

Annual report of the Medical Officer of Health and the School Medical Officer for the year 1909 / by J. H. Crocker.

Contributors

Richmond upon Thames (London, England). Council.
Crocker, J. H.

Publication/Creation

[1909]

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Borough of Richmond (Surrey).

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1909,

BY J. H. CROCKER, M.D.,

B.CH., D.P.H., M.R.C.S., ETC.,

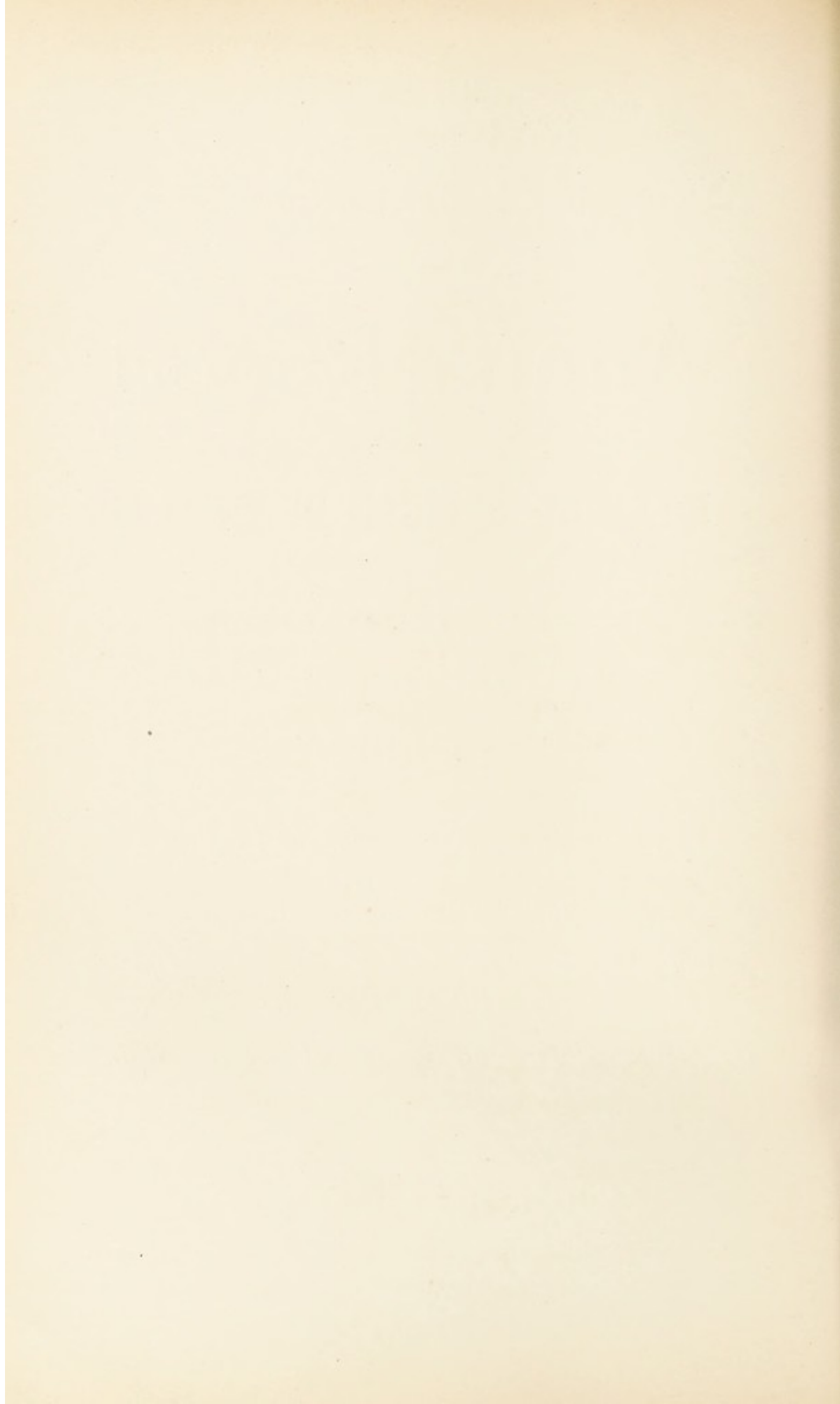
Medical Officer of Health & School Medical Officer,

Borough of Richmond;

Visiting Physician, Mogden Isolation Hospital.

Richmond :

J. H. Broad & Co., Printers,
8, King Street.



HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1909.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

NORTH WARD.

Councillor CAMPBELL, Councillor DR. MAGUIRE,
Councillor RANDALL.

WEST WARD.

Councillor DR. BOULTER, Councillor McDougall.

EAST WARD.

Councillor BARTLETT, Councillor COOK, Councillor PIERREPONT.

SOUTH WARD.

Councillor HBASLER, Councillor DR. WADD (*Chairman*).

NORTH SHEEN WARD.

Councillor POWELL, Councillor WILLIAMS.

KEW WARD.

Alderman BEAUCHAMP, Councillor DR. PAYNE.


Meetings every alternate Friday at 6 o'clock p.m.

JOINT ISOLATION HOSPITAL COMMITTEE, 1909.

MEMBERS FROM THE RICHMOND CORPORATION.

Councillor DR. BOULTER,	Councillor PIERREPONT,
„ COOK,	„ DR. WADD
„ MYRING,	(<i>Chairman</i>).
„ DR. MAGUIRE,	

*Meetings of General Committee and Visiting Committee once
a month.*



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TOWN HALL,

RICHMOND, SURREY.

February 18th, 1910.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the
Borough of Richmond, Surrey.

GENTLEMEN,

Herewith I beg to present a Report
upon the Health and Sanitary Condition of
the Borough for the Year 1909, in compli-
ance with the instructions of the Local
Government Board.

Believe me, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J. H. CROCKER,

Medical Officer of Health.

1871

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1884

1885

1886

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Population in the year 1900

Population, estimated in the middle of the year 1900	1,400,000
Male	670,000
Female	730,000
Under 15 years of age	400,000
15 years and over	1,000,000
Married	500,000
Single	1,900,000
Widowed	100,000
Divorced	10,000
Foreign born	100,000
Native born	1,300,000
White	1,200,000
Colored	200,000
Chinese	10,000
Japanese	10,000
Other races	10,000

Statistical Summary.

Year	Population	Male	Female	Under 15	15 and over	Married	Single	Widowed	Divorced	Foreign born	Native born	White	Colored	Chinese	Japanese	Other races
1900	1,400,000	670,000	730,000	400,000	1,000,000	500,000	1,900,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	1,300,000	1,200,000	200,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1910	1,500,000	700,000	800,000	450,000	1,050,000	550,000	2,000,000	110,000	11,000	110,000	1,390,000	1,290,000	210,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
1920	1,600,000	750,000	850,000	500,000	1,100,000	600,000	2,100,000	120,000	12,000	120,000	1,480,000	1,380,000	220,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
1930	1,700,000	800,000	900,000	550,000	1,150,000	650,000	2,200,000	130,000	13,000	130,000	1,570,000	1,470,000	230,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
1940	1,800,000	850,000	950,000	600,000	1,200,000	700,000	2,300,000	140,000	14,000	140,000	1,660,000	1,560,000	240,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
1950	1,900,000	900,000	1,000,000	650,000	1,250,000	750,000	2,400,000	150,000	15,000	150,000	1,750,000	1,650,000	250,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
1960	2,000,000	950,000	1,050,000	700,000	1,300,000	800,000	2,500,000	160,000	16,000	160,000	1,840,000	1,740,000	260,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
1970	2,100,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	750,000	1,350,000	850,000	2,600,000	170,000	17,000	170,000	1,930,000	1,830,000	270,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
1980	2,200,000	1,050,000	1,150,000	800,000	1,400,000	900,000	2,700,000	180,000	18,000	180,000	2,020,000	1,920,000	280,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
1990	2,300,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	850,000	1,450,000	950,000	2,800,000	190,000	19,000	190,000	2,110,000	2,010,000	290,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
2000	2,400,000	1,150,000	1,250,000	900,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	2,900,000	200,000	20,000	200,000	2,200,000	2,100,000	300,000	20,000	20,000	20,000

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, 1909.

POPULATION, estimated to the middle of the year	...	35,952
BIRTHS	...	610
ANNUAL RATE OF BIRTHS per 1,000 of population	...	17
DEATHS	...	406
ANNUAL RATE OF DEATHS per 1,000 of population	...	11·2
ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE	...	0·58
EXCESS OF REGISTERED BIRTHS OVER DEATHS	...	204
INFANTILE MORTALITY—Per 1,000 births	...	64
AREA—The Total Area of the Borough is		2,534 acres
DENSITY—The Mean Density of the Borough is equal		to 14 persons per acre

1909.

Annual Birth-rates, Death-rates, and Rates from the Seven Chief Epidemic Diseases.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 Living.			Infantile Mortality. Annual Death-rate of Infants under 1 Year per 1,000 Births.
	Births.	Deaths from all Causes.	Deaths from Seven Chief Epidemic Diseases.	
England and Wales	25·6	14·5	1·12	109
Rural England & Wales	25·6	14·5	0·80	98
76 great towns	25·7	14·7	1·42	118
143 smaller towns (including Richmond)	24·8	13·9	1·08	111
RICHMOND	17	11·2	0·58	64

SECTION 1.

Vital Statistics.

SECTION I.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population. The population of the Borough at the middle of the year 1909 was estimated by the Registrar General as **35,952**. The increase during the decade 1891-1901 was from 26,875 to 31,677, a total of 4,802.

The Registrar General's figures are based on the premise that the annual increase since 1901 bears the same ratio to population as the average annual increase during the decade 1891-1901.

Estimated population of the various Wards (approximate).

North Ward...	...	...	8092
South „ ...	...	...	6130
East „ ...	...	...	9710
West „ ...	...	...	4820
North Sheen Ward...	...	...	4100
Kew Ward ...	...	...	3100
<hr/>			
Borough...	...	...	35952

New Houses. The Borough Surveyor has kindly supplied the following particulars. The number of new houses finally inspected and occupied during the year 1909 was 68.

The 68 new houses inspected and occupied during the year 1909 were in the following Wards:—

North Ward	...	...	...	2
South „	...	...	...	5
East „	...	...	...	17
West „	...	...	...	11
North Sheen Ward	...	...	...	33
Total	...	...	...	68

About another 40 houses were built during the year but not occupied until after the end of the year.

Marriages. In the course of the year, 252 marriages took place within the Borough as compared with 273 in 1908, and 229 in 1907.

By the Established Church ...	142
At other places of Public Worship...	17
At the Offices of the Registrar ...	96
Total ...	255

Births. The number of births registered during the year 1909 was 610 as compared with 657, the average for the preceding ten years. Of these 327 were males and 283 were females. The birth-rate for the year was **17** per 1,000 of the population. The average for the Borough during the preceding ten years was 19.8. There were 24 illegitimate births during 1909, 14 of these occurring in the Union Workhouse, 4 in the North Ward, 3 in the East Ward, 2 in the West Ward, and 1 in the North Sheen Ward. The birth-rate for England and Wales during 1909 was 25.6; for the 76 great towns on the Registrar General's list it was 25.7, and for the 143 smaller towns it was 24.8 per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths. The Total number of deaths registered in the Borough during 1909 was 446, of these 118 died in the Union Workhouse and Royal Hospital, 62 of whom belonged to outside districts. Two patients from Richmond

died at Mogden Isolation Hospital, 13 at Brookwood Asylum, 4 in London, 1 at Bristol, 1 at Ealing, and 1 at Glasgow. Correcting for the above, results in a total of 406 deaths for the Borough, which gives an annual rate of 11·2 per 1,000 of the population living.

The mean annual death-rate of the Borough for the preceding ten years was 13·0. The death-rate for England and Wales in 1909 was 14·5, the 76 great towns 14·7, and Rural England and Wales 14·5. The 406 deaths allocated to the various Wards were as follows:—North Ward, 109; South Ward, 105 (37 in Workhouse); East Ward, 77; West Ward, 45; North Sheen Ward, 36; and Kew Ward, 34.

By the instructions of the Local Government Board the term “non-resident” only includes “persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term ‘residents’ is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.”

From the above it will be seen that the death of any person belonging to an outside district must be classed as “resident” unless such person dies in a “Public Institution,” *i.e.*, as regards Richmond, the Royal Hospital or the Workhouse.

During the year 1909 there were 19 deaths registered in the Borough of “non-residents,” which on account of the above mentioned instructions must be classed as “residents.”

Date.		Where found.		Previous Address.	
Jan.	4th.	L. & S. W. Ry. Station		...	Clapham
„	18th.	River Thames, Kew		...	Isleworth
Feb.	3rd.	Do.	Do.	...	Ealing
March	14th.	Do.	Do.	...	Hampton
„	22nd.	Richmond Park ...		...	Unknown
April	25th.	Sheen Road	...	...	Brixton

Date.	Where found.	Previous Address.
May 18th.	River Thames, Kew	Isleworth
„ 20th.	Do. Do.	Chiswick
June 2nd.	Workhouse	Tramp
„ 21st.	Kew Road	Brentford
July 2nd.	Richmond Park	Unknown
„ 13th.	Mortlake Road	Chiswick
„ 29th.	Workhouse	Tramp
„ 31st.	L. & S. W. Ry. Carriage	Unknown
August 13th.	River Thames, Kew	Clapham
„ 16th.	Workhouse	Tramp
Sept. 9th.	Richmond Park	Camberwell
Nov. 13th.	River Thames, Kew	Unknown
Dec. 11th.	Do. Richmond	Unknown

Excluding the above-mentioned 19 deaths the death-rate of the Borough for the year 1909 was **10·7**.

