

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

Contributors

Kingston upon Thames (London, England). Council.

Publication/Creation

1963.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/c4menemq>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

AC 4413 (1) 11

Library
rec'd 9.7.63
KIN 36

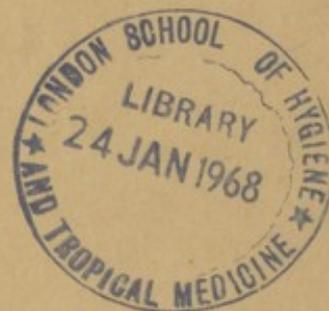
THE HEALTH

OF THE

ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES



1962



THE ANNUAL REPORT

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

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GUILDHALL,
KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

JUNE, 1963

THE HEALTH

OF THE

ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES



1962

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

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GUILDHALL,
KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

JUNE, 1963

THE HEALTH

OF THE

ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES



1962

THE ANNUAL REPORT

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

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
COUNCIL
KINGSTON UPON THAMES

JUNE, 1963

ANNUAL REPORT

1962

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Preface	i,ii,iii,iv,v.
Population	i
Births	i
Deaths	i
Infant Mortality Rate - 1958/1962 - Rate per 1,000 live births	ii
Causes of Death	ii
Infectious Disease	iii
Diphtheria	iii
Housing and rehousing	iii,iv.
Food Poisoning	iv
Infective Hepatitis	iv
Cigarette Smoking	iv, v.
Staff	v
Constitution of Public Health Committee	1
Staff of Public Health Department	1

SECTION A

Statistics and Social Conditions

(1) General Statistics	2
(2) Social Conditions	2,3,4.
(3) Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year	4
(a) Live Births	5
(b) Stillbirths	5
(c) Total Live and Stillbirths	5
(d) Deaths	5
(i) Death Rate	5
(ii) Infant Deaths	5
(iii) Maternal Deaths	5
(e) Maternal Mortality Rate	5
Infant Mortality Rate 1958/1962	6
Quinquennial Infant Mortality Rate	6
Causes of Death of Children under 1 year	7
(iv) Deaths from Other Causes	8
Introduction to Tables on Vital Statistics	8

Table I - Extract from Vital Statistics for the years 1958/1962	9
Table II - Comparison of Vital Statistics 1933/1962 ..	10
Table III - Causes of Death	11

SECTION B

General Provisions of Health Services

(1) (i) Laboratory Facilities	12
(ii) Hospitals:-	
(a) Infectious Diseases	12
(b) Smallpox	12
(c) General	13
(2) Health Services provided by other Authorities:-	
Surrey County Council - Health Department	13,14,15.
Surrey County Council - Education Department ..	15
Surrey County Council - Welfare Department	16
Surrey County Council - Social & Geriatric Services	17
Surrey County Council - Children's Department ..	17
Surrey Executive Council	18
(3) National Assistance Act, 1948)	
National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951)	19

SECTION C

Sanitary Circumstances

(1) Water Supply	20
(2) Drainage and Sewerage	20
(3) Rivers and Streams	20
(4) Closet Accommodation	20
(5) Public Cleansing	21
(6) Sanitary Inspection of the Area	21,22
(7) Shops	22
(8) Factories Act, 1937	22,23,24.
(9) Camping Sites	24
(10) Atmospheric Pollution	24,25,26, 27,28,29, 30,31,32, 33,34
(11) Swimming Baths and Pools	35
(12) Eradication of Bed Bugs	35
(13) Complaints	35
(14) Rodent and Insect Pest Control	36,37

SECTION DHousing

General	38
Statistical Statement, 1962	39

SECTION EInspection and Supervision of Food

(a) Milk Supply	40
(b) Designated Milks	40
(c) Bacteriological Examination of Milk	41
(d) Ice Cream	41,42
(e) Meat and Other Foods	42,43
(f) Food Hygiene	43,44,45
Food Hygiene Regulations 1955	45
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	45
Tabulated Statement of Samples Submitted to the Public Analyst during 1962	46,47
Foods subject of complaint	48,49,50
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926	50

SECTION FInfectious Diseases

Notifiable Diseases	51
Table IV Notifiable Diseases during 1962	52
Table V Comparative Statement of Notifications of certain Infectious Diseases	53
Whooping Cough	54
Enteric Fever (Typhoid or Paratyphoid)	54
Measles	54
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	54
Puerperal Pyrexia	54,55
Smallpox	55,56
Scarlet Fever	56
Poliomyelitis	56
Dysentery	57
Tuberculosis	57,58,59
Table VI & Graph - Notified cases and Deaths from Tuberculosis in 1962	60,61

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

TELEPHONE NO:
KINGSTON 2121.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GUILDHALL,
KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

JUNE, 1963.

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

RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

ANNUAL REPORT, 1962.

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 1962. As in previous years the report follows the general lines indicated by the Minister of Health, and is in accordance with Circular 1/63.

Population - The Registrar General's estimated mid 1962 home population figure is given as 35,990 (resident population figure - used for calculation of the statistical data in this report). The estimated day population is about 300,000 persons who enter the town for business, education, and recreation purposes. This influences the volume of work and responsibility of the Corporation.

Births - The number of live births for 1962 is 614 and compares with 639 for 1961. The crude birth rate is 17.0 per 1,000 population compared with 17.1 for 1961.

Deaths - The number of deaths recorded in 1962 is 463 compared with 462 for 1961. This makes a crude death rate of 12.8 as compared with 12.8 for 1961. The excess of births over deaths was 151 compared with 177 for the previous year.

The number of infant deaths (under 1 year of age) in 1962 is 18 which gives an Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births of 29.3. The corresponding figures for 1961 were 10 infant deaths and an Infant Mortality rate of 15.6.

The following table shows the approximate average rate for the previous five years.

Year	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Rate per 1,000 live births	22.9	23.0	10.4	15.6	29.3

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Total No. Deaths	8	13	6	10	18
RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	14.9	23.0	10.4	15.6	29.3

No maternal deaths (i.e. from pregnancy, childbirth, abortion) were recorded out of a total of 622 live and stillbirths.

Causes of Death - Main conditions causing death during 1962 were:-

	1962	1961
Heart Disease.....	143	133
Cancer.....	94	112
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System.....	54	55

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.

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus	25	26	23	21	29
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
	23 2	23 3	20 3	19 2	24 5

Infectious Disease - The number of infectious disease notifications received in 1962 was 81, as compared with 560 in 1961, a difference of 479, which is accounted for by a decrease in the cases of measles and puerperal pyrexia throughout the year.

Active protection of the child population against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, smallpox, tuberculosis and poliomyelitis was continued at a good pace.

Diphtheria - For the fifteenth year in succession no cases of diphtheria occurred in Kingston. Outbreaks of the disease occurred in unimmunised children in some areas which only emphasized the importance of keeping the child population as highly immunised as possible and particularly for initial protection to be given in their first year. Parents are constantly encouraged to take full advantage of the immunisation service provided and intensive campaigns are carried out to immunise the school and pre-school population against this disease. This is done under my direction as Medical Officer of Health as well as Divisional Medical Officer for North Central Division of Surrey, at the Surrey County Council Clinics and by General Medical Practitioners.

Housing and Rehousing - The provision of housing accommodation has proceeded throughout the year. It is felt necessary to reiterate that substantial measures must be taken in an endeavour to meet existing housing requirements as well as those of a possible increased population.

During 1962, the Corporation provided 11 housing units comprising 7 single and 4 double bed-sitting rooms. Two houses, 94 flats and 1 bungalow were built by private enterprise giving a total of 109 housing units in Kingston during the year.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government announced a massive national drive to speed slum clearance, modernise obsolescent houses and build many more new houses (Circular No. 42/62). It is desired to "accelerate the progress of most of the elements of the housing programme and to keep up the pace until the housing of the entire nation is decent."

It is again emphasized that there is a need to secure complete slum clearance, also building for old people and those who are living in overcrowded squalid conditions though not in unfit houses, and who cannot rehouse themselves by their own efforts.

An increased provision of suitable housing accommodation is a most important service for old people. An increasing proportion of local authority housing is of this type, but there is considerable leeway to be made up. There is no doubt that many of the elderly are greatly handicapped by remaining in dwellings that are too big for

their needs, or, beyond their physical capabilities to manage. Old people prefer to spend their last years in a house of their own among their own possessions and memories; their own community of relatives and friends; but the provision of suitably designed and equipped homes enables the old person to retain his independence for longer than before.

Food Poisoning - In spite of the very large number of eating places and food shops in Kingston, no cases of food poisoning occurred during 1962 which could be attributed to lack of hygiene in the trade.

Eight cases of infection in very young children by known food poisoning organisms were reported during the year. The pattern of spread, concerned three separate families; affecting with one exception, young children and those of school age. The single adult case was that of a man aged 55 years who was taken ill during a business visit to Carlisle and reported as having salmonella bredeney infection.

Infective Hepatitis - During the year twelve cases of Infective Hepatitis (Infectious Jaundice) occurred in the northern part of Kingston.

Infective Hepatitis is not a notifiable disease so that there may have been a few more cases elsewhere.

The incubation period is 4/6 weeks which makes it difficult to find the source of infection for every case. However, it was possible to establish the source in most of the cases. The infection was transferred from one member of the family to another in some instances and in others from contact with neighbours.

There is no obvious reason why there should have been a slight increase in the numbers which normally occur in the summer months. It is not usually a serious illness and the only special measures that are necessary are good hygiene in the home.

Cigarette Smoking - Lung Cancer - Health Education - The determination of the Government to break down public apathy to the relationship of smoking and lung cancer was established when in October two mini-vans were bought and equipped for use by the Central Council of Health Education as mobile information units.

These mobile units have been specially designed to meet the needs of a long-term campaign by local authorities throughout the country to inform the public about the dangers to health involved in smoking. The cost of the units and equipment is met by a special grant from the Ministry of Health.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSTON UPON THAMES
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(v)

Each unit consists of a white mini-van descriptively sloganned and bearing the name of the town visited. The equipment includes film and filmstrip projectors, tape recorders, films and exhibition material, together with posters and leaflets on the subject.

The units are manned by four young university graduates, all non-smokers. Each has been specially trained and briefed to deliver talks on the subject of smoking and health and is expert in the use of visual aids. These activities are directed particularly to young people in schools and youth clubs, and they work in close liaison with Medical Officers of Health, and Education Departments. A specimen day's programme includes talks to classes in primary and secondary schools, at ante-natal clinics and mothers' clubs, training colleges for teachers, etc. Evening sessions also include youth clubs, evening institutes, parent/teacher associations, W.V.S., Red Cross Branches, etc.

Mobile unit visits were arranged for Kingston.

Staff - Details of the staff of the Public Health Department are set out on Page 1.

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

I am also pleased to record my thanks for the support and encouragement I have received in my work, to The Worshipful The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors and to the Chairman of the Public Health Committee. I also acknowledge my gratitude for the hard work and loyal support of the staff of the Public Health Department, and the co-operation of Dr. W.H. Kinstrie, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and of my fellow Chief Officers.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,

J.W. STARKEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

MISS C.E. POLYMER (appointed 1.1.52)
I.D. SMID (appointed 1.1.52)
A. HEDGES (appointed 1.1.52)
MISS J. MARTIN (resigned 1.1.52)
P.W. WEADE, A.R.C.S.D.

Medical Secretaries:
G.H. LOCKE, V.J. PERRY.

Dispenser/Driver:
D. WILKINSON (resigned 3.8.52).

- (a) Certificate as Public Health Inspector.
- (b) Certificate as Meat and Other Foods Inspector.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

1

Public Health Committee for the Municipal Year 1962/63.

Alderman	Knowlden	(Chairman)	Councillor	Croll
Councillor	Parrish	(Vice-Chairman)	"	Eades
"	Hooker	(Mayor)	"	Grummett
"	Miss Tapping	(Ex-Mayor)	"	Kimber
Alderman	McDonald		"	Marshall
"	Miss Alexander		"	Mrs. Thomas
Councillor	Mrs. Cope			

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1962.

Medical Officer of Health:

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

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

Chief Public Health Inspector:

G.C. SMITH, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

(a)(b)

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector:

L. BURROWS, M.A.P.H.I.

(a)(b)

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

S.W. SIMPSON-SCOTT.

(a)(b)

K. APPLETON, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

(a)(b)

Junior Public Health Inspector:

(vacant)

Chief Administrative Assistant:

M. FRANKELL, D.M.A., A.C.C.S., L.M.R.S.H.

Technical Officer - Smoke Control Areas:

W.A. HUCKIN.

Clerical Staff:

MISS C.L. FOISTER. MISS M.W. FILBEE.

I.D. REID (appointed 24.4.62).

A. HEDGES (appointed 12.2.62).

MISS J. MARTIN (resigned 4.3.62).

Pest Control Officer:

F.W. STAGG, A.R.I.P.H.H.

Rodent Operatives:

G.H. LOCKE. F.J. PERRY.

Disinfector/Driver:

D. WILKINSON (resigned 3.8.62).

(a) Certificate as Public Health Inspector.

(b) Certificate as Meat and Other Foods Inspector.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS1. General Statistics.

Area in Acres.....	1,408
Total Population (including Service personnel)..	35,990
Number of inhabited houses (approx.).....	11,860
Rateable Value - General Rate (1.4.62).....	£1,180,417
Sum represented by Penny Rate (year 1962/63)....	£ 4,780
Total number of hereditaments.....	14,809
Domestic dwellings.....	80% of total hereditaments
Commerical dwellings.....	18% of total hereditaments
Number of premises classified as industrial, entertainment, public utility, educational and miscellaneous	462

2. Social Conditions.

Kingston-upon-Thames is a Royal and Ancient Borough situated upon the south bank of the River Thames, within the County of Surrey and the Greater London area.

Although it is renowned as a prosperous market town and for its extensive shopping centre, which provides the main economic function, there is also important industrial activity in Aircraft and Engineering. Kingston is not only a centre for education and recreation, but is a "commuting" area for business people travelling daily to and from London.

The social conditions are influenced by the trend of the high level of employment which exists in the town and the Manager of the local Employment Exchange, Miss M. Bond, has kindly provided the following information regarding employment in Kingston and District:-

"At the end of 1961 I reported that unemployment during the year had been slightly higher on average than in 1960. This trend unfortunately continued throughout 1962. In December 1961 there were 400 men and 91 women unemployed but by the end of 1962 these totals had risen to 705 and 129, the total of 834 representing 1% of the working population in the Employment Exchange area. When compared with the national percentage of 2.5 the local percentage was small but nevertheless gave cause for some concern.

