

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

Contributors

Teddington (London, England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

[1936?]

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Teddington Urban District
Council

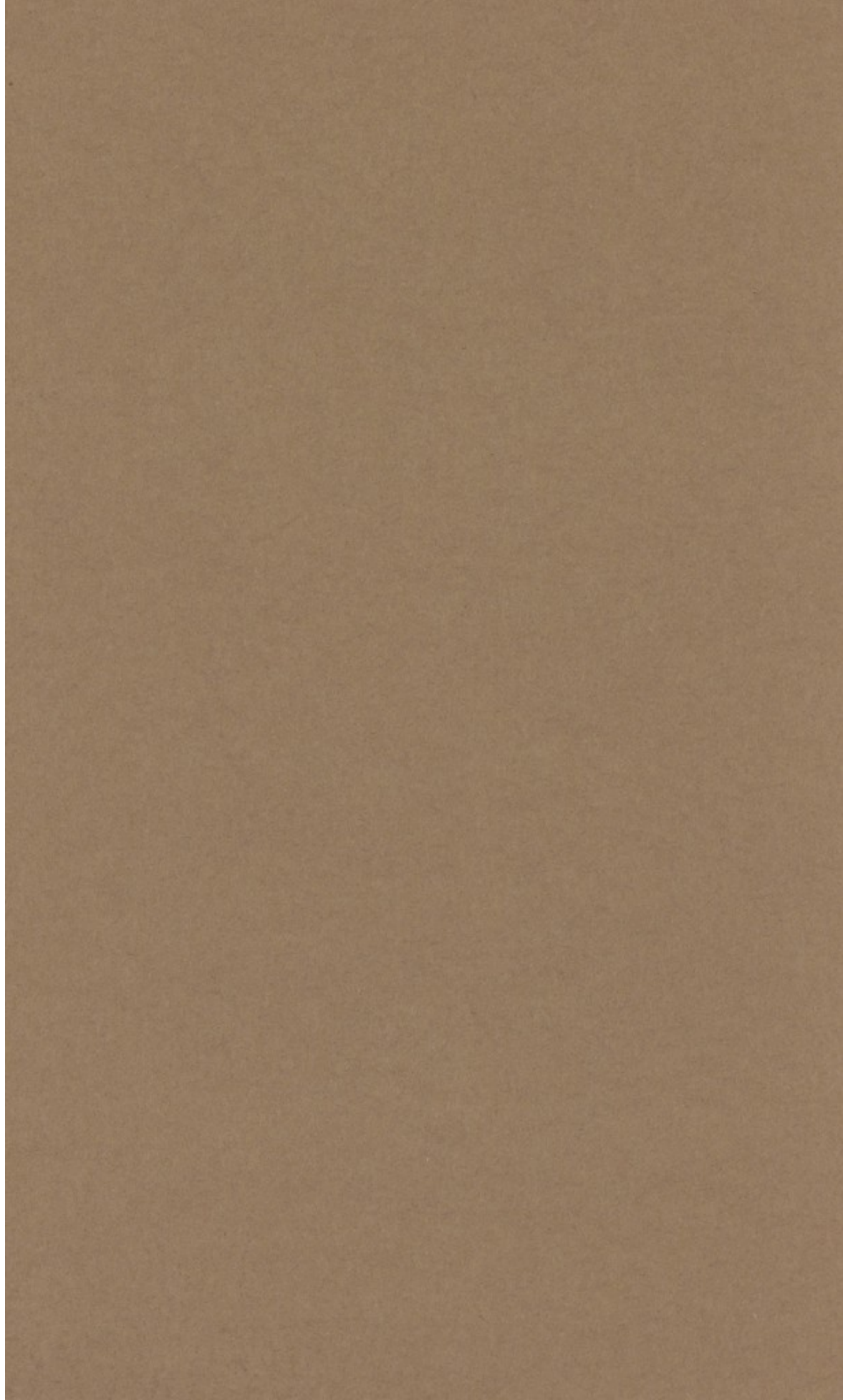


PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR 1935

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 1935

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, 1935

Chairman—COUNCILLOR CAPT. B. T. HARDING.

COUNCILLOR R. H. BERRY.

„ J. T. CHELL.

„ W. J. CORNWILL.

(Chairman of the Council).

„ P. H. DURHAM.

„ W. W. DRURY.

„ H. FIELD.

„ A. G. GREIG.

„ H. HARRISON.

„ E. G. IVE.

„ A. J. JONES.

„ Miss D. B. L. MARSHALL.

„ H. W. PEACHEY.

„ F. W. TOMALIN.

(Vice-Chairman of the Council).

„ G. E. WEAVER.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

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

COUNCILLOR W. J. CORNWILL.

(Chairman of the Council).

„ P. H. DURHAM.

„ H. FIELD.

„ CAPT. B. T. HARDING.

„ A. J. JONES.

„ H. W. PEACHEY.

„ F. W. TOMALIN.

(Vice-Chairman of the Council).

Co-opted Members: Mrs. T. I. Jones, Mrs. P. Langdon-Down, 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.

(Resigned 31st December, 1935.)

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.)

Disinfectors :

G. SIVYER.

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

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I submit herewith my Sixth 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, 1935.

Area of the District in acres 1,196 land; 18 water

Resident Population—Estimated to the middle of
year 1935 (as supplied by the Registrar-
General) 23,140

Number of inhabited houses (1935) 5,929

Rateable Value (31st December, 1935) £204,727

Product of a penny Rate £799 15s. 4d.

		Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	285	139	146	} 298
	Illegitimate	13	8	5	

Birth Rate, 1935, per 1,000 population 12·87

		Total	M.	F.	
Still Births	Legitimate	8	5	3	} 8
	Illegitimate	—	—	—	

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still) 26·1

	M.	F.	
Deaths	135	143	278

Crude Death Rate, 1935, per 1,000 population 12·0

Adjusted Death Rate (Comparability Factor 0·98) ... 11·7

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

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

(i) Legitimate 56

(ii) Illegitimate Nil

(iii) Total 53

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 1

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) Nil

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. It is bounded on the east by the River Thames. 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.

