

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Teddington].

Contributors

Teddington (London, England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

[1935?]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/hds89qn6>

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>

TED 2

~~4413(3)~~ TEDDINGTON

4413(3)

Teddington Urban District
Council

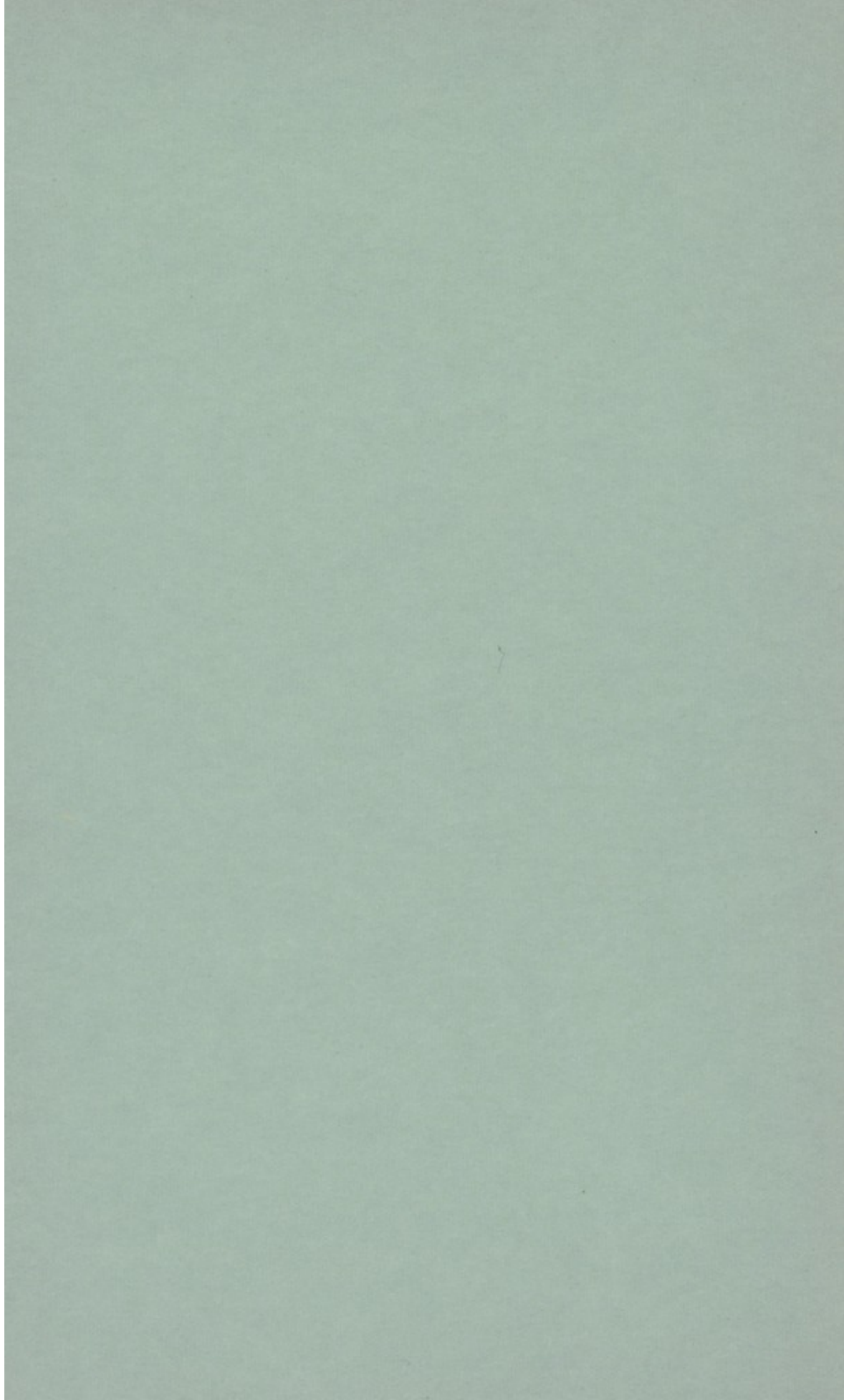


PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR 1934

JOHN YOUNG, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.Camb.
Medical Officer of Health

W. F. Parrott, Ltd., Teddington.



Teddington Urban District Council



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1934

JOHN YOUNG, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Camb.,
Medical Officer of Health

Teddington Urban District Council

PUBLIC HEALTH & HOUSING COMMITTEE.

as at 31st December, 1934

Chairman—COUNCILLOR P. H. DURHAM.

COUNCILLOR R. H. BERRY.

- „ J. T. CHELL.
 - „ W. J. CORNWILL.
(Vice-Chairman of the Council)
 - „ W. W. DRURY.
 - „ H. FIELD.
 - „ A. G. GREIG.
 - „ CAPT. B. T. HARDING.
 - „ H. HARRISON.
 - „ E. G. IVE.
(Chairman of the Council)
 - „ A. J. JONES.
 - „ Miss D. B. L. MARSHALL.
 - „ H. W. PEACHEY.
 - „ F. W. TOMALIN.
 - „ G. E. WEAVER.
-

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—COUNCILLOR Miss D. B. L. MARSHALL.

COUNCILLOR R. H. BERRY.

- „ J. T. CHELL.
- „ W. J. CORNWILL.
(Vice-Chairman of the Council)
- „ H. FIELD.
- „ E. G. IVE.
(Chairman of the Council)
- „ A. J. JONES.
- „ G. E. WEAVER.

Co-opted Members: Mrs. P. Langdon-Down, Mrs. T. I. Jones, Miss H. Styles, and Mrs. Raymond Taylor.

Teddington Urban District Council

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

JOHN YOUNG, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Camb.

Medical Officer to Ante-Natal Clinic :

ROSE TURNER, L.R.C.P.S.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

J. SHERVILL, A.R.S.I., Cert. R.S.I. as Sanitary Inspector
and Meat and Foods Inspector.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

H. W. MONKS, M.S.I.A., Certified Sanitary Inspector
and Meat and Foods Inspector.

Chief Clerk :

HORACE J. PUGH.

Assistant Clerk :

MISS W. F. E. MACKWAY.

Health Visitors :

MISS E. M. CLARKE, C.M.B., Cert. S.I.E.B., Health
Visitor's Certificate. (Whole time.)

MISS E. E. H. SCHLUND, C.M.B., New Health Visitor's
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute. (Part time.)

Disinfector :

G. SIVYER.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE TEDDINGTON
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I submit herewith my Fifth Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of your District, together with vital statistics.

I take this opportunity of recording my grateful thanks to all the members of my staff for their loyal services during the year.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

John Young

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR, 1934.

Area of the District in acres	1,196 land; 18 water
Resident Population—Estimated to the middle of year 1934 (as supplied by the Registrar-General)	23,050
Number of inhabited houses (1934)	5,782
Rateable Value (31st December, 1934)	£201,525
Sum represented by a penny Rate	£782

	Total	M.	F.			
Live Births	Legitimate	312	152	160	}	325
	Illegitimate	13	7	6		
Birth Rate, 1934, per 1,000 population					14·09	

	Total	M.	F.			
Still Births	Legitimate	13	5	8	}	13
	Illegitimate	—	—	—		
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still) ...					38·4	

	M.	F.		
Deaths	117	120	237	
Death Rate, 1934, per 1,000 population				10·2
Adjusted Death Rate (Comparability Factor 0·98) ...				9·9

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth	}	from sepsis	1
		from other causes	Nil

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :

(i) Legitimate	32
(ii) Illegitimate	76
(iii) Total	33

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	3
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	2
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	Nil

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Situated 12 miles south-west of London, the Urban District of Teddington has an area of 1,196 acres of land and 18 acres of water, making a total of 1,214 acres. About 25 acres of Bushy Park are within the District.

The subsoil is almost entirely composed of gravel and sand. The altitude above sea-level ranges from 20 feet at Broom Road to 55 feet at Fulwell Golf Course.

Teddington is largely a dormitory town and there are no industries within the District.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or the Middlesex County Council.

FEVER.

Cases of fever are removed to London Fever Hospital, Tolworth Isolation Hospital, Twickenham Isolation Hospital, and occasionally to one of the L.C.C. Hospitals. See page 41 regarding South Middlesex and Richmond Joint Hospital Board.

SMALLPOX ACCOMMODATION.

