16	7	9
Rate per 1,000 (live and still births)	16.95			21.62		
<u>DEATHS</u>	195	925	267	155	227	225
Death rate (R.G.) per 1,000 pop.	12.15			11.17		

The infant deaths recorded during the year numbered 14 which gives an infant mortality rate of 24.79. This is an encouraging figure but should be capable of further reduction.

A study of the causes of these 14 deaths, however, does not reveal any which might have been prevented.

<u>No. of Deaths</u>		<u>(iv) Other Deaths</u>
80		Deaths from Cancer (all ages)
1		Deaths from Measles (all ages)
-		Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)
1		Deaths from Gastritis, Nephritis, and Diarrhoea (under 5 years)

The following tables (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) summarize certain vital statistics. The figures in table (ii) are the Registrar General's estimates.

The causes of deaths shown in table (iv) are now in accordance with the 5th Revision based on the Abbreviated list of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death. These differ from the headings used in previous years, and, in order to provide comparative figures the causes of death used for 1947, 1948, and 1949 have been converted, as far as possible, to the new classification.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for Years 1947 - 1951 inclusive.

TABLE I

	1947			1948			1949			1950			1951		
	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
<b>LIVE BIRTHS</b>															
Legitimate	838	432	406	677	345	332	679	344	335	578	279	299	535	281	254
Illegitimate	32	20	12	45	21	24	50	23	27	41	19	22	39	21	18
	870	452	418	722	366	356	729	367	362	619	298	321	574	302	272
Birth Rate (R.G) per 1,000 pop.	21.33			17.73			17.96			14.76			14.39		
<b>STILL BIRTHS</b>															
Legitimate	14	6	8	16	7	9	8	5	3	9	4	5	11	5	6
Illegitimate	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
	15	6	9	16	7	9	10	5	5	11	5	6	13	6	7
Rate per 1,000 (live and still births)	16.95			21.62			13.53			17.46			22.16		
<b>DEATHS</b>															
	495	228	267	455	227	228	500	250	250	491	215	276	556	277	279
Death rate (R.G) per 1,000 pop.	12.13			11.17			12.32			11.73			13.93		



## Comparison of Vital Statistics 1922 - 1951

## TABLE II

Year	Estimated Population	Live Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 population	Deaths	Death rate per 1,000 population	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births		
						Kingston upon Thames	England and Wales	London Area
1922	39940	692	17.5	515	12.9	61	77	74
1923	40320	706	17.5	416	10.3	73	69	60
1924	40430	642	15.9	502	12.5	76	75	69
1925	40220	599	14.9	454	11.1	73	75	67
1926	39479	619	15.5	466	11.7	74	70	64
1927	39330	517	13.1	486	12.4	37	69	59
1928	39330	560	14.2	475	12.1	69	65	67
1929	38760	556	14.3	517	13.4	56	74	70
1930	38760	553	14.3	423	11.0	43	60	59
1931	39052	489	12.6	493	12.8	57	66	65
1932	38250	450	11.8	480	12.5	60	65	66
1933	38690	470	12.2	464	12.0	59	64	59
1934	38270	470	12.3	422	11.0	45	59	67
1935	39030	510	13.0	482	12.3	57	57	58
1936	39880	573	14.4	502	12.6	52	59	66
1937	39850	539	13.5	540	13.6	52	58	60
1938	39790	528	13.2	468	11.8	43	53	57
1939	39970	533	13.3	450	11.4	28	50	48
1940	37430	519	13.9	659	17.6	55	55	50
1941	35970	520	14.5	525	14.6	57	59	68
1942	36090	551	15.3	491	13.6	63	49	60
1943	35900	637	17.8	500	13.9	48	49	58
1944	34780	578	16.6	474	13.6	48	46	61
1945	35760	593	16.6	505	14.1	43	46	53
1946	39670	794	20.0	460	11.6	29	43	41
1947	40780	870	21.3	495	12.1	22	41	37
1948	40780	722	17.7	455	11.2	23	34	31
1949	40660	729	17.9	500	12.3	20	32	29
1950	41950	619	14.8	492	11.7	30	30	26
1951	39920	574	14.4	556	13.9	24	29	26



Year	Population England and Wales	Rate per 1,000 live births	Infantile Mortality	
			England and Wales	London Area
1951	57,474	25.4	21.9	25.4
1952	57,750	25.3	21.8	25.3
1953	58,026	25.2	21.7	25.2
1954	58,302	25.1	21.6	25.1
1955	58,578	25.0	21.5	25.0
1956	58,854	24.9	21.4	24.9
1957	59,130	24.8	21.3	24.8
1958	59,406	24.7	21.2	24.7
1959	59,682	24.6	21.1	24.6
1960	59,958	24.5	21.0	24.5
1961	60,234	24.4	20.9	24.4
1962	60,510	24.3	20.8	24.3
1963	60,786	24.2	20.7	24.2
1964	61,062	24.1	20.6	24.1
1965	61,338	24.0	20.5	24.0
1966	61,614	23.9	20.4	23.9
1967	61,890	23.8	20.3	23.8
1968	62,166	23.7	20.2	23.7
1969	62,442	23.6	20.1	23.6
1970	62,718	23.5	20.0	23.5
1971	62,994	23.4	19.9	23.4
1972	63,270	23.3	19.8	23.3
1973	63,546	23.2	19.7	23.2
1974	63,822	23.1	19.6	23.1
1975	64,098	23.0	19.5	23.0
1976	64,374	22.9	19.4	22.9
1977	64,650	22.8	19.3	22.8
1978	64,926	22.7	19.2	22.7
1979	65,202	22.6	19.1	22.6
1980	65,478	22.5	19.0	22.5
1981	65,754	22.4	18.9	22.4

TABLE III

Birth-rates, Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain infectious diseases in the Year 1951. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	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 Home Population				
<u>Births</u>					
Live Births	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8	14.4
Still Births	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37	0.33
<u>Deaths</u>					
All Causes	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1	13.9
typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.31	0.37	0.39	0.38	0.33
Influenza	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23	0.27
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis (incl. Polioencephalitis)	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61	1.05
<u>Notifications (Corrected)</u>					
typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
Meningococcal infection	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.00
Scarlet Fever	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10	0.93
Whooping Cough	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11	5.56
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.02
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
Measles	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64	11.10
Pneumonia	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72	0.10
Acute Poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00
Non-Paralytic	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00
Food Poisoning	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23	0.13
<u>Deaths.</u>	Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
All Causes under 1 year of age	29.6(a)	33.9	27.6	26.4	24.3
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7	1.7
<u>Notifications (Corrected)</u>	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births)				
Puerperal Pyrexia and Fever	10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90	23.85

(a) Per 1,000 related live births.

Separate figures for 1950 and 1951 are not available owing to different classifications in use during those years.



TABLE IV

## Causes of Death

## Registrar General's Tables

	1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Causes	228	267	227	228	250	250	215	276	277	279
Tuberculosis, respiratory	10	7	13	9	4	6	7	5	7	5
Tuberculosis, other.....	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Syphilitic disease.....	4	4	2	2	5	2	2	-	2	2
Diphtheria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Measles.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.....	5	8	10	8	10	5	8	5	11	5
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.....*	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	8	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.....*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	13	-	7	-	13	-	10	-	10
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.....*	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	17	19	24
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.....*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-
Diabetes.....	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	1	2	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system.....	30	26	19	25	18	29	18	47	29	39
Coronary disease, angina)							31	23	46	25
Hypertension with heart disease.....)	71	84	60	75	66	81	8	12	11	14
Other heart disease.....)							21	41	36	41
Other circulatory disease	15	21	7	11	11	20	14	18	18	18
Influenza.....*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	9
Pneumonia.....	10	12	11	8	12	16	10	11	16	26
Bronchitis.....	13	14	10	5	23	10	11	11	24	5
Other diseases of respiratory system.....	3	2	6	4	5	-	3	3	3	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	2	1	5	2	4	1	4	2	7	6
Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea.....	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
Nephritis and nephrosis...	1	4	3	1	4	3	3	-	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate...*	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	4	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.....	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	1
Congenital malformations..	1	8	4	3	6	4	3	2	2	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.....*	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	31	14	27
Motor vehicle accidents...	1	-	4	1	1	2	1	-	2	-
All other accidents.....	1	2	6	8	4	5	5	12	6	5
Suicide.....	4	-	5	5	2	3	5	3	3	3
Homicide and operations of war.....*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

\* Separate figures not available for years 1947 - 1949 inclusive owing to different classifications in use during those years.

TABLE IV

Registrar General's Tables  
Causes of Death

Cause of Death	1947			1948			1949			1950		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
All Causes	238	267	505	228	250	478	230	218	448	226	217	443
of var.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Heart disease and hypertension	11	12	23	10	11	21	10	11	21	10	11	21
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
All other accidents	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other defined diseases	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Congenital malformations	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
asthma	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Trachea, bronchus, and lungs	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Hepatitis and nephritis	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Disturbance of the stomach and intestines	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Diabetes	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other diseases of the circulatory system	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other diseases of the digestive system	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other diseases of the genitourinary system	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other diseases of the nervous system	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other diseases of the circulatory system	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other diseases of the digestive system	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other diseases of the genitourinary system	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other diseases of the nervous system	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other diseases of the circulatory system	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other diseases of the digestive system	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other diseases of the genitourinary system	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other diseases of the nervous system	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2

\* Separate figures not available for years 1947-1949  
inclusive when the different classifications in use  
during those years.

(b) Smallpox.

No cases occurred during the year.

SECTION 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, where changes during the year have been recorded.

(ii) Laboratory Facilities.

During 1951 bacteriological examinations were carried out by Dr. D.S. Murray at the Laboratory, 37 Coombe Road, as part of a pathological service administered by the South Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. In addition, the Ministry of Health Laboratory at Epsom is available for consultations and, if an occasion should arise, for the investigation of any important outbreaks of disease.

The presence of the laboratory in Kingston Hospital is of great value in helping to identify and control outbreaks of infection when they occur. This service, throughout the year is gratefully acknowledged.

Bacteriological examinations of milk are also undertaken by the Ministry of Health Laboratory, Epsom, and by the Clinical Research Association, and samples under the Food and Drugs Acts are submitted to the Public Analyst.

(iii) Ambulance Facilities.

Ambulance facilities are provided by the Surrey County Council Ambulance Service.

(iv) Hospitals.

(a) Infectious Diseases.

The South Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the provision of beds for cases of infectious disease. Patients are admitted directly to Tolworth Isolation Hospital, which is under the direction of the Medical Superintendent of Kingston Hospital.

On occasions, when beds are not available, admittance is arranged with the South Middlesex Hospital, and in the event of beds not being available there, the removal is put into the hands of the South Western Branch of the Emergency Bed Service which operates in conjunction with the Local Authorities and Hospital Boards. During the year 36 infectious disease cases were sent to hospital for treatment, or diagnosis, as follows. A further 40 cases (of Puerperal Pyrexia) were treated in Kingston Hospital, having been notified from there.

Tolworth Isolation Hospital .....	27
Grove Hospital, Roosting .....	3
Kingston Hospital .....	43*
Cuddington Hospital .....	1
Thames Ditton Hospital .....	1
Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton .....	1

\* This number includes 40 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia already in Kingston Hospital and notified as Puerperal Pyrexia from there.

SECTION 5

General Provisions of Health Services

1. (i) Public Health Officers

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

(ii) Laboratory Facilities

During 1951 bacteriological examinations were carried out by Dr. D. S. Murray at the Laboratory, 27 Coombe Road, as part of a pathological service administered by the South Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. In addition, the Ministry of Health Laboratory at Exeter is available for consultations and, if an occasion should arise, for the investigation of any important outbreaks of disease.

The progress of the laboratory at Kingston Hospital is of great value in helping to identify and control outbreaks of infection when they occur. This service, throughout the year is gratefully acknowledged.

Bacteriological examinations of milk are also undertaken by the Ministry of Health Laboratory, Exeter, and by the District Research Association, and samples under the Food and Drugs Acts are submitted to the Public Analyst.

(iii) Ambulance Facilities

Ambulance facilities are provided by the Surrey County Council Ambulance Service.

(iv) Hospitals

(a) Infectious Diseases

The South Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the provision of beds for cases of infectious diseases. Patients are admitted directly to Colworth Isolation Hospital, which is under the direction of the Medical Superintendent of Kingston Hospital.

On occasions, when beds are not available, admission is arranged with the South Western Hospital, and in the event of beds not being available there, the removal is put into the hands of the South Western Branch of the Emergency Bed Service which operates in conjunction with the local Authorities and Hospital Boards. During the year 50 infectious disease cases were sent to hospital for treatment, or diagnosis, as follows. A further 10 cases (of Paratyphoid Typhoid) were treated in Kingston Hospital, having been notified from there.

Colworth Isolation Hospital	27
Grove Hospital, Reading	3
Kingston Hospital	1
Godalming Hospital	1
Wexham District Hospital	1
Queen Mary's Hospital, Garsington	1

\* This number includes 10 cases of Paratyphoid Typhoid already in Kingston Hospital and notified as Paratyphoid Typhoid from there.

(b) Smallpox.

No cases occurred in the Borough during the year.

Arrangements are in existence whereby the first cases that may occur are to be admitted to the Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent, after consultation with a named smallpox consultant. This hospital is always standing by to receive any such cases within a defined area, which includes Kingston, and the above arrangements are adequate to cover any initial emergency action.

(c) General.

The main General Hospital situated in the Borough available for the district is the Kingston Hospital, Wolverton Avenue, Kingston-upon-Thames (telephone KINGston 5692). This is a large comprehensive General Hospital with a full range of general and special departments.

It has also a busy and highly organised Out-Patient Department fully supported to meet all surgical, medical, and psychological emergencies.

2. National Assistance Act, 1948.  
National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

Under Section 47 of the 1948 Act, a Local Authority is empowered to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, to have removed to a suitable premises, persons in need of care and attention.

The 1951 Act enables local authorities to deal more expeditiously with such persons by facilitating an initial removal, for a period not exceeding three weeks, during which time arrangements may be made under the earlier Act for more prolonged removal, should that be required.

It was necessary to have removed to Hospital without delay an elderly lady (84) living alone, who being aged, infirm, physically incapacitated, and living in insanitary conditions, was unable to devote to herself, and was not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention. A certificate was issued by the Medical Officer of Health and another registered medical practitioner, a Court Order obtained, and the removal effected. This action was taken under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, and the Order made was valid for a period not exceeding three weeks.

Subsequently the Town Council authorised application to the Court for a further Order, for a period not exceeding three months, under the 1948 Act. This extra action was not necessary, the old lady remaining in hospital as a voluntary chronic sick patient after the period of her compulsory removal had expired.

A number of geriatric cases were referred to the Medical Officer during the year, and suitable advice and action was arranged in each.

A close working co-operation now exists between the Physician Superintendent of Kingston Hospital, the Divisional Welfare Officer, the local doctors, and your Medical Officer. This has facilitated the gaining of hospital beds for a few of the more needy cases.

Use is also made of powers to ensure that homes are kept in a good state of repair, and to deal with the cleansing of verminous persons and effects. The Sanitary Inspectors carry out unremitting work in this direction, and every reported case of an aged person living in unsatisfactory conditions receives full investigation.



(b) Sanitary

No cases occurred in the Borough during the year.

Arrangements are in existence whereby the first cases that may occur are to be admitted to the Joyce Green Hospital, Darford, Kent, after consultation with a named sanitary consultant. This hospital is always standing by to receive any such cases within a defined area, which includes Kingston, and the above arrangements are adequate to cover any initial emergency action.

(c) General

The main General Hospital situated in the Borough available for the district is the Kingston Hospital, Weymouth Avenue, Kingston-upon-Thames (Telephone Kingston 2892). This is a large comprehensive General Hospital with a full range of general and special departments.

It has also a busy and highly organized Out-Patient Department fully equipped to meet all surgical, medical, and psychological emergencies.

2. National Assistance Act, 1948  
National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951

Under Section 47 of the 1948 Act, a Local Authority is empowered to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, to have removed to a suitable premises, persons in need of care and attention.

The 1951 Act enables local authorities to deal more expeditiously with such persons by facilitating an initial removal, for a period not exceeding three weeks, during which time arrangements may be made under the earlier Act for more prolonged removal, should that be required.

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A number of similar cases were referred to the Medical Officer during the year, and suitable advice and action was arranged in each.