The diversity of industry in the Employment Exchange area is such that if one section is experiencing difficulties other sections are prosperous and a reasonable balance is usually maintained. During 1962, however, there appeared to be a general air of caution and engagements of labour through the Exchange were 342 fewer than in the previous year. With rising unemployment figures it is a natural corollary that demands for labour should fall and this is evident in

the fact that at the end of 1962 there were only 302 vacancies notified as outstanding for men compared with 531 at the same time last year. The majority of these were for workers with a high degree of skill or specialised experience. It was some little consolation to know that in the case of women demands were higher towards the end of the year, and from September onwards there were more vacancies available for women than for men.

It is not surprising in view of the fewer employment opportunities for men that considerably fewer were found work during the year. The Exchange placed 3,188 men in local work and 127 in work in other Exchange areas. The higher demands for women enabled 1,076 to be found work locally and 80 in other districts, representing an increase of 41 over the figures for 1961. Of all those placed 12 men and 53 women were persons already in employment who were, for a number of reasons, seeking a change, while 204 men and 49 women were disabled.

Most of these placings were in jobs within daily travelling distance of Kingston but two of the men were applicants on Local Authority Housing Lists for whom it was possible to find work in new and expanded towns. In the absence of suitably qualified persons on housing lists four vacancies in new or expanded towns were filled by the submission of other registrants.

As part of the employment service 26 key workers employed by a Surbiton firm, some of whom lived in Kingston, were assisted under the Ministry's Transfer of Labour Schemes to move their households to Plymouth where they were required to train local labour at the Company's new factory.

The number of ex-Regular service men who sought help in their resettlement into civilian employment was 40 in 1962 compared with 34 in 1961. Of these 15 were placed and 4 were accepted for courses of vocational training to fit them for specific occupations in civilian life.

The disappointing downward trend in employment during 1962 appeared to be felt in most manufacturing industries and was due to a variety of causes. There was a general tendency to caution as a result of the Common Market negotiations and many firms reported a reduction in orders. In general the workers discharged were in the semi-skilled and unskilled categories and were more difficult to place in other work because of their lack of skill and qualifications. Where redundancies occurred arrangements were made wherever possible to register workers before they were discharged so that efforts to place them in alternative employment could be made without delay and before their notices expired. In most cases workers received severance payments based on length of service which helped in some degree to mitigate hardship where unemployment ensued.

In the aircraft industry the industrial picture was on the whole not so gloomy as the general picture. The decision to proceed with the manufacture of nine P1127 vertical take-off and landing aircraft produced increasing demands for skilled workers in specialised occupations. Recruitment of such workers was undertaken from all parts of the country and several workers coming to work in the Kingston area were paid allowances towards the cost of their lodgings under the Ministry of Labour Transfer Schemes.

The retail trade in Kingston continued at a prosperous level and many firms introduced self-service facilities. There is always a high unsatisfied demand for women shop assistants and self-service arrangements do much to overcome the shortage.

It is perhaps unwise to attempt to make any predictions about the employment position for 1963. It is probable that unemployment registers will be at a generally higher level than for some years past but I think it is safe to say that if there is a general improvement in the national economic position then Kingston, because of the diversity of its industry, will have a large share in any such improvement."

3. Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

The crude birth and death rates for local areas cannot properly be compared by reason of the fact that the population 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-upon-Thames are Births 1.00; Deaths 0.88.

The birth and death rates in respect of the town are shown over-leaf and for the purpose of providing some comparison the rates for England and Wales are also shown.

Total No. of Deaths.....	15	(18)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births.....	29.2	(15.6)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births -		
Legitimate.....	22.8	(16.8)
Illegitimate.....	5.2	(11.1)
Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales.....	21.4	(21.4)
Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births.....	21.1	(21.1)
(11) Maternal Deaths (including abortions) total.....	N11	(N11)
(12) Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths.....	N11	(N12)

* Under 1 year of age. ** Under 4 weeks of age.

VITAL STATISTICS

		Male	Female	Total	Total
				1962	1961
(a) <u>Live Births</u> -	Legitimate	272	292	564	(596)
	Illegitimate	25	25	50	(43)
		297	317	614	(639)
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population.....				17.0	(17.1)
Adjusted Birth Rate.....				17.0	(16.8)
England and Wales Live Birth Rate.....				18.0	(17.4)
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births.....				8.8	(7.2)
		Male	Female	Total	Total
				1962	1961
(b) <u>Stillbirths</u> -	Legitimate	2	4	6	(10)
	Illegitimate	-	2	2	(-)
		2	6	8	(10)
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths.....				13.0	(15.6)
England and Wales Stillbirth Rate.....				18.1	(18.7)
		Male	Female	Total	Total
				1962	1961
(c) <u>Total Live and Stillbirths</u> -	Legitimate	274	296	570	(606)
	Illegitimate	25	27	52	(43)
		299	323	622	(649)
		Male	Female	Total	Total
				1962	1961
(d) <u>Deaths</u> -		237	226	463	(462)
	(i) Death Rate per 1,000 population.....			12.8	(12.8)
	Adjusted Death Rate.....			11.3	(11.3)
England and Wales Death Rate.....				11.9	(12.0)
* (ii) <u>Infant Deaths</u>					
Total No. of Deaths.....				18	(10)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births.....				29.3	(15.6)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births -					
Legitimate.....				22.8	(16.8)
Illegitimate.....				6.5	(Nil)
Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales.....				21.4	(21.4)
** Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births.....				21.1	(14.1)
(iii) Maternal Deaths (including abortion) total.....				Nil	(Nil)
(e) Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths.....				Nil	(Nil)

* Under 1 year of age. ** Under 4 weeks of age.

The approximate Infant Mortality Rate for 1962 and the rates since 1958 are shown for purposes of comparison.

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Kingston-upon-Thames	15	22	11	16	29
England and Wales	22	22	22	21	21

A considerable upward trend in the number of deaths among very young infants was recorded during the early part of 1962. The causes were attributable to prematurity and atelectasis.

QUINQUENNIAL INFANT MORTALITY RATE

<u>Years</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>
1926 - 1930	56
1931 - 1935	56
1936 - 1940	46
1941 - 1945	52
1946 - 1950	25
1951 - 1955	21
1956 - 1960	17

The following table gives the numbers in age groups of Kingston-upon-Thames children who died during 1962 before reaching the age of one year, together with the cause of death.

INFANT DEATHS

AGE	TOTAL	Prematurity	Atelectasis	Acute Suppurative Bronchitis	Acute Suppurative Otitis Media	Broncho Pneumonia	Influenzal Pneumonia	Multiple Pulmonary Infarcts	Cardiac Failure	Hydrocephalus	Erythroblastosis with Kernicterus
0 - 24 Hours	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 Hrs. - 1 Mth	7	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
1 Mth - 1 Yr.	5	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
Totals	18	6	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1

(iv) DEATHS FROM OTHER CAUSES IN 1962.	NO. OF DEATHS.
Heart Disease.....	143
Cancer.....	92
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System.....	54
Circulatory Disease other than Heart.....	26
Bronchitis.....	27
Pneumonia.....	35
Influenza.....	7

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

Table I shows the figures for live births, stillbirths, and deaths for the years 1958 - 1962 inclusive.

The figures in Table II are the Registrar General's estimates for successive years since 1933. They give the population, number of live births, birth rate per 1,000 population, number of deaths, and 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 below 40,000.

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR YEARS 1958-1962 INCLUSIVE. TABLE I.

	1958			1959			1960			1961			1962		
	Total	M.	F.												
LIVE BIRTHS															
Legitimate	506	244	262	536	273	263	545	269	276	596	286	310	564	272	292
Illegitimate	30	17	13	28	17	11	33	21	12	43	26	17	50	25	25
	536	261	275	564	290	274	578	290	288	639	312	327	614	297	317
Birth rate(R.G.) per 1,000 pop.	13.8			14.5			15.1			17.1			17.0		
STILLBIRTHS															
Legitimate	14	8	6	4	1	3	7	3	4	10	6	4	6	2	4
Illegitimate	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
	15	9	6	4	1	3	8	4	4	10	6	4	8	2	6
Rate per 1,000 (live and still- births)	27.2			6.1			13.5			15.6			13.0		
DEATHS	434	228	206	416	200	216	432	223	209	462	243	219	463	237	226
Death rate(R.G.) per 1,000 pop.	11.2			10.8			11.2			12.8			12.8		

COMPARISON OF VITAL STATISTICS 1933 - 1962.

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
1933	38690	470	12.2	464	10.46	59	64
1934	38270	470	12.3	422	11.42	45	59
1935	39030	510	13.0	482	10.95	57	57
1936	39880	573	14.4	502	12.82	52	59
1937	39850	539	13.5	540	10.14	52	58
1938	39790	528	13.2	468	11.16	43	53
1939	39970	533	13.3	450	10.44	28	50
1940	37430	519	13.9	659	12.29	55	55
1941	35970	520	14.5	525	10.23	57	59
1942	36090	551	15.3	491	10.16	63	49
1943	35900	637	17.8	500	10.94	48	49
1944	34780	578	16.6	474	10.84	48	46
1945	35760	593	16.6	505	9.86	43	46
1946	39670	794	20.0	460	11.61	29	43
1947	40780	870	21.3	495	10.41	22	41
1948	40780	722	17.7	455	12.12	23	34
1949	40660	729	17.9	500	13.23	20	32
1950	41950	619	14.8	492	12.38	30	30
1951	39920	574	14.4	556	10.83	24	29
1952	39990	576	14.4	499	10.44	24	27
1953	39940	609	15.3	465	12.04	24	26
1954	39160	534	13.6	450	11.04	20	25
1955	39070	543	13.9	424	10.10	15	25
1956	38790	550	14.2	442	11.31	24	24
1957	38590	548	14.2	432		13	23
1958	38800	536	13.8	434	8.56	15	22
1959	38590	564	14.5	416	9.95	22	22
1960	38630	578	15.1	432	10.98	11	22
1961	35990	639	17.1	462	10.29	16	21
1962	35990	614	17.0	463	11.00	28	21
					10.47		
					11.14		

SECTION B.GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES1. (i) Laboratory Facilities.

Bacteriological examinations are carried out by Dr. D.S. Murray at the Laboratory, 37, Coombe Road, Kingston, as part of a pathological service administered by the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. The Ministry of Health Public Health Laboratory at Epsom is available for consultations and for help in the investigation of any important outbreaks of disease.

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

Samples of milk for bacteriological examination are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Epsom, and samples under the Food and Drugs Acts to the Public Analyst, Mr. D.D. Moir, at the Analytical Laboratory, Southwark Street, S.E.1.

(ii) Hospitals.(a) Infectious Diseases.

The provision of beds for cases of infectious disease is the responsibility of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. Patients are admitted direct to Tolworth Isolation Hospital, which is under the direction of the Physician Superintendent of Kingston Hospital.

Thirtynine cases of infectious disease were treated in hospital during the year, but 38 of these had already been notified from Kingston Hospital and related to puerperal pyrexia.

To Kingston Hospital.....39.

(b) Smallpox.

Arrangements exist whereby cases of smallpox or suspected smallpox can be transported by the London County Council Ambulance Service to special isolation. (Telephone - Whitehall 2177, or Waterloo 3311).

SECTION 2.

GENERAL PROVISIONS ON HEALTH SERVICES

1. Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations are carried out by Dr. D.S. Murray at the Laboratory, 27, Dundas Road, Kingston, as part of a pathological service administered by the South West Metropolitan Regional Health Board. The Ministry of Health Public Health Laboratory at Exeter is available for consultations and for help in the investigation of any important outbreaks of disease.

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

Samples of milk for bacteriological examination are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Exeter, and samples under the Food and Drugs Acts to the Public Analyst, Mr. R.D. Mair, at the Analytical Laboratory, Southwark Street, S.E.1.

(ii) Hospitals

(a) Infectious Diseases

The provision of beds for cases of infectious disease is the responsibility of the South West Metropolitan Regional Health Board. Patients are admitted direct to Tolwyn Isolation Hospital which is under the direction of the Physician Superintendent of Kingston Hospital.

Thirty-two cases of infectious disease were treated in hospital during the year, but 18 of these had already been notified from Kingston Hospital and related to paratyphoid pyrexia.

To Kingston Hospital.....28

(b) Sanitox

Arrangements exist whereby cases of sanitox or suspected sanitox can be transported by the London County Council Assistance Service to special treatment. (Telephone - Whitehall 2177, or Waterloo 3311).

(c) General.

Kingston Hospital, Wolverton Avenue, Kingston-upon-Thames, (Telephone - Kingston 5692), is the main General Hospital situated in the Borough and is a large comprehensive hospital with a full range of general and special departments, and has highly organised out-patient departments fully supported to meet all surgical, medical, and psychological emergencies.

2. Health Services provided by other Authorities.

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

Surrey County Council - Health Department.

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

(a) <u>Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics.</u>	
Health Centre, Grange Road.	Wednesday afternoon.
(b) <u>Infant Welfare Clinics.</u>	
Health Centre. (Kingston 7261).	Tuesday and Friday afternoons.
	Thursday afternoon. (Toddlers)
Acre Road Clinic, 204, Acre Road. (Kingston 5812).	Monday and Thursday afternoons.
(c) <u>Dental Clinics.</u>	
Health Centre.	Daily, (except Sat.)
Acre Road Clinic.	Daily by appointment. (except Saturday)
(d) <u>Immunisation and Vaccination Clinics.</u>	
Health Centre.	Thursday afternoon.
Acre Road Clinic.	Friday forenoon.

(e) General

Kingston Hospital, Wellington Avenue, Kingston upon Thames (Telephone - Kingston 5091), is the main General Hospital situated in the Borough and is a large comprehensive hospital with a full range of general and special departments, and has fully organized out-patient departments fully equipped to meet all surgical, medical, and psychological emergencies.

Health Services provided by other hospitals

The Medical Officer of Health for the Kingston Health District is responsible for the general health services in the North Central District administered by the Surrey County Council.

Surrey County Council - Health Department

The County Council is the local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act 1946, and provides the following services in the Borough:

(a) <u>Accidental and Post-natal Clinics</u>	Health Centre, George Road, Wednesday afternoon
(b) <u>Infant Welfare Clinics</u>	Health Centre (Kingston 7501), Tuesday and Friday afternoon, Tuesday afternoon (Teddington), Monday and Tuesday afternoon
(c) <u>Dental Clinics</u>	Health Centre, King Road Clinic, 104, King Road (Kingston 5812), Daily (except Sat.), Daily by appointment (except Saturday)
(d) <u>Immunisation and Vaccination Clinics</u>	Health Centre, King Road Clinic, Tuesday afternoon, Friday forenoon

(e) Day Nursery.

53-55, Canbury Park Road.

Approved accommo-
dation 46 places.

This day nursery admits children aged 0-5 years and a small 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.