The Middlesex County Council are responsible for the provision of hospital accommodation for the treatment of Smallpox in the District.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Residential institutional treatment and dispensaries are provided by the Middlesex County Council.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Arrangements have been made by the Middlesex County Council for the treatment of these diseases at various London hospitals.

MATERNITY.

Urgent cases for the treatment of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia are admitted to the West Middlesex County Hospital, Isleworth, and Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London.

Other Hospitals.

TEDDINGTON, HAMPTON WICK AND DISTRICT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

This Hospital, built in 1928-9 to replace the old Cottage Hospital, and recently added to, is a voluntary institution. A contribution of £25 was made by the Council during the year.

The accommodation is as follows:—

Male Ward 12 beds.

Female Ward 12 beds.

Children's Ward 5 beds and 5 cots.

There are also eight private wards, each containing one bed. The beds are available for most cases, with the exception of pulmonary tuberculosis, advanced pregnancy, puerperal fever, and incurable diseases.

The Hospital is equipped with two up-to-date operating theatres, X-ray and sun-ray departments. There are six visiting Consultant Surgeons, three Consultant Physicians, two Honorary Dental Surgeons, and a Radiologist.

The number of in-patients treated during the year 1934 was 463, and casualties 710. Operations performed: Major 178, Minor 167, Dental 116.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN.

There are no institutions in the District for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Teddington and District Nurse Fund provides a trained Nurse for attending cases of sickness in the home—other than maternity cases—within the District.

The Council make an annual subscription of 25 guineas to the Fund.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name of Clinic.	Where held.	Day and hours of attendance.	By whom provided.
Infant Welfare Centre	Adult School, Clarence Road.	Every Thursday; and 2nd, 4th and 5th Tuesday of the month at 2 p.m.	Teddington U.D.C.
Ante-Natal Clinic	do.	1st and 3rd Tuesday of the month at 2 p.m.	do.
Dental Clinic (Toddlers) (Maternity & Child Welfare)	Stanley Road School, Teddington.	As required.	do. (as per arrangement with Middlesex County Council).
School Clinics	do.	Tuesday and Thursday at 10 a.m.	Middlesex County Council.
Tuberculosis Dispensary ...	Head: 28, Bell Road, Hounslow. Branch: 1, Staines Road, Twickenham.	{ Monday at 10 a.m. { Thursday at 2.30 p.m. Wednesday at 10 a.m.	do.
Venereal Diseases	London Hospitals (various)	Daily, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.	do.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Each Isolation Hospital provides a motor ambulance in which the cases are removed.

(b) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.

A motor ambulance is provided by the Teddington Urban District Council.

(c) FOR MATERNITY CASES.

A motor ambulance is provided by the Hospital, to which the case is removed.

MIDWIVES.

The Council now undertake the provision of midwives for necessitous women when the conditions of the home are suitable for confinement therein.

Vital Statistics

(1) POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of resident population for the mid-year 1934, viz., 23,050, represents a decrease of 160 persons since last year. Thus for the second year in succession the population of the District has shown a decline.

(2) BIRTHS.

The births registered in the District in 1934 numbered 325, giving a birth rate of 14.09 per 1,000 of the population.

The births were made up as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	152	160	312
Illegitimate	7	6	13
Total	159	166	325

The birth rate in Teddington during the year 1934 shows an increase compared with the previous year.

The number of illegitimate births has varied very little during the past ten years.

Births and Birth Rates, 1925-1934.

Year	Teddington		England and Wales
	Births	Rate per 1,000 living	Rate per 1,000 living
1925	389	17·7	18·3
1926	337	15·4	17·8
1927	360	16·5	16·7
1928	336	15·3	16·7
1929	336	15·0	16·3
1930	325	14·5	16·3
1931	371	15·8	15·8
1932	343	14·6	15·3
1933	296	12·7	14·4
1934	325	14·09	14·8

(3) DEATHS.

The nett deaths registered in the District during 1934 numbered 237, and were made up as follows: males 117, females 120.

The crude death rate per 1,000 of the population for the year was 10·2. The adjusted death rate per 1,000 of the population was 9·9. (Comparability factor 0·98.) The death rate for England and Wales was 11·8.

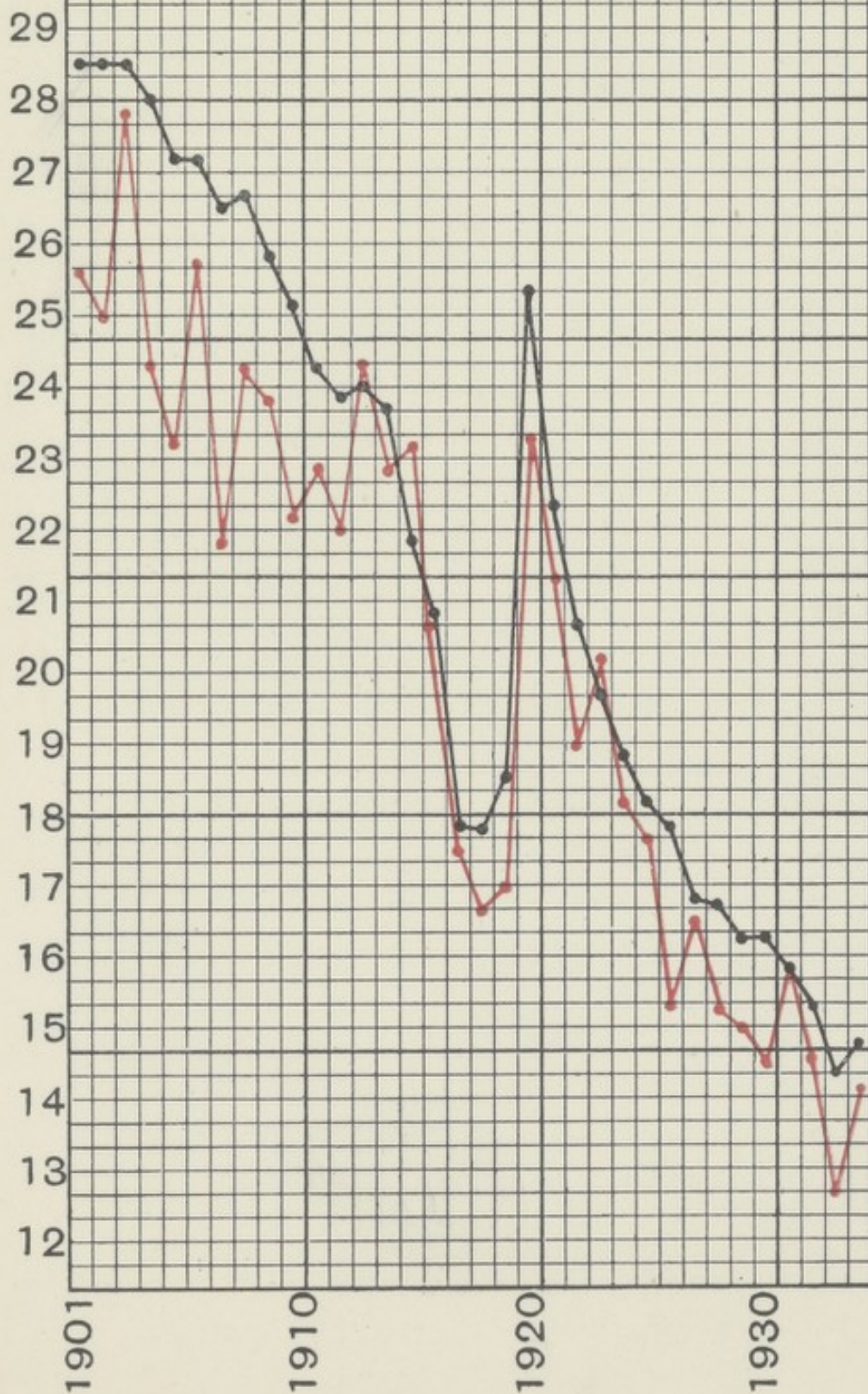
The crude death rate of the District is not strictly comparable, from a mortality viewpoint, with the crude death rate of the country as a whole or with the mortality of any other local area. This could only be so if the populations of all areas were similarly constituted as regards the proportions of their sex and age group components. It is owing to the fact that there is this dissimilarity in the constitution of populations, i.e., excesses of males or females, young people or elderly people, that renders it necessary to arrive at a factor which, when applied to the crude death rate for the District, modifies the latter so as to make it comparable with the crude death rate for the country as a whole or

Urban District of Teddington

BIRTH RATE

per 1000 population since 1901.