Up to the 31st March, 1935, cases of fever were removed to London Fever Hospital, Tolworth Isolation Hospital, Twickenham Isolation Hospital, or occasionally to one of the L.C.C. Hospitals. The South Middlesex and Richmond Joint Hospital Board, of which the Council is a constituent Authority, took over the provision of Isolation Hospital accommodation as from the 1st April, 1935.

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.

Isolation Ward 2 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, and a Radiologist.

The number of in-patients treated during the year 1935 was 604, and casualties 725. Operations performed: Major 196, Minor 211, Dental 96.

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 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.

A motor ambulance is provided by the South Middlesex and Richmond Joint Hospital Board.

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

Union District of Tiddington

BIRTH RATE

per 1000 POPULATION in 1901

The Registrar-General's estimate of resident population for the mid-year 1901 was 25,750, representing an increase of 10 per cent since 1891. The population as ascertained by the 1901 Census was 25,450.



The births registered in the District in 1901 numbered 467, giving a birth rate of 18 per 1000 of the population.

Vital Statistics



The birth rate in Tiddington during the year 1901 was 18 per 1000 of the population, compared with 19 per 1000 in the previous year.

The number of marriages in the year 1901 was 50, compared with 55 in the previous year.

(1) POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of resident population for the mid-year 1935, viz., 23,140, represents an increase of 90 persons since last year. The population, as ascertained by the 1931 Census, was 23,369.

(2) BIRTHS.

The births registered in the District in 1935 numbered 298, giving a birth rate of 12·87 per 1,000 of the population.

The births were made up as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	139	146	285
Illegitimate	8	5	13
Total	147	151	298

The birth rate in Teddington during the year 1935 shows a decrease compared with the previous year.

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

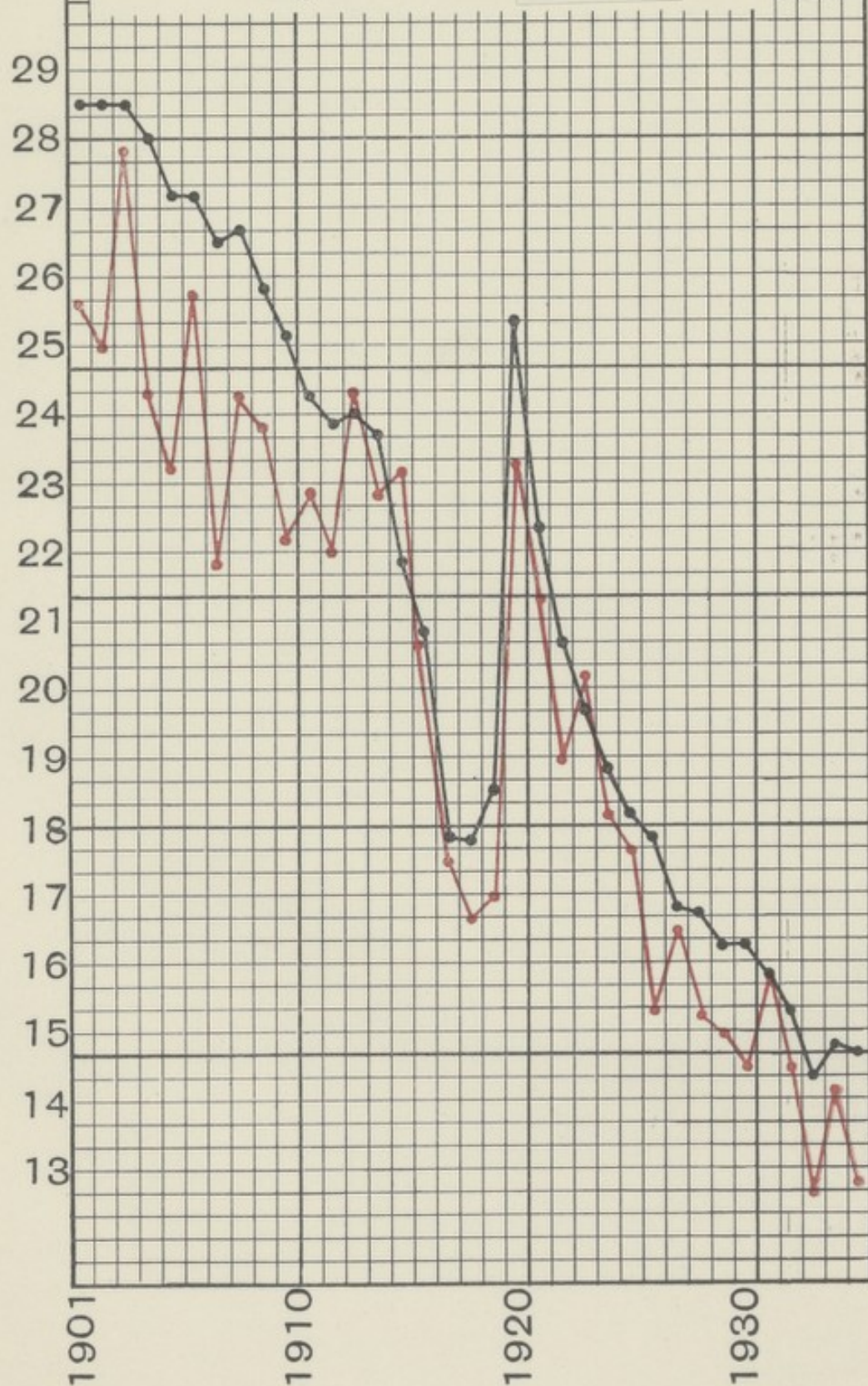
Urban District of Teddington

BIRTH RATE

per 1000 population since 1901.

Teddington

England & Wales



Births and Birth Rates, 1926-1935.

Year	Teddington		England and Wales
	Births	Rate per 1,000 living	Rate per 1,000 living
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
1935	298	12.87	14.7

(3) DEATHS.

The nett deaths registered in the District during 1935 numbered 278, and were made up as follows: males 135, females 143.

The crude death rate per 1,000 of the population for the year was 12.0. The adjusted death rate per 1,000 of the population was 11.7. (Comparability factor 0.98.) The death rate for England and Wales was 11.7.

(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.