Chief Epidemic Diseases Death Rate. The number of deaths due to the “seven principal *Zymotic Diseases” usually classified under this heading was 21. This gives a zymotic death-rate of 0·58 per 1,000 persons living, as compared with 0·56 for 1908. The zymotic death-rate of England and Wales for 1909 was 1·12 that for the 76 great towns 1·42, and Rural England and Wales, 0·80.

Scarlet Fever—Two deaths.

Measles—Eight deaths, six below 5 years of age.

Whooping Cough—One death below 5 years of age.

Enteric Fever—One death.

Diarrhæa—Nine deaths, all being below 1 year of age.

* Small pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, fever, (typhus, enteric, and continued), and diarrhæa.

Mortality in Age Groups. As will be seen by the Table of Causes of Death, at the end of this Section, there were 161 deaths above 65 years of age, and 39 below one year of age.

Infantile Mortality. The total number of deaths, under one year was 39, this is at the rate of 64 per 1,000 births. The average for the preceding 10 years was 111. The Infantile Mortality of England and Wales for 1909 was 109.

Richmond Infants' Health Society. The members of this Society are a number of educated and experienced ladies, residing in the Borough. The object of the Society is to stem as far as possible the mortality among infants, by forming a band of voluntary workers, who visit the mothers as friends, and aid them with their advice in all matters concerning the healthy rearing of the babies.

The Borough is divided into districts, and a worker is assigned to each. They undertake, on receipt of a notice from the proper authorities, to visit the mothers as soon as possible, and to continue the visits from time to time should they prove welcome.

The Committee meet once a month.

It is a rule of the Society that the health visitors should on no account help individually, but where the health of the baby is suffering from poverty, they should seek aid from existing charitable agencies.

The visits to the homes are made chiefly upon intimation from the midwives. From my position in the past as inspector of midwives this information has been freely given at my request, but owing to the recent action of the Surrey County Council concerning the inspection of midwives, I shall no longer have any jurisdiction in the matter.

The ladies of the above-named Society have done excellent work in the Borough throughout the year.

The homes of 141 infants, below one year of age, were visited weekly, most of them several times, and advice given.

Of these 141 children 79 were males and 62 were females.

One hundred and nine of these were breast fed and 32 were artificially fed.

One hundred and thirty-six of the children were alive at the end of the year and five had died. Four of the deaths occurred in children who were artificially fed; diarrhoea and sickness being the chief cause of death. The one breast fed child which died was seven months of age at the time of death: the death was due to convulsions from teething.

I have been favoured with a perusal of the details reported to the Society in connection with every case visited, and I desire to express my appreciation of the excellent results obtained.

Tuberculosis. The total number of deaths attributed to this disease was 37, being 9 per cent. of the total deaths as compared with 8·7 per cent. for the year 1908, 11·3 per cent. for 1907, 11·9 per cent. for 1906, 8 per cent. for 1905, and 15 per cent. for 1904. This is a rate of 1 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 1·3 for 1907, 1·3 for 1906, 1 for 1905, and 1·8 for 1904.

Respiratory Disease. 76 deaths were registered as due to diseases of the chest other than phthisis. This gives a mortality of 2·1 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 2·0 for 1908, 1·7 for 1907, 1·3 for 1906, 1·9 for 1905, and 1·6 for 1904.

Inquests. There were 46 inquests held in the Borough during the year.

I.	II.	III.
Institutions within the District receiving sick & infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Union Workhouse. Royal Hospital.	Mogden Isolation Hospital, Middlesex. Dockwell Small-pox Hospital, Middlesex. Brookwood Asylum, Surrey.	Westminster Hospital, London, Charing Cross Hospital, London. General Hospital, Bristol. Westminster. Hampstead, Ealing. Glasgow.

The Union Workhouse is situated in the South Ward of the Borough.

Borough of Richmond. Deaths from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles and Whooping Cough, 1891—1909.

Year.	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.	
	Under 5 years.	5 Years and over.	Under 5 years.	5 Years and over.	Under 5 years.	5 Years and over.	Under 5 years.	5 Years and over.
1891	...	1	1	1	16	2	22	...
1892	...	...	1	1	7	2	8	...
1893	2	...	5	1	2	...	9	...
1894	...	...	5	4	4	1	11	...
1895	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1896	4	...	5	1	10	1	9	1
1897	1	1	1	2	3	...	9	...
1898	1	...	4	...	6	...	4	...
1899	...	...	2	2	15	...	2	...
1900	1	1	2	1	4	1	16	...
1901	...	...	4	...	3	...	8	...
1902	2	4	4	...	16	1	6	...
1903	2	...	5	4	3	1	2	...
1904	1	...	2	1	12	1	10	1 (5 years of age)
1905	...	...	3	...	4	...	24	1 (5 years of age)
1906	...	2	...	3	1	1	5	...
1907	...	...	2	...	4	...	6	...
1908	...	...	2	...	2	...	5	...
1909	2	...	...	...	6	2	1	...
Totals for 19 years.	16	9	48	21	119	13	157	3
Totals All Ages.	25		69		132		160	

POPULATION—1891 (Census) 26,875. 1901 (Census) 31,677. 1909 (Estimated) 35,952.

Table I. L.G.B. VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1909 AND PREVIOUS YEARS,
BOROUGH OF RICHMOND (SURREY).

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.					TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.		Number				Rate.*	
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1899	30840	691	22.4	107	154	541	17.5	110	48	8	501	16.2	
1900	31320	617	19.7	89	144	518	16.5	117	53	10	475	15.0	
1901	31800	707	22.2	78	100	459	14.4	93	40	8	427	13.4	
1902	32300	641	19.8	59	92	458	14.1	114	53	21	426	13.2	
1903	32808	683	20.8	76	111	460	14.0	106	45	13	428	13.0	
1904	33320	621	18.6	83	133	443	13.3	104	53	10	400	12.0	
1905	33837	696	20.5	61	99	487	14.4	140	60	12	439	12.9	
1906	34358	636	18.5	53	83	409	11.2	113	47	15	377	11.0	
1907	34885	670	19.2	60	89	438	12.5	128	46	12	404	11.5	
1908	35415	612	17.2	65	106	462	13.0	133	50	14	426	12.0	
Averages for years 1899-1908.	33038	657	19.8	73	111	467	14.1	115	49	12	430	13	
1909	35952	610	17	48	77	446	12.4	118	62	22	406	11.2	

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 2534.

Total of population at all ages 31677
 Number of inhabited houses 6184
 Average number of persons per house.. .. 5.1
 At Census of 1901.

Table II L.G.B. VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1909 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.
BOROUGH OF RICHMOND (SURREY).

Names of Localities.	NORTH WARD.				SOUTH WARD.				EAST WARD.				WEST WARD.				NORTH SHEEN WARD.				KEW WARD.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1899 ..																								
1900 ..			122	32			101	9			129	29				75	13							
1901 ..	9139	226	110	28	6044	76	90	6	9176	266	107	28	4727	97	70	7					2714	42	48	11
1902 ..	9403	211	119	19	6068	66	98	5	9320	232	107	22	4735	81	60	8					2774	51	42	5
1903 ..	9539	250	119	29	6078	68	111	8	9572	246	107	24	4765	70	54	8					2854	49	37	7
1904 ..	9803	243	107	33	6134	64	89	4	9722	208	117	29	4775	66	49	11					2886	40	38	6
1905 ..	9928	263	132	28	6160	72	114	5	9874	239	117	18	4775	69	46	9					3100	53	30	1
1906 ..	10329	260	108	27	6185	55	89	1	9909	221	112	18	4775	55	36	2					3160	45	32	5
1907 ..	10776	271	122	26	6205	77	99	5	9969	226	97	16	4775	56	52	11					3160	40	33	2
1908 ..	8055	149	98	17	6100	62	120	10	9600	168	94	16	4760	69	54	7	3800	127	22	9	3100	37	38	6
Averages of Years to 1908	9621	234	115	26	6122	67	101	6	9643	226	109	22	4760	70	55	8	3800	127	22	9	2968	45	38	5
1909 ..	8092	160	109	9	6135	63	105	3	9710	161	77	16	4820	54	45	5	4100	128	26	5	3100	41	24	1

Table IV. of L.G.B.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1909.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND (SURREY).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.						DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WARDS (AT ALL AGES).					TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.		
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	North Ward.	South Ward.	East Ward.	West Ward.		North Sheen Ward.	Few.
Measles ..	8	3	3	1	..	1	..	1	1	5	..	1	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Whooping-cough ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and membranous croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Epidemic influenza ..	6	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea ..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	2
Enteritis ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	32	..	..	1	6	22	3	7	9	6	3	4	3	6
Other tubercular diseases ..	5	..	2	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	2
Cancer, malignant disease ..	40	..	..	..	..	20	20	16	9	6	3	1	5	10
Bronchitis ..	38	..	1	1	..	10	26	11	7	9	6	2	3	2
Pneumonia ..	30	8	2	..	..	13	7	8	4	5	3	7	3	7
Pleurisy ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs ..	7	..	..	1	..	1	5	..	4	2	1	..	..	4
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of liver ..	6	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	2	1	1	..	1	2
Veneral Diseases ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Premature birth ..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1
Diseases and accidents of parturition ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Heart diseases ..	55	1	..	..	3	30	21	16	17	8	5	3	6	8
Accidents ..	8	1	..	..	1	3	3	2	1	1	3	..	1	3
Suicides ..	6	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	1	..	2	1	1	2
All other causes ..	143	11	2	4	5	53	68	36	46	24	16	10	11	67
All causes ..	406	39	13	9	20	164	161	109	105	77	45	36	34	118

Table V. of L.G.B.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes.	Certified	..	..	9	..	2	1	12	4	4	2	1	1	2	3	5	..	1	4	39
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	3
	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoeal Diseases	Diarrhœa, all forms	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wasting Diseases	Premature Birth	..	4	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Congenital Defects	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1	..	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Tuberculous Diseases	Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuberculous Peritonitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Convulsions	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	2	8	
	Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Other Causes	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	
				9	..	2	1	12	4	4	2	1	1	2	3	5	..	1	4	39

District (or sub-division) of Richmond, (Surrey).

Population

Births in the year { legitimate 586

Estimated to middle of 1909. 35,952.

{ illegitimate, 24

Deaths in the year {

legitimate infants 37

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 406.

{ illegitimate infants 2

SECTION II.

Infectious Disease.

SECTION II.

RECORDS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES ADOPTED.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE UNDER THE NOTIFICATION ACT OF 1889.

The total number of cases notified under the above act for the year 1909 was 221. The number notified during the previous year was 147, for the year 1907 the number was 93, and for 1906 it was 94.

TABLE OF MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS.

Month.			Totals	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.
January	...	...	17	4	1	12	...
February	...	...	13	3	...	9	1
March	...	...	7	3	...	4	...
April	...	...	10	3	2	5	...
May	...	...	13	1	4	8	...
June	...	...	28	2	1	25	...
July	...	...	5	1	...	4	...
August	...	...	19	6	...	13	...
September	...	...	21	7	1	12	1
October	...	...	19	12	3	4	...
November	...	...	31	13	2	15	1
December	...	...	38	10	2	25	1
Total	...	...	221	65	16	136	4

Table III. L.G.B. CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Notifiable Disease	Cases Notified in whole district.							Total Cases Notified in each Ward.						No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Ward						Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years						North.	South.	East.	West.	North Sheen.	Kew.	North.	South.	East.	West.	North Sheen.	Kew.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.													
Diphtheria ..	65	..	14	39	7	5	..	22	..	17	4	19	3	13	..	11	2	16	2	44
Erysipelas ..	16	..	..	2	1	9	4	2	1	6	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever ..	136	3	18	91	14	10	..	39	3	28	14	24	28	32	2	12	13	23	19	101
Enteric fever ..	4	..	..	2	1	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Totals ..	221	3	32	134	23	25	4	66	5	51	22	45	32	48	2	23	15	39	21	148

Small-pox Hospital—Dockwell, Middlesex }
 Isolation Hospital—Mogden, Middlesex } *Joint Hospital Committee.*

The Workhouse is situated in the South Ward.

Two of the above mentioned cases of Enteric Fever were treated in the Richmond Royal Hospital, one being brought from Kingston.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FROM 1899 TO 1909.

Disease.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Annual Average 1899-1908	1909
Small-pox...	..	..	2	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	1.4	..
Scarlet fever	148	78	52	92	119	68	46	59	51	90	80.3	136
Diphtheria & mem- branous croup	31	25	41	39	43	21	11	16	22	41	29	65
Enteric fever	10	21	12	17	13	7	13	8	4	5	11	4
Continued fever	6	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	..
Erysipelas	41	24	20	16	18	20	23	10	16	11	20	16
Puerperal fever	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	1	..	..	0.9	..
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	0.1	..
Totals..	236	154	131	177	195	118	96	94	93	147	144	221

PREVALENCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Small-Pox. No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Diphtheria. During the year there were 65 cases of this disease notified as compared with 41 for the previous year. No deaths occurred. Forty-four cases were removed to Mogden Hospital, being 67 per cent. of the notified cases. *See Report of School Medical Officer.*

Erysipelas. Sixteen cases of this disease were notified during the year, as compared with 11 for the previous year. No death was registered as due to this disease.

