

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

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Kingston upon Thames (London, England). Council.

Publication/Creation

1958.

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A.C. 4413 (1) KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

THE HEALTH

of the

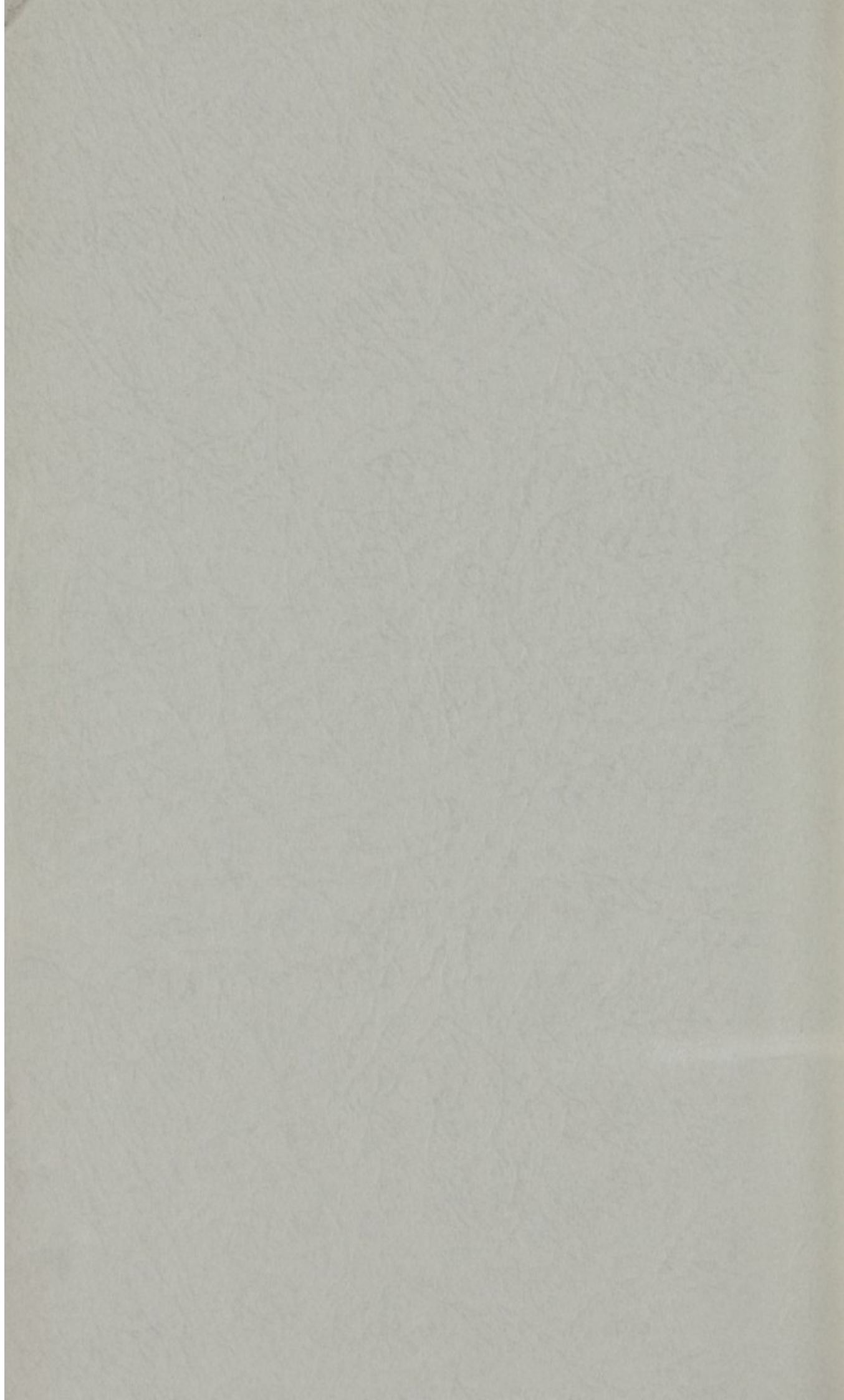
ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

Surrey



1957

The ANNUAL REPORT
of the Medical Officer of Health
and the Chief Public Health Inspector



THE HEALTH

OF THE

ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

SURREY



1957

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GUILDHALL,
KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

JUNE, 1958

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Vaccination against smallpox - This is voluntary and calculations show that by the end of 1957 some 51% of the children born between 1st July, 1956 and the 30th June, 1957 have been vaccinated. Every effort should be made to raise this figure.

In general the health of the people was very good, and a high standard of hygiene was maintained.

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Births - The number of live births for 1957 is 548 and compares with 550 for **P R E F A C E** the birth rate is 14.20 per 1,000 population compared with 14.18 for 1956.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES. 1957 is 432 crude death rate of 11.2 for 1957 compared with 11.4 for 1956. The excess of births over deaths was 116 compared with 108 for the previous year.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1957.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the public health and social conditions of the Borough for 1957. The Report is on a similar pattern to that for previous years and follows the general lines indicated by the Minister of Health. The information is given on essential matters affecting the health of the people and the Report is in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1/58.

I am indebted to Mr. G.C. Smith, Chief Public Health Inspector, with special reference to Sections C - E, and Mr. M.E. Powell, Administrative Officer, for assistance in compiling the Report.

Population - The estimated mid 1957 home population given by the Registrar General is 38,590 an estimated decrease of 200 persons compared with 1956. It is always necessary to draw attention to the fact that this figure relates to the resident population of the town and is used for the calculation of the statistical data now presented. The actual day population has been estimated to be about 300,000 persons who come to the town for business, education and recreation purposes. This is a special feature of the town which influences the volume of work and responsibility of the Corporation.

Infectious Disease - The number of infectious disease notifications received in 1957 was 664, which is 434 more than in 1956. The increase is due to a greater incidence of measles.

Only 2 cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year, each in respect of a person who had not been protected by vaccination.

Further progress was made in the active immunisation of the child population against diphtheria, special attention being given to administering "Booster" doses to school children.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis - This new protective inoculation proceeded throughout the year at a pace determined by the supply of vaccine. Suitable arrangements were in hand to use the material to the best advantage as soon as it was received.

Vaccination against smallpox - This is voluntary and calculations show that by the end of 1957 some 51% of the children born between 1st July, 1956 and the 30th June, 1957 have been vaccinated. Every effort should be made to raise this figure.

In general the health of the people was very good, and a high standard of hygiene was maintained.

Births - The number of live births for 1957 is 548 and compares with 550 for 1956. The crude birth rate is 14.20 per 1,000 population compared with 14.18 for 1956.

Deaths - The number of deaths recorded in 1957 is 432 compared with 442 for 1956. This makes a crude death rate of 11.2 for 1957 compared with 11.4 for 1956. The excess of births over deaths was 116 compared with 108 for the previous year.

The number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age in 1957 is 7 which gives an Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births of 12.8. The corresponding figures for 1956 were 13 infant deaths and an Infant Mortality rate of 23.64. The approximate average rate for the previous five years (1952-56) is 21.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 12.8 for 1957 is the lowest yet recorded for the Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames. This is getting nearer to an irreducible minimum.

There were no maternal deaths (i.e. from pregnancy, childbirth, abortion).

These rates are very satisfactory and are not likely to be bettered to any great extent in the future, or in any other communities where accurate vital statistics are kept from year to year.

Causes of Death - The main conditions causing death during 1957 were Heart Disease - 121, Cancer - 76 and Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System - 74.

National attention has been drawn in recent years to the general increase in the number of deaths attributable to lung cancer and its possible association with cigarette smoking.

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.

	1953		1954		1955		1956		1957	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		13	2	16	2	24	4	21	1	10
	Total		Total		Total		Total		Total	
Deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus	15		18		28		22		16	

Housing - During 1957 the Corporation completed only 4 Housing Units which were 1-bedroom flats. A further 28 Housing Units were provided by private enterprise. The Borough is almost completely built up and the work of dealing with obsolete houses is being proceeded with but is dependent to some extent upon the availability of suitable alternative accommodation for displaced families.

It is necessary somehow to stimulate provision of houses suitable for aged couples or persons living alone and to continue to encourage the transfer of aged persons occupying larger houses to more modest accommodation suited to their

needs, remembering the amenities and social services necessary to counterbalance the loss of security and disturbance of emotions in making a move from homes in which they are deeply rooted.

The "Aged".

In spite of all that is done, for the welfare of the people who are becoming aged and infirm, by the statutory bodies and by voluntary organizations in the Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames and the neighbouring districts of Surbiton, Malden, and Esher, there are still those who, having outlived most of their relatives and friends, have become unable to help themselves, unco-operative, and have fallen into a decline. These require to maintain them extraordinary services beyond those available.

It is not possible nor is it right in every such case to put them into hospital.

Extraordinary and heavy demands are made on official and unofficial resources to meet these desperate situations when they are revealed. I acknowledge most gratefully the splendid humanitarian self-sacrificing efforts made in personal service toward the relief of such cases. I am confident that when faced with such problems to solve on behalf of anyone who has come to their latter days, I will continue to find persons willing to help them live out their time in befitting decency and comfort.

I gladly record my thanks for the support and encouragement to me in my work, to The Worshipful 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 acknowledge my gratitude for the hard work and loyal support of the staff of the Public Health Department, and the un-failing 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.

MISS G.L.
MISS M.W.
G. NORTHWOOD
H. SHARP.

Assistant District Officers:

Resident Operatives:

Disinfectant/Driver:

P.C. LOCK (resigned 26.8.57)
D. WILKINSON (appointed 2.9.57)

- (a) Certificate as Public Health Inspector, over 600 total
- (b) Certificate as Meat and Poultry Inspector. During the year
- (c) Certificate as Smoke Inspector, are placed in employment

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 1957-58 the Public Health Committee was constituted as follows:-

				1,390
				38,590
				11,786
Alderman	Oldfield (Chairman)	Councillor	Evans	1,055,657
"	Digby (Vice-Chairman)	"	Marshall	4,821
Councillor	Alexander (Mayor)	"	Prince	
Alderman	Knowlden (Ex-Mayor)	"	Parker	81% are
"	Eggleton	"	Tapping	
Councillor	Laay	"	Lees	
"	Eades	"	Wells	entertainment,

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT2. Social ConditionsMedical Officer of Health:

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health: (part-time).

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

Chief Public Health Inspector:

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

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector:

G. HOLMES, M.A.P.H.I. (a) (b) (c)

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

S.W. SIMPSON-SCOTT, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (a) (b)

M.G. TOMKINS, M.A.P.H.I. (a) (b)

Junior Public Health Inspector:

(vacant)

Chief Clerk:

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

Clerical Staff:

MISS C.L. FOISTER, M.I.P.S.

MISS M.W. FILBEE.

G. NORTHWOOD.

H. SHARP.

Assistant Redent Officer:

F.W. STAGG.

Redent Operatives:

G.H. LOCKE.

F.J. PERRY.

Disinfector/Driver:

F.C. LOCK (resigned 26.8.57)

D. WILKINSON (appointed 2.9.57)

- (a) Certificate as Public Health Inspector. over 600 local
 (b) Certificate as Meat and Foods Inspector. During the year
 (c) Certificate as Smoke Inspector. are placed in employment
 in this area.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

1. General Statistics.

Area in Acres.....	1,390
Total Population (including Service personnel)...	38,590
Number of inhabited houses (approx.).....	11,706
Rateable Value - General Rate (1.4.57).....	£1,055,657
Sum represented by Penny Rate (Year 1957/58).....	£ 4,821

The total number of hereditaments is 14,258 of which 81% are domestic dwellings. There are 2,319 commercial premises in the town being 16% of the total hereditaments. The remaining premises totalling 428 are classified as industrial, entertainment, public utility, educational and miscellaneous.

2. Social Conditions.

The Royal and Ancient Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames is a thriving market town situated in the County of Surrey on the bank of the river Thames, and in the Greater London area. The shopping centre provides the main economic function, but there is also an important industrial activity mainly in Aircraft and Engineering. Kingston is also a busy centre for education and recreation, and is to some extent a dormitory town for London business people.

An outstanding factor influencing the social conditions is the fact of high employment and the Manager of the local Employment Exchange has kindly provided the following information regarding employment in Kingston and the surrounding districts.

"The employment position in the area is encouraging and throughout 1957 there was an atmosphere of industrial activity.

The redundancies in the Aircraft Industry were not as heavy as first anticipated and following upon orders from abroad many employees were recalled. It is expected that present contracts will ensure steady employment for the next few years, but, of course, the position of the aircraft industry as a whole is uncertain at the moment.

At the commencement of the year there were 434 men and 121 women registered as unemployed. During the year 10,968 men and 3,402 women registered for employment but turnover of labour continued at a high rate and at the end of the year only 380 men and 89 women were unemployed.

Long term unemployment was again restricted to elderly men and some disabled persons.

The current unemployment figure for this area represents .4% of the insured population and compares very favourably with the National figure of 1.5%.

At the end of the year there were over 600 local vacancies for men and over 500 for women. During the year some 3,268 men and 1,394 women were placed in employment in this area.