Ninety-four deaths during the year were due to heart disease, aneurysm, cerebral hæmorrhage and other circulatory diseases.

Comparative Analyses, 1931-1935.

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
1931	93	34.8	3.9
1932	74	29.1	3.1
1933	78	33.2	3.4
1934	72	30.4	3.1
1935	94	33.8	4.0

(b) CANCER.

Thirty-nine deaths during the year were due to cancer. Of these 26 per cent. were males, and 74 per cent. females.

Comparative Analyses, 1931-1935.

Deaths from Cancer.

Year	Total Deaths from Cancer	Percentage of Total Deaths	Death Rate— Cancer per 1,000
1931	39	14.6	1.6
1932	38	14.9	1.6
1933	38	16.2	1.6
1934	33	13.9	1.4
1935	39	13.9	1.6

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, 1926-1935.

Year	Teddington		England and Wales
	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 living	Rate per 1,000 living
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
1935	278	(a) 12.0 (b) 11.7	11.7

(a) Crude (b) Adjusted

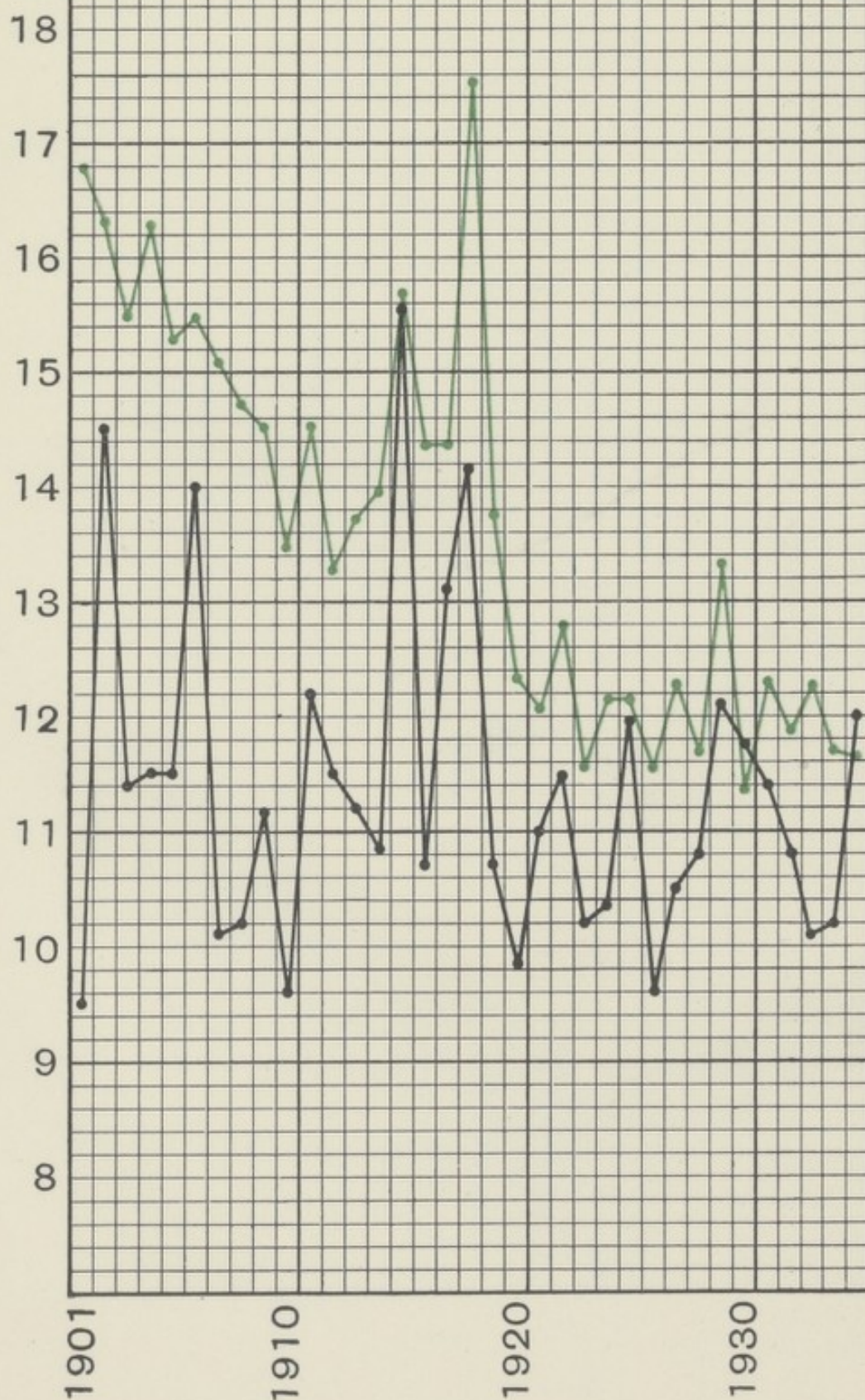
Urban District of Teddington

DEATH RATE

per 1000 population since 1901.

Teddington —

England & Wales —



Causes of Death, 1935.

(Registrar-General's Official Returns.)

CAUSES OF DEATH		MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	—	—	—
2	Measles	1	—	1
3	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
5	Diphtheria	2	—	2
6	Influenza	—	1	1
7	Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	1
8	Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory system...	13	4	17
10	Other Tuberculous Diseases...	1	1	2
11	Syphilis	—	—	—
12	General Paralysis of the insane, Tabes Dorsalis	—	—	—
13	Cancer, malignant disease	10	29	39
14	Diabetes... ..	1	5	6
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	6	12	18
16	Heart Disease	28	38	66
17	Aneurysm	1	—	1
18	Other circulatory diseases	7	2	9
19	Bronchitis	4	5	9
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	8	8	16
21	Other respiratory diseases	1	3	4
22	Peptic Ulcer	4	—	4
23	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	—	—	—
24	Appendicitis	—	2	2
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—
26	Other Diseases of Liver etc.	—	3	3
27	Other Digestive Diseases	5	3	8
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	6	8	14
29	Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—
30	Other Puerperal causes	—	1	1
31	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	9	1	10
32	Senility	3	5	8
33	Suicide	6	2	8
34	Other Violence	5	3	8
35	Other defined diseases	13	6	19
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	—	1
TOTALS		135	143	278

Vital Statistics. Table No. 4.