Scarlet Fever. One hundred and thirty-six cases of this disease were notified during the year, as compared with 90 for the previous year.

One hundred and one cases were removed to Mogden Hospital, being 74 per cent. of the cases notified.

Particulars of "missed cases" are given in the Report of the School Medical Officer which will be found at the end of this Report.

One "return" case occurred, the patient who came home from the Hospital developed some sores on the face two days after. A week later another case occurred in the house.

Enteric Fever. Four cases of this disease were notified throughout the year, one of these being brought to the Royal Hospital from an outside district. One of the cases notified as Enteric fever was removed to Mogden Hospital, where the cause of the illness

showed that there was an error in the original diagnosis. It was not a case of Enteric fever. Of the two remaining cases the investigations showed that the disease, in all probability, was acquired outside the Borough.

Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, Mumps. *See Report of School Medical Officer.*

Diarrhœa. Nine deaths were registered as due to diarrhœa. All the deaths were below one year of age. The number of deaths from this complaint in 1908 was seven.

Tuberculosis. During the year there were 32 deaths registered in the Borough as due to phthisis and 5 to other tubercular diseases, a total of 37 deaths due to tuberculosis, being the same number as in 1908.

Voluntary notification of Phthisis. There were 18 cases of Phthisis notified by medical practitioners in accordance with the system of voluntary notification which was adopted in the Borough some years ago.

The Regulations regarding the notification of pulmonary tuberculosis in connection with the Poor Law Service, issued by the Local Government Board, came into force on January 1st, 1909.

Notifications by the Medical Officer of the Workhouse. Total eleven. Seven of these having been admitted from residences in the Borough, one from Christchurch, and three no homes.

Notifications by District Medical Officers. Total five. Three of these at a later period were admitted into the workhouse and were then notified by the Medical Officer of that Institution.

Notification by Superintendent Officer of Workhouse. Total four. These returned to homes in the Borough.

Notified by Medical Officer of Kingston Workhouse. One. Removed from this Borough.

Total number of cases notified and remaining within the Borough (including those in the Workhouse), 31.

Every home was visited in connection with the notifications received and advice given as to the precautionary measures that should be adopted. A cartoon illustrating the precautionary measures that should be observed was also left at each of the homes of the poorer class patients.

Upon the removal of a patient by death or otherwise, the house was disinfected.

There are special wards for the open-air treatment of tubercular patients in connection with the Workhouse.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	One case of this disease was brought to the Richmond Royal Hospital from an outside district. All precautions were taken and no other cases occurred.
----------------------------------	---

MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The routine measures as to visitation, removal to hospital, disinfection of dwellings and articles of clothing, and other procedure in connection with any case of infectious disease brought to the notice of the Health department were fully described in the annual report for 1906.

Percentage of Infectious Cases removed to Hospital.	Of the 205 cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, and Enteric Fever, which were notified in the Borough, there were 148 removed to the Hospital, which is at the rate of 70 per cent., as compared with 72 per cent for the previous year, and 70 per cent. for the year 1907.
--	---

Bacteriological Investigations. The following are the results of the specimens forwarded to the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, &c, for bacteriological investigation :—

Disease Suspected.	Specimens.	Results.	
		Negative.	Positive.
Diphtheria... ..	62	36	26
Enteric Fever	2	2	—
Specimens examined by M.O.H. for tubercle bacilli	15	5	10

A copy of the following circular letter was forwarded to every medical practitioner in the Borough.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND (SURREY).

TOWN HALL, RICHMOND, (SURREY).

November, 5th, 1909.

DEAR SIR,

SUSPECTED CASES OF DIPHTHERIA OR ENTERIC FEVER.

May I remind you that arrangements have been made with the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine for the bacteriological investigation of "swabs" or membrane from suspected cases of *diphtheria* and of blood from suspected cases of *enteric fever*; that suitable apparatus for the collection of such specimens may be obtained at the offices of the Medical Officer of Health for the use of any medical practitioner desirous of utilising these aids to diagnosis in connection with any patient resident within the Borough, and that the expense incurred with the Lister Institute is defrayed by the Town Council.

ANTI-DIPHTHERITIC SERUM.

Mr. Bletsoe, Chemist, Hill Street, has made arrangements for the storage of anti-diphtheritic serum at his premises. This can be obtained at current prices. In an emergency, if not otherwise obtainable, serum can be borrowed from the Resident Medical Officer at Mogden Hospital.

VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION OF PHTHISIS.

The usual notification fee is paid for each case of *phthisis* notified to the Medical Officer of Health.

EXAMINATION OF SPUTUM, &c., FOR THE TUBERCLE BACILLUS.

The Medical Officer of Health will be pleased to undertake the examination of any specimen forwarded to him and to report as to the presence or otherwise of the *tubercle bacillus*.

RICHMOND INFANTS' HEALTH SOCIETY.

The above-named Society consists of ladies of experience who, upon receiving an intimation from a doctor or midwife, arrange for one of the members periodically to visit a mother so as to give advice as to feeding and nursing the infant.

OVERCROWDING. INSANITARY HOMES. ALCOHOLIC INTEMPERANCE.

Any information which you can give me concerning overcrowding, insanitary and dirty homes, intemperance, &c., will be appreciated, and such information will be treated as confidential.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

J. H. CROCKER,

Medical Officer of Health.

MOGDEN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Report of the Resident Medical Officer for the year ending
31st of December, 1909.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITAL ON THE LAST DAY
OF THE PRECEDING YEAR.

			Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.	Other Diseases.
Borough of Richmond	...		36	3		
Heston and Isleworth Urban						
District	...	...	10	6		
Isleworth Union	...	...		
Hounslow Garrison	...	...		
Hospital Staff	...	...	1			
			—	—		
			47	9		

ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

Borough of Richmond	...		98	46	1	1
Heston and Isleworth Urban						
District	...	...	90	15	1	
Isleworth Union	...	...	4	6		
Hounslow Garrison	...	...	1	1		
Hospital Staff	...	...		
			—	—	—	—
			193	68	2	1

DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.

Borough of Richmond	...		108	44		1
Heston and Isleworth Urban						
District	...	...	78	17		
Isleworth Union	...	...	3	6		
Hounslow Garrison	...	...	1	1		
Hospital Staff	...	...	1			
			—	—		—
			191	68		1

DIED DURING THE YEAR.

Borough of Richmond	...	2	
Heston and Isleworth Urban			
District	... ..		2
Isleworth Union	... ..	1	
		—	—
		3	2

REMAINING IN HOSPITAL ON THE LAST DAY OF YEAR.

Borough of Richmond	...	24	5	1
Heston and Isleworth Urban				
District	... ..	22	2	1
		—	—	—
		46	7	2

GENERAL REMARKS.

Total Admissions. The total admissions for the year were 264. The highest total since 1903, when they were 276.

Scarlet Fever. The admissions for this disease were 193 cases. This is also the highest since 1903, when there were 218 cases of this disease taken in. There were three deaths, giving a case mortality of 1·5 per cent. From the opening of the Hospital up to the end of 1903, the case mortality for Scarlet Fever was 2·5 per cent.; for the last six years to the end of 1909, it was 1·5 per cent. During October, November and December, the Scarlet Fever Wards were almost continuously quite full.

Diphtheria. Sixty-eight cases were admitted—this is rather above the average number. There were two deaths, giving a case mortality of 2·9 per cent., the lowest the Hospital has ever had. The case mortality to the end of 1903, was 14·2 per cent.; and for the last six years was 8·7 per cent. The Wards on several occasions were quite full.

Enteric Fever, Two cases were admitted, No deaths occurred,

The case mortality since the opening of the Hospital is 13·8 per cent.

When a Patient is discharged from the Isolation Hospital a copy of the following circular is given to the friends:—

MOGDEN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

NOTICE.

To the friends of patients discharged from Hospital after suffering from Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria.

It is recommended—

1. That for three weeks after leaving hospital the patient should sleep in a separate bed, and, if possible, in a separate room from other children.
2. That during this period articles used by the patient (such as cup, plate, spoon, handkerchiefs, towels and toys) should be kept distinct from those used by other children.
3. That the patient should not attend school for three weeks.
4. The Children discharged from the hospital should spend as much time as possible in the open air, but should not be exposed to cold winds.

If any discharge from the nose or ears or if any sore place be noticed after the recovery of a child from scarlet fever or diphtheria you should *seek your doctor's advice at once.*

5. That clothes worn by a child when "sickening" should *always be disinfected* before being used again.

Such clothes are sometimes put away without being disinfected and are then brought out and worn again when the patient returns from hospital. Under such circumstances other children may be infected *by these clothes*.

J. H. CROCKER, M.D., D.P.H.,

Visiting Physician.

H. R. POWER, M.R.C.S. Eng. etc.,

Resident Medical Officer.

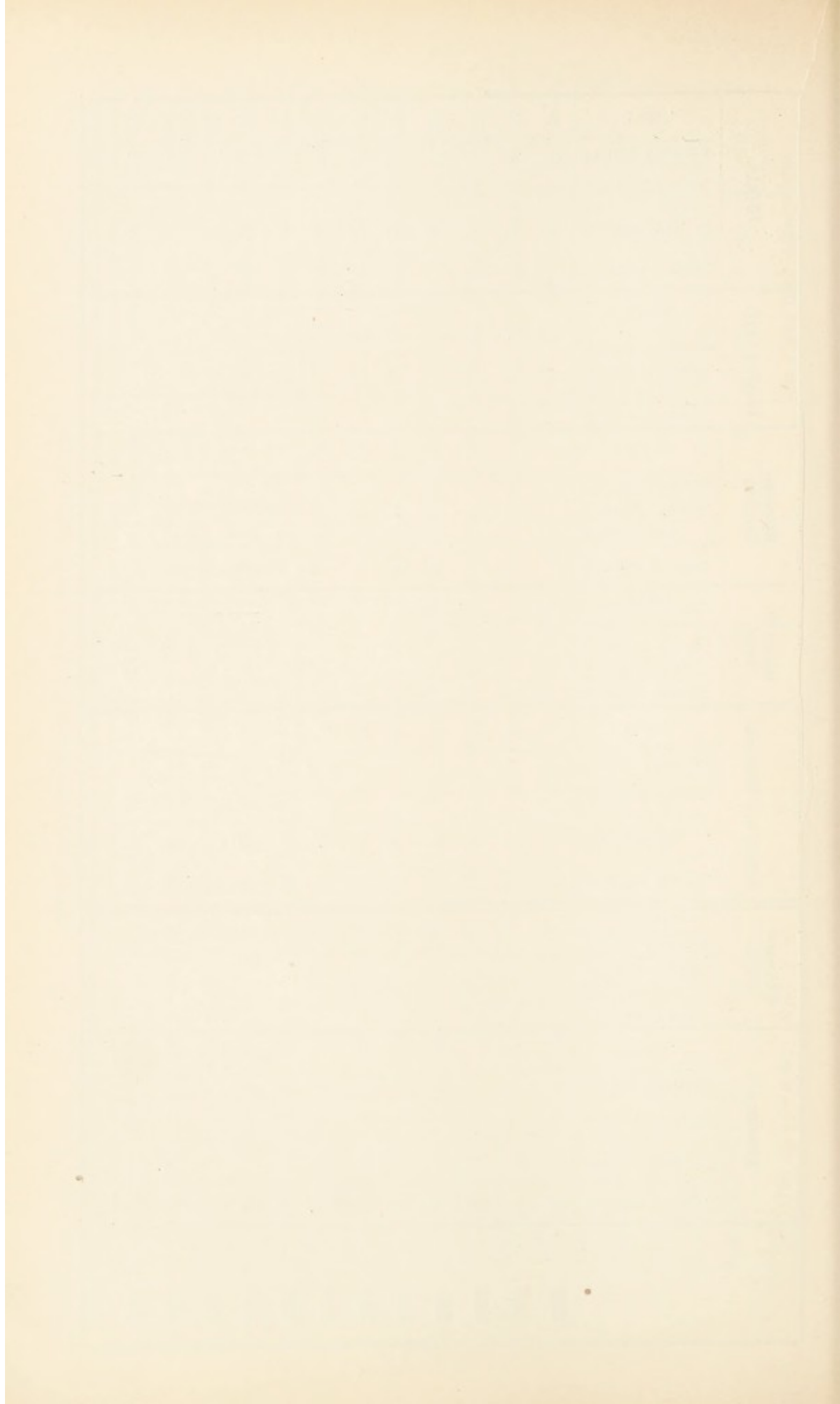
MOGDEN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

YEARLY SUMMARY SINCE THE OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL.

