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Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames KIN 28



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR

1954

GUILDHALL,
KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

JUNE, 1955

THE LADY

Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

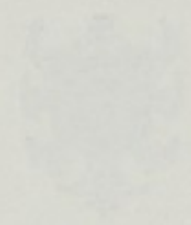
FOR

1954

GUILDHALL,
KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

JUNE, 1955

Report of the Surgeon-General



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FOR

1954



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1954

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

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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, 1954.

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 1954. The Report follows a similar pattern to that for previous years, gives information on essential matters affecting the Public Health, and is in accordance with Ministry of Health Circulars 42/51, and 1/54.

I am indebted to Mr. G.C. Smith, Senior Sanitary Inspector, and Mr. M.E. Powell, Chief Clerk, for much help in drafting and compiling the Report.

Population - The estimated mid 1954 home population given by the Registrar General is 39,160 an estimated decrease of 780 persons compared with 1953. This figure is the resident night population, and has been used for the calculation of the statistical data now presented. The actual day population has been estimated to be about 300,000 persons who congregate in the town for business, education, entertainment and recreation purposes. This is a special feature of the town and influences the volume of work and responsibility of the Public Health Department.

Attention was drawn in the 1953 Report to the facts and figures published by the Registrar General and based on the 1951 Census. The most significant figure was that concerning the density of population, which for Kingston was 28.5 persons per acre (Canbury Ward 24.5: Hill Ward 33.7: Norbiton Ward 35.6: and Town Ward 24.6). This is a far higher density than for any other town in Surrey (e.g. Croydon 19.7: Wimbledon 18.1: Malden 14.4: Surbiton 12.9: Richmond 10.2).

For the purposes of further comparison enquiries were made to the General Register Office for information regarding the density of population in other towns, with a population figure approximately the same as Kingston. I am very grateful for the assistance given by the General Register Office and for producing a list of 26 towns with populations from 35,000 to 45,000, and with varying densities of population, the highest of which was 15.3 persons per acre.

There are continually changing circumstances in the population of the Borough which is to some extent a dormitory town. The level of resident population has remained remarkably constant however over the past 30 years. At the three Censuses in 1921, 1931, 1951 the respective populations were 39,514, 39,825, 40,172. At the time of the latter Census there were 1,158 females to each 1,000 males, 39% of the population were single, 52% married and 9% widowed or divorced; 68% of the population were in the age group 15-64, and 13% were aged 65 and over. There is every reason to suppose that the percentage concerning the group 65 and over has appreciably increased up to date and will continue to do so.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSWON-TOWN-THAMES.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1934.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors.

I have the honor to present the Annual Report on the
public health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough for
1934. The Report follows a similar pattern to that for
previous years, gives information on essential matters
affecting the Public Health, and is in accordance with
the Ministry of Health Circulars 1931 and 1932.

I am indebted to Mr. G. D. Smith, Sanitary Engineer,
Inspector, and Mr. W. E. Powell, Chief Clerk, for much help
in drafting and compiling the Report.

Population. - The estimated mid 1934 population
given by the Registrar General is 25,100 as estimated
against 24,000 persons compared with 1933. This figure
is the resident night population, and has been used for
the calculation of the statistical data now presented.
The actual day population has been estimated to be about
300,000 persons who congregate in the town for business,
education, entertainment and recreational purposes. This
is a special feature of the town and influences the volume
of work and responsibility of the Public Health Department.
Attention was drawn in the 1933 Report to the fact
and figures published by the Registrar General and based
on the 1931 Census. The most significant figure was that
concerning the density of population, which for Kingswton
was 28.5 persons per acre (Greenway Ward 24.5; Hill Ward 23.7;
Northward 25.0; and Town Ward 24.0). This is a far
higher density than for any other town in Surrey (e.g.
Godalming 19.7; Winkfield 18.1; Merton 16.1; Epsom 13.9;
Windsor 10.9).

For the purpose of further comparison statistics
were made to the General Register Office for information
regarding the density of population in other towns, with
a population figure approximately the same as Kingswton.
I am very grateful for the assistance given by the General
Register Office and for providing a list of 25 towns with
populations from 25,000 to 27,000, and with varying
densities of population, the highest of whom was 12.5
persons per acre.

There are naturally changing circumstances in the
population of the Borough which is to some extent a
temporary town. The level of resident population has
remained practically constant however over the past 25 years.
At the three censuses in 1901, 1911, 1921 the respective
populations were 23,417, 24,112, 24,112. At the time of
the latest Census there were 25,100 persons as against 1,000
more of the population were single, 25% married and
2% widowed or divorced. 60% of the population were in the
age group 15-64, and 12% were aged 65 and over. There is
every reason to suppose that the percentage concerning the
group 65 and over has appreciably increased up to date and
will continue to do so.

Infectious Disease - In general the health of the people has been good. The number of infectious disease notifications received in 1954 was six higher than in 1953, and this was due to an increased incidence of measles and puerperal pyrexia. A reduction in the number of cases of scarlet fever is again recorded, and there has been a dramatic drop in the number of cases of whooping cough with the lowest figure since notification commenced in 1940. Once again, for the seventh year in succession, no case of diphtheria was 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 by the end of 1954 some 69% of the children born between 1st July 1953 and 30th June 1954 have been vaccinated.

Births - The number of live births for 1954 is 534 and compares with 609 for 1953. The Birth Rate is 13.64 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 15.25 for 1953.

Deaths - The number of deaths recorded in 1954 is 450 compared with 465 for 1953. This makes a Death Rate of 11.49 for 1954 compared with 11.64 for 1953.

The excess of births over deaths was 84 compared with 144 for the previous year.

The number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age in 1954 is 11, which gives an Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births of 20.60.

The corresponding figures for 1953 were 15 infant deaths and an Infant Mortality Rate of 24.63.

The Causes of Death - The main conditions causing death as recorded in the table for 1954 are Heart Disease - 130; Cancer - 72; and Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System - 66.

National attention has been drawn of late to the general increase in the number of deaths attributable to cancer of the lung, and the following table shows the relevant figures for the past five years in respect of Kingston residents. The Registrar General couples cancer of the lung with cancer of the bronchus in his abbreviated list of causes of death, but this does not detract from the interest of the figures shown below.

| | 1950 | | 1951 | | 1952 | | 1953 | | 1954 | |
|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Deaths from Cancer of the lung and bronchus | 8 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 16 | 2 |
| | Total | | Total | | Total | | Total | | Total | |
| | 11 | | 10 | | 11 | | 15 | | 18 | |

Infectious Diseases - In general the health of the people has been good. The number of infectious diseases notified in 1954 was six higher than in 1953 and this was due to an increased incidence of measles and pertussis. A reduction in the number of cases of scarlet fever is again recorded, and there has been a dramatic drop in the number of cases of whooping cough with the lowest figure since notification commenced in 1940. Once again, for the seventh year in succession, no case of diphtheria was notified, and further progress was made in the active immunisation and protection of the child population against this deadly and disabling disease.

Vaccination against Diphtheria - In voluntary and a calculation shows that by the end of 1954 some 62% of the children born between July 1952 and July 1954 have been vaccinated.

Births - The number of live births for 1954 is 54 and compares with 609 for 1953. The birth rate is 13.64 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 15.25 for 1953.

Deaths - The number of deaths recorded in 1954 is 150 compared with 145 for 1953. This makes a death rate of 11.89 for 1954 compared with 11.64 for 1953. The excess of births over deaths was 84 compared with 144 for the previous year. The number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age in 1954 is 11, which gives an infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births of 20.00. The corresponding figures for 1953 were 15 infant deaths and an infant mortality rate of 24.67.

The Cause of Death - The main conditions causing death as recorded in the table for 1954 are Heart Disease - 130; Cancer - 73; and Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System - 62. National attention has been drawn of late to the general increase in the number of deaths attributable to cancer of the lung, and the following table shows the relevant figures for the past five years in respect of Kingston residents. The Registrar General divides cancer of the lung with cancer of the bronchus in his abbreviated list of causes of death, but this does not detract from the interest of the figures shown below.

| Year | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Deaths from Cancer of the lung and bronchus | 11 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| | Total | Total | Total | Total | Total |
| | M.F. | M.F. | M.F. | M.F. | M.F. |

Housing - During 1954 the Corporation completed 56 housing units, but all of these had to be constructed outside the Borough. A further 45 units were erected by private enterprise.

The Borough is almost completely built up, and an indication of the density of the resident population has already been mentioned.

The question of dealing with obsolete houses claims immediate attention.

The time has come for the demolition of those dwellings which are incapable at reasonable cost of being made fit, and it will be necessary to prepare and submit to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government a plan for the clearance of unfit properties and for rehousing the occupants.

Staff - In May 1954 the removal to other premises was finally completed in respect of the North Central Divisional staff of the Surrey County Council. Since July 1948, when the National Health Service Act 1946 came into operation, accommodation has been provided in the Guildhall for the administrative headquarters of this Division, for which your Medical Officer is the Divisional Medical Officer.

With the transfer of the new Divisional Headquarters to the Health Centre, Grange Road, Kingston, finally completed it has been possible to provide adequate accommodation for the Public Health Department staff in the Guildhall. Further, the arrangement by which some officers were shared between the Surrey County Council and the Kingston Borough Council has ceased, and all members of the Public Health Department staff are now 100% in the service of the Corporation.

I gladly record my thanks for the support and encouragement to me in my work, to His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors. I specially record my appreciation of the understanding and help given by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee at all times to the Department. I also wish to acknowledge the hard work and loyal support of the staff of the Public Health Department, and the unfailing co-operation and advice of my fellow Chief Officers.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,

J.W. STARKEY.

Medical Officer of Health.

- (a) Certificate as Sanitary Inspector.
- (b) Certificate as Meat and Poultry Inspector.
- (c) Subject to a sharing arrangement with the Surrey County Council.

During 1954 the Corporation completed 25 housing units, but all of these had to be demolished outside the Borough. A further 25 units were erected by private enterprise.
The Borough is almost completely built up, and an indication of the density of the resident population has already been mentioned.
The question of dealing with obsolete houses claims immediate attention.
The time has come for the demolition of those dwellings which are incapable of reasonable cost of being made fit, and it will be necessary to prepare and submit to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government a plan for the clearance of unfit properties and for rehousing the occupants.

Since - In May 1954 the transfer to other practices was finally completed in respect of the North Central Divisional staff of the Surrey County Council. Since July 1953, when the National Health Service was introduced, some 1400 members of the staff have been provided in the Division for the administrative headquarters of this Division, for which your Medical Officer is the Divisional Medical Officer.
With the transfer of the new Divisional Headquarters to the Health Centre, Grand Road, Kingston, finally completed it has been possible to provide adequate accommodation for the Public Health Department staff in the Division. Further, the arrangements by which some officers were shared between the Surrey County Council and the Kingston Borough Council has ceased, and all members of the Public Health Department staff are now 100% in the service of the Corporation.

I gladly record my thanks for the support and encouragement to me in my work, to His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors. I specially record my appreciation of the understanding and help given by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee at all times to the Department. I also wish to acknowledge the hard work and loyal support of the staff of the Public Health Department, and the untiring co-operation and advice of my fellow Public Health Officers.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

J. W. STANLEY

Medical Officer of Health

ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

The Public Health Committee is responsible for the consideration of all questions affecting the health of the inhabitants of the Borough over which the Town Council may have jurisdiction.

During the Municipal Year 1954-55 the Public Health Committee was constituted as follows:-

| | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|-----------|
| Alderman | Oldfield. | (Chairman) | Councillor | Guymer. |
| " | Digby. | (Vice-Chairman) | " | Judge. |
| " | Lines. | (Mayor) | " | Marshall. |
| " | Canham. | (Ex-Mayor) | " | Mitchell. |
| " | McDonald. | | " | Parker. |
| " | Knowlden. | | " | Richards. |
| Councillor | Farrer. | | " | Wakeford. |

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENTMedical Officer of Health:

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

Senior Sanitary Inspector:

G.C. SMITH, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (a) (b)

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:

A. CLEGG, M.R.San.I. (a) (b)
 J.B. FACER, A.R.San.I. (Resigned 16.2.54.) (a) (b)
 H.W. GILES, M.R.San.I. (a) (b)
 L.A. PALMER, M.R.San.I. (Appointed 1.4.54.) (a) (b)

Junior Sanitary Inspector:

(vacancy)

Chief Clerk:

M.E. POWELL, D.P.A. (Lond.)

Clerical Staff:

MISS C.L. FOISTER, M.I.P.S.
 MRS. B.M. HILL.
 ∅ MISS V.E. NEELD. (Transferred wholetime to Surrey County Council from 1.4.54.)
 G. NORTHWOOD. (Called for National Service 31.12.52.)
 V.L. LERIGO.
 A.G. BELL.

Assistant Rodent Officer:

F.W. STAGG.

- (a) Certificate as Sanitary Inspector.
 (b) Certificate as Meat and Foods Inspector.
 ∅ Subject to a sharing arrangement with the Surrey County Council.

TOTAL BOARD OF HEALTH-1936

The Public Health Committee is responsible for the coordination of all questions affecting the health of the community of the Borough over which the Town Council may have jurisdiction.

During the Municipal Year 1935-36 the Public Health Committee was composed as follows:-

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Allderman | Mr. B. G. G. G. | Deputy Mayor | Mr. G. G. G. |
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STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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

Deputy Medical Officer:
A. C. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H.

Additional Medical Officers:
 A. DODD, M.B., Ch.B.
 J. B. PAGE, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H.
 W. W. GIBSON, M.B., Ch.B.
 J. A. SALMON, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector

W. R. TOWN, D.P.H. (Edin.)

Public Health Nurse

MRS. S. W. FILL
 MISS V. E. WOOD, (Responsible for
 Burry County Council's own
 Public Health Service)
 Miss V. E. WOOD, (Responsible for National Service
 Public Health Service)
 Miss V. E. WOOD, (Responsible for National Service
 Public Health Service)

V. L. SIMMONS
A. G. SMITH

Public Health Officer

(a) Certificate as Public Health Inspector.
 (b) Certificate as Health and Food Inspector.
 Subject to a special arrangement with the
 Burry County Council.

S E C T I O N A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

1. General Statistics.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Area in Acres | 1,390 |
| Total Population (including Service personnel) | 39,160 |
| Number of inhabited houses (approx.) | 11,651 |
| Rateable Value - General Rate | £587,605 |
| Sum represented by Penny Rate | £ 2,388 |

The total number of hereditaments is 14,004 of which 80% are domestic dwellings providing 51% of the gross Rateable Value of the town. The largest proportion of houses and flats fall within the £20-£30 Rateable Value group i.e. 44%. 30% have a Rateable Value less than £20, and 26% a Rateable Value above £30.

There are 2,207 commercial premises in the town being 16% of the total hereditaments and providing 30% of the gross Rateable Value.

The remaining premises totalling 517 are classified as industrial, entertainment, public utility, educational and miscellaneous. These provide 4% of the total and produce 19% of the total Rateable Value.

Acknowledgment is due to Alderman McDonald, Chairman of Finance Committee and Mr. A.R. Norris, F.I.M.T.A., Borough Treasurer, for the above information which has been obtained from the Abstract of Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1954.

2. Social Conditions.

The town of Kingston-upon-Thames is a compact commercial community bounded on the west by the River Thames, on the north by Richmond Park and adjacent at the south-west to Hampton Court Park with only the river intervening.