A close working co-operation now exists between the Hygiene Superintendent of Kingston Hospital, the Divisional Welfare Officer, the local doctors, and your Medical Officer. This has facilitated the gaining of hospital beds for a few of the more needy cases.

Use is also made of power to search that houses are kept in a good state of repair, and to deal with the cleansing of verminous persons and articles. The Sanitary Inspectors carry out unobtrusive work in this direction, and every reported case of an aged person living in insanitary conditions receives full investigation.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1951

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration the Annual Report on the work of your sanitary inspectors for the year 1951.

It is the thirty-third such Report I have been privileged to submit to your Corporation. It is my valedictory statement and for this reason I may be permitted to write a little more than is customary in this introduction.

Much water has flowed under Kingston Bridge since I was appointed your sanitary inspector 34 years ago. Looking back over those eventful years perhaps I would like to refer to a few matters which I feel are worthy of recollection.

My predecessor apparently confined himself, during his twenty-five years service, to the abatement of such nuisances as arose from choked drains, accumulations of manure, etc. I recall very clearly his daily peregrinations around the town accompanied by an assistant who carried a bucket which contained so-called disinfectant powder. This powder was sprinkled around in the evil smelling back yards and urinals which abounded at the time. It had the temporary effect of smothering the smell, and it had the advantage of economy, as the powder was mainly brickdust to which some pine or other similar fluid had been added. It seemed to satisfy quite a few people and not least certain prominent local folk who were in the habit of sending periodically for a supply of this powder to "disinfect" their ashpits, (galvanised dustbins were then extremely rare).

That my predecessor must have devoted some time to house repairs is almost certain, but it must have been little in extent. No records of any such inspections or indeed of any other work carried out over the previous quarter of a century were made available to me. Kingston had passed through what might have been described as a dark age. How much lighter it became in the subsequent years I leave to those to assess who were knowledgeable of the past and who may have been interested lookers-on over the course of the years.

In those days the houses in St. Peter's Road, then known as Asylum Road, were let off room by room and each to a separate family. They were farmed out by the leaseholder mainly to Italian landlords who paid a rent of about 12s. weekly for each house. In turn these astute people let the rooms at rents which produced for them very handsome profits. The Italians lived in the road and were always on the spot each week to collect the rents, which was something the real owner had seldom succeeded in doing. This Italian colony had settled in Asylum Road when it was removed from what was known as "the Back Streets" near Kingston Bridge. Their other source of livelihood was the sale of ice-cream in Summer and roast chestnuts in Winter. Both of these commodities were prepared and stored in the houses; so were their gaudy vehicles and the animals which drew them housed on their premises, and it was a common sight to see the hind part of donkey disappearing through the front door on its way to a shed in the back yard.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1921

to the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilors  
of the Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

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year 1921.

It is the thirty-third such Report I have been privileged  
to submit to your Corporation. It is my valedictory statement  
and for this reason I may be permitted to write a little more  
than is customary in this introduction.

Much water has flowed under Kingston Bridge since I was  
appointed your sanitary inspector 32 years ago. Looking back  
over these eventful years perhaps I would like to refer to a  
few matters which I feel are worthy of recollection.

My predecessor apparently contrived himself, during his  
twenty-five years service, to the statement of such matters  
as arose from checked drains, accumulations of manure, etc.  
I recall very clearly his daily peregrinations around the town  
accompanied by an assistant who carried a basket which contained  
so-called disinfectant powder. This powder was applied around  
in the evil smelling back yards and urinals which abounded at  
the time. It had the temporary effect of neutralizing the smell,  
and it had the advantage of economy, as the powder was mainly  
broken-up to which some lime or other similar thing had been  
added. It seemed to certainly drive a few people and not a few  
certain prominent local folk who were in the habit of sending  
periodically for a supply of this powder to "distasteful" their  
abjects. (Quarantined districts were then extremely rare).

That my predecessor may have devoted some time to house  
repairs is almost certain, but it does not seem likely in  
extent. No records of any such inspections or indeed of any  
other work carried out over the previous quarter of a century  
were made available to me. Kingston had passed through what  
might have been described as a dark age. But even lighter it  
became in the subsequent years I have to thank to several who  
were knowledgeable of the past and who have been interested  
lookers-on over the course of the years.

In those days the population in St. Peter's Road, then known as  
Aylein Road, was not 17,000 as it now is, and there was a sanitary  
family. They were treated by the Corporation daily in  
Italian landings who paid a rent of about 12s. weekly for each  
house. In our days several people in the town at times  
which produced for them very bad smells. The Italians  
lived in the road and were always on the spot and used to  
collect the refuse, which was deposited in the road and  
 seldom succeeded in doing so. This Italian colony had settled  
 in Aylein Road when it was regarded from what was known as  
 "the Bow Green" near Kingston Bridge. Their other homes  
 of livelihood was the site of the station in Green and some  
 elsewhere in the town. Days of some necessities were prepared  
 and added in the houses, where their goods vehicles and the  
 animals which they bred found their business, and it was a  
 common sight to see the hind part of heavily-laden trucks  
 the front door of the way to a shed in the back yard.

Despite what I have written these Italian folk were much cleaner in their own rooms than most of their nomadic tenants. They were law-abiding thrifty folk, honest in business and apart from the rentals charged they were probably better landlords than the actual owners.

My recollections of Asylum Road remind me of one of the biggest social changes which has taken place, hardly noticed by most folk, during the past few decades. I refer to bed-bugs and other similar vermin. Gradually, almost imperceptibly, an improvement took place and whereas it was once a common occurrence to find houses heavily infested with bugs and fleas, and persons, less frequently, with lice, it is now as rare as it was once so common. Inspection of houses under such conditions was a very unpleasant duty. The bugs had a way of dropping on to unsuspecting persons who stood in the doorways of bedrooms, and fleas seemed to welcome a change of host. My experiences of these various types of vermin are many, but the details are too unsavoury for repetition here. The work of health education (which is nothing new to sanitary inspectors, for they have practised it in the course of their duties over many years) is doubtless responsible to a considerable degree for the remarkable improvement. The other main cause is the improvement in the general standard of living which has been equally spectacular except in the eyes of those people who persist in referring to the "good old days". It has been my lot to work amongst the people (of all classes) for the past 45 years, and I have no hesitation whatever in saying that for the labouring or working classes, as they were then known, they were not good days.

In the matter of house drainage there was much to do in Kingston thirty years ago. There was no systematic supervision over, and testing of, new drainage systems. Indeed one seldom was informed of proposed works and the first intimation of drainage works was the builder's truck outside a house and the usual pipes and impedimenta associated with such work. Owners of property were reluctant to seek the help of the sanitary inspector for fear of being called upon to expend large sums of money on what they regarded as unnecessary refinements. Gradually this feeling was removed. Owners found that they were actually protected against the wiles of the ignorant jobbing man if the assistance of the sanitary inspector was sought at the outset. Not always was the result so satisfactory. I remember the occasion when a large house on Kingston Hill had to be redrained. The owner was advised to use methods which would have prevented fracture of the pipes in the event of drought causing shrinkage of the heavy clay sub-soil. The extra cost involved might have been about 8% of the cost of the works. The advice was not acted upon and a few years later, when the owner died and the estate had to be sold, the new owner required the executors to reconstruct the whole of the system under the terms of the contract for sale. In the intervening years there had occurred one of the long periods of drought.

It was not only the private owner who showed reluctance to bring about improvements. It is on record that in several parts of the town sites of groups of houses were periodically subjected to flooding from foul water sewers which were laid under the private ground. The condition of these houses had to be seen to be realised. The ground around some of the houses was soaked with sewage and the atmosphere was foetid. Heavy boots and leggings (before the use of rubber boots) were essential before one could walk over the gardens. Apparently it was considered an impracticable task to remove the basic causes of the flooding and that was the reply I received when the matter was first reported. That it was a heavy task I had no doubt, but I declined to believe that it was an impossible one. The reader need not be wearied with all the details. Suffice it to say that eventually I was given authority to try to remedy these very insanitary conditions.

Despite what I have written these Italian folk were much cleaner in their own rooms than most of their domestic tenants. They were law-abiding thrifty folk, honest in business and apart from the rentals charged they were probably better landlords than the actual owners.

My recollections of Arthur Hood remind me of one of the biggest social changes which has taken place, hardly noticed by most folk, during the past few decades. I refer to bed-bugs and other similar vermin. Gradually, almost imperceptibly, an improvement took place and whereas it was once a common occurrence to find houses heavily infested with bugs and fleas, and persons, less frequently, with lice, it is now as rare as it was once so common. Inspection of houses under such conditions was a very unpleasant duty. The bugs had a way of dropping on to unwelcome persons who stood in the doorway of bedrooms, and fleas seemed to welcome a change of host. My experience of these various types of vermin are many, but the details are too unnecessary for repetition here. The work of health education (which is nothing new to sanitary inspectors, for they have practised it in the course of their duties over many years) is doubtless responsible to a considerable degree for the remarkable improvement. The other main cause is the improvement in the general standard of living which has been equally spectacular except in the eyes of those people who persist in referring to the "good old days". It has been my lot to work amongst the people (of all classes) for the past 25 years, and I have no hesitation whatever in saying that for the labourer or working classes, as they were then known, they were not good days.

In the matter of house drainage there was much to be done. Kingston thirty years ago. There was no systematic supervision over, and leading of, new drainage systems. Indeed one window was informed of proposed works and the first installation of drainage works was the builder's trunk outside a house and the smell pipes and impediments associated with such work. Owners of property were reluctant to seek the help of the sanitary inspector for fear of being called upon to expend large sums of money on what they regarded as unnecessary refinements. Gradually this feeling was removed. Owners found that they were actually progressed against the wishes of the ignorant jobbing man in the resistance of the sanitary inspector was sought at the outset. Not always was the result so satisfactory. I remember the occasion when a large house on Kingston Hill had to be re-drained. The owner was advised to use methods which would have prevented fracture of the pipes in the event of drainage causing collapse of the heavy clay sub-soil. The extra cost involved might have been about 5% of the cost of the works. The advice was not acted upon and a few years later, when the owner died and the estate had to be sold, the new owner required the architect to reconstruct the whole of the system under the terms of the contract for sale. In the intervening years there had occurred one of the long periods of drought.

It was not only the private owner who showed reluctance to bring about improvements. It is on record that in several parts of the town sites of groups of houses were periodically subjected to flooding from foul water sewers which were laid under the private ground. The condition of these houses had to be seen to be realized. The ground around some of the houses was soaked with sewage and the atmosphere was foetid. Heavy boots and leggings (before the use of rubber boots) were essential before one could walk over the gardens. Apparently it was considered an impracticable task to remove the basic cause of the flooding and that was the reply I received when the matter was first reported. That it was a heavy task I had no doubt, but I declined to believe that it was an impossible one. The matter need not be worried with all the details. Suffice it to say that eventually I was given authority to try to remedy these very insanitary conditions.

I believe there was a fear that the proposed action would involve the Corporation in considerable expense. The task proved by no manner of means an easy one. All the owners concerned were brought together and the necessary plans were prepared and laid before them. Patience and persistence brought their reward and the first area lying between the two arms of Washington Road, Norbiton, was in due course freed from this constant threat of flooding. A similar case in Elm Crescent which involved properties also in Canbury Park Road and Cowleaze Road was later dealt with in the same manner. All this work was completed without expenditure by the Corporation. I recall with pleasure the comments of the then Chairman of the Sanitary and Drainage Committee and the relief and obvious pleasure shown by the tenants of the houses.

But all the difficulties which confronted a new-comer to Kingston in those early years were not limited to housing and sanitation in the popular sense. Many moons before my appointment here I had heard stories in the London Markets of the ease with which unfit meat could be disposed of in Kingston. I thought they were wildly exaggerated - until after I took up my appointment. I found that there had been no inspection of meat by the department except when the condition of the food was so bad that the butcher concerned had no alternative but to surrender it for destruction. No meat had been known to have been condemned as the result of postmortem inspections at the slaughterhouses which numbered eight or more at that time. Indeed, the occupier of one slaughtering establishment gave as his reason for refusing me admission that he had occupied the place for fifteen years and during that time no sanitary inspector, or other officer, had sought to inspect the place or his meat! In the face of strong opposition from a section of the trade it required quite a considerable amount of determination if I were to have any hope of success. I recall one very highly respected Alderman of the Corporation expressing profound concern when he realised that several tons of diseased meat had been found on various premises in the town over a period of less than one year. He wondered what had happened to similar quantities of unfit meat in previous years. The files and records contain details of much activity which limitation of space prevents inclusion here. It is true to say that today Kingston possesses a reputation second to none in the matter of disease-free foods.

Whilst on this subject of food, I feel that I might with appropriate reserve, express my pleasure, which I am sure is shared by all, that this town has been spared the ordeal of a serious outbreak of food poisoning during the period of my service. Long may such a state of affairs continue. An achievement such as this is not the result of efforts by an individual. It is due in great measure to the work of educating the public and the food traders over a long number of years in this almost hackneyed subject of clean and safe food handling. It is work that has been continued without break over the past thirty years. Today we are reaping the reward and the state of the food shops in this town has received favourable mention in the national press. I am grateful to the managements and staffs of all food shops for their ready co-operation without which this town could not have reached so high a standard.

Much of what has been written above will be new to the majority of the present Corporation. I crave the indulgence of those members to whom the facts were already known. The scope of the duties of the modern sanitary inspector is so wide and much of the work is of such an unspectacular character that it is not surprising that the public generally remains unaware of what is done to create and maintain a healthy environment. Of necessity many of the duties are carried out quietly and unobtrusively.

I believe there was a fear that the proposed action would involve the Corporation in considerable expense. The task proved to be a matter of means an easy one. All the owners concerned were brought together and the necessary plans were prepared and laid before them. Patience and persistence brought their reward and the first area lying between the two arms of Washington Road, Meridian, was in due course freed from this constant threat of flooding. A similar case in the Crescent which involved properties also in Canby Park Road and Columbia Road was later dealt with in the same manner. All this work was completed without expenditure by the Corporation. I recall with pleasure the comments of the then Chairman of the Canby and Drainage Committee and the relief and obvious pleasure shown by the tenants of the houses.

But all the difficulties which confronted a new-comer to Kingston in those early years were not limited to housing and sanitation in the popular sense. Many weeks before my appointment here I had been asked in the London Market of the case with which which might be disposed of in Kingston. I thought they were wildly exaggerated - until after I took up my appointment. I found that there had been no inspection of meat by the department except when the condition of the food was so bad that the butcher concerned had no alternative but to surrender it for destruction. No meat had been known to have been condemned as the result of post-mortem inspections at the slaughterhouses which supplied eight or more at that time. Indeed, the proprietor of the slaughtering establishment gave as his reason for refusing an admission that he had occupied the place for fifteen years and during that time no sanitary inspector, or other officer, had sought to inspect the place or his meat. In the face of strong opposition from a section of the trade it reported that a considerable amount of deterioration of the meat had been reported. I recall the very highly respected Alderman of the Corporation expressing profound concern when he realized that several tons of diseased meat had been found on various premises in the town over a period of less than one year. He wondered what had happened to similar quantities of meat in previous years. The files and records contain details of such activity which indicated of cases previous to his time. It is true to say that today Kingston possesses a reputation second to none in the matter of disease-free foods.

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Much of what has been written above will be new to the majority of the present Corporation. I draw the attention of those members to whom the facts were already known. The scope of the duties of the modern sanitary inspector is so wide and much of the work is of such an unobtrusive character that it is not surprising that the public generally remains unaware of what is done to create and maintain a healthy environment. Of necessity many of the duties are carried out privately and unobtrusively.

It is only when unfortunately something occurs which interferes with the comfort and amenities of the people, that the services rendered by the sanitary inspectors are realised and appreciated.

I trust the comments I have made in this brief review and the following Report on the work of 1951 will prove of interest to your Corporation and to others who may read them.

Yours faithfully,

HAROLD T. PERRY.

1. WATER SUPPLY.

The town's water is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board who maintain constant supervision over the quality of the supply.

Guildhall,

Kingston-upon-Thames.

September, 1952.

There was only one house in the town dependent upon a well for the supply of water for domestic purposes. During the year unsatisfactory bacteriological and chemical samples were obtained from this well supply, and at the end of the year, negotiations were taking place with the owner/occupier for the provision of a supply from the Water Board's mains.

(Note - Since the end of the year your Committee very kindly gave special attention to this case which presented special difficulties. As the result, your Corporation decided to provide the house with a supply of water from the Board's mains.)