Year.	ADMISSIONS.					DEATHS.					CASES MORTALITY PER CENT.					AVERAGE STAY IN HOSPITAL.				DAILY AVERAGE ON BOOKS.
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Other Diseases	Total.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Other Diseases	Total.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Other Diseases	Total.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Total.	
1898	42	20	7	1	70	1	2	1	..	4	2.4	10	14.3	..	5.7	47	28	44	41	13.6
1899	182	42	5	..	229	4	7	..	..	11	2.2	16.7	..	..	4.8	66	40	48	62	37.6
1900	176	56	6	..	238	2	6	2	..	10	1.1	10.7	33.3	..	4.2	66	42	48	62	37.7
1901	136	57	13	4	210	3	6	2	1	12	2.2	10.5	15.3	25	5.7	67	38	35	52	29.5
1902	183	85	9	2	279	8	16	1	..	25	4.3	18.8	11.1	..	8.9	60	32	27	51	36.8
1903	218	48	8	2	276	6	7	2	..	15	2.7	14.5	25	..	5.4	59	36	31	55	44.1
1904	97	47	6	4	154	3	2	..	..	5	3.1	4.2	..	..	3.2	59	35	39	52	18.8
1905	117	99	3	9	228	1	14	1	1	17	0.8	14.1	33.3	11.1	7.5	54	33	25	44	20.8
1906	109	65	5	4	183	1	5	1	1	8	0.9	7.7	20	25	4.3	56	31	41	48	24.5
1907	120	59	3	3	185	4	5	..	..	9	3.3	8.4	..	..	4.3	59	38	85	56	25
1908	149	51	5	3	208	..	6	..	..	6	..	11.7	..	..	2.8	52	33	35	45	25.3
1909	193	68	2	1	264	3	2	..	..	5	1.5	2.9	..	..	1.8	53	35	..	49	35.7
Since opening of the Hospital	1722	697	72	33	2524	36	78	10	3	127	2	11.1	13.8	9	5	60	35	39	50	30.1

MOGDEN HOSPITAL. ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED.

	Richmond.					Richmond Union.					Heston and Isleworth.					Isleworth Union.					Hounslow Carrison.					Hospital Staff.					TOTALS.				
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Other Diseases	Total.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Other Diseases	Total.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Other Diseases	Total.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Other Diseases	Total.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Other Diseases	Total.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Other Diseases	Total.					
1898	25	9	1	1	36	16	11	5	..	32	1	1	42	20	7	1	70				
1899	101	10	3	..	114	72	32	2	..	106	4	5	182	42	5	..	229				
1900	55	19	3	..	77	1	..	..	..	1	119	37	3	..	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	176	56	6	..	238
1901	44	27	7	2	80	..	..	..	..	..	71	26	6	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	21	3	..	..	3	136	57	13	4	210
1902	78	25	3	2	108	76	51	6	..	133	3	2	..	5	..	26	5	2	183	85	9	2	279				
1903	100	27	5	2	134	6	6	97	20	3	..	120	4	4	..	10	1	2	218	48	8	2	276				
1904	46	15	..	2	63	48	26	6	..	80	1	1	..	2	..	1	4	4	97	47	6	4	154				
1905	41	7	2	4	54	..	..	..	1	1	68	82	1	..	151	6	7	..	13	..	1	3	..	..	4	117	99	3	9	228
1906	50	7	2	3	62	..	..	..	..	..	55	49	3	..	107	..	5	..	5	..	4	3	..	..	1	109	65	5	4	183
1907	44	7	2	1	54	..	..	..	..	..	64	22	1	1	88	9	30	..	39	..	3	..	..	1	..	120	59	3	3	185
1908	78	20	1	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	63	30	4	1	98	7	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	149	51	5	3	208
1909	98	46	1	1	146	..	..	..	..	..	90	15	1	..	106	4	6	..	10	..	1	1	..	..	..	193	68	2	1	264
Total	760	219	30	19	1028	7	1	8	839	401	41	2	1283	34	52	..	86	72	19	..	1	92	10	6	1	9	26	1722	697	72	33	2524	



SECTION III.

Sanitary Matters.

SECTION III.

SPECIAL SANITARY MATTERS.

Water Supply to the Borough. The three sources of supply have been described in previous reports.

Water from the well in Petersham Meadow is not being used at present.

Filtering beds are in course of construction for dealing with this water.

Constant Supply. The whole of the district has not yet a constant supply.

Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1890, Section 26. Revenue Act, 1903, Section II. The following properties were inspected by the Medical Officer of Health, at the request of the owners, in connection with the above mentioned Acts of Parliament. Certificates were granted in every instance.

DANCER ROAD—1, 1a, 5, 5a, 17, 17a, 19, 19a, 21, 21a, 2, 2a, 6, 6a, 18, 18a, 20, 20a, 22, 22a, 24, 24a.

Public Convenience. A public convenience has been erected in connection with the North Sheen Recreation Ground.

Removal and Disposal of House Refuse, etc. The method employed has been described in previous Annual Reports as has also the method of disposal of sewage. Water closets are adopted in connection with all houses in the Borough.

Mortuary. During the year 46 bodies were received at the Mortuary, 30 males and 16 females. Post-mortem examinations were made upon 38 bodies and 46 inquests were held.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act. The duties in connection with this Act have been carried out in the Borough by the Inspector acting under the County Council. Mr. R. A. Houghton reports as follows:—

I have pleasure in forwarding herewith my Annual Report as to the articles purchased under the provisions of the above Acts during the year 1909 in your district.

Seventy-six samples were taken, of which 66 were genuine, 10 adulterated, and in 5 cases proceedings have been taken, a conviction being obtained in each case, and fines and costs to the amount of £18 15s. inflicted.

A detailed list of the various articles is herewith appended:—

Articles Purchased.	Number of Samples	Genuine	Slightly adulterated or deteriorated.	Cases in which proceedings were taken.	Convictions obtained	Total Fines.
						£ s. d.
Milk ...	46	43	1	2	2	6 7 0
Butter..	16	14	2			
Spirits ...	6	2	2	2	2	11 6 0
Mustard ...	1	1				
Pepper ...	2	2				
Olive Oil ...	4	4				
Bread & Butter	1			1	1	1 2 0
Totals ...	76	66	5	5	5	£18 15 0

The Red Lion Street Area. (PART II. HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS.) Steady progress has been made throughout the year in connection with the Scheme for dealing with this Area. The properties have all been purchased by private treaty, and a scheme for laying out the streets and sewers in the Area is prepared.

The dwellings to accommodate 100 persons on the Artichoke Alley site are approaching completion. The houses completed are occupied. The dwellings on the Artichoke Alley site (Victoria Place) will comprise ten double tenements, four on the east side of Victoria Place as proposed to be widened (30 feet), and six on the west side thereof. Each tenement will contain living room with lobby, two bedrooms, scullery, larder and water closet, the first floor tenements being approached by a flight of steps.

The cost of each double tenement is estimated at £400 exclusive of the value of the land.

Widening of Streets. A Public Enquiry was held on April 2nd, with reference to the Paradise Road Improvement Scheme. At a later date the Local Government Board reported that a Housing Scheme in connection therewith was not necessary.

At the October meeting of the Council it was decided to apply to the Local Government Board for a Provisional Order (a) to acquire the properties required to complete the Red Lion Street Improvement, viz., Nos. 1 and 2, George Street and properties in Church Terrace and Ormond Passage; (b) three cottages in Worple Way for the Sheen Road Improvement; (c) certain parts of the forecourts and gardens abutting on Paradise Road between the Petty Sessions Court and Mount Ararat Road in connection with the Paradise Road Improvement Scheme.

Workmen's Dwellings. The 135 houses erected by the Corporation under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, Part III., have been kept in a satisfactory condition, and are all occupied, and the forty dwellings erected at

North Sheen, to comply with the requirements of the Local Government Board in connection with the demolition of buildings in the Red Lion Street Area, are in a satisfactory condition.

The Supervising Authority under this Act is **Midwives' Act, 1902.** the Surrey County Council, the Medical Officer of Health having acted as Inspector of Midwives for that Authority since the Act came into force.

During the year 1909 there were 5 Midwives on the Rolls as practising in this Borough. They are all competent and thoroughly understand their duties. Periodically, their homes have been visited by the Medical Officer of Health and the contents of the midwifery bag inspected. 285 births were attended by Midwives in this Borough during the year, out of a total of 610 births registered, being a percentage of 46·7. There were 7 still-births out of the 285, and these were investigated by the Medical Officer of Health. At the suggestions of the Midwives, the services of a Medical Practitioner was sought in 10 instances.

There are no unregistered Nurses acting as Midwives in the Borough.

The County Council have now appointed the Superintendent of the County Nursing Association to act as Inspector for the whole of Surrey.

The greater part of the above-mentioned Acts were adopted by the Council and have received the sanction of the Local Government Board. The Act came into force on January 8th, 1909.

Public Health Acts, 1907.

New Bye-Laws, approved by the Local Government Board, have been adopted by the Council in connection with the Public Pleasure Grounds known as the Grove Road Pleasure Ground and the North Sheen Recreation Ground.

Bye-Laws.

By an Agreement between the Council and the Office of Works the control and management of Richmond Green and Kew Green are transferred to the Council.

RICHMOND PUBLIC BATHS—SUPERINTENDENT'S RETURN OF BATHERS from 1st January to 31st December, 1909.

FROM	SWIMMING BATHS.				WARM BATHS.				TOTALS.				Football Exchange.	Dressing Boxes.
	1st Class.		2nd Class.		1st Class.		2nd Class.		Swimming.		Warm.			
	Gents.	Ladies	Gents.	Ladies	Gents.	Ladies	Gents.	Ladies	Gents.	Ladies	Gents.	Ladies		
January 1st to March 31st ..		Closed			2379	129	1227	565			3606	694	202	422
April 1st to June 25th ..	7152	1902	7079	1794	1635	172	2601	1164	14231	3696	4236	1336	32	
June 26th to October 1st ..	11452	4332	11021	2887	1928	205	2835	1370	22473	7219	4763	1575	49	21
October 2nd to December 31st	855	326	1144	257	2196	90	1383	751	1999	583	3579	841	431	421
Totals	19459	6560	19244	4938	8138	596	8046	3850	38703	11498	16184	4446	714	864
For corresponding period of last year (1908.)	24086	7012	21274	4664	8831	612	8360	3554	45360	11676	17191	4166	394	1333

Total Number of Males (including Dressing Box Tickets and Football Exchange) ..	56,465	58,081	64,636	60,008
Total Number of Females ..	15,944	13,894	13,678	9,671
Total Bathers	72,409	72,875	78,314	69,679
Average Shade Temperature at Noon	58	59	57	

ORDINARY SANITARY WORK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Staff. Chief-Inspector : G. T. Norman, Cert. San. Inst.
Assistant Inspector : W. S. Parsons, C.S.I.E.B.

Systematic Inspection. During the year there were 1,023 inspections of nuisances in course of abatement, 983 houses inspected, 295 visits to cases of infectious disease, besides systematic inspections of slaughter houses, cowsheds, bakehouses, &c.

Abatement of Nuisances under the Public Health Acts. During the year the Sanitary Inspector found a total of 1,365 defects in connection with dwelling houses and premises. With the exception of 19 they were all remedied by the end of the year. This work was carried out by the persons in default upon the receipt of a preliminary notice from the Inspector, it being necessary to serve only three Statutory Notices during the year.

The drainage of 40 houses has been entirely reconstructed during the year. Strict attention is paid to this part of the work of the Department. The new drains are laid upon a bed of concrete and the joints are made of cement. After passing the water test the drains are benched with concrete before being covered in, and the water test is applied after the drains have been covered in. Efficient intercepting traps, inspection chambers and inlet and outlet ventilation is insisted upon. The Sanitary Inspector keeps full particulars of this work in his office for reference.

The drainage was amended at 46 houses, it not being necessary to reconstruct the whole of the drains. The branch drain leading to the water closet or sink waste pipe being found defective.

In 54 cases the water closets were found to be in such a condition as to require reconstruction. In each instance an

efficient convenience was provided in lieu of the existing defective one : *i.e.* a pan and trap with proper flushing apparatus.

At 5 houses the water closets were found to be defective arising from either the pan or trap being broken.

Nearly all the 57 houses where the flushing apparatus was defective had a new water waste flushing cistern fixed.

The ashpit or dustbin at 47 houses was found to be in a defective condition ; proper and suitably covered bins were provided in each case.

The walls and ceilings of 250 rooms were found to be in a dirty condition, and these were cleansed and limewashed.

Under the headings, "Walls and ceilings to be cleansed after infectious disease," and "Floors and furniture of infected rooms to be cleansed after infectious disease or in a dirty condition," 184 rooms were cleansed and 184 floors and furniture cleaned. Included under the latter heading are a number of floors of houses which were found in a dirty condition.

Trouble sometimes arises from occupiers of stables delaying to get the manure pits emptied, The Sanitary Inspector has had to serve 48 notices to have such accumulations removed.

Private Slaughter Houses. There are six slaughter houses in the Borough, all of which have been regularly inspected. The following defects were discovered and remedied : walls and ceilings dirty in four instances, and two floors defective.

Meat. The Sanitary Inspector has made a large number of inspections of food exposed or intended for the food of man, both at shops and hawker's carts or barrows. The food inspected has been found to be of good quality and only in rare instances has the

Inspector had to caution the purveyor. The Inspector has been consulted by tradesmen on several occasions as to articles of food about which they had a doubt. In three instances when the Inspector was called for his opinion, viz.: as to the fitness for food of one case of herrings, one case of plaice, and one case of codlings, the fish were found not to be fit for food and destroyed in his presence.