Although largely a market town, there is an important industrial activity mainly in Aircraft and Engineering. Some 40,000 persons live in the Borough, a proportion of whom travel to London for business purposes and who are accommodated in the more residential parts of the town. Some excellent blocks of flats built by the Corporation and privately help to house this section of the community.

An outstanding factor influencing the social conditions is the fact of full employment and 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.

"I am happy to be able to say again that the employment position in the area is excellent and was throughout the whole of 1954, except for a short period in February when a spell of very cold weather brought the building trade to a standstill. Unemployment was low throughout the year and in the period immediately before Christmas it was as low as at any time since the War. At the beginning of the year there were 503 men and 217 women registered as unemployed but these figures had fallen to 245 men and 103 women at the end of

REPORT A
STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

I. General Statistics

| | |
|----------|--|
| 1,300 | Area in Acres |
| 32,150 | Total Population (including Services personnel) |
| 11,421 | Number of inhabited houses (approx.) |
| 4327,602 | Ratcliffe Value - (General) Rate |
| 2 2,328 | Sum represented by Penny Rate |

The total number of habitations in 14,000 of which 60% are domestic dwellings providing 21% of the gross habitable value of the town. The largest proportion of houses and flats fall within the £20-£30 Ratcliffe Value group i.e. 44%. 30% have a Ratcliffe Value less than £20, and 26% a Ratcliffe Value above £30.

There are 2,207 commercial premises in the town being 18% of the total habitations and providing 10% of the gross habitable value.

The remaining premises totaling 21% are classified as industrial, entertainment, public utility, educational and miscellaneous. These provide 14% of the total and produce 10% of the total habitable value.

Recognition is due to Alderman McDonald, Chairman of Finance Committee and Mr. A.H. Norris, V.L.M.P.A., Borough Treasurer, for the above information which has been obtained from the Abstract of Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1954.

2. Social Conditions

The town of Kingston-upon-Thames is a compact commercial community bounded on the west by the River Thames, on the north by Richmond Park and adjacent to the south-west by Hampton Court Park with only the river intervening.

Although largely a garden town, there is an important industrial activity mainly in Albury and Albury Park. Some 40,000 persons live in the Borough, a proportion of whom travel to London for business purposes and who are accommodated in the more residential parts of the town. Some excellent schools of State built by the Corporation and privately help to house this section of the community.

An outstanding factor influencing the social conditions is the fact of full employment and Mr. P.H. Smith, the Manager of the local Employment Exchange has kindly provided the following information regarding employment in Kingston and the surrounding districts.

"I am happy to be able to say again that the employment position in the area is excellent and was throughout the whole of 1954, except for a short period in February when a spell of very cold weather brought the building trade to a standstill. Unemployment was low throughout the year and in the period immediately before Christmas it was as low as at any time since the War. At the beginning of the year there were 503 men and 237 women registered as unemployed but these figures had fallen to 225 men and 102 women at the end of

December; something less than 0.5% of our estimated working population.

Broadly speaking long term unemployment can be said to be confined to elderly persons or those suffering some physical disability.

There was an unsatisfied demand for skilled labour of all types during the year and the demand is still growing; 6,100 men and 2,700 women were placed in employment in the Employment Exchange area during the year.

The greatest demand on available manpower has been from aircraft, engineering and building industries.

There are always vacancies for women in retail distribution, in offices and factories but the main demand is for domestic workers in private households and institutions".

3. Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

The crude birth and death rates for local areas cannot properly be compared by reason of the fact that the populations on which they are based may be of widely differing sex and age constitutions. Consequently the Registrar General provides a comparability factor for each area. When the crude rate of any area is multiplied by this factor an adjusted rate is produced which can be used to compare with the adjusted rate of any other area, or with the crude death rate for England and Wales as a whole (where the comparability factor is unity).

The comparability factors for Kingston are Births .95, Deaths .86.

The birth and death rates in respect of the town are shown below and for the purpose of providing some comparison the Rates for England and Wales are also shown. It will be noticed that the rates for Kingston are lower than for the country as a whole.

No comment need be made regarding the death rate but a comparatively low birth rate causes some concern. The number of live births recorded for 1954 in Kingston is the lowest it has been for 13 years and it should be borne in mind, when considering the birth rate, that, as has been mentioned in a previous report, there is a tendency for the younger child-producing families to be rehoused by the Corporation in houses which have been built in adjoining sanitary districts. This is a consequence of the physical features of the town and its lack of new building space, and to some extent tends to leave a population with a diminished birth rate.

| | | | |
|---|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| (a) <u>Live Births -</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> |
| Legitimate | 498 | 246 | 252 |
| Illegitimate | 36 | 22 | 14 |
| | <u>534</u> | <u>268</u> | <u>266</u> |
| Birth Rate per 1,000 population (Crude Birth Rate)..... | | | 13.64 |
| Adjusted Birth Rate..... | | | 13.0 |
| England and Wales Birth Rate..... | | | 15.2 |
| (b) <u>Still Births -</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> |
| Legitimate | 13 | 4 | 9 |
| Illegitimate | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | <u>15</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>10</u> |

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.....29.14

December; something less than 0.3% of our estimated working population. Broadly speaking long term unemployment can be said to be confined to elderly persons or those suffering some physical disability. There was an increased demand for skilled labour of all types during the year and the demand is still growing; 6,100 men and 1,700 women were placed in employment in the Employment Exchange area during the year. The greatest demand on available manpower has been from electrical, engineering and building industries. There are always vacancies for women in retail distribution, in offices and factories but the main demand is for domestic workers in private households and institutions.

3. Statistics from Vital Statistics of the Year

The crude birth and death rates for local areas cannot properly be compared by reason of the fact that the populations on which they are based may be of widely differing sex and age compositions. Consequently the Registrar General provides a comparability factor for each area. When the crude rate of any area is multiplied by this factor an adjusted rate is produced which can be used to compare with the adjusted rate of any other area, or with the crude death rate for England and Wales as a whole (where the comparability factor is unity).

The comparability factors for Kingston are
Births 95, Deaths 88.

The birth and death rates in respect of the town are shown below and for the purpose of providing some comparison the rates for England and Wales are also shown. It will be noticed that the rates for Kingston are lower than for the country as a whole.

No comment need be made regarding the death rate but a comparatively low birth rate causes some concern. The number of live births recorded for 1956 in Kingston is the lowest it has been for 15 years and it should be borne in mind, when considering the birth rate, that as has been mentioned in a previous report, there is a tendency for the younger child-producing families to be recruited by the Corporation in houses which have been built in adjoining sanitary districts. This is a consequence of the physical changes of the town and the lack of new building space, and it seems evident to leave a population with a diminished birth rate.

| (a) Birth Rates | |
|--|---------------------|
| Birth Rate per 1,000 population (Crude Birth Rate) | Adjusted Birth Rate |
| 13.8 | 15.0 |
| 15.2 | 15.2 |
| England and Wales Birth Rate | 15.2 |

| (b) Death Rates | |
|---|---------------------|
| Death Rate per 1,000 total (Crude Death Rate) | Adjusted Death Rate |
| 13.8 | 15.0 |
| 15.2 | 15.2 |
| England and Wales Death Rate | 15.2 |

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| (c) <u>Deaths</u> - | <u>Total</u> | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> |
| | 450 | 206 | 244 |

| | |
|---|-------|
| (i) <u>Death Rate per 1,000 population (Crude Death Rate)</u> | 11.49 |
| Adjusted Death Rate..... | 9.9 |
| England and Wales Death Rate..... | 11.3 |

(ii) Maternal Death Rate (deaths caused by pregnancy, childbirth, abortion).

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| No. of Deaths | Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births |
| Nil | Nil |
| England and Wales Rate 0.69 | |

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

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total No. of Deaths | Rate per 1,000 live births |
| 11 | 20.60 |
| England and Wales Rate 25.5 | |

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| No. of Deaths Legitimate Infants | Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births |
| 11 | 22.08 |

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

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

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total No. of Deaths | Rate per 1,000 live births |
| 7 | 13.11 |
| England and Wales Rate 17.7 | |

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| No. of Deaths Legitimate Infants | Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births |
| 7 | 14.05 |

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

(c) Deaths -

Total Rate Female 150 200 200

(i) Death Rate per 1,000 population (Ordinary Death Rate) 11.85
 Adjusted Death Rate 9.2
 England and Wales Death Rate 11.3

(ii) Maternal Death Rate (Deaths caused by pregnancy, childbirth, abortion)

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 111
 No. of Deaths 111
 England and Wales Rate 0.69

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

Total No. of Deaths 11
 Rate per 1,000 live births 20.60
 England and Wales Rate 25.3

No. of Deaths 11
 Legitimate Infants 11
 Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births 28.08

No. of Deaths 111
 Illegitimate Infants 111
 Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births 111

All infants under 5 weeks of age (included in above)

Total No. of Deaths 7
 Rate per 1,000 live births 13.11
 England and Wales Rate 17.7

No. of Deaths 7
 Legitimate Infants 7
 Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births 16.02

No. of Deaths 111
 Illegitimate Infants 111
 Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births 111

The approximate infant mortality rate for 1954 and the rates since 1949 are shown for purposes of comparison.

| | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Kingston-upon-Thames | 20 | 30 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 20 |
| England and Wales | 32 | 30 | 29 | 27 | 26 | 25 |

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 in age groups of Kingston children who died during 1954 in the Borough before reaching the age of one year, together with the cause of death:-

| Age | Total Deaths | Acute Bronchitis | Meningitis | Tentorial tear | Prematurity | Atelectasis | Broncho Pneumonia | Asphyxia Neonatorum | Congenital heart disease | Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 0 - 24 hours | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| 24hrs. - 1 mth. | 5 | - | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 1 mth. - 1 yr. | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

The approximate infant mortality rate for 1926 and the rate since 1929 are shown for purposes of comparison.

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| 20 | 22 | 26 | 24 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 28 | 25 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 27 | 26 | 25 |

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

Infant Mortality Rate

Period

1926-1934

1921 - 1922
1923 - 1924
1925 - 1926
1927 - 1928
1929 - 1930
1931 - 1932
1933 - 1934

The following are the numbers in age groups of children who died during 1934 in the Borough before reaching the age of one year, together with the cause of death:-

| Age Group | Total Deaths | at birth | within 1 yr. | 1 yr. - 1 yr. | 1 yr. - 2 yr. | 2 yr. - 3 yr. | 3 yr. - 4 yr. | 4 yr. - 5 yr. | Total |
|------------------|--------------|----------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| 0 - 24 hours | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 24 hrs. - 1 mth. | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 1 mth. - 1 yr. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 4 |
| Total | 11 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 11 |

(iv) Deaths from Other Causes.

| | <u>No. of Deaths</u> |
|--|----------------------|
| Deaths from Heart Disease..... | 130 |
| Deaths from Cancer..... | 72 |
| Deaths from Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System..... | 66 |
| Deaths from Circulatory Disease other than Heart..... | 37 |
| Deaths from Bronchitis..... | 24 |
| Deaths from Pneumonia..... | 23 |
| Deaths from Influenza..... | 2 |

The following tables I, II, III, IV summarise certain vital statistics.

Table I shows the figures for live births, still births, and deaths for the years 1950 - 1954 inclusive. It is noted that the number of births is the lowest since 1941 and that the number of deaths is the lowest since 1939. The number of stillbirths is high and shows a figure twice as high for females as for males.

The figures in Table II are the Registrar General's estimates for successive years since 1925. They give the population, number of live births, birth rate per 1,000 population, number of deaths, the death rate per 1,000 population, and also the infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births of Kingston-upon-Thames and England and Wales. The trend of the population figure is to remain at about 40,000.

Table III is largely self-explanatory and compares certain birth and death rates in England and Wales, 160 large towns, 160 small towns and Kingston-upon-Thames. Discussion of the number of notifications of infectious disease received during 1954 in Kingston-upon-Thames appears later in this report in Section F.

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.

(iv) Deaths from other causes

| No. of Deaths | |
|---------------|---|
| 130 | Deaths from Heart Disease |
| 75 | Deaths from Cancer |
| 65 | Deaths from Venereal Diseases of the Nervous System |
| 37 | Deaths from Circulatory Diseases other than Heart |
| 35 | Deaths from Pneumonia |
| 23 | Deaths from Tuberculosis |
| 2 | Deaths from Intoxication |

The following tables I, II, III, IV summarize certain vital statistics.

Table I shows the figures for live births, still births, and deaths for the years 1920 - 1925 inclusive. It is noted that the number of births is the lowest since 1921 and that the number of deaths is the lowest since 1920. The number of stillbirths is high and shows a figure twice as high for females as for males.

The figures in Table II are the Registrar General's estimates for successive years since 1925. They give the population, number of live births, birth rate per 1,000 population, number of deaths, the death rate per 1,000 population, and also the infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births of Kingston-upon-Thames and Havant and Water. The trend of the population figure is to remain at about 40,000.

Table III is largely self-explanatory and compares certain birth and death rates in Havant and Water, 100 large towns, 100 small towns and Kingston-upon-Thames. Discussion of the number of stillbirths of industrial disease received during 1925 in Kingston-upon-Thames appears later in this report in Section 7.

The causes of deaths shown in Table IV are set in accordance with the 26 headings based on the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death.

Extract from Vital Statistics for Years 1950 - 1954 inclusive.

