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Urban District of Teddington.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health


E. G. GIBBS-SMITH, L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

FOR THE

Year 1909.

TEDDINGTON :

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ANNUAL REPORT
UPON THE
VITAL STATISTICS
AND
PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
URBAN DISTRICT OF TEDDINGTON
FOR THE YEAR 1909.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council of Teddington.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my first Annual Report, and in doing so should like to commence by paying a tribute to my predecessor Dr. Th. Günther for the very efficient working order in which he left the administration.

I am pleased to be able to tell you that the health of the district is in a very satisfactory condition, and compares most favourably with other centres of population as will be seen by comparing the vital statistics' tables with those of England and Wales generally, *vide* page 8.

I consider that the sanitary condition on the whole is also very satisfactory: regarding this I

would mention one point that struck me particularly when making my inspections, *viz* :—Premises in general, especially the back yards and gardens of the working class houses, with but few exceptions, were very clean and well kept. This is a very important factor in regulating the health of a district, and I have no hesitation in saying that the excellent conditions prevailing are largely due to the thoroughness, tact and ability with which your Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Wheeler) does his work.

I shall deal with some of the items of this report under their respective headings, but I wish first to tender my appreciative thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee for their invariable courtesy and consideration to me during my first year of office ; to the Clerk, Surveyor, Rate Collector and their respective staffs, for help always most willingly given ; and lastly to your Sanitary Inspector for his constant and unselfish assistance, which has been invaluable to me.

I am Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

EDWD. G. GIBBS-SMITH.

AREA TOPOGRAPHY, ETC.

The Urban District of Teddington has an area of 1,196 acres of land and 18 acres of water, making a total of 1,214 acres. The sub-soil is almost entirely composed of gravel and sand.

The boundaries are :—

North—The Urban District of Twickenham.

South—The Urban Districts of Hampton and Hampton Wick.

East—The River Thames—about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of its course—which separates Teddington from the Borough of Kingston-on-Thames, and the District of Ham in the County of Surrey.

West—The Parish of Hanworth, which is a portion of the Rural District of Staines.

Teddington Lock and Weir are too well known to require any description : at this point there is a footbridge connecting the two adjoining Counties (Middlesex and Surrey) and below this the Thames is tidal.

The District is divided into four Wards *viz.* :—Fulwell, Upper Teddington, Lower Teddington and South Teddington. About 25 acres of Bushy Park come within the boundary. There is a small public recreation ground overlooking the river, and in the Fulwell division there is a golf course of about 190 acres.

POPULATION.

The estimated population of Teddington at the middle of the year 1909 was 18,240.

The method adopted for this estimation is to multiply the number of inhabited houses by the average number of persons per house at the last census, (1901) this number was found to be 5.

The following table gives the population enumerated at the census of 1881, 1891, and 1901, together with the estimate for 1909, and is useful for comparison.

Population (enumerated).			Population estimated Middle 1909.
1881.	1891.	1901.	
6,595	10,025	14,037	18,240

BIRTHS.

There were 436 births registered in the District during the year, shewing a birth-rate of 23.9 per 1000. When we consider that births taking place in the Union Infirmary, or in any institution, such as Lying-in Hospitals &c. outside the district are not accredited to Teddington, the actual number of births belonging to the place is probably higher than that given. The average birth-rate for the previous ten years was 24.86 per 1000. Although this year is below the average, the difference is not sufficient to call for any special comment.

The births were made up thus ;—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	222	206	428
Illegitimate	3	5	8
Total	225	211	436

DEATHS.

The number of deaths, including residents and non-residents, registered in and beyond the district, was 214, and was made up as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Deaths registered in the District	97	89	186
Deaths of Teddington Residents outside the District—			
In the Kingston Union Infirmary	9	5	14
In Hospitals	3	1	4
In the Middlesex County Asylum... ..	2	2	4
By Accident and Otherwise	3	3	6
Complete Total	114	100	214
Deaths of Non-Residents—			
In the Teddington and Hampton Wick Cottage Hospital	7	0	7
By Accident in the District and Otherwise	1	2	3
Total of deaths of Non-Residents registered in the District ...	8	2	10
Deducting this Total from the Complete Total, we obtain the Nett Total of all Deaths belonging to the District ...	106	98	204

This gives a nett death-rate of 11.18 per 1000 on the estimated population.

