

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

**Contributors**

Teddington (London, England). Urban District Council.

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Teddington Urban District  
Council



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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ANNUAL REPORT  
FOR 1936

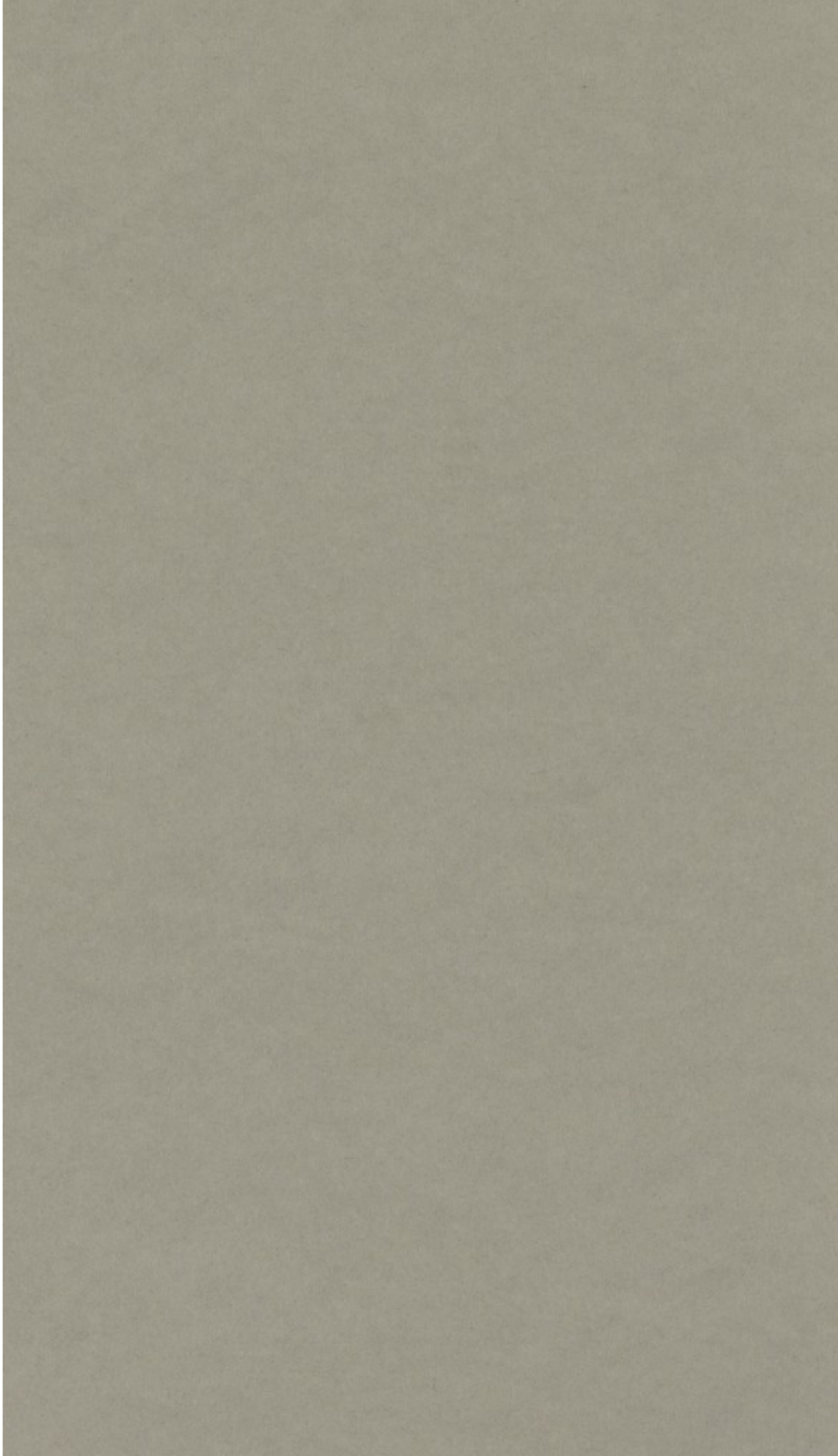
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JOHN YOUNG, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.Camb.

*Medical Officer of Health*

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W. F. Parrott, Ltd., Teddington.





# Teddington Urban District Council



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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## ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1936

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



# Teddington Urban District Council

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## PUBLIC HEALTH & HOUSING COMMITTEE.

as at 31st December, 1936

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*Chairman*—COUNCILLOR MISS D. B. L. MARSHALL.

COUNCILLOR R. H. BERRY.

„ MRS. M. F. BLIGH.  
„ W. J. CORNWILL.  
„ J. U. DALE.  
„ P. H. DURHAM.  
„ H. FIELD.  
„ A. G. GREIG.  
„ CAPT. B. T. HARDING.  
„ E. G. IVE.  
„ H. W. PEACHEY.  
„ (Chairman of the Council).  
„ E. TAVERNER.  
„ F. W. TOMALIN.  
„ (Vice-Chairman of the Council).  
„ G. E. WEAVER.  
„ L. C. WILLIAMS.

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## MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

*Chairman*—COUNCILLOR MISS D. B. L. MARSHALL.

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. F. BLIGH.

„ J. U. DALE.  
„ H. FIELD.  
„ H. W. PEACHEY.  
„ (Chairman of the Council).  
„ E. TAVERNER.  
„ F. W. TOMALIN.  
„ (Vice-Chairman of the Council).  
„ L. C. WILLIAMS.

Co-opted Members: Mrs. D. Jones, Mrs. H. A. M. Langdon-Down, Mrs. N. K. Taylor, and Mrs. E. M. Williams.

# Teddington Urban District Council

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## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

### STAFF.

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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.San.I., Cert. R.S.I. as Sanitary  
Inspector and Meat and Foods Inspector.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

W. F. NEWPORT, A.R.San.I., Certified Sanitary Inspector  
and Meat and Foods Inspector.  
(Commenced March, 1936.)

Chief Clerk:

HORACE J. PUGH.

Assistant Clerk:

MISS W. F. E. MACKWAY.  
(Resigned August, 1936.)

MISS D. POWELL.

(Commenced September, 1936.)

Health Visitors:

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

MISS A. M. S. MATHEWS, S.R.N., C.M.B., Cert. R.S.I.  
Health Visitor, M.I.H. (Whole time.)  
(Commenced December, 1936.)

MISS E. E. H. SCHLUND, C.M.B., Cert. R.S.I. Health  
Visitor. (Part time.)  
(Appointment terminated November, 1936.)

Disinfectors:

G. SIVYER.





TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS  
OF THE BOROUGH OF TWICKENHAM.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I submit herewith my Report for 1936 on the health and sanitary conditions of the late Teddington Urban District, together with vital statistics.

The health of the District during 1936 was very satisfactory. The incidence of infectious disease was slight and the general death rate figure low. It is particularly gratifying to report that the Infantile Mortality Rate fell to the remarkably low figure of 28 per 1,000 and, further, that there were no Maternal Deaths.