(a) Live Births - Total Male Female

The demand for skilled workers continues especially in the aircraft, building and engineering industries." 22

3. Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year. 548 262 286

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 rate for England and Wales as a whole (where the comparability factor is unity).

The comparability factors for Kingston are Births 0.96; Deaths 0.92.

The birth and death rates in respect of the town are shown overleaf 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-upon-Thames are lower than for the country as a whole.

(c) Deaths - Total Male Female

432 202 230

(1) Death Rate per 1,000 population (Crude Death Rate).....	11.2
Adjusted Death Rate.....	10.3
England and Wales Death Rate.....	11.5

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

Total No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births
7	12.8
England and Wales Rate	23.0

No. of Deaths Legitimate Infants	Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births
7	13.8

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

Total No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births
5	9.1

(a) Live Births - Total Male Female

Legitimate				509	245	264
Illegitimate				39	17	22
	1953	1954	1955	548	262	286
Birth Rate per 1,000 population (Crude Birth Rate)..... 14.2						
Adjusted Birth Rate..... 13.6						
England and Wales Birth Rate..... 16.1						

It will be seen from the following figures that since 1950, and has since dropped even further.

(b) Stillbirths - Total Male Female

Legitimate				8	3	5
Illegitimate				-	-	-
				8	3	5
Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Stillbirths)..... 14.4						
England and Wales Stillbirth Rate..... 22.4						

(c) Deaths - Total Male Female

				432	202	230
(i) Death Rate per 1,000 population (Crude Death Rate)..... 11.2						
Adjusted Death Rate..... 10.3						
England and Wales Death Rate..... 11.5						

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

Total No. of Deaths							Rate per 1,000 live births
7							12.8
							England and Wales Rate 23.0
No. of Deaths Legitimate Infants							Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births
7							13.8
<u>All Infants under 4 weeks of age (included in above).</u>							
Total No. of Deaths							Rate per 1,000 live births
5							9.1
Totals	5	1	1	2	1	1	

(a) Live Births -

	<u>Legitimate</u>	<u>Illegitimate</u>	<u>Total</u>
509	245	264	509
39	17	22	39
548	262	286	548

Birth Rate per 1,000 population (Gross Birth Rate)..... 16.2
 Adjusted Birth Rate..... 15.6
 England and Wales Birth Rate..... 16.1

(b) Stillbirths -

	<u>Legitimate</u>	<u>Illegitimate</u>	<u>Total</u>
8	3	5	8
3	1	2	3
11	4	7	11

Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Stillbirths)..... 11.4
 England and Wales Stillbirth Rate..... 12.4

(c) Deaths -

	<u>Legitimate</u>	<u>Illegitimate</u>	<u>Total</u>
432	202	230	432

(1) Death Rate per 1,000 population (Gross Death Rate)..... 11.2
 Adjusted Death Rate..... 10.3
 England and Wales Death Rate..... 11.2

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

	<u>Legitimate Infants</u>	<u>Total No. of Deaths</u>
15.8	7	15.8
25.0	7	25.0

Rate per 1,000 live births

England and Wales Rate

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

	<u>Legitimate Infants</u>	<u>Total No. of Deaths</u>
9.1	5	9.1

Rate per 1,000 live births

The approximate infant mortality rate for 1957 and the rates since 1953 are shown for purposes of comparison.

(iii) Deaths from Other Causes.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Kingston-upon-Thames	24	20	15	24	13
England and Wales	26	25	25	24	23

It will be seen from the following figures that since the war ended the Quinquennial Infant Mortality Rate was more than halved by 1950, and has since dropped even further.

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

<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
1951 - 1955	21

The following are the numbers in age groups of Kingston-upon-Thames children who died during 1957 before reaching the age of one year, together with the cause of death.

The causes of deaths shown in Table III are in accordance with the 36 headings based on the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases.

Age	Total Deaths	Cerebral Haemorrhage	Congenital Deformities	Atelectasis	Pneumonia	Acute Laryngo-trachea Bronchitis	Meningomyelocele
0 - 24 hours.	3	-	1	2	-	-	-
24 hrs. - 1 mth.	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
1 mth. - 1 yr.	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Totals	7	1	1	2	1	1	1

(iii) Deaths from Other Causes.

	<u>No. of Deaths.</u>
Deaths from Heart Disease.....	121
Deaths from Cancer.....	76
Deaths from Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System.....	74
Deaths from Circulatory Disease other than Heart.....	26
Deaths from Bronchitis.....	36
Deaths from Pneumonia.....	20
Deaths from Influenza.....	6
	11.39

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

Table I shows the figures for live births, stillbirths, and deaths for the years 1953 - 1957 inclusive.

The figures in Table II are the Registrar General's estimates for successive years since 1928. 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 estimated population figure is to remain just below 40,000.

The causes of deaths shown in Table III are in accordance with the 36 headings based on the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death.

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	1953		1954	
	Total	N. F.	Total	N. F.
<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>				
Legitimate	564	274	498	246
Illegitimate	45	21	56	22
	609	295	554	268
Birth rate (R.G.) per 1,000 pop.	15.98		15.64	
<u>STILLBIRTHS</u>				
Legitimate	18	6	15	4
Illegitimate	1	1	2	1
	19	7	17	5
Rate per 1,000 (live and stillbirths)	30.25		29.14	
<u>DEATHS</u>				
Death rate (R.G.) per 1,000 pop.	465	225	450	206
	11.64		11.49	

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR YEARS 1953 - 1957 INCLUSIVE.

TABLE I.

	1953			1954			1955			1956			1957		
	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
LIVE BIRTHS															
Legitimate	564	290	274	498	246	252	491	253	238	508	260	248	509	245	264
Illegitimate	45	24	21	36	22	14	52	23	29	42	21	21	39	17	22
	609	314	295	534	268	266	543	276	267	550	281	269	548	262	286
Birth rate (R.G.) per 1,000 pop.	15.25			13.64			13.89			14.18			14.20		
STILLBIRTHS															
Legitimate	18	12	6	13	4	9	8	3	5	10	4	6	8	3	5
Illegitimate	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	19	13	6	15	5	10	8	3	5	12	6	6	8	3	5
Rate per 1,000 (live and still- births)	30.25			29.14			14.52			21.35			14.38		
DEATHS	465	240	225	450	206	244	424	212	212	442	214	228	432	202	230
Death rate (R.G.) per 1,000 pop.	11.64			11.49			10.85			11.39			11.19		

TABLE III

Causes of Death

COMPARISON OF VITAL STATISTICS 1928 - 1957.

TABLE II.

Year	Estimated Population	Live Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	
						Kingston upon Thames	England and Wales
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
1955	39070	543	13.9	424	10.9	15	25
1956	38790	550	14.2	442	11.4	24	24
1957	38590	548	14.2	432	11.2	13	23

TABLE III

Causes of Death

Registrar General's Tables

	1953		1954		1955		1956		1957	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Causes	240	225	206	244	212	212	214	228	202	230
Tuberculosis, respiratory	5	3	-	3	6	-	2	-	5	1
Tuberculosis, other.....	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Syphilitic disease.....	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Diphtheria.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and para- sitic diseases.....	-	2	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.....	4	4	2	3	4	6	4	5	3	7
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.....	13	2	16	2	24	4	21	1	10	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.....	-	3	-	1	-	3	-	4	-	5
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	10	-	6	-	5	-	12	-	7
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.....	25	34	22	20	27	16	19	29	19	19
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.....	1	2	-	1	3	1	1	-	-	3
Diabetes.....	-	2	1	1	-	3	1	2	1	-
Vascular lesions of the nervous system.....	26	35	21	45	25	46	22	39	24	50
Coronary disease, angina.	43	18	34	28	44	22	43	26	43	25
Hypertension with heart disease.....	4	8	6	10	1	6	2	7	5	6
Other heart disease.....	16	31	18	34	12	35	18	26	17	25
Other circulatory disease	22	11	17	20	12	21	8	19	11	15
Influenza.....	4	7	1	1	-	2	1	2	-	6
Pneumonia.....	11	10	9	14	9	12	9	8	9	11
Bronchitis.....	16	15	15	9	17	6	16	9	24	12
Other diseases of respir- atory system.....	4	4	2	7	-	-	3	-	4	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	6	-	3	1	3	-	8	1	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea.....	2	2	-	3	1	3	1	-	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis..	5	-	4	2	1	-	2	-	5	2
Hyperplasia of prostate..	8	-	5	-	2	-	4	-	3	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
Congenital malformations.	2	-	4	1	3	1	3	3	3	3
Other defined and ill- defined diseases.....	14	18	16	21	8	10	17	23	11	15
Motor vehicle accidents..	3	-	4	-	2	1	2	-	1	3
All other accidents.....	3	-	3	4	2	5	2	4	2	3
Suicide.....	1	2	1	5	4	2	2	5	1	-
Homicide and operations of war.....	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

S E C T I O N B

2. Health Services and Authorities.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

1. (i) Laboratory Facilities.

During 1957 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.

(ii) 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 76 infectious disease cases were treated in hospital, but 59 of these were notified from Kingston Hospital in the first instance and related to puerperal pyrexia.

To Kingston Hospital.....	59
" Tolworth Isolation Hospital, Surbiton....	16
" St. Helier Hospital, Carshalton.....	1

(b) Smallpox.

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. (Telephone - Whitehall 2177, or Waterloo 3311).

(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 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.

The address of this Clinic is now (1958) 25, Queen's Road, Kingston-upon-Thames.

2. Health Services provided by other Authorities.

The Medical Officer of Health is the Divisional Medical Officer responsible for the personal health services administered by the Surrey County Council.

Surrey County Council - Health Department. The County Council which is the Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act, 1946, provides the following services in the Borough:-

(a) Ante-natal and post-natal clinics.

Health Centre, Grange Road. Wednesdays, p.m.

(b) Infant welfare clinics.

Health Centre. Tuesdays & Fridays, p.m.

≡ Park Road Clinic, St. Paul's
Hall, Park Road.

Mondays & Thursdays, p.m.

(c) Immunisation and vaccination clinics.

Health Centre.

Fridays, p.m.

Park Road Clinic.

(Tuesdays, p.m.

(Fridays, a.m.

(d) Dental clinics.

Health Centre.

Daily.

"Keeldar", 25, Queen's Road.
(Orthodontic only).

Daily by appointment.

(e) Day Nursery.

53-55, Canbury Park Road.

Approved accommodation
46 places.

This day nursery admits children aged 0-5 and a charge is made for the care of the children.

(f) Midwifery Service.

Certified midwives are employed for attendance as midwives or maternity nurses at domiciliary confinements. Gas and air analgesia is available.

(g) Home Nursing.

This is undertaken by nurses of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. Where nursing equipment is required for use in the home, arrangements have been made for this to be supplied on loan through the British Red Cross Society at the B.R.C.S. H.Q., 73, Penrhyn Road, Kingston-upon-Thames. (KIN. 5072).

(h) Health Visitors.

Health Visitors who also act as school nurses work in the clinics and also do the home visiting. Their work is largely educational and social, and is defined in the Act as "giving advice as to the care of young children, persons suffering from illness, and expectant and nursing mothers, and as to the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection".

≡ The address of this Clinic is now (1958) 25, Queen's Road, Kingston-upon-Thames.

Mondays & Thursdays
by appointment.

(i) Home Helps.

Home Helps are employed to provide domestic help for households "where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age". A charge is made for this service but in assessing what the charge should be consideration is given to the means of the persons concerned.

(j) Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

The care and after-care of tuberculous persons is dealt with by the Care Almoner at the Chest Clinic, Queen's Road, Kingston-upon-Thames. Among other things, the County Council scheme provides for the admission of persons, not in need of medical or nursing care, to recuperative holiday homes and for this a charge is made according to the person's circumstances.

(k) Mental Health.

This service provides for the ascertainment of cases of mental ill-health and mental deficiency, the statutory supervision and guardianship of mental defectives living in the community, and the provision of after-care for persons who have undergone treatment for mental illness. The office of the Mental Welfare (Duly Authorised) Officer for the Borough is at 35, Coombe Road, Kingston-upon-Thames. (KIN. 3302).

Surrey County Council - Education Department.

The School Health Service is staffed by the County Health Department and provides the following services:-

- (a) Routine medical inspection of pupils.
- (b) Cleanliness surveys of pupils.
- (c) Dental inspection of pupils.
- (d) Ascertainment of handicapped pupils in need of special education.
- (e) Treatment clinics as under:-

(i) Minor ailments.

Health Centre. Daily, 9 - 10 a.m.
Park Road Clinic. " 9 - 10 a.m.

(ii) Medical consultation.

Health Centre. Mondays, a.m.
Park Road Clinic. Fridays, a.m.

(iii) Eye clinic.

Health Centre. Thursdays, from 10 a.m.
by appointment.

(iv) Dental clinic.

(see under Health Department.)

Immunisation clinic.(v) Child guidance clinic.

Cases referred to clinic held at "Roselands", Kingston Road, New Malden.

(vi) Speech therapy.