Well water is used for industrial purposes at certain factories in the town.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

I am informed by the Borough Surveyor that the position regarding disposal of sewage remains as last year, namely, that the sewage from the Borough is pumped across the river into a sewer in the Teddington area, for treatment at the Hogden Disposal Works of the West Middlesex Main Drainage Board. This arrangement is, of course, a temporary one pending completion of the Hogsmill Valley Joint Sewerage Board's scheme for the construction of new sewage disposal works.

3. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Thames forms the Western boundary of the Borough and this river is under the control of the Thames Conservancy Board. The Hogsmill River, a tributary of the Thames, flows through the Borough. A section of the improvement scheme prepared by the Surrey County Council for straightening the line of the Hogsmill was completed during the year.

Major launches and houseboats on the Thames continued to provide living accommodation for many families. It does not seem likely that there will be any decrease in the numbers of folk making use of this kind of dwelling until more houses become available. Even so, life on river craft will always prove attractive to some people, and continued use of the limited mooring accommodation may be expected.

4. CLOSEST ACCOMMODATION.

All closets in connection with dwelling houses in the Borough are on the water carriage system.



It is only when uniformly something occurs which interferes with the comfort and amenities of the people, that the services rendered by the sanitary inspectors are realized and appreciated.

I trust the comments I have made in this brief review and the following Report on the work of 1921 will prove of interest to your Corporation and to others who may read them.

Yours faithfully,

ERNEST T. PERRY

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Goldfield,  
Kingston-upon-Thames,  
September, 1922.

### 3. PUBLIC CLEANING.

The Borough Surveyor is responsible for the collection and disposal of refuse. He states that the disposal methods of controlled tipping continued during January and February 1951. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

#### Section C.

### 1. WATER SUPPLY.

The town's water supply is provided by the Metropolitan Water Board who maintain constant supervision over the purity of the supply.

At the end of 1950 there was only one house in the Borough known to be dependent upon a well for the supply of water for domestic purposes. During the year unsatisfactory bacteriological and chemical samples were obtained from this well supply, and at the end of the year, negotiations were taking place with the owner/occupier for the provision of a supply from the Water Board's mains.

(Note - Since the end of the year your Committee very kindly gave special attention to this case which presented special difficulties. As the result, your Corporation decided to provide the house with a supply of water from the Board's mains.)

Well water is used for industrial purposes at certain factories in the town.

### 2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

I am informed by the Borough Surveyor that the position regarding disposal of sewage remains as last year, namely, that the sewage from the Borough is pumped across the river into a sewer in the Teddington area, for treatment at the Mogden Disposal Works of the West Middlesex Main Drainage Board. This arrangement is, of course, a temporary one pending completion of the Hogsmill Valley Joint Sewerage Board's scheme for the construction of new sewage disposal works.

### 3. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Thames forms the Western boundary of the Borough and this river is under the control of the Thames Conservancy Board. The Hogsmill River, a tributary of the Thames, flows through the Borough. A section of the improvement scheme prepared by the Surrey County Council for straightening the line of the Hogsmill was completed during the year.

Motor launches and houseboats on the Thames continued to provide living accommodation for many families. It does not seem likely that there will be any decrease in the numbers of folk making use of this kind of dwelling until more houses become available. Even so, life on river craft will always prove attractive to some people, and continued use of the limited mooring accommodation may be expected.

### 4. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

All closets in connection with dwelling houses in the Borough are on the water carriage system.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Section C.

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(Note - Since the end of the year your Committee very kindly gave special attention to this case which presented special difficulties. As the result your Corporation decided to provide the house with a supply of water from the Board's mains.)

Well water is used for industrial purposes at certain factories in the town.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

I am informed by the Borough Surveyor that the position regarding disposal of sewage remains as last year, namely, that the sewage from the Borough is pumped across the river into a sewer in the Teddington area for treatment at the Hodden Disposal Works of the West Middlesex Main Drainage Board. This arrangement is, of course, a temporary one pending completion of the Harewell Valley Joint Sewerage Board's scheme for the construction of new sewage disposal works.

3. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Thames flows the western boundary of the Borough and this river is under the control of the Thames Conservancy Board. The Harewell River, a tributary of the Thames, flows through the Borough. A section of the improvement scheme prepared by the River Conservancy Board for straightening the bed of the Harewell was completed during the year.

Motor launches and pleasure boats on the Thames continue to provide living accommodation for many families. It does not seem likely that there will be any increase in the number of folk making use of this kind of dwelling until more houses become available. Still, as life on river craft will always prove attractive to many people, and continued use of the limited mooring accommodation may be expected.

4. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

All closets in connection with dwelling houses in the Borough are on the water carriage system.

## 5. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The Borough Surveyor is responsible for the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse. He states that the disposal methods of burning and controlled tipping continued during January and February. On March 1st, 1951 an experimental scheme was commenced of controlled tipping into a worked-out gravel pit situate at Thorpe, in the area of the Egham Urban District Council. Refuse from this Borough and the adjoining Boroughs of Malden & Coombe and Surbiton is transported by road to the gravel pit at Thorpe in large vehicles from a central loading point at the Kingston Refuse Destructor, Villiers Road. Approximately 10,000 tons of refuse per annum is sent from this Borough. Any excess refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping. The Corporation's refuse destructor has not operated since 1st March, 1951. During the year no complaints were received in respect of any refuse tip in the Borough.

## 6. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a tabulated list of visits and inspections which totalled 7,228:-

House inspection, defects, etc. ....	635
Drainage .....	755
Reinspections and Works in Progress .....	3,322
Factories .....	352
Outworkers .....	31
Dairies etc. ....	45
Food Premises .....	1,245
I.D. Enquiries .....	75
Theatres .....	8
Verminous Premises .....	50
Rodent Control .....	154
Shops Act .....	258
Schools .....	40
Markets .....	86
Miscellaneous .....	172
	<u>7,228</u>

<u>NOTICES SERVED.</u>	No. on Register	Number of	
		Inspections	Written Prosecutions
<u>Informal.</u>			
(a) Verbal .....		}	517
(b) Written .....			
<u>Statutory.</u>			
(a) Housing Acts .....			Nil
(b) Public Health Acts .....			Nil
<u>NOTICES COMPLIED WITH.</u>			
<u>Informal.</u>			
(a) Verbal .....		}	441
(b) Written .....			
<u>Statutory.</u>			
(a) Housing Acts .....			Nil
(b) Public Health Acts .....			Nil

5. PUBLIC CLEANING

The Borough Surveyor is responsible for the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse. He states that the disposal methods of burning and controlled tipping continued during January and February. On March 1st, 1951 an experimental scheme was commenced of controlled tipping into a worked-out gravel pit situated at Thorpe, in the area of the High Urban District Council. Refuse from this Borough and the adjoining Boroughs of Walsden & Coombes and Sudditon is transported by road to the gravel pit at Thorpe in large vehicles from a central loading point at the Kingston Refuse Destructor, Walsden Road. Approximately 10,000 tons of refuse per annum is sent from this Borough. Any excess refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping. The Corporation's refuse destructor has not operated since 1st March, 1951. During the past few days there were received in respect of any refuse tip in the Borough.

6. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a tabulated list of visits and inspections which totalled 7,228:-

House inspection, detests, etc.	672
Drainage	150
Refrigerators and works in progress	2,722
Factories	722
Outworkers	71
Dairies etc.	45
Food Premises	1,215
L.D. Factories	70
Theatres	8
Verminous Premises	50
Robert Control	121
Shops Act	228
Bachelors	40
Markets	86
Miscellaneous	172
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,228</b>

NOTICES SERVED

Informal

- (a) Verbal .....
- (b) Written .....

Statutory

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

NOTICES COMPLIED WITH

Informal

- (a) Verbal .....
- (b) Written .....

Statutory

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

## 7. SHOPS AND OFFICES.

The Shops Act, 1950 which came into operation on the 1st October, 1950, has become the main Statute controlling the arrangements for the health and welfare of shop workers. Working conditions in the majority of shops are kept up to a satisfactory standard. When change of occupier takes place or when structural alterations are proposed, the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950 are borne in mind during discussions with managements or owners. The Sanitary Inspectors are also responsible for the administration of the law relating to shop hours, including early closing and Sunday trading.

Contraventions of the law have been observed in a few cases. The informal action taken proved successful. It is, however, necessary to maintain constant observation to ensure compliance with the law. This is essential in the interests of the traders themselves in order to maintain fair conditions for all. It is equally important from the Shop Assistants' point of view particularly in respect of hours of work and the welfare conditions.

There has, as yet, been no general inspection of office accommodation in the Borough. Individual premises are inspected as occasion demands. The general standard of offices in the town is reasonably good, and the time required for a more detailed examination can be employed more usefully in other directions.

## 8. FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The following are the particulars required to be furnished to the Ministry of Labour and National Service respecting matters dealt with by the Corporation under Parts I and VIII of the Factories Act.

### PART I OF THE ACT.

#### 1. INSPECTIONS.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are enforced by the Corporation.	76	72	1	-
Factories not included above in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Corpn.	281	270	7	-
Other premises excluding outworkers	6	10	-	-

In addition to the above-mentioned licences, occupiers of caravans were also licensed to station them at the following additional sites:-

7. SHOPS AND OFFICES.

The Shops Act, 1950 which came into operation on the 1st October, 1950, has become the main Statute controlling the arrangements for the health and welfare of shop workers. Working conditions in the majority of shops are kept up to a satisfactory standard. When change of occupier takes place or when structural alterations are proposed, the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950 are borne in mind during discussions with management or owners. The Sanitary Inspectors are also responsible for the administration of the law relating to shop hours, including early closing and Sunday trading.

Conventions of the law have been observed in a few cases. The informal action taken proved successful. It is, however, necessary to maintain constant observation to ensure compliance with the law. This is essential in the interests of the public themselves in order to maintain fair conditions for all. It is equally important from the Shop Assistants' point of view particularly in respect of hours of work and the welfare conditions.

There has, as yet, been no general inspection of office accommodation in the Borough. Individual premises are inspected on occasion demands. The general standard of offices in the town is reasonably good, and the time required for a more detailed examination can be employed more usefully in other directions.

8. FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The following are the factories required to be furnished to the Ministry of Labour and National Service respecting matters dealt with by the Corporation under Parts I and VIII of the Factories Act.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of	
		Inspected	Written Notices Issued
Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 are enforced by the Corporation.	76	75	1
Factories not included above in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Council.	281	270	7
Other premises including contractors	5	10	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects found				No. of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature.	1	1	-	1	-
Inadequate Ventilation	1	1	1	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	1	-
(c) No ventilated space or lobby	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Lighting (absence of)	2	1	-	1	-
Others	2	2	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT.Outwork.

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers.
Wearing Apparel - Making etc.	6
Brass and brass articles	31
Cardboard Boxes	1
	<u>38</u>

9. CAMPING SITES.

At the end of 1950, caravans, to the occupiers of which licences had been issued, were stationed at the following sites:-

Site of Nos. 22 and 23, Gordon Road (demolished houses)  
Rear of No. 222, Park Road.

In March 1951 the licence in respect of the site in Gordon Road was withdrawn by the Corporation owing to non-compliance with the conditions laid down at the time the application was granted in September, 1950. In November 1951 an application was made by another person to station a caravan on the same site, and approval was given, subject to the same conditions as before. The land, however, had not been used as a caravan site by the end of the year.

In addition to the above-mentioned licences, occupiers of caravans were also licensed to station them at the following additional sites:-



2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Pounds	Remains - died	No. of cases in which defects found	
			Referred To H.M. Inspectors for	By H.M. Inspectors for
Others	2	2	-	-
(absence of)	2	1	-	1
(b) Lighting	-	-	-	-
space or lobby	-	-	-	-
(c) No ventilated	-	-	-	-
detective	1	1	-	1
(d) Unavailable or	2	2	-	1
(a) Inadequate	2	2	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences	1	1	1	-
Inadequate Ventilation	1	1	-	-
Unreasonable Temperatures	1	1	-	1
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Want of cleanliness	1	1	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork.

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers.
Cardboard Boxes	1
articles	31
brass and brass	6
Making etc.	
Wearing Apparel -	
	<u>38</u>

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- Site of Nos. 22 and 23, Gordon Road (demolished houses)
- Rear of No. 222, Park Road.

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In addition to the above-mentioned licences, occupants of caravans were also licensed to station them at the following additional sites:-

Rear of Nos. 10/13, Market Place, and  
Adjoining No. 38, Chestnut Road.

When applications for licences are received there is complete co-operation with the Town Planning Authority from whom separate permission must be obtained before the sites may be used.

#### 10. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION AND SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There is a tendency in some quarters to discountenance the real importance of this subject. Why this course is taken it is difficult to say, more especially in view of the considered opinion of medical authorities as, for example, Dr. Peter Kerley, C.V.O., C.B.E.

In an address to a London audience he made it perfectly clear that in his opinion there is a direct relationship between atmospheric pollution and disease of the lung. There is ample evidence of the higher incidence of certain diseases in industrial areas compared with rural areas. Apart, however, from that aspect of the subject, surely no well-informed person can justifiably decry this work, which aims at a cleaner, more comfortable, environment. It may be said that Greater London would soon become far less desirable as a residential area if all the efforts now being made to reduce atmospheric pollution were to cease. Smoke knows no atmospheric boundary. That which is produced in the industrial part of the East End may obliterate the sunshine in the skies of this less industrialised area if the wind is in the right quarter. Indeed this is known to occur from time to time and what a dismal picture is then presented.

The Corporation of Kingston-upon-Thames is to be congratulated for the support it has given to the work of smoke abatement in the past years and for the interest which continues to be shown.

In submitting this Report it should be noted that reference is made, for comparison purposes, to data covering periods other than the year 1951.

During 1951 no marked improvement was noted in the quality of the available coal either for industrial or for domestic use. It varied considerably from time to time but seldom rose above what could be described as a desirable average quality.

In connection with industrial undertakings, the continued shortage of steel, and the rising costs, to say nothing about transport delays, did not tend to expedite the work of replacing steam raising plant or the supply and replacement of grit arrester equipment.

But smoke abatement does not depend entirely on such matters. Attention has been directed frequently to the question of proper stoking. Unskilled stoking is an expensive way to raise steam. Not only may the consumption of fuel be raised by as much as 15% above what is necessary for the purpose, but the amount of grit and smoke will almost certainly be proportionately higher. Hence a well trained efficient stoker is an essential member of the staff.

Room of Hon. 10/11, Market Place, and  
 adjoining No. 38, Chestnut Road.

When applications for licenses are received there is con-  
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 replacing worn rolling plant or the supply and replacement  
 of this essential equipment.

But smoke abatement does not depend entirely on such  
 matters. Attention has been directed frequently to the  
 question of proper working. Unskilled working is an expensive  
 way to raise steam. Not only are the consumption of fuel be  
 raised by as much as 10% above what is necessary for the purpose,  
 but the amount of grit and smoke which is emitted is  
 proportionately higher. Hence a well trained efficient  
 worker is an essential member of the staff.



In a somewhat similar way the thoughtless housewife may burn coal uneconomically. There are so many appliances available for the efficient burning of coal in domestic fires that there is really little excuse for the old fashioned method to be continued. Yet the placing of large lumps of coal on a low fire inevitably results in the formation of smoke and, regrettably, it remains a common error. The sooty smoke from the ordinary open domestic fire is a far greater menace than the gases from an industrial chimney. It is also far more wasteful, as such a fire is only up to about 25% efficient from a heating point of view, and, in addition, the soot which is produced contains valuable ingredients which are wasted.

Under present difficult economic circumstances, it is essential that all those who are in a position to assist in the reduction of atmospheric pollution should work steadily and constantly to this end. No opportunity must be lost of making the public conscious of the wastage and its attendant evil results.

Standard Gauges for Measuring Deposited Matter.

It should be remembered that, although standard deposit gauges are a useful means of measuring atmospheric pollution, it may be dangerous and even misleading to draw firm conclusions from the readings until the data available covers a period of at least five years. This period is necessary in order to smooth out fluctuations due to weather changes (rain, wind speed and direction) and small exceptional variations in the sources of pollution. When such a period has elapsed, it should be possible to assess the seasonal trend and to form a more accurate estimate of the true average deposit for the Borough. In the following paragraphs references to Stations "A" "B" and "C" refer to sites of standard deposit gauges installed and maintained by the Corporation.