TABLE I.

| | 1950 | | | 1951 | | | 1952 | | | 1953 | | | 1954 | | |
|--|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-----|
| | Total | M. | F. | Total | M. | F. | Total | M. | F. | Total | M. | F. | Total | M. | F. |
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Legitimate | 578 | 279 | 299 | 535 | 281 | 254 | 531 | 283 | 248 | 564 | 290 | 274 | 498 | 246 | 252 |
| Illegitimate | 41 | 19 | 22 | 39 | 21 | 18 | 45 | 22 | 23 | 45 | 24 | 21 | 36 | 22 | 14 |
| | 619 | 298 | 321 | 574 | 302 | 272 | 576 | 305 | 271 | 609 | 314 | 295 | 534 | 268 | 266 |
| Birth rate (R.G.) per 1,000 pop. | | 14.76 | | | 14.39 | | | 14.40 | | | 15.25 | | | 13.64 | |
| STILL BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Legitimate | 9 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 17 | 4 | 13 | 18 | 12 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 9 |
| Illegitimate | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | 11 | 5 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 17 | 4 | 13 | 19 | 13 | 6 | 15 | 5 | 10 |
| Rate per 1,000 (live and still births) | | 17.46 | | | 22.16 | | | 28.63 | | | 30.25 | | | 29.14 | |
| DEATHS | 491 | 215 | 276 | 556 | 277 | 279 | 499 | 254 | 245 | 465 | 240 | 225 | 450 | 206 | 244 |
| Death rate (R.G.) per 1,000 pop. | | 11.73 | | | 13.93 | | | 12.48 | | | 11.64 | | | 11.49 | |

| 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 |
| 1925 | 40220 | 599 | 14.9 | 454 | 11.1 | 73 | 75 |
| 1926 | 39479 | 619 | 15.5 | 466 | 11.7 | 74 | 70 |
| 1927 | 39330 | 517 | 13.1 | 486 | 12.4 | 37 | 69 |
| 1928 | 39330 | 560 | 14.2 | 475 | 12.1 | 69 | 65 |
| 1929 | 38760 | 556 | 14.3 | 517 | 13.4 | 56 | 74 |
| 1930 | 38760 | 553 | 14.3 | 423 | 11.0 | 43 | 60 |
| 1931 | 39052 | 489 | 12.6 | 493 | 12.8 | 57 | 66 |
| 1932 | 38250 | 450 | 11.8 | 480 | 12.5 | 60 | 65 |
| 1933 | 38690 | 470 | 12.2 | 464 | 12.0 | 59 | 64 |
| 1934 | 38270 | 470 | 12.3 | 422 | 11.0 | 45 | 59 |
| 1935 | 39030 | 510 | 13.0 | 482 | 12.3 | 57 | 57 |
| 1936 | 39880 | 573 | 14.4 | 502 | 12.6 | 52 | 59 |
| 1937 | 39850 | 539 | 13.5 | 540 | 13.6 | 52 | 58 |
| 1938 | 39790 | 528 | 13.2 | 468 | 11.8 | 43 | 53 |
| 1939 | 39970 | 533 | 13.3 | 450 | 11.4 | 28 | 50 |
| 1940 | 37430 | 519 | 13.9 | 659 | 17.6 | 55 | 55 |
| 1941 | 35970 | 520 | 14.5 | 525 | 14.6 | 57 | 59 |
| 1942 | 36090 | 551 | 15.3 | 491 | 13.6 | 63 | 49 |
| 1943 | 35900 | 637 | 17.8 | 500 | 13.9 | 48 | 49 |
| 1944 | 34780 | 578 | 16.6 | 474 | 13.6 | 48 | 46 |
| 1945 | 35760 | 593 | 16.6 | 505 | 14.1 | 43 | 46 |
| 1946 | 39670 | 794 | 20.0 | 460 | 11.6 | 29 | 43 |
| 1947 | 40780 | 870 | 21.3 | 495 | 12.1 | 22 | 41 |
| 1948 | 40780 | 722 | 17.7 | 455 | 11.2 | 23 | 34 |
| 1949 | 40660 | 729 | 17.9 | 500 | 12.3 | 20 | 32 |
| 1950 | 41950 | 619 | 14.8 | 492 | 11.7 | 30 | 30 |
| 1951 | 39920 | 574 | 14.4 | 556 | 13.9 | 24 | 29 |
| 1952 | 39990 | 576 | 14.4 | 499 | 12.5 | 24 | 27 |
| 1953 | 39940 | 609 | 15.3 | 465 | 11.6 | 24 | 26 |
| 1954 | 39160 | 534 | 13.6 | 450 | 11.5 | 20 | 25 |

| Year | Total number of deaths | Total number of live births | Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births | Percentage | |
|------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | England and Wales | Kingdom of Denmark |
| 1955 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1956 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1957 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1958 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1959 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1960 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1961 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1962 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1963 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1964 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1965 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1966 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1967 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1968 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1969 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1970 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1971 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1972 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1973 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1974 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1975 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1976 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1977 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1978 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1979 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1980 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1981 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1982 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1983 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1984 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1985 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1986 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1987 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1988 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1989 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1990 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1991 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1992 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1993 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1994 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1995 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1996 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1997 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1998 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 1999 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |
| 2000 | 234 | 494 | 17.8 | 59 | 20 |

TABLE III

| Birth-rates, Death-rates for all causes and for certain causes and groups in the Year 1954. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns of the Registrar General. | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|----------------------|
| | England and Wales | 160 C.Bs. and Great Towns including London | 160 smaller Towns Resident Pop.25,000 -50,000 at 1951 Census | Kingston upon Thames |
| | Rates per 1,000 Home Population | | | |
| <u>Births</u> | | | | |
| Live Births | 15.2 | 16.8 | 15.4 | 13.6 |
| Still Births | 24.0 (a) | 25.6 (a) | 22.4 (a) | 29.1 |
| <u>Deaths</u> | | | | |
| All Causes | 11.3 | 12.1 | 11.3 | 9.9 |
| Whooping Cough | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| Diphtheria | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Influenza | 0.19 | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.05 |
| Acute Poliomyelitis (including poli-encephalitis) | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.00 |
| Pneumonia | 1.93 | 2.01 | 1.97 | 0.59 |
| Tuberculosis Respiratory | 0.16 | - | - | 0.08 |
| Tuberculosis Other | 0.02 | - | - | 0.02 |
| Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus | 0.37 | - | - | 0.46 |
| Cancer, Other | 1.67 | - | - | 1.83 |
| Maternal Causes (including Abortion) | 0.69(a) | - | - | 0.00 |
| Infant Deaths (under 1 year) | 25.5 | 29.1 | 23.8 | 20.6 |
| Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.00 |
| | (a) Per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births | | | |

TABLE IV

Causes of Death

Registrar General's Tables

| | 1950 | | 1951 | | 1952 | | 1953 | | 1954 | |
|--|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| All Causes | 215 | 276 | 277 | 279 | 254 | 245 | 240 | 225 | 206 | 244 |
| Tuberculosis, respiratory | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 3 | - | 3 |
| Tuberculosis, other..... | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Syphilitic disease..... | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Diphtheria..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Whooping Cough..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Meningococcal infections. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Acute poliomyelitis..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Measles..... | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases..... | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 1 |
| Malignant neoplasm, stomach..... | 8 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus..... | 8 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 16 | 2 |
| Malignant neoplasm, uterus..... | - | 7 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 3 | - | 1 |
| Malignant neoplasm, breast | - | 10 | - | 10 | - | 7 | - | 10 | - | 6 |
| Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms..... | 20 | 17 | 19 | 24 | 29 | 20 | 25 | 34 | 22 | 20 |
| Leukaemia, aleukaemia..... | - | 2 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 1 |
| Diabetes..... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 4 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Vascular lesions of the nervous system..... | 18 | 47 | 29 | 39 | 27 | 39 | 26 | 35 | 21 | 45 |
| Coronary disease, angina. | 31 | 23 | 46 | 25 | 29 | 31 | 43 | 18 | 34 | 28 |
| Hypertension with heart disease..... | 8 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 10 |
| Other heart disease..... | 21 | 41 | 36 | 41 | 28 | 37 | 16 | 31 | 18 | 34 |
| Other circulatory disease | 14 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 20 | 22 | 11 | 17 | 20 |
| Influenza..... | - | 4 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Pneumonia..... | 10 | 11 | 16 | 26 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 14 |
| Bronchitis..... | 11 | 11 | 24 | 5 | 29 | 19 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 9 |
| Other diseases of respiratory system..... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 7 |
| Ulcer of stomach and duodenum..... | 4 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 6 | - | 3 | 1 |
| Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea..... | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 3 |
| Nephritis and nephrosis.. | 3 | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | - | 4 | 2 |
| Hyperplasia of prostate.. | 7 | - | 4 | - | 2 | - | 8 | - | 5 | - |
| Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion..... | - | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Congenital malformations. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | - | 2 | - | 4 | 1 |
| Other defined and ill-defined diseases..... | 22 | 31 | 14 | 27 | 15 | 22 | 14 | 18 | 16 | 21 |
| Motor vehicle accidents.. | 1 | - | 2 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 4 | - |
| All other accidents..... | 5 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 3 | - | 3 | 4 |
| Suicide..... | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Homicide and operations of war..... | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |

S E C T I O N B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

1. (i) Public Health Officers.

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

(ii) Laboratory Facilities.

During 1954 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 West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. In addition, the Ministry of Health Laboratory at Epsom is available for consultations and, if an occasion should arise, for help in the investigation of any important outbreaks of disease.

There are also occasions on which special use is made of the services of the Public Analyst in chemical sampling which may become necessary in the interests of public health.

Bacteriological examinations of milk are undertaken by the Ministry of Health Laboratory, Epsom, and samples under the Food and Drugs Acts are submitted to the Public Analyst Mr. D.D. Moir, at the Analytical Laboratory, Southwark Street, S.E.1.

(iii) Ambulance Facilities.

The ambulance service for Kingston and the surrounding area is provided by the Surrey County Council from their new fully equipped control station at New Malden (MAL.1173). A system of radio control is now used and greater efficiency and economy have been effected by this innovation.

(iv) Hospitals.

(a) Infectious Diseases.

The South West 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 Physician Superintendent of Kingston Hospital.

During the year 107 infectious disease cases were treated in hospital, but 97 of these were notified from hospital in the first instance.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| To Tolworth Isolation Hospital..... | 9 |
| Kingston Hospital..... | 97 * |
| Hospital for Tropical Diseases..... | 1 ** |

* 96 Notified from hospital.
** Notified from hospital.

SECTION 3

GENERAL PROVISIONS ON HEALTH SERVICES

(i) Public Health Officers

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

(ii) Laboratory Facilities

During 1954 bacteriological examinations were carried out by Dr. D. B. Murray at the Laboratory, 37, Coombe Road, as part of a pathological service administered by the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. In addition, the Ministry of Health Laboratory at Ipswich is available for consultations and, in an occasional outbreak of disease, the investigation of any important outbreaks of disease.

There are also occasions on which special use is made of the services of the Public Analyst in chemical sampling which may become necessary in the interests of public health.

Bacteriological examinations of milk are undertaken by the Ministry of Health Laboratory, Ipswich, and samples under the Food and Drugs Acts are submitted to the Public Analyst, Mr. D. D. Wolf, at the Analytical Laboratory, Southwark Street, S.E.1.

(iii) Ambulance Facilities

The ambulance service for Kingston and the surrounding area is provided by the Surrey County Council from their fully equipped central station at New Malden (M.A. 1173). A system of radio control is now used and greater efficiency and economy have been effected by this innovation.

(iv) Hospitals

(a) Infectious Diseases

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

During the year 107 infectious disease cases were treated in hospital, but 97 of these were notified from hospital in the first instance.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| Felworthy Isolation Hospital | 2 |
| Kingston Hospital | 97 |
| Hospital for Tropical Diseases | 1 |

98 Notified from hospital.
97 Notified from hospital.

(b) Smallpox.

No cases occurred in the Borough during the year. Arrangements are in existence whereby any case of smallpox or suspected smallpox can be transported by the London County Council Ambulance Service to special isolation.

(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 busy and highly organised Out-Patient Departments 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 suitable premises, persons in need of care and attention.

The 1951 Act enables local authorities to deal more speedily with very urgent cases by initial removal, for a period not exceeding three weeks.

It was not necessary to use these powers in respect of any person resident within the Borough during 1954. The problems associated with aged persons do not diminish, and a number of geriatric cases came to the notice of the Public Health Department during the year. All necessary help and advice was given in each individual case, and everything done to improve the conditions found upon inspection.

The close co-operation between the Physician Superintendent of Kingston Hospital, the Welfare Officer, local Doctors, and your Medical Officer of Health, mentioned in my last report, continues. During the year a Geriatrician was appointed to the medical staff at Kingston Hospital, and this welcome addition to the team will assist in the solution of some of the pressing problems which occur in connection with aged persons in need of medical attention.

4. SEWERAGE

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

(b) Analysis

No cases occurred in the Borough during the year. Arrangements are in existence whereby any case of measles or suspected measles can be transported by the London County Council Ambulance Service to special isolation.

(c) General

The main General Hospital situated in the Borough available for the district is the Kingston Hospital, Holwerston Avenue, Kingston-upon-Thames (Telephone Kingston 5002). This is a large comprehensive General Hospital with a full range of general and special departments.

It has also many and highly organized Out-Patient Departments fully equipped to meet all surgical, medical, and psychological requirements.

- 1. National Assistance Act 1946.
- 2. National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

Under Section 14 of the 1946 Act, a local Authority is empowered to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction to have removed to suitable premises, persons in need of care and attention.

The 1951 Act enables local authorities to deal more speedily with very urgent cases by initial removal, for a period not exceeding three weeks.

It was not necessary to use these powers in respect of any person resident within the Borough during 1952. The powers enumerated with any person do not diminish and a number of psychiatric cases came to the notice of the Public Health Department during the year. All necessary help and advice was given in each individual case, and every effort was made to improve the conditions found upon inspection.

The close co-operation between the Physicians Superintendent of Kingston Hospital, the Welfare Officer, local doctors, and your Medical Officer of Health, mentioned in my last report, continues. During the year a Geriatrician was appointed to the medical staff at Kingston Hospital, and this welcome addition to the team will assist in the solution of some of the pressing problems which occur in connection with aged persons in need of medical attention.

SECTION CSANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.1. WATER SUPPLY.

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

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

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The position regarding disposal of sewage remains the same as for 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 a temporary one pending completion of the Hogsmill Valley Joint Sewerage Board's works which is now in course of construction.

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. The chemical and bacteriological condition of the stream is very unsatisfactory. This is due to lack of natural dilution for the sewage effluent carried in its flow.

In the 1953 Report reference was made to investigations in respect of the entry of foul water into a surface water sewer which discharged into the Hogsmill River.

Tests, by the use of tracing materials, were carried out to the drainage systems of ninety-five houses thought to have connections to this sewer. In one instance the W.Cs. of the house were found to be discharging into the surface water sewer, and in a further ten cases, sinks, baths and wash basins had been wrongly connected to the surface water system.

In all the cases referred to above, after due notice, the fittings were properly discharged into the foul water sewer.

The above emphasizes the need for due notice to be given to the Department of intention to connect sanitary fittings to drainage systems.

4. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

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

REPORT

WASTEWATER TREATMENT

1. WATER SUPPLY

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

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

2. SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

The position regarding disposal of sewage remains the same as for 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 Hoxton disposal works of the West Middlesex Main Drainage Board. This arrangement is a temporary one pending completion of the Hoxton Valley Joint Sewerage Board's works which is now in course of construction.

3. RIVER 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 Hoxton River, a tributary of the Thames, flows through the borough. The chemical and bacteriological condition of the stream is very wasteful. This is due to lack of careful dilution for the sewage effluent carried in the flow.

In the 1957 Report reference was made to investigations in regard to the entry of foul water into a surface water sewer which discharged into the Hoxton River.

Visited by the way of finding materials, who carried out the drainage systems of ninety-five houses thought to have connections to this sewer. In one instance the W.O. of the house was found to be discharging into the surface water sewer, and in a further ten cases, sinks, baths and wash basins had been wrongly connected to the surface water system.

In all the cases referred to above, after due notice, the fittings were properly disconnected into the foul water sewer.

The above explained the need for due notice to be given to the Department of Information to connect sanitary fittings to drainage systems.

4. CLOSET CONNECTIONS

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 method of tipping into a worked out gravel pit situated at Thorpe, Egham, was completed at the end of May. Since that date refuse from this Borough and the Borough of Surbiton has been transported by road to a dry gravel pit at West Drayton, Middlesex, in large vehicles from the central loading point situated at the Kingston Refuse Destructor, Villiers Road.

Malden and Coombe Borough Council who also tipped refuse at the Egham tip have, since the 1st June, 1954, disposed of their refuse at their Blagdon Road tip and will rejoin the scheme when this has been filled.

The new loading bay will be operating in 1955, and is intended to reduce to a minimum nuisance arising from the loading of refuse.

Approximately 14,200 tons of refuse per annum is sent from this Borough.