I am pleased to acknowledge gratefully the support accorded to me in my work by the members of the Council, the valuable assistance of lady voluntary workers at the Clinics, and the loyal help given to me by all the members of my Staff.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

*John Young*



# STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR, 1936.

Area of the District in acres :—

Land .....	1188·828
Inland Water .....	25·291
Foreshore and Tidal Water .....	8·572
Total .....	1222·691

Resident Population—Estimated to the middle of year 1936 (as supplied by the Registrar-General) .....	23,360
Number of inhabited houses (1936) .....	6,189
Rateable Value (31st December, 1936) .....	£208,608
Product of a Penny Rate .....	£810

		Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate .....	328	167	161	347
	Illegitimate .....	19	6	13	

Birth Rate, 1936, per 1,000 population ..... 14·8

		Total	M.	F.	
Still Births	Legitimate .....	15	10	5	15
	Illegitimate .....	—	—	—	

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still) ..... 41·4

	M.	F.
Deaths .....	140	120

Crude Death Rate, 1936, per 1,000 population ..... 11·1

Adjusted Death Rate (Comparability Factor 0·98) ... 10·8

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

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

(i) Legitimate .....	30
(ii) Illegitimate .....	Nil
(iii) Total .....	28

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ..... 3

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ..... 3

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 1188·828 acres of land, 25·291 acres of inland water, and 8·572 acres of foreshore and tidal water, making a total of 1222·691 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, but there are now a number of flourishing industries which absorb several hundreds of workers. The National Physical Laboratory, which is of world renown, adjoins the District.

The residents are fortunate in the social amenities which the District possesses. The river frontage, with its clubs, gardens and boathouses, and the famous Teddington Locks, is one in which we may take pride. Bushy Park, too, offers excellent facilities for healthy recreation and leisure. During the year the Council transformed a piece of vacant land in Grove Gardens into a pleasant Recreation Ground—complete with Pavilion, Bowling and Putting Greens.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES. Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or the Middlesex County Council.

#### FEVER.

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 1928-29, is a voluntary institution. It has been added to from time to time, and during 1936 the verandahs at the ends of male and female wards were built in, giving three more beds to each ward.

The accommodation is now as follows:—

Male Ward .....	15 beds.
Female Ward .....	15 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 has, therefore, a total accommodation of 50 beds, having practically doubled in size during the past five years.

It 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 1936 was 691 and casualties 762.

Operations performed: Major, 233; Minor, 218. Dental, 130.

The Council made a contribution of £25 during the year. Several cases were referred to the Hospital from the Clinics for surgical treatment, and I am pleased to report that they were dealt with in a very satisfactory way and received every attention.

## 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.

## AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

### (a) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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

### (b) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.

A motor ambulance provided by the Teddington Urban District Council.

### (c) FOR MATERNITY CASES.

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

## MIDWIVES.

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



### 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. 2nd, 4th and 5th Tuesday of the month, 10.30 a.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.

Urban District of Washington

## BIRTH RATE

per 1000 POPULATION 1901-1907

The Registrar-General's estimate of the number of births for the metropolitan area of Washington and its suburbs is based on the number of persons who were born in the district during the year.



## Vital Statistics



## (1) POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of resident population for the mid-year, 1936, viz., 23,360, represents an increase of 220 persons since last year. The population, as ascertained by the 1931 Census, was 23,369.

## (2) BIRTHS.

The births registered in the District in 1936 numbered 347, giving a birth rate of 14·8 per 1,000 of the population.

The births were made up as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate ... ..	167	161	328
Illegitimate ... ..	6	13	19
Total ... ..	173	174	347

The birth rate in Teddington during the year 1936 shows a satisfactory increase compared with the previous year. In fact, it is the highest recorded since 1931.

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



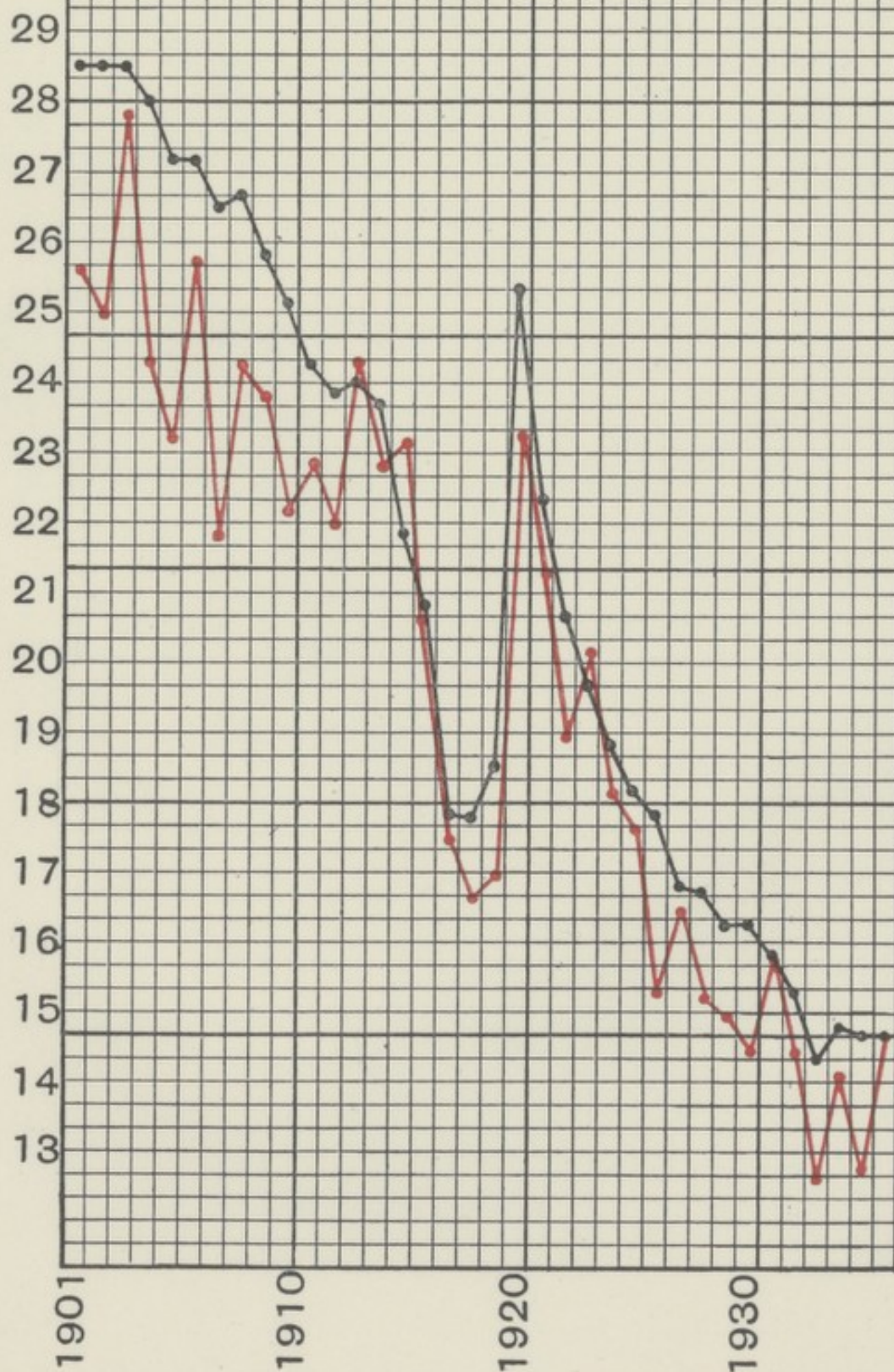
Urban District of Teddington

BIRTH RATE

per 1000 population since 1901.

*Teddington*

*England & Wales*





## Births and Birth Rates, 1927-1936.

Year	Teddington		England and Wales
	Births	Rate per 1,000 living	Rate per 1,000 living
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
<b>1936</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.8</b>

## (3) DEATHS.

The nett deaths registered in the District during 1936 numbered 260, and were made up as follows: males 140, females 120.