Health Centre.

Mondays & Thursdays
by appointment.

Surrey County Council - Welfare Department.

This service is concerned with the welfare of aged, physically and mentally infirm, blind and partially sighted, deaf and dumb, epileptic and crippled persons and the provision of temporary accommodation for persons in urgent need thereof. The address of the Welfare Officer for the Borough is 35, Coombe Road, Kingston-upon-Thames. (KIN. 4402).

Surrey County Council - Children's Department.

This Department discharges responsibility for the welfare of children who have been deprived of a normal home life. It has important functions in connection with child life protection and adoption and deals with children taken into or committed to the care of the County Council, supervision of foster children, child neglect, etc. The Children's Officer for the Borough works from the County Hall, Penrhyn Road, Kingston-upon-Thames.

Surrey Executive Council.

This body is responsible for the provision under the National Health Service Act of the general practitioner, dental (other than Local Health Authority provision for expectant and nursing mothers, young children), pharmaceutical and supplementary ophthalmic services. The headquarters of the Council is at 187, Ewell Road, Surbiton, Surrey. (ELM-bridge 5723).

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 1957, but the problems associated with aged persons do not diminish. All necessary help and advice was given to each individual case coming to the notice of the Public Health Department, and everything done to improve the well-being and living conditions of the old persons concerned.

There is a close co-operation between the Physician Superintendent of Kingston Hospital, the Welfare Officer, local Doctors, and your Medical Officer of Health. The Superintendent of Kingston Hospital is assisted by a Geriatrician and Geriatric Health Visitor and your Medical Officer of Health, in his capacity of Divisional Medical Officer for the North Central Division of the Surrey County Council, acts as co-ordinating officer between all the centrally, locally and voluntarily administered services in the town. Every effort is made (a) to ensure that no old person who is in need of care and attention is unknown to the Health Department, and (b) to maintain regular visiting, domiciliary help, medical attention and etc., to all known geriatric cases.

A small quantity of suitable trade refuse, together with road sweepings and scarified material, is disposed of by controlled tipping in the Hogsmill River. The Corporation's refuse tip is not operated since 1st March, 1951.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

1. WATER SUPPLY.

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

Well water is used for industrial purposes at certain factories, but is not used as a domestic supply, all the houses in the town being provided with a main water supply.

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, and the construction of the pumping station at Kingston to transfer the Kingston sewage to the new works.

3. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Thames forms the Western boundary of the Borough and is under the control of the Thames Conservancy Board. The Hogsmill River, a tributary of the Thames, flows through the Borough.

When the Hogsmill Valley Joint Sewerage Board fully operate the new purification works, the treated effluent from that works and the storm overflows will run into the Hogsmill River, which will continue to be sewage effluent for a very high percentage of its volume.

It is hoped, however, that the increased flow will bring about an improvement in the condition of the river.

4. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

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

5. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The Borough Surveyor is responsible for the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse. Disposal is still carried out by tipping into a worked out gravel pit provided by the haulage contractor.

The refuse from this Borough, Surbiton and Malden is transferred to large capacity road vehicles and transported to the tip by the contractor. The refuse is now weighed on a weighbridge and 11,425 tons of refuse have been sent from this Borough in 1957.

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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. Disposal is still carried out by tipping into a worked out gravel pit provided by the refuse contractor.

The refuse from this Borough, Buntingford and Malden is transferred to large capacity road vehicles and transported to the tip by the contractor. The refuse is now weighed on a weighbridge and 11,425 tons of refuse have been sent from this Borough in 1957.

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.

6. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a tabulated list of visits and inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors which totalled 10,450 as compared with 10,381 for 1956:-

House inspections, defects, etc.	447
Drainage	266
Factories	192
Outworkers	7
Atmospheric Pollution	184
Dairies, Milk Shops, etc.	252
Food Premises	1,410
Restaurants and Cafes	493
Infectious Disease Inquiries	219
Theatres and Cinemas	6
Verminous Premises	38
Rodent Control	252
Shops Act	281
Schools	32
Housing Act	30
Markets	1,040
Public Sanitary Conveniences	62
Fireguards	95
Merchandise Marks Act	450
Miscellaneous	1,558

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Prosecutions
Reinspections and works in progress		7,314	
Factories in which Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are enforced by the		3,136	
		<u>10,450</u>	
<u>NOTICES SERVED.</u>			
<u>Informal.</u>			
(a) Verbal		219	
(b) Written		195	
<u>Statutory.</u>			
(a) Housing Acts		-	
(b) Public Health Acts		14	

NOTICES COMPLIED WITH.

<u>Informal.</u>	
(a) Verbal	} 439
(b) Written	
<u>Statutory.</u>	
(a) Housing Acts	-
(b) Public Health Acts	19

A small quantity of suitable trade refuse, together with road sweepings and scurfed 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.

6. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a tabulated list of visits and inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors which totaled 10,450 as compared with 10,381 for 1950:-

House inspections, defects, etc.	1417
Drainage	266
Factories	192
Outworkers	7
Atmospheric Pollution	184
Dairies, Milk Shops, etc.	252
Food Premises	1,410
Restaurants and Cafes	452
Infectious Disease Industries	210
Theatres and Cinemas	9
Verminous Premises	30
Boat Control	250
Shops Act	281
Schools	30
Housing Act	30
Markets	1,050
Public Sanitary Conveniences	92
Pierquarries	92
Merchandise Marks Act	450
Miscellaneous	1,558
Total	7,314

Retrospections and works in progress 3,136
10,450

NOTICES SERVED.

<u>Informal.</u>	
(a) Verbal	219
(b) Written	192
<u>Statutory.</u>	
(a) Housing Acts	14
(b) Public Health Acts	14

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<u>Informal.</u>	
(a) Verbal	439
(b) Written	439
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(a) Housing Acts	19
(b) Public Health Acts	19

7. SHOPS.

There are 984 shops in the Borough and inspections are made with regard to those 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 Public Health Inspectors are also responsible for the administration of the law relating to shop hours, including early closing and Sunday trading.

A total of 281 inspections were made during the year and eleven Notices were served; seven of these referred to early closing, two to the condition of sanitary accommodation and two related to the structural conditions.

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 Sec. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are enforced by the Corporation	74	12	1	-
Factories not included above in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Corporation	289	177	12	-
Other premises excluding Out-workers	9	1	1	-

There are no camping sites within the Borough, but during the year a temporary licence was issued to station a caravan on a site at the Crescent Riding School. The caravan remained on the site for a period of less than two months.

10. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Fifteen complaints were received with regard to smoke or grit emission. A total of 184 visits were made to boiler installations situated in industrial or institutional premises.

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Factories in which Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 are enforced by the Corporation	74	12	1
Factories not included above in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Corporation	289	177	12
Other premises excluding Out-workers	2	1	1

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

	No. of cases in which defects found				
	Found	Remedied	Referred		No. of Prosecutions
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness	1	1	-	1	-
Over-crowding	-	-	-	1	-
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences -					
(a) Insufficient	2	-	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	12	6	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	-	-	-	-
Others	6	3	-	4	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork. The following table gives details of work which is carried on in private dwelling houses. In all cases the conditions obtaining have been found to be satisfactory.

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers
Wearing apparel - Making etc.	7
Cardboard boxes	1
Clocks	1
Wire brushes and pot scourers	9
Fuses	1
	19

9. CAMPING SITES.

There are no camping sites within the Borough, but during the year a temporary licence was issued to station a caravan on a site at the Crescent Riding School. The caravan remained on the site for a period of less than two months.

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Fifteen complaints were received with regard to smoke or grit emission. A total of 184 visits were made to boiler installations situated in industrial or institutional premises.

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

No. of cases in which defects found	Defects		Pounds Name of	No. of cases in which defects found
	for	for		
-	1	-	1	1
-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	2
-	-	-	6	12
-	-	-	-	1
-	4	-	3	6

PART VIII ON THE ACT.

Outwork. The following table gives details of work which is carried on in private dwelling houses. In all cases the conditions obtaining have been found to be satisfactory.

No. of Outworkers	Nature of Work
19	Pressing Wire brushes and pot scoopers Clocks Cardboard boxes Weaving apparel - Making etc.

9. CAMPING SITES.

There are no camping sites within the Borough, but during the year a temporary licence was issued to station a caravan on a site at the Crescent Riding School. The caravan remained on the site for a period of less than two months.

10. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Fifteen complaints were received with regard to smoke or grit emission. A total of 184 visits were made to boiler installations situated in industrial or institutional premises.

CANBURY GARDENS - Station 'A'

Upon investigation, not all the complaints were justified. Very often when attention is drawn by occupiers of houses near industrial premises to nuisance from soot particles, it is found that the cause is of domestic origin. There is no doubt that, with very few exceptions, the industrial plants in the town, most of which have been converted to oil firing, are maintained at a high degree of efficiency and are operating well within the limits which are likely to be required by Regulation. One can only reiterate what has been stated in earlier reports, namely, that the main source of avoidable atmospheric pollution in the town is from domestic fires. Raw coal is such a valuable national asset that we cannot afford to burn it wastefully in open domestic grates.

Some interest was aroused in last year's report on the fuel economies which can be effected by the fitting of restricters in the flues of fireplaces. There must be an immense number of firegrates in the town which could be improved by simple modification and consequently enable more heat to be made available by the use of less fuel.

There should be a national policy of clean air and a close co-operation between the national boards which produce and use fuel. At present it is more difficult to obtain smokeless fuel than coal. Co-operation between the Coal and Gas Boards could reverse this position.

It must be again repeated that the occupiers of the pre-fabricated bungalows in the town could materially improve the condition of the atmosphere around their dwellings if they used coke instead of coal. The grates installed in these bungalows are designed to burn coke.

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

It was, however, decided during the year to discontinue records from the instrument located at the Cemetery. It was felt that the costs of maintaining this instrument could be better devoted to the provision of a daily volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide instrument. This instrument is fixed on the roof of the Guildhall, but it was not possible to commence recording during the year.

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 sources towards the recording stations.

Average						
1957	4.34	4.61	8.95	-	-	1.70
Average						
1956	4.67	5.23	9.95	-	-	1.71

Upon investigation, not all the complaints were justified. Very often when attention is drawn by occupiers of houses near industrial premises to nuisance from soot particles, it is found that the cause is of domestic origin. There is no doubt that with very few exceptions, the industrial plants in the town, most of which have been converted to oil firing, are maintained at a high degree of efficiency and are operating well within the limits which are likely to be required by Regulation. One can only reiterate what has been stated in earlier reports, namely, that the main source of avoidable atmospheric pollution in the town is from domestic fires. Raw coal is such a valuable national asset that we cannot afford to burn it wastefully in open domestic grates.

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

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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 sources towards the recording stations.

CANBURY GARDENS - Station 'A'.

1957	Deposit in Tons per sq. mile			Wind Direction		Rainfall in Inches
	Insol- uble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	No. of Observa- tions	No. of times SE - SW	
January	14.39	7.69	22.08	81	43	1.56
February	10.74	9.52	20.26	72	63	2.94
March	13.20	5.28	18.48	78	59	0.88
April	6.49	2.81	9.30	88	18	0.29
May	18.01	5.62	23.63	81	39	1.61
June	15.88	5.90	21.78	75	15	0.53
July	15.31	6.03	21.34	81	39	3.10
August	8.67	5.82	14.49	81	35	5.67
September	11.04	7.65	18.69	78	36	2.36
October	8.40	4.03	12.43	81	45	1.84
November	7.55	10.93	18.48	78	30	2.41
December	20.45	7.55	28.00	72	45	2.65
Totals	150.13	78.83	228.96	-	-	25.84
Average 1957	12.51	6.57	19.08	-	-	2.15
Average 1956	10.04	8.96	19.00	-	-	1.74

TIFFIN GIRLS' SCHOOL - Station 'B'.