A small quantity of suitable trade refuse, together with road sweepings and scarified material, is disposed of by controlled tipping in the old bed of the Hogsmill River. 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 8,613 as compared with 7,199 for 1953:-

| | <u>1954</u> | <u>1953.</u> |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| House inspections - defects, etc. ... | 528 | 445 |
| Drainage | 560 | 503 |
| Factories | 268 | 429 |
| Outworkers | 18 | 11 |
| Atmospheric Pollution | 131 | 144 |
| Dairies, milk shops, etc. | 165 | 124 |
| Food Premises | 1,096 | 1,344 |
| Restaurants and Cafes | 451 | 364 |
| Infectious disease enquiries | 131 | 145 |
| Theatres and Cinemas | 6 | 9 |
| Verminous Premises | 57 | 42 |
| Rodent Control | 75 | 111 |
| Shops Act | 421 | 456 |
| Schools | 16 | 43 |
| Housing Act | 173 | 9 |
| Markets | 330 | 286 |
| Miscellaneous | <u>1,104</u> | <u>1,059</u> |
| Reinspections and works in progress .. | 5,530 | 5,524 |
| | <u>3,083</u> | <u>1,675</u> |
| | <u>8,613</u> | <u>7,199</u> |

NOTICES SERVED.

Informal.

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| (a) Verbal | 134 |
| (b) Written | 424 |

2. WASTE DISPOSAL

The Borough Surveyor is responsible for the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse. He states that the disposal method of tipping into a worked out gravel pit situated at Thorne, Rye, was completed at the end of May. Since that date refuse from this Borough and the Borough of Rye has been transported by road to a gravel pit at West Drayton, Middlesex, in large vehicles from the central loading point situated at the Kingston Refuse Destructor, Victoria Road.

Maiden and Gosnell Borough Council who also tipped refuse at the Rye tip have, since 1st June, 1955, disposed of their refuse at their Highgate Road tip and will retain the refuse when this has been filled.

The new loading bay will be operating in 1955, and is intended to reduce to a minimum nuisance arising from the loading of refuse.

Approximately 14,200 tons of refuse per annum is sent from this Borough.

A small quantity of rubbish made refuse, together with road sweepings and weathered material, is disposed of by controlled tipping in the old bed of the Hogswill River. 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.

3. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The following is a tabulated list of flats and houses - items which totalled 8,612 as compared with 7,199 for 1954:-

| 1955 | 1954 | |
|-------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| 442 | 388 | House inspections - defects, etc. ... |
| 303 | 280 | Insurance |
| 439 | 388 | Profession |
| 11 | 18 | Contractors |
| 114 | 121 | Asphyxiation |
| 124 | 162 | Deaths with shops, etc. |
| 1,314 | 1,098 | Food Premises |
| 304 | 451 | Restaurants and Cafes |
| 145 | 121 | Industrial premises and shops |
| 9 | 6 | Theatres and Cinemas |
| 43 | 51 | Workshops |
| 111 | 75 | Robert Central |
| 456 | 422 | Shops and |
| 43 | 16 | Schools |
| 9 | 173 | Housing Act |
| 388 | 330 | Hotels |
| 1,029 | 1,029 | Miscellaneous |
| 2,524 | 2,520 | |
| 1,473 | 1,027 | Maintenance and works in progress |
| 1,151 | 862 | |

NOTICE REVISED

Informal

(a) Verbal

(b) Written

Statutory.

| | |
|------------------------------|----|
| (a) Housing Acts | - |
| (b) Public Health Acts | 16 |

NOTICES COMPLIED WITH.Informal.

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| (a) Verbal | } 477 |
| (b) Written | |

Statutory.

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| (a) Housing Acts | - |
| (b) Public Health Acts | 8 |

7. SHOPS.

There are 895 shops in the Borough and inspections are made with regard to the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950 which are concerned with sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, heating, lighting and ventilation. Where plans are submitted of new construction or alteration to shop premises, due consideration is given to ensure that the proposals comply with the provisions of the statute.

The Sanitary Inspectors are also responsible for the administration of the law relating to shop hours, including early closing and Sunday trading.

A total of 421 inspections were made during the year and 20 notices were served; eleven of these referred to sanitary arrangements as defined in Section 38. The remainder were in respect of the exhibition of notices and the sale from mixed shops of groceries, etc. on the early closing day or on Sunday.

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 | 79 | 44 | 8 | - |
| Factories not included above in which Sec.7 is enforced by Corpn. | 281 | 202 | 16 | - |
| Other premises excluding outworkers | 9 | 18 | 1 | - |

Statutory.

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

NOTICES COMPLYING WITH

Internally.

- (a) Trenchard
- (b) Wilson

Statutory.

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

7. SHOOPS.

There are 527 shops in the Borough and inspections are made with regard to the provisions of the Shops Act, 1920 which are concerned with sanitary arrangements, heating facilities, lighting and ventilation. Where plans are submitted for new construction or alterations to shop premises, the Commissioner is given the opportunity to inspect the plans and to ensure that the proposals comply with the provisions of the Act.

The Sanitary Inspectors are also responsible for the administration of the law relating to shop hours, including early closing and Sunday trading.

A total of 411 inspections were made during the year and 20 notices were served; eleven of these referred to sanitary arrangements as defined in Section 15. The remainder were in respect of the exhibition of notices and the sale of mixed goods of groceries, etc. on the early closing day or on Sunday.

8. FACTORIES AND SHEDS.

The following are the provisions required to be complied with by the Ministry of Labour and National Service regarding certain factories and sheds by the Corporation under Parts I and VIII of the Factories Act.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS.

| Type of premises | No. of factories or sheds | Number of inspections | | Total |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------|
| | | Inspected | Not inspected | |
| Factories in which Part I, II, III, IV & V are enforced by the Corporation | 73 | 64 | 9 | - |
| Factories not included above in which Part I is enforced by Council | 252 | 202 | 50 | - |
| Other premises including outworkers | 5 | 1 | 4 | - |

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

| Particulars. | No. of cases in which defects found | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Found | Remedied | Referred | | No. of Prosecutions |
| | | | To H.M. Inspector | By H.M. Inspector | |
| Want of cleanliness | 7 | 5 | - | 3 | - |
| Over-crowding | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unreasonable Temperature | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inadequate Ventilation | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Ineffective drainage of floors | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sanitary Conveniences - | | | | | |
| (a) Insufficient | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective | 15 | 14 | - | 4 | - |
| (c) No ventilated space or lobby | - | - | - | - | - |
| (d) Lighting (absence of) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Others | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - |

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork - This relates to certain work which is done in dwelling houses.

| Nature of Work | No. of Outworkers |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Wearing Apparel - Making etc. | 2 |
| Brass & Brass Articles | 14 |
| Fuses | 3 |
| Lampshades | 4 |
| Cardboard Boxes | $\frac{1}{24}$ |

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

| Particulars | Pounds | No. of cases in which defects found | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | By U.S. Inspectors | By U.S. Navy Inspectors |
| Ward of cleanliness | 7 | 5 | - |
| Over-crowding | - | - | - |
| Unsanitary layout | - | - | - |
| Inadequate ventilation | 1 | - | - |
| Infective drain age of floor | - | - | - |
| Sanitary conveniences - (a) Lavatories (b) Urinals or collective (c) No ventilation space or lobby (d) Lighting (e) Absence of | 1 15 - - - | 1 14 - - - | - 4 - - - |
| Others | 1 | 1 | 1 |

PART VIII OF THE ACT -

Colony - This relates to certain work which is done in
Swilling houses.

| No. of Colonies | Particulars |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 2 | Water supply - Mating etc. |
| 14 | Waste & Drain System |
| 3 | Waste |
| 4 | Sanitation |
| 1 | Groundwater |

9. CAMPING SITES.

There are no camping sites within the Borough and no licences to station caravans in accordance with Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, were issued during the year.

10. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Twenty-one complaints were received with regard to smoke or grit emission and ten observations were taken. A total of 131 visits were made to boiler installations situated in industrial or institutional premises.

There is a progressive improvement in Kingston with regard to the emission of smoke from the industrial installations in the town. This is due, in great measure, to the educative work of the Department over many years, and the co-operation of the firms concerned.

Conversion from coal to oil burning has taken place in a laundry which had previously been the source of nuisance from smoke and grit. The conversion was completed in January and throughout the year the plant functioned very well.

Reference is due to improvement works carried out at a busy factory in Richmond Road. It had previously been reported that the obsolete boilers had been replaced, and a new system of flues had been constructed and connected to the main chimneystack in which was incorporated a grit arrester. It is now reported that the firing of the boilers has been converted from coal to oil fuel with considerable success.

The conversion has brought about an amazing improvement both with regard to smoke and grit emission and the condition of the boiler house and the surrounding land, previously used for coal storage and the dumping of ash and clinker.

The installation is a model of its kind, and provides tangible evidence of what can be achieved in increased efficiency with large fuel-burning installations.

With regard to the recording of atmospheric pollution in Kingston, three standard deposit gauges are maintained by the Corporation and were located after consultation with the Department of Scientific Research. The gauges are placed in Canbury Gardens, at Tiffin Girls' School and the Cemetery, Bonner Hill Road, and are, for the purposes of report, referred to as "A", "B" and "C" respectively.

The following tables give the results of analysis together with rainfall and wind readings. The figures are from observations made to show the effect when the prevailing wind was blowing from industrial works towards the recording stations.

There are no sampling sites within the borough and no license to station cameras in accordance with Section 309 of the Public Health Act, 1936, were issued during the year.

10. AIRBORNE POLLUTION.

Twenty-one complaints were received with regard to smoke or grit emission and ten observations were taken. A total of 111 visits were made to better installations situated in industrial or residential premises.

There is a progressive improvement in Kingston with regard to the emission of smoke from the industrial installations in the town. This is due, in great measure, to the educative work of the Department over many years, and the co-operation of the firms concerned.

Improvement has also been noted in all districts and in places in a factory which had previously been the source of nuisance from smoke and grit. The conversion was completed in January and throughout the year the plant functioned very well.

Reference is also made to improvement work carried out at a busy factory in Richmond Road. It had previously been reported that the obsolete boilers had been replaced and a new system of flues had been constructed and connected to the main chimney system in which was incorporated a grit arrester. It is now reported that the fitting of the boilers has been completed from end to end and that considerable success.

The conversion has brought about an overall improvement both with regard to smoke and grit emission and the condition of the boiler house and the surrounding land. It is generally held that the burning of ash and slimes.

The installation is a model of its kind, and provides typical evidence of what can be achieved in increased efficiency with large low-pressure installations.

With regard to the recording of atmospheric pollution in Kingston, three standard impact gauges are maintained by the Corporation and were located after consultation with the Department of Scientific Research. The gauges are placed in Lambury Gardens, at Little Gifford School and the Cemetery. Names: Mr. J. H. and Mr. J. H. purposes of reports, referred to as "A", "B" and "C" respectively.

The following tables give the results of analysis together with rainfall and wind readings. The figures are from observations made to show the effect when the prevailing wind was blowing from industrial works towards the recording stations.

CANBURY GARDENS - Station 'A'.

| 1954 | 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 | 6.37 | 4.94 | 11.31 | 93 | 21 | 1.12 |
| February | 21.10 | 9.88 | 30.98 | 84 | 36 | 2.12 |
| March | 15.10 | 5.21 | 20.31 | 93 | 49 | 2.30 |
| April | 4.61 | 2.64 | 7.25 | 90 | 12 | 0.27 |
| May | 17.14 | 8.02 | 25.16 | 93 | 34 | 2.29 |
| June | 14.26 | 7.04 | 21.30 | 90 | 47 | 4.09 |
| July | 14.12 | 4.84 | 18.96 | 93 | 31 | 2.88 |
| August | 12.97 | 4.23 | 17.20 | 93 | 56 | 2.84 |
| September | 9.79 | 4.20 | 13.99 | 90 | 60 | 2.15 |
| October | 9.85 | 6.64 | 16.49 | 93 | 54 | 2.05 |
| November | 14.02 | 8.33 | 22.35 | 90 | 38 | 3.78 |
| December | 8.13 | 10.90 | 19.03 | 93 | 59 | 1.83 |
| Totals | 147.46 | 76.87 | 224.33 | - | - | 27.72 |
| Average 1954 | 12.29 | 6.41 | 18.70 | - | - | 2.31 |
| Average 1953 | 11.98 | 5.60 | 17.58 | - | - | 1.69 |

TIFFIN GIRLS' SCHOOL - Station 'B'.

| 1954 | 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 | 3.94 | 4.41 | 8.35 | 93 | 21 | 1.00 |
| February | 9.66 | 7.34 | 17.00 | 84 | 36 | 1.95 |
| March | 6.94 | 5.38 | 12.32 | 93 | 49 | 2.08 |
| April | 3.32 | 3.05 | 6.37 | 90 | 12 | 0.26 |
| May | 8.46 | 9.13 | 17.59 | 93 | 34 | 1.81 |
| June | 4.85 | 6.31 | 11.16 | 90 | 47 | 4.06 |
| July | 4.02 | 4.38 | 8.40 | 93 | 31 | 2.82 |
| August | 2.16 | 3.85 | 6.01 | 93 | 56 | 2.76 |
| September | 4.31 | 3.45 | 7.76 | 90 | 60 | 2.05 |
| October | 2.29 | 3.95 | 6.24 | 93 | 54 | 2.04 |
| November | 3.05 | 7.40 | 10.45 | 90 | 38 | 3.18 |
| December | 2.59 | 8.36 | 10.95 | 93 | 59 | 1.44 |
| Totals | 55.59 | 67.01 | 122.60 | - | - | 25.45 |
| Average 1954 | 4.63 | 5.58 | 10.21 | - | - | 2.12 |
| Average 1953 | 4.59 | 5.73 | 10.32 | - | - | 1.57 |

JANUARY GARDENS - Station 'A'

| 1954 | Tons per sq. mile | | | Wind Direction | | No. of Observations | No. of Times |
|--------------|-------------------|-------|--------|----------------|----|---------------------|--------------|
| | Total | W | SW | W | SW | | |
| January | 10.92 | 6.12 | 10.92 | 02 | 02 | 21 | 1.12 |
| February | 12.10 | 4.37 | 12.10 | 84 | 84 | 30 | 2.12 |
| March | 12.10 | 5.21 | 12.10 | 93 | 93 | 48 | 2.10 |
| April | 17.12 | 2.62 | 17.12 | 90 | 90 | 10 | 0.87 |
| May | 17.12 | 8.02 | 17.12 | 73 | 73 | 29 | 2.22 |
| June | 14.20 | 1.01 | 14.20 | 90 | 90 | 17 | 0.02 |
| July | 14.12 | 4.84 | 14.12 | 92 | 92 | 21 | 2.02 |
| August | 12.92 | 1.22 | 12.92 | 92 | 92 | 21 | 2.04 |
| September | 12.72 | 1.22 | 12.72 | 90 | 90 | 10 | 2.12 |
| October | 11.02 | 0.52 | 11.02 | 92 | 92 | 21 | 2.02 |
| November | 11.02 | 6.22 | 11.02 | 90 | 90 | 29 | 2.72 |
| December | 10.92 | 0.12 | 10.92 | 92 | 92 | 20 | 1.82 |
| Totals | 125.12 | 76.87 | 125.12 | - | - | - | 27.72 |
| Average 1954 | 12.52 | 7.61 | 12.52 | - | - | - | 2.72 |
| Average 1952 | 12.92 | 2.60 | 12.92 | - | - | - | 1.62 |