On February 18th the Medical Officer of Health and Veterinary Surgeon inspected the carcass of a pig which in their opinion was tubercular. The carcass was destroyed.

Drainage
Examinations. Whenever it is deemed necessary, the smoke or chemical test is applied to the drain of any premises. This was done at 75 houses, and in 27 cases defects were found to exist.

Dairies,
Cowsheds,
and Milk Shops, There are three cowsheds and 24 dairies in the Borough, all of which have been regularly inspected. The following defects were discovered and remedied:—One floor of a dairy found defective, and the walls and ceilings dirty in seven instances.

In connection with cowsheds, the walls and ceilings were found dirty in two instances, and the work of cleansing the same has been carried out.

Regulations under Section 13 of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order were adopted April 7th, 1903, after being submitted to the Local Government Board.

Inspections by
Veterinary
Surgeon. Periodic inspections of the cows and pigs kept in the Borough have been made throughout the year by the Veterinary Inspector, Mr. Claude Ewin, F.R.C.V.S. The number of Cows in the Borough at the end of the year was 49, belonging to three owners, and the number of Pigs was 146, belonging to eight owners. The animals were reported to be in a healthy condition.

The Executive Committee reported to the
Glanders. Council at the October meeting as follows :—

The Committee regret to report that a serious outbreak of Glanders occurred in February and March last amongst the horses of the London Parcels Delivery Co., and several of the animals at their stables in Asgill Lane, Richmond, were affected, and had to be slaughtered.

Upon the outbreak at the Company's Central Depot, Fetter Lane, E.C., being discovered, the Committee held a special meeting, and gave instructions for a notice to be served on the Company under the Glanders Order of 1907, requiring the detention of the horses at their Richmond stables. None of those animals then exhibited symptoms of the disease, but the Veterinary Inspector applied the mallein test to them, with the result that between the 22nd March and the 9th April, thirteen were found to be affected, and were slaughtered by direction of the Committee, in accordance with the Glanders Order. Post-mortem examinations of the carcasses were held, and in each case confirmed the opinion that the animal was affected. Under the provisions of the Order, the Corporation are liable to pay to the owners one half of the value of the slaughtered horses, but the sum payable is not to exceed £25 for each horse.

The value of the thirteen animals slaughtered has been fixed by the Veterinary Inspector and the Company at £328 and the Company therefore claimed from the Corporation a sum of £164. After negotiations, however, they have agreed to accept £140 in full satisfaction of their claim, and the Committee recommend the Council to make this payment.

At the meeting of the Council in December the Executive Committee reported as follows :—

The Committee regret to report that Glanders has been discovered in a Richmond stable. One horse had apparently been effected for some time, but no notification was given to

the Police or to the Veterinary Inspector. The case was only brought to the knowledge of the Authorities owing to the death of the animal, and the efforts made to dispose of the carcase. In view of the grave consequences caused by the spread of Glanders, the Committee directed the Town Clerk to prosecute the owner of this animal for failing to notify the existence of the disease.

In the same stable one other horse was slaughtered by the owner and a post-mortem examination showed that it was infected, whilst a third was discovered to show clinical symptoms of the disease, and was destroyed by instructions of the Veterinary Inspector. The Inspector subsequently tested the remaining twenty-three horses in the stable by the injection of mallein. Eighteen of them were found to be free from the disease, but five gave symptoms of glanders and were therefore destroyed. Post-mortem examinations were made of the carcasses, and confirmed the diagnosis of glanders.

In consequence of information received, forty-seven horses were tested in two other stables in the Borough, but no indication of glanders was discovered.

The Council adopted the above reports.

Manure Pits. Bye-laws with respect to Nuisances were framed by the Town Council and were allowed by the Local Government Board in May, 1908.

Clause 11 deals with the provision of a proper and suitably constructed manure pit where horses are kept. In 11 instances stables were found without a suitable pit and the occupiers have now complied with the Bye-law.

Seats for Shop Assistants Act, 1899. This Act provides that there shall be one seat for every three assistants employed in a retail shop, and in accordance with these provisions visits were made to all the principle business houses in the Borough, and in each case the number of seats provided were in excess of the requirements of the Act,

Smoke During the year two complaints were received
Nuisances. of a nuisance caused by the emission of smoke
 from factory chimneys within the Borough. A
 number of observations were taken at irregular
 intervals, but no nuisance (that comes within the meaning of
 the Act) could be detected.

SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1909.

Number of Visits made	...	...	...	...	2906
„ Complaints received and attended to	...			...	70
„ Statutory Notices served...	...		...	...	3
„ Preliminary and Verbal Notices served	...			...	759

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE.

Inspection of Nuisances in course of abatement	...			...	1023
Houses Inspected...	...	...	...	...	983
Visits to cases of Infectious Diseases	...			...	295
Inspection of Slaughter Houses	...		...	...	17
„ Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	52
„ Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	6
„ Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	78
„ Workshops	...	...	...	...	63
„ Restaurants and Dining Rooms	...			...	39
„ Fried Fish Shops	...		...	...	17
„ Smoke Observations	...		...	...	14
„ Piggeries	...	...	...	...	7
„ Miscellaneous, Services of Notices, Inter- viewing Owners of Property, Builders, &c.					312

2906

**SUMMARY OF NUISANCES INVESTIGATED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR
DURING THE YEAR 1909.**

	Number done.	Number not done.	Total.
Drains to be reconstructed	40	0	40
Drains amended	46	0	46
Drains cleared	50	0	50
Water Closets to be reconstructed	54	0	54
Water Closets defective	5	1	6
Water Closets, flushing apparatus defective	57	0	57
Water Closets, soil pipes defective	24	0	24
Premises without proper and suitably covered dust bins	47	0	47
Sink Waste pipes in a defective condition ...	34	1	35
Premises without a proper and sufficient supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes	0	0	0
Drinking Water Cisterns in a defective condition	7	0	7
Drinking Water Cisterns without a proper cover	25	1	26
Drinking Water Cisterns in a dirty condition	1	0	1
Eave Gutters and Rain Water Pipes defective	67	0	67
Roofs defective	16	1	17
Floors defective	37	0	37
Yards without proper Paving and Drainage...	39	1	40
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	12	2	14
Workrooms without proper light and ventilation	0	0	0
Walls and Ceilings in a dirty condition ...	238	12	250
Walls and Ceilings to be cleansed after Infectious Disease	184	0	184
Floors and Furniture of infected rooms to be cleansed after Infectious Disease ...	184	0	184
Foul Accumulation to be removed	48	0	48
Want of Manure Pit	11	0	11
Houses overcrowded	17	0	17
Rain water pipes disconnected from drain ...	16	0	16
Ventilation improved	5	0	5
Miscellaneous	82	1	83
Totals ..	1346	19	1365

FACTORY & WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Bakehouses, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

	Inspections.	Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	2	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)...	180	56

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Dirty Walls and Ceilings ...	54
Other Nuisances ...	40
Sanitary Accommodation—	
Unsuitable or Defective ...	7
Not separate for sexes ...	0

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Lists received from Employers.				Addresses of Outworkers.	
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.		Received.	Forwarded.
	Outworkers.	Workmen.	Outworkers.	Workmen.	from other Councils.	to other Councils.
Wearing Apparel—						
Making, &c.	2	1	2	3	4	2

4.—REGISTERED WORKHOPS.

Workshops on the Register at the end of the year.	Number.
Dressmakers and Milliners ...	67
Laundries ...	28
Tailors ...	12
Bakehouses ...	31
Dining Rooms and Restaurants ...	39
Other Trades ...	43

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.				Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories—				
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act				0
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act—notified by H.M. Inspector 				
				0
Underground Bakehouses—				
Certificates granted during the year 				0
In use at the end of the year 				7

DINING ROOMS & RESTAURANTS.

During the year inspection has been made of 39 of the above-mentioned premises. A thorough inspection of the sanitary arrangements was made in each case. The light and ventilation of each cooking room and the condition of same was noted. The food at all the premises was found to be of good quality.

The following defects were reported by the Sanitary Inspector. —

Walls and ceilings of kitchen dirty 				1
" " wash-house dirty 				2
" " store-room " 				2
Water closets reconstructed 				1
				—
Total 				6

RAINFALL 1909.

MONTH.	Number of days on which rain fell in Richmond.		Total fall in inches.	
	1908	1909	Richmond 1909	London Mean for 1815-1904.
January	6	10	·69	1·81
February	13	6	·32	1·53
March	18	23	3·48	1·51
April	16	12	1·45	1·60
May	14	9	1·57	1·95
June	8	19	3·85	1·96
July	12	17	2·73	2·45
August	15	12	1·45	2·32
September	15	18	2·38	2·24
October	11	23	3·39	2·71
November	10	11	·70	2·28
December	15	21	2·28	1·96
TOTAL	153	181	24·29	24·32

The rainfall for the year in Richmond was 24·29 inches as compared with 20·92 inches for 1908, 21·86 inches for 1907, 21·76 inches for 1906, 22·07 inches for 1905. Rain fell on 181 days, which is equivalent to every other day throughout the year. The wettest months were March, June, July, September, October and December.

(Signed) J. H. CROCKER, M.D., &c.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Town Hall,

Richmond, Surrey,

February 18th, 1910,

Report of the
School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR 1909.

Richmond (Surrey) Education Authority.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Herewith I beg to present a Report on the Medical duties carried out during the year 1909, in connection with the Elementary Schools in the Borough, agreeably with the directions of the Board of Education. (Circular No. 596).

(a) General Review of the Hygienic Conditions in the Schools.

Structural Improvements have been carried out in the Holy Trinity School, Lower Mortlake Road, all doors being now arranged so as to open outwards. Certain structural alterations in connection with St. Mary's School (Girls' department) are now under consideration by the Managers of that school. During the present winter the heating arrangements in the various schools are receiving particular attention. The attention of the Managers of one of the schools was drawn to the unsatisfactory condition of the sanitary arrangements. The matter received attention and the conditions were remedied.

(b) Co-relation of the School Medical Service and Public Health Service and Organisation and Supervision of Medical Inspection.

The School Medical Officer is also the Medical Officer of Health for the Borough. An Assistant School Medical

Officer has been appointed to carry out the duties of medical inspection of the school children. In ten instances where the children were found dirty or verminous, the Inspector of Nuisances was instructed to inspect the homes. In eight instances the homes were found dirty and neglected, and were dealt with through the Health Committee.

- (i). The Board's Schedule of Medical Inspection has been followed.
- (ii). The Managers of the various schools have been in sympathy with the duties of medical inspection of the children and they made arrangements at each school for the use of a separate room for the purpose of the inspection. The head teachers have rendered valuable help by forwarding the notices to the parents and by being present and assisting at the medical inspection, whilst the School Attendance Officer has obtained information from the homes, in some instances, where the parents have not attended at the medical inspections.
- (iii). The method adopted for securing the presence of the parents at the inspection was to forward them a copy of the following form:—

MEDICAL INSPECTION, under Section 13 of the Education
(Ad. Prov.) Act, 1907.

Notice to Parents.—Date of Medical Inspection.

Richmond (Surrey) Education Committee.

.....School.

To..... Date,.....19.....

Dear Sir (or Madam),

I beg to give you notice that the Medical Officer appointed under the Regulations of the Board of Education in accord-

ance with the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, will attend at this school on..... at..... for the purpose of Medically Inspecting the Children.

I have to request you to be good enough to see that your is present on that date, and you, as parent, are requested to attend at the time named.

Yours faithfully,

.....Head Teacher.

The number of parents who attended the inspections was 207, these being chiefly in connection with the first inspections. Where any defects in a scholar were found a copy of the following form was forwarded to the parents :—

MEDICAL INSPECTION, under Section 13 of the Education
(Ad. Prov.) Act, 1907.

Letter to Parents re Medical Treatment Required.

Richmond (Surrey) Education Committee.

To..... Date,.....19.....

Dear Sir (or Madam),

I have examined your.....who is attending
.....School, and find he (she) has
.....

I suggest you should at once ask your Medical Attendant as to what he would advise should be done for the child.

Yours faithfully,

.....School Medical Officer.

During each term the children who were found defective at a first inspection were re-inspected, and if the defects had not been attended to, and it was considered necessary, the home was visited,

Three hundred and thirty-three notices concerning 393 defective conditions in children medically inspected at the age of 5 years, 7 years and 13 years ; and 172 notices in connection with children of other ages, were forwarded to parents.

- (iv). Usually two classes were united into one during the time the inspections took place. By this means a class room was set at liberty and a teacher was enabled to assist at the inspections.

(c) **Generally speaking, the instructions contained in Circular 582 of the Board of Education have been followed.**

- (i) *Number of visits paid to Schools and Departments :—*

For making arrangements in connection with the medical inspection and for inspecting the children, 111 visits were made to the schools (165 visits to departments) by the Assistant School Medical Officer. Of these 62 were for the actual inspection of the scholars, occupying $103\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

- (ii) *The principle on which children have been selected for inspection :—*The scholars inspected during the year 1909 were (a) those who entered, (b) those who had reached seven years of age, and (c) those who were leaving during the year. In addition to the above, children who, in the opinion of the teachers, required immediate attention were also medically inspected.

- (iii) *The number of children inspected (classified for age at date of inspection and for sex) :—*The rule that no children below five years of age should be admitted to the schools has been relaxed so that children who would reach that age during the school term have been admitted. As a result of this relaxation, 57 children below five years of age were inspected, as compared with ten in 1908.