(g) Home Nursing.

Home Nursing is undertaken by nurses of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. Nursing equipment required for use in the home can be supplied on loan through the British Red Cross Society at the B.R.C.S., H.Q., 73, Penrhyn Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, Kingston 5072).

(h) Health Visitors.

Health Visitors also act as school nurses working in the clinics and do home visiting. Their work is largely educational and social, 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."

(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 usually 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, Out-Patients' Department, Kingston Hospital, Wolverton Avenue, 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 persons' circumstances.

(1) Day Nursery

Approved persons
Station 10, Glasgow

55-57, Garsington Park Road

This day nursery whilst children aged 0-2 years and a small charge is made for the care of the children.

(2) Night Nursery

Certified nurses are employed for attendance at children at various times of compulsory confinements.

(3) Home Nursing

Home Nursing is undertaken by nurses of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. Nursing equipment required for use in the home can be supplied on loan through the British Red Cross Society at the R.N.C.S., R.G., 15, Parkway Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, Kingston 207S.

(4) Health Visitors

Health Visitors also act as school nurses working in the clinics and in home visiting. Their work is largely educational and social, but in the act of giving advice as to the care of young children, parents suffering from illness, and pregnant and nursing mothers, and as to the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

(5) Home Help

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

(6) Protection of Illness, Sickness and After-Care

The care and after-care of tuberculosis patients is dealt with by the Liaison at the Great Clinical, Tuberculosis Department, Kingston Hospital, Wellesley Avenue, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey. Other things, the County Council scheme provides for the admission of persons not in need of medical or nursing care, to residential holiday homes and for this a charge is made according to the persons' circumstances.

(k) Mental Health.

Under the Mental Health Act, 1959, Local Health Authorities are required to provide the following services concerning the after-care of patients discharged from mental hospitals:-

1. Residential accommodation.
2. Occupational and/or Training Centres.
3. Mental Welfare Officers.
4. Guardianships.
5. Necessary ancillary or supplementary services.
6. Care and training of school children of compulsory school age not considered suitable on medical grounds to attend any sort of school.

The office of the Mental Welfare (Duly Authorised) Officer for the Borough is at 35, Coombe Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, (Kingston 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.

Treatment Clinics.(i) Minor Ailments.

Health Centre.

Monday forenoon.

Tuesdays to Fridays

9 - 10 a.m.

Acre Road Clinic.

Friday forenoon.

(ii) Medical Consultation.

Health Centre.

Monday forenoon.

Acre Road Clinic.

Friday forenoon.

(iii) Eye Clinic.

Health Centre.

Monday afternoon.

(X) Mental Health

Under the Mental Health Act, 1959, Local Health Authorities are required to provide the following services concerning the after-care of patients discharged from mental hospitals:-

1. Residential accommodation.
2. Vocational and/or Training Centres.
3. Mental Welfare Officers.
4. Counsellors.
5. Necessary medical or supplementary services.
6. Care and watching of school children of compulsory school age not apprehended outside an official grounds to attend any sort of school.

The office of the Mental Welfare Officer (MWO) is situated at the County Council Offices, 25, Queen's Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, (Telephone 5102).

County Council - Education Department

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

- (a) Positive medical inspection of pupils.
- (b) Educational surveys of pupils.
- (c) Dental inspection of pupils.
- (d) Assessment of handicapped pupils in need of special education.

Special Clinics

(i) Neuro Clinics

Health Centre

Monday to Friday
9 - 10 a.m.
Friday afternoon

Annex Health Centre

(ii) Medical Consultation

Health Centre
Annex Health Centre

Monday to Friday
Friday afternoon

(iii) Eye Clinics

Health Centre

Monday afternoon

(iv) Dental Clinic.
Immunisation Clinic.

(See under Health)
(Department.)

(v) Child Guidance Clinic.

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

(vi) Speech Therapy.

Health Centre.

Mondays & Thursdays
by appointment.

Welfare Department.

This service is concerned with the welfare of:-

1. Aged persons.
2. Physically and mentally infirm.
3. Blind and partially sighted.
4. Deaf and dumb.
5. Epileptic and crippled persons.
6. The provision of temporary accommodation for persons in need thereof.

The address of the Welfare Officer for the Borough is 35,
Coombe Road, Kingston-upon-Thames (Kingston 4402).

In addition, the Surrey County Council implement a scheme for the provision of welfare services for handicapped persons under the National Assistance Act, 1948, other than for blind, partially sighted and deaf and dumb. The voluntary Association for Surrey Disabled acts as the Council's agents, but certain services are, however, provided by the Council direct. They are as follows:-

- A. Occupational therapy.
- B. Training and Rehabilitation.
- C. Hostel accommodation and workshop facilities.
- D. Adaptations to Homes - In approved cases the Council will assist handicapped persons in arranging for the carrying out of works of adaptation in their homes for their greater comfort and convenience.

Further particulars are obtainable from the Handicapped Persons Section, County Health Department, County Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames, (Kingston 1050, Ext. 326).

(See under Health Department)	(1) Dental Clinic (2) Radiology Clinic
-------------------------------	---

(3) Child Welfare Clinic
 Cases referred to clinic at "Pocahontas", Kingston Road, New Market.

Health & Welfare Department	(4) Special Services - Health Center
-----------------------------	--------------------------------------

Welfare Department

This service is concerned with the welfare of:

1. Aged persons.
2. Physically and mentally handicapped.
3. Blind and partially sighted.
4. Deaf and dumb.
5. Mentally and physically handicapped.
6. The provision of temporary accommodation for persons in need thereof.

The address of the Welfare Officer for the Borough is 25, George Road, Stanger-Upper-Down (Kingston 4102).

In addition, the Harvey County Council implement a scheme for the provision of welfare services for handicapped persons under the National Assistance Act, 1948, which was first partially enacted and last amended in 1968. The voluntary Association for Harvey Disabled acts as the Council's agents, but outside services are however, provided by the Council direct. They are as follows:

- A. Occupational therapy.
- B. Training and Rehabilitation.
- C. Hostel accommodation and workshop facilities.
- D. Adaptation to Homes - In approved cases the Council will assist handicapped persons in arranging for the carrying out of work of adaptation in their homes for their greater health and convenience.

Further particulars are obtainable from the Headed-up Harvey County Council Health Department, County Hall, Kingston-Upper-Down, (Kingston 4052, Ext. 355).

Social and Geriatric Services.

Social and Geriatric Services for old people are steadily developing and improving. Much is done for them by voluntary associations and many who are relatively fit in mind and body enjoy a fully active and interesting life enlivened by visits to Clubs. Recreational activities are provided by these voluntary associations.

For those who are beginning to fail and require assistance to maintain themselves in their own homes all the resources of the Divisional Health Services are readily available and much assistance from home helps, district nurses and health visitors as well as from voluntary agencies is given.

For those who are in need of more, such as medical or nursing care and who cannot maintain themselves in their own homes the specialised services of a physician, health visitors, and social workers are available from Kingston Hospital.

The main purpose of this arrangement is rehabilitation. The social worker or the physician visits the home and assesses the need and urgency for a short stay in one of the appropriate hospitals.

The family doctor is usually the person who first seeks assistance from the Home Help Supervisor, but all enquiries on behalf of needy old people may be made to Divisional Health Headquarters, Health Centre, Grange Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, (Kingston 7261).

The County Welfare Committee provides considerable services for the aged. These include different types of residential accommodation and many domicilliary and advisory services.

The County Council also makes grants to voluntary organisations towards initial expenses of buying and equipping properties.

Children's Department.

This Department is responsible 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.

Social and Welfare Services

Social and Welfare Services for old people are steadily increasing and improving. Much is done for them by voluntary associations and many are relatively fit in mind and body and enjoy a fully active and interesting life achieved by visits to clubs. Recreational activities are provided by these voluntary associations.

For those who are beginning to fail and require assistance to maintain themselves in their own homes all the resources of the Divisional Health Services are readily available and such assistance from home help, district nurses and health visitors as well as from voluntary agencies is given.

For those who are in need of care, such as medical or nursing care and who cannot maintain themselves in their own homes the specialized services of a hospital, health visitors and social workers are available from Kingson Hospital.

The main purpose of this arrangement is rehabilitation. The social worker or the physician visits the home and assesses the need and organizes for a short stay in one of the appropriate hospitals.

The family doctor is usually the person who first seeks assistance from the Home Help Department, but all enquiries on behalf of needy old people may be made to Divisional Health Services, Health Centre, Kingson Road, Kingson-upon-Thames, (Epsom 195).

The County Welfare Committee provides considerable services for the aged. These include different types of residential accommodation and many home-help and advisory services.

The County Council also makes grants to voluntary organizations towards initial expenses of buying and equipping premises.

Children's Services

This Department is responsible 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, separation of foster children, child neglect, etc. The Children's Officer for the Borough works from the County Hall, Borough Road, Kingson-upon-Thames.

Surrey Executive Council.

This body is responsible for the provision under the National Health Service Act, 1946, 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, (Elmbridge 5722).

- (3) Are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

The 1951 National Assistance (Amendment) Act enables local authorities to deal more speedily with very urgent cases by initial removal, for a period not exceeding 3 weeks.

Although a number of cases were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department for investigation during the year it was possible to find a solution to each particular problem without resorting to compulsory methods.

County Executive Council

This body is responsible for the provision under the National Health Service Act, 1948, of the general practitioner (other than local health authority) provision for accident and nursing services, x-ray services, pharmaceutical and supply services. The headquarters of the Council is at 107, Bell Busk, Dublin, D02.

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

Under Section 47 of the 1948 Act power is given to the Councils of County Boroughs and County Districts to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an Order for removal and detention in a suitable hospital or other place of persons who:-

- (A) Are suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated are living in insanitary conditions; and
- (B) Are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

1. WATER SUPPLY.

The 1951 National Assistance (Amendment) Act enables local authorities to deal more speedily with very urgent cases by initial removal, for a period not exceeding 3 weeks.

Although a number of cases were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department for investigation during the year it was possible to find a solution to each particular problem without resorting to compulsory methods.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The sewage from the Borough gravitates to the Corporation Pumping Station and is then pumped to the North Surrey Joint Sewage Board's Works for treatment. This is a modern plant and successfully provides very effective purification and disposal for the sewage of Epsom & Ewell, Surbiton, Halden & Goswade, and Kingston-upon-Thames population.

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 Hogswill River, a tributary of the Thames, flows through the Borough.

A considerable portion of the flow of this river comprises the effluent from the North Surrey Joint Sewage Board Works.

4. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

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

National Assistance Act, 1945.
National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

Under Section 41 of the 1945 Act power is given to the Comptroller of County Boroughs and County Districts to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an order for removal and detention in a suitable hospital or other place of persons who-

- (A) are suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated and living in insanitary conditions; and
- (B) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

The 1951 National Assistance (Amendment) Act enables local authorities to deal more speedily with very urgent cases by initiating removal for a period not exceeding 3 weeks.

Although a number of cases were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department for investigation during the year it was possible to find a solution to each particular problem without resorting to compulsory methods.

5. PUBLIC CLEANING.

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

SECTION C.

The refuse from SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES. and Malden is transferred to large capacity road vehicles and transported to the tip by

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 and a dairy, but is not used as a domestic supply, all the houses in the town being provided with a main water supply.

In the case of the dairy, well water is used for cooling and bottle washing. During the year 29 samples from this source were submitted for examination; all were reported to be satisfactory.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The sewage from the Borough gravitates to the Corporation Pumping Station and is then pumped to the North Surrey Joint Sewage Board's Works for treatment. This is a modern plant and successfully provides very effective purification and disposal for the sewage of Epsom & Ewell, Surbiton, Malden & Coombe, and Kingston-upon-Thames population.

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.

A considerable portion of the flow of this river comprises the effluent from the North Surrey Joint Sewage Board Works.

4. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

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

Reinspections and works in progress

92%

5. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The Borough Surveyor is responsible for the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse. Disposal is 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 weighed on a weighbridge and 13,114 tons of refuse were sent from this Borough in 1962.

6. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a tabulated list of visits and inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors which totalled 9,204 as compared with 7,500 for 1961.

House inspections, defects, etc.	398
Drainage	596
Factories	133
Outworkers	14
Atmospheric Pollution	257
Dairies, milk shops, etc.	156
Food Premises	905
Restaurants and cafes	347
Infectious disease enquiries	107
Cinemas	5
Verminous premises	19
Rodent Control	22
Shops Act	250
Schools	39
Housing Act	31
Markets	764
Public sanitary conveniences	84
Fireguards	47
Merchandise Marks Act	253
Interviews.....	473
Miscellaneous	1257
Smoke Control Inspections	631
Smoke Control Revisits	779
Noise Complaint Visits	47
	<hr/>
	7614
Reinspections and works in progress	1590
	<hr/>
	9204

NOTICES SERVED.Informal.

1. INSPECTIONS	(a) Verbal	94
	(b) Written	191

Statutory.

	(a) Housing Acts	-
	(b) Public Health Acts	20
	(c) Clean Air Act	6

NOTICES COMPLIED WITH.Informal.

	(a) Verbal) 285
	(b) Written	

Statutory.

2. CASES	Public Health Acts	25
----------	--------------------------	----

7. SHOPS.

There are some 900 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 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.

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	35	5	2	-
Factories not included above in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Corporation	238	117	-	-
Other premises excluding Outworkers	-	10	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

	No. of cases in which defects found				
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	No. of Prosecutions
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Over-crowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	1	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

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

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers
Making of wire brushes and pot scourers	10
Wearing apparel - making etc.	4
Brass & Brass Articles	2
Doll's Clothes	1
Lampshades	1
	18

9. CAMPING SITES.

There are no camping sites within the Borough.

10. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Clean Air Act, 1956 - Smoke Control Areas. Smoke Control Orders Nos. 1 and 2 became operative on October 1st, 1962, covering an area of approximately 160 acres in the town centre and extending southwards from the railway to the junction of South Lane and Portsmouth Road, and from the river by way of The Bittoms, Penrhyn Road, Brook Street, Orchard Road, Fairfield South, Minerva Road and London Road to the railway.

The number of premises affected is as follows -

Domestic	914
Commercial	617
Industrial	22
Other	48

The Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed the making of the No. 3 Smoke Control Order, the operative date being October 1st, 1963, covering an area of 135 acres bounded by Cambridge Road, London Road, Kingston Hill and the municipal boundary with Malden & Coombe.

The number of premises affected is as follows -

Domestic	1,271
Commercial	110
Industrial	2
Other	7

During the year survey work was started in Area No. 4 which covers approximately 100 acres and includes over 1,000 dwellings and commercial premises in the southernmost part of the town. This will extend from Area No. 1 south along the river and south-east along Denmark Road and Grove Lane to the municipal boundary with Surbiton.