It was pointed out in the Annual Report for 1950 that although Stations "A" and "B" lie in the same wind sector and have only slightly varying average rain-falls, viz. 2.69" and 2.48", the average deposit varied considerably - 22.19 tons compared with 12.47 tons. This fact emphasizes three points:-

- (a) the deposit of insoluble solids (grit and ash, etc.) decreases rapidly with increased distances from the source.
- (b) the influence of wind speed on the distance over which the deposit is air-borne.
- (c) the known fact that deposit is less in quantity in a given area in an open space than in one closely surrounded by trees or buildings of varying height.

In the last Annual Report mention was made that the British Electricity Authority had set up several stations within the Borough, but that sufficient data from the observations made at these stations was not available. Details are available now for the 10 months January/October, 1951, and they afford valuable additional information by which to assess the general position. The monthly averages for these stations show results which were to be expected, having regard to their positions in relation to their respective distances from the main sources of pollution. That the main area of origin of pollution is that which extends northward from the railway and which includes the Electricity Works and the Gas Works is confirmed by a reasonable interpretation of the data. It also appears to show, at least to some degree, that rain-fall and wind direction have a direct influence upon the amount of recorded deposit. Firm conclusions, however, must not be reached until a longer period of observations has been completed.

It is interesting to note that none of the B.E.A. stations gave an average amount of deposit higher than the Corporation's Station "A"; three gave an average amount higher than Stations "B" and "C"; and one gave an average less than that of Station either "A" "B" or "C".

The monthly average total solids deposited during 1951 for Station "A" was 22.19 tons - an increase over the average for 1950 of only 0.03 tons, but an increase of 1.79 tons over the figure for 1949.

CANBURY GARDENS - Station "A"

1951	Deposit in tons per sq. mile			Wind Direction		Rainfall in Inches
	Insol- uble Solids	Soluble Solids	total Solids	No. of Observa- tions	No. of times SE - SW	
January	14.7	12.8	27.5*	93	42	3.09*
February	25.3	15.9	41.2*	84	51	5.68*
March	14.3	8.5	22.8*	93	21	2.99*
April	15.1	7.6	22.7*	90	27	2.64*
May	13.4	4.0	17.4	93	20	1.72
June	14.6	4.2	18.8	90	27	0.86
July	13.8	7.6	21.4	93	27	1.08
August	16.0	7.3	23.3*	93	67	2.81*
September	14.8	6.9	21.7	90	49	2.66*
October	9.79	3.25	13.04	93	60	0.78
November	10.77	10.77	21.54	90	49	5.94*
December	9.55	5.42	14.97	93	60	2.09
totals	172.11	94.24	266.35			32.34
Average 1951	14.34	7.85	22.19			2.695
Average 1950	13.92	8.24	22.16			2.14

\* Above monthly averages of rainfall and deposit.

Station "A"

Comparative table - Years 1949, 1950, and 1951

Q	Deposit in tons per sq. Mile					
	1949		1950		1951	
	Quarterly Total	Cumulative Total	Quarterly Total	Cumulative Total	Quarterly Total	Cumulative Total
1st	47.52	47.52	58.81	58.81	91.5	91.5
2nd	64.65	112.17	61.99	120.80	58.9	150.4
3rd	62.03	174.10	73.20	194.00	66.4	216.8
4th	70.77	244.87	72.00	266.00	49.55	266.35
Rain ins.	19.05		25.70		32.34	

Average 1951 5.22 7.24 12.47 2.53  
 Average Jul-Dec. 1951 4.27 6.64 10.91 2.32  
 Average Jul-Dec. 1950 3.27 9.71 10.98 2.36

It is interesting to note that none of the B.S.A. stations gave an average amount of deposit higher than the Corporation's Station "A" which gave an average of 1.75 tons per acre and one gave an average of 1.75 tons per acre. The monthly average deposit for the year 1950 was 1.75 tons per acre, but in some months it was as high as 2.5 tons per acre. The monthly average deposit for the year 1951 was 1.75 tons per acre, but in some months it was as high as 2.5 tons per acre. The monthly average deposit for the year 1952 was 1.75 tons per acre, but in some months it was as high as 2.5 tons per acre.

Month	Deposit in tons per acre		
	1950	1951	1952
January	1.75	1.75	1.75
February	1.75	1.75	1.75
March	1.75	1.75	1.75
April	1.75	1.75	1.75
May	1.75	1.75	1.75
June	1.75	1.75	1.75
July	1.75	1.75	1.75
August	1.75	1.75	1.75
September	1.75	1.75	1.75
October	1.75	1.75	1.75
November	1.75	1.75	1.75
December	1.75	1.75	1.75
Yearly	1.75	1.75	1.75
Average 1950	1.75	1.75	1.75
Average 1951	1.75	1.75	1.75
Average 1952	1.75	1.75	1.75

The above table shows the monthly average deposit for the years 1950, 1951, and 1952. It is interesting to note that the monthly average deposit for the year 1950 was 1.75 tons per acre, but in some months it was as high as 2.5 tons per acre. The monthly average deposit for the year 1951 was 1.75 tons per acre, but in some months it was as high as 2.5 tons per acre. The monthly average deposit for the year 1952 was 1.75 tons per acre, but in some months it was as high as 2.5 tons per acre.

Comparison of the monthly average deposit for the years 1950, 1951, and 1952

Year	Total Deposit in tons per acre	
	1950	1951
1950	210.00	210.00
1951	210.00	210.00
1952	210.00	210.00
Average	210.00	210.00

The above table shows the total deposit for the years 1950, 1951, and 1952. It is interesting to note that the total deposit for the year 1950 was 210.00 tons per acre, but in some months it was as high as 2.5 tons per acre. The total deposit for the year 1951 was 210.00 tons per acre, but in some months it was as high as 2.5 tons per acre. The total deposit for the year 1952 was 210.00 tons per acre, but in some months it was as high as 2.5 tons per acre.

The foregoing tables show the details for this station together with comparisons for the preceding two years. It may be noted that the total solids deposited for the year 1950 compared with 1951 vary by less than half a ton. The respective quarterly totals for the two years varied considerably, there being a heavy increase in the first quarter of 1951, probably due to the abnormally high rain-fall of 5.68" in February 1951. The middle two quarters show only slight variation. In the last quarter of 1951 there was a heavy reduction compared with the corresponding quarter of 1950 viz:- 49.55 tons against 72.00 tons, a decrease all the more surprising in view of the fact that the rain-fall in November, 1951 was the heaviest monthly rain-fall (5.94") recorded since observations began.

The following table covers three specific months and is included to demonstrate how unwise it may be to draw definite conclusions from isolated monthly data.

	Deposit	Rain	Wind Reading Applicable
November 1950	21.40	5.20	27
February 1951	41.20	5.68	51
November 1951	21.54	5.94	49

The deposit at station "A" for February 1951 was the second highest ever recorded, being 41.20 tons per square mile. There was no simple explanation for this abnormally high deposit. Throughout the year the deposit of insoluble solids exceeded the deposit of soluble solids, the respective totals for the year being in the ratio of about 2 to 1. This was to be expected in view of the proximity of this station to potential sources of heavy pollution.

TIFFIN GIRLS' SCHOOL - Station "B".

1951	Deposit in Tons per sq. mile			Wind Direction		Rainfall in Inches
	Insol- uble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	No. of Observa- tions	No. of times S.E.-S.W.	
January	4.9	8.6	13.5	93	42	2.83
February	5.8	11.6	17.4	84	51	4.97
March	5.9	8.4	14.3	93	21	2.72
April	7.8	6.5	14.3	90	27	2.52
May	5.8	6.9	12.7	93	20	1.90
June	6.8	5.1	11.9	90	27	0.86
July	6.6	7.3	13.9	93	27	1.09
August	3.5	7.2	10.7	93	67	2.52
September	4.1	6.6	10.7	90	49	2.57
October	5.24	4.25	9.49	93	60	0.72
November	3.45	8.63	12.08	90	49	5.13
December	2.75	5.87	8.62	93	60	1.89
Totals	62.64	86.95	149.59			29.72
Average 1951	5.22	7.24	12.47			2.48
Average Jul- Dec. 1951	4.27	6.64	10.91			2.32
Average Jul- Dec. 1950	5.27	9.71	14.98			2.28

\* Above monthly averages of rainfall and deposit.



The foregoing tables show the details for this station together with comparisons for the preceding two years. It may be noted that the total solids deposited for the year 1950 compares with 1951 very little less than half a ton. The respective quarterly totals for the two years varied considerably, there being a heavy increase in the first quarter of 1951, probably due to the abnormally high rain-fall of 5.68" in February 1951. The middle two quarters show only slight variation. In the last quarter of 1951 there was a heavy reduction compared with the corresponding quarter of 1950 viz: - 49.55 tons against 12.00 tons, a decrease of 37.55 tons more surprising in view of the fact that the rain-fall in November, 1951 was the heaviest monthly rain-fall (5.94") recorded since observations began.

The following table covers three specific months and is included to demonstrate how various items may be derived from detailed observations from isolated monthly data.

Month	Deposits	Rain	Wind Reading Applicable
November 1950	21.40	5.90	27
February 1951	41.20	5.68	21
November 1951	21.25	5.94	49

The details of station "A" for February 1951 was the second highest ever recorded, being 41.20 tons per square mile. There was an ample explanation for this abnormally high deposit. Throughout the year the deposit of fusible solids exceeded the deposit of soluble solids, the respective totals for the year being in the ratio of about 2 to 1. This was to be expected in view of the proximity of this station to potential sources of heavy pollution.

TIPPIN GIRLS' SCHOOL - Station "A"

Month	Deposits in			Rainfall in Inches
	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Wind Direction	
January	4.8	15.25	42	2.85
February	4.8	41.20	21	5.68
March	4.8	14.75	22	2.75
April	4.8	14.75	27	2.32
May	4.8	12.75	20	1.90
June	4.8	11.2	27	0.85
July	4.8	13.25	27	1.80
August	4.8	10.7	27	2.52
September	4.8	10.7	19	2.57
October	4.8	9.15	20	0.75
November	4.8	12.00	49	5.12
December	4.8	8.25	20	1.80
Totals	52.80	229.50		29.75
Average 1951	4.8	19.15		2.48
Average 1950	4.8	10.91		2.32
Average 1949	4.8	11.28		2.32

A large monthly average of rainfall and deposits.

Station "B".

Q.	1951	
	Quarterly Total.	Cumulative Total
1st	45.2	45.2
2nd	38.9	84.1
3rd	35.3	119.4
4th	30.19	149.59

This station was established in July 1950 and true comparison can be made only for the periods July/December in the two years 1950 and 1951. The year 1951 shows a considerable reduction in the monthly average deposit, although the rain-fall and wind readings varied little compared with the figures for 1950.

At this station the deposit of soluble solids exceeds that of insoluble solids for 9 months of the year, the totals being in the ratio of 7 to 5 - a reversal of the relationship at station "A". This again was expected, in view of the position of the gauge on the roof of a building in a large open area.

CEMETERY - Station "C".

1951	Deposit in Tons per sq.mile			Wind Direction		Rainfall in Inches
	Insol- uble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	No. of Observa- tions	No. of times SE - SW.	
January	3.2	6.6	9.8	93	31	2.82*
February	5.1	7.9	13.0*	84	8	5.28*
March	7.0	6.3	13.3*	93	22	2.71*
April	8.1	5.1	13.2*	90	18	2.48
May	7.4	6.4	13.8*	93	8	1.91
June	7.5	5.8	13.3*	90	16	0.89
July	7.8	6.6	14.4*	93	51	1.15
August	4.0	7.4	11.4	93	20	2.84*
September	5.2	9.3	14.5*	90	10	2.77*
October	5.80	4.15	9.95	93	15	0.72
November	3.57	7.51	11.08	90	9	5.28*
December	2.34	4.30	6.64	93	10	1.86
Totals	67.01	77.36	144.37			30.71
Average 1951	5.58	6.44	12.03			2.56
Average Jul- Dec. 1951	4.78	6.58	11.33			2.64
Average Jul- Dec. 1950	5.57	8.77	14.34			2.33

\* Above monthly averages of rainfall and deposit.

Station "B"

1951		Q. Total
Q. Quarterly Total	Q. Cumulative Total	
1st	42.3	42.3
2nd	38.9	81.2
3rd	38.2	119.4
4th	30.19	149.59

This station was established in July 1950 and first comparison can be made only for the periods July/December in the years 1950 and 1951. The year 1951 shows a considerable reduction in the monthly average deposit, although the rain-fall and wind readings varied little compared with the figures for 1950.

At this station the deposit of sulphide solids exceeds that of insoluble solids for 9 months of the year, the ratio being in the ratio of 7 to 5 - a reversal of the relation-ship at station "A". This again was expected, in view of the position of the gauge on the roof of a building in a large open area.

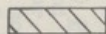

Quarterly - Station "B"

1951	Deposit in tons per sq. mile		Wind Direction No. of Observations	Rainfall in inches
	Soluble Solids	Insoluble Solids		
January	5.2	4.6	27	2.82x
February	8.3	7.9	8	5.28x
March	7.0	6.3	22	5.71x
April	6.1	5.1	18	2.48
May	7.4	6.8	6	1.01
June	7.3	7.0	16	0.89
July	7.4	6.8	21	1.15
August	7.8	7.4	20	2.81x
September	8.3	7.5	10	2.77x
October	8.80	7.15	12	0.72
November	8.27	7.31	9	2.28x
December	8.36	7.50	10	1.86
Totals	87.01	77.36	30.71	
Average 1951	7.25	6.62	2.50	
Average 1950	6.75	6.25	2.64	
Average 1951-1950	0.50	0.37	2.33	

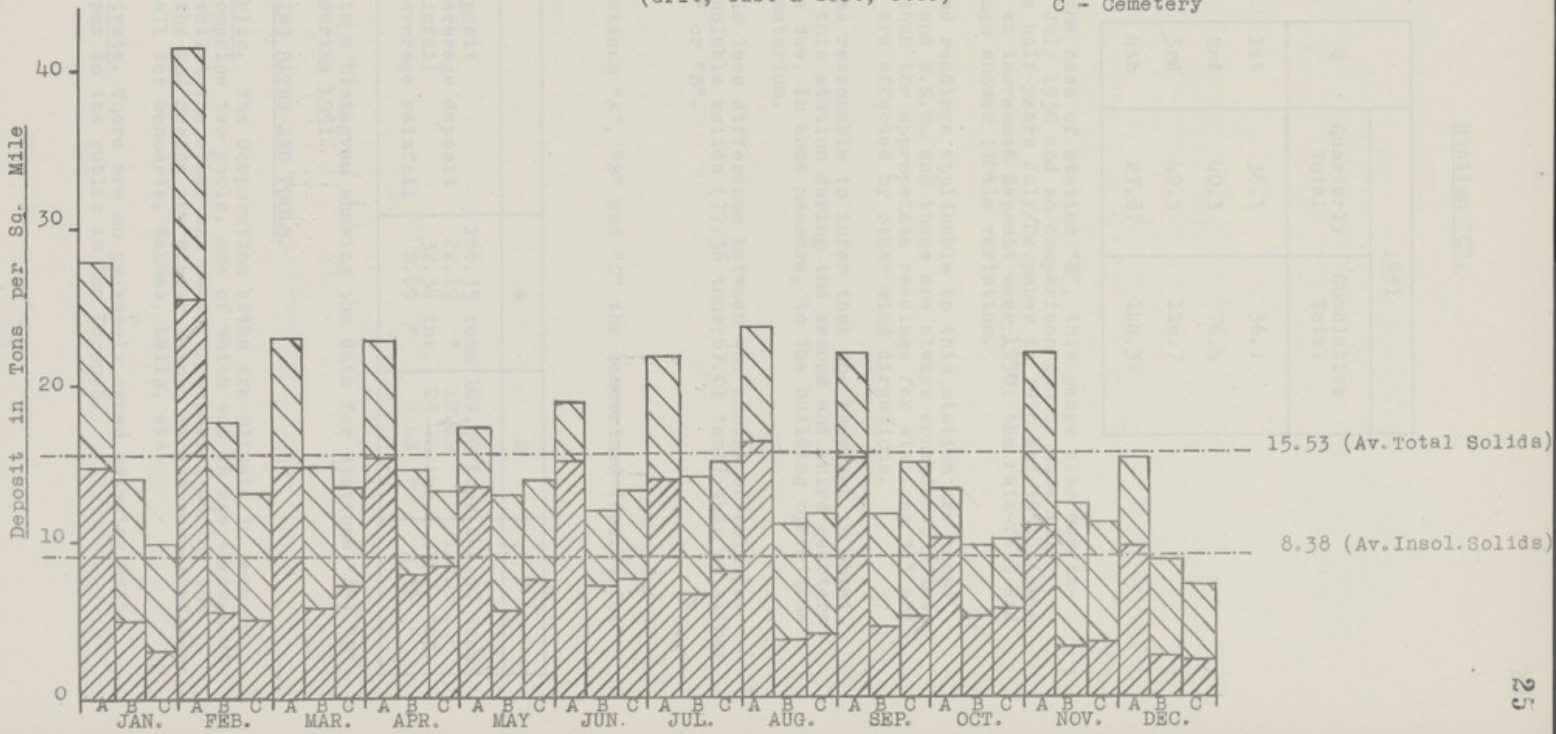
in above monthly averages of rainfall and deposit.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION 1951.