1957	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	5.61	5.24	10.85	81	43	1.31
February	5.24	8.20	13.44	72	63	2.88
March	6.01	5.91	11.92	78	59	0.85
April	3.68	2.85	6.53	88	18	0.23
May	9.36	5.11	14.47	81	39	1.52
June	6.90	5.71	12.61	75	15	0.73
July	5.64	5.24	10.88	81	39	2.90
August	1.46	4.68	6.14	81	35	6.02
September	3.12	3.15	6.27	78	36	1.16
October	1.99	2.12	4.11	81	45	0.87
November	0.66	3.72	4.38	78	30	0.99
December	2.46	3.39	5.85	72	45	0.93
Totals	52.13	55.32	107.45	-	-	20.39
Average 1957	4.34	4.61	8.95	-	-	1.70
Average 1956	4.67	5.28	9.95	-	-	1.71

CANBURY GARDENS - Station 'A'

1957	Deposit in Tons per sq. mile			Wind Direction		Rainfall in Inches
	Insol- uble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	No. of Observ- ations	No. of times SE - SW	
January	14.39	7.69	22.08	81	17	1.56
February	10.74	9.52	20.26	72	63	2.94
March	13.29	5.28	18.48	78	59	0.88
April	6.49	2.81	9.30	88	18	0.29
May	18.04	5.62	23.66	81	39	1.61
June	15.88	5.90	21.78	72	15	0.52
July	15.31	6.03	21.34	81	39	2.10
August	8.67	5.82	14.49	81	35	5.67
September	11.04	7.62	18.66	78	36	2.36
October	8.40	4.03	12.43	81	45	1.84
November	7.52	10.93	18.48	78	30	2.41
December	20.42	7.22	28.00	72	42	2.62
Totals	120.13	78.83	228.96	-	-	22.81
Average 1957	12.21	6.27	18.08	-	-	2.12
Average 1956	10.04	8.96	19.00	-	-	1.74

TIPPIN GIRLS' SCHOOL - Station 'B'

1957	Deposit in Tons per sq. mile			Wind Direction		Rainfall in Inches
	Insol- uble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	No. of Observ- ations	No. of times SE - SW	
January	2.61	2.24	10.82	81	42	1.31
February	5.24	8.20	13.44	72	63	2.88
March	6.01	5.91	11.92	78	59	0.82
April	3.68	2.82	6.50	88	18	0.22
May	9.36	5.11	14.47	81	39	1.22
June	6.90	5.71	12.61	72	15	0.72
July	5.64	5.24	10.88	81	39	2.90
August	1.46	4.68	6.14	81	35	6.02
September	3.12	3.12	6.24	78	36	1.16
October	1.99	2.12	4.11	81	45	0.67
November	0.66	3.72	4.38	78	30	0.99
December	2.46	2.39	5.85	72	42	0.92
Totals	52.13	52.32	107.45	-	-	20.39
Average 1957	4.34	4.61	8.92	-	-	1.70
Average 1956	4.67	2.28	9.92	-	-	1.71

CEMETERY - Station 'C'.

- Tons per Square Mile.

1957	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	2.95	3.41	6.36	81	-	1.46
February	3.35	5.24	8.59	72	3	2.70
March	2.88	4.54	7.42	78	7	0.70
April	3.94	2.22	6.16	88	10	0.25
Total	13.12	15.41	28.53	-	-	5.11
Average 1957 *	3.30	3.85	7.13	-	-	1.28
Average 1956	4.74	4.15	8.89	-	-	1.64

* Average 4/12ths.

	Station A.		Station B.		Station C.	
	1957		1957		1957	
	1/4 Total	Cumu- lative	1/4 Total	Cumu- lative	1/4 Total	Cumu- lative
1948 1949 1950						
First Qtr.	60.82	60.82	36.21	36.21	22.37	22.37
Second Qtr.	54.71	115.53	33.61	69.82	-	-
Third Qtr.	54.52	170.05	23.29	93.11	-	-
Fourth Qtr.	58.91	228.96	14.34	107.45	-	-

GENERAL.

	Station A	Station B	Station C
Total Deposit	228.96	107.45	28.53
Average Monthly Deposit	19.08	8.95	7.13
Total Rainfall	25.84	20.39	5.11
Average Rainfall	2.15	1.70	1.28

The following additional table, illustrated with a graph, is of interest in showing the trend of atmospheric pollution over the years. The increase in 1956, and a similar figure for 1957, of the readings in respect of Station 'A' at this stage cannot be readily explained. It remains to be seen what trends are revealed by the results of further observations.

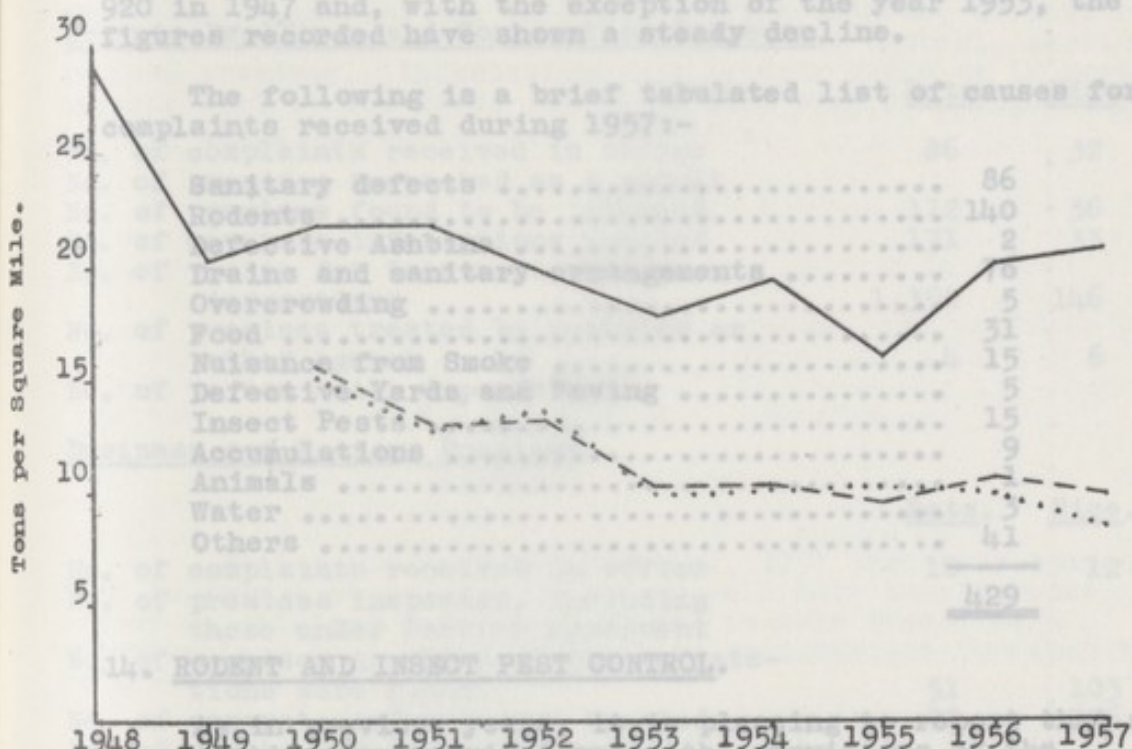
Average Monthly Deposit - Total Solids, Tons per Sq. Mile.

Year	Station A. Canbury Gardens	Station B. Tiffin Girls' Sch.	Station C. Cemetery.
1948	28.38 (7/12)	-	-
1949	20.41	-	-
1950	22.17	14.98 (6/12)	14.34 (6/12)
1951	22.19	12.47	12.03
1952	19.12	12.49	12.84
1953	17.58	10.32	9.95
1954	18.70	10.21	10.00
1955	15.85	9.13 (11/12)	10.15 (10/12)
1956	19.00	9.95	8.89
1957	19.08	8.95	7.13

13. COMPLAINTS.

Total Solids - Tons per Square Mile.

The number of complaints received from the general public during the year was 429 compared with 500 for the previous year. The highest number of complaints recorded was 920 in 1947 and, with the exception of the year 1953, the figures recorded have shown a steady decline.



14. RODENT AND INSECT PEST CONTROL.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. This is in itself...

STATION A. ... of the co-operation received from householders

STATION B. ...

STATION C. ... infestations have been dealt with which require co-ordinated effort, excellent co-operation has been received from the officers of adjacent Authorities and the contractors to British Railways.

During 1957 three treatments were carried out to the sewers. One hundred and seven of the manholes known by previous experience to require attention were treated. Owing to shortage of labour the first treatment was by a contractor using a highly toxic substance - sodium fluoracetate. This is the first occasion on which it has been used for this purpose.

11. SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

(a) Public - The Corporation swimming baths are situated 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 3½ 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 seven premises were disinfested. One of these was a house under the control of the Corporation.

13. COMPLAINTS.

The number of complaints received from the general public during the year was 429 compared with 500 for the previous year. The highest number of complaints recorded was 920 in 1947 and, with the exception of the year 1953, the figures recorded have shown a steady decline.

The following is a brief tabulated list of causes for complaints received during 1957:-

			Total.
No. of complaints received in office	86	32	118
No. of Sanitary defects	86		399
No. of Rodents	140	36	148
No. of Defective Ashbins	2	33	204
No. of Drains and sanitary arrangements	76		
Overcrowding	5	146	1,538
No. of Food	31		
Nuisance from Smoke	15	6	10
No. of Defective Yards and Paving	5		293
Insect Pests	15		
Business Accumulations	9		
Animals	1		
Water	3		
Others	41		
No. of complaints received in office	1	12	22
No. of premises inspected, including those under Service Agreement	429		181

14. RODENT AND INSECT PEST CONTROL.

As in previous years, it is pleasing to report that no legal action was required under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. This is in itself an indication of the co-operation received from householders and business people.

When infestations have been dealt with which require co-ordinated effort, excellent co-operation has been received from the officers of adjacent Authorities and the contractors to British Railways.

During 1957 three treatments were carried out to the sewers. One hundred and seven of the manholes known by previous experience to require attention were treated. Owing to shortage of labour the first treatment was by a contractor using a highly toxic substance - sodium fluoracetate. This is the first occasion on which it has been used for this purpose outside the City of London and after considering all the factors involved, permission to use the substance was given by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Using methods devised by the Department, this proved to be a very economical means of dealing with sewer infestation. The results of two subsequent treatments using other poisons confirmed that the use of sodium fluoracetate is a distinct advantage in dealing with rodents in sewers.

The need for this work is emphasized by the fact that many surface rat infestations are traceable to defective drains, and more rarely to faults in the sewers. During the year 42 defects of drainage systems were traced which had been proved to be the cause of the infestation.

Developed have proved very satisfactory in dealing with these insects. This is particularly so in the case of ants, which previously had proved to be very difficult to eradicate.

The use of insecticidal lacquers referred to in previous years has been found to be of toxicity of such materials compared with the use of powders is the means of a considerable saving in labour. With insects, as with rodents, Private Dwellings and Corporation Property.

	<u>Rats.</u>	<u>Mice.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
No. of complaints received in office	86	32	118
No. of premises inspected as a result			399
No. of premises found to be infested	112	36	148
No. of separate infestations treated	171	33	204
No. of visits for treatment and re-inspections	1,392	146	1,538
No. of premises treated by occupier or other agency	4	6	10
No. of poison baits deposited			293

Business and Factory Premises.

	<u>Rats.</u>	<u>Mice.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
No. of complaints received in office	10	12	22
No. of premises inspected, including those under Service Agreement			181
No. of premises in which slight infestations were found	51	103	154
No. of separate infestations treated	78	326	404
No. of visits for treatment and inspections	694	1,701	2,395
No. of premises treated by occupier or other agency	7	4	11
No. of poison baits deposited			2,243

The following is a summarized statement of action taken from 6th July to 31st December, 1957.

No. of complaints received	140	
No. of premises inspected	580	77
No. of premises infested	302	49
No. of visits	3,600	16
No. of premises treated by occupier or other agency	21	1
No. of poison baits deposited	2,536	

Certificates of Disrepair made under 1957 Act.

Number of <u>Insect Pest Control.</u>	2
Number of objections	-

Insect pest control and maintenance treatments with regard to ants, 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. A number of complaints are received with regard to insect pests in stored food products and those which cause damage to textiles. Quite a number of complaints have been dealt with and it is interesting to note that the new insecticides which are now being developed have proved very satisfactory in dealing with these insects. This is particularly so in the case of ants, which previously had proved to be very difficult to eradicate.

The number of complaints received from the general public during the year 1957 is set out in the following table. The number of complaints received from the general public during the year 1957 is set out in the following table. The number of complaints received from the general public during the year 1957 is set out in the following table.

Category	No. of complaints received in office	No. of premises inspected as a result	No. of premises found to be infested	No. of separate infestations treated	No. of visits for treatment and re-inspections	No. of premises treated by occupier or other agency	No. of poison baits deposited	Total
Business and Factory Premises	86	32	118	399	148	36	33	204
Other	4	6	10	293	1,238	146	1,238	1,238

Category	No. of complaints received in office	No. of premises inspected, including those under Service Agreement	No. of premises in which slight infestations were found	No. of separate infestations treated	No. of visits for treatment and re-inspections	No. of premises treated by occupier or other agency	No. of poison baits deposited	Total
Business and Factory Premises	10	12	22	181	154	103	404	1,238
Other	7	4	11	2,243	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238

Summary

When infestations have been dealt with which require co-ordinated effort, co-operation has been received from the officers of adjacent authorities and the following table shows the results.

No. of complaints received 140
 No. of premises inspected 580
 No. of premises infested 302
 No. of visits 3,600
 No. of premises treated by occupier or other agency 21
 No. of poison baits deposited 2,236

Insect Pest Control. In the past year in which it has been used for this purpose, the following statistics have been given:

Insect pest control and maintenance treatments with regard to ants, 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. A number of complaints are received with regard to insect pests in stored food products and those which cause damage to textiles. Quite a number of complaints have been dealt with and it has been interesting to note that the new insecticides which are now being developed have proved very satisfactory in dealing with these insects. This is particularly so in the case of ants, which previously had proved to be very difficult to eradicate.