The crude death rate per 1,000 of the population for the year was 11.1. The adjusted death rate per 1,000 of the population was 10.8. (Comparability factor 0.98.) The death rate for England and Wales was 12.1.

## (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-three deaths during the year were due to heart disease, aneurysm, cerebral hæmorrhage and other circulatory diseases.

Comparative Analyses, 1932-1936.

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
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>1936</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>

(b) CANCER.

Forty-one deaths during the year were due to cancer. Of these 59 per cent. were males, and 41 per cent. females.

Comparative Analyses, 1932-1936.

Deaths from Cancer.

Year	Total Deaths from Cancer	Percentage of Total Deaths	Death Rate— Cancer per 1,000
1932	38	14.9	1.6
1933	38	16.2	1.6
1934	33	13.9	1.4
1935	39	13.9	1.6
<b>1936</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>

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, 1927-1936.

Year	Teddington		England and Wales
	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 living	Rate per 1,000 living
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
<b>1936</b>	<b>260</b>	(a) <b>11.1</b> (b) <b>10.8</b>	<b>12.1</b>

(a) Crude (b) Adjusted



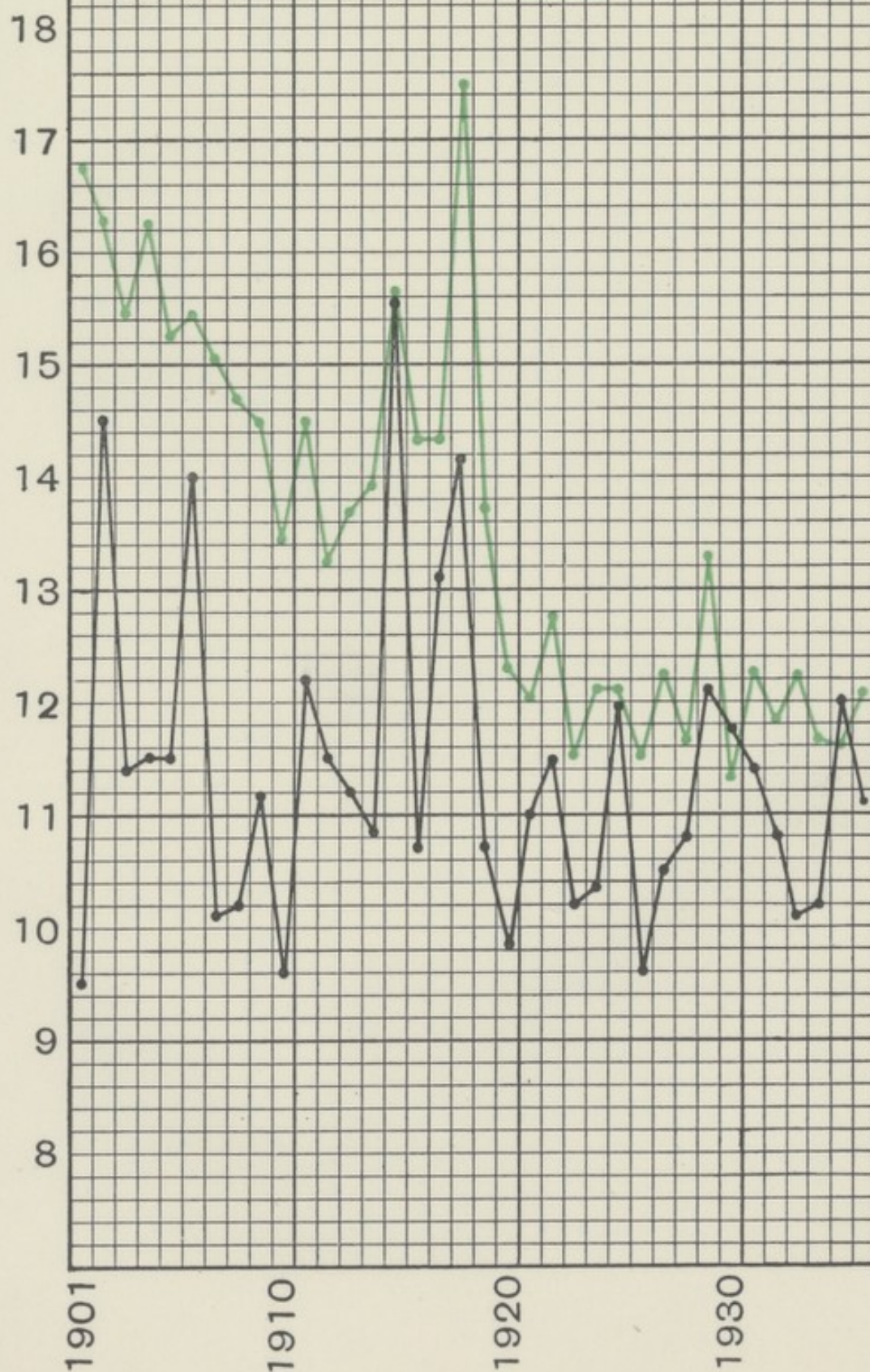
Urban District of Teddington

DEATH RATE

per 1000 population since 1901.

*Teddington* —

*England & Wales* —





## Causes of Death, 1936.

(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	1	3
5	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
6	Influenza	...	...	...	2	1	3
7	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	—	—	—
8	Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	8	6	14
10	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	1	1	2
11	Syphilis	...	...	...	—	—	—
12	General Paralysis of the insane, Tabes Dorsalis	...	...	...	1	1	2
13	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	24	17	41
14	Diabetes	...	...	...	4	3	7
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	8	9	17
16	Heart Disease	...	...	...	28	36	64
17	Aneurysm	...	...	...	—	—	—
18	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	6	6	12
19	Bronchitis	...	...	...	5	5	10
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	6	3	9
21	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	1	1	2
22	Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	2	—	2
23	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	—	—	—
24	Appendicitis	...	...	...	—	1	1
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	—	—	—
26	Other Diseases of Liver etc.	...	...	...	1	—	1
27	Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	4	5	9
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	11	3	14
29	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	—	—	—
30	Other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	—	—	—
31	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	...	...	...	3	—	3
32	Senility	...	...	...	2	2	4
33	Suicide	...	...	...	3	1	4
34	Other Violence	...	...	...	6	1	7
35	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	11	15	26
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	—	—	—
TOTALS					140	120	260

## Vital Statistics. Table No. 4.

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1936.  
(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	...	...	14.8	0.61	12.1	0.01	—	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.14	0.52	5.9	59
122 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	...		14.9	0.67	12.3	0.01	—	0.09	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.14	0.45	8.2	63
143 Smaller Towns (Resident Pop- ulations 25,000—50,000) at 1931 Census	...	...	15.0	0.64	11.5	0.00	—	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.15	0.39	3.4	55
London Administrative County	...		13.6	0.53	12.5	0.01	—	0.14	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.52	14.4	66
Teddington	...	...	14.8	0.64	10.8	0.00	—	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.47	0.00	28

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 1927-1936 inclusive.

Year.	Birth Rate		Death Rate		Infantile Mortality Rate	
	Teddington	England and Wales	Teddington	England and Wales	Teddington	England and Wales
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
1936	14.8	14.8	(a) 11.1 (b) 10.8	12.1	28	59

(a) Crude (b) Adjusted





## (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 Council is a constituent Authority under the West Middlesex Sewerage Disposal Scheme, formulated by the Middlesex County Council. Early in the year when certain of the Council's sewers were first connected to the Middlesex County Council's Trunk sewer, complaints of offensive odours were received from several parts of the District. The nuisances were quickly remedied upon being reported to the County Authority.