(iv) *Number of Scholars medically inspected* :—Scholars medically inspected in the **Infants' Departments** of the Elementary Schools in the Borough of Richmond (Surrey) during the year 1909. Classified as to age and sex.

SCHOOL.	4 to 5 years.		5 to 6 years.		6 to 7 years.		7 to 8 years.		TOTAL.		TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
St. Mary's ...	5	3	12	11	15	6	11	16	43	36	79
Vineyard ...	3	4	18	26	16	12	12	12	49	54	103
St. John's ...	8	6	18	20	7	8	7	10	40	44	84
Wesleyan ...	...	...	12	10	4	5	8	5	24	20	44
Holy Trinity ...	2	5	42	31	3	4	32	23	79	63	142
Do. Princes Rd.	6	7	24	20	4	2	14	16	48	45	93
Kew (King's) ...	...	...	15	15	4	2	19	15	38	32	70
St. Luke's ...	...	3	18	16	3	3	13	6	34	28	62
St. Elizabeth's ...	1	4	5	10	7	4	...	...	13	18	31
Petersham Russell ...	...	...	6	5	1	5	2	5	9	15	24
Darell Road ...	...	...	48	42	5	10	23	25	76	77	153
	25	32	218	206	69	61	141	133	453	432	885
	57		424		130		274		885		

Scholars medically inspected in the **Upper Departments** of the Elementary Schools in the Borough of Richmond (Surrey) during the year 1909. Classified as to age and sex.

SCHOOL.	13 to 14 years.		14 to 15 years.		15 to 16 years.		TOTAL.		TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
St. Mary's ..	30	21	1	..	..	..	31	21	52
Vineyard ..	36	22	7	12	..	1	43	35	78
St. John's ..	8	12	1	1	..	..	9	13	22
Wesleyan ..	11	16	..	..	..	..	11	16	27
Holy Trinity ..	23	19	..	1	..	..	23	20	43
Do. Princes Rd. ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Kew (King's) ..	13	8	..	..	..	..	13	8	21
St. Luke's ..	2	10	..	1	..	..	2	11	13
St. Elizabeth's..	4	3	..	1	..	..	4	4	8
Petersham Russell	4	4	2	..	..	..	6	4	10
Darell Road ..	17	19	3	..	..	..	20	19	39
	148	139	14	16	..	1	162	156	318
	287		30		1		318		

Summary of scholars medically inspected:—

Infants' Departments ... 885

Upper do. ... 318

Total ... 1203

- (v) *The number of children in respect of whom directions were given for treatment of defects, including a classified statement of such defects.*

In connection with the 1,203 children inspected at the ages of 5, 7 and 13 years, 333 notices were forwarded to parents concerning children who were found with one defect or more, showing a total of 393 defects that were not undergoing any treatment at the time of the inspections. The children found with some defect and not undergoing any treatment was 27 per cent. of those examined, or excluding the children with defective teeth, the proportion was 10 per cent.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF DEFECTS DISCOVERED.

Poor nutrition	...	...	...	4
Badly clad	...	...	...	8
Dirty clothing	...	...	...	8
Nits and verminous heads	...	...	...	92
Ringworm	...	...	...	5
Impetigo Contagiosa	...	...	...	5
Eczema	...	...	...	4
Carious or defective condition of teeth	...	...	...	206
Enlarged tonsils	...	...	...	44
(7 others operated upon before inspection).				
Quinsy	...	...	...	1
Adenoids	...	...	...	27
(18 others operated upon before inspection).				
Hare lip	...	...	...	1
Enlarged cervical glands	...	...	...	3
(1 other operated upon before inspection)				
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	2
Corneal ulcer	...	...	...	1
Blepharitis	...	...	...	3
Trachoma (under treatment)	...	...	...	1
Congenital cataract	...	...	...	1
Defective vision and carious teeth	...	...	...	33

Defective vision	...	...	...	32
Ditto (corrected)	...	...	...	12
Strabismus	...	...	...	11
Defective hearing	...	...	...	13
Otorrhoea	...	...	...	12
Stammering	...	...	...	4
Mentally dull	...	...	...	11
Ricketts	...	...	...	2
Ditto (cured)	...	...	...	5
Talipes	...	...	...	1
Tubercular knee	...	...	...	1
Heart disease	...	...	...	2
Bronchial catarrh	...	...	...	5
Inguinal hernia (one with truss)	...	...	...	2
Chorea	...	...	...	1

DISEASES SUFFERED FROM PREVIOUS TO MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Measles	261	} 313 Scholars.
Whooping cough	...	...	...	182
Chicken pox	...	...	...	119
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	23
Diphtheria	...	...	...	9
Croup	...	...	...	6
Pneumonia	...	...	...	24
Bronchitis	24	

(vi) *The average time occupied by each inspection was five minutes, the child being previously got ready by the parent or teacher, and placed on the weighing machine.*

In addition to this, other duties, such as filling in and forwarding notices of defects to parents, tabulating and arranging the inspection cards, &c., occupied the Assistant School Medical Officer 120 hours.

- (d) **General review of the facts disclosed by medical inspection, under the headings contained in the Schedule to Circular 582, including tables showing the height and weight of children inspected (according to age at date of inspection and sex).**

As stated, the total number of children medically inspected on entering school, at seven years of age, and those about to leave school, was 1203. In addition to these, 148 scholars were selected by the teachers as requiring immediate attention during the period when the Assistant School Medical Officer attended the schools for carrying out the duties of medical inspection. And, as shewn under the heading of "Miscellaneous," at the end of this Report, 36 children were excluded from school by the School Medical Officer, 24 of whom had some defect. This gives a total of 1375 scholars medically inspected during the year 1909. The results are given separately so as to differentiate the "official" from the "general" medical inspections.

It is gratifying to find that, excluding the cases of defective teeth, at least 50 per cent. of the defective conditions were immediately attended to by the parents, after their attention was called to the existence of defects. As many of the defective conditions were first discovered in those scholars who were about to leave school, the result of the notices forwarded to the parents, in connection with these scholars, cannot be given. This number, of course, will become less as time goes on owing to the defective conditions being discovered at an earlier inspection. The least satisfactory results have been in connection with defective teeth. Out of 206 children with defective teeth, 89 could not be accounted for owing to their having left school. Of the 117 remaining at school only 18 had been to a dentist.

Systematic inspections were made each term of those children who had been found defective at a previous inspection.

The following are the particulars in connection with the re-inspections of those of the ages of 5, 7 and 13 years.

Total number of defects re-inspected—362 (302 children).

Had been attended to ...	90
Nothing done	124
Absent or left	148
	<hr/>
	362

Of the above 362 defects, there were—Children with defective teeth, 206.

Had been attended to ...	18
Nothing done	99
Absent or left	89
	<hr/>
	206

Total number of defects re-inspected, omitting teeth, 156.

Had been attended to ...	72
Nothing done	25
Absent or left	59
	<hr/>
	156

Excluding the defective teeth cases, therefore, at least 46 per cent. of the children referred to above received treatment within a short period after the receipt of the notices by the parents.

The re-inspection of the defective children, though in most cases requiring a special visit, was carried out so as to interfere as little as possible with the school work. The children were called up to the teacher's desk and it was generally easy to ascertain whether treatment had been carried out or not. This is not sufficient however, in the cases of nits in the hair, and owing to the impossibility of re-examining such cases in a thorough manner under such circumstances, it was not attempted in many cases. As a test, however, 77 such cases were re-inspected with as little publicity as possible, with

the following result : Clean 31. No improvement 15. Left School 31. Total 77.

The above figures refer only to the official inspections in accordance with the Memorandum and do not include those children who were specially selected by the teachers for medical inspection.

The provision of a cheap screen at each of the schools is advisable so that the inspections and re-inspections may be carried out in a more private manner.

In addition to the inspections carried out as described above, at each school, in each term, the teachers were requested to select all children who were suffering from defects requiring immediate treatment, but who were not of the ages mentioned for the official inspections. In every case a printed notice was forwarded to the parents pointing out the necessity of their obtaining medical advice for dealing with the defects discovered. 148 such cases were dealt with by the Assistant School Medical Officer. The following are the particulars :

Defective Vision	...	98
Otorrhœa	... ..	13
Nits (bad cases)	...	10
Adenoids	... ..	7
Impetigo	... ..	4
Ringworm	... ..	2
Scabies	... ..	1
Other defects	... ..	13
		<hr/> 148

Upon subsequent re-inspection it was found that there were

Treated	... ..	77
Not Treated	... ..	48
Left School	... ..	23
		<hr/> 148

This shows, at least 52 per cent. that had been attended to--See also "Miscellaneous" at end of this Report.

As many of these scholars will come under the official inspections in 1910, no home visits were made in respect to them.

No record of the time occupied on this part of the work was kept.

The total number of children found defective was, therefore, 505. And the total number of notices forwarded to the parents, concerning these defects, was 505. The total number of children attending the Elementary Schools in the Borough is 3,817.

HOME VISITS.

Upon the re-inspection of defective children such of those as had not been treated were visited at their homes and the parents interviewed. Thirty-one such visits were made.

Defective vision and other eye defects...	...	...	22
Affections of nose, throat and ear (including adenoids)			6
Other defects	...	...	3
			—
			31
			—

In 21 instances the parents promised to attend to the matter, in one instance no promise was given, in 5 instances the children were already receiving treatment, and in 4 instances no admission could be obtained to the house.

During the year 1910 the homes of those children, on the above list, who have not been attended to will be again visited and the cases reported upon.

It is noteworthy that the parents have been fully alive to the necessity of attending to cases of defective vision. Of 77 cases of defective vision discovered at the official inspections and of 98 discovered at the general inspections by Dr. Bott, it was found at the re-inspections that only 22 of those remaining at school required attention. Upon calling at the homes of these scholars, the parents promised to attend to the matter at an early date.

Average Height and Weight of the Scholars inspected in the Elementary Schools, Richmond (Surrey),
during the year 1909.

Age last birthday	Number of Scholars.	Height.			Weight.					For Comparison. Averages from Manual of Anthropometry.			
		Metres.	ft.	inches.	Kilograms.	Stones.	lbs.	ozs.	Age last birthday	Height.		Weight.	
										ft.	ins.	stones	lbs.
4	25	1.01	3	3 7/10	16.30	2	7	14	4	3	1	2	9
5	218	1.02	3	4 1/10	17.10	2	9	11	5	3	4	2	12
6	69	1.10	3	7 3/10	19.30	3	0	8	6	3	7	3	2 1/2
7	141	1.12	3	8	20.30	3	2	12	7	3	10	3	7 3/4
4	32	0.98	3	2 5/10	16.09	2	7	7	4	3	0	2	8
5	206	1.05	3	5 3/10	17.20	2	9	14	5	3	3	2	11
6	61	1.08	3	6 1/2	18.80	2	13	7	6	3	6	2	13 3/4
7	133	1.12	3	8	20.10	3	2	5	7	3	8	3	5 1/2
13	148	1.44	4	8 6/10	36.30	5	10		13	4	9	5	12 1/2
14	14	1.46	4	9 4/10	38.60	6	1	1	14	4	11 1/2	6	8
13	139	1.48	4	10 1/2	39.30	6	2	10	13	4	9 3/4	6	3
14	16	1.50	4	11	41.00	6	6	10	14	4	11 3/4	6	12 3/4
16	1	1.61	5	3 1/2	54.20	8	7	13	16	5	1 3/4	8	1

(f) **Review of the methods employed or available for the treatment of defects.**

The Richmond Royal Hospital has a thoroughly well equipped Out-Patient Department, including an Ophthalmic Department.

A consulting ophthalmic surgeon resides and practises in the Borough.

Some of the general practitioners have specially studied "sight testing" and examine for a small fee.

Other medical Institutions are the Richmond Dispensary and the Petersham Dispensary.

In every case where defective teeth were discovered a copy of the following card was forwarded to the parents:—

RICHMOND (SURREY) EDUCATION AUTHORITY.
THE IMPORTANCE OF ATTENDING TO THE TEETH IN EARLY LIFE.

1. Thorough brushing of the teeth at least once a day is advisable. It is also essential that the mouth should be carefully examined every few months and a dentist consulted immediately anything is found wrong.

2. One decayed tooth often starts decay in others.

3. Decay is very liable to occur when the teeth are crowded, and the removal of one or two will often save others.

4. The "stopping" of a tooth is a cheap and simple matter *when the hole is small* and will in most cases save it altogether. The importance of having a tooth stopped before the hole gets large cannot be overrated.

5. Artificial teeth can never efficiently take the place of real ones and the need for them would seldom arise if timely attention were given to the mouth during youth.

6. It is generally in early youth that the damage is done ; not only are the teeth more likely to start "going" then, but they "go" much more quickly than in after life.

7. The expenditure of a few shillings a year on this matter often saves as many pounds afterwards, as well as much pain and perhaps illness.

8.—Finally, it is important to remember that serious and fatal diseases may arise from neglect of the teeth—indigestion, diseases of the stomach and lungs, and many kinds of sore throat may be caused by germs which in the first place find a lodgment in a decayed and hollow tooth.