Smoke Nuisance. Sixteen complaints were received in respect of smoke nuisance, ten of which referred to the burning of rubbish. This type of nuisance is sometimes created by the thoughtless action of persons who are unaware of the proper means of disposal, but on many occasions it is caused by a complete disregard of the rights and feelings of others who are subjected to considerable annoyance from smoke, disagreeable fumes and ash.

Much nuisance would be avoided if soft rubbish such as lawn mowings could be composted. As the soil in the area is mainly light, the addition of humus would help to enrich it. Tree trimmings and woody stems should be laid on a wire mesh rack and when dried, this material will burn quickly with a minimum of smoke.

Two complaints referred to the smoke nuisance from a diesel driven compressor used by one of the public utility companies engaged on road work. Upon representation to the proper quarter the appliance was withdrawn for servicing. It is not infrequently that excessive smoke is seen to come from diesel engines in various types of vehicles and invariably the nuisance is due to lack of proper maintenance. A diesel engine properly maintained and used does not emit smoke in any quantity which could be considered to be objectionable.

The four remaining complaints were domestic in character, and advice was given in these cases.

During the year the incinerator at a large store was entirely reconstructed and a washing system installed which effectively removes fly ash and much of the chemical content of the flue gases. This installation which was, in the main, designed by the engineering staff of the store, is probably one of the most advanced of its kind in operation.

In the last Report reference was made to a survey following complaints which had been received of excessive grit deposition alleged to be emanating from the Power Station. Due to the variable factors relating to plant operation and weather conditions, such surveys are often protracted and the results inconclusive. The snowfall on the 31st December, 1961, however, presented an opportunity to carry out a widespread survey of the Borough over a period of 43 hours between the end of the snowfall and the collection of the samples. Specimens were taken by skimming a layer of snow from an area of a quarter of a square metre at seven different points in the Borough. The material collected was submitted to the Public Analyst, and the results were collated with the hourly wind readings during the period. The results of this survey can best be summarised in the concluding paragraphs of the Public Analyst's report:-

"In my opinion the collection of these deposits from the surface of the snow under the conditions obtaining at the time is of great importance as it eliminates pollution due to wind-borne dust from roads, ground surfaces and roofs of houses. This is confirmed by the virtual absence of ordinary siliceous particles.

The conclusion to be drawn from the magnitude of the deposit at Canbury Car Park as compared with the other sites chosen is inescapable. There can be little doubt also, that the pollution over the Kingston area derived from the power station is heavy and that particles of substantial size are carried for a considerable distance."

These conclusions were reported to H.M. District Inspector of Alkali etc. Works and upon his approach to the authorities at the Power Station a full investigation was carried out which was followed by the adoption of improved methods both of operation and maintenance of the grit collecting equipment. It is reasonable to assume that the action taken at the Station is reflected in the improved figures reported from the deposit gauges and the absence of complaints by residents. As weather conditions also affect the results from deposit gauges, it may be some years before the full effects can be ascertained.

Recording of Atmospheric Pollution. Instruments are maintained on the Guildhall roof and at Tiffin Girls' School for the recording of smoke and sulphur dioxide by the volumetric method. The advantage of this method over the deposit gauge is that it is possible to obtain daily readings of pollution and to observe more closely the effects of weather conditions on the state of the atmosphere. The following tables and graphs indicate the results obtained. Smoke and sulphur dioxide are expressed in microgrammes per cubic metre.

Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide, 1962.
Results obtained from the Volumetric
Instrument at Guildhall.

SMOKE - Microgrammes per cu. ft.

SO₂ - Microgrammes per cu. ft.

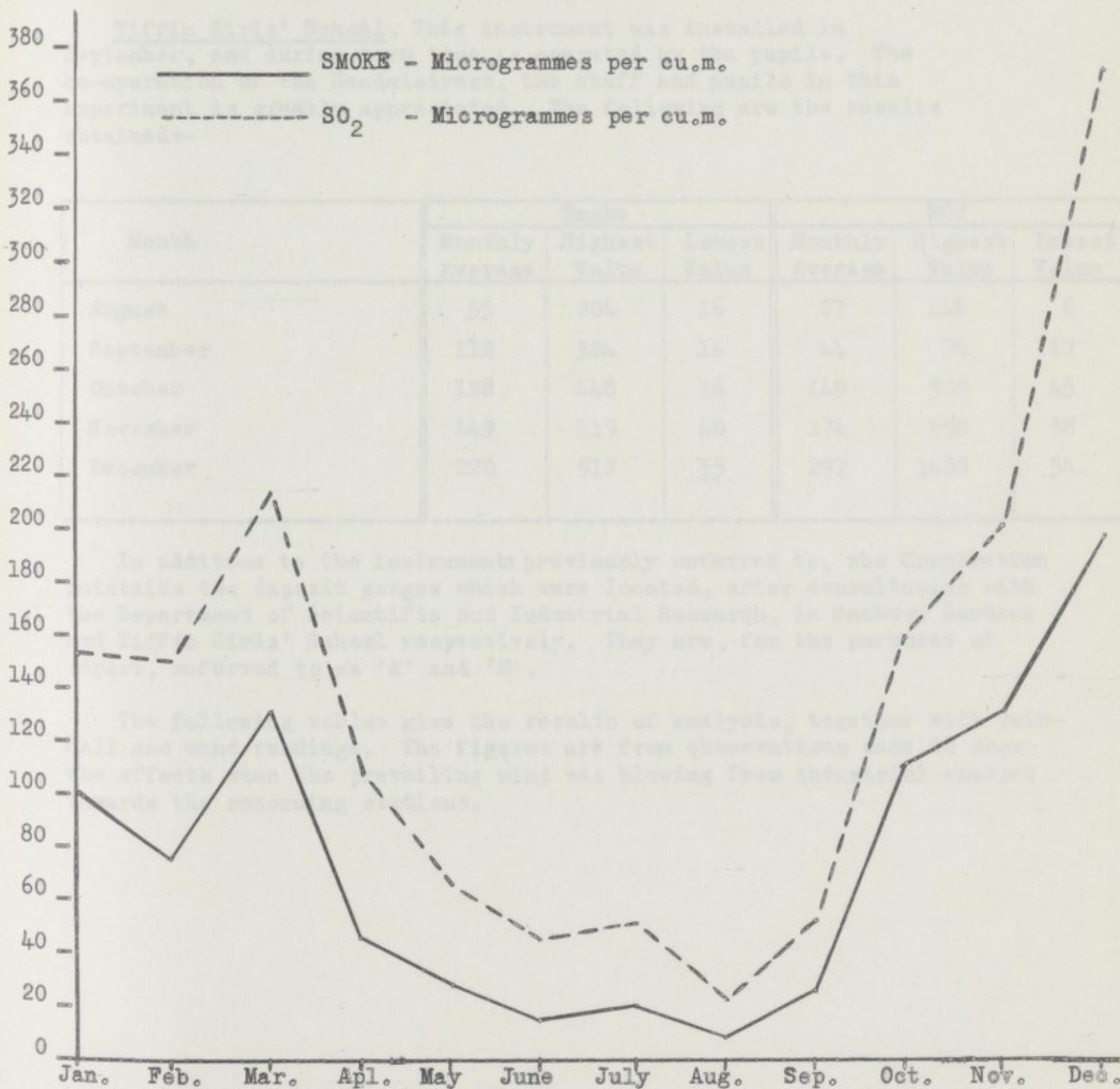
Results obtained from Volumetric Instrument at the Guildhall.

Month	Smoke			SO ₂		
	Monthly Average	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Monthly Average	Highest Value	Lowest Value
January	100	708	8	152	1057	6
February	74	412	12	146	551	19
March	132	384	28	231	527	57
April (25 days)	43	144	4	106	439	37
May	27	120	4	66	213	13
June	15	47	2	45	278	13
July	19	56	3	49	191	6
August (27 days)	9	45	2	21	108	6
September	26	70	3	49	115	13
October	112	392	11	159	421	13
November	103	481	12	194	596	32
December	206	975	17	344	2144	39

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide, 1962.

Results obtained from the Volumetric Instrument at Guildhall.



Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide, 1962.

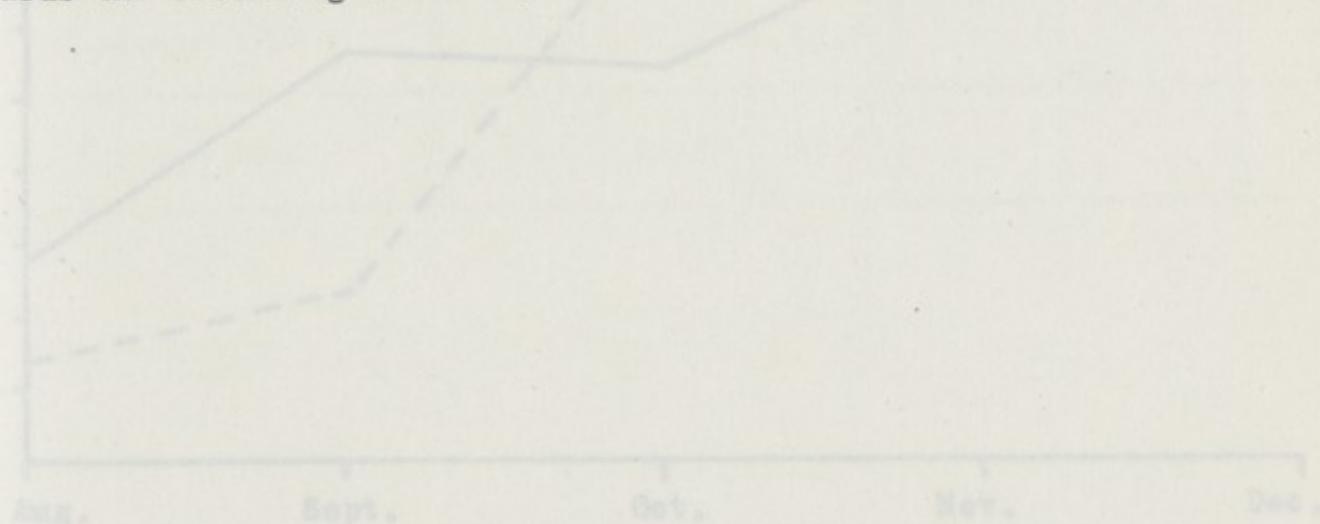
Results obtained from the Yeluzetria

Tiffin Girls' School. This instrument was installed in September, and during term time is operated by the pupils. The co-operation of the Headmistress, the staff and pupils in this experiment is greatly appreciated. The following are the results obtained:-

Month	Smoke			SO ₂		
	Monthly Average	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Monthly Average	Highest Value	Lowest Value
August	55	204	16	27	145	6
September	112	324	16	44	76	17
October	108	448	16	149	509	45
November	149	519	40	174	550	38
December	220	912	33	297	1458	54

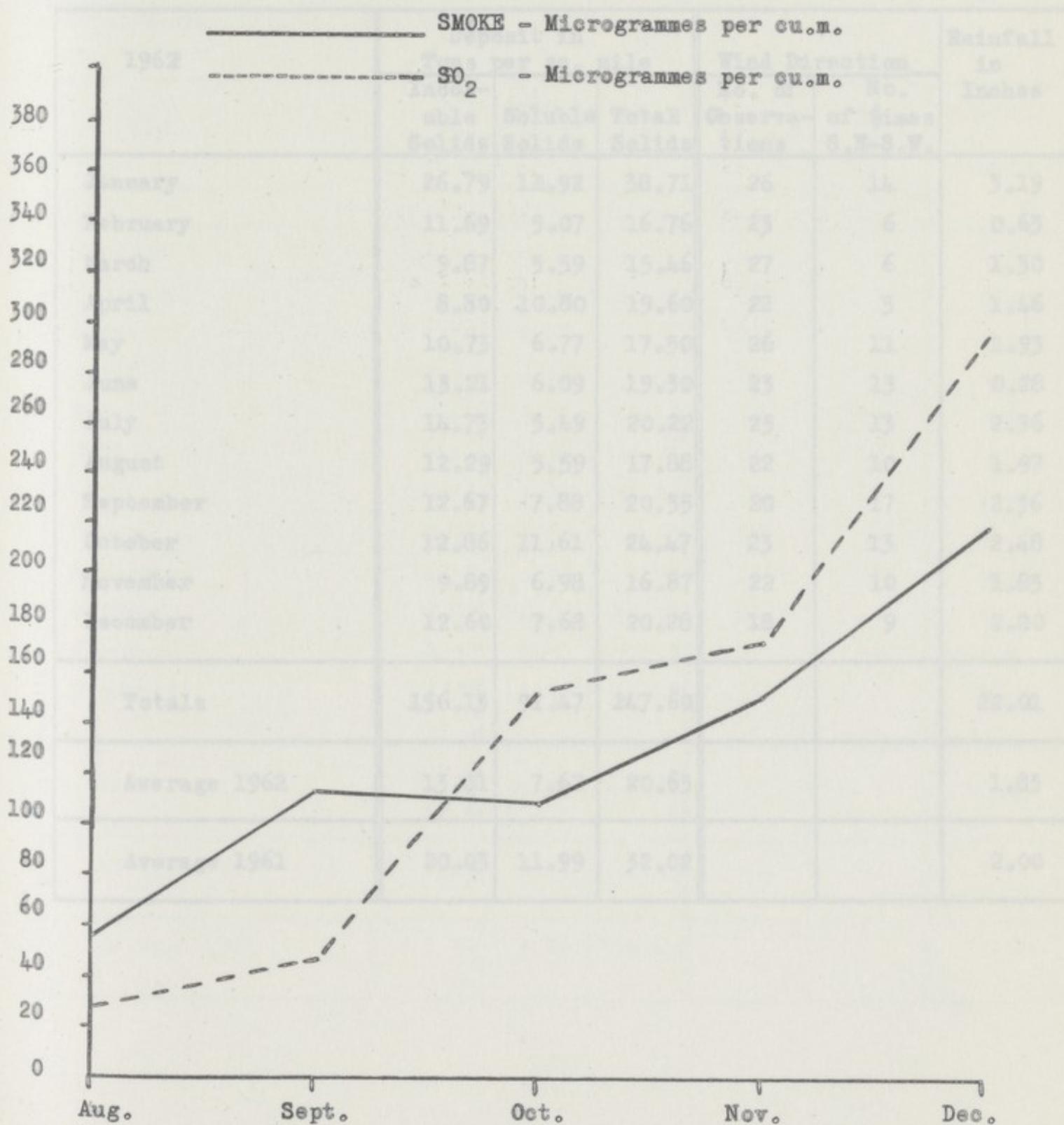
In addition to the instruments previously referred to, the Corporation maintains two deposit gauges which were located, after consultation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, in Canbury Gardens and Tiffin Girls' School respectively. They are, for the purposes of report, referred to as 'A' and 'B'.