Teddington ———
England & Wales ———



with the similarly adjusted death rate for any other area. The comparability factor used in the preceding paragraph has been supplied by the Registrar-General.

(4) MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH.

An analysis of the death returns shows that the main causes of death in this locality are (a) diseases of the heart and circulatory system and (b) cancer.

There has been no change in the relative positions of these first two main causes of death for a number of years.

(a) DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Seventy-two deaths during the year were due to heart disease, aneurysm, cerebral hæmorrhage and other circulatory diseases. The majority of the deaths in this group were over 65 years of age.

Comparative Analyses, 1930-1934.

Deaths from Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Year	Total Deaths Diseases of Circulatory System	Percentage of Total Deaths	Death Rate— Diseases of Circu- latory System per 1,000
1930	75	28.4	3.3
1931	93	34.8	3.9
1932	74	29.1	3.1
1933	78	33.2	3.4
1934	72	30.4	3.1

(b) CANCER.

Thirty-three deaths during the year were due to cancer. Of these 61 per cent. were males, and 39 per cent. females.

Although cancer continues to figure prominently in the death returns, the number of deaths in 1934 was the lowest for five years.

Comparative Analyses, 1930-1934.

Deaths from Cancer.

Year	Total Deaths from Cancer	Percentage of Total Deaths	Death Rate—Cancer per 1,000
1930	40	15.1	1.7
1931	39	14.6	1.6
1932	38	14.9	1.6
1933	38	16.2	1.6
1934	33	13.9	1.4

The mortality from tuberculosis is referred to in a special section dealing with this subject.

Infantile and maternal mortality are dealt with under the Maternity and Child Welfare section.

Vital Statistics. Table No. 2.

Deaths and Death Rates, 1925-1934.

Year	Teddington		England and Wales
	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 living	Rate per 1,000 living
1925	264	12·0	12·2
1926	209	9·6	11·6
1927	229	10·5	12·3
1928	239	10·9	11·7
1929	270	12·1	13·4
1930	264	11·8	11·4
1931	267	11·4	12·3
1932	254	10·8	12·0
1933	235	10·1	12·3
1934	237	(a) 10·2 (b) 9·9	11·8

(a) Crude (b) Adjusted

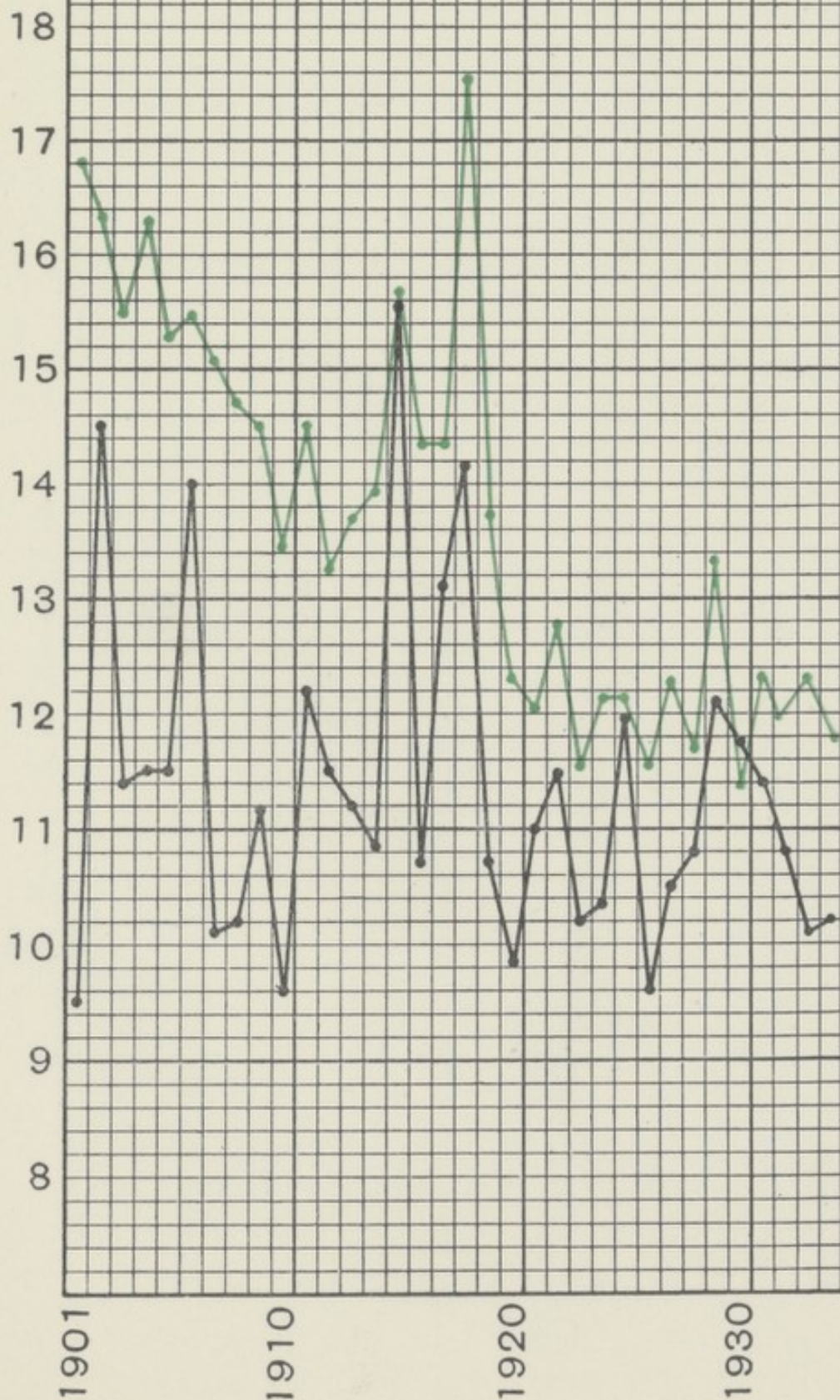
Urban District of Teddington

DEATH RATE

per 1000 population since 1901.

Teddington ———

England & Wales ———



Vital Statistics. Table No. 3.

Causes of Death, 1934.

(Registrar-General's Official Returns.)

CAUSES OF DEATH	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	—	—	—
2 Measles	1	2	3
3 Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	—	2	2
5 Diphtheria	—	3	3
6 Influenza	1	—	1
7 Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
8 Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system...	8	11	19
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases...	1	1	2
11 Syphilis	—	—	—
12 General Paralysis of the insane, Tabes Dorsalis	2	—	2
13 Cancer, malignant disease	20	13	33
14 Diabetes... ..	3	3	6
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	3	5	8
16 Heart Disease	25	35	60
17 Aneurysm	1	—	1
18 Other circulatory diseases	1	2	3
19 Bronchitis	4	8	12
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	10	4	14
21 Other respiratory diseases	1	1	2
22 Peptic Ulcer	4	—	4
23 Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	—	—	—
24 Appendicitis	1	—	1
25 Cirrhosis of Liver	1	—	1
26 Other Diseases of Liver etc.	1	—	1
27 Other Digestive Diseases	3	3	6
28 Acute and Chronic Nephritis	3	—	3
29 Puerperal Sepsis	—	1	1
30 Other Puerperal causes	—	—	—
31 Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	1	6	7
32 Senility	3	2	5
33 Suicide	1	—	1
34 Other Violence	7	1	8
35 Other defined diseases	11	17	28
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—
TOTALS	117	120	237

Vital Statistics. Table No. 4.

Review of the Comparative Vital and Mortality Statistics for the Urban District of Teddington, together with those for England and Wales for the Years 1925-1934 inclusive.

Year.	Birth Rate		Death Rate		Infantile Mortality Rate	
	Teddington	England and Wales	Teddington	England and Wales	Teddington	England and Wales
1925	17.7	18.3	12.0	12.2	49	75
1926	15.4	17.8	9.6	11.6	68	70
1927	16.5	16.7	10.5	12.3	28	69
1928	15.3	16.7	10.9	11.7	80	65
1929	15.0	16.3	12.1	13.4	54	74
1930	14.5	16.3	11.8	11.4	43	60
1931	15.8	15.8	11.4	12.3	40	66
1932	14.6	15.3	10.8	12.0	47	65
1933	12.7	14.4	10.1	12.3	57	64
1934	14.09	14.8	(a) 10.2 (b) 9.9	11.8	33	59

(a) Crude (b) Adjusted

General Sanitary Administration

(1) LOCAL ACTS, SPECIAL ORDERS, GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYE-LAWS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846-1899.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890—Parts II., III. and V.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Libraries Act, 1892.

Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899-1923.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—Parts II., III. (Sections 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65 and 68), IV., VI. and X. (Sections 92, 93 and 95).

Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922.

Public Health Act, 1925—Parts II., III., IV. and V.

Sunday Entertainments Act, 1933.

Bye-laws as to:—

New Streets and Buildings.

Slaughter-houses.

Tramways.

Public Library.

(2) WATER SUPPLY.

A constant and satisfactory water supply over the whole District is maintained by the Metropolitan Water

Board. Despite the exceptionally dry summer, no drastic restrictions were imposed by the Board regarding the use of water for domestic purposes. The public were, however, asked to co-operate by avoiding unnecessary waste.

(3) RIVERS AND STREAMS.

During the year two complaints were received by the Council from the Thames Conservancy regarding pollution of the River Thames by oil or paraffin discharging through the surface water sewers. This was a matter difficult to trace. The complaints were, however, promptly attended to, and in one or two instances the oil was traced to public garages. Steps were immediately taken to prevent any recurrence of the trouble. In these days a certain amount of pollution of this kind is inevitable owing to droppings of oil, etc. on the public highways.

(4) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The method employed is the water carriage system. The District is, on the whole, flat, and as a consequence approximately half the sewage of the area flows by gravitation to a point where it must be raised, this being effected by ejectors working by compressed air. The sewage of the remaining half flows by gravitation direct to the disposal works. Practically all premises are connected to the sewerage system.

The Council is a constituent Authority under the West Middlesex Sewerage Disposal Scheme formulated by the Middlesex County Council. Operations are now in progress in the District, which will result—during the coming year—in the abolition of the present Disposal Works in Broom Road, and the conveyance of all foul water sewage to the County Council's new Disposal Works at Mogden.

(5) SCAVENGING.

The main roads throughout the District are swept daily and the less important several times weekly, according to requirements. The street gullies are emptied, disinfected and flushed when necessary, and where they are of unsuitable pattern, are gradually being replaced by an improved type.

(6) COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

Refuse is removed thrice weekly in the shopping areas and twice weekly in the residential areas, and is disposed of by tipping and burning in a destructor.

Although the majority of the present horse-drawn vehicles used for the removal of refuse are of the old high-loading type, the Council have during recent years purchased two horse-drawn vehicles of a more modern and sanitary type, and one motor freighter which is serving the portions of the District furthest from the Destructor.

Notices are served from time to time by this Department for the provision of sanitary dustbins, and during the year a large number of new dustbins have been supplied by owners.

(7) SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

Visits and Inspections, 1934.

Visits in connection with Infectious Diseases	...	447
Houses inspected ordinarily or on complaint	...	707
Houses inspected and recorded under the Housing Regulations	... ..	471
Inspections under the Rent Restrictions Act	...	5
Houses re-inspected after notice and re-inspections to work in progress	... ..	3622
Food Shops and Stalls	... ..	128
Slaughter-houses	... ..	973
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	... ..	110
Bakehouses	... ..	76
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	... ..	205
Schools	... ..	66
Disused gravel pits and dumps	... ..	65
Halls and Cinema	... ..	68
Ice Cream premises	... ..	22
Sanitary Conveniences	... ..	93
Smoke Observations	... ..	9
Miscellaneous	... ..	160
		<hr/>
Total	... ..	7227
		<hr/>

Summary of Work Executed, 1934.

Water Supply :—

Draw taps fitted to main supply pipes	5
Cisterns cleansed, repaired, covered, etc.	11

Water Closets :—

Cleansed	50
Flushing cisterns, repaired or renewed	53
New pans, etc.	16
Ventilated or ventilation improved	1
Separate accommodation for sexes provided	1
Accommodation provided	6

Dampness :—

Roofs repaired	124
Brickwork repaired, renewed or rendered impervious, etc.	154

Drains :—

Cleared and flushed	24
Repaired	7
Examined, tested or exposed	4

Sanitary Dustbins :—

Provided	195
----------	-----

Eaves gutters and rain water pipes :—

Repaired or renewed	152
---------------------	-----

Soil Pipes :—

Repaired, renewed and ventilated	4
----------------------------------	---

Houses, Workshops, etc. :—

Rooms cleansed	231
Ceiling plaster repaired	84
Wall plaster repaired	215
Floors repaired	81
Windows repaired, sash cords, etc. provided	171
Fire grates repaired or provided	73
Coppers repaired, etc.	34

Sinks :—

Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Repaired or refixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

Yards :—

Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	39

Various :—

Nuisances abated from overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Nuisances abated from chimneys sending forth black smoke	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisances abated from animals being improperly kept	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Offensive smells	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	171

Complaints.

During the year, complaints were received regarding the following matters :—

Accumulations of refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Choked or defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Damp walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ coppers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ eaves gutters and rain water pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ floor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ fire grates or kitchen ranges	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ sink	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ sink waste pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
„ water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Dirty rooms	...	...	...	...	...	10
Houses infested with rats	...	...	...	...	...	32
Insanitary condition of yards	...	...	...	...	...	4
Offensive smells from various causes	...	...	...	...	...	2
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	15
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	1
Verminous rooms	...	...	...	...	...	35
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	31
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	213
						<hr/>

Schools.

The sanitary arrangements and water supply at the Elementary Schools in the District were inspected from time to time during the year.

Notices Served.

Preliminary Notices	...	...	...	...	...	775
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	51
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	826
						<hr/>

(8) BAKEHOUSES.

There are twelve bakehouses on the register of the Department, and these have been kept satisfactorily throughout the year.

Factory Bakehouses	...	...	5
Workshop Bakehouses	...	...	7
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	12
			<hr/>
Number of inspections	...	...	76

(9) SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are seven slaughter-houses within the District—two registered and five licensed. Five were in use during the year and, although most of them are old buildings, they are kept in a satisfactory condition.

Registered Slaughter-houses	...	2
Licensed Slaughter-houses	...	5
		—
Total .. .. .	...	7
		—
Number of inspections	...	973

(10) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk.

Retail Purveyors of Milk on Register, 1934 30

Purveyors of Graded Milk, 1934:—

“Certified”	...	...	...	...	5
“Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)”	...	...	...	...	9
“Grade A (Pasteurised)”	...	...	...	...	1
“Pasteurised”	...	...	...	...	6

All dairies within the District are inspected regularly by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Practically the whole of the milk supplied to Teddington is imported and has been pasteurised before delivery.

Towards the latter part of the year the Milk Marketing Board inaugurated a scheme for the supply of cheap milk to school children. In this connection the County Medical Officer of Health asked for my concurrence

(which was given) to a suggestion that the source and quality of the supply of milk to school children should be limited to the supply of pasteurised milk, sold as such, and obtained from dairymen registered as retailers of pasteurised milk within the District.

The veterinary inspection of milch cows within the District is undertaken by the Middlesex County Council.

Twenty samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Royal Institute of Public Health, details of which are given hereunder.

Table showing the Results of Bacteriological Examination of Milk Samples, 1934.

Sample.	Organisms per c.c.	Minimal amount showing presence of B. Coli.	Bacteriologist's Remarks.
1. ...	950	—	... Sample conforms to prescribed conditions for Pasteurised milk.
2. ...	26,000	... Present in 0.1 c.c.	... A good type of ordinary milk.
3. ...	2,250	... Present in 0.1 c.c.	... An example of a clean milk of Grade "A" type.
4. ...	104,000	Absent in 1 c.c.	... The absence of Coliform bacilli suggests Pasteurisation; therefore this sample almost conforms to standard of such.
5. ...	1,500	—	... This sample complies with prescribed conditions for Pasteurised milk.
6. ...	18,800	... Present in 1 c.c.	... A milk comparable to a Certified milk on bacteriological grounds.
7. ...	39,800	... Present in 0.01 c.c.	... This milk shows a good bacterial count and the coliform content is not unduly high for an ordinary milk.
8. ...	22,980	—	... This sample complies with prescribed conditions for Pasteurised milk.
9. ...	22,600	—	... This sample complies with prescribed conditions for Pasteurised milk.
10.	8,800	—	... This sample complies with prescribed conditions for Pasteurised milk.

Table showing the Results of Bacteriological Examination of Milk Samples, 1934.