CORRECTED DEATH-RATE.

This has to be shewn for statistical purposes, in order that allowance may be made for the

different age and sex distribution of the population in towns, as compared with that in rural districts, and this figure is arrived at thus :—

By dividing the recorded death-rate of England and Wales by the nett death-rate of the district in question, and then multiplying this nett death-rate by the factor so obtained.

The corrected death rate for Teddington is 11.71 per 1000.

The following table is given for comparison :

Annual Birth-rate, Death-rate, and the Death-rates from the Principal Epidemic Diseases.

	Annual Rates per 1000 Living.				Deaths under one year to 1000 Births
	Births.	Deaths.		Principal Epidemic Diseases.	
		Nett.	Corrected.		
England and Wales	25.6	14.5	14.5	1.12	109
76 great towns ...	25.7	14.7	15.6	1.42	118
143 smaller towns	24.8	13.9	14.5	1.08	111
England and Wales less the 219 towns	25.6	14.5	13.6	0.80	98
Teddington	23.9	11.18	11.71	0.76	80

In analysing the death returns one point strikes me as being contradictory to the oft repeated remark that the Thames Valley is an unhealthy district to live in. Out of the 204 deaths recorded for the year only 77 were of persons between the ages of 5 and 65 years. Of these 77 two were accidental and one suicidal, so that the actual number from disease was 74, shewing a death-rate of practically 4 (4.05) per 1000 of persons in what may be termed the prime of life,

The Local Government Board Tables put all deaths of 65 years and upward under one category. As so many of the deaths recorded were of persons well advanced in years, I thought it might be of interest to make the following more detailed classification :—

70 & under 75.		75 & under 80.		80 & under 85.		85 & under 90.		90 & under 95.	
Males.	Fmls.	Males.	Fmls.	Males.	Fmls.	Males.	Fmls.	Males.	Fmls.
22	35	11	26	4	14	2	4		2
57		37		18		6		2	

CAUSES OF DEATH.

These are fully enumerated in table IV.

The four diseases which caused the greatest number of deaths were :—Pneumonia, Heart Disease, Bronchitis and Cancer.

PNEUMONIA.

This disease accounted for 23 deaths (over 11 per cent of the deaths from all causes) and was the largest contributor to Infantile Mortality, causing 9 deaths in children under 1 year of age (over 23 per cent of the whole).

HEART DISEASE.

Twenty-two deaths were recorded under this heading, eleven of them being in persons upwards of 65 years of age.

BRONCHITIS.

Of the 21 deaths attributed to Bronchitis, 16 were in persons over 65 years of age, equalling over 21 per cent. of the deaths from all causes during the same age period.

CANCER.

Twelve deaths were recorded as against fourteen in 1908. This gives a percentage of 5·8 of the deaths from all causes, and a rate of ·65 per 1,000 of the estimated population. It is satisfactory to us that there is a decrease, though small, both in the year's returns, and on the average for the past ten years, which was 13.

In looking at these returns one cannot help noticing that 8 of the 12 deaths occurred in one of the smaller districts, and that the same district shewed a much larger proportion of cases in 1908.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age belonging to Teddington was 38. For statistical purposes outside deaths are not included, so that the number accredited to Teddington is 35, which shews a rate of 80 per 1,000 births registered.

The number is larger than that for the two preceding years, but it must be remembered that the rates for 1907 and 1903 were most exceptional, and the present number is considerably below the average for the last 10 years.

The three principal causes of these deaths were :—

Pneumonia which accounted for	9
Premature Birth	7
Debility etc.	6

There was no death from any Tuberculous disease. The proportion of deaths of illegitimate infants was very large, for of the 8 born only 3 survived the first year of life. In one case an inquest was held—the verdict however was death from natural causes.

A detailed account of the Infantile Mortality will be found on Table V.

It is to be regretted that Premature Birth and Debility should account for a third of the deaths, for we cannot but think that with proper care many of these might have been avoided.

PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The diseases which come under this category are :—Small-Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, the fevers (Typhus, Enteric, and Continued) and Diarrhoea.

The total number of deaths resulting from these diseases was as follows :—

Measles	....	....	....	5
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	5
Diphtheria	....	....	....	1
Diarrhoea	....	....	....	3
				—
				14
				—

This shews a Zymotic death rate of .76 per 1,000, and a percentage of 6.8 of the deaths from all causes.