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



Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide, 1962.

Results obtained from the Volumetric Instrument at Tiffin Girls' School.



CANBURY GARDENS - Station 'A'.

1962	Deposit in Tons per sq. mile			Wind Direction		Rainfall in Inches
	Insol- uble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	No. of Observa- tions	No. of Times S.E-S.W.	
January	26.79	11.92	38.71	26	14	3.19
February	11.69	5.07	16.76	23	6	0.63
March	9.87	5.59	15.46	27	6	1.30
April	8.80	10.80	19.60	22	5	1.46
May	10.73	6.77	17.50	26	11	1.93
June	13.21	6.09	19.30	23	13	0.28
July	14.73	5.49	20.22	25	13	2.36
August	12.29	5.59	17.88	22	10	1.97
September	12.67	7.88	20.55	20	17	2.36
October	12.86	11.61	24.47	23	13	2.48
November	9.89	6.98	16.87	22	10	1.85
December	12.60	7.68	20.28	18	9	2.20
Totals	156.13	91.47	247.60			22.01
Average 1962	13.01	7.62	20.63			1.83
Average 1961	20.03	11.99	32.02			2.00

Average 1961

6.79

5.89

12.68

1.80

TIFFIN GIRLS' SCHOOL - Station 'B'.

1962	Deposit in Tons per sq. mile			Wind Direction		Rainfall in Inches
	Insol- uble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	No. of Observa- tions	No. of times S.E-S.W.	
January	17.93	7.77	25.70	26	14	2.99
February	6.60	4.21	10.81	23	6	0.43
March	4.55	4.48	9.03	27	6	1.30
April	3.58	6.87	10.45	22	5	1.46
May	4.48	5.97	10.45	26	11	1.85
June	6.44	3.78	10.22	23	13	0.20
July	9.86	5.94	15.80	25	13	2.40
August	2.52	3.65	6.17	22	10	1.77
September	4.15	4.95	9.10	20	17	2.40
October	4.61	6.07	10.68	23	13	2.25
November	3.39	7.07	10.46	22	10	1.81
December	8.70	8.09	16.79	18	9	2.01
Totals	76.81	68.85	145.66			20.87
Average 1962	6.40	5.73	12.13			1.74
Average 1961	6.79	5.89	12.68			1.90

TIVIN GIRLS' SCHOOL - Udaipur '81

Year	Total		Total		Total
	Walls	Roofs	Walls	Roofs	
January	17.33	7.77	25.10	20	45.10
February	6.60	4.32	10.92	27	15.24
March	4.55	4.45	9.00	27	13.45
April	7.38	6.87	14.25	22	21.12
May	4.48	5.97	10.45	26	16.43
June	6.44	5.78	12.22	27	18.00
July	9.84	8.96	18.80	22	27.76
August	2.32	3.63	5.95	22	8.57
September	4.12	4.88	9.00	26	13.00
October	4.61	6.07	10.68	23	15.29
November	7.33	7.07	14.40	22	19.60
December	8.70	6.09	14.79	18	20.87
Totals	76.81	68.82	145.63		214.45
Average 1962	6.40	5.73	12.13		17.86
Average 1961	6.73	5.82	12.55		18.55

Canbury Gardens

Tiffin Girls' School

The following additional table, illustrated with a graph, is of interest in showing the trend of atmospheric pollution over the years.

Average Monthly Deposit - Tons per square mile.

Year	Station A. Canbury Gardens		Station B. Tiffin Girls' School	
	Total Solids	Insoluble Solids	Total Solids	Insoluble Solids
1949	20.41	12.04	-	-
1950	22.17	13.92	14.98(6/12)	5.27(6/12)
1951	22.19	14.34	12.47	5.22
1952	19.12	12.91	12.49	5.88
1953	17.58	11.98	10.32	4.59
1954	18.70	12.29	10.21	4.63
1955	15.85	10.77	9.13(11/12)	4.80(11/12)
1956	19.00	10.04	9.95	4.67
1957	19.08	12.51	8.95	4.34
1958	15.86(11/12)	9.22(11/12)	9.42	4.10
1959	19.75	13.62	11.51	6.40
1960	20.86	12.42	11.74	5.83
1961	32.02	20.03	12.69	6.79
1962	20.63	13.01	12.13	6.40

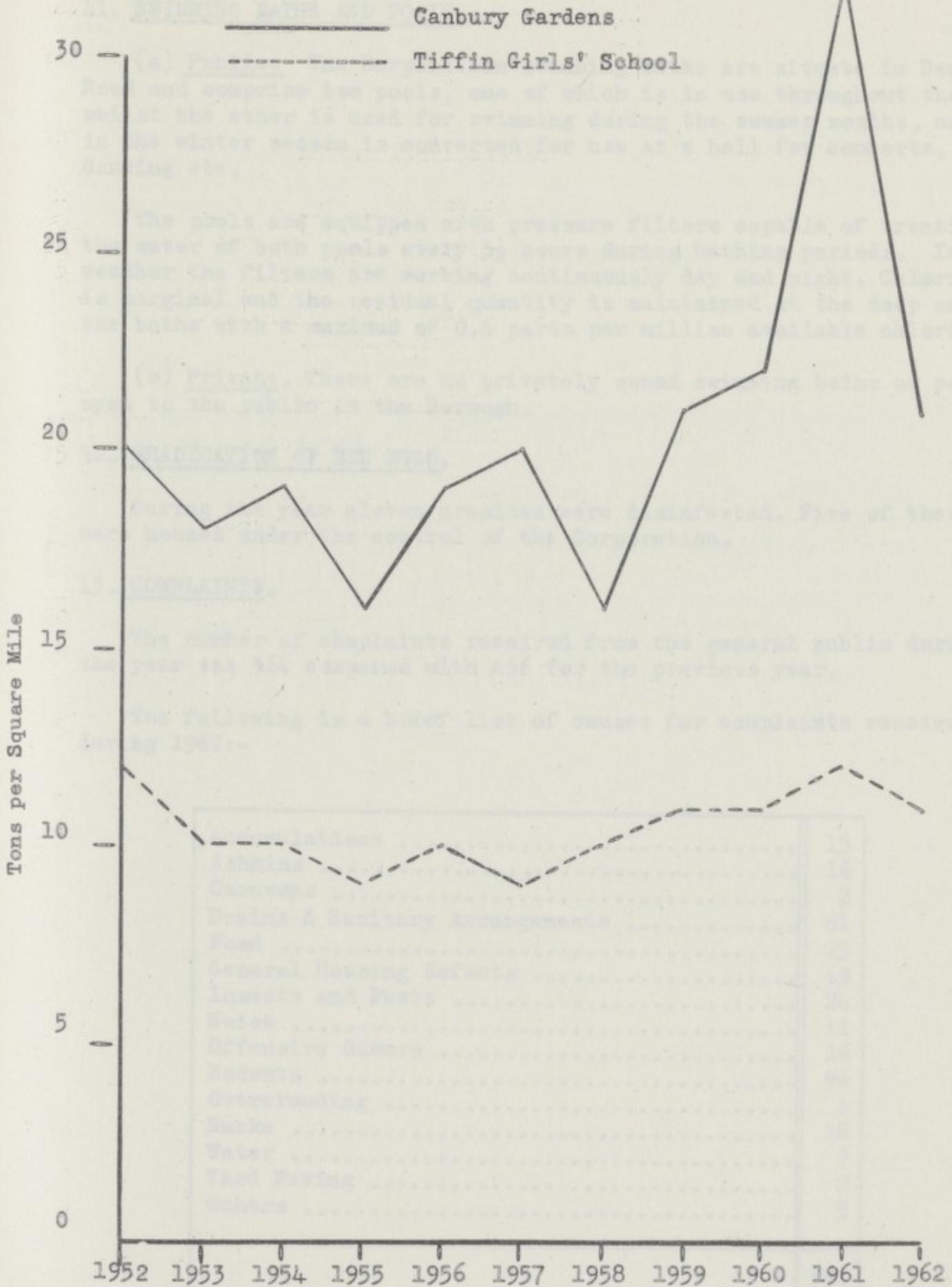
1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962

The following additional table, illustrated with a graph, is of interest in showing the trend of atmospheric pollution over the years.

Average Monthly Deaths - Town per square mile.

Year	Station A Gentry Garage		Station B Little Girls' School	
	Total Solid Inorganic Solids	Gentry Garage	Total Solid Inorganic Solids	Little Girls' School
1949	20.42	18.04	-	-
1950	22.17	15.92	14.58 (6/12)	2.27 (6/12)
1951	22.19	14.74	12.47	2.22
1952	19.78	12.81	12.49	2.88
1953	17.98	12.98	10.32	4.99
1954	18.70	12.29	10.31	4.63
1955	15.85	10.77	9.17 (11/12)	4.80 (11/12)
1956	19.08	10.04	9.97	4.67
1957	19.08	12.21	8.97	4.34
1958	15.86 (11/12)	9.82 (11/12)	9.43	4.10
1959	19.75	12.62	12.21	6.78
1960	20.86	12.42	12.24	5.82
1961	22.02	20.03	12.69	6.79
1962	20.69	13.04	12.72	6.46

Total Solids - Tons per Square Mile.



11. SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

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

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

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

12. ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

During the year eleven premises were disinfested. Five of these were houses under the control of the Corporation.

13. COMPLAINTS.

The number of complaints received from the general public during the year was 364 compared with 456 for the previous year.

The following is a brief list of causes for complaints received during 1962:-

Accumulations	15
Ashbins	16
Caravans	2
Drains & Sanitary Arrangements	81
Food	23
General Housing Defects	49
Insects and Pests	24
Noise	11
Offensive Odours	16
Rodents	96
Overcrowding	1
Smoke	16
Water	7
Yard Paving	2
Others	5
	364

14. RODENT AND INSECT PEST CONTROL.

During the year under review, the volume and character of the work has been similar to that of previous years. Householders still provide harbourage for rodents in their gardens by hoarding old furniture, perambulators and other rubbish. The Corporation have provided a service for the removal of such articles - details given below.

The 54 vertical block control schemes yielded the usual proportion of sewer and other defects. During the year 17 such defects were responsible for rat infestations.

Rodent control in sewers is now carried out more economically by treating more frequently known areas of persistent infestation in the system. The percentage method previously used has, by experience, been proved to be unnecessary.

The pest control service provided on a contract basis to the industrial and commercial interests in the town is appreciated and an efficient and readily available control has been maintained. The Authority's service is held in esteem by the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Colonial students and field officers regularly spend part of their training in the Department. We on our part readily acknowledge the co-operation of the officers of the Ministry, particularly with regard to identification of unusual insects.

Total inspections including re-inspections	242	659	2,420	3,321
No. of "block" or "vertical" control				54
(The Borough Surveyor's Department arrange for the free collection of domestic rubbish, including perambulators, etc., provided reasonable notice is given, and the accumulation is not excessive.)			1,196	2,142

Rodent Control - Statistical Statement, 1962.

	Local Authority Property	Dwelling Houses	Business & factory premises	Totals
No. of properties inspected as a result of notification	2	73	18	93
No. of properties inspected in the course of surveys	7	172	154	333
Totals	9	245	172	426
Premises infested	1	64	34	99
Rats	Nil	31	56	87
Mice				
Totals	1	95	90	186
Total inspections including reinspections	242	659	2,420	3,321
No. of "block" or "vertical" control schemes	3	19	32	54
No. of poison baits deposited	659	287	1,196	2,142
5. Number of formal notices served requiring the execution of works				26
6. Number of houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices				16
7. Number of demolition or closing orders made				1
8. Number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under sub-section 4 of section 16 of the Housing Act 1957				-
9. Number of houses demolished				17

Housing - Statement, 1962.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

During the year one application for a Certificate of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957 was made, as compared with nine in 1961.

With regard to statutory action under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957, Closing Orders were made in respect of No. 31, Elm Road and the upper part of No. 49, Eden Street. During the year the following premises were demolished in compliance with Clearance Orders previously made -

Nos. 77a/99, Park Road and Nos. 17/21b, Brook Street.

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	31
2. Number of houses which, on inspection, were considered to be unfit for human habitation	1
(a) Parts of houses which, on inspection, were considered to be unfit for human habitation	1
3. Number of houses, the defects of which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its officers	144
4. Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to:-	
(a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works	30
(b) the making of demolition or closing orders (number of houses involved)	2
5. Number of formal notices served requiring the execution of works	26
6. Number of houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices	16
7. Number of demolition or closing orders made	1
8. Number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under sub-section 4 of section 16 of the Housing Act 1957	-
9. Number of houses demolished	17

SECTION D.

HOUSING

During the year an application for a Certificate of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957 was made, as compared with nine in 1961.

With regard to statutory action under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957, Closing Orders were made in respect of No. 31, Elm Road and the upper part of No. 49, Eden Street. During the year the following premises were demolished in compliance with Clearance Orders previously made -

No. 71/99, Park Road and Nos. 17/21B, Brook Street.

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.

17	9. Number of houses demolished
-	8. Number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under sub-section 4 of section 16 of the Housing Act 1957
1	7. Number of demolition or closing orders made
16	6. Number of houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices
26	5. Number of formal notices served requiring the execution of works
3	(b) the making of demolition or closing orders (a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works
30	4. Number of representations made to the local authority with a view to:-
144	3. Number of houses, the defects of which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the local authority or its officers
1	were considered to be unfit for human habitation (a) Parts of houses which, on inspection,
1	2. Number of houses which, on inspection, were considered to be unfit for human habitation
31	1. Number of houses inspected and recorded

Housing - Statistical Statement, 1962.Total number of permanent dwellings erected by the Corporation since March 1924 to 31st December, 1962.

Houses and Bungalows	1,150
(Inc. 876 outside Borough)	
Flats	940
(Inc. 326 outside Borough)	
Units of accommodation for old people	11

Total number of temporary dwellings erected up to 31st December, 1962.

		<u>Still remaining</u>
Arcen	132	127
Aluminium	70	27
2-year huts	<u>113</u>	<u>Nil</u>
	<u>315</u>	<u>154</u>

Number of dwellings erected by private enterprise during 1962.

Houses	2
Flats and Maisonettes	94
Bungalows	1
	<u>97</u>

With regard to Corporation housing, an extension was made to No. 22, Gloucester Road, thereby providing eleven units suitable for occupation by old people. Work proceeded during the year on the under-mentioned sites, and upon completion, the housing units enumerated will be provided.