CHART I

 Total Solids  
 Insoluble Solids.  
 (Grit, dust & soot, etc.)

A - Canbury Gardens  
 B - Tiffin Girls' School  
 C - Cemetery



8 20 (VA 1000) 80100

12 22 (VA 1000) 80100



- 0 - Control
- 1 - ...
- 2 - ...
- 3 - ...

(0.01) ...



...



...

...

Station "C".

Q	1951	
	Quarterly Total	Cumulative Total
1st	36.1	36.1
2nd	40.3	76.4
3rd	40.3	116.7
4th	27.67	144.37

As in the case of station "B", this gauge also was installed in July 1950 and so comparison can be made only between the half-years July/December in 1950 and 1951. Again 1951 shows an increased deposit over 1950: the rain-fall and wind readings showed little variation.

The wind readings applicable to this station are those between W. and N.N.W. and these are always considerably less in number than the appropriate readings for stations "A" and "B", which are affected by other wind directions.

It seems reasonable to infer that the increase in total deposit at this station during the second and third quarters of 1951 was due, in some measure, to the building operations at the Crematorium.

There is less difference between the amount of soluble and the insoluble solids (77.36 tons:67.01 tons) than at either station "A" or "B".

GENERAL.

For stations "A", "B" and "C" the summarised figures for 1951 are:-

	A	B	C
Total Deposit	266.35 tons	149.59 tons	144.37 tons
Monthly average deposit	22.19 "	12.49 "	12.03 "
Total Rainfall	32.34 ins.	29.72 ins.	30.71 ins.
Monthly average rainfall	2.69 "	2.48 "	2.56 "

Chart I is a histogram showing the data for stations "A", "B" and "C" during 1951.

11. SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

(a) Public. The Corporation baths are situate in Denmark Road and comprise two pools, one of which was in use throughout the year, whilst the other was used for swimming during the summer months and during the winter season it was converted for use as a hall for concerts, dances, balls, etc.

(b) Private. There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public in the Borough.

Q	1951	
	Quarterly Total	Cumulative Total
1st	36.1	36.1
2nd	40.3	76.4
3rd	40.3	116.7
4th	25.67	142.37

As in the case of station "B", this gauge also was installed in July 1950 and no comparison can be made only between the half-years July-December for 1950 and 1951. Again 1951 shows an increased deposit over 1950; the rain-fall and wind readings showed little variation.

The wind readings applicable to this station are those between W. and N.W. and those are always considerably less in number than the appropriate readings for stations "A" and "B", which are affected by other wind directions.

It seems reasonable to infer that the increase in total deposit at this station during the second and third quarters of 1951 was due, in some measure, to the building operations at the Greenatorium.

There is less difference between the amount of soluble and the insoluble solids (7.50 tons:6.01 tons) than at either station "A" or "B".

GENERAL

For stations "A", "B" and "C" the summarized figures for 1951 are:-

	A	B	C
Total Deposits	266.15 tons	189.59 tons	144.37 tons
Monthly average deposit	22.18 "	15.80 "	12.03 "
Total Rainfall	32.36 ins.	20.78 ins.	20.71 ins.
Monthly average rainfall	2.69 "	1.73 "	1.68 "

Chart 1 is a histogram showing the data for stations "A", "B" and "C" during 1951.

11. SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

- (a) Public. The Corporation bath and six in Denmark Road and comprise two pools, one of which was in use throughout the year, whilst the other was used for swimming during the summer months and during the winter season it was converted for use as a hall for concerts, dances, balls, etc.
- (b) Private. There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public in the Borough.

14. RODENT AND INSECT PEST CONTROL.12. ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

During the year 26 premises were disinfested, compared with 34 for the previous year. Nine Corporation controlled houses were dealt with by the Department during the year. The continued diminution of the number of premises found to be infested by the bed bug is a pleasing feature of the post-war period.

13. COMPLAINTS.

The number of complaints received during the year under review was 636 - slightly fewer than in 1950, when 671 various complaints were recorded at the office. There was again a slight increase in the number of complaints regarding rats and mice. It is likely that this increase reflects the increasing co-operation between the public and the Department. The knowledge that rat and mouse infestations in connection with domestic premises are treated free of cost is becoming more widespread.

Alleged overcrowding was the subject of complaint in nine instances compared with six during 1950. It is often found, however, that these complaints are ill-founded and are made in order to gain support for a request for Corporation owned accommodation. An inspection follows the receipt of every complaint and, in fact, in only three of the nine cases was there actual overcrowding. The standard for overcrowding is laid down by the Housing Acts. The "Permitted Number" is calculated on the number, and size, of the rooms in the house. Regard must be had to all living rooms as well as bedrooms - a fact not always appreciated by the public.

It may happen that children share a bedroom with their parents and this fact is often the basis of a complaint of alleged overcrowding. Full use must be made of all rooms whether or not they were originally intended for use as bedrooms.

This standard of overcrowding is not easily defended but it must remain the only legal standard until such time as the Housing Act is amended.

These comments have been made because one often hears exaggerated statements regarding the extent of overcrowding in the Borough. In point of fact there is very little actual overcrowding, but there may be some discomfort and inconvenience by reason of the enforced use of rooms as both living and sleeping accommodation.

The following is a brief tabulated list of causes for complaints received during 1951.

Sanitary Defects .....	228		
Rodent Infestation .....	180		
Defective Ashbins .....	8		
Drainage and Sanitary Arrangements .....	80		168
Overcrowding .....	9		587
Food (quality, soundness, etc.) .....	32	98	315
Smoke & Grit Emission .....	10	70	318
Miscellaneous .....	89		
		1751	1943
		<u>636</u>	

In addition, over 500 premises were inspected in connection with routine surveys.



12. ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

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The number of complaints received during the year under review was 656 - slightly fewer than in 1950, when 671 various complaints were recorded at the office. There was again a slight increase in the number of complaints regarding rats and mice. It is likely that this increase reflects the increasing co-operation between the public and the Department. The knowledge that rat and mouse infestations in connection with domestic premises are treated free of cost is becoming more widespread.

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The following is a brief tabulated list of causes for complaints received during 1951.

Sanitary Defects	228
Robert Infestation	180
Defective Repairs	8
Drainage and Sanitary Arrangements	80
Overcrowding	8
Food (Quality, Quantity, etc.)	55
Smoke & Fume Pollution	10
Miscellaneous	87
<b>Total</b>	<b>656</b>

14. RODENT AND INSECT PEST CONTROL.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, which came into force on the 31st March, 1950, has now had its first complete year of working. Although the Act gave much wider powers to local authorities, there have been few prosecutions under the Act throughout Greater London, and none in this Borough.

The happy and satisfactory relationship which exists between the traders and public on the one hand and the Department on the other has been maintained. It is this good feeling which makes any form of statutory action seldom necessary. There is complete liaison with local authorities in adjoining areas and also with private servicing companies holding a few local contracts.

By constant survey and inspection every care is taken to prevent any serious build-up of rodent infestation. The protection from rodent contamination of foodstuffs is no light task and considerable time is taken up in advisory work of this nature. That it is successful is reflected in the rare incidence of rodent contamination as a cause for food condemnation in the town.

A very careful and systematic control of rodent infestations in sewers is maintained.

The experience gained during the years, has made it possible to locate infested sections of sewers with comparative accuracy, and the least possible expenditure of labour and materials. During 1951 approximately 300 sewer manholes were baited. During the course of the work, matters calling for further investigation and action came to light. For example the rodding eyes on 36 sewer connections were found to be without suitable caps, thus permitting free egress for rodents and sewer gas to the house drains.

Quite often, evidence of the presence of rats is the first indication of a defect in the drainage system or in a near-by sewer. It is not unknown for the surveys to bring to light old sewer connections which had once been sealed off with pieces of wood which in the course of time had rotted away, thus leaving open doors for rodents.

The assistance placed at the disposal of the local authorities by the Rodent Control section of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is much appreciated. The research laboratory is located at the Tolworth Department of the Ministry, and the staff there is always willing to give assistance and to consult with your officers if, and when, difficulties arise.

Rodent Control - Statistical Statement, 1951.

<u>Private Dwellings.</u>	<u>Rats</u>	<u>Mice</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of complaints received in office			168
" " premises inspected as a result of these complaints			587
" " premises found to be infested	257	58	315
" " separate infestations treated	248	70	318
" " visits for treatment and reinspections	1751	192	1943

In addition, over 800 premises were inspected in connection with routine surveys.

MR. ROBERT AND INSECT PEST CONTROL

The Prevention of Damage by Insects Act, 1953, which came into force on the 1st March, 1950, has now had its first complete year of working. Although the Act gave much wider powers to local authorities, there have been few prosecutions under the Act throughout Greater London, and none in this Borough.

The happy and satisfactory relationship which exists between the traders and public on the one hand and the Department on the other has been maintained. It is this good feeling which makes any form of statutory action seldom necessary. There is complete liaison with local authorities in adjoining areas and also with private servicing companies holding a few local contracts.

By constant survey and inspection every care is taken to prevent any serious build-up of rodent infestation. The protection from rodent contamination of foodstuffs is no light task and considerable time is taken up in advisory work of this nature. That it is successful is reflected in the rare incidence of rodent contamination as a cause for food condemnation in the town.

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The experience gained during the year, has made it possible to locate infested sections of sewers with comparative accuracy, and the least possible expenditure of labour and materials. During the course of the work, matters calling for further investigation and action came to light. For example the robbing over of 30 sewer connections were found to be without suitable caps, thus permitting free access for rodents and sewer gas to the house drains.

Quite often, evidence of the presence of rats in the first indication of a defect in the drainage system or in a nearby sewer. It is not unknown for the surveyors to bring to light old sewer connections which had once been sealed off with pieces of wood which in the course of time had rotted away, thus leaving open doors for rodents.

The assistance given at the disposal of the local authorities by the Robert Control section of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is much appreciated. The Robert Laboratory is located at the Technical Department of the Ministry, and the staff there is always willing to give assistance and to consult with your officers, etc. and when difficulties arise.

Robert Control - Statistical Statement, 1951

Private Drains		SEWER	WATER	Total
No. of complaints received in office				168
" " premises inspected as a result of these complaints				587
" " premises found to be infested	58	281		339
" " separate infestations treated	70	248		318
" " visits for treatment and re-inspections	152	1351		1503

In addition, over 800 premises were inspected in connection with routine surveys.

Rodent Control - Statistical Statement (Contd.)Business Premises.

No. of complaints received in office			12
" " premises inspected, including those under service agreement			129
" " premises in which slight infestations were found	67	48	115
" " visits for treatment and reinspections	1330	2060	3390

SUMMARY

No. of complaints received			180
" " premises inspected, approx.			1560
" " premises infested			430
" " visits for treatment and reinspections			5333

Insect Pest Control.

The main portion of this work is in connection with food premises, which afford many opportunities for insects to harbour in corners and crevices of counters, shelves, etc. Less often infestations occur at private houses.

The Department is always willing to assist occupiers with advice on the identity of strange insects which may be found on their premises and also on the best methods for the extermination of the pests. When an insect cannot be identified by the local department the aid of the Entomologist at the Natural History Museum is sought. He has never failed to supply the required information together with the best means of control, and all in the course of a post or two.

The staff for insect pest control is the same as that for rodent control work. This system is economical in practice and it enables the best possible service to be made available for the public.

HOUSINGSection D

The housing position remained much the same during 1951. The Corporation continued the building of new flats, the majority of which were erected outside the Borough, but there did not appear to be any noticeable diminution in the number of families seeking separate accommodation. Regarding the matter of house repairs, the cost remained very high. In the case of houses subject to the early Rent Controls, the costs were such as to prohibit any substantial repairs being carried out.

One can add nothing to what was written in previous Reports on this problem of repair of old houses. It is encouraging to note the increased interest in the matter which has been evinced in the national and technical press. It is to be hoped that some constructive action will be taken at a high level before it is too late to save some of the houses which are deteriorating so rapidly.

Report Control - Statistical Statement (Cont'd.)

Business Premises.

12			No. of complaints received in office
129			" " premises inspected, including those under service agreement
115	48	67	" " premises in which signs of infestation were found
3390	2060	1330	" " visits for treatment and re-inspections

SUMMARY

180	No. of complaints received
1560	" " premises inspected, approx.
130	" " premises infested
3333	" " visits for treatment and re-inspections

Insular Pest Control.

The main portion of this work is in connection with food premises, which afford many opportunities for insects to harbor in corners and crevices of counters, shelves, etc. Less often infestations occur at private houses.

The department is always willing to assist occupiers with advice on the identity of strange insects which may be found on their premises and also on the best methods for the extermination of the pests. When an insect cannot be identified by the local department the aid of the Entomologist at the Natural History Museum is sought. He has never failed to supply the required information together with the best means of control, and all in the course of a post or two.

The effort for insect pest control is the same as that for rodent control work. This system is economical in practice and it enables the best possible service to be made available for the public.

HOUSING

General

The housing situation remained much the same during 1951. The Corporation continued the building of new flats, the majority of which were erected outside the borough, but there did not appear to be any noticeable diminution in the number of families seeking accommodation. Regarding the matter of house repairs, the work remained very light. In the case of houses subject to the early Rent Controls, the costs were such as to prohibit any substantial repairs being carried out.

One can add nothing to that was written in previous Reports on this problem of repair of old houses. It is encouraging to note the increased interest in the matter which has been evinced in the national and technical press. It is to be hoped that some constructive action will be taken at a high level before it is too late to save some of the houses which are deteriorating so rapidly.

One cannot help feeling that the time has arrived when some at least of the new properties should be made available for occupants of old worn out houses. If this course were to be followed it should be possible to provide new accommodation on some of the cleared sites in the Borough. Such procedure would serve to remove the sense of frustration which is possessed by tenants of old properties who have had none of the modern conveniences and appliances provided for new-comers in the new houses. A gradual clearance of old houses could thus be accomplished.

Housing - Statistical Statement - 1951.

The following information has been supplied by the Borough Surveyor:-

No. of Dwellings erected by private enterprise during 1951.

Houses.

New construction .....	5
War damage - rebuilt .....	1
By conversion of existing houses into flats.....	13

total number of working class permanent dwellings erected by the Corporation since March 1924 to 31st. December 1951.

	<u>New Construction.</u>	<u>War Damaged.</u>
<u>Houses</u>	1035 (Inc. 774 outside Borough)	4
<u>Flats</u>	576 (Inc. 221 outside Borough)	3

total No. of temporary dwellings erected up to 31st. December, 1951

Arcon	-	132
Aluminium	-	70
2 year Huts	-	126
		<u>328</u>

No. of 2 year Huts demolished during 1951. - 4

(d) Ice Cream.

There are 12 Producers of Ice Cream with premises in the Borough. The number of Registered Premises upon which ice cream may be stored or from which it may be sold is 112.

In addition to the above, ice cream is sold on 38 other premises (restaurants, canteens, etc.)

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Section E

(a) Milk Supply.

All milk supplies in the town are brought in from outside sources of supply, there being no milch herds in the Borough. All known sources of supply are regularly sampled. The quality generally has proved to be satisfactory. So far as is known, all the milk supplied to Kingston residents is pasteurised, but a small amount of untreated tuberculin tested milk is sold in the Borough. The rest of the raw milk which enters the Borough is pasteurised in local dairies before delivery to consumers.

One cannot help feeling that the time has arrived when some at least of the new properties should be made available for occupancy of old worn out houses. It is this course which should be followed if it should be possible to provide new accommodation on some of the cleared sites in the Borough. Such a procedure would serve to remove the mass of tenement which is possessed by tenants of old properties who have had none of the modern conveniences and appliances provided for new-come in the new houses. A gradual clearance of old houses could thus be accomplished.