For comparative rates of other districts see table on page 8.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 1909 the total number of cases notified in Teddington was 84, made up as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	57
Diphtheria	....	....	....	15
Enteric Fever	....	....	....	3
Erysipelas	....	....	....	9
				—
				84

This gives a case rate of 4.7 per 1,000 inhabitants.

SCARLET FEVER.

Fifty-seven cases were notified as against 35 last year, fortunately there were no deaths, and with few exceptions, the cases were of a mild type, 22 seems rather a big increase, but the disease appears to have been more generally prevalent in many districts.

A greater proportion than usual of cases were notified about the time of the unfortunate outbreak which occurred at Kingston through a contaminated milk supply. Although we were unable to definitely trace any of our cases to this same source of infection, it looked a little suspicious, though of course it may have been only a coincidence. Considering that milk was sold in Teddington from the same source of supply that caused the Kingston epidemic, we must consider ourselves more than fortunate that we escaped as we did. In all probability matters would not have gone so well with us but for the prompt action of the Medical Officer of Health for Kingston and the County Medical Officer of Health for Surrey—to these gentlemen a greater debt of gratitude is owed than many can imagine, for they undoubtedly saved many of their immediate neighbours from a very serious epidemic.

DIPHTHERIA.

Fifteen notifications were received as against 20 in 1908. There was one death.

Two cases occurred in a caretaker's family; they had only just come into Teddington from a neighbouring district, and the child had been attending school at the place from whence they came. As there were other cases in that school, it is only fair to presume that the child contracted the disease there, and that these cases, although notified here, really belonged to another district.

No definite cause could be found for any of the other cases.

One adult and one child were sent to Hampton Isolation Hospital.

At the time of going to Press with this report your Sanitary Committee have decided to make arrangements by which suspected cases can be bacteriologically examined, upon application being made to the Medical Officer of Health.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Three cases were notified: they were all thoroughly investigated and no cause could be found in the district, but strong presumptive evidence was forthcoming that in each case the disease was contracted some distance away from Teddington.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

There were no notifications. It will be seen that one death is recorded as occurring from Puerperal Fever, this is explained by the fact that in Table IV. all deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sæfræmia, Pelvic Peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium have to be included under this heading.

SMALL POX.

No cases were notified.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The diseases which come under this classification are:—Measles, Whooping Cough, Epidemic Influenza, Mumps, Epidemic Diarrhœa and Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

MEASLES.

There was a large number of cases in the spring and early summer. St. Mark's School, South Teddington, was closed from June 11th till July 28th, Victoria Infant School was closed from March 2nd to March 15th and Station Road School was closed from Feb. 4th till Feb. 22nd. This disease was responsible for five deaths, which shews the fallacy of treating it as an insignificant ailment: as a matter of fact it is one of the most fatal diseases of early childhood. All the deaths occurred in children under 5 years of age.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

There were several cases during the year. This is also a very fatal disease amongst small children, and accounted for the same number of deaths as measles, viz:—5; these deaths also all occurred in children under 5 years of age.

EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA.

A good many cases occurred, resulting in 6 deaths, four of which were of persons well advanced in years.

EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA.

There was no epidemic of this disease. Three deaths were recorded, all in children under one year of age. No doubt climatic conditions influence an outbreak of diarrhœa, therefore in all probability the cold summer had a good deal to do with keeping the death rate low.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Nine deaths were registered as against 8 for 1908. Of other Tuberculous diseases, 6 deaths were registered as against 10 for 1908, so on the

whole, the number of deaths caused by Tuberculosis was 15, shewing a decrease of 3 upon the preceding year. This gives a Tuberculosis death rate of .82 per 1,000 and a percentage of 7.3 of the deaths from all causes. No death occurred in a child under one year of age. Pauper cases are now notified, and notifications of four cases were received.

Rooms that have been occupied by Phthisical patients are disinfected, when known to the Local Authority. With the object of having a better knowledge of these cases I would suggest that voluntary notification of cases other than pauper ones be invited.

ANTHRAX, GLANDERS AND HYDROPHOBIA.