### **(5) SCAVENGING.**

The main roads throughout the District have been swept daily and the less important several times weekly, according to requirements. The street gullies have been emptied, disinfected and flushed when necessary, and where of unsuitable pattern, have been replaced by an improved type as opportunities occur.

### **(6) COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.**

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



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

## (7) SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

### Visits and Inspections, 1936.

Visits in connection with Infectious Diseases	...	320
Houses inspected under Public Health and Housing Acts	... ..	519
Inspections under the rent Restrictions Act	...	4
Houses re-inspected after notice and re-inspections to work in progress	... ..	3187
Food Shops and Stalls	... ..	107
Slaughter-houses	... ..	1063
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	... ..	72
Bakehouses	... ..	63
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	... ..	232
Schools	... ..	38
Disused gravel pits and dumps	... ..	53
Halls and Cinema	... ..	29
Ice Cream premises	... ..	14
Sanitary Conveniences	... ..	61
Smoke Observations	... ..	29
Miscellaneous	... ..	313

## Summary of Work Executed, 1936.

### Water Supply :—

Draw taps fitted to main supply pipes	...	...	6
Cisterns cleansed, repaired, covered, etc.	...	...	17

### Water Closets :—

Cleansed	...	...	...	...	55
Flushing cisterns, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	35
New pans, etc.	...	...	...	...	20
Ventilated or ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	1
Separate accommodation for sexes provided	...	...	...	...	1
Accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	1

### Dampness :—

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	180
Brickwork repaired, renewed or rendered imper- vious, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	175
Ventilation to floors	...	...	...	...	...	36

### Drains :—

Cleared and flushed	...	...	...	...	...	19
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	12
Examined, tested or exposed	...	...	...	...	...	2

### Sanitary Dustbins :—

Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
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### Eaves gutters and rain water pipes :—

Repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	121
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### Soil Pipes :—

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

### Houses, Workshops, etc :—

Rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	320
Ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	105
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	211

Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	105
Windows repaired, sash cords, etc. provided	...	...	...	...	216
Fire grates repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	99
Coppers repaired, etc.	...	...	...	...	43

#### Sinks :—

Provided	...	...	...	...	...	12
Repaired or refixed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	10

#### Yards :—

Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	7
Paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	64

#### Various :—

Nuisances abated from chimneys sending forth black smoke	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisances abated from animals being improperly kept	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	17
Offensive smells	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	322

### Complaints.

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

Accumulations of refuse	...	...	...	...	14
Choked or defective drains	...	...	...	...	7
Damp walls	...	...	...	...	24
Defective ceilings	...	...	...	...	6
„ coppers	...	...	...	...	1
„ eaves gutters and rain water pipes	...	...	...	...	7
„ floors	...	...	...	...	8
„ fire grates or kitchen ranges	...	...	...	...	13



Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	18
„ sinks	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ sink waste pipes	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ walls	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ water closets	...	...	...	...	...	26
„ water supply	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dirty rooms	...	...	...	...	...	21
Houses infested with rats	...	...	...	...	...	28
Insanitary condition of yards	...	...	...	...	...	14
Offensive smells from various causes	...	...	...	...	...	5
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	7
Verminous houses	...	...	...	...	...	24
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	45

### Schools.

The scheme for the reconstruction and enlargement of Station Road Schools came into effect during the latter part of the year.

Temporary accommodation for the displaced children has been arranged at St. Mary's and St. Peter's School, Church Road, and the Art School, Church Road, whilst the alterations are being executed. It is anticipated that the works will be completed and the schools ready for occupation after the summer vacation.

Periodic inspections of the other schools within the District have been carried out during the year, and conditions found to be satisfactory.

### (8) BAKEHOUSES.

The bakehouses in the District have been inspected frequently and, with the exception of minor defects which have been remedied immediately, have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

Factory Bakehouses	...	...	5
Workshop Bakehouses	...	...	7
			—
Total	...	...	12
			—
Number of inspections	...	...	63

## (9) SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are seven slaughter-houses within the District—two registered and five licensed. Six were in use during the year. These premises are constantly being inspected, and it has been found that the various provisions of the Bye-Laws and Public Health (Meat) Regulations have been observed.

Numerous complaints have been received respecting Sunday and evening slaughtering of animals. The Council have no power to prevent this practice, but in an effort to meet the situation have had under consideration the provision of a Public Abattoir, where all slaughtering in the District could be centralised and more readily controlled.

Registered Slaughter-houses	...	2
Licensed Slaughter-houses	...	5
		—
Total	... ..	7
		—
Number of inspections	... ..	1063

## (10) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### (a) Milk.

Of the 31 Retail Purveyors of Milk on the Register, only four are themselves bottling milk. The remainder purchase their supply already bottled. The bottling establishments are regularly inspected and are kept in a satisfactory condition.

Practically the whole of the milk supply to Teddington is imported and has been pasteurised before delivery. At the same time in order to ensure, as far as possible, that the public are safeguarded, informal samples are taken frequently of milk on sale in the District, and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Royal Institute of Public Health. Details of the Bacteriologist's reports are given on page 30.

Graded Milk. An adequate supply of graded milk has always been available.



# Purveyors of Graded Milk, 1936:—

"Certified"	...	...	...	...	3
"Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)"	...	...	...	...	7
"Grade A (Pasteurised)"	...	...	...	...	1
"Pasteurised"	...	...	...	...	5

These grades were revised during the year under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, the new designations being (1) Tuberculin Tested, (2) Tuberculin Tested (Certified), (3) Accredited, (4) Pasteurised. Only two new licenses have been issued since these amendments came into force on the 1st June, 1936, viz.:—

"Tuberculin Tested"	...	...	...	...	1
"Pasteurised"	...	...	...	...	1



**Table showing the Results of Bacteriological Examination of Milk  
Samples, 1936.**

Sample.	Organisms per c.c.	Minimal amount showing presence of B. Coli.	Bacteriologist's Remarks.
1. ...	8,500 ...	Absent in 1 c.c.	Obviously a Pasteurised milk from absence of B. coli in 1 c.c.
2. ...	9,000 ...	Absent in 1 c.c.	Obviously a Pasteurised milk from absence of B. coli in 1 c.c.
3. ...	7,000 ...	—	Conforms to prescribed conditions for Pasteurised milk.
4. ...	6,000 ...	Absent in 1 c.c.	Figures suggest that this milk has been Pasteurised.
5. ...	50,000 ...	Present in 1 c.c.	Comparable to a Pasteurised milk of standard grading.
6. ...	35,000 ...	Present in 0.1 c.c.	Comparable to a Pasteurised milk of standard grading.
7. ...	800,000 ...	Present in 0.0001 c.c.	Milk shows high coliform and bacterial content, and does not approach standard of any graded milk.
8. ...	34,200 ...	Present in 0.1 c.c.	Comparable to a Pasteurised milk of standard grading.
9. ...	5,500 ...	Present in 0.1 c.c.	Comparable to a Pasteurised milk, but evidently not efficiently heated.
10. ...	16,000 ...	Present in 0.01 c.c.	Comparable to a Pasteurised milk, but evidently not efficiently heated.
11. ...	250 ...	—	Conforms to prescribed conditions for Pasteurised milk.
12. ...	4,000 ...	—	Conforms to prescribed conditions for Pasteurised milk.

### (b) Meat.

There was a total of 9,425 animals slaughtered within the District during the year. This represents a considerable increase over the previous year, and consequently an increasing amount of the Sanitary Inspectors' time has to be devoted to meat inspection.