Housing - Statistical Statement - 1951.

The following information has been supplied by the Borough Surveyor:-

No. of dwellings erected by private enterprise during 1951.

Houses.

New construction ..... 5  
For damage - repairs ..... 1  
By conversion of existing houses  
into flats ..... 13

Total number of working class permanent dwellings erected by the Corporation since March 1945 to 31st December 1951.

New Construction - War Damaged.

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>
1	1035 (inc. 772 outside Borough)	
2	576 (inc. 521 outside Borough)	

Total No. of temporary dwellings erected up to 31st December 1951.

152	-	Arms
70	-	Aluminium
136	-	2 Year Huts
<u>358</u>		

No. of 2 year Huts demolished during 1951.

TRANSIT ON AND SUPPLY OF MILK

Section 1

(a) Milk Supply.

All milk supplies in the town are brought in from outside sources of supply, being no milk herds in the Borough. All known sources of supply are regularly sampled. The quality generally has proved to be satisfactory. So far as is known, all the milk supplied to Kingston residents is pasteurised, but a small quantity of unpasteurised milk is still sold in the Borough. The test of the raw milk which enters the Borough is performed in local dairies before delivery to consumers.

There appears to be a tendency for an increase in the use of sterilised milk. This type of milk has not been in any considerable demand in Kingston during past years, but there were signs of an increasing demand towards the end of the year.

On the 1st. October, 1951, the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1951, came into force. The effect of this Order was to make it illegal in specified areas to sell, by retail for human consumption, any milk not tuberculin tested, or pasteurised, or sterilised. The Borough of Kingston formed part of Specified Area No.1.

(b) Designated Milks.

The following table shows the number and type of licences issued by your Corporation during 1951, under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations. All the licences were in force at the end of the year.

	Tuberculin Tested & T.T. Pasteurised	Pasteurised	Sterilised
To Pasteurise	1	-	-
To Deal	5	7	5
Supplementary	8	9	5

(c) Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

During the year 1951, 91 samples of milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom for examination. The total of 91 was made up as follows:-

Pasteurised	68(++)	t.r. (Pasteurised)	21(∅)
Sterilised	1	Ungraded Milk	1

++ two of these samples failed the Methylene Blue test.

∅ Four samples were found not to be properly pasteurised. These samples were taken from bulk supplies at the place of delivery under contract to a local Home. The matter was taken up with the Suppliers. Subsequent samples proved to be satisfactory.

(d) Ice Cream.

There are 12 Producers of Ice Cream with premises in the Borough. The number of Registered Premises upon which ice cream may be stored or from which it may be sold is 112. In addition to these registered dealers, ice cream is sold on 38 other premises which do not require to be registered (restaurants, canteens, cinemas, etc.)

The majority of retailers in the town obtain supplies of ice cream from producers whose premises are outside Kingston.



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On the 1st October, 1951, the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1951, came into force. The effect of this Order was to make it illegal in specified areas to sell, by retail for human consumption, any milk not tuberculized, pasteurized, or sterilized. The Borough of Kingston formed part of Specified Area No. 1.

(b) Designated Milk

The following table shows the number and type of licences issued by your Corporation during 1951, under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations. All the licences were in force at the end of the year.

Tuberculized & Sterilized		Pasteurized	
1	2	1	2
1	2	1	2

(c) Bacteriological Examination of Milk

During the year 1951, 91 samples of milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Kipon for examination. The total of 91 was made up as follows:-

Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
95	86	5	4
100	1	0	0

Two of these samples failed the Bacteriological Examination.

Four samples were found not to be properly pasteurized. These samples were taken from milk supplied at the place of delivery under contract to a local home. The matter was taken up with the Supplier. Subsequent samples proved to be satisfactory.

(d) Ice Cream

There are 12 producers of Ice Cream with premises in the Borough. The number of registered premises from which ice cream may be sold or from which it may be sold in bulk. In addition to these registered premises, ice cream is sold on 28 other premises which do not appear to be registered (restaurants, canteens, clubs, etc.).

The majority of retailers in the town obtain supplies of ice cream from producers whose premises are outside Kingston.

Bacteriological Examinations.

The following table shows the results of tests of 109 samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom during 1951.

	Grade				total
	I	II	III	IV	
Ice Cream	64	33	9	3	109

The classification of the samples must be considered as satisfactory, over 60% falling within Grade I, and the number in Grades I and II together forming 89% of the total number of samples. Grades I and II are considered to be quite satisfactory.

The sale of loose ice-cream in the open air has been discouraged, it being felt that contamination was more likely to take place when this type of ice-cream was sold. No exception is, of course, taken to the serving of loose ice-cream inside premises, where facilities exist for the proper cleansing of the necessary utensils.

It is found that most traders who sell ice-cream from 'mixed business' premises, prefer to market the ice-cream as a wrapped commodity, rather than to have the trouble inherent in the sale of ice-cream in cones, wafers, etc. The latter method makes the provision of sterilising equipment necessary and also the more frequent washing of the hands.

(e) Meat and Other Foods.

(i) there are no licensed slaughter-houses in the Borough. The Ministry of Food Meat Depot in Wood Street continued as the distributing centre for meat sold in Kingston, Esher, Surbiton, Wimbledon, Richmond, Malden & Coombe, and Barnes. Daily visits are made to the Meat Depot and routine inspections are carried out. Once again the conditions under which meat is transported remained a source of concern to the Local Authority during the year. As is known, the Ministry of Food does not accept direct responsibility for the transport arrangements, the work being contracted out to transport firms and there is a large measure of variation in the suitability of the vans employed for the purpose. It was understood that further protests about the uncleanly condition in which meat is sometimes delivered to the retailers were made by the London Retail Meat Traders' Association. The Association requested that more adequate protection by way of clean wrappings around the meat should be provided until more suitable delivery vehicles are available.

(ii) Foodstuffs condemned as unfit. The following tabulated statement shows the amounts of various foods which were condemned during the year and the causes for condemnation. The list is very much condensed so as to avoid unnecessary detail. The total amount of offal condemned during the year was 1,563 lbs.

been made more particularly in the post-war years further to improve the standards of cleanliness in restaurant and hotel kitchens. It is pleasing to report that the spirit of co-operation which has manifested itself amongst Kingston traders since the Corporation began to press for improvement in the condition of premises in 1945 continued throughout the year.

Microbiological Examination.

The following table shows the results of tests of 109 samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Ipswich during 1951.

	Grade			
	I	II	III	IV total
Ice Cream	64	33	9	3
				109

The classification of the samples was considered as satisfactory, over 60% falling within Grade I, and the number in Grades I and II together forming 93% of the total number of samples. Grades I and II are considered to be quite satisfactory.

The sale of loose ice-cream in the open air has been discouraged, it being felt that contamination was more likely to take place when this type of ice-cream was sold. No exception is, of course, taken to the serving of loose ice-cream inside premises, where facilities exist for the proper cleaning of the necessary utensils.

It is found that most traders who sell ice-cream from 'mixed business' premises, prefer to market the ice-cream as a wrapped commodity, rather than to have the trouble inherent in the sale of ice-cream in cones, wafers, etc. The latter method makes the provision of sterilising equipment necessary and also the more frequent washing of the hands.

(c) Meat and Other Foods.

(1) There are no licensed slaughter-houses in the Borough. The Ministry of Food Meat Dept in Wood Street continued as the distributing centre for meat sold in Kingston, Epsom, Guildford, Wokingham, Aldershot, Woking, and Barnes. Daily visits are made to the Meat Dept and routine inspections are carried out. Once again the conditions under which meat is transported remained a matter of concern to the Local Authority during the year. As is known, the Ministry of Food does not accept direct responsibility for the transport arrangements, the work being contracted out to transport firms and there is a large measure of variation in the reliability of the firms employed for the purpose. It was understood that further progress about the sanitary conditions in which meat is sometimes delivered to the retailers were made by the Local Health Officers' Association. The Association requested that more adequate provision by way of clean wrapping around the meat should be provided until more suitable delivery vehicles are available.

(2) Meat and other foodstuffs as well. The following table shows the amount of various foods which were consumed during the year and the prices for consumption. The list is very much condensed so as to avoid unnecessary detail. The total amount of other foodstuffs consumed during the year was 1,255 lbs.

Tabulated List of Condemned Foodstuffs showing  
cause for Condemnation and the Weights.

<u>Article of Food.</u>	<u>Reasons for Action.</u>	<u>Weight.</u> <u>lbs.</u>
<u>Raw Meat.</u>		
Bovine	Decomposition	554½
	Disease	199½
	Contamination	77
		831½
Ovine	Decomposition	651½
	Disease	-
	Contamination	5½
		657½
Porcine	Decomposition	75
		75
	Total weight Raw Meat	1563½
<u>Raw Fish.</u>	Decomposition	703
<u>Poultry, Game, etc.</u>		
Geese	Decomposition	171
Turkey	"	14,316
Ducks	"	3
		14,490
<u>Fresh Fruit</u>	Decomposition	756
<u>Dried Fruit</u>	Insect Infestation	58
<u>Canned Goods</u>		
Meat	} Damaged, punctured, blown, decomposition	6,302½
Fish		245½
Vegetables & Soup		783½
Milk		15½
Fruit & Jams		3,579
Others		9½
		10,934½
<u>Food in Glass Containers.</u>		
Sauces, pickles paste, etc.	} Glass contamination, mould, deterioration.	38½
Fruit		43½
Preserves		114
Beverages		3
		199
<u>Packet Foodstuffs.</u>		
Cheese	} Contamination, Insect Infestation	100½
Fat		39
Miscellaneous		453
		592½
<u>Sweets</u>	Contamination	1,627
Shell Eggs		5,182 (Number)

(f) Food Hygiene.

The year 1951 saw a continuation of the efforts which have been made more particularly in the post-war years further to improve the standard of cleanliness in restaurant and hotel kitchens. It is pleasing to report that the spirit of co-operation which has manifested itself amongst Kingston traders since the Corporation began to press for improvement in the condition of premises in 1945 continued throughout the year.

Tabulated List of Condensed Foodstuffs showing  
Reasons for Contamination and the Weights

Article of Food	Reasons for Action	Weight lbs.
Raw Meat		
Bovine	Decomposition	2504
	Disease	1992
	Contamination	77
Ovine	Decomposition	6314
	Disease	-
Porcine	Contamination	54
	Decomposition	75
Total weight Raw Meat		12627
Raw Fish	Decomposition	702
Poultry, Game, etc.		
Geese	Decomposition	171
Turkey	"	14,316
Ducks	"	3
		14,490
Fresh Fruit	Decomposition	756
Dried Fruit	Insect Infestation	58
Canned Goods		
Meat		6,302
Fish		2851
Vegetables & Soup	Damaged, punctured	702
Milk	Spill, decomposition	151
Fruit & Jams		7,279
Others		51,10,924
		7,279
Food in Glass Containers		
Sauces, pickles, etc.	Glass contamination, mold, deterioration	781
Fruit		413
Preserves		114
Beverages		2
		1300
Packet Foodstuffs		
Cheese	Contamination, Insect	100
Yat	Infestation	38
Miscellaneous		151
		289
Spices	Contamination	1,627
Shell Eggs		2,122
		(Number)

(7) Food Spoilage

The year 1951 saw a continuation of the efforts which have been made more particularly in the post-war years further to improve the standards of cleanliness in restaurant and hotel kitchens. It is pleasing to report that the spirit of co-operation which has manifested itself amongst Kingston traders since the Corporation began to press for improvement in the condition of premises in 1945 continued throughout the year.

A big problem for the managements and proprietors of catering businesses was the frequent change which took place in personnel of kitchen staffs. These frequent changes make the maintenance of the high standard of hygiene more difficult than it would otherwise be as new staff has to be trained in the correct methods of food hygiene. The Sanitary Inspectors have, at all times, been willing to offer helpful advice on problems which have arisen in food establishments.

During the year lectures and film shows were given by the Sanitary Inspectors to the staffs of certain food premises. It is believed that this method of disseminating information assisted in making many of the persons concerned more aware of the important place they occupy in the team working for clean food.

The Clean Food Bye-Laws have proved a useful addition to food legislation. In particular the bye-law which requires foodstuffs to be protected from contamination by dust, dirt, flies, etc. and the Bye-Law which requires the name and address of the vendor to be legibly exhibited on stalls and vehicles have proved very helpful. 1951 was the first full year in which the Bye-Laws were in force in the Borough and they have proved of material assistance in the clean food campaign.

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Adulteration - During the year 121 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. The following table (S1) shows the number and type of samples, also the number adulterated, or otherwise not genuine. Action taken in respect of the latter samples is shown in table (S2)

Table S.1.

Tabulated Statement of Samples submitted to the Public Analyst during 1951

Commodity	No. of Samples		Genuine		Not Genuine	
	For- mal	Infor- mal	For- mal	Infor- mal	For- mal	Infor- mal
Apple Puree	-	1	-	-	-	1
Baking Powder	-	1	-	1	-	-
Bread	-	1	-	-	-	1
Confectionery	-	1	-	1	-	-
Crisps, Potato	-	2	-	2	-	-
Grape Juice	-	1	-	1	-	-
Ice Cream	-	11	-	11	-	-
Jam (Plum)	-	1	-	1	-	-
Jelly, table	-	1	-	1	-	-
Milk	14	45	11	42	3	3
Milk (Channel Island)	-	4	-	3	-	1
Paste, Meat	-	1	-	1	-	-
Pepper (flavoured)	-	1	-	1	-	-
Pepper, white	-	1	-	1	-	-
Salad Cream	-	1	-	1	-	-
Sausage	-	1	-	-	-	1
Sausage, Beef	8	4	7	3	1	1
Sausage, Liver	-	1	-	1	-	-
Sausage Meat, Beef	5	-	5	-	-	-
Sausage, Pork	7	3	5	3	2	-
Sausages, Pork (Preserved)	2	-	2	-	-	-
Soft Drink	2	-	2	-	-	-
Vegetable Concentrate tonic	-	1	-	-	-	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>



Table S.2

Sample No.		Commodity	Nature of Adulteration	Action taken
For- mal	Infor- mal			
	1122	Milk	Deficiency of 4% of non-fatty solids	An informal sample followed by 2 formal samples as follow-up action.
1133		Milk	Deficiency of 5% of fat.	One of 2 formal follow-up samples. (Warning letter sent)
1149		Milk	Deficiency of 7.6% of fat.	At request of whole-sale dairy company twelve check samples obtained on delivery at dairy. Samples 1149 and 1150 formed part of one consignment in four churns, deficiency of milk fat in whole consignment being 2.33% Warning letter sent to producer concerned
1150		Milk	Deficiency of 1.3% of fat.	
	1123	Milk	Deficiency of 5% of fat.	An informal sample of Channel Islands Milk. Follow-up sample proved satisfactory.
	1172	Milk	Deficiency of 2% of non-fatty solids	There was no evidence of added water and, the fat content being 6.11%, no further action was deemed necessary.
	1094	Beef Sausage	Meat content 10% deficient	Formal follow-up sample (No.1107) reported genuine.
1109		Pork Sausage	Meat content 29.23% deficient	Reported to Ministry of Food for action under Meat Products & Canned Meat (Control & Max. Prices) Order, 1948 as amended. Defendant fined £15 and 7 guineas costs.
1110		Beef Sausage	Meat content 16% deficient	Reported to Ministry of Food for action under Meat Products & Canned Meat (Control & Max. Prices) Order, 1948 as amended. Defendant fined £10 and 7 guineas costs.

Contd.



Table B.2

Action taken	Nature of Investigation	Commodity	Sample No.	
			or Inter- com- munity	or In- ter- com- munity
An informal sample followed by 2 formal samples as follow-up action.	Deficiency of 1/2% of non-fat solids	Milk	1122	
One of 2 formal follow-up samples. (Warning letter sent)	Deficiency of 3/4% of fat.	Milk		1123
As request of wholesaler dairy company twelve check samples obtained on delivery at dairy. Samples 1124 and 1125 formed part of one consignment in four shunts, deficiency of milk fat in whole sample amount being 2.33% Warning letter sent to producer concerned	Deficiency of 1/2% of fat.	Milk		1124
An informal sample of Grand Island Milk. Follow-up sample proved satisfactory.	Deficiency of 3/4% of fat.	Milk	1125	
There was no evidence of added water and the fat content being 3.12, no further action was deemed necessary.	Deficiency of 3/4% of non-fat solids	Milk	1126	
Formal follow-up sample (No. 1107) reported genuine.	Milk contains 10% deficient	Pork Sausage	1094	
Reported to Ministry of Food for action under Meat Products & Canned Meat (Control & Price) Order, 1948 as amended. Defendant fined £25 and 7 guineas costs.	Milk contains 2 1/2% deficient	Pork Sausage		1095
Reported to Ministry of Food for action under Meat Products & Canned Meat (Control & Price) Order, 1948 as amended. Defendant fined £10 and 7 guineas costs.	Milk contains 1 1/2% deficient	Pork Sausage		1096
Good.				