Sample.	Organisms per c.c.	Minimal amount showing presence of B. Coli.	Bateriologist's Remarks.
11. ...	599,000 ...	Present in 1 c.c. ...	This milk has probably been pasteurised but has a very heavy bacterial content.
12. ...	1,640	—	This sample complies with prescribed conditions for Pasteurised milk.
13. ...	384,000	Absent in 1 c.c. ...	Most probably a pasteurised milk with a high bacterial content.
14. ...	11,200	—	This sample complies with prescribed conditions for Pasteurised milk.
15. ...	60,600	—	This sample complies with prescribed conditions for Pasteurised milk.
16. ...	82,600	—	This sample complies with prescribed conditions for Pasteurised milk.
17. ...	106,000 ...	Present in 1 c.c. ...	A type of milk comparable to a Grade "A" but suggests pasteurisation.
18. ...	2,400	—	This sample complies with prescribed conditions for Pasteurised milk.
19. ...	50,000	—	This sample complies with prescribed conditions for Pasteurised milk.
20. ...	44,000	—	This sample complies with prescribed conditions for Pasteurised milk.

(b) Meat.

Although a large proportion of the meat consumed is brought from the London Markets, there was a total of 6,093 animals slaughtered within the District during the year, every one of which was inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors.

The Local Authority, under existing legislation, has no power to fix the day or hour at which slaughtering shall take place at the various slaughter-houses, and, in order to ensure that all animals slaughtered for human consumption are inspected before removal, the Sanitary Inspectors are often called upon to attend at the slaughter-houses quite late at night and on Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings.

The following is a table showing the number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year:—

	Beasts	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
Total inspected ...	18	886	3,876	1313	6093

Unsound Food.

The following articles of food were found to be unfit for human consumption and destroyed:—

Articles.	Disease.
2 beasts' lungs ...	Tuberculosis.
1 calf's carcass & offal	Tuberculosis.
1 calf's leg ...	Fracture.
3 calves' lungs ...	Tuberculosis.
4 calves' livers ...	Tuberculosis.
25 sheep's lungs ...	Strongylus Rufescens.
4 sheep's livers ...	Cirrhosis.
1 sheep's liver ...	Distomum Hepaticum.
1 sheep's liver ...	Hydated Cysts.
3 pigs' carcasses & offal	Tuberculosis.
1 pig's carcass & offal	Oedema.
1 pig's hindquarter ...	Tuberculosis.
33 pigs' heads ...	Tuberculosis.
130 pigs' lungs ...	Inflammation.
15 pigs' lungs ...	Tuberculosis.
2 pigs' lungs ...	Strongylus Paradoxus.
34 pigs' livers ...	Cirrhosis.
16 pigs' livers ...	Tuberculosis.
2 pigs' livers ...	Distomum Hepaticum.
7 pigs' plucks ...	Tuberculosis.
3 boxes of fillets of had- dock ...	Unsound.
1 box of cod ...	Unsound.

(c) Other Foods.

Frequent visits were made to butchers' and other shops where food is prepared or exposed for sale.

(d) Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

Dr. J. Tate, County Medical Officer of Health, has kindly supplied the following information relating to samples taken in this District during the year:—

Article.	Number Taken.	Adulterated
Hake ...	5	1
Lemon Soles ...	3	—
Meat ...	1	—
Meat Pies ...	2	—
Milk ...	53	1
Minced Beef ...	1	—
Sausages ...	4	—
	—	—
	69	2
	—	—

(11) FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES.

1—Inspection of Factories, Workshops & Workplaces.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	66	3	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	120	5	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	65	6	—
Total	251	14	—

2—Defects found in Factories, Workshops & Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts —*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	8	8	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances	10	10	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	6	6	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	5	4	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order 1921).				
	—	—	—	—
Total	31	30	—	—

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

(12) TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

No trouble from caravan dwellers on land within the District was experienced during the year.

(13) SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There are very few factories within the District, and consequently the question of smoke abatement did not present a difficult problem. Occasional complaints were received during the year regarding nuisances from smoke, and in each case the matter was promptly dealt with.

(14) COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There are no common lodging-houses situated within the District.

(15) DISINFECTION.

During the year the following premises were disinfected after cases of infectious disease or for verminous conditions, etc. :—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	59

(16) RATS & MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The administration of the above Act in this District is undertaken by the Middlesex County Council.

All complaints and enquiries are sent to the appropriate Department.

(17) RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

There are no premises in the District upon which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold.

(18) HOUSING.

Although a number of houses and flats have been built during the year, there is still a shortage of working-class dwellings available at economic rents.

During 1934, demolition orders were made on 23 houses, 22 of which were demolished (one by the owner and 21 by the Council). The owner who demolished his house has utilised the site for the erection of four houses. The sites of the other houses, comprising two small areas, have been purchased by the Council and will be used for re-housing purposes. The other house was demolished early in 1935.

The Council erected 30 maisonettes during the year, these being chiefly occupied by displaced tenants from the above-mentioned demolished houses and by families removed from overcrowded conditions. These maisonettes are let at a weekly rent of 8/4 to 8/7, exclusive of rates, and meet the needs of a class who could not afford the rent of a Council house. To some extent, therefore, they may be said to have assisted in overcoming the housing shortage.

A large estate of houses for sale (occupation can be made on payment of a small deposit) is being developed by private enterprise on the edge of the District, while other groups of similar houses have been erected in various parts of the District.

Pending the issue of further information by the Ministry of Health on the overcrowding question, the Council deferred consideration of the adoption of by-laws dealing with houses-let-in-lodgings.

Overcrowding cases brought to the notice of the Department are reported to the Public Health and Housing Committee, who give special consideration to such cases when allotting Council houses.

The following statistics show the amount of work carried out by the Public Health Department with regard to housing :—

Housing Statistics, 1934.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b)	...	...	...	...	...	90
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—						
(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	nil
(ii) By other persons or bodies	...	...	...	...	...	nil

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	897
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	4519
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	471
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	3241
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	23
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	786

2. *Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	701
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year.*

A. Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	46
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices:—	
(a) By owners	39
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	nil
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices:—	
(a) By owners	5
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	nil
C. Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	23
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	22
D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	nil

(19) TROWLOCK ISLAND.

There are on the Island thirty bungalows built of wood, corrugated iron or asbestos. There is also the boathouse belonging to the Royal Canoe Club. Most of the bungalows stand on piers of brick or wood about 1ft. 6ins. high. Six are occupied all the year, the remainder only during the summer and autumn. These dwellings do not comply with the Council's Building By-laws.

The Island is not connected with the Council's sewerage system. Elsan and pail closets are used with chemicals for deodorising purposes. The containers are collected frequently and the contents dug into the earth on the Island.

The sinks, wash-basins, urinals and bath waste pipes, etc., discharge into soakaways consisting of shallow holes made in the ground, usually lined with brickwork and filled with clinker.

A tap—connected to the Metropolitan Water Board's main—has now been fixed on the Island. A number of the bungalows have a pump and storage cistern with taps to sink, lavatory basin and bath, water being drawn from the river for purposes other than drinking.

On the mainland adjoining the Island there are two bungalows, the Bailiff's dwelling over the boathouse, a Tea Room, the Tamesis Club and other boathouses. There are also large motor launches moored in the back-water. The large vessels have chemical closets installed, the containers being emptied and dug into the land adjoining the mooring.

It is desirable that all the bungalows should be connected to the Council's sewer and the Metropolitan Water Board's supply laid on to each dwelling.

(20) SWIMMING BATH, ETC.

Swimming is one of the healthiest of exercises, and it is to be hoped that the public will continue to take the fullest advantage of the excellent facilities provided at the Council's Open-Air Bath.

The water in the Pool (supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board's main) is always flowing and is completely changed, filtered and aerated every six hours by means of a filtration and pumping plant, thus maintaining it quite pure. In addition, the water is constantly under observation, and tests are made from time to time to determine its condition, particular nature and extent of the chemical and other purification needed.

Slipper Baths.

The Council still have under consideration the question of the provision of slipper baths. At present I estimate that about 40 per cent. of the houses in the District are without fixed baths, which indicates that slipper baths are very necessary. I feel sure that such a provision would be welcomed by the public.

Infectious Diseases

(a) NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Diphtheria.

The number of cases notified (14) was again low, and with few exceptions the type of disease was mild.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 37 cases of Scarlet Fever notified, as compared with 70 for the previous year. A mild type of disease still persists.

Enteric Fever.

No cases of Enteric Fever were notified.

Table A. Infectious Diseases.

Quarter	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever
1st Quarter ...	4	8	—
2nd „ ...	2	8	—
3rd „ ...	5	16	—
4th „ ...	3	5	—
Totals ...	14	37	—

Smallpox.