No cases were notified by the Inspectors under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

There is an arrangement with the Tolworth Isolation Hospital by which cases can be sent from Teddington; cases can also be sent to the Hampton Isolation Hospital. In some instances cases are recommended to go to the London Fever Hospital.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

I understand that although no actual agreement exists with any Small-Pox Hospital, there would not be the slightest difficulty in dealing with a case should one occur.

CHOLERA.

Three notices were received from the London Port Sanitary Authority of passengers coming from ships which had touched infected ports. These cases were kept under observation.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection is carried out by means of the Formalin Spray. This was done in all cases of Infectious Disease, and also in some instances where deaths had occurred from Phthisis and Cancer. Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., are sprayed with Formalin or are steeped in Jeyes' Fluid.

GENERAL HOUSING AND HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

General inspections were made from time to time besides those made in connection with complaints received.

Your Sanitary Inspector made between 4,000 and 5,000 inspections during the year. This is a large number, and has involved a great amount of work—too much really for one man. Yet these frequent inspections are very necessary, and I again repeat that this part of the administration contributes very largely to the satisfactory condition of the district—a condition, I venture to assert, that will on the whole bear comparison with most districts of similar composition.

I myself made some 400 inspections, generally in company with your Sanitary Inspector, and with reference to a newspaper report was specially asked by your Sanitary Committee to report upon one of a row of cottages, which enjoys the reputation of being one of the worst in Teddington

The report was as follows:—

No. 1 Cranmer Road.

On February 12th in company with your Sanitary Inspector I visited this dwelling without previous notice having been given to the occupant; we were promptly admitted and given free access to all the rooms. We had

previously visited this place on January 14th, and notice had previously to this been served upon the Owner to have certain small defects remedied; these have now been carried out, and the present Owner informs us that he would have had the whole cleaned and repaired by now, but that owing to the children's illness he had been unable to do so, and that he would have it done as early as possible. The dwelling in question is one of a row of eight workmen's cottages, all about the same size, and each containing four rooms, two front and two back.

The size of the rooms are approximately :—

The ground floor, front 11ft. 1in. \times 9ft. 4in., height 8ft. 4in.
(cubic space 907ft.)

„ „ back 12ft. \times 9ft. 8in., height 8ft. 4in.
(cubic space 920ft.)

First floor front 12ft. \times 9ft. 6in., height 7ft. 6in.
(cubic space 855ft.)

„ „ back 12ft. \times 9ft. 1in., height 7ft. 6in.
(cubic space 870ft.)

Each room has a window on outside wall made to open, and a fireplace. About six feet in front of this row of cottages there is a brick wall standing up as high as the roof; this wall shuts out a good deal of light, but not enough to require artificial light in the day time. The ceilings of three of the rooms were very dirty, the window frame of the top back room was unplastered and loose, and the ceiling in this room had a small hole in it. With the exceptions mentioned the structural condition of the premises was fairly good.

The drains, &c., were in good working order, and the w.c. fairly clean; the floors were clean, the furniture dilapidated. There was no unpleasant smell anywhere. The occupants consisted of one family, nine in all—father, mother, two sons aged 23 and 17, one daughter aged 18 (said to be out of a situation), two boys, aged 10 and 12, two girls, aged 4 and 8. We found the mother and children at home; they were dirty, but as far as we could see from casual observation, not verminous.

We were informed that the family slept thus :—father and mother and one child in front top room, daughter and other children in back top room, two sons in lower front room,

Although we deplore the dirty habits of such people as those who occupy this dwelling, we submit, that beyond what has already been done, namely, requesting the owner to have the house cleaned and repaired, your Council has no power to deal with this matter; either under Section 91 of The Public Health Act, 1857; or under Part 2 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

We are,

Your obedient Servants,

EDWARD G. GIBBS-SMITH.

THOS. WHEELER.

TROWLOCK ISLAND.

I have visited this island and inspected all the Bungalows. They all obtain their water from the Water Board.

All the sanitary arrangements were in excellent condition, and the whole place particularly well kept.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 15 factories in the district where machinery is used, and 31 workshops and workplaces. Two factories were found to be without proper sanitary accommodation for the workers, and in one the lavatories were badly kept. One workplace required further lavatory accommodation and in one instance the work room required lime-washing &c. These defects were remedied upon notice being given to the occupiers.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

There are five dairies, seven cowsheds and twenty-one milkshops in the district.