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1935.
(Provisional Figures.)

			Rate per 1,000 Total Population.		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.									Rate per 1000 Live Births.	
			Live births	Still births	All Causes.	Enteric Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza.	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)	Total Deaths under one year.
England and Wales	...	...	14.7	0.62	11.7	0.00	—	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.18	0.52	5.7	57
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	...		14.8	0.68	11.8	0.00	—	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.09	0.16	0.45	7.9	62
140 Smaller Towns (Resident Pop- ulations 25,000—50,000) at 1931 Census	...	...	14.8	0.64	11.2	0.00	—	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.17	0.41	3.8	55
London Administrative County	...		13.3	0.52	11.4	0.00	—	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.11	0.51	11.2	58
Teddington	...	...	12.87	0.34	11.7	0.00	—	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.04	0.69	0.00	53

Vital Statistics. Table No. 5.

Review of the Comparative Vital and Mortality Statistics for the Urban District of Teddington, together with those for England and Wales for the Years 1926-1935 inclusive.

Year.	Birth Rate		Death Rate		Infantile Mortality Rate	
	Teddington	England and Wales	Teddington	England and Wales	Teddington	England and Wales
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
1935	12·87	14·7	(a) 12·0 (b) 11·7	11·7	53	57

(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., VIII. 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.

Public Library.

(2) WATER SUPPLY.

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

(3) RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No complaints regarding the pollution of the River Thames were received during the year.

(4) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The method employed is the water carriage system, and 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, and during the past year the abolition of the Disposal Works in Broom Road has been effected, and all foul water sewage connected to the County Council's new Disposal Works at Mogden by means of the latter Authority's new trunk sewer.

(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 replaced by an improved type as opportunities occur.

(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.

The present horse-drawn vehicles used for the removal of refuse are of the old high-loading type, with the exception of two vans of a more modern and sanitary pattern. One motor freighter serves 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 number of new dustbins have been supplied by owners.

(7) SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

Visits and Inspections, 1935.

Visits in connection with Infectious Diseases	...	360
Houses inspected under Public Health and Housing Acts	... ..	526
Inspections under the Rent Restrictions Act	...	5
Houses re-inspected after notice and re-inspections to work in progress	... ..	3716
Food Shops and Stalls	... ..	110
Slaughter-houses	... ..	1101
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	... ..	81
Bakehouses	... ..	79
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	... ..	235
Schools	... ..	38
Disused gravel pits and dumps	... ..	51
Halls and Cinema	... ..	36
Ice Cream premises	... ..	18
Sanitary Conveniences	... ..	70
Smoke Observations	... ..	4
Miscellaneous	... ..	284

Summary of Work Executed, 1935.

Water Supply :—

Draw taps fitted to main supply pipes	...	...	1
Cisterns cleansed, repaired, covered, etc.	...	...	9

Water Closets :—

Cleansed	...	...	...	...	48
Flushing cisterns, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	34
New pans, etc.	...	...	...	...	10
Ventilated or ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	1
Separate accommodation for sexes provided	...	...	...	...	1
Accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	4

Dampness :—

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	161
Brickwork repaired, renewed or rendered imper- vious, etc.	...	...	...	...	176
Ventilation to floors	...	...	...	...	26

Drains :—

Cleared and flushed	...	...	...	...	21
Repaired	...	...	...	...	13
Examined, tested or exposed	...	...	...	...	3

Sanitary Dustbins :—

Provided	21
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Eaves gutters and rain water pipes :—

Repaired or renewed	140
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Soil Pipes :—

Repaired, renewed and ventilated	3
----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Houses, Workshops, etc :—

Rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	391
Ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	124
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	252

Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	85
Windows repaired, sash cords, etc. provided	...	...	...	...	...	208
Fire grates repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	89
Coppers repaired, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	31

Sinks :—

Provided	...	...	...	...	...	13
Repaired or refixed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	19

Yards :—

Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	43

Various :—

Nuisances abated from overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	11
Nuisances abated from chimneys sending forth black smoke	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances abated from animals being improperly kept	...	...	...	...	...	—
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	11
Offensive smells	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	281

Complaints.

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

Accumulations of refuse	...	...	...	...	...	5
Choked or defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	10
Damp walls	...	...	...	...	...	7
Defective ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ coppers	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ eaves gutters and rain water pipes	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ floors	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ fire grates or kitchen ranges	...	...	...	...	...	2

Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ sinks	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ sink waste pipes	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ walls	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ water closets	...	...	...	...	...	20
„ water supply	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dirty rooms	...	...	...	...	...	12
Houses infested with rats	...	...	...	...	...	41
Insanitary condition of yards	...	...	...	...	...	8
Offensive smells from various causes	...	...	...	...	...	2
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	8
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	1
Verminous houses	...	...	...	...	...	50
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	16

Schools.

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

(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
			—
Total	...	...	12
			—
Number of inspections	...	...	79

(9) SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are seven slaughter-houses within the District—two registered and five licensed. Six 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	... ..	1101

(10) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk.

Retail Purveyors of Milk on Register, 1935 29

Purveyors of Graded Milk, 1935 :—

“Certified”	... ..	5
“Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)”	... ..	9
“Grade A (Pasteurised)”	... ..	1
“Pasteurised”	... ..	7

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.

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

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

1	100,000	Conforms to prescribed conditions for pasteurised milk.
2	60,000	Conforms to prescribed conditions for pasteurised milk.
3	150,000	Absent in 1 c.c.
4	400,000	Present in 1 c.c.
5	None	None
6	8,200	Conforms to prescribed conditions for pasteurised milk.
7	2,200	Conforms to prescribed conditions for pasteurised milk.
8	1,000	Conforms to prescribed conditions for pasteurised milk.
9	1,000	Conforms to prescribed conditions for pasteurised milk.
10	1,000	Conforms to prescribed conditions for pasteurised milk.
11	1,000	Conforms to prescribed conditions for pasteurised milk.
12	1,000	Conforms to prescribed conditions for pasteurised milk.
13	1,000	Conforms to prescribed conditions for pasteurised milk.
14	1,000	Conforms to prescribed conditions for pasteurised milk.
15	1,000	Conforms to prescribed conditions for pasteurised milk.