TEXAS STATE SCHOOL - Station 'B'

| 1954 | Tons per sq. mile | | | Wind Direction | | No. of Observations | No. of Times |
|--------------|-------------------|-------|-------|----------------|----|---------------------|--------------|
| | Total | W | SW | W | SW | | |
| January | 8.22 | 1.01 | 8.22 | 92 | 92 | 21 | 1.02 |
| February | 8.02 | 1.22 | 8.02 | 86 | 86 | 20 | 1.82 |
| March | 8.02 | 2.22 | 8.02 | 92 | 92 | 19 | 2.02 |
| April | 11.22 | 2.02 | 11.22 | 90 | 90 | 10 | 0.12 |
| May | 8.12 | 2.12 | 8.12 | 92 | 92 | 21 | 1.81 |
| June | 11.02 | 4.71 | 11.02 | 90 | 90 | 17 | 4.02 |
| July | 11.02 | 1.22 | 11.02 | 92 | 92 | 21 | 2.02 |
| August | 8.22 | 3.82 | 8.22 | 92 | 92 | 21 | 2.72 |
| September | 8.22 | 2.22 | 8.22 | 90 | 90 | 20 | 2.02 |
| October | 8.02 | 1.02 | 8.02 | 92 | 92 | 21 | 2.02 |
| November | 11.02 | 1.02 | 11.02 | 90 | 90 | 29 | 2.12 |
| December | 8.22 | 6.22 | 8.22 | 92 | 92 | 20 | 1.82 |
| Totals | 92.32 | 67.02 | 92.32 | - | - | - | 22.82 |
| Average 1954 | 8.62 | 2.52 | 8.62 | - | - | - | 2.12 |
| Average 1952 | 8.22 | 2.12 | 8.22 | - | - | - | 1.82 |

CEMETERY - Station 'C'.

| 1954 | 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 WNW - NNW | |
| January | 3.94 | 4.41 | 8.35 | 93 | 4 | 1.00 |
| February | 8.35 | 4.28 | 12.63 | 84 | - | 1.94 |
| March | 7.29 | 5.14 | 12.43 | 93 | 7 | 2.05 |
| April | 3.74 | 3.15 | 6.89 | 90 | 12 | 0.35 |
| May | 8.65 | 7.79 | 16.44 | 93 | 22 | 2.62 |
| June | 6.10 | 8.68 | 14.78 | 90 | 33 | 4.47 |
| July | 5.67 | 4.47 | 10.14 | 93 | 19 | 2.74 |
| August | 2.75 | 5.43 | 8.18 | 93 | 7 | 3.15 |
| September | 2.32 | 4.11 | 6.43 | 90 | 3 | 2.12 |
| October | 2.35 | 3.61 | 5.96 | 93 | 10 | 2.00 |
| November | 2.62 | 6.16 | 8.78 | 90 | 12 | 3.42 |
| December | 2.32 | 6.73 | 9.05 | 93 | 2 | 1.62 |
| Totals | 56.10 | 63.96 | 120.06 | - | - | 27.48 |
| Average 1954 | 4.67 | 5.33 | 10.00 | - | - | 2.29 |
| Average 1953 | 4.77 | 5.18 | 9.95 | - | - | 2.05 |

| | Station A | | Station B | | Station C | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | 1954 | | 1954 | | 1954 | |
| | 1/4 Total | Cumu- lative | 1/4 Total | Cumu- lative | 1/4 Total | Cumu- lative |
| First Quarter | 62.60 | 62.60 | 37.67 | 37.67 | 33.41 | 33.41 |
| Second Quarter | 53.71 | 116.31 | 35.12 | 72.79 | 38.11 | 71.52 |
| Third Quarter | 50.15 | 166.46 | 22.17 | 94.96 | 24.75 | 96.27 |
| Fourth Quarter | 57.87 | 224.33 | 27.64 | 122.60 | 23.79 | 120.60 |

GENERAL.

| | Station A. | Station B. | Station C. |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Total Deposit | 224.33 | 122.60 | 120.06 |
| Average Monthly Deposit | 18.70 | 10.21 | 10.00 |
| Total Rainfall | 27.72 | 25.45 | 27.48 |
| Average Rainfall | 2.31 | 2.12 | 2.29 |

This is an analysis of the material received from households and business premises.

Although the figures in the statistical report compare favorably with the previous year, the work in the field was rendered more difficult by illness and changes in staff.

As mentioned in previous reports, many of the defects are traceable to defective drains, and, in general, the faults in general. During the year of defects.

| 1951 | Total | | Total | | Total |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | 1951 | 1952 | 1951 | 1952 | |
| January | 2.84 | 4.01 | 2.15 | 3.02 | 1.00 |
| February | 5.35 | 4.38 | 12.52 | 8.5 | 1.94 |
| March | 7.39 | 5.14 | 12.43 | 9.3 | 2.07 |
| April | 7.14 | 3.13 | 6.59 | 9.8 | 0.33 |
| May | 8.63 | 7.79 | 16.41 | 9.3 | 1.88 |
| June | 8.10 | 8.08 | 14.78 | 9.0 | 4.47 |
| July | 2.67 | 4.47 | 10.14 | 9.3 | 2.36 |
| August | 2.75 | 2.43 | 6.18 | 9.3 | 2.13 |
| September | 4.32 | 4.11 | 6.43 | 9.0 | 2.13 |
| October | 2.73 | 4.01 | 7.38 | 10 | 2.00 |
| November | 2.82 | 4.14 | 6.18 | 9.0 | 2.43 |
| December | 2.31 | 4.72 | 7.03 | 9.3 | 1.82 |
| Totals | 50.10 | 57.66 | 100.6 | - | 27.48 |
| Average 1951 | 4.67 | 2.33 | 10.00 | - | 2.33 |
| Average 1952 | 4.77 | 2.18 | 9.92 | - | 2.32 |

| Station A | Station B | | Station C | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | 1951 | 1952 | 1951 | 1952 |
| First Quarter | 62.60 | 27.67 | 77.07 | 31.41 |
| Second Quarter | 52.71 | 38.12 | 75.79 | 38.11 |
| Third Quarter | 50.13 | 24.17 | 66.96 | 26.27 |
| Fourth Quarter | 57.67 | 27.64 | 122.60 | 27.79 |

| Station A | Station B | | Station C | |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|------|
| | 1951 | 1952 | 1951 | 1952 |
| Total Deposits | 224.73 | 122.60 | 150.06 | |
| Average Monthly Deposits | 28.70 | 10.21 | 18.00 | |
| Total Rainfall | 27.72 | 22.42 | 27.48 | |
| Average Rainfall | 2.31 | 2.12 | 2.32 | |

11. SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

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

The pools are equipped with pressure filters capable of treating the water of both pools every $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours during bathing periods. In hot weather the filters are working continuously day and night. Chlorination is marginal and the residual quantity is maintained at the deep end of the baths with a maximum of 0.6 parts per million available chlorine.

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

12. ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

During the year 30 premises were disinfested. Of these premises ten were properties under the control of the Corporation. Although the number of premises treated was greater than in the previous year, the figure is below the average for the years since 1939.

13. COMPLAINTS.

The number of complaints received from the general public during the year was 548 compared with 625 for the previous year. The highest number of complaints was 920 in 1947. With the exception of last year, the numbers since 1947 have declined steadily.

The following is a brief tabulated list of causes for complaints received during 1954:-

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Sanitary Defects | 136 |
| Rodents | 164 |
| Defective Ashbins | 6 |
| Drains and Sanitary Arrangements ... | 104 |
| Overcrowding | 5 |
| Food | 33 |
| Nuisance from Smoke | 21 |
| Defective Yards and Paving | 4 |
| Insect Pests | 25 |
| Accumulations | 19 |
| Water Supply | 16 |
| Others | 15 |
| | <u>548</u> |

14. RODENT AND INSECT PEST CONTROL.

During 1954 no legal action was required under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. This is an indication of the co-operation received from householders and business people.

Although the figures in the statistical report compare favourably with the previous year, the work in the field was rendered more difficult by illness and changes in staff.

As mentioned in previous reports, many rat infestations are traceable to defective drains, and, more rarely, to faults in sewers. During the year 39 defects of drainage systems were revealed during rodent control investigation,

11. SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

(a) Public - The Corporation swimming baths are situated in Bennett Road and comprise two pools, one of which is in use throughout the year, whilst the other is used for swimming during the summer months and in the winter season is converted for use as a hall for concerts, dancing, etc.

The pools are equipped with pressure filters capable of treating the water of both pools every 24 hours during bathing periods. In hot weather the filters are working continuously day and night. Chlorination is marginal and the residual quantity is maintained at the deep end of the bath with a maximum of 0.6 parts per million available chlorine.

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

12. EXERCISES OF THE BATHS

During the year 20 premises were distasteful. Of these premises ten were properties under the control of the Corporation. Although the number of premises visited was greater than in the previous year, the figure is below the average for the year since 1952.

13. COMPLAINTS

The number of complaints received from the general public during the year was 245 compared with 227 for the previous year. The highest number of complaints was 220 in 1947. With the exception of last year, the number since 1947 have declined steadily.

The following is a brief tabulated list of causes for complaints received during 1954:-

| | |
|-----|----------------------------------|
| 136 | Sanitary defects |
| 124 | Odours |
| 9 | Defective Ashbins |
| 104 | Drains and Sanitary Arrangements |
| 1 | Overcrowding |
| 33 | Food |
| 21 | Salmon from Halls |
| 4 | Defective Yards and Pavings |
| 22 | Loose Soil |
| 19 | Investigation |
| 16 | Water Supply |
| 12 | Others |
| 245 | Total |

14. BODIES AND INSPECTOR GENERAL

During 1954 no legal action was required under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1953. This is an indication of the co-operation received from housewives and business people.

Although the figures in the statistical reports compare favourably with the previous year, the work in this field was reduced more seriously by illness and changes in staff.

As mentioned in previous reports, many rat infestations are still possible in defective drains, and, more rarely, in latrine in sewers. During the year 29 drains of drains were inspected during the year and reported satisfactory.

and of this number 22 were found to be the cause of the infestation.

With regard to the sewerage system, it was considered necessary to carry out baiting of 36 additional manholes and poisoning at 11 where it was thought that there may have been some association with a surface infestation nearby.

It is again necessary to emphasize the conditions which generally bring about infestation, namely, the badly constructed poultry houses, which are not rat proof and the indiscriminate feeding of wild birds, particularly when more food is put out than the birds can possibly consume. Shelter is also afforded to rodents by accumulations of junk and rubbish, much of which, if not hoarded, can be disposed of by normal refuse collecting. Householders in a closely built-up town like Kingston should make every effort to keep gardens and yards clear of materials that provide harbourage to rats.

The following statistical statement gives details of the work done during the year.

Rodent Control - Statistical Statement, 1954.

Private Dwellings and Corporation Property.

| | <u>Rats.</u> | <u>Mice.</u> | <u>Total.</u> |
|--|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| No. of complaints received in office | 119 | 32 | 151 |
| " " premises inspected as a result | | | 464 |
| " " " found to be infested | 229 | 40 | 269 |
| " " separate infestations treated | 261 | 23 | 284 |
| " " visits for treatment and re-inspections | 1518 | 46 | 1564 |
| " " premises treated by occupier or other agency | - | 17 | 17 |
| " " " inspected on routine survey | | Approx. | 170 |
| " " poison baits deposited | | | 798 |

Business and Factory Premises.

| | | | |
|---|------|------|------|
| No. of complaints received in office | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| " " premises inspected, including those under Service Agreement | | | 223 |
| " " premises in which slight infestations were found | 32 | 111 | 143 |
| " " visits for treatment and reinspections | 1644 | 2013 | 3657 |
| " " premises treated by occupier or other agency | | | 11 |
| " " poison baits deposited | | | 2278 |

Sewerage System.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| No. of foul water manholes in system | 810 |
| " " " " " baited | 214 |
| No. in which bait was taken by rats | 74 |

Summary.

| | |
|---|------|
| No. of complaints received | 164 |
| No. of premises inspected | 857 |
| No. of premises infested | 412 |
| No. of visits | 5221 |
| No. of premises treated by occupier or other agency | 28 |
| No. of poison baits deposited | 3121 |

and of this number 12 were found to be the cause of the infection.

With regard to the sewerage system, it was considered necessary to carry out painting of 50 additional manholes and painting of 11 where it was thought that there may have been some association with a certain infection nearby.

It is again necessary to emphasize the conditions which generally bring about infection, namely, the dirty contaminated poultry houses, which are not proof and the indiscriminate feeding of wild birds, particularly when more food is put out than the birds can possibly consume. Bacteria is also afforded to rodents by accumulations of food and rubbish, much of which, if not collected, can be disposed of by normal refuse collection. Householders in a densely built-up town like Kingston should make every effort to keep gardens and yards clear of materials that provide harborage to rats.

The following statistical statements give details of the work done during the year.

Robert Control - Statistical Statement, 1952.

Private Dwelling and Corporation Property.

| | Area | Area | Total |
|--|------|---------|-------|
| No. of complaints received in office | 119 | 35 | 154 |
| " " promises inspected as a result | 229 | 40 | 269 |
| " " found to be infected | 251 | 22 | 273 |
| " " separate inspections treated | | | |
| " " visits for treatment and re-inspection | 1918 | 46 | 1964 |
| " " promises treated by occupier or other agency | - | 17 | 17 |
| " " suggested on positive survey | | Approx. | 170 |
| " " poison baits deposited | | | 798 |

Business and Public Premises.

| | | | |
|--|------|------|------|
| No. of complaints received in office | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| " " promises inspected, including those water service agreements | | | 222 |
| " " promises in which slight infestations were found | 25 | 111 | 136 |
| " " visits for treatment and re-inspection | 1854 | 2027 | 3881 |
| " " promises treated by occupier or other agency | | | 11 |
| " " poison baits deposited | | | 2278 |

Domestic System.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| No. of foul water manholes in system | 210 |
| " " " " " " " " | 214 |
| No. in which baits were taken by rats | 74 |

Summary.

| | |
|---|------|
| No. of complaints received | 166 |
| No. of promises inspected | 257 |
| No. of promises infested | 275 |
| No. of visits | 2581 |
| No. of promises treated by occupier or other agency | 28 |
| No. of poison baits deposited | 3276 |

Insect Pest Control.

Insect Pest Control and maintenance treatments with regard to cockroaches, flies etc. are carried out by the Department in all types of premises. It should be remembered that practically every foodstuff or material has its own particular pest, e.g., the bacon beetle, flour moth, cocoa moth and carpet beetle, to name only a few.

Not many complaints are now received concerning insects which were once common pests, namely, bugs, fleas and lice; with regard to other insect pests, the Department is often called upon, and is ready to give advice on the means of dealing with them.

15. RAG FLOCK ACT, 1951.

There are in the Borough four premises registered under the provisions of the Act for upholstering or bedding manufacture. No samples of material were taken during 1954.

SECTION D

HOUSING

The Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 was passed in July and came into force in August. The Act, among other things, contains provision, in certain circumstances, for the raising of rents, the increase in rent being contingent upon the premises being maintained in good repair.

The main intention of the Act was to arrest, as far as possible, the deterioration which is taking place in the older type of property, due to the greatly increased cost of repair and maintenance.

By the end of the year 56 applications had been received for Certificates of Disrepair; 54 of these related to cases where the landlords had applied for an increase of rent. In all cases Certificates were granted. It is thereby implied that, whilst the owners had satisfied the expenditure test, the properties were not in sufficiently good repair to justify a rent increase. At the end of the year in only one case had the necessary repairs been carried out, and the Certificate revoked.

Much of the improvement which is obvious in the "old controlled" houses is due to the fact that they are being purchased by the tenants, or, where they become vacant, they are being sold for occupation by the owner.