The use of insecticidal lacquers referred to in previous years has continued with good results. The long period of toxicity of such materials compared with the use of powders is the means of a considerable saving in labour. With insects, as with rodents, it is essential to maintain strict watch and control, particularly in food premises. Infestations can readily build up if proper hygiene work is not done. There is also risk of reinfestation by insects being introduced with new stock.

The 1957 Act, it is felt, will succeed where that of 1954 failed in that owners will receive a rent return which will enable the houses to be maintained in a better condition.

With regard to Statutory Action under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936, two Closing Orders were made - one in respect of No. 72, Passett Road and the other for the front and back rooms (SECTION D, 36, Tudor Road).

Undertakings HOUSING. received that the premises would not be used for human habitation from the owners of No. 2, Bishops Hall and No. 72, Cambridge Road (basement).

During the year the Rent Act, 1957 came into operation. This important piece of legislation will have considerable effect on existing properties which, in many cases, were deteriorating because the income was insufficient for them to be maintained in good repair.

1. Number of houses inspected and recorded 22

Whilst this enactment is strictly a matter between landlords and tenants, the Local Authority is concerned with the issue of Certificates of Disrepair where these are requested, and the consequent certification of the repair works involved.

The following is a tabulated statement of action taken from 6th July to 31st December, 1957.

Number of Applications	77
Number of satisfactory Undertakings received	49
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	16
Number of Proposals to issue Certificates of Disrepair outstanding pending expiry of three weeks	1

Certificates of Disrepair made under 1957 Act.

Number of applications for cancellation	2
Number of objections	-
Number cancelled	-

Certificates of Disrepair made under 1954 Act.

Number of applications for cancellation	2
Number of objections	1
Number cancelled	1

7. Number of demolition or closing orders made 2

The number of applications received is a fair average for towns of similar population figure and character. In the case of houses which remain under control, there appears to be little difficulty in applying the provisions of the Act. Few of the applications have been made out of a sense of injustice and the relatively high number of undertakings which have been given is an indication that the owners are prepared to carry out works of repair which can be considered to be reasonable in extent.

There has been a tendency on the part of owners when confronted with what appear to be excessive demands by the tenants, to use the Local Authority as arbitrators. This, of course, was anticipated, and so far no difficulty has been experienced in dealing with these cases.

It is to be hoped that sufficient labour will be available to enable the works to be completed within the six months period prescribed.

The 1957 Act, it is felt, will succeed where that of 1954 failed in that owners will receive a rent return which will enable the houses to be maintained in a better condition.

With regard to Statutory Action under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936, two Closing Orders were made - one in respect of No. 72, Fassett Road and the other for the front and back rooms (top floor) of No. 36, Tudor Road.

Undertakings were also received that the premises would not be used for human habitation from the owners of No. 2, Bishops Hall and No. 72, Cambridge Road (basement).

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	22
2. Number of houses which, on inspection, were considered to be unfit for human habitation	2
(a) Parts of houses which, on inspection, were considered to be unfit for human habitation	2
3. Number of houses, the defects of which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its officers	151
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	1
5. Number of formal notices served requiring the execution of works	14
6. Number of houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices	19
7. Number of demolition or closing orders made	2
8. Number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under sub-section 3 of section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936	2
9. Number of houses demolished	15

The following table shows the number and type of licences issued by your Corporation during 1957 under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations. All the licences

Housing - Statistical Statement, 1957.

The following information is supplied by the Borough Surveyor who indicates that four flats were built by the Corporation during the year - all in the Borough.

Total number of permanent dwellings erected by the Corporation since March 1924 to 31st December, 1957.

Houses	1,137	(Inc. 876 outside Borough)
Flats	841	(Inc. 326 outside Borough)

Total number of temporary dwellings erected up to 31st December, 1957.

		<u>Still remaining.</u>
Arcon	132	129
Aluminium	70	57
2 year huts	<u>113</u>	<u>21</u>
	<u>315</u>	<u>207</u>

Number of 2 year huts demolished during 1957 - 11

Number of dwellings erected by private enterprise during 1957.

Houses	16
Flats	<u>12</u>
	<u>28</u>

The following table shows the results of examinations in respect of 90 samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom during 1957. Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream, undue attention is not paid to the bacteriological condition of any single sample. However, whilst Grades I and II can be considered to be satisfactory, Grades III and IV are not satisfactory. SECTION 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 throughout the year.

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 1957 under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations. All the licences were in force at the end of the year.

Tabulated list of Condemned Foodstuffs showing causes for condemnation and the Weights.

Articles of Food.	Pasteurised	Sterilised	Tuberculin Tested
To pasteurise	1	-	-
To deal	11	11	6
Supplementary	10	7	10

(c) Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

During the year 79 samples of milk, all of which were pasteurised, were sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom for examination.

The samples were submitted for the phosphatase and methylene blue tests, which are respectively tests of adequate pasteurisation and satisfactory bacteriological condition. All samples passed the test for 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 144. This figure also includes six producers. In addition to these dealers and producers there are 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 90 samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom during 1957. Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream, undue attention is not paid to the bacteriological results on any single sample. However, whilst Grades I and II can be considered to be satisfactory, Grades III and IV cannot, and appropriate action is taken in respect of any vendor whose samples do not fall consistently into Grades I or II.

(r) Food	G R A D E				
	I	II	III	IV	Total
Ice Cream	69	16	5	-	90

(e) Meat and Other Foods.

(i) There are no slaughter houses in the Borough. The supply of meat for the town arrives from Smithfield and through the local wholesale shops. A certain amount of home killed meat also comes from the modern abattoir at Guildford.

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

Tabulated list of Condemned Foodstuffs showing causes for condemnation and the Weights.

Article of Food. Reason for Action. Weight.
lbs. lbs.

Raw Meat

Bovine	Decomposition	228 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Ovine	"	385 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Porcine	"	243 $\frac{1}{4}$	

Total quantity of raw meat 857 $\frac{1}{2}$
Raw Fish Decomposition 686

Poultry, Game, etc. " 13

Dried Fruit " 17 $\frac{1}{2}$

Canned Goods

Meat and Meat Products	} PART IV Punctured, Blown, Damaged, Decomposition	650 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Fruit		1,033 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Jam		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Vegetables		134	
Milk		127 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Soup		14 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Fish and Fish Paste		16 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Others		16 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,998 $\frac{1}{4}$

Food in Glass Containers.

Jams and Preserves	} Glass contamina- tion, Mould, Deterioration	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Pickles and Pastes		12 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Others		1	15 $\frac{1}{2}$

Other Foods condemned for Various Reasons.

Sausages	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Meat	472 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Nuts	37	
Cheese	226	
Ravioli & Beans	118 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Christmas Pudding	10	
Milk	200	
Cakes, Bread and Biscuits	54 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Others	54 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,327 $\frac{1}{2}$

Unsound food is disposed of by incineration at the refuse destructor at the Merton and Morden Urban District Council or on occasions it is made in a condition that recovery is impossible and placed in vehicles for conveyance to a tip.

Protection of Food against contamination.

(f) Food Hygiene.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. Nineteen-fifty-seven was the first full year in which all the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 were in force. Whilst the majority of the food premises in the town were maintained at a higher standard than that demanded by the legislation then in force, experience in applying the Regulations has been to confirm that it is possible to make further improvements and also to expect a better standard from the employee.

The weak link in the chain of food handling is invariably the employee who by his thoughtlessness or carelessness exposes food unreasonably or unnecessarily to risk of contamination. Such instances are the placing of food trays on the pavement or road or putting trays on to the floors of premises and then transferring them to the benches, shelves or counters.

The maintenance of good food handling practice depends to a considerable extent upon the sustained effort of the Public Health Inspectors. In conditions of full employment there is in some food premises constant change of staff and in such circumstances regular routine visiting is necessary to ensure that satisfactory methods are continued.

As with other matters with which the Department is concerned, when plans and proposals are submitted for the alteration of existing, or the establishment of new, businesses, it is possible to ensure that the premises will comply with the Regulations in the first instance. This service is appreciated by the proprietors and excellent co-operation has been experienced.

During the year 153 Notices were served under these Regulations and 135 were complied. The following tabulated statement shows the nature of the Notices served and complied.

PART IV.

	<u>Defects requiring Notices</u>	<u>Complied.</u>
	<u>No. of Premises.</u>	<u>Visits.</u>
<u>Sanitary Conveniences.</u>		
Lack of Wash Your Hands Notices	6	5
Fittings cleansed or repaired	1	1
Absence of Ventilated Lobby	1	1
Lighting Provided	1	1
<u>Sinks.</u>		
Renewed or repaired, also draining boards	8	8
Cleansed	4	4
<u>Washing Facilities for Staff.</u>		
Absence of, defective or inadequate hand basins	9	6
Absence of hot water	8	6
" " cold water	5	3
" " water heaters, or repaired	1	1
Provision of towels, soap and nailbrushes	3	7
<u>Repairs to Food Rooms.</u>		
Floors cleansed	2	2
Walls and ceiling cleansed	61	1
<u>Protection of Food against contamination.</u>		
Smoking	9	8
Food to be kept 18" off ground	23	22
Covers provided for food	8	9
Display shelves cleansed	2	-
Others	4	4
<u>Uncleanliness.</u>		
Personal	1	1
Kitchens and equipment	19	18
Food Stores	5	3
Preparation rooms and equipment	3	3
Delivery Vans	2	2
Refrigerators	3	2
Shops	3	4
Dining Rooms	3	2
Cupboards, counters and shelves	5	6

Cream Caramels - Upon examination it was found that these contained no cream, butter or milk, and accordingly should not have been called cream caramel. The retailer was asked to amend his description. This was done.

	<u>Defects requiring Notices</u>	<u>Complied</u>
<u>Utensils</u>		
Unclean and/or replaced	9	8
Boxes cleansed or repaired	4	5
Others	12	12
<u>Food.</u>		
To be kept in food store rooms	6	6
Notices re food	1	1
Others	3	2
<u>Others</u>	5	5
	<u>180</u>	<u>169</u>

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

Food Premises.

	<u>No. of Premises.</u>	<u>Visits.</u>
Bakehouses and Bakers' Shops	4	54
Dairies and Milk Shops	16	39
Butchers	36	212
Greengrocers and Stalls	98	402
Public Houses	47	20
Fishmongers and Stalls	24	422
Ice Cream premises	144	272
Grocers and general provisions and stalls	133	688
Restaurants and cafes	77	493
Kitchens and Canteens (including factory, school and shop)	23	
Public Houses (not included in the figure above but at which restaurant services are provided)	11	16
Meat Distribution Depots	4	85
Visits to Food Premises re unsound food	<u>130</u>	<u>130</u>
	<u>617</u>	<u>2,833</u>

Assorted Toffees

Batter Mix

Bread

Bread

Brooding

Butter

Butter

Butter

Butter

Butter

Butter

Butter

Butter

Butter

Butter

Butter

Butter

Butter

Butter

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Details of samples submitted to the Public Analyst during the year are set out in the attached tabulated statement.

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

Buttered Bun - This was found to contain margarine. The vendor was informed of the contravention and he arranged in future for butter to be used.

Cream Bun and Cream & Chocolate Layer Cake - It was reported that these articles contained imitation cream. Following representations from the Department, the owners of the respective businesses undertook to display appropriate notices in order that customers may be properly informed as to the nature of the fillings used.

customers may be properly informed as to the nature of the findings
businesses undertake to display appropriate notices in order that
representations from the Department, the owners of the respective
reported that these articles contained imitation cream. Following
Green Bun and Green & Chocolate Layer Cake - It was

future for butter to be used.

The vendor was informed of the contravention and he arranged in
Battered Bun - This was found to contain margarine.

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

the year are set out in the attached tabulated statement.
Details of samples submitted to the Public Analyst during

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1952.

Visits to Food Premises re unsound food

West Distribution Depots
restaurant services are provided)

Public Houses (not included in the
factory, school and shop)

Kitchens and Canteens (including
Restaurants and cafes

stalls
Grocers and general provisions and

Ice Cream Premises
Fishmongers and Stalls

Public Houses
Greengrocers and Stalls

Butchers
Dairies and Milk Shops

Bakerhouses and Bakers' Shops
Back of West Food House

Food Premises.

No. of
Premises.

Visits.

4	4
16	24
36	42
98	102
47	20
24	422
144	272
133	688
77	497
23	
11	16
4	82
	130
<u>617</u>	<u>2,833</u>

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

Others

Others
Notices re food
To be kept in food store rooms

Food.
Others
Food.
To be kept in food store rooms

Others
Boxes cleaned or repaired
Unless and/or replaced

Others
Unless and/or replaced
Boxes cleaned or repaired

Others
Unless and/or replaced
Boxes cleaned or repaired

Others
Unless and/or replaced
Boxes cleaned or repaired

Others
Unless and/or replaced
Boxes cleaned or repaired

Others
Unless and/or replaced
Boxes cleaned or repaired

Cream Caramels - Upon examination it was found that these contained no cream, butter or milk, and accordingly should not have been called cream caramels. The retailer was asked to amend his description. This he agreed to do.