Table showing the Results of Bacteriological Examination of Milk Samples, 1935.

Sample.	Organisms per c.c.	Minimal amount showing presence of B. Coli.	Bacteriologist's Remarks.
1. ...	1,600 ...	—	... Conforms to prescribed conditions for Pasteurised milk.
2. ...	6,100 ...	—	... Conforms to prescribed conditions for Pasteurised milk.
3. ...	5,200 ...	—	... Conforms to prescribed conditions for Pasteurised milk.
4. ...	8,300 ...	—	... Conforms to prescribed conditions for Pasteurised milk.
5. ...	None observed	—	... Sterilized milk. This milk appears to have been effectively sterilized.
6. ...	400,000 ...	Present in 0.0001 c.c.	... Sealed carton. This milk is probably over two days old, which may partially account for the large number of bacteria and high coliform content.
7. ...	130,000 ...	Absent in 1 c.c.	... Not of a pasteurised standard as regards the bacterial count, but of such a standard as regards the presence of coliform bacilli.
8. ...	66,000 ...	—	... Conforms to prescribed conditions for Pasteurised milk.
9. ...	95,000 ...	—	... Conforms to prescribed conditions for Pasteurised milk.

Table showing the Results of Bacteriological Examination of Milk Samples, 1935.

Sample.	Organisms per c.c.	Minimal amount showing presence of B. Coli.	Bacteriologist's Remarks.
10. ...	91,000 ...	— ...	Conforms to prescribed conditions for Pasteurised milk.
11. ...	184,000 ...	Present in ... 0.0001 c.c.	The number of bacteria present is satisfactory, but there is a high coliform content.
12. ...	260 ...	— ...	Conforms to prescribed conditions for Pasteurised milk.
13. ...	1,500 ...	Present in ... 0.1 c.c.	A good sample of ordinary milk, comparable to a graded milk.
14. ...	3,000 ...	— ...	Conforms to prescribed conditions for Pasteurised milk.
15. ...	Nil ...	— ...	Sterilized milk.

(b) Meat.

Although a large proportion of the meat consumed is brought from the London Markets, there was a total of 8,138 animals slaughtered within the District during the year, every one of which was inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors. This represents a large increase over the previous year, and consequently an increasing amount of the Sanitary Inspectors' time has to be devoted to meat inspection.

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 table shows how this work has grown during the last few years:—

Year	Beasts	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
1931	9	397	2069	259	2738
1932	10	479	3365	680	4534
1933	18	777	4080	2038	6914
1934	18	886	3876	1313	6093
1935	97	1609	4144	2288	8138

Unsound Food.

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

Articles.	Disease.
1 beast's carcase & offal	Tuberculosis.
1 quarter of beast ...	Extensive bruising.
14 beasts' lungs ...	Tuberculosis.
2 beasts' lungs ...	Abscess.
1 beast's lungs ...	Inflammation.
1 beast's liver ...	Bacterial necrosis.
1 beast's liver ...	Tuberculosis.
1 beast's liver ...	Cirrhosis.
1 calf's carcase & offal	Tuberculosis.
2 calves' plucks ...	Tuberculosis.
1 calf's lungs ...	Tuberculosis.
4 calves' livers ...	Tuberculosis.
2 pigs' carcasses & offal	Tuberculosis.
1 pig's carcase & offal	Peritonitis.
1 pig's forequarter ...	Tuberculosis.
64 pigs' heads ...	Tuberculosis.
34 pigs' plucks ...	Tuberculosis.
150 pigs' lungs ...	Inflammation.
9 pigs' lungs ...	Tuberculosis.
2 pigs' lungs ...	Pneumonia.
22 pigs' Livers ...	Cirrhosis.
2 pigs' livers ...	Tuberculosis.
1 sheep's forequarter...	Pleurisy.
8 sheep's lungs ...	Strongylus rufescens.
1 sheep's pluck ...	Inflammation.
1 sheep's liver ...	Cirrhosis.
1 sheep's liver ...	Distomum hepaticum.
7 lbs. dried fillets of fish ...	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
Butter	1	—
Cream Pastry	1	—
Gin	2	—
Hake	1	—
Lemon Sole	1	—
Milk	56	—
Minced Beef	2	—
Whisky	1	—
	—	—
	65	—

(11) FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES.

1—Inspection of Factories, Workshops & Workplaces.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	67	4	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	110	6	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	58	5	—
Total	235	15	—

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	9	9	—	—
Want of ventilation	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	2	2	—	—
Other nuisances	14	14	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	4	4	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	4	3	—	—
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	35	34	—	—

*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	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	66

(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.

During the year under review, 117 houses were built by private enterprise.

Although there would not appear to be a lack of houses in the District for those people who are in a position to purchase them, nevertheless the problem of the poorer classes of the community in finding houses at an economic rent is still with us. Bound up so vitally as it is with income and the importance of maintaining nutrition, the availability—or otherwise, of houses at an economic rent must have a very definite bearing upon health. Recent investigations in this country have shown that some families who have been moved from slum areas to Council houses have suffered impaired health. This is due to the fact that the rent demanded for their new homes leaves too little for adequate food. In this connection, the policy of the Teddington Council in erecting maisonettes which are let at a weekly rent of 8/4 to 8/7, exclusive of rates, is to be commended.

Important legislation was enacted during the year in the form of the Housing Act, 1935. One of the main provisions of the Act was to make further and better provision for the abatement and prevention of overcrowding. The Act sets up a standard by which overcrowding is to be judged and, with safeguards for special cases, makes it a punishable offence to infringe that standard. In order to ascertain the extent of overcrowding, each Local Authority was required to make a survey of their area and, as regards this District, at the end of the year arrangements were being made for this work to be commenced. This subject will be dealt with in my next report.