Action taken during the year under the provisions of the Housing Act was as follows:-

Insect Pest Control

Insect Pest Control and maintenance treatments with regard to cockroaches, flies etc. are carried out by the Department in all types of premises. It should be remembered that practically every household or water-laid has its own particular pest, e.g., the house fly, flour moth, wood moth and carpet beetle, to name only a few.

Hot water disinfectants are now provided concerning insects which were once common pests, namely, lice and lice, with regard to other insect pests, the Department is often called upon, and is ready to give advice on the means of dealing with them.

15-880 FLOOR AND CEILING

There are in the Borough four premises registered under the provisions of the Act for plastering or bedding manufacture. No samples of material were taken during 1938.

SECTION 2

HOUSING

The Housing Repairs and Control Act, 1934 was passed in July and came into force in August. The Act, among other things, contains provision, in certain circumstances, for the raising of rents, the increase in rent being contingent upon the premises being maintained in good repair.

The main intention of the Act was to extend, as far as possible, the deterioration which is taking place in the older type of property, due to the greatly increased cost of repair and maintenance.

By the end of the year 56 applications had been received for Certificates of Distress; 54 of these related to houses where the landlord had applied for an increase of rent. In all cases Certificates were granted. It is thereby implied that, whilst the courts had sanctioned the expenditure, the proprietors were not in substantially good repair for justly a rent increase. At the end of the year in only one case had the necessary repairs been carried out, and the Certificate revoked.

Much of the improvement which is evident in the "old central" houses is due to the fact that they are being purchased by the tenants, or, where they become vacant they are being sold for occupation by the owner.

Action taken during the year under the provisions of the Housing Act was as follows:-

| | | |
|--|-----|---|
| No. 1, Hawks Passage | - | Demolished under Order made in 1953. |
| No. 9, Hudson Road No. 215a, Richmond Road No. 11, Cowleaze Road |) - | Closing Orders made. |
| No. 8, Denmark Road No. 3, Knight's Park |) - | Closing Orders made in respect of basements. |
| No. 8, Vicarage Road | - | Closing Order made in respect of attic room. |
| No. 92, Hawks Road | - | Undertaking accepted that the house will not be used again for human habitation unless rendered fit to the satisfaction of the Corporation. |

Housing - Statistical Statement, 1954.

The following information is supplied by the Borough Surveyor who indicates that 56 houses were built by the Corporation during the year.

Total number of permanent dwellings erected by the Corporation since March 1924 to 31st December, 1954.

| | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|
| Houses | 1,137 (Inc. 876 outside Borough) |
| Flats | 732 (Inc. 221 outside Borough) |

Total number of temporary dwellings erected up to 31st December, 1954.

| | |
|-------------|------------|
| Arcon | 132 |
| Aluminium | 70 |
| 2 year Huts | <u>113</u> |
| | <u>315</u> |

Number of 2 year huts demolished during 1954 - 13

Number of dwellings erected by private enterprise during 1954.

| | |
|--------|-----------|
| Houses | 7 |
| Flats | <u>38</u> |
| | <u>45</u> |

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 28/54 the following information in tabular form as required by Article 31 of the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations is included.

| | |
|---|----|
| (1) Number of houses inspected and recorded | 70 |
| (2) Number of houses which, on inspection, were considered to be unfit for human habitation | 4 |
| (a) Parts of houses which, on inspection, were considered to be unfit for human habitation | 3 |

No. 1, Haveli Passage - Described under Order made in 1957

No. 2, Haveli Road }
 No. 3, Haveli Road }
 No. 4, Haveli Road }
 No. 5, Haveli Road }
 No. 6, Haveli Road }
 No. 7, Haveli Road }
 No. 8, Haveli Road }
 No. 9, Haveli Road }
 No. 10, Haveli Road }
 No. 11, Haveli Road }
 No. 12, Haveli Road }
 No. 13, Haveli Road }
 No. 14, Haveli Road }
 No. 15, Haveli Road }

Number of houses in the Haveli - Statistical Statement, 1957

The following information is supplied by the Borough Surveyor who indicates that 50 houses were built by the Corporation during the year.

Total number of permanent dwellings created by the Corporation since March 1951 to 31st December, 1957

| | |
|--|------------|
| Houses | 1,137 |
| (Inc. 676 outside Borough) | |
| Flats | 738 |
| (Inc. 231 outside Borough) | |
| <u>Total number of temporary dwellings created by the Corporation since 1st December, 1951</u> | <u>115</u> |
| Flats | 115 |
| 2 year lease | 115 |
| Elimination | 70 |
| Flats | 45 |
| <u>Total</u> | <u>215</u> |

Number of 2 year lease dwellings created since 1951 - 15

Number of dwellings created by private enterprise during 1957

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| Houses | 7 |
| Flats | 10 |
| <u>Total</u> | <u>17</u> |

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular No. 207 the following information is being furnished as required by Article II of the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations in 1957.

- (1) Number of houses inspected and recorded 70
- (2) Number of houses which, on inspection, were considered to be unfit for human habitation 4
- (a) Part of houses which, on inspection, were considered to be unfit for human habitation 3

| | |
|---|--------|
| (3) Number of houses, the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action, by the Local Authority or its officers | 206 |
| (4) Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to:- (a) The serving of notices requiring the execution of works (b) The making of demolition or closing orders | - - |
| (5) Number of formal notices served requiring the execution of works | - |
| (6) Number of houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices | - |
| (7) Number of demolition or closing orders made | 6 |
| (8) Number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under sub-section 3 of section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 | 1 |
| (9) Number of houses demolished | 1 |

S E C T I O N E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

All milk supplies in the town are brought in from outside sources, there being no milch herds in the Borough. All known sources of supply are regularly sampled. The quality generally has proved to be satisfactory.

Under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) (Special Areas) Order, 1951, the Borough of Kingston forms part of Specified Area No. 1. By the provisions of the Order, it is an offence to sell in the Borough milk which is not either Pasteurised, Sterilised or Tuberculin Tested. The sale of raw undesignated milk is therefore entirely prohibited within the Borough.

(b) Designated Milks.

The following table shows the number and type of licences issued by your Corporation during 1954, under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations. All the licences were in force at the end of the year.

| | Pasteurised | Sterilised | Tuberculin Tested |
|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------------|
| To Pasteurise | 1 | - | - |
| To Deal | 11 | 11 | 6 |
| Supplementary | 10 | 7 | 10 |

- (3) Number of houses, the details in which were recorded in consequence of informal action by the local authority or its officers
- (4) Number of representations made to the local authority with a view to:-
 - (a) The carrying out of works regarding the execution of works
 - (b) The making of demolition or closing orders
- (5) Number of formal notices served to- carrying out the execution of works
- (6) Number of houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices
- (7) Number of demolition or closing orders made
- (8) Number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under sub-section 2 of section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936
- (9) Number of houses demolished

SECTION 2

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF MILK

(a) Milk Supply

All milk supplied in the town are brought in from outside sources, there being no milk herds in the borough. All known sources of supply are regularly sampled. The dairy generally has proved to be satisfactory.

Under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) (Special Areas) Order, 1931, the Borough of Kingston forms part of Special Area No. 1. By the provisions of the Order, it is an offence to sell in the Borough milk which is not either pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested. The sale of raw un-designated milk is therefore entirely prohibited within the Borough.

(b) Designated Milk

The following table shows the number and type of licences issued by your Corporation during 1936 under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations. All the licences were in force at the end of the year.

| Designation | No. of Licences Issued | No. of Licences in Force at End of Year |
|---------------|------------------------|---|
| To Pasteurise | 1 | 1 |
| To Seal | 11 | 11 |
| Un-designated | 10 | 10 |
| Total | 22 | 22 |

(c) Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

During the year 110 samples of milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom for examination. The total of 110 was made up as follows:-

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| Pasteurised | 105 |
| (T.T.) Pasteurised | 3 |
| Sterilised | 2 |

The Pasteurised Milk was submitted for the phosphatase and methylene blue tests and the Sterilised Milk for the turbidity test.

With the exception of one sample of Pasteurised Milk which failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test, all other samples passed the test to which they were submitted.

(d) Ice Cream.

The number of registered premises in the Borough upon which ice cream may be stored or from which it may be sold is 132. This figure includes six producers. In addition to these dealers and producers there are 38 other premises, such as restaurants, canteens, cinemas, etc. upon which ice cream is sold. These premises are not required to be registered.

By far the greater part of the ice cream sold in the town is obtained from manufacturers whose premises are situate outside the Borough. More than ever the production of ice cream is being confined to the few large manufacturers.

The following table shows the results of examinations in respect of 71 samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom during 1954.

| | GRADE | | | | |
|-----------|-------|----|-----|----|-------|
| | I | II | III | IV | Total |
| Ice Cream | 48 | 11 | 5 | 7 | 71 |

In addition to the above, four iced lollies were submitted for bacteriological examination and all were placed in Grade I.

(e) Meat and Other Foods.

(i) Until the end of meat rationing on the 5th July, 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 were made to the Meat Depot and routine inspections carried out.

When the control of slaughtering ended, of the three slaughterhouses in the Borough which were in use in 1939, only one was in anything like its condition when last used in 1940. The owner of these premises, in accordance with the provisions of Section 57 of the Food and Drugs Act, applied for a licence but the condition of the slaughterhouse was such that the Corporation refused to licence the premises. There are now, therefore, no premises in the Borough licensed for the slaughter of animals.

(e) Microbiological Examination of Milk

During the year 110 samples of milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Ipswich for examination. The total of 110 was made up as follows:-

| | |
|-----|------------------|
| 105 | Preserved |
| 5 | (T.V.) Preserved |
| 0 | Unpreserved |

The unpreserved milk was submitted for the bacteriological and chemical examination and the preserved milk for the bacteriological examination.

With the exception of one sample of unpreserved milk which failed to pass the bacteriological test, all other samples passed the test to which they were submitted.

(f) Ice Cream

The number of registered premises in the Borough upon which ice cream may be made or from which it may be sold is 12. This figure includes six producers, in addition to those dealers and grocers there are 56 other premises, such as restaurants, canteens, clubs, etc. upon which ice cream is sold. These premises are not required to be registered.

As for the greater part of the ice cream sold in the town is obtained from manufacturers whose premises are situated outside the Borough. However, some of the production of ice cream is being carried on by the few large manufacturers.

The following table shows the results of examination in respect of 11 samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Ipswich during 1932.

| Ice Cream | GRADE | | | | |
|-----------|-------|----|-----|----|-------|
| | I | II | III | IV | Total |
| 11 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 11 |

In addition to the above, four local dairies were submitted for bacteriological examination and all were placed in Grade I.

(g) Milk and Milk Foods

(1) Until the end of 1927 there was no control of milk production in the Borough. The Ministry of Food then issued orders for the distribution of milk for sale in Ipswich. Under these orders, Messrs. Widdowson, Widdowson, Widdowson & Co., Ltd. and Messrs. Dairy Dairies were the only dairies and milk processors permitted to supply milk to the Borough.

When the control of milk production ended, at the time of the outbreak of the disease which was in 1932, the only one was in working order the condition was that the owner of these premises, in accordance with the provisions of Section 27 of the Food and Drugs Act, applied for a licence and the condition of the premises was such that the Corporation refused to license the premises. There are now, therefore, no premises in the Borough licensed for the production of milk.

The meat trade have quickly reverted to the pre-war manner of distribution, mainly through the Smithfield Market. A fair amount of home killed meat sold in Kingston is now coming from the new abattoir built by the Government at Guildford and now managed by the Guildford Corporation.

It is pleasing to record that the return of the Meat Depot shops to their owners has brought about a remarkable improvement in the cleanliness of the premises. It is obvious that the various managements are taking a keen interest in maintaining a high standard.

(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 to avoid unnecessary detail. The quantities involved are small in comparison with the amount of food which is handled in the town.

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

| <u>Article of Food.</u> | <u>Reason for Action.</u> | <u>lbs.</u> | <u>Weight.</u> <u>lbs.</u> |
|---|---|-------------|-------------------------------|
| <u>Raw Meat</u> | | | |
| Ovine | Decomposition | 428 | |
| | Disease | <u>42</u> | 470 |
| Bovine | Decomposition | 1479½ | |
| | Disease | 130½ | |
| | Contamination | <u>4</u> | 1613¾ |
| Porcine | Decomposition | | <u>82</u> |
| Total quantity of Raw Meat - | | | <u>2165¾</u> |
| <u>Raw Fish</u> | Decomposition | | 290 |
| <u>Poultry, Game, etc.</u> | | | |
| Rabbits | | 290 | |
| Chicken | | <u>54¾</u> | 344¾ |
| <u>Canned Goods.</u> | | | |
| Meat & Meat Products | } Punctured, | 1953¾ | |
| Fruit | | 711½ | |
| Jam | | 152½ | |
| Vegetables | } Damaged, Blown, | 267 | |
| Milk | | 107 | |
| Soup | } Decomposition. | 2½ | |
| Fish & Fish Paste | | 19½ | |
| Others | | <u>14½</u> | 3227¾ |
| <u>Dried Fruit</u> | Infestation | | 60 |
| <u>Food in Glass Containers</u> | Glass contamination, mould, deterioration. | | 10¾ |
| Other foods condemned for various reasons - | | | |
| <u>Flour</u> | | | 3 |
| <u>Cheese</u> | | | 24½ |
| <u>Confectionery</u> | | | 125 |
| <u>Shell Eggs</u> | | | 2560 |
| | | | (Number) |

With regard to the disposal of this unsound food, condemned meat is coloured with dye and collected by firms who specialise in the extracting of fat and manufacture of feeding meals. The canned goods and other foodstuffs are transported to the refuse destructor of a nearby Authority and are incinerated.

(f) Food Hygiene.

As reported previously, the work of providing and maintaining a clean food supply is one of continuous endeavour. The problems before us remain the same, but only gradually can improvement be made. The stage has now been reached when the most important factor in food distribution and handling is the attitude of mind of the individual person. All who are employed in the food industry must realise the need for personal and general hygiene and be aware of the consequences of their actions.

There is in the Borough a very good relationship between traders and the Public Health Department and this willing co-operation is much appreciated.

During the year much work was done on maintenance and improvement of food premises, both with regard to structural repairs, the cleansing and painting of food rooms and shops, and provision of continuous hot water supply for washing purposes.

The Sanitary Inspectors spent much time on education in food hygiene by visits to food premises and by advice and discussion with the management and employees - an essential duty in view of the constant and frequent changes which take place in the staffs.

In accordance with the request of the Minister of Health the following is a tabulated statement of inspections made during the year to the various types of food premises.

| <u>Food Premises.</u> | <u>No. of Premises.</u> | <u>No. of Visits.</u> |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Bakehouses | 7 | 55 |
| Dairies and Milk Shops | 12 | 39 |
| Butchers | 46 | 105 |
| Greengrocers and stalls | 96 | 51 |
| Public Houses | 62 | 39 |
| Fishmongers and stalls | 24 | 62 |
| Ice Cream Premises | 132 | 81 |
| Grocers & General Provisions | 129 | 347 |
| Restaurants and Cafes | 105 | 451 |
| Meat Distribution Depots | 5 | 123 |
| Visits to Food Premises re Condemnation of Unsound Food ... | — | <u>178</u> |
| | <u>618</u> | <u>1531</u> |

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Details of samples submitted to the Public Analyst during the year are given in the tabulated statement.

The following are the results of action taken in respect of three samples which were the subject of adverse comment.