Inspections were periodically made of these premises, and I had occasion to make the two following complaints :—

(a) Insanitary yard and premises. (b) Insanitary cowshed; defective ventilation; dilapidated building and accumulation of manure; defective drainage and limewashing necessary. All these defects were remedied after we pointed them out to the proprietors.

The milch cows have been regularly inspected every three months by your Veterinary Inspector, and his reports have invariably been that the animals were in a healthy condition.

The average number periodically inspected was 64.

Under the Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1909, "the Local Authority may require dairymen supplying milk in the district to furnish the Medical Officer of Health with a complete list of all farms, dairies or places from which the supply is obtained." Twenty-three returns have been made.

LAUNDRIES.

There are 2 where machinery is used, and 7 worked entirely by hand. These were periodically inspected during the year.

At one the sanitary accommodation was found to be defective; at another the floor required to be repaired; and at a third the lavatory walls wanted limewashing.

All these matters received attention after being pointed out to the proprietors.

There are also 18 domestic laundries where the work is done by one or two members of the family. In one of these the walls of a room required limewashing, otherwise they were all found to be in order.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 13 on the register: they were inspected from time to time.

In four instances the sanitary arrangements were found to be defective; in three limewashing was necessary.

The proprietors remedied these defects directly after receiving verbal notice.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There is no public abattoir in the district.

Seven private slaughter houses are on the register: these were regularly inspected and always found in order.

UNSOUND FOOD.

No case came under my notice during the year.

OVERCROWDING.

Eleven cases were investigated, and in only three instances was it found necessary to interfere.

In each of these the nuisance was promptly abated upon giving verbal notice.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

None came under my notice during the year.

CANAL BOATS.

The inspection of them is undertaken by the Kingston Authority.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Metropolitan Water Board provide a constant supply over the whole district. There are very few wells now in use for drinking purposes, should any of them be found to be contaminated steps would be promptly taken to prevent their further use.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The method at present employed is one of the water carriage Systems, by which the sewage is first passed into settling tanks, and then on to the land for filtration. The present works are now inadequate for the needs of the place. The Local Government Board have recently sanctioned the construction of new works, which are about to be commenced. These new works will comprise a series of detritus tanks, a series of settling tanks, a series of both high level and low level filtration beds. The furnaces will be used as a destructor for house refuse.

When completed, the new works will be capable of dealing with about 5,000,000 gallons per day, and thus ample provision will be made for any further growth of the district.

CESSPOOLS.

Two have been done away with during the year, and the premises using them connected with the main drainage.

There are still about 50 in use in the district. Although no nuisance in connection with any of them has been brought to my notice, I consider it a very unsatisfactory form of drainage for a growing neighbourhood, and in my opinion the time has now arrived for doing away with them wherever possible.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

Carts collect daily—The disposal is by tipping and burning.

Complaints have been made from time to time about tipping refuse into disused gravel pits. Every effort is made to cover over with earth, and to cause as little nuisance as possible. This difficulty will cease when the new Sewerage Works are completed, as all the refuse will then be passed through the furnaces.

MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION, Etc.

There is a small Mortuary in the Cemetery. The Cemetery is about to be enlarged by the addition of a piece of ground which adjoins it.

The Local Government Board have held an enquiry regarding this, and have sanctioned the proposals.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL INSPECTION.

Periodically Inspections were made as to the sanitary condition of all the schools. They were always found to be in good order.

The Inspection of School children is under the control of the County Council, and is in the hands of the County M.O.H. and two assistants.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

During the year Part IV of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act has been adopted by your Council. This gives greater power in dealing with Milk supplies, also in dealing with infectious diseases.

INQUESTS, 1909.