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

Housing Statistics, 1935.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total, including numbers given separately
under (b) 117

(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) ... 526

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose (primary) 526

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 387

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose (primary) 387

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 1

(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	401
---	--------	-----

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	341
---	--------	-----

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	45
---	--------	----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices:—

(a) By owners	28
---------------	--------	----

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	5
---	--------	---

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	nil
--	--------	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices:—

(a) By owners	nil
---------------	--------	-----

(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 ... | nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... | nil |

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.

This Island—on the River Thames—has been fully described in my previous Reports. There are thirty bungalows and a boathouse belonging to the Royal Canoe Club on the Island.

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.

I would again emphasize that 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.

Excellent facilities for swimming are provided at the Council's modern 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.

Infectious Diseases

(a) NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Diphtheria.

There were 52 cases of Diphtheria notified. With few exceptions the type of disease was mild.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified (37) was the same as for the previous year.

Enteric Fever.

No cases of Enteric Fever were notified.

Table A. Infectious Diseases.

Quarter	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever
1st Quarter ...	4	4	—
2nd „ ...	13	4	—
3rd „ ...	27	11	—
4th „ ...	8	18	—
Totals ...	52	37	—

Smallpox.

No case of Smallpox was notified during the year. Four contacts were kept 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
1931	311	198	80	63.6
1932	281	169	83	60.1
1933	249	152	59	61.0
1934	267	162	74	60.6
1935	251	151	69	60.0

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No case of Encephalitis Lethargica was notified.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

Three cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year. All were removed to Hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

See page 60.

Pneumonia, Malaria and Dysentery.

PNEUMONIA. There were 20 cases of Pneumonia notified during the year, 10 of which were treated in Hospital.

MALARIA. No case of Malaria was notified.

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 1935:—

Disease	Cases notified in District		Case rate per 1,000 living in England and Wales
	Number notified	Case rate per 1,000 living	
Smallpox	—	—	—
Diphtheria	52	2·24	1·60
Scarlet Fever	37	1·59	2·96
Enteric Fever	—	—	0·04
Pneumonia	20	0·86	1·15
Erysipelas	9	0·38	0·42

(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.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The Council is now a constituent Authority of the South Middlesex and Richmond Joint Hospital Board. The Board took over the provision of isolation hospital accommodation as from the 1st April, 1935.

During the year, 83 cases, for which the Council were responsible for payment, were removed to hospital as follows:—

1st January to 31st March:—

London Fever Hospital	...	...	...	2 cases.
Queen Charlotte's Hospital	...	...	...	1 case.
Tolworth Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	3 cases.
Twickenham Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	2 cases.

1st April to 31st December:—

South Middlesex and Richmond Joint Hospital Board	75 cases.
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----------

Table D. Infectious Diseases.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1935.

Disease			Cases notified at various ages (years)											Total cases notified	No. of cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths	Ward Distribution				
			Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65				65 and upwards	Fulwell	Upper Teddn.	Lower Teddn.	South Teddn.
Smallpox ...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria...	...	...	-	-	1	2	3	26	9	4	4	2	1	-	52	46*	2	13	20	6	13
Erysipelas ...	...	...	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	4	1	9	6	-	1	5	2	1
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	-	-	2	2	2	13	8	4	4	-	1	1	37	34†	-	6	11	18	2
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	3	-	-	2	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Continued Fever ...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria ...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia ...	...	...	2	-	2	3	1	1	2	-	2	2	3	2	20	10	16	2	7	5	6
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio-Encephalitis ...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis—																					
(a) Pulmonary	M	...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	2	-	10	-	13	1	2	5	2
	F	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	-	-	8	-	4	3	2	2	1
Total ...		...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	17	-	-	-	-
(b) Non-Pulmonary	M	...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-
	F	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total ...		...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ...		...	4	1	5	7	6	41	19	10	22	11	11	4	141	99	38	26	51	39	25