J. H. CROCKER, M.D., *School Medical Officer.*

A copy of the following card was forwarded to the parents of any child discovered attending school with nits or vermin in the hair :—

RICHMOND (SURREY) EDUCATION AUTHORITY.

TREATMENT OF HEADS OF CHILDREN.

You are recommended to carefully examine the heads of your children every week, or oftener, as even clean children are liable to become infected with vermin.

Where nits are present on the hair (nits are eggs which eventually hatch into lice) it is advisable to crop the hair short all over, as much time and trouble are saved thereby.

The following treatment is recommended as a means of getting rid of nits and vermin from the head.

First Night. Wash the head thoroughly with soft soap and hot water and dry it with a dry warm towel. Then rub in sufficient paraffin oil (lamp oil) over the head so as to have the whole of the hair and skin completely wet with oil. The oil is left on until the next night.

Caution. Do not use paraffin near a fire or naked light.

Second Night. After combing the hair with a fine tooth comb, the head is thoroughly washed again with soft soap and hot water, then dried, and the paraffin applied as before.

Third Night. The head is again combed, washed, dried and the oil applied as before.

By following the above directions the worst head can be cured within a week. Whenever nits are found the treatment must be carried out again and continued until the head is perfectly clear.

Iron the collars of all the clothes with a hot iron.

J. H. CROCKER, M.D., *School Medical Officer.*

(g). **Review of action taken to prevent the spread of Infectious Disease.**

Scarlet Fever. This disease was in evidence throughout the whole year, and was of such a mild nature as to be unrecognised in many instances until desquamation commenced.

There is no doubt that the chief cause of the spread of the disease has been the number of "missed" cases.

The following is a brief account of some of the cases discovered by the School Medical Officer:—

FEBRUARY 12. Visited — School (Infants Department). Inspected child who was desquamating. Removed to Mogden Hospital. Two other children of the same family were excluded from school.

FEBRUARY 19. Visited Manor Grove, found a child aged 3 years who was desquamating and, according to the statement of the mother, had been in that condition for some days. The sister of this child had been attending — School during this period. As two other children in the same class at school had developed scarlet fever, it was considered probable

that this child was the source of the infection. The matter was reported to the Health Committee and a letter was written to the parents on the apparent neglect. All the children attending the — School were inspected but no other cases were discovered.

JUNE 18. Visited — School, inspected the children in all the Departments, discovered a child attending school whilst in the desquamating stage of scarlet fever. This boy resided in Brentford. He was excluded from school and the Medical Officer of Health for that district communicated with.

As one of the teachers of the school was suffering from a sore throat she was advised to remain away from school for a time.

On JUNE 22 all the scholars of this school were again inspected, when four children were found in a desquamating condition, and four others were doubtful. The schools were closed from that date until July 5th.

One of the cases was removed to Mogden Hospital, and the others were isolated at home, the Medical Officer of Health visiting them from time to time until they were considered free from infection.

NOVEMBER 29. Request from the head teacher of — School to inspect a boy who had returned to school after a fortnight's absence. He was peeling about the hands and neck. Upon visiting the home I was informed by the mother that she thought the boy had been suffering from influenza. The boy was removed to Mogden Hospital and detained until he had finished peeling. Three other children in the same house were examined, but there was no evidence of scarlet fever in any of them. No other cases occurred at the school.

DECEMBER 9. Upon investigating a case of scarlet fever which had been notified by a medical practitioner the evidence of the mother pointed to the source of infection as probably being at the school.

All the children at the school were inspected and one child was suspected to be commencing the peeling stage of the disease. He was sent home and the mother interviewed. A fortnight previously the boy had a sore throat during one week end, and consequently had not missed attending school. The first patient referred to had been sitting next to this boy at school. The after course of this "suspect" showed that he had suffered from scarlet fever. One other case was traced to this source.

DECEMBER 20. Two members of one family were notified as suffering from scarlet fever. From the evidence it appeared that ten days previously one of the patients had complained of a sore throat. This occurred at a week end, and consequently he had only been absent from school for half a day. He was at the time of my visit in the "peeling" stage. Six other scholars attending the same school were affected with scarlet fever, probably from this source.

Throughout the year Dr. Bott and I have made frequent visits to the various Elementary Schools in the Borough and inspected the children, with a view to discovering any "missed" cases.

The teachers were advised to consider every child who had been absent through illness as possibly suffering from scarlet fever, notwithstanding any statement of the parent to the contrary, unless this statement was corroborated by a medical practitioner. A careful inspection of every child returning to school after any illness has therefore been carried out by the teachers, and any doubtful case has at once been brought to the notice of the School Medical Officer.

Of the 136 cases of scarlet fever notified throughout the Borough during the year 1909, ninety seven were scholars of the Elementary Schools.

A copy of the following circular was sent to the parents of all children attending the Elementary Schools in the Borough in January, 1910 :—

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND (SURREY).

TOWN HALL,

RICHMOND (SURREY).

SCARLET FEVER—IMPORTANT NOTICE.

This disease may be of a very mild nature, and is sometimes mistaken for Influenza.

The patient may be feverish, with or without sickness, for only a short period. If looked for, a red condition of the skin on the chest may sometimes be seen, and the patient may complain of a sore throat. The latter conditions however, are not always present. After the feverish attack, which may last for only a few hours, the patient may appear to be all right again; but in the course of a week or so (sometimes over a fortnight) the skin begins to peel off the fingers. There is then very little doubt that the original attack was one of mild Scarlet Fever.

Unfortunately the patient has been a source of danger to others from the commencement of the illness.

If your child has had a feverish attack, you should not allow him to associate with others until you are certain the illness was not of an infectious nature.

During the past year, on several occasions, children have been discovered attending school whilst in the "peeling" stage of the disease.

THIS IS AN OFFENCE UNDER THE
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

The Health Committee have given instructions that in future if any such cases are discovered, the matter must be reported to them with a view to legal proceedings being taken against the parents. (Signed)

J. H. CROCKER, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health, and School Medical Officer
for the Borough of Richmond.

Diphtheria. Speaking generally, this disease has been of a mild type throughout the past year.

As three cases of diphtheria were notified during the third week of November, occurring amongst scholars at one of the Elementary Schools of the Borough, and three others in respect of children who had been in contact with scholars from that school, all the scholars attending the school were medically inspected on November 23rd, but no clinical evidence of diphtheria was found in any case. On November 25th, the children at the school were inspected again by the School Medical Officers, and every child who had any evidence of a congested throat was selected for a further inspection. Thirty-three children showed evidence of congestion.

Twelve "swab" preparations were made from the twelve worst cases, and forwarded to the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine. The following day a report was received that diphtheria bacilli were found in one of the preparations.

The children from the household concerned were at once excluded from the school and the home visited.

On Monday, November 29th, three notifications of diphtheria affecting scholars of the same school were received, and several children, said to be ill with bad throats, were absent from school.

The Managers were advised to close the school for that week, from Tuesday, November 30th, in accordance with Article 45 of the Elementary Education Code.

From the time the school re-opened on December 6th, no other cases occurred. The scholars of the family referred to were isolated at home for some weeks, and not until the "swab" preparations were negative were they liberated. They did not return to school until after the 'Xmas holidays.

It is noteworthy that these children were attending school, apparently in good health, yet acting as "carriers" of diph-

theria, and that without the aid of bacterioscopic investigation the discovery of these cases would have been impossible.

The sudden cessation of the disease in connection with the scholars of this school upon exclusion of the members referred to, points to the probability that they were the chief source of the infection.

Whenever a case of diphtheria is notified, if the patient is a scholar, notice of the nature of the illness is at once given to the teacher by the Medical Officer of Health, and instructions given that if any child is known to be suffering from a sore throat, information should at once be forwarded to the School Medical Officer.

Measles. On February 19th it was reported that a scholar of the Infants' Department of — School was at home on account of measles. I saw the medical attendant who informed me that the child was probably in the infectious stage of the disease when last at school on the 12th. The children of the class in which this child attended were excluded from school for a week from Monday, the 22nd of February. Following upon the re-opening of the class no other cases occurred, nor were any others absent suffering from the disease.

The Infants' Department of — School was closed for a week from May 21st, on account of one case of measles, the child having been last at school on the 17th, probably in an infectious condition. When the department resumed school it was reported that three scholars had developed the disease during the time the school was closed. No other cases occurred at the school in connection with these cases.

In July many children of the Infants' Department of — School were attacked with measles,

During October, November and December, the children of the Infants' Departments of most of the schools in the Borough, other than those referred to above, were affected by the disease.

Notification of Measles by Teachers. One hundred and forty-six cases of this disease were notified by the teachers. In every instance the home was visited by the School Attendance Officer and a copy of the following circular given to the parents, and, as already noted a copy of the circular was given to every scholar to take to the parents when the school was closed on account of this disease :—

TOWN HALL,
RICHMOND.

MEASLES is again prevalent in the District.

There are more deaths every year from Measles than from Scarlet Fever. This is due to the neglect of parents, in many cases, because of the mistaken idea that the disease is not dangerous.

Take the same care and precautions as you do with Scarlet Fever, and you may save your children.

MEASLES is a FEVER.

The disease begins like a cold in the head ; this lasts four days before the rash comes out, and the case is "catching" during all this period, as well as for some fortnight or more after the disappearance of the rash.

Isolate the Patient. Keep off Measles as long as you can, as 90 per cent. of the deaths occur below 5 years of age. The older the child is when Measles is contracted the better is the prospect of living through it.

Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Inflammation of the Kidneys even in very mild cases, follow on the disease if the patient is not kept in bed.

J. H. CROCKER, M.D.,

*Medical Officer of Health and
School Medical Officer.*

**Whooping
Cough.**

Fifty cases of whooping cough were notified by the teachers throughout the year. The School Attendance Officer visited the homes and left a copy of the following circular :—

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

WHOOPING COUGH.

This disease is a serious one, especially if occurring in children under five years of age. The most common complication is bronchitis, but the severe coughing and straining during the illness may tear the lung tissues and thus set up inflammation.

Whooping Cough is very infectious, but susceptibility to the disease is lessened as the child grows older.

In this district there are many more deaths from whooping cough than from scarlet fever. Nearly all the deaths occur below the age of 5 years. It follows, therefore, that *the older the child is when he contracts whooping cough the better chance he has of recovery.*

During the past 19 years, in the Borough of Richmond, which includes Richmond, Kew, North Sheen and Petersham, there were 160 deaths due to whooping cough, whilst during the same period the number of deaths from scarlet fever was 25.

The incubation period of whooping cough is about a fortnight, that is, after becoming infected the child is apparently quite well, as far as this disease is concerned, for that length of time. The onset begins with a short cough, like that of an ordinary cold, but, as a rule, there is no "whoop" until a fortnight after the commencement of this bronchitic cough; the child, however, may give the disease to others during this period. The infectious stage lasts at least six weeks from the commencement of the cough. The child is liable to impart infection to others after this period has elapsed unless the cough has disappeared.

The patient should be isolated during the whole period of the ailment. He should not be exposed to cold winds or draughts, but plenty of fresh air in the room will be beneficial.

The infection is given off by the breath of the patient and is also contained in what is coughed up, therefore, a handkerchief should not be used for wiping the mouth after coughing; soft paper is preferable. The paper should be burnt immediately after using.

Any material contaminated by the patient should be boiled in water for at least ten minutes. Plates, cups, spoons, or any other article used by the patient should be thoroughly cleansed after using and should be kept entirely for the patient's use.

It is advisable to wear a cotton garment over the ordinary clothing whilst with the patient. This cotton garment should be removed, the face and hands washed and hair brushed before associating with the other inmates of the house.

If an infected child is taken into the street or any public place the party in charge of the child is liable to prosecution.

Any child known to have been exposed to the danger of whooping cough, who, after ten days or a fortnight, begins to cough—even if there is no whoop—should be kept away from others. On no account should a child be sent to day or Sunday school under such circumstances.

Upon termination of the illness the house and any articles liable to retain infection will be disinfected free of charge if word is sent to the Health Department, Town Hall.

The Medical Officer of Health will be obliged if persons will send information to him when they have any case of infectious disease in the house.

J. H. CROCKER, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health and
School Medical Officer.

Town Hall,

Richmond, Surrey.

Chicken Pox. 54 cases of this disease were notified by the teachers. It was ascertained that in every instance the children had been vaccinated. The object of this enquiry was, that in the event of the occurrence of this ailment in an unvaccinated child, the school medical officer would inspect the child so as to verify the diagnosis.

A copy of the Notification Form, used by the teachers in connection with the usually non-notifiable infectious diseases was given in the last Annual Report.

Summary of Closure of Schools, or Classes excluded, on account of infectious disease.

VINEYARD SCHOOL. Class 3 of infants' department excluded for one week from February 19th to February 26th on account of one case of measles.

KING'S SCHOOL. Infants' department, for one week from May 21st.

KING'S SCHOOL. Whole school from June 22nd to July 5th on account of four "missed" cases of scarlet fever discovered attending school, following upon several other cases from that school.

ST. LUKE'S SCHOOL. Infants' department for one week, October 18th to October 24th, on account of one case of measles.

HOLY TRINITY SCHOOL. Infants' department from November 12th to November 29th on account of measles and other diseases.

ST. LUKE'S SCHOOL. Whole school for six days on account of diphtheria, November 30th to December 6th.

Disinfection of Elementary Schools.