Cream Slice - The cream used was imitation and of inferior quality. The manufacturers have been approached and the matter is still under discussion.

Frig Ice - This sample did not comply with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1957 as the sodium alginate it contained was not properly designated. The manufacturers were informed and have arranged for the labels to be reprinted.

Fruit Loaf - This loaf contained a cigarette end. Legal proceedings were instituted and a fine of £10.0.0d. with £2.2.0d. costs was imposed.

Piping Jelly - The Analyst was of opinion that the term glucose on the label did not indicate the true nature of the actual ingredients, namely liquid glucose. As this is a matter which is under discussion with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the trade interests concerned, further action on both samples has been withheld.

Salad Cream - The Analyst commented that this sample, although not unfit for human consumption was unfit for sale. The retailer was informed and the remainder of his stock of this product was withdrawn from sale.

French Nougat - The wrapping paper of the nougats was soiled with dust. The confectionery however was free from contamination. The retailer was informed and adequate steps were taken to prevent the foodstuff from further risk of contamination.

Tabulated Statement of Samples Submitted to the Public Analyst during 1957.

Commodity	No. of Samples		Genuine		Not Genuine or otherwise irregular	
	For- mal	Infer- mal	For- mal	Infer- mal	For- mal	Infer- mal
Assorted Toffees	-	1	-	1	-	-
Batter Mix	-	1	-	1	-	-
Bread	-	1	-	1	-	-
Bread & Butter	-	1	-	1	-	-
Browning	-	1	-	1	-	-
Butter	1	-	1	-	-	-
Buttered Bun	-	1	-	-	-	1
Buttered Roll	-	3	-	3	-	-
Buttered Toasted Tea Cake	-	1	-	1	-	-
Casserole Steak	-	1	-	1	-	-
Cheese Spread	-	1	-	1	-	-
Cheese Spread with Ham	-	1	-	1	-	-
Chicken & Ham Paste	-	1	-	1	-	-
Chocolate Coated Honeycomb	-	1	-	1	-	-
Chocolate Spread	-	1	-	1	-	-
C/Fwd.	1	16	1	15	-	1

Commodity	No. of Samples		Genuine		Not Genuine or otherwise irregular	
	For- mal	Infor- mal	For- mal	Infor- mal	For- mal	Infor- mal
B/Fwd.	1	16	1	15	-	1
Coffee & Chicory	-	1	-	1	-	-
Coffee (Ground)	-	1	-	1	-	-
Cornflour	-	1	-	1	-	-
Crab	-	1	-	1	-	-
Crab Paste	-	1	-	1	-	-
Cream	-	1	-	1	-	-
Cream Bun	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cream Caramels	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cream & Chocolate Layer Cake	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cream Doughnut	-	1	-	1	-	-
Cream Slice	-	1	-	-	-	1
Curry Powder	-	1	-	1	-	-
Devon Scone	-	1	-	1	-	-
Drink Crystals	-	1	-	1	-	-
Dressed Crab	-	1	-	1	-	-
Flip (Strawberry flavoured drink)	-	1	-	1	-	-
French Mustard	-	1	-	1	-	-
French Nougat	-	1	-	1	-	-
Frig Ice (Ice Cream Powder)	-	1	-	-	-	1
Fruit Chews	-	1	-	1	-	-
Fruit Chutney	-	1	-	1	-	-
Ham & Beef Roll	-	1	-	1	-	-
Ham & Chicken Galantine	3	115	3	105	-	10
Honey	-	1	-	1	-	-
Horseradish Sauce	-	1	-	1	-	-
Ice Cream	-	4	-	4	-	-
Icing Sugar	-	1	-	1	-	-
Instant Coffee	-	1	-	1	-	-
Instant Potato	-	1	-	1	-	-
Jubbly (Orange Drink)	-	1	-	1	-	-
Kool Cup	-	1	-	1	-	-
Lemon Curd	-	1	-	1	-	-
Lemon Juice	-	1	-	1	-	-
Meat Rissoles	-	1	-	1	-	-
Meringue	-	1	-	1	-	-
Milk	2	22	2	22	-	-
Mincemeat	-	1	-	1	-	-
Mint Jelly	-	1	-	1	-	-
Mixed Fruit	-	1	-	1	-	-
Mushroom Soup	-	1	-	1	-	-
Olive Oil	-	1	-	1	-	-
Peanut Butter	-	1	-	1	-	-
Piping Jelly	-	2	-	-	-	2
Potted Salmon	-	1	-	1	-	-
Potted Shrimps	-	1	-	1	-	-
Pork & Goose Liver Pate	-	1	-	1	-	-
Powdered Celery Soup	-	1	-	1	-	-
Rum Baba	-	1	-	1	-	-
C/Fwd.	3	89	3	81	-	8

Commodity	No. of Samples		Genuine		Not Genuine or otherwise irregular	
	For- mal	Infor- mal	For- mal	Infor- mal	For- mal	Infor- mal
Rum Baba	3	89	3	81	-	8
Soup	-	1	-	1	-	-
Powdered Celery	-	1	-	1	-	-
Pate	-	1	-	1	-	-
Pork & Goose Liver	-	1	-	1	-	-
Potted Shrimps	-	1	-	1	-	-
Potted Salmon	-	1	-	1	-	-
Piping Jelly	-	2	-	2	-	-
Peanut Butter	-	1	-	1	-	-
Olive Oil	-	1	-	1	-	-
Maroon Soup	-	1	-	1	-	-
Mixed Fruit	-	1	-	1	-	-
Mint Jelly	-	1	-	1	-	-
Mincemeat	-	1	-	1	-	-
Milk	2	22	2	22	-	-
Meringue	-	1	-	1	-	-
Meat Rissoles	-	1	-	1	-	-
Lemon Juice	-	1	-	1	-	-
Lemon Curd	-	1	-	1	-	-
Keel Cup	-	1	-	1	-	-
Drink	-	1	-	1	-	-
Jelly (Orange)	-	1	-	1	-	-
Instant Potato	-	1	-	1	-	-
Instant Coffee	-	1	-	1	-	-
Loaf Sugar	-	1	-	1	-	-
Ice Cream	-	1	-	1	-	-
Horseradish Sauce	-	1	-	1	-	-
Honey	-	1	-	1	-	-
Galantina	-	1	-	1	-	-
Ham & Chicken	-	1	-	1	-	-
Ham & Beef Roll	-	1	-	1	-	-
Fruit-Gummi	-	1	-	1	-	-
Fruit Chews	-	1	-	1	-	-
Powder) (Ice Cream	-	1	-	1	-	-
Fruit Ice (Ice Cream	-	1	-	1	-	-
French Mustard	-	1	-	1	-	-
Flavoured drink	-	1	-	1	-	-
Milk (Strawberry	-	1	-	1	-	-
Dressed Crab	-	1	-	1	-	-
Drink Gvatala	-	1	-	1	-	-
Devon Seane	-	1	-	1	-	-
Gurry Powder	-	1	-	1	-	-
Green Slice	-	1	-	1	-	-
Green Doughnut	-	1	-	1	-	-
Jelly Cake	-	1	-	1	-	-
Green & Chocolate	-	1	-	1	-	-
Green Caramels	-	1	-	1	-	-
Green Bun	-	1	-	1	-	-
Cream	-	1	-	1	-	-
Crab Paste	-	1	-	1	-	-
Crab	-	1	-	1	-	-
Confection	-	1	-	1	-	-
Coffee (Ground)	-	1	-	1	-	-
Coffee & Cherry	-	1	-	1	-	-
B\Fwd.	3	89	3	81	-	8

Commodity	No. of Samples		Genuine		Not Genuine or otherwise irregular	
	For- mal	Infor- mal	For- mal	Infor- mal	For- mal	Infor- mal
B/Fwd.	3	89	3	81	-	8
Sandwich Cream	-	1	-	1	-	-
Salad Cream	-	1	-	-	-	1
Salmon Spread	-	2	-	2	-	-
Sardines	-	1	-	1	-	-
Sauce	-	1	-	1	-	-
Sausages	-	1	-	1	-	-
Saveloys	-	1	-	1	-	-
Seedless Raisins	-	1	-	1	-	-
Shredded Beef Suet	-	1	-	1	-	-
Stewed Steak	-	5	-	5	-	-
Steak & Kidney Pie	-	1	-	1	-	-
Strawberry Essence	-	1	-	1	-	-
Flavour	-	1	-	1	-	-
Sultana Leaf	-	1	-	-	-	1
Sweet Cigarettes	-	1	-	1	-	-
Table Jelly	-	1	-	1	-	-
Tea	-	1	-	1	-	-
Tomatoes (Italian Peeled)	-	1	-	1	-	-
Tomato Ketchup	-	1	-	1	-	-
Trifle	-	1	-	1	-	-
Cup Cake Mix	-	1	-	1	-	-
Instant Icing	-	1	-	1	-	-
	3	115	3	105	-	10

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.

The following table gives an analysis of the cases, admissions to hospital, and deaths into age groups.

TABLE IV

DISEASE GROUPS	1957		1956		Total
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
SECTION F					
PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,					
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES					
<p>The following infectious diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health of the Borough:-</p>					
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					
Malaria					
Cholera					
Plague					
Typhus Fever					
Relapsing Fever					
Tuberculosis					
<p>Leprosy is notifiable by General Medical Practitioners direct to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health.</p>					
<p>In 1957 a total of 664 notifications of infectious disease was received, compared with 230 in 1956, a difference of 434 which is more than accounted for by the notification of 448 more cases of measles than last year.</p>					
<p>The following table gives an analysis of the cases, admissions to hospital, and deaths into age groups.</p>					
Diphtheria					
Scarlet Fever					
Measles					
Whooping Cough					
Acute Poliomyelitis:					
Paralytic					
Non-paralytic					
Post infective					
Encephalitis					
Meningococcal Infection					
Puerperal Pyrexia					
Dysentery					
Food Poisoning					
Malaria					
Erysipelas					
Total	664	82	230	44	20

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1957

TABLE IV

	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		
Diphtheria.....	1	1																											
Scarlet Fever.....																													
Measles.....	15	41	59	54	58	245	8	1	1	1	1	48	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough.....	4	3	8	3	8	25	2	1	1	1	1	55	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis:																													
Paralytic.....				1				1				2	2																
Non-paralytic.....																													
Acute Infective																													
Encephalitis.....							1					1	1																
Meningococcal Infection.								13	39	6	1	59	59																
Puerperal Pyrexia.....			2	1	1	3	1	4	1			13	1																
Dysentery.....			1	1	1	1	1	2	2	7	2	20	1																
Food Poisoning.....	1											15	1																
Pneumonia.....								3			5	15	1																
Erysipelas.....									3			3																	
Total	20	44	70	62	69	282	15	16	49	9	20	8	664	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	13	20		

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

TABLE V

Year	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Poliomyelitis	Acute Infective Encephalitis	Puerperal Pyrexia	Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid)	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
1928	152	135	-	-	1	-	9	7	4
1929	113	74	-	-	1	-	5	1	3
1930	100	78	-	-	1	-	9	5	2
1931	53	61	-	-	1	-	14	1	4
1932	47	56	-	-	2	-	13	1	1
1933	30	125	-	-	3	-	10	2	2
1934	42	40	-	-	1	-	5	2	3
1935	50	54	-	-	1	-	8	2	3
1936	27	67	-	-	1	-	19	6	2
1937	21	51	-	-	2	-	32	1	3
1938	72	61	-	-	2	-	47	1	2
1939	19	69	-	-	1	-	66	1	3
1940	53	45	-	-	1	-	63	3	3
1941	15	54	-	-	1	-	37	7	-
1942	8	79	-	-	1	-	24	-	3
1943	3	110	-	-	1	-	18	1	-
1944	7	49	-	-	1	-	15	-	2
1945	16	28	-	-	1	-	23	-	2
1946	8	34	-	-	2	-	41	1	1
1947	2	24	-	-	5	3	28	1	1
1948	-	34	-	-	3	-	30	-	-
1949	-	73	-	-	7	3	29	-	-
1950	-	51	-	-	4	-	23	-	-
1951	-	37	-	-	-	1	41	-	-
1952	-	29	-	-	3	-	84	-	-
1953	-	21	-	-	5	-	80	-	-
1954	-	16	-	-	-	1	96	-	-
1955	-	11	-	-	10	1	72	-	-
1956	-	17	-	-	3	-	88	-	-
1957	-	13	-	-	2	1	59	-	-

During 1957, 3,705 Kingston children were immunised for the first time or received reinforcing "Booster" injections, some 100 more than during 1956. A figure known as the immunity index, which is shown as a percentage, is computed

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

TABLE V

Disease	Year	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950				
Cholera		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	1	1	1		
Bubonic Plague		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	1	1	1	1	
Septicemic Plague		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	1	1	1	1	
Pneumonic Plague		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	1	1	1	1	
Dysentery		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	1	1	1	1	
Shigellosis		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	1	1	1	1	
Amoebic Dysentery		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	1	1	1	1	
Paratyphoid 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	1	1	1	1	
Typhoid 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	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	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	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	1	1	1	1	1

Smallpox.