* Including 2 Observation Cases † Including 2 Observation Cases

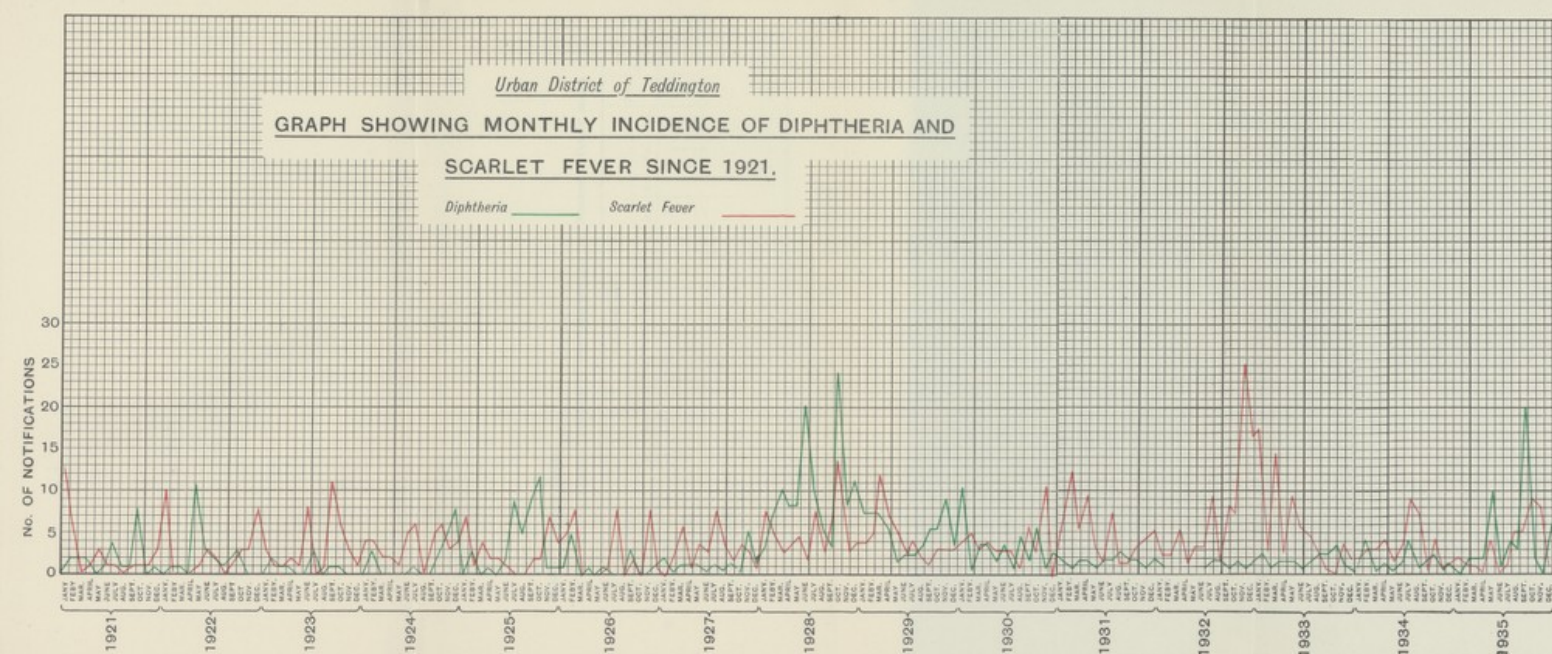


Table E. Infectious Diseases.

Table showing Monthly Incidence of Infectious Diseases and Number of Deaths during 1935.

Disease	Number of Cases												Total	No. of Deaths
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Diphtheria	—	2	2	2	10	1	4	3	20	2	—	6	52	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	2	1	9	—
Scarlet Fever	2	1	1	—	4	—	1	5	5	9	8	1	37	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	6	3	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	20	16
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	9	7	6	4	17	2	6	9	26	14	12	9	121	18

Tuberculosis.

T.B. Table No. 1. New Cases and Mortality during 1935.

Age Periods	New Cases—20				Deaths—19			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
5 „ 10 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 „ 15 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 „ 20 „ ...	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
20 „ 25 „ ...	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
25 „ 35 „ ...	3	3	1	—	2	1	—	—
35 „ 45 „ ...	2	2	—	—	3	—	—	—
45 „ 55 „ ...	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
55 „ 65 „ ...	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	10	8	2	—	13	4	1	1

T.B. Table No. 2. Primary Notifications of Tuberculosis, 1926-1935 inclusive.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Pulmonary ...	22	22	18	23	19	26	26	24	24	18
Other Forms...	6	6	6	6	11	3	3	3	4	2
Totals ...	28	28	24	29	30	29	29	27	28	20

T.B. Table No. 3. Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1926-1935 inclusive.

Years	No. of deaths Pulmonary Tuberculosis	No. of deaths Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Total Deaths	Death Rate All Forms per 1,000
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
1935	17	2	19	·82

It will be seen from the foregoing tables that during the year 1935, twenty cases of tuberculosis were notified and nineteen deaths recorded from this disease. Non-notified tuberculosis deaths—cases not notified as tuberculosis and not recorded in the registers of the Department during life—were responsible for 21 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, 1935.

All laboratory work is 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	Number	Result
A. General Practitioners	Sputum etc., for Tubercle Bacilli	39	3 Positive
	Throat & nasal swabs for Diphtheria ...	219	36 ..
	Miscellaneous ...	6	
	Total Specimens Examined ...	264	
B. Number of samples of water submitted for bacteriological or 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 1935 was as under:—

Total Births—Notified by Midwives	...	...	165
Notified by Doctors and Parents			140
			—
Total	...	...	305
			—
Still Births—Notified by Midwives	...	...	6
Notified by Doctors and Parents			3
			—
Total	...	...	9
			—

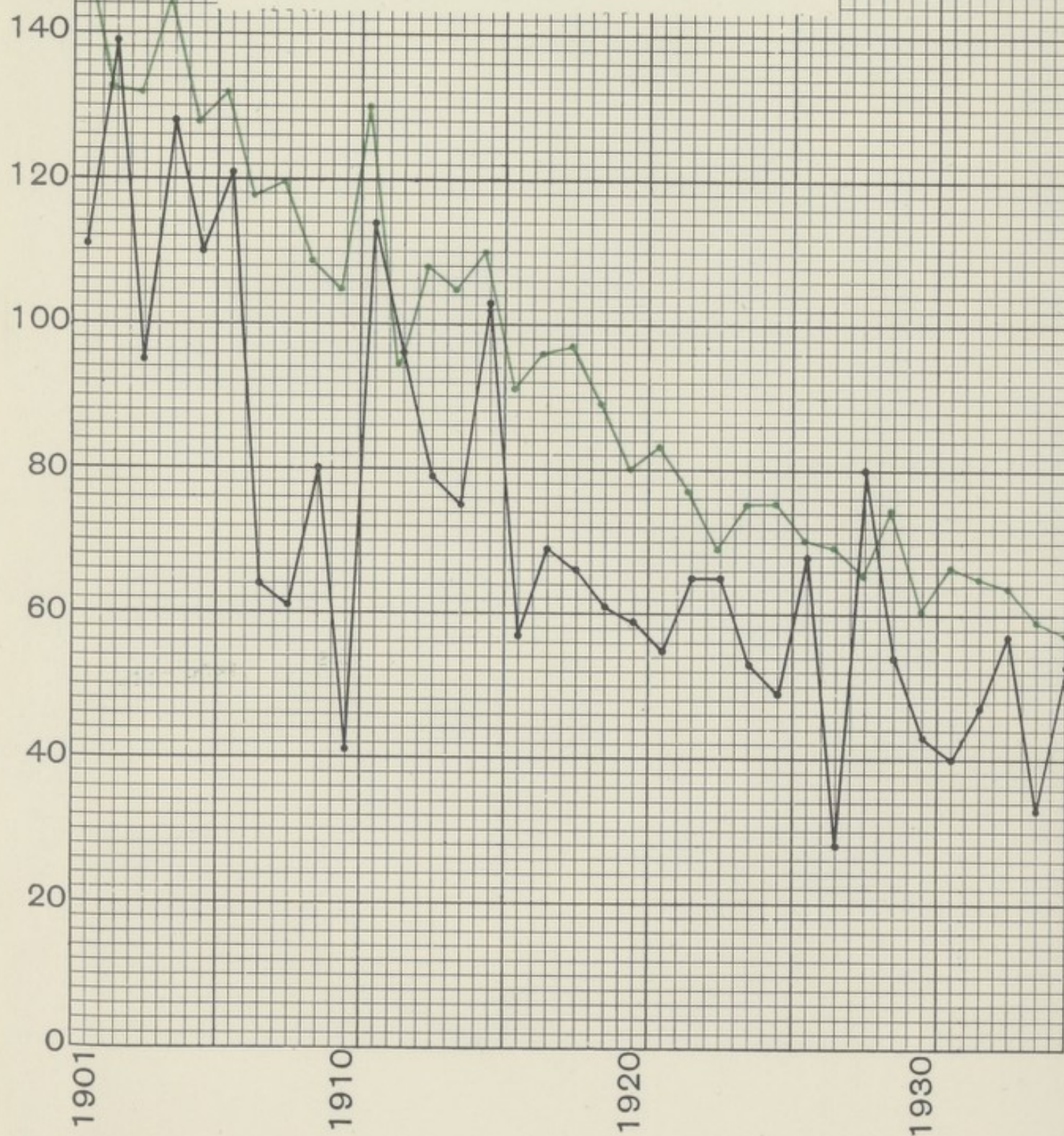
(b) INFANTILE MORTALITY IN 1935.