Acres Road	93
Penrhyn Road	32
No. 33, Gloucester Road	19 old people's bed-sitting rooms, 1 warden's flat.
Park Road	10 old people's bed-sitting rooms, 1 warden's flat.

(c) Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

During the year 108 samples of milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Spax. SECTION E. Following is a tabulated statement of the results:-

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-upon-Thames 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 types of licences in force during 1962 under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1960. These Regulations prescribe that the licences shall cover a five-year period, and with the exception of one pasteuriser's licence, all are dealer's licences to sell prepacked milk.

Type of Licence	Number
Pasteurised milk	10
Sterilised "	4
Tuberculin Tested Milk	1
Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk	4
Pasteurised & Tuberculin Tested Milk	3
Pasteurised, Sterilised and Tuberculin Tested Milk	6
To Pasteurise	1
	29

(c) Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

During the year 108 samples of milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom, and the following is a tabulated statement of the results:-

	Phosphatase Test	Methylene Blue Test		
	Pass	Pass	Fail	Void
T.T.Pasteurised	61	55	-	6
Pasteurised	32	29	-	3
Tuberculin Tested	-	12	2	1
	93	96	2	10

All the samples of Pasteurised Milk passed the phosphatase test which indicates that the milk has been properly pasteurised. The methylene blue test is a measure of the bacteriological condition of the milk and in accordance with the standard set by the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1960, this test is void if the atmospheric shade temperature exceeds 70 F. during the period of the test.

The two samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk which failed the test were from the same source. Appropriate follow-up action is being taken.

(d) Ice Cream.

The number of registered premises in the Borough in which ice cream may be stored or from which it may be sold is 173. This figure also includes five 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 79 samples submitted to the Ministry of Health Public Health Laboratory at Epsom during 1962. 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. Those which are placed within Grades I and II are considered to be satisfactory, and those within Grades III and IV not so. Adequate follow-up action is taken where samples fall within the latter grades.

(c) Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

During the year 1958 samples of milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Ipswich, and the following is a tabulated statement of the results:-

Methyrene Blue Test	Phosphatase Test		Total Bacteria Count
	Pass	Fail	
10	2	08	92
1	2	12	-
3	-	29	22
2	-	22	-

All the samples of pasteurized milk passed the phosphatase test which indicates that the milk has been properly pasteurized. The methyrene blue test is a measure of the bacteriological condition of the milk and in accordance with the standard set by the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1956, this test is valid if the atmospheric shade temperature exceeds 70° F. during the period of the test.

The two samples of tuberculin tested milk which failed the test were from the same source. Appropriate follow-up action is being taken.

(d) Ice Cream.

The number of registered premises in the Borough in which ice cream may be stored or from which it may be sold is 175. This figure also includes five producers. In addition to these makers 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 always outside the Borough. Here then over the production of ice cream is being confined to the few large manufacturers.

The following table shows the results of examinations in respect of 79 samples submitted to the Ministry of Health Public Health Laboratory at Ipswich during 1958. Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream, under attention is not paid to the bacteriological results on any single sample, those which are placed within Grades I and II are considered to be satisfactory, and those within Grades III and IV not so. Appropriate follow-up action is taken where samples fall within the latter grades.

Of the 79 samples taken, 57 were from the producers in the town and the remainder from the retailers. The results are considered to be most satisfactory and indicate a good standard of hygiene.

	GRADE				Total
	I	II	III	IV	
Ice Cream	70	3	2	4	79

(e) Meat and Other Foods.

(i) There are no slaughterhouses 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	Weights	
		lbs.	lbs.
<u>Raw Meat</u>			
Bovine	Decomposition etc.	2,244 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ovine	"	794 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Porcine	"	499 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	Total - raw meat		3,539
<u>Raw Fish</u>	Decomposition		86
<u>Poultry, Game, etc.</u>	"		53

.... continued overleaf.

Condemned Foodstuffs - Tabulated list cont/d.

Article of Food	Reason for Action	Weights.	
		lbs.	lbs.
<u>Canned Goods</u>			
Meat & Meat Products)	Punctured, blown, damaged or decomposition.	636 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Fruit)		1,748 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Jam)		14 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Vegetables)		260 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Milk)		29	
Soup)		14 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Fish & Fish Paste)		69 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Others)		<u>381</u>	3,153 $\frac{1}{2}$
<u>Other Foods condemned for various reasons.</u>			
Fruit		268 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Jam		2	
Cheese		65 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Confectionery		14	
Others		<u>14</u>	364

Unsound food is turned into a condition from which recovery is impossible and placed in vehicles for conveyance to a tip. Where this method of disposal would be unsatisfactory, arrangements can be made for incineration at the refuse destructor of the Merton and Morden Urban District Council.

(f) Food Hygiene.

The normal routine inspection of food premises was carried on throughout the year. Generally speaking it was found that a very satisfactory standard of food hygiene was being maintained. In the few instances where slackness or structural defects were encountered, appropriate action was taken. The active co-operation of proprietors and managers is almost invariably given to the Public Health Inspectors who, on their part, seek to give assistance by advice and encouragement.

The modernisation and structural improvement of food premises is still being voluntarily undertaken by both large and small firms, in many cases prompted by the increased prepacking of foodstuffs and the continuing preference of the public for the self-service type of shop. New restaurants and cafes are opened from time to time and appear to flourish, indicating an unsatisfied demand for meals and snacks in the better class of establishment.

As in the past, when plans and proposals are submitted for the alteration of existing, or the establishment of new, businesses, every effort is made to ensure that the premises will comply with the Regulations in the first instance. This is a service which is appreciated by the proprietors.

A distinct improvement in the hygienic conditions at many food shops and restaurants is being achieved by the use of the paper sack system of refuse collection. Proprietors have been quick to realise the advantages of this system, particularly where storage space is limited or access by the refuse collection service is difficult. The sacks are supplied by the Corporation at cost price and a suitable paper sack holder can be obtained from the makers for about the price of an ordinary refuse bin.

The following tabulated statement shows the nature of the defects for which Notices were served during the year:-

<u>PART IV</u>	<u>Defects Requiring Notices</u>	<u>Complied</u>
<u>Sanitary Conveniences</u>		
Lack of "Wash your Hands Notices"	3	3
Fittings cleansed, repaired or extended	8	10
Walls and ceilings cleansed	4	5
Lighting Provided	2	2
Floors repaired or cleansed	1	1
Ventilation provided	1	1
<u>Sinks.</u>		
Renewed or repaired, also draining boards	4	3
<u>Washing facilities for Staff.</u>		
Absence of, defective, inadequate hand basins	4	2
Absence of hot water	4	3
" " cold water	3	2
Provision of Towels, soap, nailbrushes	3	2
<u>Repairs to Food Rooms</u>		
Walls and ceilings cleansed or repaired	14	14
Additional ventilation required	1	1
Floors repaired	5	3
Other structural repairs	1	1
<u>Protection of Food against Contamination</u>		
Food to be kept 18" off ground	1	1
Covers provided for food	2	2
Others	6	5
<u>Uncleanliness.</u>		
Kitchens and Equipment	3	5
Delivery Vans	1	1
Floors	1	1
C/Fwd.	72	68

... continued overleaf

A distinct improvement in the hygienic condition at any food shop and restaurants is being achieved by the use of the paper sack system of refuse collection. Proprietors have been quick to realize the advantages of this system, particularly where storage space is limited or access by the refuse collection service is difficult. The sacks are supplied by the Corporation at cost price and a suitable paper sack holder can be obtained from the makers for about the price of an ordinary refuse bin.

The following tabulated statement shows the nature of the defects for which Notices were served during the year:-

PART IV	
Number of Notices	Nature of Defects
7	General Condemnation
10	Lack of "Wash Your Hands Notices"
5	Fittings cleaned, repaired or extended
2	Walls and ceilings cleaned
1	Lighting Provided
1	Floors repaired or cleaned
1	Ventilation provided
2	Slabs
4	Renewed or repaired, also draining boards
4	Washing facilities for Staff
2	Absence of, defective, inadequate hand basins
3	Absence of hot water
1	" " " cold water
2	Provision of towels, soap, disinfectants
14	Repairs to Food Rooms
1	Walls and ceilings cleaned or repaired
1	Additional ventilation required
2	Floors repaired
1	Other structural repairs
1	Protection of Food against Contamination
1	Food to be kept 15' off ground
2	Gloves provided for food
2	Others
2	Refrigerators
1	Kitchens and Equipment
1	Delivery Vans
1	Floors
68	Total

Food Hygiene - Tabulated Statement cont/d.

PART IV		<u>Defects Requiring Notices</u>	<u>Complied</u>
B/Fwd.		72	68
<u>Dustbins</u>		7	7
<u>Provision of, or racks</u>		1	3
<u>General Repairs</u>		3	4
<u>Cleansing General</u>		2	4
Others			
Total		<u>85</u>	<u>86</u>

Food Hygiene Regulations 1955.

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	No. of Premises	Visits
Bakehouses and bakers' shops	25	41
Dairies and milk shops	25	45
Butchers	40	118
Greengrocers and fruiterers	89	111
Public houses		
(a) Providing restaurant services	17	48
(b) Not providing restaurant services	41	
Fishmongers and stalls	16	39
Ice Cream premises registered	173	111
Grocers and general provisions	132	206
Restaurants and cafes	69	347
Kitchens and canteens (including factory, school and shop)	35	
Wholesale meat distribution depots	6	79
Visits to food premises re unsound food		141
Open market, food stalls, barrows		764
	<u>668</u>	<u>2,050</u>

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

During the year, 78 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and the Labelling of Food Order and other relevant Orders and Regulations.

Only one sample was the subject of adverse comment. The manufacturers were approached with regard to a contravention of the Labelling of Food Order, but it transpired that the sample taken was of old stock and that the packet now in use carried an amended form of label which complied with the Order.

Tabulated Statement of Samples Submitted to
the Public Analyst during 1962

Commodity	No. of Samples		Genuine		Not Genuine or otherwise irregular	
	For- mal	Infor- mal	For- mal	Infor- mal	For- mal	Infor- mal
Almond Marzipan	-	1	-	1	-	-
Apple Flakes	-	1	-	1	-	-
Beetroot	-	1	-	1	-	-
Biscuits	-	3	-	3	-	-
Braised Sliced Pork Kidneys	-	1	-	1	-	-
Caramel Wafers	-	1	-	1	-	-
Cheese Flaps in Tomato Sauce	-	1	-	1	-	-
Cheese Spread with Ham	-	1	-	1	-	-
" " " Shrimps	-	1	-	1	-	-
" " " Tomato	-	1	-	1	-	-
Cheez Whiz	-	1	-	1	-	-
Chicken & Veal Pie	-	2	-	2	-	-
Chicken Meat Paste	-	1	-	1	-	-
Chicken Supreme	-	1	-	1	-	-
Chocolate Spread	-	1	-	1	-	-
Coffee (French)	-	1	-	1	-	-
Coffee & Chicory	-	1	-	1	-	-
Coffee (Instant)	-	1	-	1	-	-
Crab Meat	-	1	-	1	-	-
Currants	-	1	-	1	-	-
Curried Beans with Sultanas	-	1	-	1	-	-
Curried Chicken & Mushrooms	-	1	-	1	-	-
Curry (Beef)	-	1	-	1	-	-
Curry Sauce	-	1	-	1	-	-
Dressed Lobster	-	1	-	1	-	-
Fish Cakes	-	2	-	2	-	-
Fish Paste	-	1	-	1	-	-
Fish Steaks	-	1	-	1	-	-
Flake Tapioca	-	1	-	1	-	-
Flan with Jelly	-	1	-	1	-	-
C/Fwd.	-	34	-	34	-	-

... continued overleaf

Food and Drugs Act - Samples continued

Commodity	No. of Samples		Genuine		Not Genuine or otherwise irregular	
	For- mal	Infor- mal	For- mal	Infor- mal	For- mal	Infor- mal
B/Fwd. Frankfurter Sausages in Brine	-	34	-	34	-	-
Fruit, Mixed	-	1	-	1	-	-
Glacé Cherries	-	1	-	1	-	-
Ground White Pepper	-	1	-	1	-	-
Hamburger	-	1	-	1	-	-
Horseradish (Creamed)	-	1	-	1	-	-
Horseradish Sauce	-	1	-	1	-	-
Instant Whip	-	1	-	1	-	-
Jam	-	2	-	2	-	-
Lemon Pie Filling	-	1	-	1	-	-
Linseed, liquorice & chlorodyne lozenges	-	1	-	1	-	-
Milk	-	6	-	6	-	-
" Evaporated	-	1	-	1	-	-
Mint in Vinegar	-	1	-	1	-	-
Mock Salmon Croquettes	-	1	-	1	-	-
Mushrooms in Savoury Rice	-	1	-	1	-	-
Mustard	-	1	-	1	-	-
Ox Tongues	-	1	-	1	-	-
Paté de Foie Truffé	-	1	-	1	-	-
Peas, dried	-	1	-	1	-	-
" garden	-	1	-	1	-	-
Pork, canned	-	1	-	1	-	-
Pork Pie	-	1	-	1	-	-
Ravioli in Tomato Sauce	-	1	-	1	-	-
Raisins, seedless	-	1	-	1	-	-
Rice, Whole	-	1	-	1	-	-
Rilchos Block	-	1	-	1	-	-
Salmon (Canned)	-	1	-	1	-	-
Steak with Gravy	-	1	-	1	-	-
Steak & Kidney Pie	-	2	-	2	-	-
" " Pudding	-	1	-	1	-	-
Steak, Stewed with Gravy	-	1	-	1	-	-
Steamed Pudding Mixture	-	1	-	-	-	1
Strawberries in Syrup	-	1	-	1	-	-
Sultanas	-	1	-	1	-	-
Vanilla Flavouring	-	1	-	1	-	-
Total	-	77	-	76	-	1

Other Foods which were the subject of Complaint.

Metal in Chicken Noodle Soup. The piece of metal proved to be solder from the side seam of the can body. The manufacturers were notified.

Metal in Wheatmeal Loaf. This was found to be part of a cap to a can containing malt extract. The baker undertook to arrange for the caps to be removed from the cans before being taken into the bakery.

Leg of Lamb. A musty smell was detected when carved. The matter was referred to an adjoining Borough where the joint was purchased.

Glass in Wimpy Hamburger. Additional precautions were taken to protect the stock from possible contamination by foreign matter.

Weetabix containing hard substance. The material complained of was found to be a normal constituent but its presence in the hard form was due to a manufacturing fault.

Violet Discoloration in Roast Pork. The pig had been inoculated with anti-swine fever vaccine which incorporates a dye known as crystal violet. There would be no danger to health through consumption of meat, but its presence is objectionable.