No case of Smallpox was notified during the year, neither were there any contacts under observation by the Department.

Table B. Vaccination.

The information in the table given hereunder has kindly been supplied by the Vaccination Officer.

Year	Births	Successful Primary Vaccinations	Conscientious Objectors	Percentage of Births Vaccinated
1930	271	154	81	56.8
1931	311	198	80	63.6
1932	281	169	83	60.1
1933	249	152	59	61.0
1934	267	162	74	60.6

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No case of Encephalitis Lethargica was notified.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

Two cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year. Both were removed to Hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

See page 56.

Pneumonia, Malaria and Dysentery.

PNEUMONIA. There were 32 cases of Pneumonia notified during the year, 20 of which were treated in Hospital.

MALARIA. One case of Malaria, believed to be contracted abroad, was notified during the year.

DYSENTERY. No case of Dysentery was notified.

Table C. Infectious Diseases.

The following table shows the case rate of certain infectious diseases notified in Teddington compared with that for England and Wales for the year 1934:—

Disease	Cases notified in District		Case rate per 1,000 living in England and Wales
	Number notified	Case rate per 1,000 living	
Smallpox	—	—	0·004
Diphtheria	14	0·60	1·70
Scarlet Fever	37	1·60	3·76
Enteric Fever	—	—	0·03
Puerperal Fever	2	0·08	0·06
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	0·15
Erysipelas	16	0·69	0·51

(b) NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Measles, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Chickenpox, and Mumps are included in the group of diseases under this heading. The first three—Measles, Whooping Cough and Influenza—are frequently responsible for a high mortality rate and serious complications which may persist throughout life. It will be seen, therefore, that from a public health point of view they are often of greater importance than the notifiable diseases.

It is very difficult—if not impossible—to estimate the exact incidence of these non-notifiable infectious diseases in the District. Some indication, however, may be had from the number of cases notified from the schools, viz. :—

Mumps	...	...	...	...	125
Measles	...	...	...	...	124
Whooping Cough			...	...	101
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	21
Influenza	...	...	...	...	4

ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The provisions made by the Council for isolating cases of infectious diseases have worked satisfactorily throughout the year.

Thirty-five cases were removed to hospital as follows :—

London Fever Hospital	...	...	13 cases.
Tolworth Isolation Hospital	...	...	12 cases.
Twickenham Isolation Hospital	...	...	6 cases.
Mogden Isolation Hospital	...	...	2 cases.
Western Hospital (L.C.C.)	...	...	1 case.
Grove Hospital (L.C.C.)	...	...	1 case.

Each hospital provides an ambulance in which the cases are removed.

The Council is a participating Authority under the South Middlesex and Richmond Joint Hospital Board Order. This Order was, during the year, confirmed to operate as from the 1st April, 1935.

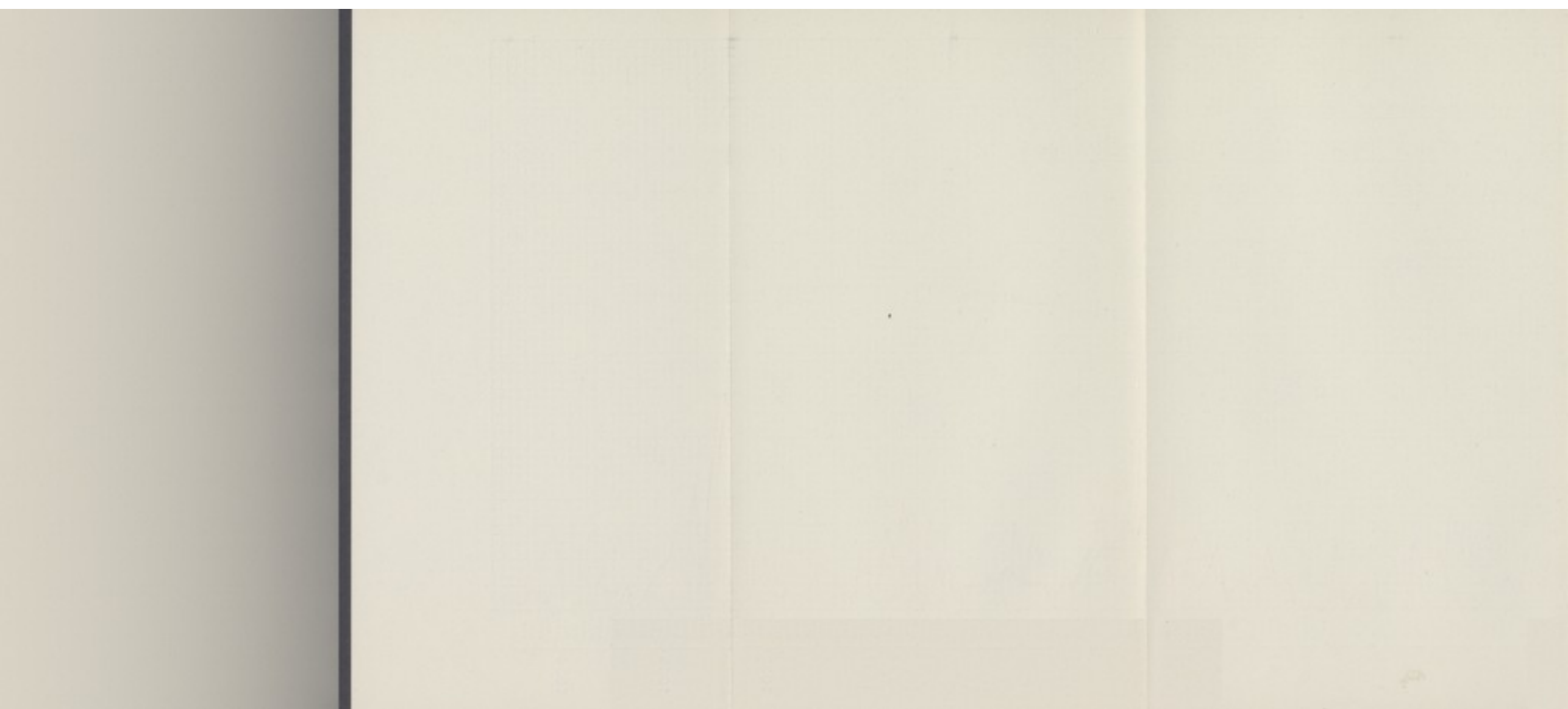


Table E. Infectious Diseases.

Table showing Monthly Incidence of Infectious Diseases and Number of Deaths during 1934.

Disease	Number of Cases												Total	No. of Deaths
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Diphtheria	—	4	—	1	—	1	4	—	1	2	—	1	14	3
Erysipelas	1	3	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	3	2	16	—
Scarlet Fever	2	3	3	4	1	3	9	7	—	4	—	1	37	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	5	—	1	5	5	7	2	—	2	2	—	3	32	14
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	9	10	7	11	6	12	16	7	4	10	3	7	102	18

Tuberculosis.

T.B. Table No. 1. New Cases and Mortality during 1934.

Age Periods	New Cases—28				Deaths—21			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
5 .. 10 ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 .. 15 ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15 .. 20 ..	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—
20 .. 25 ..	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
25 .. 35 ..	4	2	1	—	1	4	—	—
35 .. 45 ..	3	1	—	—	4	3	—	—
45 .. 55 ..	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—
55 .. 65 ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	14	10	1	3	8	11	1	1

T.B. Table No. 2. Primary Notifications of Tuberculosis, 1925-1934 inclusive.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Pulmonary ...	24	22	22	18	23	19	26	26	24	24
Other Forms...	13	6	6	6	6	11	3	3	3	4
Totals ...	37	28	28	24	29	30	29	29	27	28

T.B. Table No. 3. Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1925-1934 inclusive.

Years	No. of deaths Pulmonary Tuberculosis	No. of deaths Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Total Deaths	Death Rate All Forms per 1,000
1925	18	3	21	·96
1926	8	2	10	·45
1927	16	2	18	·82
1928	10	1	11	·5
1929	10	1	11	·49
1930	15	6	21	·93
1931	15	4	19	·81
1932	15	2	17	·72
1933	9	2	11	·47
1934	19	2	21	·91

It will be seen from the foregoing tables that during the year 1934, twenty-eight cases of tuberculosis were notified and twenty-one deaths recorded from this disease. On two other occasions only during the last ten years has the mortality been so high, i.e., in 1925 and 1930. Non-notified tuberculosis deaths—cases not notified as tuberculosis and not recorded in the registers of the Department during life—were responsible for 28 per cent. of the total tuberculosis deaths.

The Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

It was not necessary to take any action under the above Regulations regarding persons suffering from tuberculosis and employed in the Milk Trade.

The Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

No action was taken under this Section, which is concerned with the compulsory removal to a Hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

REPORT ON PUBLIC HEALTH BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK, 1934.

All laboratory work was carried out by the Royal Institute of Public Health. During the year the practitioners within the District were, upon request, provided with a suitable supply of specimen containers for throat swabs and sputa. Diphtheria Anti-toxin supplies were also issued as required.

The following table shows the useful work carried out under this heading:—

Source of Specimens	Nature of Specimens	Num-ber	Result
A. General Practitioners	Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli	47	4 Positive
	Throat & nasal swabs for Diphtheria ...	144	10 ..
	Miscellaneous ...	7	
	Total Specimens Examined ...	198	
B. Number of samples of water submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination ...			2

Maternity and Child Welfare.

(1) VITAL STATISTICS.

(a) NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

The number of births reported to the Public Health Department in 1934 was as under:—

Total Births—Notified by Midwives	172
Notified by Doctors and Parents	141
	—
Total	313
	—

Still Births—Notified by Midwives	4
Notified by Doctors and Parents	7
	—
Total	11
	—

(b) INFANTILE MORTALITY IN 1934.

Nett live births registered	325
Number of deaths of infants under one year...	11
Infantile Mortality	33
Nett illegitimate live births registered	13
Number of deaths of illegitimate infants under one year	1
Infantile Mortality in illegitimate infants ...	76

Infantile Mortality, 1925-1934.

Year	Teddington			England and Wales
	Births	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Births
1925	389	19	49	75
1926	337	23	68	70
1927	360	10	28	69
1928	336	27	80	65
1929	336	18	54	74
1930	325	14	43	60
1931	371	15	40	66
1932	343	16	47	65
1933	296	17	57	64
1934	325	11	33	59

With the exception of the year 1927 the infantile mortality rate was the lowest on record. The 1934 figure compares very favourably with the infantile mortality rate for England and Wales.

This gratifying result, I think we may reasonably assume, is due in no small measure to the Maternity and Child Welfare facilities provided by the Council.

An analysis of the causes of death of children under one year (Table No. 2) again reveals that congenital defects and diseases, malformations and conditions of prematurity have been responsible for a high percentage of the total deaths (63 per cent.).

Maternity and Child Welfare. Table No. 2.

Infantile Mortality.

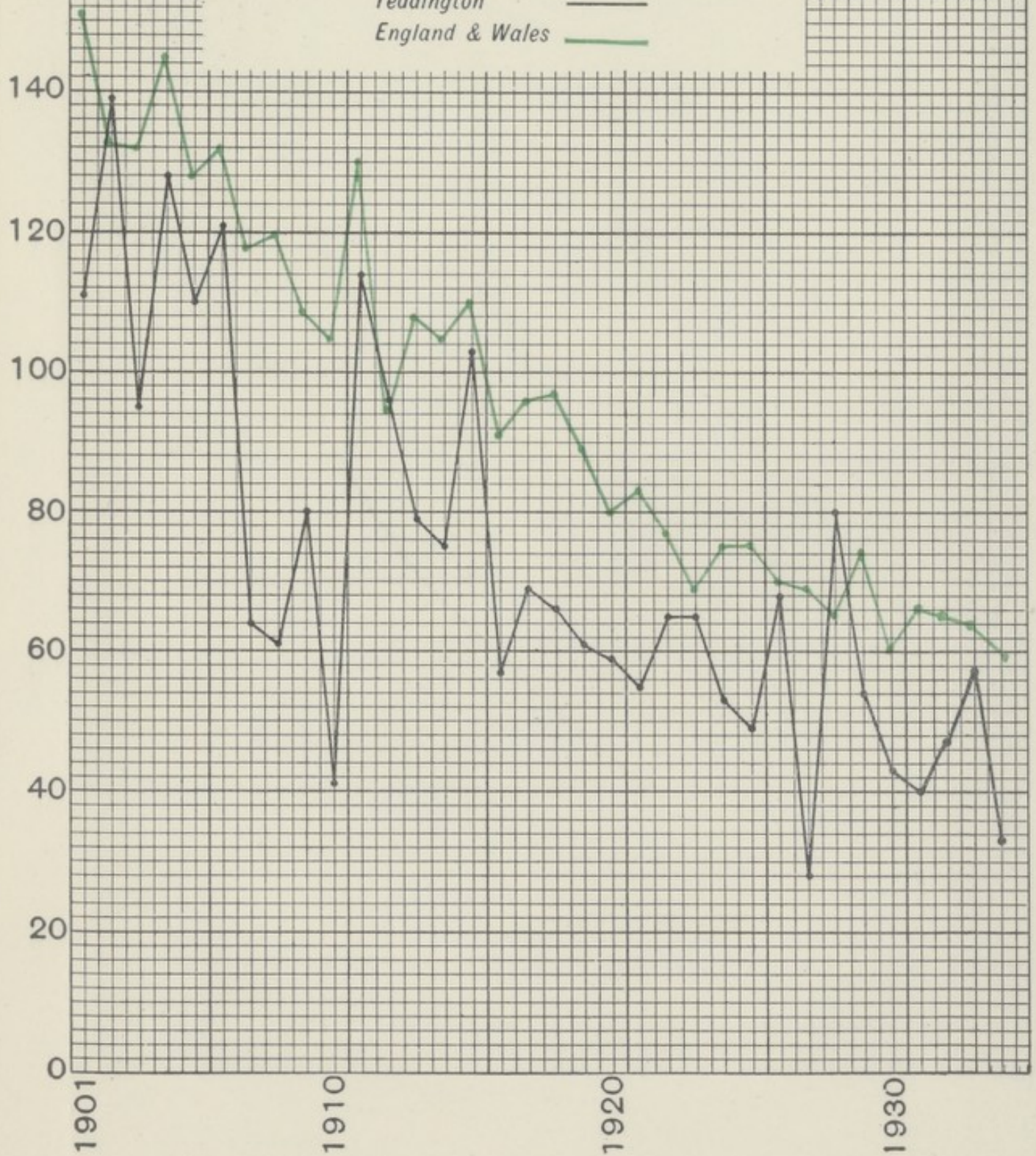
1934. Nett deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.

Compiled from the Official Registrations.

	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
All Causes :— Certified ...	6	—	—	1	7	—	1	—	3	11
Uncertified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Premature Birth ...	3	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	4
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Suffocation (overlying)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	6	—	—	1	7	—	1	—	3	11

Urban District of Teddington
INFANTILE MORTALITY
per 1000 births since 1901.

Teddington ———
England & Wales ———



(c) MATERNAL MORTALITY IN 1934.

Deaths from puerperal sepsis	1
Deaths from other accidents and diseases of pregnancy	nil

One death occurred as a result of, or in connection with, reproduction. A thorough investigation was made into the probable influencing factors and the information transmitted to the Ministry of Health.

During the year the services of the Council's Consultant under the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations were extended to include consultations in respect of cases of difficult confinement.

(2) ADMINISTRATION OF MIDWIVES' ACTS.

The administration of the above Acts, within the District, is carried out by the Middlesex County Council.

There were three midwives practising in the District at the end of the year.

The total number of births notified by midwives was 172, or 54.9 per cent. of the total notified births for the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS, 1926 and 1928.

Urgent cases are admitted to the West Middlesex County Hospital, Isleworth, and also to Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London.

The services of a Consultant are provided by the Council and are always available at the request of the medical practitioners in the District.

(3) HEALTH VISITING.

The Council in considering a successor to Miss E. G. Rickeard (whose death is recorded on another page), reviewed the whole question of Health Visiting in order to relieve to some extent the pressure of work on the

Health Visitor. Subsequently, Miss E. E. H. Schlund was appointed to carry out Health Visiting duties on one half-day per week (commencing April, 1934), in addition to assisting in the work at the Infant Welfare Clinics.

Visits paid during the year:—

To Expectant Mothers:—

First visits	...	...	...	91	
Total visits	...	...	...	...	168

To children under 1 year of age:—

First visits	...	...	...	252	
Total visits	...	...	...	...	1158

To children between the ages of 1 to 5 years:—

Total visits	...	...	...	...	1493
Special visits	...	...	...	...	15

Children Acts:—

Total visits	363
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Total visits for year	<u>3197</u>
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------------

(4) INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

The work under this heading progressed very satisfactorily during the year. No legal proceedings were instituted. Two mothers were cautioned and subsequently complied with the necessary regulations. Three hundred and sixty-three visits were paid by the Infant Protection Visitor.