The carcasses and offal of all animals slaughtered were subjected to a strict routine inspection, and the diseased parts surrendered for destruction. The men engaged in the slaughtering and dressing of the animals all conducted themselves satisfactorily, and it was not necessary to recommend cancellation of any licenses.

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

Year	Beasts	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
1932	10	479	3365	680	4534
1933	18	777	4080	2038	6914
1934	18	886	3876	1313	6093
1935	97	1609	4144	2288	8138
<b>1936</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1489</b>	<b>5715</b>	<b>2156</b>	<b>9425</b>

### Unsound Food.

The following articles of food were found to be unfit for human consumption and were surrendered to be destroyed. It was not necessary to exercise powers of seizure in any case.



<i>Article.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>
1 beast's carcase and offal...	Tuberculosis.
2 beasts' forequarters ...	Tuberculosis.
3 beasts' heads ...	Tuberculosis.
1 beast's tongue ...	Tuberculosis.
10 beasts' lungs ...	Tuberculosis.
4 beasts' livers ...	Tuberculosis.
2 beasts' livers ...	Cavernous Angiomata.
1 beast's liver ...	Bacterial Necrosis.
2 beasts' mesenterys ...	Tuberculosis.
2 calves' carcasses and offal	Tuberculosis.
1 calf's head ...	Tuberculosis.
2 calves' plucks ...	Tuberculosis.
4 calves' lungs ...	Tuberculosis.
1 calf's lungs ...	Inflammation.
6 calves' livers ...	Tuberculosis.
1 pig's carcase and offal ...	Fever and Dropsy.
Portion of pig and offal ...	Tuberculosis.
1 pig's forequarter ...	Tuberculosis.
100 pigs' heads ...	Tuberculosis.
32 pigs' plucks ...	Inflammation.
13 pigs' plucks ...	Tuberculosis.
311 pigs' lungs ...	Inflammation.
8 pigs' lungs ...	Tuberculosis.
2 pigs' lungs ...	Strongylus Paradoxus.
2 pigs' lungs ...	Pleurisy.
179 pigs' livers ...	Cirrhosis.
4 pigs' livers ...	Fatty Degeneration.
3 pigs' livers ...	Tuberculosis.
2 pigs' livers ...	Milk Spots.
1 pig's liver ...	Inflammation.
36 pigs' hearts ...	Pericarditis.
30 pigs' mesenterys ...	Tuberculosis.
3 pigs' mesenterys ...	Inflammation.
1 pig's kidney ...	Cysts.
1 pig's kidney ...	Nephritis.
2 pigs' spleens ...	Inflammation.
1 pig's spleen ...	Tuberculosis.
23 sheep's lungs ...	Strongylus Rufescens.
20 sheep's livers ...	Degenerated Cysts.
12 sheep's livers ...	Distomum Hepaticum.
2 sheep's livers ...	Bacterial Necrosis.
1 sheep's liver ...	Fatty Degeneration.
21 lbs. smoked fillet ...	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:—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Taken.</i>	<i>Adulterated.</i>
Milk ... ..	29	—
Castor Oil ... ..	1	—
Cream Pastry ... ..	1	—
Gin ... ..	1	1
Ginger, Ground ... ..	1	—
Lard ... ..	1	1
Lemon Curd ... ..	1	—
Meat Paste ... ..	6	2
Minced Beef ... ..	3	—
Mincemeat ... ..	1	—
Olive Oil ... ..	1	—
Pepper ... ..	1	—
Sausages ... ..	8	—
Whisky ... ..	9	1
	—	—
	64	5
	—	—

# (11) FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES.

## 1—Inspection of Factories, Workshops & Workplaces.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	56	8	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	105	5	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	71	7	—
Total ... ..	232	20	—

## 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 ... ..	10	10	—	—
Want of ventilation ... ..	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	3	2	—	—
Other nuisances ... ..	15	13	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient ... ..	3	1	—	—
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).	—	—	1	—
Total ... ..	38	32	1	—

\*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 complaints have been received, or nuisances arisen, in respect of such dwellings in the District 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, ETC.

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

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	41
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	27
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	7
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	39

## Disinfestation.

Considerable attention has been given to this subject during the year, and a special report dealing with the problem was presented to the Public Health and Housing Committee in December. The conclusion reached was that, generally speaking, if occupiers are determined to rid their homes of vermin, they will—by assiduous cleansing and regular spraying of the affected premises with insecticides supplied by the Council—eventually be successful.

## (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, 176 houses were built by private enterprise.

A survey was carried out early during the year, as required by the Housing Acts, to determine the amount of overcrowding existing in the working-class dwellings in the District.

Altogether 3,365 working-class houses were dealt with, and of this number 199 were measured up as possibly or definitely overcrowded. The final figures revealed that 53 families were overcrowded, distributed as follows:—

Fulwell Ward	...	...	7 cases.
Upper Ward	...	...	26 „
Lower Ward	...	...	12 „
South Ward	...	...	8 „

The above figures include 301 Council houses in which eight cases of overcrowding were disclosed.

At the end of the year, nine cases of overcrowding had been abated.

All the working-class houses have now been measured up, and the number of persons (the "permitted number") who may occupy each, determined. It becomes an offence if the "permitted number" in respect of any dwelling is exceeded after the 1st January, 1937, and by enforcing this requirement it is anticipated that future overcrowding will thus be prevented.

The reconditioning of working-class dwellings under the repair sections of the Housing Acts has progressed steadily throughout the year, and considerable improvement in the housing conditions in our working-class areas has been effected, notably in such roads as Church Lane, North Place, Fulwell Road, West Road, York Road, Springfield Road, Field Lane, etc.

The Council has maintained its policy of erecting cheap maisonettes wherever suitable land has been available, thus putting into practical effect the wishes of all its members for the proper housing of the working-classes at economic rents in Teddington.

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

### Housing Statistics, 1936.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total, including numbers given separately  
under (b) ... .. 176

(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 in-  
spected for housing defects (under  
Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 519

(b) Number of inspections made for the  
purpose (primary) ... .. 519

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included  
under sub-head (1) above) which were  
inspected and recorded under the  
Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 333

(b) Number of inspections made for the  
purpose (primary) ... .. 333

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



(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	...	...	451
---	-----	-----	-----

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	...	...	345
---	-----	-----	-----

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	...	...	...	...	65
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

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

(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	32
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

(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

4. *Housing Act, 1935: Overcrowding:—*

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... ... 46

(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ... 46

(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ... 328½

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ... 55

(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ... 9

(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... ... 40

# (19) TROWLOCK ISLAND.

This Island—on the River Thames—has been fully described in my previous Reports.

I can only repeat that it is most 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.

The Council's Open-Air Bath in Vicarage Road offers excellent facilities for swimming. It is regularly attended by children from the schools.

The water in the Bath is filtered constantly, after which it is completely sterilised to ensure that it is always clean and safe. As a further precaution it is tested frequently to determine the amount of treatment that is necessary.

## (b) NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

### Diphtheria

There were 19 cases of Diphtheria notified in 1952 compared with 23 for the previous year. With few exceptions the type of diphtheria was mild.

### Scarlet Fever

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified was 20 compared with 27 for the previous year. There were no deaths.

### Enteric Fever

Two cases of Enteric Fever were notified, and admitted to Maudsley Hospital. Both cases occurred in the same household.

Table A: Infectious Diseases, 1952

Disease	1952	1951
Diphtheria	19	23
Scarlet Fever	20	27
Enteric Fever	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>50</b>

## Infectious Diseases

### Smallpox

No cases of Smallpox were notified during the year. No contacts were put under observation by the Health Department.