Sample No. For- Infor- mal mal	Commodity	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
1111	Milk	Deficiency of 1% of non-fatty solids.	Follow-up sample (No. 1119) reported genuine
1116	Bread	Contaminated by solid excreta of cat.	Legal proceedings instituted. Two defendants, each fined £10. Costs 3 guineas.
1117	Apple Puree	Contained high proportion of sandy matter, also tin.	Stock surrendered by retailer and destroyed.
1179	Beef Sausage	Meat content 34% deficient.	Reported to Ministry of Food for action under Meat Products & Canned Meat (Control & Max. Prices) Order, 1948, as amended. Ministry issued warning letter to producer/retailer.
1198	Pork Sausage	Meat content 30.76% deficient.	Sample taken from canteen, following complaint of taste. Formal sample not obtained as source of supply to canteen was changed. Local authority in whose district the sausages were manufactured was informed of facts.
1095	Vegetable Concentrate Tonic	Labelling offence Contents not declared in terms of Labelling of Food Order, 1950.	Attention of manufacturers was drawn to the requirements of the Labelling Order.

#### MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

The Marking Orders made under the above Act, with one or two exceptions, came into force again from the 25th. May, 1951. During the war, the Ministry of Food had suspended the Marking Orders relating to certain rationed food stuffs. All traders concerned were circularised and given full information regarding their responsibilities. There was a gratifying response from the traders and up to the end of the year 1951 it had proved necessary to institute proceedings in only one case, viz:- for the non-labelling of imported tomatoes.

Sample No. or Informal No.	Commodity	Nature of Adulteration	Action taken
1111	Milk	Deficiency of % of non-fat solids.	Follow-up sample (No. 1119) reported genuine
1116	Bread	Controlled by solid extracts of case.	Legal proceedings initiated. Two defendants, each fined £10. Costa J. witness.
1117	Apple Juice	Contained high proportion of waxy matter, also tin.	Stock surrendered by retailer and destroyed.
1119	Beef Sausage	Meat content 24% deficient.	Reported to Ministry of Food for action under Meat Products & Canned Meat (Control & Max. Prices) Order, 1945, as amended. Ministry issued warning letter to producer/retailer.
1128	Pork Sausage	Meat content 30.76% deficient.	Sample taken from cans, following complaint of taste. Formal sample not obtained as source of supply to canner was changed. Local authority in whose district the sausages were manufactured was informed of facts.
1095	Veganic Concentrate	Labelling offence. Name as declared in terms of Labelling of Food Order, 1950.	Attention of manufacturers was drawn to the requirements of the Labelling Order.

MARKETING WAIVER ACT, 1952

The Marketing Orders made under the above Act, with one or two exceptions, came into force again from the 15th May, 1951. During the war, the Ministry of Food had suspended the Marketing Orders relating to certain restricted food stuffs. All traders concerned were circumscribed and given full information regarding their responsibilities. There was a gratifying response from the traders and up to the end of the year 1951 it had proved necessary to institute proceedings in only one case, viz:- for the non-labelling of imported tomatoes.

## SECTION V.

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

C O N C L U S I O N

When re-reading the previous pages, including the introduction, my mind would persist in recalling the words of Kipling (The Files, - The Five Nations). The following is an adapted and slightly amended extract:-

"So they catch the eye in running through the files ....  
For their epoch-marking actions see the files ....  
Who remembers

Thirty-odd-year old Septembers?  
Only sextons paid to dig among the files ....  
You must hack through much deposit  
Ere you know for sure when was it .....  
'Tis a sure and sovereign balm  
Unto a philosophic calm, .....  
When you marvel at your lateness  
In apprehending facts so plain to others  
When your Imp of Blind Desire  
Bids you set the Thames afire,  
You'll remember men have done so - in the files ....  
You've a better chance to guess  
At the meaning of Success .....  
When you've seen it in perspective in the files.

-----

Nothing now remains but for the last time to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Alderman Dr. E.H.R. Oldfield, and the Members of the Committee and the Corporation generally. My thanks are offered also to my fellow officers for their co-operation; and finally to all my colleagues in the Department, without whose unremitting efforts this brief record of a year's work could not have been compiled.

In 1951 a total of 1,100 notifications of infectious disease was received. HAROLD T. PERRY.  
Chief Sanitary Inspector.  
This increase is due to greatly increased notifications of measles, and whooping cough, but last year is apparent in respect of other notifiable disease, such as scarlet fever, pneumonia, and poliomyelitis, notifications of which were reduced in number.

The following table gives an analysis of the cases into age groups.

CONCLUSION

When re-reading the previous pages, including the introduction, my mind would wander in recalling the words of King (The Pilgrimage - The Wise Nations). The following is an adapted and slightly amended extract:-

"So they catch the eye in wanting through the lies....  
For their speech-making actions see the lies....  
Who remembers  
Thirty-odd-year old September?  
Only actions paid to him among the lies....  
You must look through such deceptions  
Are you sure for sure when was it....  
It's a sure and sovereign pain  
Into a philosophic calm....  
When you travel at your leisure  
In apprehending facts so plain to others  
When your lap of Blind Desire  
Hides you not the things alive,  
You'll remember men have done so - in the lies....  
You've a better chance to guess  
At the meaning of Success....  
When you've seen it in perspective to the lies.

Nothing now remains but for the last time to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Alderman Dr. W.H.R. Oldfield, and the Members of the Committee and the Corporation generally. My thanks are offered also to my fellow officers for their co-operation and finally to all my colleagues in the Department, without whose untiring efforts this brief record of a year's work could not have been compiled.

HAROLD T. FERRY.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

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)
- Meningococcal Infection
- \* Acute Poliomyelitis - paralytic
- " " - non-paralytic
- Acute Encephalitis - infective
- " " - post infectious
- Dysentery
- Ophthalmia Neonatorum
- Puerperal Pyrexia
- Smallpox
- Para-typhoid Fevers
- Enteric or typhoid Fever (excluding Paratyphoid)
- Food Poisoning
- Erysipelas
- Chickenpox
- Malaria
- Cholera
- Plague
- typhus Fever
- Relapsing Fever
- tuberculosis

(\* Acute Poliomyelitis includes Acute Polioencephalitis)

During the year Leprosy was made notifiable by General Medical Practitioners to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health.

In 1951 a total of 763 notifications of infectious disease was received, compared with 272 in 1950. This increase is due to greatly increased number of notifications of measles, and whooping cough, but a general improvement over last year is apparent in respect of other notifiable disease, such as scarlet fever, pneumonia, and poliomyelitis, notifications of which were reduced in number.

The following table gives an analysis of the cases into age groups.

Scarlet Fever.....	
Diphtheria.....	
Enteric Fever in- cluding Para- typhoid.....	
Acute Poliomyelitis, Paralytic.....	
Non-paralytic.....	
Acute Infective Encephalitis.....	
Meningococcal Infection.....	
Puerperal Pyrexia	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	
Pneumonia.....	
Erysipelas.....	
Acute Dysentery (Shiga)	
Measles.....	
Whooping Cough.....	
Chickenpox.....	
Food poisoning.....	
TOTAL	763

SECTION V.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 Group)
Measles (excluding Rubella)
Acute Pneumonia (primary or influenza)
Meningococcal Infection
Acute Poliomyelitis - paralytic
" - non-paralytic
Acute Encephalitis - infective
" - post-infectious
Typhoid
Opthalmia Neonatorum
Scarlet Pyrexia
Smallpox
Paratyphoid Fevers
Enteric or typhoid fever (excluding Paratyphoid)
Food Poisoning
Rabies
Cholera
Malaria
Cholera
Plague
Typhus Fever
Relapsing Fever
Tuberculosis

(Acute Poliomyelitis includes Acute Polioencephalitis)

During the year 1951, notification was made notifiable by General Medical Practitioners to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health.

In 1951 a total of 765 notifications of infectious disease was received, compared with 875 in 1950. This increase is due to a greater number of notifications of measles, and whooping cough, but a general improvement over last year is apparent in respect of other notifiable diseases, such as scarlet fever, pneumonia, and poliomyelitis, notifications of which were reduced in number.

The following table gives an analysis of the cases into age groups.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1951

TABLE V

	CASES											DEATHS																
	Age Groups											Age Groups																
	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 Hosp.	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.....	1	1	1	2	5	24	2	1	2	1	1	37	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enteric Fever including Paratyphoid.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis: Paralytic.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Non-Paralytic.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute Infective Encephalitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meningococcal Infection.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
B. Dysentery (Some)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles.....	3	47	62	79	62	176	5	1	5	2	1	443	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Whooping Cough.....	9	25	32	33	34	83	3	1	2	1	1	222	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Chickenpox.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Food poisoning.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	15	74	96	115	101	286	11	9	39	11	5	1	763	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	39	43	





The following table gives a comparative statement of notifications received during the last thirty years, in respect of certain infectious diseases:-

TABLE VI

Year	Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid)	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Measles	Whooping Cough	Acute Infective Encephalitis	Poliomyelitis
1922	1	238	74	1	6	-	-	-	-
1923	1	118	17	2	5	-	-	-	-
1924	6	143	20	-	4	-	-	-	-
1925	7	213	25	4	5	-	-	-	-
1926	7	82	27	4	5	-	-	-	-
1927	3	87	65	9	3	-	-	-	-
1928	7	135	152	9	4	-	-	-	-
1929	1	74	113	5	3	-	-	-	-
1930	5	78	100	9	2	-	-	-	-
1931	1	61	53	14	4	-	-	-	-
1932	1	56	47	13	1	-	-	-	-
1933	2	125	30	10	2	-	-	-	-
1934	2	40	42	5	3	-	-	-	-
1935	2	54	50	8	3	-	-	-	-
1936	6	67	27	19	2	-	-	-	-
1937	1	51	21	32	3	-	-	-	-
1938	1	61	72	47	2	-	-	-	-
1939	1	69	19	66	3	-	-	-	-
1940	3	45	53	63	3	373	22	-	-
1941	7	54	15	37	-	331	271	-	1
1942	-	79	8	24	3	375	99	-	-
1943	1	110	3	18	-	287	151	-	1
1944	-	49	7	15	2	33	73	-	1
1945	-	28	16	23	2	407	84	-	1
1946	1	34	8	41	1	283	67	-	2
1947	1	24	2	28	1	219	38	3	5
1948	-	34	-	30	-	197	200	-	3
1949	-	73	-	29	-	483	81	3	7
1950	-	51	-	23	-	132	41	-	4
1951	-	37	-	41	-	443	222	1	-

#### Scarlet Fever.

Thirty seven cases of mild scarlet fever were notified, thirty four of which were of school age. No deaths occurred and no "return" cases. Twenty one of the cases notified were removed to an infectious diseases hospital for treatment and the remainder were treated at home.

#### Diphtheria.

No cases of diphtheria were notified, for the fourth successive year.

Intensive work was continued to immunise the school and pre-school population against diphtheria, and the table on the following page shows the stage reached by the end of 1951. It is intended to continue with a vigorous immunisation campaign to prevent any possible diminishing of public interest in this service, occasioned by four years freedom from the disease, and the complacency which may result. Immunisation is just as necessary in the absence of diphtheria as when it occurs.

The following table gives a comparative statement of notifications received during the last thirty years, in respect of certain infectious diseases:-

TABLE VI

Year	Scarlet fever	Diphtheria	Whooping cough	Measles	Enteric fever	Typhoid	Scarlet fever	Enteric fever (notifiable)
1921	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1922	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1923	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1924	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1925	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1926	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1927	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1928	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1929	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1930	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1931	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1932	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1933	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1934	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1935	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1936	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1937	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1938	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1939	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1940	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1941	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1942	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1943	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1944	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1945	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1946	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1947	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1948	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1949	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1950	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1951	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1952	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1953	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1954	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1955	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1956	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1957	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1958	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1959	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1960	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1961	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1962	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1963	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1964	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1965	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1966	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1967	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1968	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1969	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1970	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1971	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1972	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1973	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1974	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1975	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1976	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1977	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1978	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1979	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1980	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1981	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1982	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1983	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1984	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1985	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1986	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1987	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1988	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1989	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1990	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1991	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1992	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1993	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1994	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1995	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1996	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1997	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1998	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1999	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

**Scarlet fever.**  
Thirty seven cases of mild scarlet fever were notified, thirty four of which were of school age. No deaths occurred and no "return" cases. Twenty one of the cases notified were removed to an infectious diseases hospital for treatment and the remainder were treated at home.

**Diphtheria.**  
No cases of diphtheria were notified for the fourth consecutive year.  
Intensive work was continued to immunise the school and pre-school population against diphtheria, and the table on the following page shows the steps reached by the end of 1951. It is intended to continue with a vigorous immunisation campaign to prevent any possible diminution of public interest in this service, occasioned by four years freedom from the disease, and the campaign will be kept up until immunisation is done as necessary in the absence of diphtheria as well as scarlet fever.

Folliculitis.

No cases were recorded during 1951.

Acute Infective Erythema **DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION** **TABLE VII**

Comparative Statement for the Years 1949, 1950, and 1951.

(Provided by Dr. W.H.Kinstrie)

Enteric Fever (typhoid or paratyphoid).

No cases of typhoid or paratyphoid B were notified during 1951. This is the fourth successive year in which cases of typhoid or paratyphoid fever were notified.

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>No. completely immunised</u>		
	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
1951	-	-	35
1950	43	38	376
1949	453	474	539
1948	602	471	484
1947	540	578	575
1946	423	544	571
1945	455	482	503
1944	423	448	461
1943	409	420	503
1942	384	401	407
1941	403	380	382
1940	384	415	397
1939	377	379	409
1938	379	375	343
1937	367	374	359
1936	322	366	
1935			

Ophthalmia neonatorum.

Forty-one cases were notified during 1951. This is the fourth successive year in which we have had no cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Forty-one cases were notified during 1951 and an analysis is shown below, together with figures for the years 1947 - 1950.

<u>0 - 4 Age Group.</u>			
Total number completely immunised as at	percentage	1949	1950
as at 31.12.1949	2061	64.7	
as at 31.12.1950	2105	"	65.0
as at 31.12.1951	2009	"	65.5

that some cases of pyrexia occurring in women after childbirth which would not, under earlier regulations, have been classified as puerperal pyrexia, now being and are notified as such.

which modify the figures for 1951.

<u>5 - 15 Age Group.</u>			
Total number completely immunised as at	percentage	1949	1950
as at 31.12.1949	3903	88.0	
as at 31.12.1950	4040	"	88.0
as at 31.12.1951	4335	"	98.0

increased number of cases does not indicate a higher prevalence of the disease, or lack of suitable precautions.

Record of work done at Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
(a) Total notified.....	28	30	41
(b) Number included in (a) of			
Total number of clinics held.....	97	98	96
Number completely immunised.....	545	415	363
Number of Schick rests.....	1357	1172	1494
Number of Positive Schick Tests and Re-inoculations.....	134	84	82
Total Attendances.....	3791	3204	3681
Average Attendances.....	40	32	38
(c) Number of cases included in			
(d) removed to hospital			
other than those included in			
(e).....			

TABLE VII

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION

Comprehensive Statement for the Years 1949, 1950, and 1951.