Foreign Bodies in Loaf. These were found to be poppy seeds used for sprinkling on the outside of certain loaves. The presence of the seeds in the loaf was not normal and the baker undertook to ensure that these could not be incorporated in the dough.

Mould Growth on Apple Strudels. It was not possible to trace the cause of mould growth. No fault could be found with the methods of distribution, storage and sale of either manufacturer or retailer. It was not possible to pursue the matter any further.

Foreign Matter in Wrapped Loaf. This was identified as a piece of brown (i.e. wholemeal or wheatmeal) dough incorporated in a white loaf. This was a case for alteration in bakery routine.

Pork Pie with Mould Growth. This appeared to be due to a failure in stock rotation. After due consideration, in this case a warning letter was sent to the vendor.

Other foods which were the subject of complaints.

Metal in Chicken Noodle Soup. The piece of metal proved to be solder from the side seam of the can body. The manufacturers were notified.

Metal in Wheatmeal Loaf. This was found to be part of a cap to a can containing milk extract. The baker undertook to arrange for the caps to be removed from the cans before being taken into the bakery.

Lead of Lead. A waxy snail was detected when served. The matter was referred to an adjoining borough where the joint was purchased.

Glass in Whisky Hamper. Additional precautions were taken to protect the stock from possible contamination by foreign matter.

Wheatmeal containing hard substance. The material complained of was found to be a normal constituent but its presence in the hard form was due to a manufacturing fault.

Viola Discoloration in Beef Pork. The pig had been inoculated with anti-venereal fever vaccine which incorporates a dye known as crystal violet. There would be no danger to health through consumption of meat, but its presence is objectionable.

Wheatmeal in Loaf. There were found to be poppy seeds used for sprinkling on the outside of certain loaves. The presence of the seeds in the loaf was not normal and the baker undertook to ensure that these would not be incorporated in the dough.

Mould Growth on Apple Strudels. It was not possible to trace the cause of mould growth. No fault could be found with the methods of distribution, storage and sale of either manufacturer or retailer. It was not possible to pursue the matter any further.

Foreign Matter in Wagoned Loaf. This was identified as a piece of brown (i.e. wheaten or oatmeal) dough incorporated in a white loaf. This was a case for alteration in bakery routine.

Pork Pie with Mould Growth. This appeared to be due to a failure in stock rotation. After due consideration, in this case a warning letter was sent to the vendor.

Pea in Bottle of Lemon Barley. A most unusual case. In the absence of a seal on the bottle, it is not known at what stage the foreign body was introduced.

Dirty Milk Bottles. Two cases were reported during the year. Both related to hard mineral substances adhering to the inner surfaces of the bottles. In both cases the sealing processes at the dairies rendered the bottles sterile and the contents were not, therefore, unfit for food. The dairies concerned were warned and they have undertaken to ensure stricter supervision in order to avoid a repetition. The public could co-operate to a greater extent by ensuring that milk bottles are not misused.

Rubber Band in Butter. Investigation at the shop confirmed that the band was one used for securing egg cartons. The Manager agreed to keep the box of bands in a position less likely to cause trouble, while the assistants were warned to exercise greater care.

Alleged Contamination of Fine Oatmeal. The consignment was made in a hurry and due care was not exercised to ensure that the grinding stone was completely free from fibrous grain before a change to oat flour. The oatmeal, however, was not considered to be unfit for human consumption.

Alleged foreign matter in Pork Luncheon Meat. This sample was submitted to the Public Analyst who reported that in his opinion the blemish in the pack was probably due to a little of the raw minced meat and cereal preparation having been left behind in the blender or other part of the plant, and that in the interval before a subsequent batch was put through it had been discoloured by oxidation and by absorption of iron. There was no evidence of decomposition of meat.

The manufacturers were informed so that their attention could be directed to any fault which may have occurred during processing.

Of the remaining six complaints, four referred to food sold out of condition, one to a minor foreign body and the other to a fault in manufacture. Fewer complaints have been received which could be attributable to lack of care in stock rotation. It is to be hoped that retailers will continue to focus attention on this important aspect of the trade. In the present era of severe competition in the food trade it must surely be good business to ensure that foods are served as fresh as possible; the cause of clean and safe food will be advanced at the same time.

Test in Bottle of Lemon Barley. A most unusual case. In the absence of a seal on the bottle, it is not known what stage the foreign body was introduced.

Milk Milk Bottles. Two cases were reported during the year. Both related to hard mineral substances adhering to the inner surfaces of the bottles. In both cases the sealing processes at the bottles rendered the bottles sterile and the contents were not, therefore, unfit for food. The bottles concerned were warned and they have under-taken to ensure stricter supervision in order to avoid a repetition. The public could co-operate to a greater extent by ensuring that milk bottles are not misused.

Rubber Band in Butter. Investigated at the shop concerned that the band was one used for securing egg cartons. The Manager agreed to keep the box of bands in a position less likely to cause trouble, while the assistants were warned to exercise greater care.

Alleged Contamination of Pine Apples. The complaint was made in a hurry and due care was not exercised to ensure that the grinding stone was completely free from fibrous grain before a change to cut finer. The material, however, was not considered to be unfit for human consumption.

Alleged Foreign Matter in Pork Sausage Meat. This sample was submitted to the Public Analyst who reported that in his opinion the material in the pack was probably due to a little of the raw minced meat and cereal preparation having been left behind in the blender or other part of the plant, and that in the interval before a subsequent batch was put through it had been discolored by oxidation and by absorption of iron. There was no evidence of decomposition of meat.

The manufacturers were informed so that their attention could be directed to any fault which may have occurred during processing.

Of the remaining six complaints, four referred to food sold out of condition, one to a minor foreign body and the other to a fault in manufacture. Fewer complaints have been received which could be attributable to lack of care in stock rotation. It is to be hoped that retailers will continue to focus attention on this important aspect of the trade. In the present era of severe competition in the food trade it must surely be good business to ensure that foods are served as fresh as possible; the cause of glass and safe food will be advanced at the same time.

Whilst every case of food contamination must be regarded as serious, the number of complaints are few in relation to the very large amount of food which passes through the shops in the town. Consideration must also be given to the number of transactions involved and the persons concerned in processing, packing and handling the food. Food traders and manufacturers are very sensitive to complaints and the trade in general co-operate fully in an effort to avoid any cause for repetition.

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 - mainly imported apples and tomatoes.

Thirteen warning notices were given, but it was not considered necessary to take any legal enforcement action.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

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

	Under 1 Year	
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	65 & over	
Malaria	Total cases notified	
Cholera	Cases admitted to hospital	
Plague		
Typhus Fever		
Relapsing Fever		
Tuberculosis	Under 1 Year	
Anthrax	1 - 2	

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

In 1962 a total of 81 notifications of infectious disease was received, and these are analysed and commented upon in the following tables and reports.

SECTION 7

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

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

- Scarlet Fever
- Whooping Cough
- Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)
- Measles (excluding Rubella)
- Acute Pneumonia (Primary or Infectious)
- Meningococcal Infection
- Acute Poliomyelitis - Paralytic
- " " - Non-Paralytic
- Acute Encephalitis - Infective
- " " - Post Infectious
- Dysentery
- Ophthalmia Neonatorum
- Purpural Pyrexia
- Smallpox
- Para-Typhoid Fevers
- Enteric or Typhoid Fever (excluding Para-Typhoid)
- Food Poisoning
- Erysipelas
- Malaria
- Cholera
- Plague
- Typhus Fever
- Relapsing Fever
- Tuberculosis
- Anthrax

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

In 1962 a total of 81 notifications of infectious disease was received, and these are analysed and commented upon in the following tables and reports.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1962.

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 hospital	Under 1 Year	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65	65 & over	Total		
Diphtheria.....	1												4																
Scarlet Fever.....		3																											
Measles.....	1	3	3	2	2	5		2				19																	
Whooping Cough.....		2		1		2						5																	
Acute Poliomyelitis:																													
Paralytic.....																													
Non-paralytic.....																													
Acute Infective																													
Encephalitis.....																													
Meningococcal Infection.....						1						1	1																
Puerperal Pyrexia.....							8	24	6			38	38																
Dysentery.....	1				3	2			1	1		8																	
Food Poisoning.....			1	1								2																	
Pneumonia.....									1	3		4														4	25	32	
Erysipelas.....																													
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....																													
Totals	2	5	3	5	7	11	-	11	25	8	4	-	81	39	3	-	4	25	32										

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

TABLE V.

Year	Scarlet Fever	Measles *	Whooping Cough *	Puerperal Pyrexia	Poliomyelitis	Acute Infective Encephalitis	Diphtheria	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Enteric Fever (including para-typhoid)
1933	125	-	-	10	3	-	30	2	2
1934	40	-	-	5	-	-	42	3	2
1935	54	-	-	8	-	-	50	3	2
1936	67	-	-	19	-	-	27	2	6
1937	51	-	-	32	2	-	21	3	1
1938	61	-	-	47	2	-	72	2	1
1939	69	-	-	66	1	-	19	3	1
1940	45	373	22	63	-	-	53	3	3
1941	54	331	271	37	1	-	15	-	7
1942	79	375	99	24	-	-	8	3	-
1943	110	287	151	18	1	-	3	-	1
1944	49	33	73	15	1	-	7	2	-
1945	28	407	84	23	1	-	16	2	-
1946	34	283	67	41	2	-	8	1	1
1947	24	219	38	28	5	3	2	1	1
1948	34	197	200	30	3	-	-	-	-
1949	73	483	81	29	7	3	-	-	-
1950	51	132	41	23	4	-	-	-	-
1951	37	443	222	41	-	1	-	-	-
1952	29	280	102	84	3	-	-	-	-
1953	21	302	126	80	5	-	-	-	-
1954	16	419	21	96	-	1	-	-	-
1955	11	170	17	72	10	1	-	-	-
1956	17	35	58	88	3	-	-	-	-
1957	13	483	55	59	2	1	-	-	-
1958	11	200	9	60	-	-	-	1	-
1959	27	258	3	72	-	-	-	-	-
1960	11	8	11	89	-	-	-	-	-
1961	11	447	-	89	-	-	-	-	-
1962	4	19	5	38	-	-	-	-	-

* Measles - Not notifiable until 1940.

* Whooping Cough - Not notifiable until 1940.

Whooping Cough.

There were 5 cases of whooping cough notified during 1962. The number of cases notified during the previous five years are given below.

1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
9	3	11	-	5

Immunisation against whooping cough is usually performed as a combined process with diphtheria immunisation, and practically 100% of the children being immunised for the first time receive "combined" material which affords protection against both these diseases.

Enteric Fever (Typhoid or Paratyphoid).

There were no cases of typhoid or paratyphoid "B" notified in Kingston during 1962 and this is the fifteenth successive year without notification of enteric fever.

Measles.

There were 19 cases of measles notified during 1962 compared with 447 in 1961.

1962 was a non-epidemic year, but the beginning of the biennial epidemic which is expected to reach a peak in the early part of 1963, was evident from the increase in the number of notifications received in the last few weeks of the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases of ophthalmia neonatorum occurred during 1962.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

The maternity block at Kingston Hospital serves Kingston and a large surrounding area embracing a population of some 285,000 persons. During 1962, 1,881 deliveries took place in the hospital, and inevitably some cases of puerperal pyrexia occurred, all of which were notified to the Medical Officer of Health in accordance with the regulations which define the 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 1962, 38 cases were notified from Kingston Hospital, 9 of which referred to Kingston residents. These figures compare with 89 and 24 respectively for 1961. An analysis for the years back to 1958 is shown overleaf.

Whooping Cough

There were 5 cases of whooping cough notified during 1962. The number of cases notified during the previous five years are given below.

1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
2	3	12	-	5

Immunisation against whooping cough is usually performed as a combined process with diphtheria immunisation, and practically 100% of the children being immunised for the first time receive "combined" material which affords protection against both these diseases.

Enteric Fever (Typhoid or Paratyphoid)

There were no cases of typhoid or paratyphoid "B" notified in Kingston during 1962 and this is the fifteenth successive year without notification of enteric fever.

Measles

There were 19 cases of measles notified during 1962 compared with 147 in 1961.

1962 was a non-epidemic year, but the beginning of the biennial epidemics which is expected to reach a peak in the early part of 1963 was evident from the increase in the number of notifications received in the last few weeks of the year.

Ophthalmic Neisseria

No cases of ophthalmic neisseria occurred during 1962.

Puerperal Pyrexia

The maternity block at Kingston Hospital serves Kingston and a large surrounding area embracing a population of some 255,000 persons. During 1962, 1,881 deliveries took place in the hospital, and inevitably some cases of puerperal pyrexia occurred, all of which were notified to the Medical Officer of Health in accordance with the regulations which define the 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 1962, 38 cases were notified from Kingston Hospital, 9 of which referred to Kingston residents. These figures compare with 39 and 34 respectively for 1961. An analysis for the years back to 1958 is shown overleaf.

Cases	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
(a) Total notified.....	60	72	89	89	38
(b) Number included in (a) of					
(i) Kingston residents.....	18	24	19	24	9
(ii) Extra district residents...	42	48	70	65	29
(c) Number included in (a) notified from Kingston hospital.....	60	70	89	89	38
(d) Number included in (a) notified by private doctors.....	-	2	-	-	-
(e) Number of cases included in (d) removed to hospital other than included in (c).....	-	-	-	-	-

Smallpox.

No cases were recorded in Kingston during 1962. A series of smallpox outbreaks did, however, occur in some Midland Towns, Wales, and London.

The incidence of a number of smallpox cases occurring together tends to become more frightening than an isolated case and it became necessary as a result of the reaction of the people to the publicity given nationally to take steps to prevent a public rush for vaccination, and to restrict vaccination facilities to priority groups.

In Kingston this was done by providing special clinics for three main groups of persons i.e:-

- (1) Contact of cases or suspected cases.
- (2) Primary infant vaccination.
- (3) Persons who had not been vaccinated within the last year travelling to and from known areas where smallpox cases had been confirmed.

This brings to the fore the importance of maintaining constant vigilance and in particular surveillance over persons arriving from abroad when they have come by air from countries where outbreaks have occurred.

Most countries 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.

1966	1961	1960	1959	1958	Cases
38	89	89	72	60	(a) Total notified.....
					(b) Number included in (a) of
2	24	19	24	18	(1) Kingston residents.....
29	65	70	48	42	(2) Extra district residents.....
					(a) Number included in (a) notified
38	89	89	70	60	from Kingston hospitals.....
					(b) Number included in (a) notified
-	-	-	2	-	by private doctors.....
					(a) Number of cases included in (a)
					removed to hospital other than
					included in (a).....

Smallpox.

No cases were recorded in Kingston during 1962. A series of smallpox outbreaks did, however, occur in some Midland Towns, Wales, and London.