Table B: Vaccination

The information in this table gives broader details than are suggested by the Vaccination Office.

Year	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever
1952	111	120	20	2
1951	101	100	27	0
1950	100	100	27	0
1949	97	100	27	0
1948	97	100	27	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>2</b>



## (a) NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

### Diphtheria.

There were 39 cases of Diphtheria notified, as compared with 52 for the previous year. With few exceptions the type of disease was mild. There were no deaths.

### Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified was 29, as compared with 37 for the previous year. There were no deaths.

### Enteric Fever.

Two cases of Enteric Fever were notified, and admitted to Mogden Isolation Hospital. Both cases occurred in the same household.

**Table A. Infectious Diseases.**

Quarter	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever
1st Quarter ...	5	10	—
2nd „ ...	10	7	—
3rd „ ...	3	5	2
4th „ ...	21	7	—
Totals ...	39	29	2

### Smallpox.

No case of Smallpox was notified during the year. No 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
<b>1936</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>60.6</b>

## Encephalitis Lethargica.

No case of Encephalitis Lethargica was notified.

## Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

Two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year. Both were treated in Hospital.

## Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

See page 59.

## Pneumonia, Malaria and Dysentery.

PNEUMONIA. There were 38 cases of Pneumonia notified during the year, 27 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 1936:—

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 ... ..	39	1·66	1·39
Scarlet Fever ... ..	29	1·24	2·53
Enteric Fever ... ..	2	0·08	0·06
Pneumonia ... ..	38	1·62	1·11
Erysipelas ... ..	2	0·08	0·40



## (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.

Cases have been regularly notified to the Department from the schools throughout the year.

## ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The Council is a constituent Authority of the South Middlesex and Richmond Joint Hospital Board.

During the year, 67 cases, for which the Council were responsible for payment, were removed to hospital.

The following table shows the rate of certain infectious diseases in the South Middlesex and Richmond Joint Hospital Board area for the year 1940.

Disease	Number of cases	Rate per 1,000 population
Measles	1,100	1.10
Whooping Cough	1,000	1.00
Influenza	1,000	1.00
Chickenpox	1,000	1.00
Mumps	1,000	1.00
Total	5,100	5.10

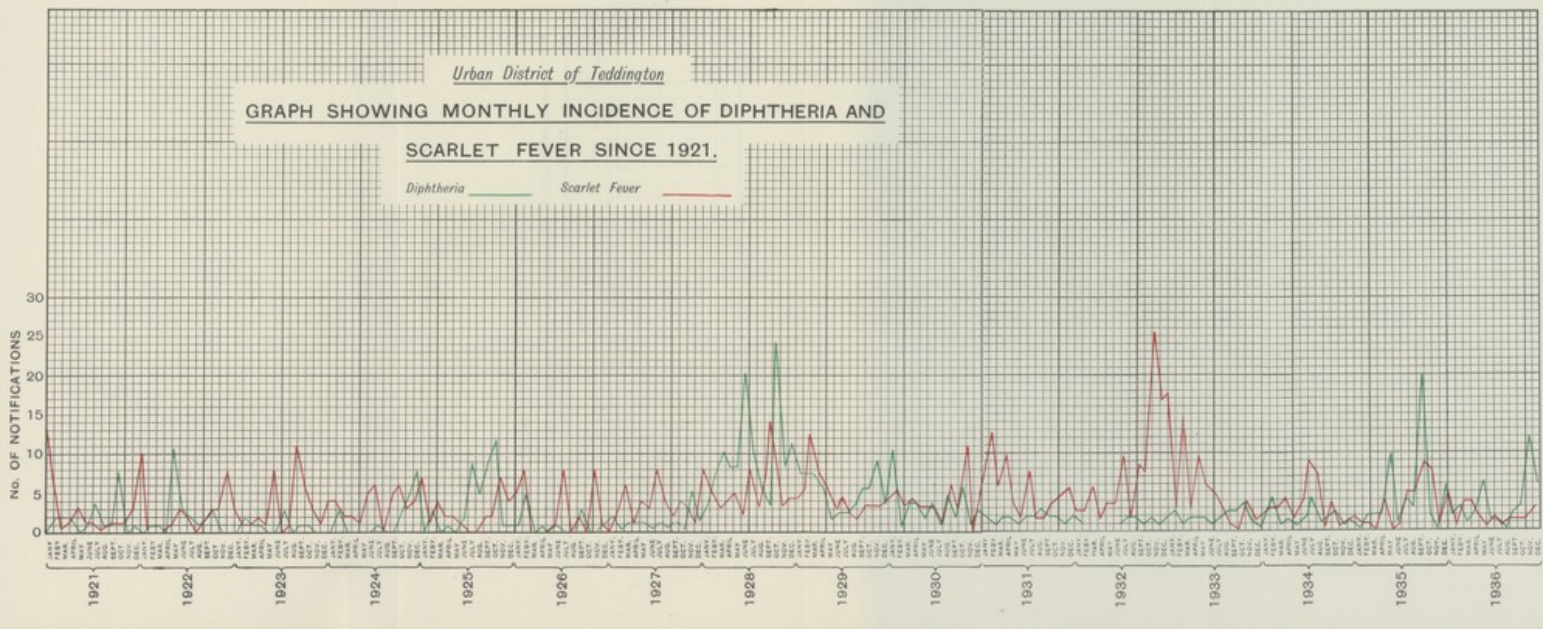


Table D. Infectious Diseases.

## Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1936.

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	1	1	—	2	16	6	6	4	2	—	—	39	40*	—	15	18	4	2
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	1	1	1	8	5	3	7	2	1	—	29	25	—	6	12	4	7
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	3	1	4	4	6	—	3	3	2	6	6	38	27	9	4	20	7	7
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—																			
(a) Pulmonary      M ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	6	—	13	—	8	—	6	6	1
F ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	3	—	12	—	6	3	3	3	3
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	14	—	—	—	—
(b) Non-Pulmonary   M ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	1	2	1	—	—
F ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	5	—	1	1	2	1	1
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	2	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	1	4	3	5	7	33	12	14	34	9	17	6	145	96	25	32	64	26	23