Date.	Age.	Sex.	Verdict.
Jan. 14th	47	M.	Tumour of Brain. P.M.
Jan. 14th	5 weeks	F.	Broncho Pneumonia.
Jan. 28th	83	M.	Accident—Burns.
Feb. 2nd	8 mths.	F.	Broncho Pneumonia. P.M.
Feb. 26th.	79	F.	Heart and Kidney Disease. P.M.
April 6th	63	M.	Heart Disease. P.M.
April 18th	26	M.	Accident—Drowning.
May 18th	53	M.	Street Accident—Run over by tram car.
July 16th	53	F.	Suicide while Temporarily In- sane—By taking Hydrochloric Acid.
Aug. 19th	73	F.	Accident—Fall.
Aug. 23rd	6 weeks	F.	Convulsions. P.M.
Sept. 1st	8	F.	Volvulus. P.M.
Oct. 3rd	73	F.	Suicide while Temporarily In- sane—By falling from window.
Oct. 4th	1 day	F.	Inanition.
Oct. 5th	5 mths.	F.	Whooping Cough.
Oct. 6th	72	F.	Accidental Fall.
Dec. 9th	2 mths.	F.	Convulsions, Bronchitis.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics for the Whole District of Teddington, during 1909 and previous Years.

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.	Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.						
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	14,000	351	25.07	45	128	167	11.93	...	4	...	163	11.64
1900	14,000	353	25.21	53	150	213	15.22	...	2	...	211	15.07
1901	14,029	359	25.67	40	111	130	9.26	5	2	6	134	9.55
1902	14,037	351	25.00	49	139	206	14.60	...	2	...	204	14.50
1903	15,000	419	27.93	40	95	157	10.46	13	4	17	170	11.33
1904	16,000	391	24.44	50	128	173	10.81	10	3	14	184	11.50
1905	16,350	381	23.30	42	110	172	10.52	7	5	21	188	11.50
1906	17,000	438	25.76	53	121	217	12.76	21	8	29	238	14.00
1907	17,900	391	21.84	25	64	157	8.77	14	3	26	182	10.17
1908	18,125	442	24.39	27	61	161	8.88	19	5	29	185	10.21
Averages for years 1899-1908	15,644.1	387.6	24.86	42.4	110.7	175.3	11.32	8.9	3.8	14.2	185.9	11.94
1909	18,240	436	23.90	35	80.27	186	10.19	18	7	22	204	11.18

* 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), 1,196.

Total population at all ages, 14,037.
Number of Inhabited Houses, 2754.
Average number of persons per house, 5.1.

Census, 1901.

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Teddington & Hampton Wick Cottage Hospital.	Kingston Union Infirmary. Isolation Hospital, Hampton. Isolation Hospital, Tolworth.	King's College Hospital. London Hospital. Middlesex Hospital. Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street. Middlesex County Asylum, Wands- worth. Middlesex Asylum, Tooting.
There is no Union Workhouse within the District.		

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1909.
In the Teddington District.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.					Total Cases Notified in Each Locality.				No. of Cases Removed from Each Locality.				Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.				Fulwell	Upper Teddington	Lower Teddington	South Teddington	Fulwell	Upper Teddington	Lower Teddington	South Teddington	
		Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.										25 to 65.	65 and upward
Small Pox ...														
Cholera ...														
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	15	2	9	1	3	3	4	1	7	2				2
Erysipelas ...	9	2			6	1	5	1	2					
Scarlet Fever ...	57	9	39	7	2	7	21	13	16	1	1	1	1	4
Typhus Fever ...														
Enteric Fever ...	3			1	2	1	1	1						
Relapsing Fever														
Continued Fever														
Puerperal Fever														
Plague ...														
Totals ...	84	13	48	9	13	1	31	16	25	3	1	1	1	6

Isolation Hospital Accommodations.

Isolation Hospital, Hampton. Total available Beds, 4. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 2.
Isolation Hospital, Tolworth. No definite number of available Beds. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 3.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during Year 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							DEATHS IN LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 & under 5.	5 & under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 65.	65 & upwards.	Fulwell	Upper Teddington	Lower Teddington	South Teddington	
Small-pox												
Measles	5		5					1	2	2		
Scarlet fever												
Whooping-cough	5	2	3						4	1		
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	1			1					1			
Croup												
Fever:—												
Typhus												
Enteric												
Other continued												
Epidemic influenza	6					2	4	1	1	1	3	
Cholera												
Plague												
Diarrhœa	3	3							2	1		
Enteritis												
Gastritis	1	1						1				
Puerperal fever	1					1					1	1
Erysipelas	1					1					1	
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	9				2	7		3	2	3	1	
Other tuberculous diseases	6		2	2		2			5	1		2
Cancer, malignant disease	12					8	4	1	1	8	2	
Bronchitis	21	3	1			1	16	2	11	6	2	
Pneumonia	23	9	2	1		7	4	1	16	3	3	3
Pleurisy												
Other diseases of respiratory organs	3					2	1		3			
Alcoholism												
Cirrhosis of liver	4					3	1	1	2	1		
Venereal diseases												
Premature birth	7	7						1	5		1	
Diseases & accidents of parturition												
Heart diseases	22	1		4		6	11	4	9	7	2	3
Accidents	5			1	1		3	1	3		1	1
Suicides	1					1			1			1
All other causes	68	12	2	4	2	18	30	11	34	12	11	7
All causes	204	38	15	13	5	59	74	28	102	46	28	18

TABLE V.—Teddington District.