With regard to the disposal of this unused food, condensed milk is collected with the milk and collected by firms who specialize in the extracting of fat and manufacture of feeding waste. The canned goods and other foodstuffs are transported to the refuse destructor of a health authority and are incinerated.

(7) Food Hygiene

As reported previously, the work of providing and maintaining a clean food supply is one of continuous endeavour. The problems before us remain the same, but only gradually can improvement be made. The stage has now been reached when the most important factor in food distribution and handling is the attitude of mind of the individual person. All who are employed in the food industry must realize the need for personal and general hygiene and be aware of the consequences of their actions.

There is in the Borough a very good relationship between traders and the Public Health Department and this willing co-operation is much appreciated.

During the year much work was done on maintenance and improvement of food premises, both with regard to structural repairs, the cleaning and painting of food rooms and shops, and provision of continuous hot water supply for washing purposes.

The Sanitary Inspector spent much time on education in food hygiene by visits to food premises and by advice and discussion with the management and employees - an essential duty in view of the constant and frequent changes which take place in the trade.

In accordance with the request of the Minister of Health the following is a tabulated statement of inspections made during the year in the various types of food premises.

| Year | No. of Premises | Food Premises |
|------|-----------------|---|
| 1938 | 7 | Butcher's |
| 1937 | 12 | Butcher and Milk Shop |
| 1936 | 46 | Butcher |
| 1935 | 56 | Butcher and stalls |
| 1934 | 62 | Public Houses |
| 1933 | 64 | Butcher and stalls |
| 1932 | 132 | Ice Cream Parlours |
| 1931 | 139 | Grocery & General Provisions |
| 1930 | 103 | Butcher and stalls |
| 1929 | 7 | Hot Distribution Depot |
| 1928 | — | Visits to Food Premises to Condemned or Unsound Food ... |
| 1927 | — | — |
| 1926 | — | — |
| 1925 | — | — |
| 1924 | — | — |
| 1923 | — | — |
| 1922 | — | — |
| 1921 | — | — |
| 1920 | — | — |
| 1919 | — | — |
| 1918 | — | — |
| 1917 | — | — |
| 1916 | — | — |
| 1915 | — | — |
| 1914 | — | — |
| 1913 | — | — |
| 1912 | — | — |
| 1911 | — | — |
| 1910 | — | — |
| 1909 | — | — |
| 1908 | — | — |
| 1907 | — | — |
| 1906 | — | — |
| 1905 | — | — |
| 1904 | — | — |
| 1903 | — | — |
| 1902 | — | — |
| 1901 | — | — |
| 1900 | — | — |
| 1899 | — | — |
| 1898 | — | — |
| 1897 | — | — |
| 1896 | — | — |
| 1895 | — | — |
| 1894 | — | — |
| 1893 | — | — |
| 1892 | — | — |
| 1891 | — | — |
| 1890 | — | — |
| 1889 | — | — |
| 1888 | — | — |
| 1887 | — | — |
| 1886 | — | — |
| 1885 | — | — |
| 1884 | — | — |
| 1883 | — | — |
| 1882 | — | — |
| 1881 | — | — |
| 1880 | — | — |
| 1879 | — | — |
| 1878 | — | — |
| 1877 | — | — |
| 1876 | — | — |
| 1875 | — | — |
| 1874 | — | — |
| 1873 | — | — |
| 1872 | — | — |
| 1871 | — | — |
| 1870 | — | — |
| 1869 | — | — |
| 1868 | — | — |
| 1867 | — | — |
| 1866 | — | — |
| 1865 | — | — |
| 1864 | — | — |
| 1863 | — | — |
| 1862 | — | — |
| 1861 | — | — |
| 1860 | — | — |
| 1859 | — | — |
| 1858 | — | — |
| 1857 | — | — |
| 1856 | — | — |
| 1855 | — | — |
| 1854 | — | — |
| 1853 | — | — |
| 1852 | — | — |
| 1851 | — | — |
| 1850 | — | — |
| 1849 | — | — |
| 1848 | — | — |
| 1847 | — | — |
| 1846 | — | — |
| 1845 | — | — |
| 1844 | — | — |
| 1843 | — | — |
| 1842 | — | — |
| 1841 | — | — |
| 1840 | — | — |
| 1839 | — | — |
| 1838 | — | — |
| 1837 | — | — |
| 1836 | — | — |
| 1835 | — | — |
| 1834 | — | — |
| 1833 | — | — |
| 1832 | — | — |
| 1831 | — | — |
| 1830 | — | — |
| 1829 | — | — |
| 1828 | — | — |
| 1827 | — | — |
| 1826 | — | — |
| 1825 | — | — |
| 1824 | — | — |
| 1823 | — | — |
| 1822 | — | — |
| 1821 | — | — |
| 1820 | — | — |
| 1819 | — | — |
| 1818 | — | — |
| 1817 | — | — |
| 1816 | — | — |
| 1815 | — | — |
| 1814 | — | — |
| 1813 | — | — |
| 1812 | — | — |
| 1811 | — | — |
| 1810 | — | — |
| 1809 | — | — |
| 1808 | — | — |
| 1807 | — | — |
| 1806 | — | — |
| 1805 | — | — |
| 1804 | — | — |
| 1803 | — | — |
| 1802 | — | — |
| 1801 | — | — |
| 1800 | — | — |

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Details of samples submitted to the Public Analyst during the year are given in the tabulated statement.

The following are the results of analyses taken in respect of those samples which were the subject of adverse comment.

The Analyst, in reporting upon an iced lolly, stated that it could be more correctly labelled as an ice cream lolly. All the ingredients were not specified on the label as required by the Labelling of Food Order, 1953. The manufacturer stated that this sample was one of a small batch distributed for market research purposes, and that in future, the product would be properly described and labelled in accordance with the Act.

In the case of a sample of mint sauce, this again was a case of technical infringement of the Labelling of Food Order. The ingredients were not designated correctly or in proper order. The firm in question, upon being approached, undertook to print new labels for the product.

In an excess of zeal the Manager of a local butcher's shop labelled some sausages "100% Pork Special". A sample submitted for examination confirmed that the sausages were of good quality, but obviously not 100% pork. The attention of the Company was drawn to the matter, and the necessary action was taken to ensure proper labelling in future.

Tabulated Statement of Samples submitted
to the Public Analyst during 1954.

| | No. of Samples | | Genuine | |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | For- mal | Infor- mal | For- mal | Infor- mal |
| Arrowroot | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Baking Powder | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Beans & Grilled Sausage | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Blancmange | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Butter | - | 4 | - | 4 |
| Cake (Battenburg) | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Cake Mix | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Castor Oil | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Cocoa | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Cheese Spread | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Cream (tinned) | - | 4 | - | 4 |
| Creamela Crystals | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Desiccated Coconut | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Horseradish Relish | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Ice Cream | - | 8 | - | 8 |
| Jam | - | 4 | - | 4 |
| Jelly | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Lime Juice Cordial | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Liver Sausage | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Luncheon Sausage | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Lollies | - | 4 | - | 4 |
| Margarine | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| Marmalade | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Meat Paste | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Milk | - | 46 | - | 46 |
| Milk (Channel Isle) | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Mince-meat | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Mint Sauce | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Non-brewed Condiment | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Nutmeg (Ground) | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Peanut Butter | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Peel (cut) | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| C/Fwd. | - | 101 | - | 101 |

The Analyst, in reporting upon an item listed, stated that it could be more correctly labeled as an Ice cream Jelly. All the ingredients were not specified on the label as required by the Labeling of Food Order, 1937. The manufacturer stated that this sample was one of a small batch distributed for market research purposes, and that in future, the product would be properly labeled and labeled in accordance with the Act.

In the case of a sample of mint sauce, this again was a case of technical arrangements of the Labeling of Food Order. The ingredients were not designated correctly on the product label. The firm in question, upon being approached, undertook to print new labels for the product.

In an excess of zeal the Manager of a local butcher's shop labeled some sausages "100% Pork Sausage". A sample submitted for examination contained that the sausages were of good quality, but obviously not 100% pork. The attention of the Company was drawn to the matter, and the necessary action was taken to ensure proper labeling in future.

Tabulated Statement of Samples submitted to the Public Analyst during 1938.

| Complaint | No. of Samples | | Remarks |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------|---------|
| | For-ml | For-ml | |
| Arrowroot | - | 1 | |
| Baking Powder | - | 1 | |
| Beans & Grilled Beans | - | 1 | |
| Blanching | - | 1 | |
| Butter | - | 4 | |
| Cake (Baking) | - | 2 | |
| Cake Mix | - | 2 | |
| Canola Oil | - | 1 | |
| Choclate | - | 1 | |
| Chopped Spinach | - | 1 | |
| Cream (Sweet) | - | 4 | |
| Cream (Sour) | - | 1 | |
| Creamed Corn | - | 1 | |
| Decorated Sausage | - | 1 | |
| Ice Cream | - | 3 | |
| Jam | - | 4 | |
| Jelly | - | 2 | |
| Line Juice (Apple) | - | 1 | |
| Liver Sausage | - | 1 | |
| Liver Sausage | - | 1 | |
| Liver Sausage | - | 4 | |
| Margarine | - | 3 | |
| Marmalade | - | 1 | |
| Meat Sauce | - | 1 | |
| Milk | 40 | 40 | |
| Milk (Condensed) | - | 2 | |
| Milkmaid | - | 1 | |
| Milk Sauce | - | 1 | |
| Non-ferrous Compound | - | 1 | |
| Peas (Green) | - | 1 | |
| Peanut Butter | - | 1 | |
| Peanut (oil) | - | 1 | |
| | 101 | 101 | 477 |

| | No. of Samples | | Genuine | |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | For- mal | Infer- mal | For- mal | Infor- mal |
| B/Fwd. | - | 101 | - | 101 |
| Pepper (Ground White) | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| " (Flavoured Compound) | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Piccaililli | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Pickle (Thick) | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Pineapple in Syrup | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Perk Kidney (Braised) | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Prunes | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Pudding Mix | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Quinine, Phosphated | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Salad Cream | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Sausages | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Sauce | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| Suet (Shredded) | - | 5 | - | 5 |
| Tea | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Tomato Ketchup | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| " Soup | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Vinegar | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Total | 3 | 128 | 3 | 128 |

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Regular and frequent inspections were made during the year with regard to the labelling and display of appropriate notices, in compliance with the Orders made under the above Act in respect of certain foods.

From time to time attention was drawn to infringements, particularly in respect of tomatoes and apples, but it was not considered necessary to take any legal enforcement action.

Reports are notified by General Medical Practitioners direct to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health.

In 1954 a total of 549 notifications of infectious disease was received, compared with 563 in 1953. This slight increase is due only to a rise in the number of notifications of measles and pneumococcal meningitis, and does not indicate an increase in infectious disease generally.

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

| General | No. of Packages | | Total |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------|
| | For-Inter- mail | For- mail | |
| Allegat | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| " Soup | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Tomato Ketchup | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Tes | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Teat (Breaded) | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Garos | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Sausages | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Saled Cream | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Galatin Flavored | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Rolling Mix | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Tranes | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Tork Kidney (Breaded) | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Phospho in Syrup | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Plate (Thin) | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Plate (Thick) | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Plate (Thin) | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Popper (Ground White) | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| " (Flavored Compound) | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| " (White) | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 128 | 128 | 256 |

WHOLESALE TRADE LIST

From time to time attention was drawn to infringements, particularly in respect of tomatoes and apples, but it was not considered necessary to take any legal action.

Under the above Act in respect of certain foods, appropriate notices, in compliance with the Order made for year with regard to the labeling and display of labels and frequent inspections were made during

S E C T I O N 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 Para-typhoid)
Food Poisoning
Erysipelas
Chickenpox
Malaria
Cholera
Plague
Typhus Fever
Relapsing Fever
Tuberculosis

Leprosy is notifiable by General Medical Practitioners direct to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health.

In 1954 a total of 569 notifications of infectious disease was received, compared with 563 in 1953. This slight increase is due only to a rise in the number of notifications of measles and puerperal pyrexia, and does not indicate an increase in infectious disease generally.

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

TABLE I

PREVALENCE OF AND DOWNSIDE CASES
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

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

- Scarlet Fever
- Whooping Cough
- Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)
- Measles (including Rubella)
- Acute Bronchitis (primary or influenza)
- Respiratory Infection
- Acute Poliomyelitis - Paralytic
- " " - Non-paralytic
- Acute Rheumatism - Infective
- " " - Post-infective
- Dysentery
- Cryptosporidiosis
- Paratyphoid Fever
- Salmonella
- Enteric or Typhoid Fever (excluding Para-typhoid)
- Food Poisoning
- Kyrieleis
- Chickpox
- Malaria
- Cholera
- Plague
- Typhus Fever
- Hepatitis
- Tuberculosis

Leptospirosis is notified by General Medical Practitioners direct to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health

In 1952 a total of 589 notifications of infectious diseases was received, compared with 563 in 1951. This slight increase is due only to a rise in the number of notifications of measles and paratyphoid fever, and does not indicate an increase in infectious diseases generally.

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

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1954

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 | | 13 | 1 | | | | | 16 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N11 |
| Diphtheria..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N11 |
| Enteric Fever including Para-typhoid..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N11 |
| Acute Poliomyelitis: Paralytic..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N11 |
| Non-paralytic..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N11 |
| Acute Infective Encephalitis..... | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N11 |
| Meningococcal Infection | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N11 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia..... | | | | | | | 10 | 80 | 6 | | | 96 | 96 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N11 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum.. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N11 |
| Pneumonia..... | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | | 4 | 10 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 19 | 23 | N11 |
| Erysipelas..... | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N11 |
| B. Dysentery (Sonne).. | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N11 |
| Measles..... | 7 | 36 | 42 | 52 | 45 | 234 | | | | 1 | | 419 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N11 |
| Whooping Cough..... | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | | | 1 | | | 21 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N11 |
| Chickenpox..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N11 |
| Food Poisoning..... | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N11 |
| Totals | 10 | 39 | 47 | 57 | 48 | 254 | 3 | 11 | 88 | 7 | 5 | 569 | 107 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 19 | 23 | |

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

TABLE VI

| Year | Scarlet Fever | Puerperal Pyrexia | Measles | Whooping Cough | Acute Infective Encephalitis | Poliomyelitis | Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid) | Diphtheria | Ophthalmia Neonatorum |
|------|---------------|-------------------|---------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------|--|------------|-----------------------|
| 1925 | 213 | 4 | | | - | 3 | 7 | 25 | 5 |
| 1926 | 82 | 4 | | | - | 2 | 7 | 27 | 2 |
| 1927 | 87 | 9 | | | - | 1 | 3 | 65 | 3 |
| 1928 | 135 | 9 | | | - | 1 | 7 | 152 | 4 |
| 1929 | 74 | 5 | | | - | - | 1 | 113 | 3 |
| 1930 | 78 | 9 | | | - | - | 5 | 100 | 2 |
| 1931 | 61 | 14 | | | - | - | 1 | 53 | 4 |
| 1932 | 56 | 13 | | | - | 2 | 1 | 47 | - |
| 1933 | 125 | 10 | | | - | 3 | 2 | 30 | 2 |
| 1934 | 40 | 5 | | | - | - | 2 | 42 | 3 |
| 1935 | 54 | 8 | | | - | - | 2 | 50 | 3 |
| 1936 | 67 | 19 | | | - | - | 6 | 27 | 2 |
| 1937 | 51 | 32 | | | - | 2 | 1 | 21 | 3 |
| 1938 | 61 | 47 | | | - | 2 | 1 | 72 | 2 |
| 1939 | 69 | 66 | | | - | 1 | 1 | 19 | 3 |
| 1940 | 45 | 63 | 373 | 22 | - | - | 3 | 53 | 3 |
| 1941 | 54 | 37 | 331 | 271 | - | 1 | 7 | 15 | - |
| 1942 | 79 | 24 | 375 | 99 | - | - | - | 8 | 3 |
| 1943 | 110 | 18 | 287 | 151 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | - |
| 1944 | 49 | 15 | 33 | 73 | - | 1 | - | 7 | 2 |
| 1945 | 28 | 23 | 407 | 84 | - | 1 | - | 16 | 2 |
| 1946 | 34 | 41 | 283 | 67 | - | 2 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| 1947 | 24 | 28 | 219 | 38 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 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 | - | - | - | - |
| 1952 | 29 | 84 | 280 | 102 | - | 3 | - | - | - |
| 1953 | 21 | 80 | 302 | 126 | - | 5 | - | - | - |
| 1954 | 16 | 96 | 419 | 21 | 1 | - | - | - | - |

Scarlet Fever.