(Provided by Dr. V.H. Kinsler)

Year of Birth	1949	1950	1951
1951	-	-	35
1950	-	38	370
1949	13	174	539
1948	453	471	481
1947	608	578	575
1946	610	571	571
1945	433	483	503
1944	453	478	461
1943	433	430	503
1942	409	401	407
1941	384	380	385
1940	403	415	397
1939	391	379	409
1938	377	375	373
1937	379	374	399
1936	367	366	
1935	333		

## 0 - 4 Age Group.

Year	Percentage	Total number completely immunized as at 31.12.1949	Total number completely immunized as at 31.12.1950	Total number completely immunized as at 31.12.1951
1949	64.7	2001	2105	2009
1950	65.0	"	"	"
1951	65.5	"	"	"

## 5 - 12 Age Group.

Year	Percentage	Total number completely immunized as at 31.12.1949	Total number completely immunized as at 31.12.1950	Total number completely immunized as at 31.12.1951
1949	68.0	3905	4050	4335
1950	68.0	"	"	"
1951	68.0	"	"	"

## Records of work done at Diphtheria Immunization Clinics

Year	1950	1949
Average Attendance	35	40
Total Attendances	3504	3791
and Re-immunizations	64	134
Number of Positive Schick tests	1173	1337
Number of Schick tests	1173	1337
Number completely immunized	115	145
Total number of children held	38	37

No cases were recorded during 1951.

Acute Infective Encephalitis.

One case was recorded during 1951 in respect of a young woman. There is no history of preceding infection or of associated cases.

Enteric Fever (Typhoid or Paratyphoid).

No cases of typhoid or paratyphoid B were notified during 1951. This is the fourth successive year in which no cases of typhoid or paratyphoid fever were notified.

Measles.

There were 443 cases of measles notified during 1951 (compared with 132 in 1950), of whom three only were removed to hospital. Generally speaking the illness was of a mild type with little by way of complications, but in one exceptional case a fatal rare complication occurred in a woman aged 39 years.

The 1 - 5 year age groups contained the largest number of notifications (250) the majority of the remainder being spread over the 5 - 10 year age period (176), and only 17 at other ages.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases were notified during 1951. This is the fourth successive year in which we have had no cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Forty-one cases were notified during 1951 and an analysis is shown below, together with figures for the years 1947 - 1950 for purposes of comparison. Fourteen of the cases were Kingston residents, and the total which shows an increase of 18 cases over 1950 reflects the effect of the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951, which modify the definition of the disease. The result has been that some cases of temperature occurring in women after childbirth which would not, under earlier regulations, have been classified as puerperal pyrexia, now come within that heading and are notified as such.

Your Medical Officer has been in consultation with the Physician Superintendent of Kingston Hospital, where 40 of the above patients were confined, and is able to affirm that the increased number of cases does not indicate a higher prevalence of the disease, or lack of suitable precaution.

Cases	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(a) total notified.....	28	30	29	23	41
(b) Number included in (a) of					
(i) Kingston residents	6	9	4	8	14
(ii) Extra District Residents.....	22	21	25	15	27
(c) Number included in (a) notified from Kingston Hospital.....	27	29	28	21	40
(d) Number included in (a) notified by private doctors	1	1	1	2	1
(e) Number of cases included in (d) removed to hospital other than those included in (c).....	-	-	-	-	-

No cases were recorded during 1951.

Acute Infective Encephalitis.

One case was recorded during 1951 in respect of a young woman. There is no history of preceding infection or of associated cases.

Paratyphoid (typhoid or paratyphoid).

No cases of typhoid or paratyphoid B were notified during 1951. This is the fourth successive year in which no cases of typhoid or paratyphoid fever were notified.

Meningitis.

There were 443 cases of meningitis notified during 1951 (compared with 132 in 1950), of whom three only were removed to hospital. Generally speaking the illness was of a mild type with little by way of complications, but in one exceptional case a fatal rare complication occurred in a woman aged 39 years.

The 1-5 year age groups contained the largest number of notifications (250) the majority of the remainder being spread over the 5-19 year age period (170), and only 17 at other ages.

Ophthalmic Herpes.

No cases were notified during 1951. This is the fourth successive year in which we have had no cases of ophthalmic herpes notified.

Paratyphoid.

Forty-one cases were notified during 1951 and an analysis is shown below, together with figures for the years 1947-1950 for purposes of comparison. Fourteen of the cases were Kingston residents, and the total which shows an increase of 18 cases over 1950 reflects the effect of the Paratyphoid Regulations, 1951, which modify the definition of the disease. The result has been that some cases of septicaemia occurring in women after childbirth which would not, under earlier regulations, have been classified as paratyphoid, now come within that heading and are notified as such.

Your Medical Officer has been in consultation with the Physician Superintendent of Kingston Hospital, where 40 of the above patients were confined, and is of the opinion that the increased number of cases does not indicate a higher prevalence of the disease, or lack of suitable protection.

Cases		1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
(a)	Number included in (a) notified from Kingston Hospital.....	27	28	28	29	27
(b)	Number included in (a) notified by private doctors.....	1	1	1	1	1
(c)	Number of cases included in (b) removed to hospital other than those included in (a).....	-	-	-	-	-
(d)	Number included in (a) notified from Kingston Hospital.....	28	29	29	30	28
(e)	Number included in (a) notified from Kingston Hospital.....	27	28	28	29	27
(f)	Number included in (a) notified from Kingston Hospital.....	27	28	28	29	27
(g)	Number included in (a) notified from Kingston Hospital.....	27	28	28	29	27
(h)	Number included in (a) notified from Kingston Hospital.....	27	28	28	29	27
(i)	Number included in (a) notified from Kingston Hospital.....	27	28	28	29	27
(j)	Number included in (a) notified from Kingston Hospital.....	27	28	28	29	27
(k)	Number included in (a) notified from Kingston Hospital.....	27	28	28	29	27
(l)	Number included in (a) notified from Kingston Hospital.....	27	28	28	29	27
(m)	Number included in (a) notified from Kingston Hospital.....	27	28	28	29	27
(n)	Number included in (a) notified from Kingston Hospital.....	27	28	28	29	27
(o)	Number included in (a) notified from Kingston Hospital.....	27	28	28	29	27
(p)	Number included in (a) notified from Kingston Hospital.....	27	28	28	29	27
(q)	Number included in (a) notified from Kingston Hospital.....	27	28	28	29	27
(r)	Number included in (a) notified from Kingston Hospital.....	27	28	28	29	27
(s)	Number included in (a) notified from Kingston Hospital.....	27	28	28	29	27
(t)	Number included in (a) notified from Kingston Hospital.....	27	28	28	29	27
(u)	Number included in (a) notified from Kingston Hospital.....	27	28	28	29	27
(v)	Number included in (a) notified from Kingston Hospital.....	27	28	28	29	27
(w)	Number included in (a) notified from Kingston Hospital.....	27	28	28	29	27
(x)	Number included in (a) notified from Kingston Hospital.....	27	28	28	29	27
(y)	Number included in (a) notified from Kingston Hospital.....	27	28	28	29	27
(z)	Number included in (a) notified from Kingston Hospital.....	27	28	28	29	27

Food Poisoning.

A total of five cases of food poisoning was notified during 1951 compared with one case in 1950. In two of the cases, which were not connected with each other in any way, salmonella organisms were isolated from specimens of faeces. This type of organism is a common food poisoning agent, but the fullest enquiries did not reveal evidence implicating any particular food.

The three remaining cases were in one household; here again no particular food could be traced as the source of infection, and all the laboratory tests undertaken on specimens of faeces from the patients were negative of any organism that could have caused the illnesses.

Thus, although five cases were notified, it was not possible to verify a food as the cause.

tuberculosis.

Cases of tuberculosis are dealt with by the South Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, and by the Surrey County Council. Good liaison exists between your Medical Officer and the Chest Physician, and his staff, and with the Surrey County Council. Each case notified is visited by an officer of the Public Health Department, and all contacts are advised to consult the Chest Physician. 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 - 1951 (inclusive):-

Year	Cases Notified			Deaths		
	Respiratory	Non Respiratory	Total	Respiratory	Non Respiratory	Total
1941	44	9	53	19	3	22
1942	67	11	78	22	2	24
1943	63	8	71	25	1	26
1944	56	11	67	19	4	23
1945	41	12	53	19	7	26
1946	41	9	50	10	3	13
1947	43	3	46	17	4	21
1948	55	3	58	22	2	24
1949	40	6	46	10	1	11
1950	37	11	48	12	-	12
1951	38	9	47	12	1	13

(Note - An analysis of the total notified cases during 1950 in age groups is shown on the following page).

The ratio of non-notified cases to total deaths for 1951 and the preceding four years is as follows:-

<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
1 : 7	1 : 24	1 : 11	1 : 6	1 : 3

The Regional Hospital Board Mass Radiography Unit visited Kingston during the year and was attended by 5,843 persons. A total of 18 cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis and 183 cases of inactive pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered, together with 193 non-tuberculous abnormalities. Since the mass radiography service is available to all the above figures do not all necessarily relate to Kingston residents, and no increase in the number of cases notified during 1951, as compared with 1950, occurred.



Food Poisoning

A total of five cases of food poisoning was notified during 1951 compared with one case in 1950. In two of the cases, which were not connected with each other in any way, salmonella organisms were isolated from specimens of lettuce. This type of organism is a common food poisoning agent, but the following analysis did not reveal evidence implicating any particular food.

The three remaining cases were in one household; here again no particular food could be traced as the source of infection, and all the laboratory tests undertaken on specimens of lettuce from the patients were negative of any organism that could have caused the illnesses.

Thus, although five cases were notified, it was not possible to verify a food as the cause.

Salmonellosis

Cases of salmonellosis are dealt with by the South Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, and by the Surrey County Council. Good liaison exists between your Medical Officer and the Chief Hygienist, and his staff, and with the Surrey County Council. Each case notified is visited by an officer of the Public Health Department, and all contacts are advised to consult the Chief Hygienist. The efficiency of notification is good and there have been no cases of which neglect or refusal to notify.

The following table shows comparative figures of notified cases and deaths for the years 1941 - 1951 (inclusive):-

Year	Cases Notified		Deaths	
	Non-Respiratory	Total	Non-Respiratory	Total
1941	12	12	1	1
1942	15	15	1	1
1943	18	18	1	1
1944	22	22	1	1
1945	25	25	1	1
1946	28	28	1	1
1947	32	32	1	1
1948	35	35	1	1
1949	38	38	1	1
1950	42	42	1	1
1951	45	45	1	1

Note - An analysis of the total notified cases during 1950 is set groups is shown on the following page.

The ratio of non-notified cases to total deaths for 1951 and the preceding four years is as follows:-

1951 : 1950 : 1949 : 1948 : 1947 : 1946 : 1945 : 1944 : 1943 : 1942 : 1941

The Regional Hospital Board was notified of 15 cases of salmonellosis during the year and was attended by 2,045 persons. A total of 25 cases of acute salmonellosis and 187 cases of inactive salmonellosis were discovered, together with 157 non-salmonellosis salmonellosis. Since the case notification service is available to all the above figures do not all necessarily relate to hospital treatment, and the figures in the number of cases notified during 1951, as compared with 1950, occurred.

NOTIFIED CASES OF, AND DEATHS FROM, TUBERCULOSIS IN 1951.

TABLE VIII

		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	4	9	6	4	-	2	26	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	2	7
	F.	-	-	-	4	3	2	1	1	1	12	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	5
	Total	-	-	1	8	12	8	5	1	3	38	-	-	3	1	3	-	3	2	-	12
(b) Non-Respiratory	M.	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Total	-	1	2	3	1	1	1	-	-	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Factor	1954-55										1955-56										1956-57																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										
(a) Factor	-	Y	5	2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Factor	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Factor	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
(d) Factor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
(e) Factor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Factor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(g) Factor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(h) Factor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Factor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(j) Factor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(k) Factor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(l) Factor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(m) Factor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(n) Factor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(o) Factor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(p) Factor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(q) Factor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(r) Factor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(s) Factor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(t) Factor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(u) Factor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Factor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(w) Factor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(x) Factor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(y) Factor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(z) Factor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VIII

PERCENTAGE OF VIBRATIONS ABOVE 100 PERCENT IN 1954-55

During 1951 no action became necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Very close co-operation is maintained with the Kingston and District tuberculosis Care Committee, whose field of work is coincidental with the North Central Division. The Medical Officer of Health is Chairman of the Care Committee and considerable assistance has been given to patients. There is no doubt that this body is fulfilling its function of helping towards the rehabilitation of tuberculous patients.

Tuberculosis is an infectious condition, and the treatment required to cure pulmonary tuberculosis involves a long period of rest. When the infection comes to the bread-winner it is a very serious matter for the family and puts a great strain on the financial resources. There is also the necessity of preventing the spread of infection from the infected person to healthy members of the family circle. This requires isolation, nearly always at home, for long periods, throwing a further strain on already limited resources. The Kingston and District tuberculosis Care Committee was formed for the purpose of encouraging and assisting sufferers from tuberculosis towards recovery.

During 1951 157 families were helped, the form of help being extra nourishment, clothing, money grants for removals, bedding, fares, pocket money, correspondence courses, and miscellaneous items, and a total of £1193 was expended from the funds of the Committee on this work.

#### Scabies.

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

Arrangements exist for the treatment of scabies at the Cleansing Centre for school children, the cost being recharged to the Education Authority. Treatment of children under five and adults continues as a Borough Health Service.

The work was carried out on a sessional basis, at the Cleansing Station, Burton Road, by a part-time attendant working under the supervision of Health Visitors.

The number of cases and contacts during 1951 showed a slight decrease over 1950, and no special difficulties were encountered. The incidence of scabies is at a satisfactorily low level.

The following tables show the number of persons treated during the year 1951 and the six preceding years.

#### Cases of Scabies and Contacts Treated.

Year	No. treated		Total cases and contacts treated
	Cases	Contacts	
1945	341	251	592
1946	152	190	342
1947	108	88	196
1948	63	82	145
1949	27	18	45
1950	40	10	50
1951	13	18	31

During 1951 no action became necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1950, in Section 175 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Very close co-operation is maintained with the Kingston and District Tuberculosis Care Committee, whose field of work is co-ordinated with the North Central Division, the Medical Officer of Health in Chairman of the Care Committee and considerable assistance has been given to patients. There is no doubt that this body is fulfilling its function of helping towards the rehabilitation of tuberculous patients.

Tuberculosis is an infectious condition, and the treatment required to cure patients involves a long period of rest. When the infection comes to the brain it is a very serious matter for the family and puts a great strain on the financial resources. There is also the necessity of preventing the spread of infection from the infected person to healthy members of the family circle. This requires isolation, which is very hard, for long periods, involving a further strain on already limited resources. The Kingston and District Tuberculosis Care Committee was formed for the purpose of encouraging and assisting patients from tuberculosis towards recovery.

During 1951 157 families were helped, the form of help being extra nourishment, clothing, money grants for removal, bedding, travel, pocket money, correspondence courses, and miscellaneous items, and a total of £1155 was expended from the funds of the Committee on this work.

Scabies.

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

Arrangements exist for the treatment of scabies at the Cleaning Centre for school children, the cost being charged to the Education Authority. Treatment of children under five and adults continues as a Borough Health Service.

The work was carried out on a seasonal basis, at the Cleaning Station, Boston Road, by a part-time attendant working under the supervision of Health Visitors.

The number of cases and contacts during 1951 showed a slight decrease over 1950, and no special difficulties were encountered. The incidence of scabies is at a satisfactorily low level.

The following tables show the number of persons treated during the year 1951 and the six preceding years.

Cases of Scabies and Contacts Treated.

Year	No. treated		Total cases and contacts treated
	Cases	Contacts	
1951	11	15	26
1950	10	10	20
1949	27	15	42
1948	6	6	12
1947	158	58	216
1946	139	139	278
1945	141	231	372

Analysis into Age Groups of Cases and Contacts  
Treated

Year	Males			Females		
	Under 5 Years	5 yrs. to 15yrs.	Over 15 Years	Under 5 Years	5 yrs. to 15yrs.	Over 15 Years
1945	35	113	137	17	80	210
1946	23	48	77	19	69	106
1947	10	44	26	23	40	53
1948	12	33	25	14	18	43
1949	1	10	11	7	4	12
1950	3	7	14	5	9	12
1951	4	7	4	3	6	7

INFESTATION BY HEAD LICE

During 1951 there was no evidence of special incidence of infestation by head lice.

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

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

Analysis into Groups of Cases and Deaths  
1921-1927

Year	Males			Females		
	Under 5 yrs.	5 to 15 yrs.	Over 15 yrs.	Under 5 yrs.	5 to 15 yrs.	Over 15 yrs.
1921	4	7	4	3	6	7
1922	3	7	14	2	3	12
1923	1	10	11	7	4	12
1924	12	22	22	14	18	43
1925	10	44	26	23	40	22
1926	23	48	77	19	69	106
1927	22	112	127	17	60	210

INVESTIGATION BY HEAD LICE

During 1921 there was no evidence of special incidences of infestation by head lice.

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

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