Nett live births registered	...	...	298
Number of deaths of infants under one year...			16
Infantile Mortality	...	...	53
Nett illegitimate live births registered	...	...	13
Number of deaths of illegitimate infants under one year	...	...	nil
Infantile Mortality in illegitimate infants	...		nil

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

Teddington

England & Wales



Infantile Mortality, 1926-1935.

Year	Teddington			England and Wales
	Births	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Births
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
1935	298	16	53	57

Despite the fact that there was a rise in the infantile mortality rate, the 1935 figure compares favourably with the infantile mortality rate for England and Wales.

An analysis of the causes of death of children under one year again reveals that congenital defects and diseases, malformations and conditions of prematurity have been responsible for a high percentage of the total deaths (62 per cent.). We cannot do so much for this group, but great help can be given by the Public Health Department in such conditions as Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

(c) MATERNAL MORTALITY IN 1935.

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

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.

The services of the Council's Consultant under the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations 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 165, or 54 per cent. of the total notified births for the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS, 1926 and 1928.

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.

Visits paid during the year:—

To Expectant Mothers:—

First visits	...	...	...	94		
Total visits	...	...	...	...	...	176

To children under 1 year of age:—

First visits	...	...	...	256	
Total visits	...	...	...	...	... 1132

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

Total visits	1638
Special visits	30

Children Acts:—

Total visits	342
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Total visits for year	3318
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(4) INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

During the year under review the work under this heading progressed very satisfactorily. No legal proceedings were instituted. Three hundred and forty-two visits were paid by the Infant Protection Visitor.

Foster-mothers on Register <i>beginning</i> of year	...	24
New foster-mothers registered during the year	...	8
Foster-mothers on Register <i>end</i> of year	...	19

NOTE.—Thirteen foster-mothers ceased to have charge of nurse-children.

Nurse-children on Register at <i>beginning</i> of year	26
Nurse-children placed with foster-mothers during the year	15
Nurse-children on Register <i>end</i> of year	21

NOTE.—Of the above nurse-children, seventeen were removed by relations; one was legally adopted; one reached 9 years of age; while one was sent to hospital for special treatment by the Middlesex Education Authority.

(5) THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

(a) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

Total attendances	2904
Average attendance per session	40.9
Individual children attended	433
Tuesdays :—	
Sessions	25
Average attendance	25.1
Attendances under 12 months	376
First attendances under 12 months	47
Attendances 1 to 5 years	252
First attendances 1 to 5 years ...	12

Thursdays :—

Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Average attendance	...	...	...	...	...	...	49.4
Attendances under 12 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	1359
First attendances under 12 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Attendances 1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	917
First attendances 1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	46

The total attendances at the Centre compare favourably with those of the previous year, the figures generally showing a slight increase.

The following table gives a record of attendances at the Infant Welfare Centre during the past five years :—

Year	Total Attendances	First Attendances	No. of Children attending
1931	3106	203	416
1932	3031	200	433
1933	2864	192	436
1934	2801	219	417
1935	2904	225	433

Under the Teddington Rotary Club's generous scheme for the provision of convalescent treatment in necessitous cases, arrangements were made for two 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 this 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	...	...	30
Treatment received	...	28	
„ postponed	...	2	

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

There were 22 sessions of the Ante-Natal Clinic held during the year 1935. The number of expectant mothers who attended was 107, of whom 34 were primiparæ and 73 multiparæ. Ninety-eight were first attendances. This shows a large increase in the number of Ante-Natal cases attending the Clinic, the increase being due in part to the local midwives, who have very kindly attended at alternate Clinics. Not only is the help given at the Clinics by the midwives very greatly appreciated, but it also encourages their patients to come to the Clinics.

In addition to the Ante-Natal cases there were 11 Post-Natal attendances.

Several mothers had defective sight. Five had their eyes attended to at the ophthalmic department of the Royal Hospital, Richmond.

A large number of expectant mothers have very defective teeth. This constitutes one of the greatest problems at the Clinic. Pyorrhœa is always a serious matter owing to the "poisons" which are liberated and circulate in the blood stream, but it becomes a very dangerous condition in pregnant women.

It would be of great value if an arrangement could be made by which mothers with defective teeth could obtain free treatment, or treatment at a nominal charge.

The Health Visitor has begun giving "Health Talks" to the mothers this year. These have been most helpful.

We are very fortunate in having patients who appreciate the Clinic.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1931-1935.

Year	Cases Notified	Cases Treated		Vision unim- paired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
		At home	In hospital				
1931	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
1932	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
1933	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
1934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1935	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(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.	
1933	627 $\frac{3}{4}$	585 $\frac{5}{8}$	357	356 $\frac{7}{8}$	1927 $\frac{1}{2}$
1934	359 $\frac{1}{8}$	248 $\frac{1}{2}$	255 $\frac{1}{2}$	314 $\frac{3}{8}$	1177 $\frac{3}{4}$
1935	362	290$\frac{1}{8}$	306$\frac{1}{2}$	381$\frac{7}{8}$	1340$\frac{1}{2}$

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.

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