\* Including 2 Observation Cases





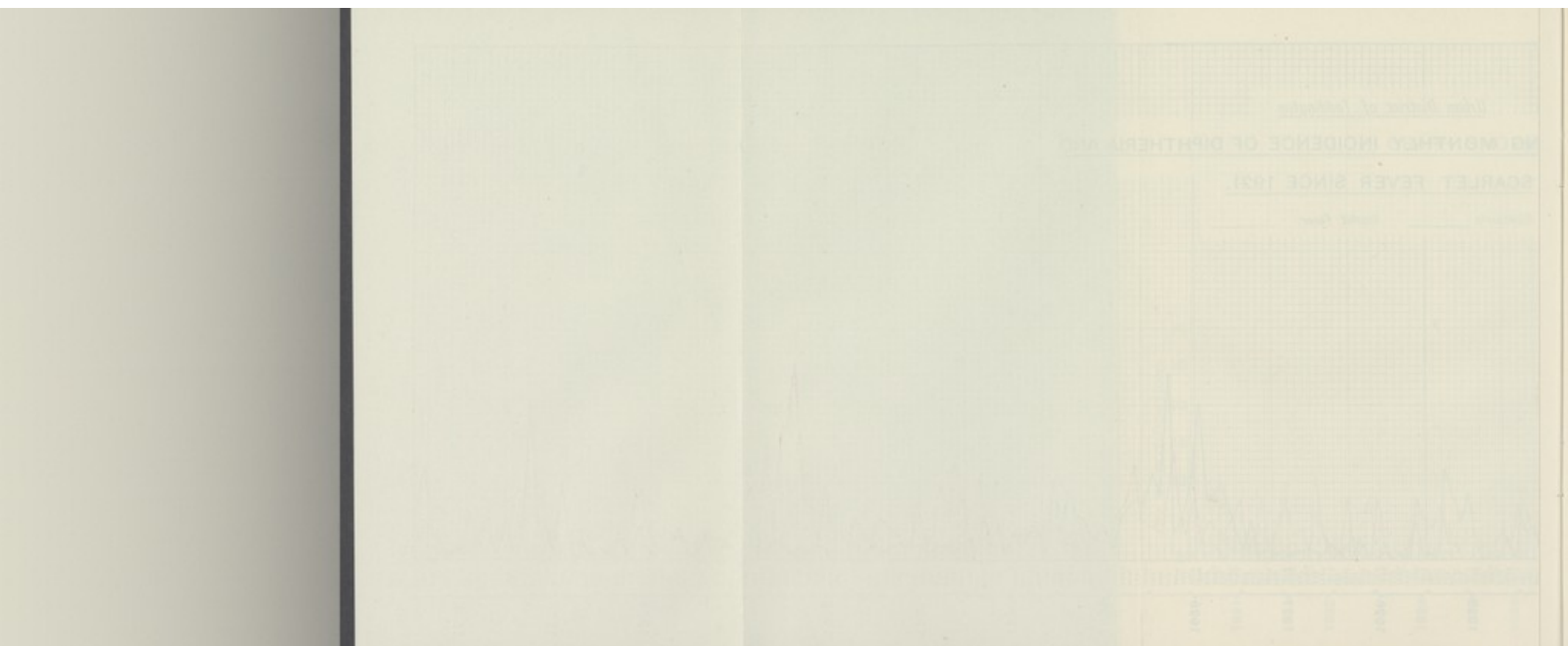


Table E. Infectious Diseases.

Table showing Monthly Incidence of Infectious Diseases and Number of Deaths during 1936.

Disease	Number of Cases												Total	No. of Deaths
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Diphtheria ... ..	2	3	1	2	6	1	1	—	2	3	12	6	39	—
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	5	1	4	4	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	29	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	9	4	6	2	2	—	—	2	2	4	1	6	38	9
Enteric Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Puerperal Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	16	8	11	9	10	2	3	3	9	9	17	15	112	9

# Tuberculosis.

**T.B. Table No. 1. New Cases and Mortality during 1936.**

Age Periods	New Cases—33				Deaths—16			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 .. 10 ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
10 .. 15 ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15 .. 20 ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
20 .. 25 ..	—	5	1	—	1	1	1	—
25 .. 35 ..	4	4	1	2	1	4	—	—
35 .. 45 ..	2	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
45 .. 55 ..	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
55 .. 65 ..	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	13	12	3	5	8	6	1	1

**T.B. Table No. 2. Primary Notifications of Tuberculosis, 1927–1936 inclusive.**

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Pulmonary ...	22	18	23	19	26	26	24	24	18	<b>25</b>
Other Forms...	6	6	6	11	3	3	3	4	2	<b>8</b>
Totals ...	28	24	29	30	29	29	27	28	20	<b>33</b>

**T.B. Table No. 3. Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1927–1936 inclusive.**

Years	No. of deaths Pulmonary Tuberculosis	No. of deaths Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Total Deaths	Death Rate All Forms per 1,000
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
<b>1936</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>·68</b>



It will be seen from the foregoing tables that during the year 1936, sixteen deaths were recorded from this disease—as compared with nineteen for the previous year.

Non-notified tuberculosis deaths—cases not notified as tuberculosis and not recorded in the registers of the Department during life—were responsible for 25 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, 1936.

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	Number	Result
A. General Practitioners	Sputum etc., for Tubercle Bacilli	62	8 Positive
	Throat & nasal swabs for Diphtheria ...	209	17 ..
	Miscellaneous ...	23	
	Total Specimens Examined ...	294	
B. Number of samples of water submitted for bacteriological or chemical examination ...			
			1

## Maternity and Child Welfare.



## (1) VITAL STATISTICS.

### (a) NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

The number of births reported to the Public Health Department in 1936 was as under:—

Total Births—Notified by Midwives	...	...	177
Notified by Doctors and Parents			169
			—
Total	...	...	346
			—
Still Births—Notified by Midwives	...	...	4
Notified by Doctors and Parents			10
			—
Total	...	...	14
			—

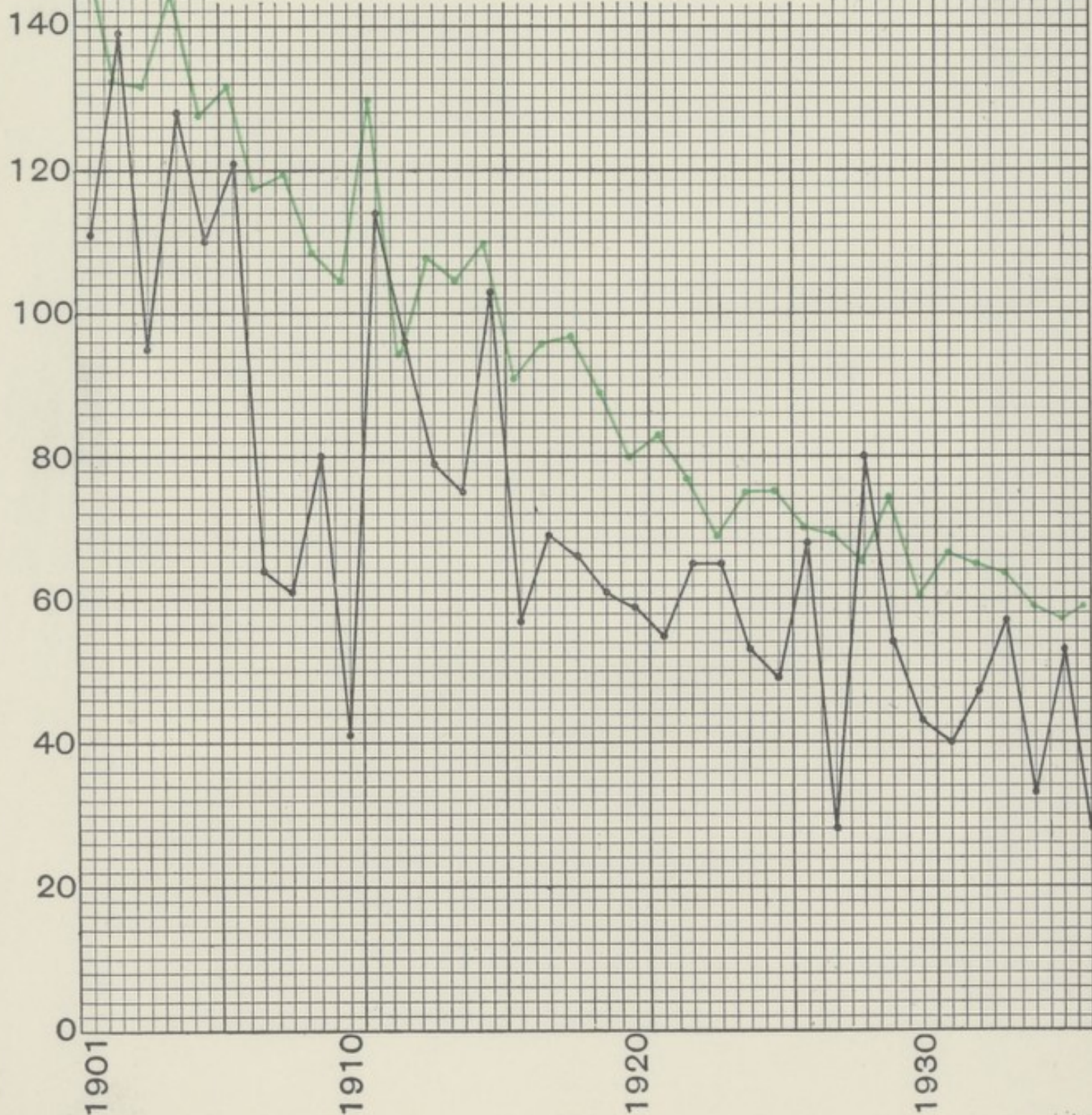
### (b) INFANTILE MORTALITY IN 1936.