There were no cases recorded in Kingston during 1957, but the disease is still very prevalent in many parts of the world and constant vigilance is necessary. Particular surveillance has to be maintained over persons arriving from abroad particularly when they have been contacts of cases or suspected cases.

During the summer a diagnosis of smallpox was made in an unvaccinated child in London. Investigation revealed a chain of events which in all probability started with the arrival in this country of a traveller from West Africa. All Medical Officers of Health were alerted and the necessary measures in respect of possible contacts in Kingston were taken.

The majority of countries now insist upon an International Certificate of Vaccination being produced before travellers are allowed to land. In this connection, a large number of certificates issued by Kingston doctors are officially authenticated in the Public Health Department each year in accordance with regulations.

Vaccination is voluntary and every effort is made to maintain a high level of immunity to smallpox in the population by vaccinating the infants during their early months. This is carried out by General Practitioners and at the Surrey County Council clinics. Vaccination and re-vaccination is available free for persons of all ages. At present some 51% of Kingston babies are vaccinated during their first year and there is every need to raise this figure to at least 75%.

Scarlet Fever.

Thirteen cases were notified during 1957, 10 of which were of school age. The cases were mild and were all nursed at home. There were no deaths.

Scarlet Fever is a streptococcal infection and is therefore always viewed as potentially dangerous. Modern drugs however prove to be a good weapon, and the illness now usually takes a mild form.

Diphtheria.

For the tenth year in succession no cases of diphtheria occurred in Kingston. An intensive campaign is carried out to immunise the school and pre-school population against this disease and this is done under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health at the Surrey County Council clinics, and by the General Medical Practitioners. Freedom from diphtheria can create a complacency resulting in apathy towards immunisation, which is the main protection against it.

The method employed during 1957 was to provide a combined immunisation process against diphtheria and whooping cough carried out in 3 injections at monthly intervals. Single injection "Boosters" are given within a period of 5 years after the primary inoculation.

During 1957, 3,705 Kingston children were immunised for the first time or received reinforcing "Booster" injections, some 600 more than during 1956. A figure known as the immunity index, which is shown as a percentage, is computed each year. This relates to the proportion of the child

population which is known to have received inoculation during the previous 5 years. The immunity index in Kingston for the 1/4 age group is 79% and the total index for all children under the age of 15 is 56%. Both of these percentages are an improvement on 1956.

The intensive campaign to immunise as many children as possible is being maintained with a special objective to secure the immunisation of 75% of babies before their first birthday, and it is calculated that during 1957 the proportion of Kingston babies immunised before they reached the age of 1 year was 74%.

Poliomyelitis.

Further progress was made toward the protection of the child population. Supplies of vaccine were unfortunately very limited, and it will not be until 1958 that full scale protection can be accomplished. Co-operation with the Medical Research Council, the Surrey County Council and the Physician Superintendent of Kingston Hospital in connection with the provision and exchange of information gained from epidemiological enquiries continued.

A total of 2 cases were notified in Kingston during 1957, one occurring at the very beginning and one at the end of the year. In early January, 1957 a young lady, aged 23, was admitted to Tolworth Hospital with severe symptoms. Poliomyelitis virus type II was isolated from her faeces.

Six days before she became ill the patient had looked after 2 children in another household who had recently had transient febrile illnesses. Poliomyelitis virus type II was isolated from the faeces of both these children also.

After some 6 weeks in Tolworth Hospital the patient was transferred to an Orthopaedic Hospital for prolonged treatment in respect of considerable paralysis of the legs.

The second case occurred in a boy, aged 3½, at the end of October. Upon admission to hospital there was slight muscle weakness and poliomyelitis virus type I was isolated from the faeces. He was discharged after 5 weeks in hospital completely recovered.

Neither of the above persons had received vaccination against poliomyelitis.

Acute Infective Encephalitis.

One case occurred during 1957 in a girl, aged 12½. This patient was admitted to Tolworth Hospital and on admission was a typical encephalitis, the illness following chickenpox. The girl made a rapid recovery with no apparent sequelae and was discharged home after 2 weeks in hospital.

Enteric Fever (Typhoid or Paratyphoid).

There were no cases of typhoid or paratyphoid B notified in Kingston during 1957 and this is the tenth successive year without notification of Enteric Fever. Infection that does occur throughout England and Wales is mostly imported from abroad through contaminated foodstuffs.

population which is known to have received inoculation during the previous 5 years. The immunity index in Kingston for the 1/4 age group is 75% and the total index for all children under the age of 15 is 55%. Both of these percentages are an improvement on 1956.

The intensive campaign to immunize as many children as possible is being maintained with a special objective to secure the immunization of 75% of babies before their first birthday and it is estimated that during 1957 the proportion of Kingston babies immunized before they reached the age of 1 year was 75%.

Poliovirus

Further progress was made toward the protection of the child population. Supplies of vaccine were unfortunately very limited, and it will not be until 1958 that full scale vaccination can be accomplished. Co-operation with the Medical Research Council, the Surrey County Council and the Physician Superintendent of Kingston Hospital in connection with the provision and exchange of information gained from epidemicological enquiries continued.

A total of 2 cases were notified in Kingston during 1957, one occurring at the very beginning and one at the end of the year. In early January, 1957 a young lady, aged 25, was admitted to Felworth Hospital with severe symptoms. Poliovirus type II was isolated from her faeces.

Six days before she became ill the patient had looked after 2 children in another household who had recently had transient febrile illnesses. Poliovirus type II was isolated from the faeces of both these children also.

After some 6 weeks in Felworth Hospital the patient was transferred to an Orthopaedic Hospital for prolonged treatment in respect of emphysematous paralytic of the legs.

The second case occurred in a boy, aged 7 1/2, at the end of October. Upon admission to hospital there was slight muscle weakness and poliovirus type I was isolated from the faeces. He was discharged after 5 weeks in hospital completely recovered.

Neither of the above persons had received vaccination against poliovirus.

Acute Infective Encephalitis

One case occurred during 1957 in a girl, aged 12 1/2. This patient was admitted to Felworth Hospital and on admission was a typical encephalitis, the illness following childhood. The girl made a rapid recovery with no apparent sequelae and was discharged home after 2 weeks in hospital.

Enteric Fever (Typhoid or Paratyphoid)

There were no cases of typhoid or paratyphoid B notified in Kingston during 1957 and this is the fifth successive year without notification of Enteric Fever. Infection that does occur throughout England and Wales is mostly imported from abroad through contaminated foodstuffs.

One or two cases however have been traced to the consumption of shellfish, notably cockles, which were gathered from stretches of shore situated near sewage outfalls. Rivers and streams which are known to contain paratyphoid organisms are also a source of danger particularly to children who may play and bathe in them.

Dysentery (Sonne). Pyrexia Regulations 1951 define this illness as a febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100° F. or above is recorded.

A total of 13 cases of dysentery was notified during 1957 compared with 21 during 1956. These were all confirmed by laboratory reports on stool specimens taken from the patients and in each case the bacillary dysentery organism shigella sonne was shown to be present. An analysis for the years back to 1953 is as follows:

The prevalence of sonne dysentery has increased throughout the country during the last few years, and although usually a mild illness with a low fatality rate, its presence causes a great deal of work in tracing contacts, and is of considerable nuisance. Every effort is made to prevent the spread of infection although the disease can and does run rapidly through schools etc. Its presence in a nursery for example can be a serious matter.

Cases	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	13	27	17	21	13

The 13 Kingston cases were all in respect of individuals or individual families; one case only was treated in hospital, and all recovered without incident.

Each case of dysentery is followed up intensively and all persons concerned are given advice regarding personal and general hygiene. It has been proved that the simple act of hand washing after using the W.C. can be of utmost importance in preventing the spread of sonne. The Public Health Inspectors take every opportunity of illustrating this fact to members of the general public, and especially those concerned with food handling and the care of young children. Schools receive special attention, particularly the infant schools.

Measles.

There were 483 cases of measles notified during 1957 compared with 35 in 1956. Generally speaking the illness was of a mild type with little by way of complications and all cases were nursed at home. The majority of the illnesses (245) occurred in children in the 5/10 age group, and 227 in younger children.

Whooping Cough.

This is one of the most serious of childhood illnesses and immunisation has been offered to all children for five years now. This is usually done in a combined process in conjunction with diphtheria immunisation, and practically 100% of the children being immunised for the first time receive a "combined" material.

During 1957, 55 cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 58 in 1956, 17 in 1955, 21 in 1954, 126 in 1953, 102 in 1952. The average number of cases occurring during the previous five years was 65, and in the preceding 5 years 116.

The cases of whooping cough occurring during 1957 were mild with no deaths. Only 4 occurred in infants under the age of 1 year, and 22 in children between the ages of 1 and 5 years.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

For the tenth successive year no cases of ophthalmia neonatorum have been notified.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

The Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations 1951 define this illness as a febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4°F or more has occurred within fourteen days after childbirth or miscarriage. During 1957, 59 cases were notified, 8 of which referred to Kingston residents and all of whom were notified from Kingston Hospital. These figures compare with 88, 21 and 88 respectively for 1956. An analysis for the years back to 1953 is shown below.

The maternity block at Kingston Hospital serves not only Kingston but a large surrounding area embracing a population of some 285,000 persons. During 1957, 1,773 deliveries took place in the hospital.

Cases	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
(a) Total notified.....	80	96	72	88	59
(b) Number included in (a) of					
(i) Kingston residents.....	15	27	17	21	8
(ii) Extra district residents...	65	69	55	67	51
(c) Number included in (a) notified from Kingston Hospital.....	78	96	69	88	59
(d) Number included in (a) notified by private doctors.....	2	-	3	-	-
(e) Number of cases included in (d) removed to hospital other than those included in (c).....	-	-	-	-	-

Food Poisoning.

A total of 20 cases of food poisoning occurred during the third quarter of the year 1957. These comprised 7 individual unrelated cases and 2 small outbreaks comprising 3 and 10 cases respectively.

Of the individual cases 5 were attributed to a salmonella organism and 2 to staphylococcus aureus. In the cases of the latter the food causing the illness was proved to be chicken and ham, unconsumed portions of which were available for bacteriological examination which indicated the same type of staphylococcus that was isolated from the patients' stools. Of the salmonella cases 2 persons, a baby aged 2 months and its father were proved to be suffering from salmonella Heidelberg. No particular item of food was proved to be incriminated in these illnesses.

Similarly the outbreak concerning 3 persons was also due to salmonella organism but no particular food was found to be the cause. These 3 persons comprised one family and cross infection had apparently occurred. This was a clean household with co-operative parents and the matter was quickly resolved without further spread.

The outbreak involving 10 persons although small was of a more serious nature. A number of persons became violently ill and some were treated in hospital during the first week in July, a period of very hot humid weather. They had all eaten cooked ham bought off the bone from a shop in Kingston. Samples of the ham yielded staphylococcus aureus and the same organism and type was isolated from swabs taken from the ham carver employed by the shop.

Upon notification of the illnesses and the ham being suspected, immediate action was taken to remove the ham from sale. The department of the shop concerned was put out of action until sterilization of utensils, benches and all implements had taken place, and work was not resumed until continuing danger from this source was excluded.

The number of consumers at risk was incalculable. The ham was sold at the week-end in weather ideal for cold and salad meals. A number of revisits were made to the shop and helpful co-operation was afforded by the management.

A strong contributory factor to the growth of organisms with which the ham was contaminated was extraordinarily hot and humid weather (Temperature 88°F; Humidity 19.1 mb.) plus the fact that in a number of households the purchased ham was kept over night in unrefrigerated larders.

The above action appeared to be successful as no further cases were reported. The Medical Officer of Health particularly acknowledges the help rendered by the Epsom Public Health Laboratory (Dr. D.M. Stone) and the Pathological Department at Kingston Hospital (Dr. D. Stark Murray).

Tuberculosis.

During 1957 the number of new cases notified in Kingston was 27, 26 of which referred to respiratory disease. The corresponding figures for 1956 were 27 and 25.

The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board Mass X-Ray Unit was unable to make its customary annual visit to the town because it had to be diverted to participate in a special survey in Glasgow. A strict comparison between 1957 and 1956 with regard to new cases notified may be prejudiced by this, but there is no reason to believe that any active cases remain undiscovered because of the absence of the Unit from the town for one month of the year.