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 One Year.
All Causes { Certified ...	11	1	2	2	16	4	8	1		1		1	2	4		1	38
Uncertified ...																	
Common Infectious Diseases :																	
Small-pox ...																	
Chicken-pox ...																	
Measles ...																	
Scarlet Fever ...																	
Diphtheria (including)																	
Membranous Croup }																	
Whooping Cough ...										1				1			2
Diarrhoeal Diseases :																	
Diarrhoea, all forms ...							3										3
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis }																	
Gastro-enteritis }																	
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh }			1		1												1
Wasting Diseases :																	
Premature Birth ...	4	1	1	1	7												7
Congenital Defects ...	1				1		1										2
Injury at Birth ...																	
Want of Breast Milk, }																	
Starvation }																	
Atrophy, Debility, }																	
Marasmus }	3				3		3										6
Tuberculous Diseases :																	
Tuberculous Meningitis ...																	
Tuberculous Peritonitis : }																	
Tabes Mesenterica }																	
Other Tuberculosis Diseases																	
Other Causes :																	
Erysipelas ...																	
Syphilis ...																	
Rickets ...																	
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)																	
Convulsions ...	1				1	2											3
Bronchitis ...						1	1							1			3
Laryngitis ...																	
Pneumonia ...				1	1	1	1					1	2	2		1	9
Suffocation, overlying																	
Other Causes ...	2				2												2
	11	1	2	2	16	4	8	1		1		1	2	4		1	38

District of Teddington ... Population, estimated to middle of 1909, 18,240.

Births in the year { Legitimate, 428 Deaths in the year of { Legitimate Infants, 33
 { Illegitimate, 8 { Illegitimate " 5
 Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, ~~33~~ 204

District of Teddington.

1—Inspection of Factories, Workshops & Workplaces.

Including Inspection made by Sanitary Inspectors or
Inspector of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Landries) ...	Frequent.		
Workshops (including Workshop Landries)	Frequent.		
Workplaces	Frequent.		
Total			

2—Defects found in Factories, Workshops & Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspect'r	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	3	3		
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors ...	1	1		
Other nuisances				
<i>Sanitary accommodation—</i>				
Insufficient				
Unsuitable or defective ...	4	4		
Not separate for sexes ...	1	1		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	4	4		
Other offences				
Total	13	13		

District of Teddington.

3—Home Work.

Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.

Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils.

Wearing Apparel—							
(1) Making, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(2) Cleaning and Washing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

4—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.							Number.
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Various	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total number of workshops on Register							31

5—Other Matters.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ...	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) :—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	1
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	1
Other ...	
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ..	
In use at the end of the year ...	