Nett live births registered	...	...	347
Number of deaths of infants under one year...			10
Infantile Mortality	...	...	28
Nett illegitimate live births registered	...	...	19
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, 1927-1936.

Year	Teddington			England and Wales
	Births	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Births
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
<b>1936</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>59</b>



(c) MATERNAL MORTALITY IN 1936.

Deaths from puerperal sepsis ... .. nil

Deaths from other accidents and diseases of  
pregnancy ... .. nil

No deaths occurred as a result of, or in connection with, reproduction.

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, has been carried out by the Middlesex County Council.

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

The total number of births notified by midwives was 177, or 51 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.

The total visits show an increase of 200 compared with the previous year. The appointment of an additional whole-time Health Visitor was made in the latter part of the year, and it was then found possible to pay much more attention to the health of toddlers than previously. It is of the utmost importance that children between the ages of one and five years shall be kept under close supervision so that any defects found may be treated and cured while in their earliest stages.

Visits paid during the year:—

To Expectant Mothers:—

First visits	...	...	...	90	
Total visits	...	...	...	...	157

To children under 1 year of age:—

First visits	...	...	...	299	
Total visits	...	...	...	...	1356

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

Total visits	...	...	...	...	1645
Special visits	...	...	...	...	16

Children Acts:—

Total visits	...	...	...	...	344
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Total visits for year	...	...	...	...	<u>3518</u>
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------------

### (4) INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

All foster-mothers in the District were kept under strict supervision, and pressure was at once brought to bear when the home conditions were found to be in any way unsatisfactory. Various minor contraventions of the Children Acts 1908–1932 were found and dealt with from time to time, but it was not found necessary in any case to institute legal proceedings. Three hundred and forty-four visits were paid by the Infant Life Protection Visitors.

Foster-mothers on Register <i>beginning</i> of year	...	19
New foster-mothers registered during the year	...	13
Foster-mothers on Register <i>end</i> of year	...	20

NOTE.—Eleven foster-mothers ceased to have charge of nurse-children; one left the District with nurse-child.



Nurse-children on Register at <i>beginning</i> of year	21
Nurse-children placed with foster-mothers during the year ... ..	19
Nurse-children on Register <i>end</i> of year ...	22

NOTE.—Of the above nurse-children, 16 were removed by parents, one was legally adopted, and one left the District with foster-mother.

## (5) THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

### (a) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

Total attendances ... ..	2792
Average attendance per session ... ..	38.2
Individual children attended ... ..	478

#### Tuesdays:—

Sessions ... ..	25
Average attendance ... ..	25.3
Attendances under 12 months ... ..	374
First attendances under 12 months	47
Attendances 1 to 5 years ... ..	259
First attendances 1 to 5 years ...	15



Thursdays:—

Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Average attendance	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Attendances under 12 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	1276
First attendances under 12 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
Attendances 1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	883
First attendances 1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	48

The total attendances at the Centre show a slight decrease compared with previous years, but this is due to better spacing of the attendances by older children. The number of first attendances has shown a steady increase during the past three years, and the number for 1936 is the largest on our records. The number of children attending in 1936 is the largest number of individual children who have attended the Centre in one year. Although Teddington has not had the advantage of a modern scientifically equipped Clinic, the mothers have co-operated willingly and happily in making the best of existing facilities. The physique of the children generally is good, and I have noticed particularly the low incidence of rickets and impetigo.

The Teddington Rotary Club continued their good work of previous years by providing funds for sending away two mothers and two children for convalescent treatment. This generosity was much appreciated and of practical value.

DENTAL TREATMENT.—The following cases of children under five years of age were dealt with at the County Council's School Clinic:—

Referred for treatment	...	...	44
Treatment received	...	41	
„ postponed	...	2	
„ refused	...	1	

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

During the year twenty-four Ante-Natal Clinics were held. The number of expectant mothers who attended was

149, of whom 65 were primiparæ and 99 multiparæ. In addition to these there were 8 Post-Natal attendances.

This year has shown a large increase in the number of mothers who have attended, and much appreciation has been expressed by many for the attention they received at the Clinic. They now respond more readily to advice given to them, and have come to realize more fully that—as in other things in life—it is the little things that count, such as attention to personal hygiene, fresh air, exercise and care of the teeth, etc.

During the year five mothers had their eyes attended to at the Ophthalmic Department of the Royal Hospital, Richmond, and one has been referred to the Tuberculosis Officer.

Two local midwives have kindly helped at the Ante-Natal Clinics each at alternate sessions. This has helped to increase the number of mothers, as they appreciate having present the nurse who will attend them at their confinement.

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1932–1936.

Year	Cases Notified	Cases Treated		Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
		At home	In hospital				
1932	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
1933	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
1934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1935	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



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

There is no doubt as to the value of granting free milk in necessitous cases where the health of mother or infant is unsatisfactory. Milk is an absolute necessity for the growing child, and in many cases where milk has been given to the nursing mother she is able to continue breast feeding—otherwise her breast milk fails and she is forced to buy artificial substitutes. The health of both mother and child is safeguarded, and often much benefited by the provision of an adequate supply of milk.

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.	
1934	359 $\frac{3}{8}$	248 $\frac{1}{2}$	255 $\frac{1}{2}$	314 $\frac{3}{8}$	1177 $\frac{3}{4}$
1935	362	290 $\frac{1}{2}$	306 $\frac{1}{2}$	381 $\frac{1}{2}$	1340 $\frac{1}{2}$
<b>1936</b>	<b>461<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></b>	<b>378<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></b>	<b>376<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></b>	<b>355<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></b>	<b>1572<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></b>

The milk supplied has been "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 Mater- nity Beds
Hadfield, Mrs. Maud ...	140, Stanley Road, Ted- dington ... ..	8	—
Marshall, Mrs. Kate E. ...	Oketon Nursing Home, 26, Hampton Road, Tedding- ton ... ..	13	3
Moss, Miss Lilian R. ...	"Gloucester Lodge," 175, Waldegrave Road, Ted- dington ... ..	3	3
Normansfield, Ltd. (Dr. Langdon-Down, Chair- man) ... ..	"North Villa," Normans- field, Kingston Road, Ted- dington ... ..	2	—

## (8) SPECIAL TREATMENT.

### (a) Dental Treatment.

Arrangements have been made with the Middlesex County Council for the treatment of toddlers.

### (b) Orthopædic Treatment.

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

### (c) Sun-ray Treatment.

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

### (d) Mental Treatment.

Cases have been sent to the University College Hospital, London.

### (e) Birth Control.

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

In addition, cases have been 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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