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

Attention has been drawn in previous reports to the significant fact that each year now shows a reduction in the number of cases of scarlet fever occurring, and the relatively small proportion of such cases which have to be treated in hospital.

It is to be hoped that the figures for 1954 indicate a continuation of the tendency for this disease to become diminished in prevalence and severity.

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

TABLE VI

| Disease | 1900 | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | Total | |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|---|
| Scarlet fever | 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 | 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 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Whooping cough | 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 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Measles | 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 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Polio | 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 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Smallpox | 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 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Scarlet fever | 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 | 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 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Whooping cough | 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 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Measles | 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 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Polio | 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 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Smallpox | 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 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Scarlet fever. Only sixteen cases of mild scarlet fever were notified, fourteen of which were of school age. No deaths occurred and no "return" cases. Only four of the cases notified were removed to an infectious diseases hospital for treatment and the remainder were treated at home.

Attention has been drawn in previous reports to the significant fact that each year now shows a reduction in the number of cases of scarlet fever occurring, and the relatively small proportion of such cases which have to be treated in hospital.

It is to be hoped that the figures for 1930 indicate a continuation of the tendency for this disease to become diminished in prevalence and severity.

Diphtheria.

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

Intensive work was continued to immunise the school and pre-school population against diphtheria and it is intended to continue with a vigorous immunisation campaign. This is necessary to prevent any possible diminishing of public interest in this service, occasioned by seven 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.

Poliomyelitis.

No cases occurred during 1954, and the welcome freedom from this disease may have been due, in part at least, to the lack of hot dry periods during the summer. Some cases occurred in neighbouring districts, however, but there is no evidence that any infection was spread to Kingston residents.

Acute Infective Encephalitis.

One case occurred during 1954 in a boy aged 7½ years, who was treated in Kingston Hospital. The illness was severe and followed an attack of mumps. A complete recovery was made.

Enteric Fever (Typhoid or Paratyphoid).

No cases of typhoid or paratyphoid B were notified during 1954. This is the seventh successive year in which no cases of typhoid or paratyphoid fever were notified.

Measles.

There were 419 cases of measles notified during 1954 (compared with 302 in 1953, and 280 in 1952), of whom two only were removed to hospital. Generally speaking the illness was of a mild type with little by way of complications.

The 5 - 10 year age group contained the largest number of notifications (234) the majority of the remainder being spread over the 1 - 5 year age group (175) with only 10 at other ages.

Whooping Cough.

There were only 21 cases of whooping cough notified during 1954, as compared with 126 in 1953, and 102 in 1952.

This very low incidence of the disease, which is considered to be one of the most serious of childhood illnesses is very encouraging, and the figure is the smallest ever recorded in Kingston.

Vaccination against whooping cough has proceeded for two full years, and it is usually performed as a combined process with diphtheria immunisation.

Every effort will be made in company with the medical practitioners to maintain a high degree of immunity in all the school, and under school age, children of Kingston.

Diphtheria

No cases of diphtheria were notified for the seventh consecutive year. Intensive work was continued to immunize the school and pre-school population against diphtheria and it is intended to continue with a vigorous immunization campaign. This is necessary to prevent any possible circulating of bacilli. Interest in this service, encouraged by seven years freedom from the disease, and the complexity which may result. Immunization is just as necessary in the absence of diphtheria as when it occurs.

Poliovirus

No cases occurred during 1955, and the welcome freedom from this disease may have been due, in part at least, to the lack of hot dry periods during the summer. Some cases occurred in neighbouring districts, however, but there is no evidence that any infection was spread to Kingston residents.

Acute Infective Mononucleosis

One case occurred during 1955 in a boy aged 15 years, who was treated in Kingston Hospital. The illness was severe and followed an attack of tonsillitis. A complete recovery was made.

Scarlet Fever (Typhoid or Paratyphoid)

No cases of typhoid or paratyphoid B were notified during 1955. This is the seventh consecutive year in which no cases of typhoid or paratyphoid fever were notified.

Measles

There were 219 cases of measles notified during 1955 (compared with 302 in 1954, and 288 in 1953), of whom two only were reported to hospital. Generally speaking the illness was of a mild type with little by way of complications. The 7 - 10 year age group contained the largest number of notifications (25%) the majority of the remainder being spread over the 1 - 5 year age group (17%) with only 10 at other ages.

Whooping Cough

There were only 21 cases of whooping cough notified during 1955, as compared with 126 in 1954, and 102 in 1953. This very low incidence of the disease, which is considered to be one of the most serious of childhood illnesses is very encouraging, and the figure is the smallest ever recorded in Kingston. Vaccination against whooping cough has proceeded for two full years, and is usually performed as a combined process with diphtheria immunization. Every effort will be made in company with the medical practitioners to maintain a high degree of immunity in all the school, and under school age, children of Kingston.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases were notified during 1954. This is the seventh successive year in which no cases of ophthalmia neonatorum have been notified.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Ninety six cases were notified during 1954, all of which occurred in patients in Kingston Hospital. An analysis is shown below, together with figures for the years 1950 - 1953 for purposes of comparison. Twenty-seven of the cases were Kingston residents.

| Cases | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| (a) Total notified..... | 23 | 41 | 84 | 80 | 96 |
| (b) Number included in (a) of | | | | | |
| (i) Kingston residents..... | 8 | 14 | 23 | 15 | 27 |
| (ii) Extra district residents. | 15 | 27 | 61 | 65 | 69 |
| (c) Number included in (a) notified from Kingston Hospital..... | 21 | 40 | 82 | 78 | 96 |
| (d) Number included in (a) notified by private doctors | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - |
| (e) Number of cases included in (d) removed to hospital other than those included in (c)..... | - | - | - | - | - |

Food Poisoning.

Only two notifications of food poisoning were received during 1954, compared with four in 1953.

These were both mild isolated cases. The fullest investigations were made in each but it was not possible to prove that any particular foods had caused the illness. Faeces specimens were taken, and salmonella organisms were isolated, but all other specimens were found to be negative for pathogenic organisms, and no spread of infection occurred.

Food poisoning was strongly suspected in the occurrence of a quick, sharp incident of illness appearing among 89 persons of a firm in Kingston. The persons concerned represented a proportion of the employees of the firm in question who had taken meals in their staff canteen.

The Public Health Department was notified immediately the illness became known and it was possible at once to deal with the outbreak which was of a mild nature and quickly resolved itself.

The incident was reported fully to the Ministry of Health, and suggestions, which it is thought will minimise the risk of a further incident of this nature, were made to the firm.

Tuberculosis.

Cases of tuberculosis are dealt with by the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, and by the Surrey County Council. Your Medical Officer and the Chest Physician and his staff work closely together and with the Surrey County Council. Each case notified is visited by an officer of the Public Health Department, and all contacts are X-rayed and advised by the Chest Physician. The efficiency of notification is good and there have been no cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

Hospital Admissions

No cases were notified during 1954. This is the seventh successive year in which no cases of hospital admissions have been notified.

Hospital Exits

Thirty six cases were notified during 1954, all of which occurred in patients in Kingston Hospital. An analysis is shown below, together with figures for the years 1953 - 1955 for purposes of comparison. Twenty-seven of the cases were Kingston residents.

| Cases | | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|-------|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| (a) | Total notified..... | 43 | 41 | 38 | 30 | 36 |
| (b) | Number included in (a) of | | | | | |
| (i) | Kingston residents..... | 8 | 16 | 23 | 18 | 27 |
| (ii) | Other district residents..... | 35 | 25 | 15 | 12 | 9 |
| (c) | Number included in (a) | | | | | |
| (i) | Notified from Kingston Hospital..... | 31 | 40 | 38 | 28 | 36 |
| (d) | Number included in (a) | | | | | |
| (i) | Notified by private doctors | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - |
| (ii) | Number of cases included in (d) removed to hospital | - | - | - | - | - |
| (iii) | Other than those included in (c)..... | - | - | - | - | - |

Food Poisoning

Only two notifications of food poisoning were received during 1954, compared with four in 1953. The following cases were notified:

These were both mild isolated cases. The following investigations were made in each but it was not possible to grow any particular foods and cause the illness. Faecal specimens were taken, and bacterial organisms were isolated, but all other specimens were found to be negative for pathogenic organisms, and no spread of infection occurred. Food poisoning was strongly suggested in the occurrence of a quick, sharp onset of illness appearing among 30 persons of a firm in Kingston. The persons concerned represented a proportion of the employees of the firm in question who had taken meals in their staff canteen. The Public Health Department was notified immediately the illness became known and it was possible to deal with the outbreak which was of a mild nature and quickly resolved itself.

The incident was reported fully to the Ministry of Health, and suggestions, which it is thought will minimize the risk of a further outbreak of this nature, were made to the firm.

Intoxications

Cases of tabaculosis are dealt with by the local Health Authorities, Kingston Hospital Board, and by the County Council. The Health Officer and the County Council and his staff closely together and with the County Council. Each case notified is visited by an officer of the Public Health Department, and all contacts are traced and advised by the Health Officer. The Ministry of Health is notified in good time and there have been no cases of tabaculosis or related conditions.

The following table shows comparative figures of notified cases and deaths for the years 1944 to 1954 (inclusive):-

| Year | Cases Notified | | | Deaths | | |
|------|----------------|-----------------|-------|-------------|-----------------|-------|
| | Respiratory | Non-Respiratory | Total | Respiratory | Non-Respiratory | Total |
| 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 |
| 1952 | 43 | 2 | 45 | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| 1953 | 37 | 5 | 42 | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| 1954 | 26 | 4 | 30 | 3 | 1 | 4 |

(Note - An analysis of the total notified cases during 1954 in age groups is shown on the following page).

The ratio of non-notified cases to total deaths for 1954 and the preceding four years is as follows:-

| 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 : 6 | 1 : 3 | 1 : 2 | 1 : 5 | 1 : 4 |

Thirty notifications of Tuberculosis were received during 1954, and twenty six of these were in respect of pulmonary cases. The total number of cases notified is considerably lower than in any of the ten preceding years. This fact is especially encouraging when it is borne in mind that Kingston was visited for 5 weeks during 1954 by the Regional Hospital Board Mass Radiography Unit. A total of 7,118 persons were X-rayed, and 6 cases of active tuberculosis, 279 cases of inactive tuberculosis, and 15 cases for further investigation were discovered. (These figures do not necessarily relate to Kingston residents only).

The number of deaths from tuberculosis during 1954 was only 4, and this figure is substantially lower than for previous years. This trend is being experienced throughout the country, but it is evident that although deaths from tuberculosis have been decreasing rapidly there has not been a decrease at a comparable rate in the number of notifications of new cases. The number of new cases occurring, however, is steadily diminishing, and provided there is no major economic or social upset this trend will be likely to continue.

During 1954 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.

The following table shows comparative figures of notified cases and deaths for the years 1954 to 1958 (inclusive):-

| Year | Cases Notified | | Deaths | |
|------|----------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | Non-Notified | Total | Non-Notified | Total |
| 1954 | 28 | 64 | 19 | 27 |
| 1955 | 41 | 57 | 19 | 28 |
| 1956 | 41 | 50 | 10 | 17 |
| 1957 | 43 | 48 | 17 | 21 |
| 1958 | 39 | 36 | 12 | 26 |
| 1959 | 40 | 48 | 10 | 14 |
| 1960 | 37 | 48 | 12 | 18 |
| 1961 | 36 | 47 | 12 | 17 |
| 1962 | 43 | 48 | 8 | 11 |
| 1963 | 37 | 48 | 3 | 4 |

(Note - An abridge of the total notified cases during 1954 in age-groups is shown on the following page.)

The ratio of non-notified cases to total deaths for 1958 and the preceding four years is as follows:-

1959 1 : 2
1960 1 : 3
1961 1 : 3
1962 1 : 2
1963 1 : 4

Thirty notifications of tuberculosis were received during 1958, and twenty six of these were in respect of pulmonary cases. The total number of cases notified is considerably lower than in any of the ten preceding years. This fact is especially encouraging when it is borne in mind that Kingston was visited for 5 weeks during 1958 by the Regional Hospital Board West Health Officer Unit. A total of 7,116 persons were X-rayed, and 6 cases of active tuberculosis, 279 cases of inactive tuberculosis, and 15 cases for further investigation were discovered. (These figures do not necessarily relate to Kingston residents only.)

The number of deaths from tuberculosis during 1958 was only 4, and this figure is substantially lower than for previous years. This trend is being explained throughout the country, but it is evident that although deaths from tuberculosis have been decreasing rapidly there has not been a decrease in the number of notifications of new cases. The number of new cases occurring, however, is steadily declining, and provided there is no major economic or social upset this trend will be likely to continue.

During 1958 no action became necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1955, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Very close co-operation is maintained with the Kingston and District Tuberculosis Case Committee, whose field of work is coordinated with the North Central Division. The Medical Officer of Health is Chairman of the Case 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.

NOTIFIED CASES OF, AND DEATHS FROM, TUBERCULOSIS IN 1954

TABLE VII

| | | 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 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | F | - | - | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | 13 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| | Total | - | - | 1 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 26 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| (b) Non-respiratory | M | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |

During 1954, 115 families were helped, the form of help being extra nourishment, clothing, money grants for removals, bedding, fares, pocket money, etc., and a total of £975 was expended from the funds of the Committee on this work.

Scabies.

Owing to the very few cases occurring and requiring attention the Corporation Cleansing Treatment Station has been closed. Any cases referred by a General Medical Practitioner are given a supply of treatment cream together with printed instructions for home self-treatment. This system has proved to be quite satisfactory for dealing with the occasional minor infections which occur.

INFESTATION BY HEAD LICE.

During 1954 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 necessary to take any statutory action for infestation by head lice during the year.

During 1936, 115 families were helped. The form of help being extra maintenance, clothing, money grants for removal, bedding, tools, pocket money, etc., and a total of \$275 was expended from the funds of the Committee on this work.

Results.

Going to the very low cases occurring and requiring attention the Corporation Discharge Treatment Station has been closed. Any cases referred by a General Medical Practitioner are given a supply of treatment cream together with printed instructions for home self-treatment. This system has proved to be quite satisfactory for dealing with the occasional minor infections which occur.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY BRAD LIND.

During 1936 there was no evidence of special instances of infection 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 necessary to take any statutory action for infection by head lice during the year.