Upon the suggestion of the School Medical Officer, the Education Committee gave instructions that every Elementary School should be supplied with a spraying apparatus and a quantity of formalin. The care-taker at each school was instructed in the correct manner of using the apparatus and as to the strength of the solution to be used.

At least once in each term the main rooms, class-rooms, cloak-rooms, desks, etc., were sprayed with the solution referred to and also after there had been any case of an infectious nature at the school. It was pointed out that the general daily sprinkling of disinfectants was not to be recommended, and that the suggestions contained in my last annual report, referring to this matter, were preferable. I am pleased to report that in every instance the care-takers have carried out these duties most conscientiously.

The Managers of the various schools have expressed their appreciation of this procedure on the part of the Education Committee.

CLEANSING OF SCHOOL PREMISES.

The following is a list of the duties of the Caretakers at the Darell Road Council School as set out by the Richmond (Surrey) Education Committee.

Duties of School Caretakers.

1. To sweep out thoroughly the whole of the School every evening.
2. To dust all desks, tables, windows, sills, shelves, radiators, &c., every morning, and maps, diagrams, and pictures at least once a month, and oftener when required.
3. To scrub thoroughly with soap and water the floors of the whole of the School, and sweep down ceilings and walls at least once a month.
4. To wash towels, dusters, &c., every week.
5. To wash the hearth stones every morning in winter and twice a week in summer.
6. To black-lead all the grates or stoves once a week in winter when fires are in use, and when required in summer.
7. To light all fires at least one hour and a half before morning School, and to sweep up the hearths, to make up fires at noon, to attend to boilers and keep flues of the hot water apparatus clean.
8. To wash thoroughly and scrub down the urinals, the closet seats and floors daily, and to keep them always clean. To see that the flushing apparatus is in proper working order, that a good supply of water is available, and that the urinals and closets are properly flushed.
9. To keep all the lavatory and washing appliances perfectly clean, and to see that sufficient soap and towels are provided.

10. To clean out and flush all inspection chambers where accessible, on the drainage system: all yard and rain water gullies and traps at least once every four weeks, and to see that the traps are properly sealed by being filled with water.
11. To clean out periodically all gutters, valleys, &c., and remove all obstructions such as birds' nests, leaves, &c. To sweep the yards and playgrounds twice each week or more frequently when required, and to remove daily all bits of paper, refuse, or any other rubbish in the yards and playgrounds.
12. To clean the Schools thoroughly throughout during the Summer and Christmas vacations and wash all painted and varnish work, desks, and other furniture.
13. To open the School doors every morning and afternoon half-an-hour, or earlier if need be, before the school time, and to be in attendance until the Teachers arrive.
14. If an Evening School be held in the rooms, to open and close the doors before and after School time.
15. To be in attendance at the time of closing School and to lock all doors.
16. To clean all the windows of the School in Easter week, during the Summer holidays, and Christmas holidays, and during the first week in October of each year and whenever required.
17. To clean all cupboards and fittings when required.
18. To put all coals and firewood into the coal and wood stores.
19. To report promptly to the Clerk all damage done to the School premises, to bring to the notice of the Clerk any requirement for repair or renewal, or for the sweeping of chimneys and flues which cannot be attended to personally.

20. To see that all ventilator openings in the buildings are free from dust and are in working order.
21. To see that all blinds and moveable windows are in working order.
22. To turn off the water at the Meter each evening.

NOTE.—The Head Teacher will be held responsible that the Caretaker carries out these duties efficiently, and that, in so doing, he is careful in the use of gas, water, and coal.

These rules are so excellent that it would be advantageous if they were adopted (with modifications to suit each school) in connection with the other Elementary Schools in the Borough.

I would suggest the following addition to Rule 1.—“ Having first sprinkled the floor with damp sawdust, or damp tea leaves, collect the swept up sawdust in the dust-pan and remove to the dust bin, or destroy by burning. Open all the windows.”

And to rule 2.—“ Use a damp duster. *Never use a dry duster*, except when injury to furniture may be caused by damp.”

An additional rule as regards disinfection, as described on the preceding page, would be advisable.

(h) Review of the method adopted for dealing with blind, deaf, mentally or physically defective and epileptic children under the Acts of 1893 and 1899,

The following report was presented to the Education Committee at the December meeting.

[In all probability arrangements will be concluded between the Education Committee and the Surrey Education Authority whereby mentally defective children will be received into the school which the Surrey Authority contemplate opening at Mortlake.]

TOWN HALL,

RICHMOND (SURREY),

December 8th, 1909.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE
SUB-COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to report on such children attending the Public Elementary Schools in the Borough as are backward in education through mental or physical defects.

Mentally Defective Children.

- 1.—S. J., aged 10, has attended — School for $4\frac{1}{2}$ years. Does not know the letters of the alphabet, the only one named correctly being the letter O. Does not know how much is twice one, nor any other multiplication figures.
- 2.—D. H., aged 11, has attended — School for 2 years. Partly paralysed in lower extremities, walks with difficulty and shuffling gait. Does not know letters of the alphabet nor any part of the multiplication table.
- 3.—F. C., aged 13, has attended — School for 3 years. Does not know the letters of the alphabet, and cannot go through the twice column of the multiplication table.
- 4.—W. G., aged 11, has attended — School for 2 years. Does not correctly name many letters of the alphabet. Can multiply correctly numbers twice and three times but not beyond.
- 5.—L. A., aged 7, has attended — School for 2 years. Highly nervous. Cannot correctly name many of the letters of the alphabet.
- 6.—B. I., aged 7, has attended — School for 2 years. Cannot correctly name the letters of the alphabet, and cannot count correctly. Parents are considering the matter of sending her to a private school. (Parents are of the working class).

There is little probability of any of the above children deriving any educational benefit from attending ordinary elementary schools.

As Number 3 is 13 years of age, he will be removed from school within a year, unless certified and placed in a special school, where he can remain until he reaches 16 years of age.

7.—H. P., aged 8, has attended —— School for one year. Can correctly name letters of the alphabet and some words of two and three letters. Does not know any part of the multiplication table, but can correctly count articles placed in front of him. Can recite some poetry.

8.—P. H., aged 9, has attended —— School for 3 years. Can correctly name letters of the alphabet, and some words of two and three letters. Does not know any part of the multiplication table.

These two boys are mentally defective, but have shown some improvement since first attending school.

9.—C. G., aged 5 years and 2 months, has recently entered —— School. The boy cannot pronounce any words correctly. No evidence of deafness. Have interviewed the mother. By watching her mouth movements, the boy can pronounce better. Have given advice to the mother as to daily lessons in pronunciation. Have suggested that for a time the boy should continue at —— School, as association with other boys may lead to an improvement in his speech. An interesting point is that a younger brother, with no evidence of mental defect, talks in the same unintelligible manner from association with the defective lad, and the two appear quite to understand each other.

10.—S. H., aged 4 years and 11 months, has recently entered —— School. Inability to utter many words correctly.

Apparently mentally defective, but from the extreme youth of the boy it is difficult to give a correct opinion of this case at present.

The above two cases will be kept under observation and a further report presented at a later period.

Remarks on the Mentally Defective Children.

There is little chance of any further improvement in the first 8 children on the above list from attending ordinary elementary schools.

It is advisable that they should be removed from the ordinary schools, and provision should therefore be made for them to be sent to a special school. As the matter has not yet been mentioned to the parents, I am not in a position to say whether they will all consent or not.

EPILEPSY.

- 11.—F. D., aged 7, has very irregularly attended — School during the past 2 years. She is one of 13 children. Extremely nervous. Mother states that for some time she has been taking her to a Hospital in London. The child does not fall down in any of the fits, and from the description of the attacks they are evidently what is known as minor epilepsy (*petit mal*). From the condition of the child, I cannot advise that she should be separated from her mother, and I can only recommend that she should continue to attend — School when in a fit condition. The mother is a sensible woman and will do what she can for the child.

DEAF AND DUMB.

- 12.—B. R., aged 5 years and 8 months, has attended — School for 5 weeks. This is a nice bright lad, evidently intelligent, and quick at understanding when signs are made to him. He should rapidly advance in education if sent to a suitable school.

PARTLY BLIND.

- 13.—E. C., aged 12, has attended — School for 6 years
Defective sight from congenital cataract. Is intelligent,
but backward from inability to see correctly. Mother
states that she will not consent to the boy going away.
- 14 — J. A., aged 9 (December 13th, 1908), has attended —
School for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years. Has had operations on the eyes
(iridectomy), but vision very bad owing to opacity of cornea
from inflammation at birth. Is intelligent, but backward
on account of bad vision. It would be advantageous to
obtain the opinion of an ophthalmic surgeon on this case,
as to whether or not it is advisable to send the girl to a
special school for the blind.

I have examined ten other children who are backward in
their education. Although dull, they are improving. They are
not such as can be classified as mentally defective in accord-
ance with the Elementary Code.

ABSTRACT FROM BOARD OF EDUCATION REGULATIONS.

Regulations applicable to SPECIAL Schools.

- 1 (b) Schools may be certified by the Board of Education
as Day Schools. Must have separately appointed
Managers.
- 6 (a) The premises must be approved by the Board.
- (b) Approval in the case of new premises will only be
accorded if the Rules given in Appendix 2 of the
Regulations are complied with.

These Rules must be read in conjunction with the
Building Regulations for Public Elementary Schools,

PLAYGROUNDS.

Where no field or other large space has been secured, the superficial area of the site should provide not less than thirty square feet per child of open space exclusive of buildings. The playgrounds for boys and girls should be separate. There should be a large covered shed, open on one side, provided with ample top light, which under supervision may be used by boys and girls together.

CLASS ROOMS.

Fifteen square feet of floor space per child.

A well lighted corridor or hall.

A room for teachers.

Accommodation for medical inspection.

Separate entrances, playgrounds and offices should be provided for boys and girls.

TEACHERS.

No person under 20 years of age without express sanction of the Board. Head Teachers must be Certificated under Schedule I. of the Code, provided that if there be less than 10 children on the Roll, the Head Teacher may be an Uncertificated Teacher. Number of children in average attendance should not exceed 20 for each class.

GRANT PAYABLE EACH YEAR.

On account of instruction other than manual instruction, 50s. for each unit of average attendance.

On account of manual instruction, 30s. per unit of the average attendance of younger children, and 40s. for each unit of the average attendance of the older children.

SCHOLARS not below 5 years of age, not over 16 years of age.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. H. CROCKER, M.D., D.P.H.,
School Medical Officer.

(i) **Review of the methods and results of Instructions in Personal Hygiene and Temperance.**

At a meeting of the Education Committee in October, 1909, the Syllabus of the Board of Education on Temperance Teaching was adopted and directions to the Managers of the Elementary Schools were issued under Section 7 of the Education Act, 1902, to arrange for Instruction, in accordance with the Syllabus, to be given in their schools.

A report as to the results of teaching Hygiene and Temperance in the various schools will be presented at a later date.

(j). **Miscellaneous Work.**

DUTIES CARRIED OUT PERSONALLY BY THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER :—

In addition to the numerous visits made to the schools in connection with the various outbreaks of infectious disease, as mentioned previously under section (g), and in the inspection of those scholars who were mentally defective, the School Medical Officer made 48 special visits to the different schools, 31 of which were upon the written request of the teachers.

During these visits 52 children were examined at the request of the teachers, and 36 of these were excluded from school for varying periods. The following are particulars in connection with these 36 children:—

Nature of Ailment.				Result.	
Chicken Pox	...	...	6	Excluded until free from infection.	
Suspected Scarlet Fever			4	Excluded for 10 days; no signs	
„ Diphtheria	...	...	2	ditto	ditto
Ringworm	...	...	3	Certificate to Parents.	
				Attended to.	
Impetigo Contagiosa	...	...	2	ditto	ditto
Scabies	...	...	2	ditto	ditto
Verminous Heads	...	...	4	ditto	ditto
„ Body	...	...	1	ditto	ditto

Nature of Ailment.				Result.	
Boy's Clothing Dirty	...	4		Certificate to Parents.	
	(offensive)			Attended to.	
Girl	"	...	1	ditto	ditto
Ophthalmia	...	...	1	ditto	ditto
Blepharitis	...	...	1	ditto	ditto
Tubercular Glands in neck			1	ditto	ditto
Defective Vision	...	...	2	ditto	ditto
Croupous Cough	...	...	1	ditto	ditto
Mumps	...	...	1	ditto	ditto

A copy of the certificate of exclusion was given in the last Annual Report.

Homes visited and children reported upon at request of							
School Attendance Officer	...	...	...				10
Pupil Teacher examined and report given	...	...					1
Caretaker and wife medically examined and report given							1
Girl medically examined and report given for Orphanage							
Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

I desire to express my appreciation of the services of Dr. Bott, not only for the care and tact with which he carried out the duties of medical inspection, but also for his assistance on several occasions, in connection with the outbreaks of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles and chicken pox, which threatened the various schools during the year, and I desire also to acknowledge my indebtedness to the School Attendance Officer for distributing the circulars regarding infectious disease.

Chiefly owing to the kindness and assistance which on all occasions we have received from the teachers, our duties have happily been performed without any friction.

I have the honour to be, ladies and gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J. H. CROCKER, M.D., D.P.H.,

School Medical Officer.

TOWN HALL,

RICHMOND, (SURREY).

February 28th, 1910.

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