The following table shows comparative figures of notified cases and deaths for the years 1948 to 1957 (inclusive):-

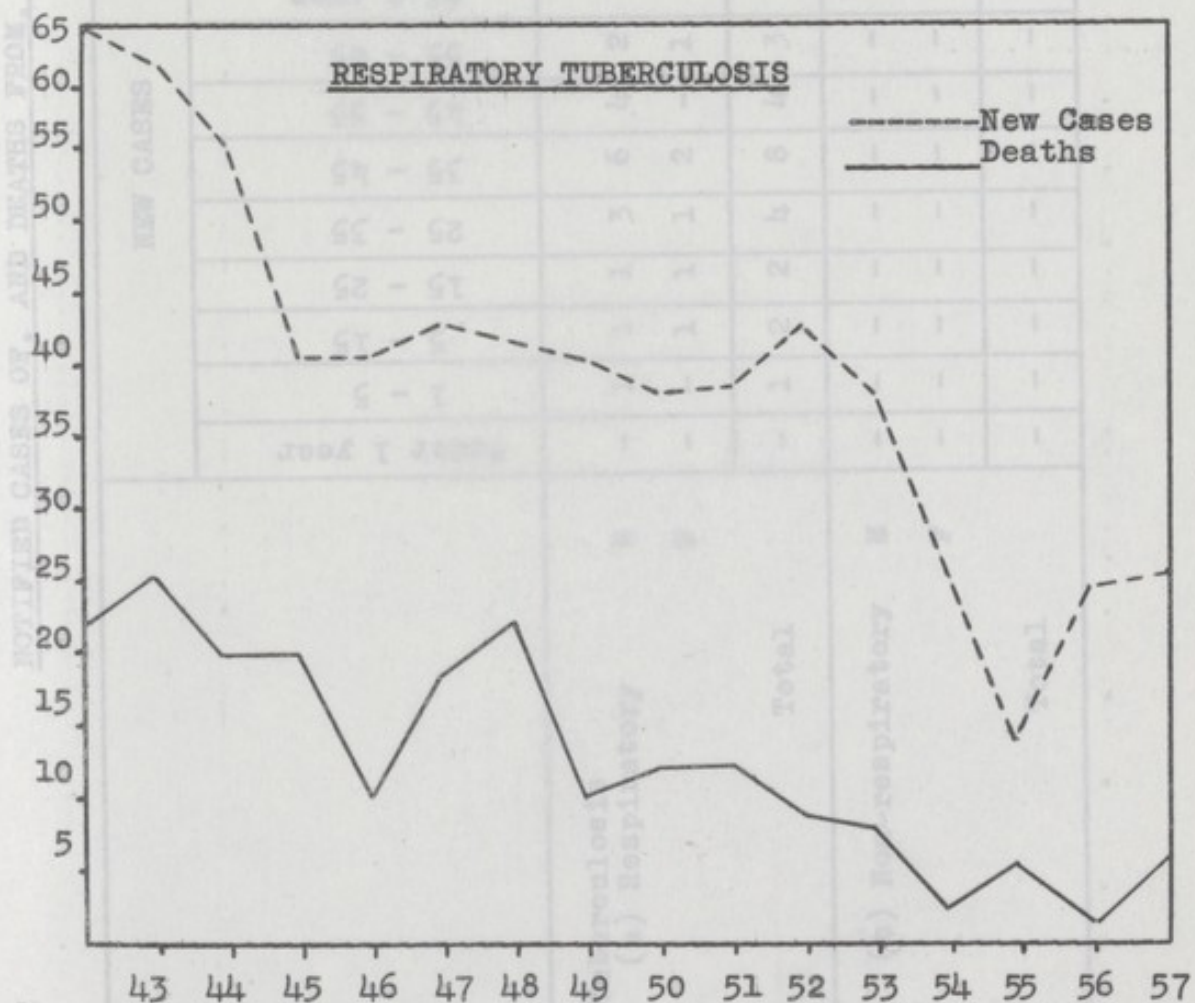
Year	Cases Notified			Deaths		
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
1948	55	3	58	22	2	24
1949	40	6	46	10	1	11
1950	37	11	48	12	-	12
1951	38	9	47	12	1	13
1952	43	2	45	9	2	11
1953	37	5	42	8	1	9
1954	26	4	30	3	1	4
1955	14	6	20	6	-	6
1956	25	2	27	2	-	2
1957	26	1	27	6	1	7

The efficiency of notification has been good and there is no reason to suspect refusal or neglect to notify. One posthumous notification was received during 1957.

Throughout the year no action became necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act 1936. These regulations relate to the restriction of tuberculosis sufferers from employment in the handling of milk, and the compulsory removal to hospital in certain circumstances of persons suffering from tuberculosis respectively.

Considerable help is given to tuberculosis patients and their dependents by the Kingston and District Tuberculosis Care Committee. During 1957, 92 families were helped in the form of grants for extra nourishment, clothing, fuel, removals, bedding, fares, pocket-money, etc., and a total of £1,315 was expended from the funds of the Committee on this work.

An analysis of the total notified cases during 1957 in age groups is shown on the next page, and the following graph depicts the numbers of new cases and deaths in respect of respiratory tuberculosis occurring for the past 15 years.

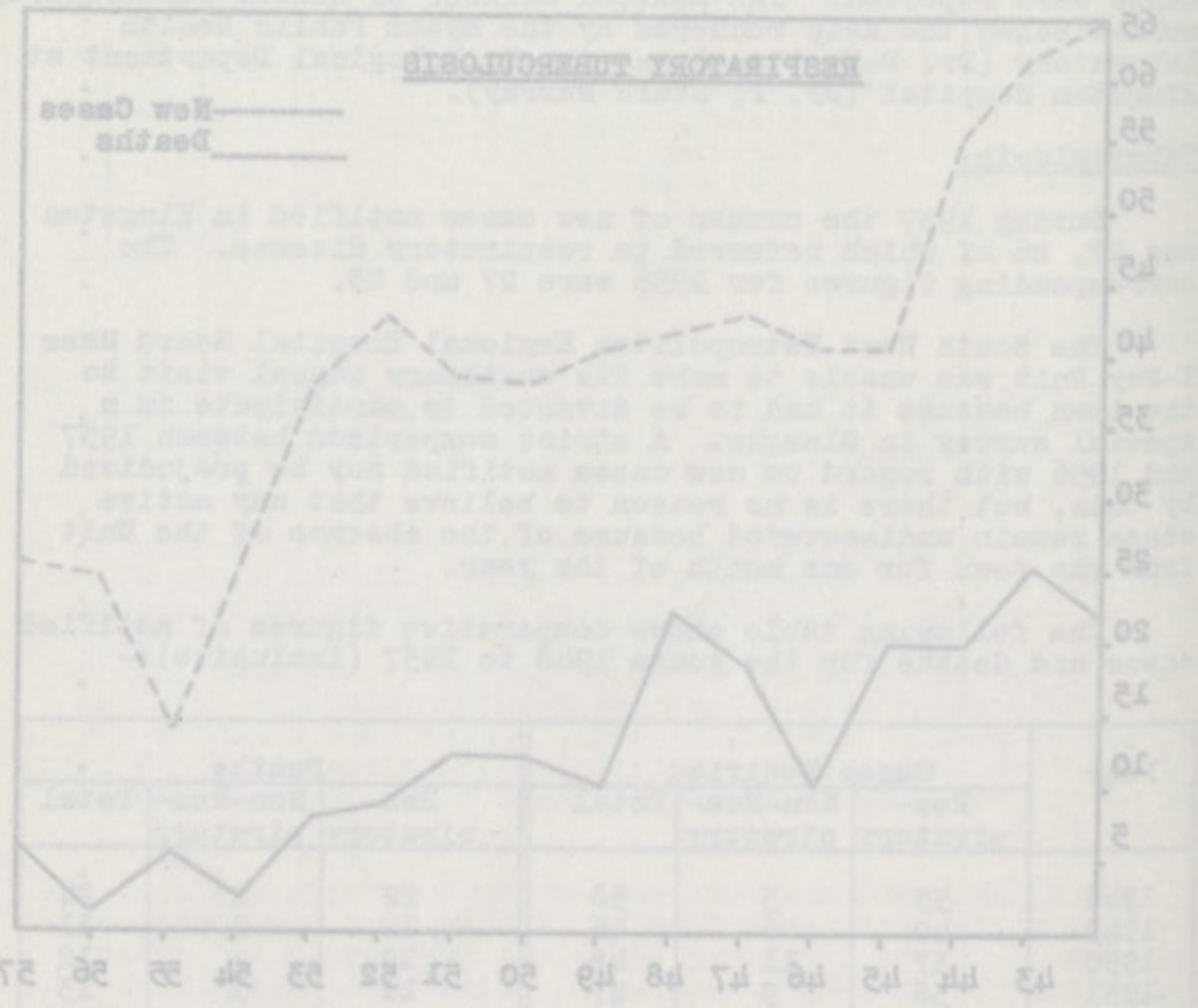


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Throughout the year no action became necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1955 or Section 172 of the Public Health Act 1936. These regulations relate to the restriction of tuberculosis sufferers from employment in the handling of milk, and the compulsory removal to hospital in certain circumstances of persons suffering from tuberculosis respectively.

Considerable help is given to tuberculosis patients and their dependents by the Kingston and District Tuberculosis Care Committee. During 1957, 92 families were helped in the form of grants for extra nourishment, clothing, fuel, removals, bedding, fares, pocket-money, etc., and a total of £1,715 was expended from the funds of the Committee on this work.

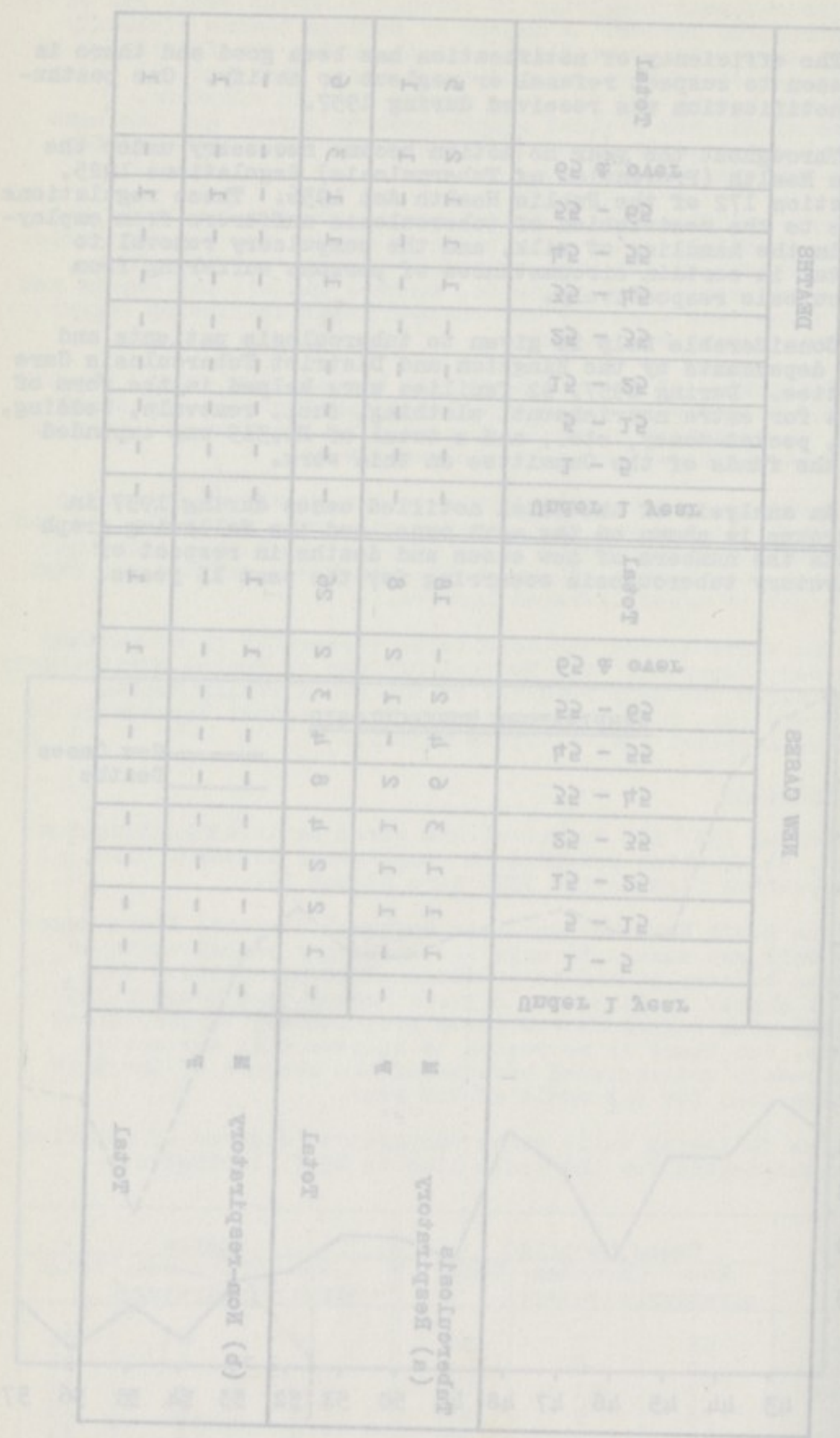
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NOTIFIED CASES OF, AND DEATHS FROM, TUBERCULOSIS IN 1957.

TABLE VI.

		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	1	1	3	6	4	2	-	18	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	5
	F	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
	Total	-	1	2	2	4	8	4	3	2	26	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	6
(b) Non-respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1



MONTHLY CHANGES OF THE NUMBER OF... IN 1951