The incidence of a number of smallpox cases occurring together tends to become more frightening than an isolated case and it becomes necessary as a result of the reaction of the people to the publicity given nationally to take steps to prevent a public rash for vaccination, and to restrict vaccination facilities to priority groups.

In Kingston this was done by providing special clinics for three main groups of persons i.e.:-

- (1) Contact of cases or suspected cases.
- (2) Primary infant vaccination.
- (3) Persons who had not been vaccinated within the last year travelling to and from known areas where smallpox cases had been confirmed.

This brings to the fore the importance of maintaining constant vigilance and in particular surveillance over persons arriving from abroad when they have come by air from countries where outbreaks have occurred.

Most countries 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.

Smallpox vaccination is voluntary and every effort is made to maintain a high immunity level in the population by vaccinating 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.

Scarlet Fever.

Four cases were notified during 1962, two of which were of school age. No serious cases or deaths were reported.

As a streptococcal infection scarlet fever is always viewed as potentially dangerous. Modern drugs however, prove to be a good weapon, and the illness usually takes a mild form.

Poliomyelitis.

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified in Kingston during 1962.

Vaccination with Sabin oral vaccine was started in 1962 and has been increasingly used during the year. The vaccine given by mouth, not only provides protection but also prevents protected persons from harbouring natural dangerous poliomyelitis virus and spreading disease to unprotected persons. This type of vaccine is of great value during an epidemic because it works quickly.

Oral vaccine is available for the immunisation of persons eligible under approved local health authority arrangements, i.e. "priority groups" namely those over six months and under 40 years of age and certain others at special risk. The following small groups are also included:-

- A. Hospital staff who come in contact with patients.
- B. Practising dental surgeons, dental students, dental hygienists, student hygienists and dental surgeons' chairside assistants, and their families.
- C. Practising nurses not working in hospitals (those working in hospitals are already eligible) and their families.
- D. Public health staff who may come in contact with poliomyelitis cases, and their families.
- E. Children and young persons born on or after 1st January 1933, providing that in the case of babies they have reached the age of 6 months.
- F. Expectant mothers.

Smallpox vaccination is voluntary and every effort is made to maintain a high immunity level in the population by vaccinating 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.

Scarlet Fever

Four cases were notified during 1962, two of which were of school age. No serious cases or deaths were reported.

As a streptococcal infection scarlet fever is always viewed as potentially dangerous. Modern drugs however, prove to be a good weapon, and the illness usually takes a mild form.

Poliomyelitis

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified in Kingston during 1962.

Vaccination with Sabin oral vaccine was started in 1962 and has been increasingly used during the year. The vaccine given by mouth not only provides protection but also prevents persons from harbouring natural dangerous poliomyelitis virus and spreading disease to unprotected persons. This type of vaccine is of great value during an epidemic because it works quickly.

Oral vaccine is available for the immunisation of persons eligible under approved local health authority arrangements, i.e. "priority groups" namely those over six months and under 40 years of age and certain others at special risk. The following small groups are also included:-

- A. Hospital staff who come in contact with patients.
- B. Practising dental surgeons, dental students, dental hygienists, student hygienists and dental surgeons' assistants, and their families.
- C. Practising nurses not working in hospitals (those working in hospitals are already eligible) and their families.
- D. Public health staff who may come in contact with poliomyelitis cases, and their families.
- E. Children and young persons born on or after 1st January 1957, providing that in the case of babies they have reached the age of 6 months.
- F. Expectant mothers.

Dysentery (Sonne).

A total of 8 cases of dysentery were notified during 1962 compared with 7 during 1961. These notifications were all in respect of individuals or individual families. No outbreaks occurred during the year.

Although the type of cases which occur are normally sporadic individual dysentery cases there is always an awareness that such infection can be widely spread by contagion from person to person, and that the illness can have a serious effect on babies and debilitated persons.

Most of the notifications received concern children of school age and under, requiring treatment at home with appropriate segregation during the carrier stage either by exclusion from school or day nursery. No effort is spared to prevent the spread of the disease and there is close liaison with general medical practitioners who are kept fully informed of developments including up-to-date information as to drug sensitivity of organisms.

An essential and important factor undertaken by the public health inspectors is the opportunity to stress the necessity for personal hygiene, especially to those concerned with food handling and the care of young children. Every effort is also made to ensure that personal hygiene is intensified and adhered to during outbreaks. Furthermore, everything possible is done to prevent contact of individuals, in particular children, with persons outside the infected home until the whole family is free from infection.

Measures such as these tend to decrease the spread of the disease and also act as an education in personal hygiene.

Tuberculosis.

In accordance with the national trend the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified continues to be satisfactorily low. In 1962 in Kingston 20 cases were reported, all of these referred to lungs. Compared with 1961, there appears to be very little change when there were 14 cases of which 13 referred to lungs.

A total of 6,670 persons were x-rayed during a visit of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board X-Ray Unit in October and November, (3,030 males - 3,640 females).

A total of 5 cases (2 male - 3 female) of active pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered and referred for treatment or close clinical supervision.

Dysentery (Borneo)

A total of 8 cases of dysentery were notified during 1962 compared with 7 during 1961. These notifications were all in respect of individuals or individual families. No outbreaks occurred during the year.

Although the type of cases which occur are normally sporadic individual dysentery cases there is always an awareness that such infection can be widely spread by contact from person to person, and that the illness can have a serious effect on babies and debilitated persons.

Most of the notifications received concern children of school age and under, requiring treatment at home with appropriate medication during the earlier stage either by exclusion from school or day nursery. No effort is spared to prevent the spread of the disease and there is close liaison with general medical practitioners who are kept fully informed of developments including up-to-date information as to drug sensitivity of organisms.

An essential and important factor undertaken by the public health inspectors is the opportunity to stress the necessity for personal hygiene, especially to those concerned with food handling and the care of young children. Every effort is also made to ensure that personal hygiene is maintained and adhered to during outbreaks. Furthermore, everything possible is done to prevent contact of individuals, in particular children, with persons outside the infected home until the whole family is free from infection.

Measures such as these tend to decrease the spread of the disease and also act as an education in personal hygiene.

Tuberculosis

In accordance with the national trend the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified continues to be satisfactorily low. In 1962 in Singapore 20 cases were reported, all of these referred to lungs. Compared with 1961, there appears to be very little change when there were 14 cases of which 13 referred to lungs.

A total of 6,670 persons were x-rayed during a visit of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board X-Ray Unit in October and November, (3,050 males - 3,620 females).

A total of 5 cases (2 male - 3 female) of active primary tuberculosis were discovered and referred for treatment or close clinical supervision.

Whilst we can claim that fear and pessimism concerning tuberculosis has been largely removed from people's minds; that statistics show a declining death rate and a satisfactory reduction in the number of new cases there are, however, many cases on the register receiving treatment and attention at the Chest Clinic.

It is, therefore, necessary, to remember that breakdown and infectivity are continually possible in these cases. It is to be hoped that in due course continued effects of improved living conditions of the populace, continued advances in therapeutic treatment, facility for early detection of tuberculosis by public mass x-ray sessions and B.C.G. vaccination of school children will eventually bring this disease to the point of eradication.

The following table shows comparative figures of notified cases and deaths for the years 1953 to 1962 (inclusive):-

Year	Cases Notified			Deaths		
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
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
1958	16	2	18	2	3	5
1959	18	1	19	3	-	3
1960	13	1	14	3	-	3
1961	13	1	14	2	-	2
1962	20	-	20	2	-	2

The efficiency of notification has been good and there is no reason to suspect refusal or neglect to notify.

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 respectively 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.

Whilst we can claim that fear and pessimism concerning tuberculosis has been largely removed from people's minds, that statistics show a declining death rate and a satisfactory reduction in the number of new cases there are, however, many cases on the register receiving treatment and attention at the Chest Clinic.

It is, therefore, necessary, to remember that breakdown and inactivity are continually possible in these cases. It is to be hoped that in due course continued efforts of improved living conditions of the population, continued advances in therapeutic treatment, facility for early detection of tuberculosis by public mass x-ray sessions and B.C.G. vaccination of school children will eventually bring this disease to the point of eradication.

The following table shows comparative figures of notified cases and deaths for the years 1955 to 1962 (inclusive):-

Year	Cases Notified			Deaths	
	Res-itory	Non-Res-itory	Total	Res-itory	Non-Res-itory Total
1955	37	5	42	8	1
1956	28	4	32	3	1
1957	34	6	40	6	-
1958	22	2	24	2	-
1959	26	1	27	6	1
1960	16	2	18	2	3
1961	18	1	19	3	-
1962	13	1	14	3	-
1963	20	-	20	2	-

The efficiency of notification has been good and there is no reason to suspect refusal or neglect to notify.

Throughout the year no action became necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1955, or Section 175 of the Public Health Act, 1936. These regulations respectively 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.

Considerable help is given to tuberculosis and other chest disease patients and their dependants by the Kingston and District Care Committee for Tuberculosis and Other Chest Diseases.

During 1962, 106 families within the area covered by the Committee were helped in the form of grants for extra nourishment, clothing, fuel, removals, bedding, fares, pocket-money, etc., and a total of £2,484. was expended from the funds of the Committee on this work.

An analysis of the total notified cases during 1962 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.

				Year	NEW CASES
				1 - 5	
				5 - 15	
		W	M	15 - 25	
		W	M	25 - 35	
		F	M	35 - 45	
		M	F	45 - 55	
		W	M	55 - 65	
		W	M	65 & over	
				TOTAL	
				Under 1 Year	DEATHS
				1 - 5	
				5 - 15	
				15 - 25	
				25 - 35	
				35 - 45	
				45 - 55	
				55 - 65	
				65 & over	
				TOTAL	

STATISTICAL CASES OF AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN 1962

Considerable help is given to tuberculosis and other chest disease patients and their dependants by the Kingston and District Care Committee for Tuberculosis and Other Chest Diseases.

During 1962, 106 families within the area covered by the Committee were helped in the form of grants for extra nourishment, clothing, fuel, removals, bedding, fares, pocket-money, etc., and a total of £2,484. was expended from the funds of the Committee on this work.

An analysis of the total notified cases during 1962 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.

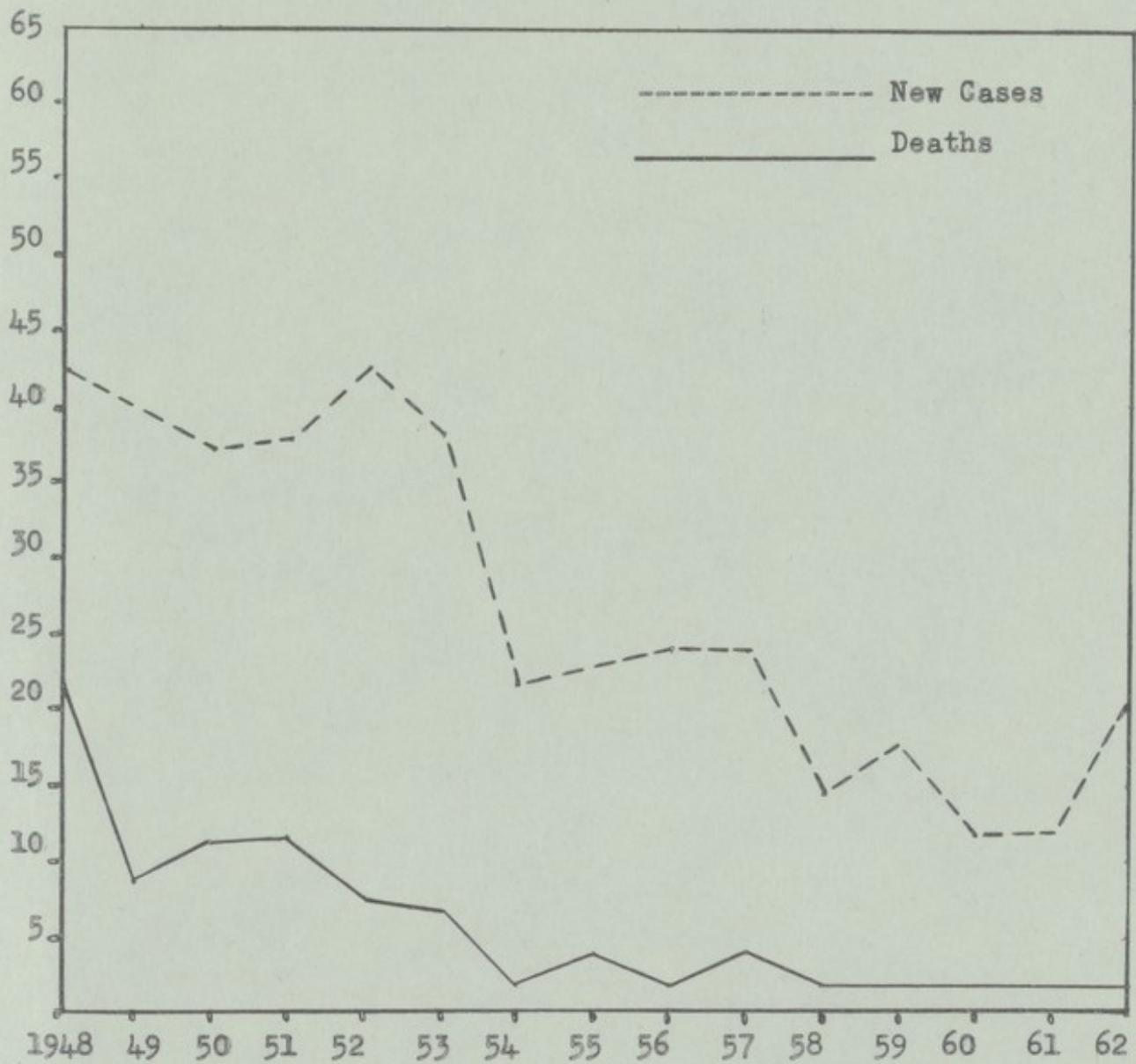
NOTIFIED CASES OF VAND DISEASES FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN 1965

TABLE VI

Date	New Cases			Deaths			Total
	Under 1 Year			Under 1 Year			
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
1 - 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 - 20	1	3	2	-	-	-	-
21 - 30	1	5	2	-	-	-	-
31 - 40	5	5	4	-	-	-	-
41 - 50	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
51 - 60	5	1	2	-	-	-	-
61 & over	2	-	2	1	1	2	-
Total	11	2	50	1	1	5	-
Total	1	1	5	1	1	5	-

(a) Tuberculosis

(b) Non-tuberculous

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

PROBATION REPORT

NAME	
ADDRESS	
CITY	
STATE	
DATE	
BY	
OFFICE	
REMARKS	