Foster-mothers on Register <i>beginning</i> of year...	21
New foster-mothers registered during the year...	12
Foster-mothers on Register <i>end</i> of year	... 24

NOTE.—Four foster-mothers (together with nurse-children) left the District, while 3 foster-mothers ceased to have charge of nurse-children.

Nurse-children on Register at <i>beginning</i> of year	21
Nurse-children placed with foster-mothers during the year	23
Nurse-children on Register <i>end</i> of year	26

NOTE.—Of the above nurse-children, five left the District with foster-mothers, while thirteen were removed by relations.

(5) THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

(a) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

Total attendances	2801
Average attendance per session	40
Individual children attended	417

Tuesdays:—

Sessions	24
Average attendance	27·2
Attendances under 12 months	386
First attendances under 12 months	45
Attendances 1 to 5 years	269
First attendances 1 to 5 years	9

Thursdays:—

Sessions	46
Average attendance	46·6
Attendances under 12 months	1200
First attendances under 12 months	111
Attendances 1 to 5 years	946
First attendances 1 to 5 years	54

The total attendances at the Centre compare favourably with those of the previous year, and the average attendance per session was maintained at the same level.

I much regret to record that Miss E. G. Rickeard, who acted as Assistant Nurse for work at the Infant Welfare Clinics for a number of years, died in January, 1934. Miss E. E. H. Schlund was appointed in her place.

Under the Teddington Rotary Club's generous scheme for the provision of convalescent treatment in necessitous cases, arrangements were made for four mothers and four children to be sent away during the year. All cases derived great benefit and there was a marked improvement in their general health.

Four mothers received assistance in the obtaining of dentures through the Ivory Cross Society. Each mother has to make a contribution towards the cost of the necessary dental treatment in all cases helped by his Society.

The Council have an arrangement with the Middlesex County Council whereby children under five years of age attending the Centre may receive dental treatment at the County Council's School Clinic in Stanley Road. The following cases were dealt with during the year:—

Referred for treatment	...	...	28
Treatment received	...	25	
„ refused	...	2	
„ postponed	...	1	

The work of the Centre is strictly of a preventive and advisory nature, and any children needing treatment are referred to their own doctor. Under this heading several cases of tonsillectomy and circumcision were treated at the Teddington, Hampton Wick & District Memorial Hospital. Sunlight treatment was also provided at this Hospital. A number of cases attending outside hospitals were kept under observation during the year.

(b) ANTE-NATAL CLINIC—REPORT OF DR. ROSE TURNER.

There were twenty-one sessions of the Ante-Natal Clinic held during the year 1934. The number of expectant mothers who attended was forty, of whom

eleven were primiparæ and twenty-nine multiparæ. Thirty-six were first attendances. There were in addition thirteen Post-Natal cases; the number of attendances being twenty-one.

Several of the mothers were found to require special treatment. Seven were referred to the Ophthalmic Department of the Royal Hospital, Richmond, and one to the Tuberculosis Clinic. Two mothers obtained dentures through the Ivory Cross Society. In two cases the mother's private doctor was communicated with, and in seven others the midwife.

The importance of a little time of rest for some of the expectant mothers is a matter that requires attention. A little respite from the work-a-day routine in health-giving surroundings, before the baby comes, would be most beneficial in many cases. There is a little difficulty, however, in finding Convalescent Homes which will take expectant mothers, but the advantage to the future child, as well as to the mother, if such an arrangement were possible, is obvious.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1934.

Year	Cases Notified	Cases Treated		Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
		At home	In hospital				
1934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(6) SUPPLY OF MILK FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND FOR INFANTS.

The following table shows the amount of free milk granted for necessitous, expectant or nursing mothers and for infants, under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, as compared with the two previous years.

Year	Quantity of Milk issued per quarter (galls.)				Total
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	
1932	427 $\frac{7}{8}$	450 $\frac{1}{8}$	446 $\frac{3}{8}$	505 $\frac{5}{8}$	1830
1933	627 $\frac{3}{4}$	585 $\frac{5}{8}$	357	356 $\frac{7}{8}$	1927 $\frac{1}{4}$
1934	359$\frac{3}{8}$	248$\frac{1}{4}$	255$\frac{1}{2}$	314$\frac{3}{8}$	1177$\frac{1}{4}$

Since October, 1929, the milk ordered has been "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)".

(7) NURSING HOMES (REGISTRATION) ACT, 1927.

The administration of the above Act is carried out by the Middlesex County Council. The following table shows the nursing homes situated within the District:—

Name of Proprietor	Address	Total No. of Beds	No. of Maternity Beds
Hadfield, Mrs. Maud ...	140, Stanley Road, Teddington	8	—
Marshall, Mrs. Kate E. ...	Oketon Nursing Home, 26, Hampton Road, Teddington	13	3
Moss, Miss Lilian R. ...	"Gloucester Lodge," 175, Waldegrave Road, Teddington	3	3
Normansfield, Ltd. (Dr. Langdon-Down, Chairman)	"North Villa," Normansfield, Kingston Road, Teddington	2	—

(8) SPECIAL TREATMENT.

(a) Dental Treatment :

Arrangements have been made with the Middlesex County Council for the treatment of toddlers. In my opinion, a similar arrangement should be made for the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers.

(b) Orthopædic Treatment.

Suitable cases are referred to the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, London, and the Red Cross Curative Post, Norbiton.

(c) Sun-ray Treatment.

Suitable cases are referred for admission to the Teddington, Hampton Wick & District Memorial Hospital.

(d) Mental Treatment.

Cases are sent to the University College Hospital, London.

(e) Birth Control.

Appropriate cases are sent to a special Mothers' Clinic in London.

In addition, cases are sent from time to time to the following hospitals:—

TEDDINGTON, HAMPTON WICK & DISTRICT MEMORIAL
HOSPITAL.

RICHMOND HOSPITAL.

WEST MIDDLESEX COUNTY HOSPITAL, ISLEWORTH.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, LONDON.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

VINCENT SQUARE HOSPITAL FOR INFANTS.

INDEX

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Acts, Adoptive	20	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	54
Ambulance Facilities	10	Maternity and Child Welfare Committee	2
Ante-Natal Clinic	9, 55	Maternity and Child Welfare Statistics	48
Bacteriological Examination of Milk	28, 29	Maternal Mortality	52
Bake-houses	25	Mental Treatment	58
Births	11, 12, 13, 48	Midwives Acts, Administration of	52
Birth Control	58	Midwives	10
Bye-laws	20	Milk, Provision of	57
Cancer	14, 15	Milk Purveyors	26
Common Lodging-houses	33	Milk Supply	26
Collection and Disposal of House Refuse	22	Natural and Social Conditions... ..	7
Deaths	12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	Nursing Homes	57
Dental Treatment	9, 55, 58	Nursing in the Home	8
Diseases of Circulatory System	14	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	56
Disinfection	33	Orthopædic Treatment	58
Drainage and Sewerage	21	Population	11
Factories, Workshops & Work-places	32	Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia	52
Food, Inspection and Supervision of	26	Public Health Committee	2
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act	31	Rag Flock Acts	33
General Provision of Health Services	7	Rats & Mice (Destruction) Act... ..	33
Health Visiting	52	Rivers and Streams	21
Hospitals	7, 8, 58	Sanitary Inspection of District	22
Housing	34	Scavenging	21
Housing Statistics	35	School Clinics	9
Illegitimacy	11, 48	Slaughter-houses	26
Infant Life Protection	53	Smallpox	7, 39
Infantile Mortality	48, 49, 50, 51	Smoke Abatement	33
Infant Welfare Centre	9, 54	Staff	3
Infectious Diseases	39, 40, 42, 43, 44	Statistics, General and Vital	6, 11, 19, 48
Institutional Provision for Un-married Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children	8	Still Births	6, 48
Isolation Hospital Accommodation	41	Sun-ray Treatment	58
Laboratory Work	47	Swimming Bath, etc.	38
		Tents, Vans and Sheds	33
		Trowlock Island	37
		Tuberculosis	7, 9, 45, 46
		Unsound Food	30
		Vaccination	39
		Venereal Diseases	7, 9
		Water Supply	20