1. The first of the following

2. The second of the following

3. The third of the following

4. The fourth of the following

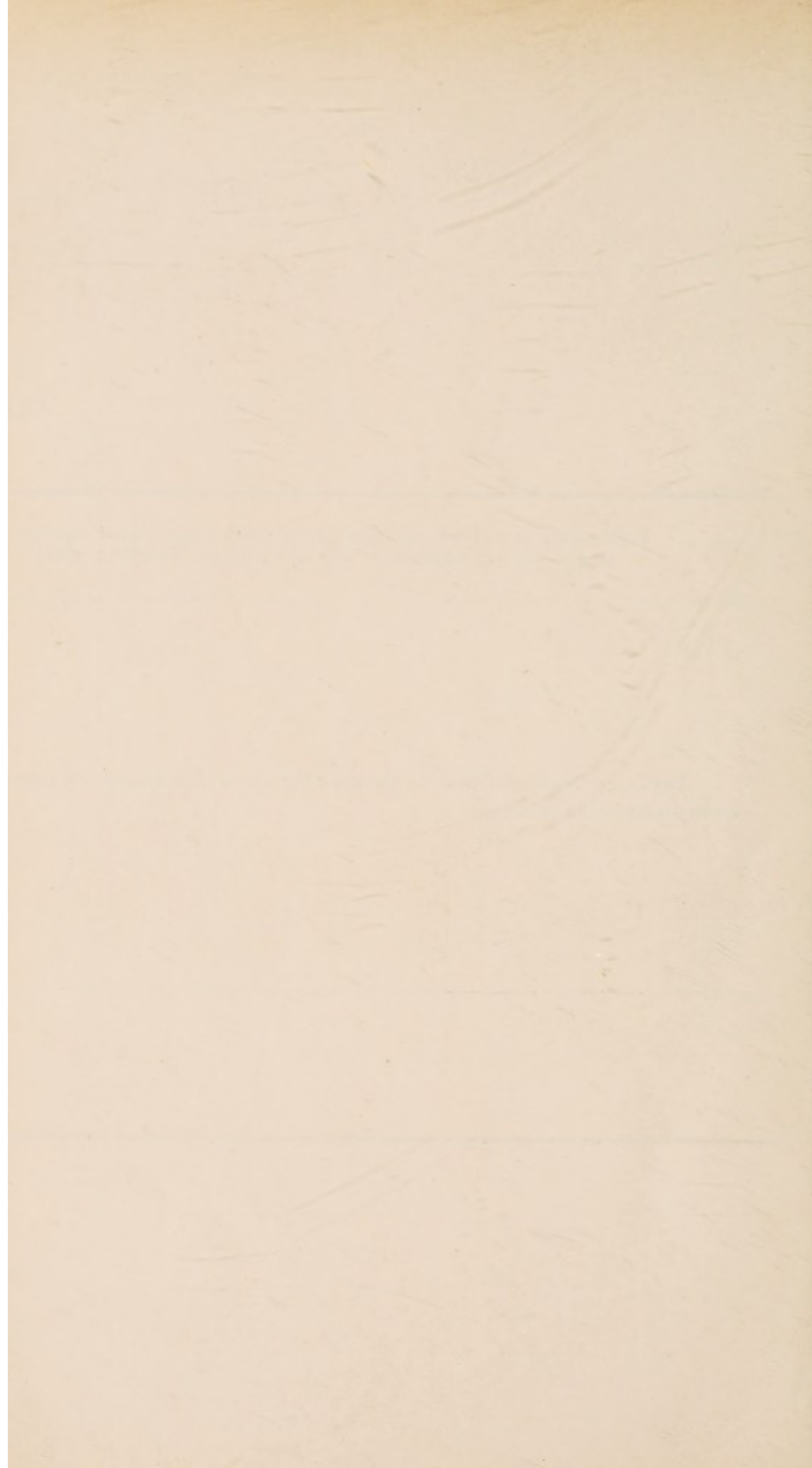
5. The fifth of the following

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—SANITARY WORK, 1909.

District of Teddington.

Particulars as to Staff employed in Sanitary Department, specify if Inspectors are engaged in any other duties, and if so, what.	Inspections.*					Notices.				Dwelling Houses.				Houses let in Lodgings. (Tenement Houses.)	Common Lodging Houses.	Laundries.			
	(1) Number of Premises Inspected on Complaint.	(2) Number of Premises Inspected in connection with Infectious Diseases.	(3) Number of Premises under Periodical Inspection.	(4) Houses inspected from House-to-House.	(5) Total Number of Inspections and Re-inspections made.	Cautionary or Intimation Notices Given.	Statutory Orders Issued.	Summonses Served.	Convictions Obtained.	Houses, Premises, &c., Cleansed, Repaired, &c.	Closed as Unfit for Habitation (a) As result of action under H.W.C. Acts, (b) Otherwise.	Re-opened after Repairs, Alterations, &c.	Demolished.	Illegal Underground Dwellings Vacated.	Number Registered under Bye-Laws.	Number Registered under Bye-Laws.	Number of Inspections made.	Number of Contraventions.	Number in District.	Contraventions of Factory Acts.
Part time Medical Officer of Health, One whole time Inspector, who only has help when disinfecting premises.	42	200	189	600	4251	67	3			85					No Bye-laws.	None	in district.	9	

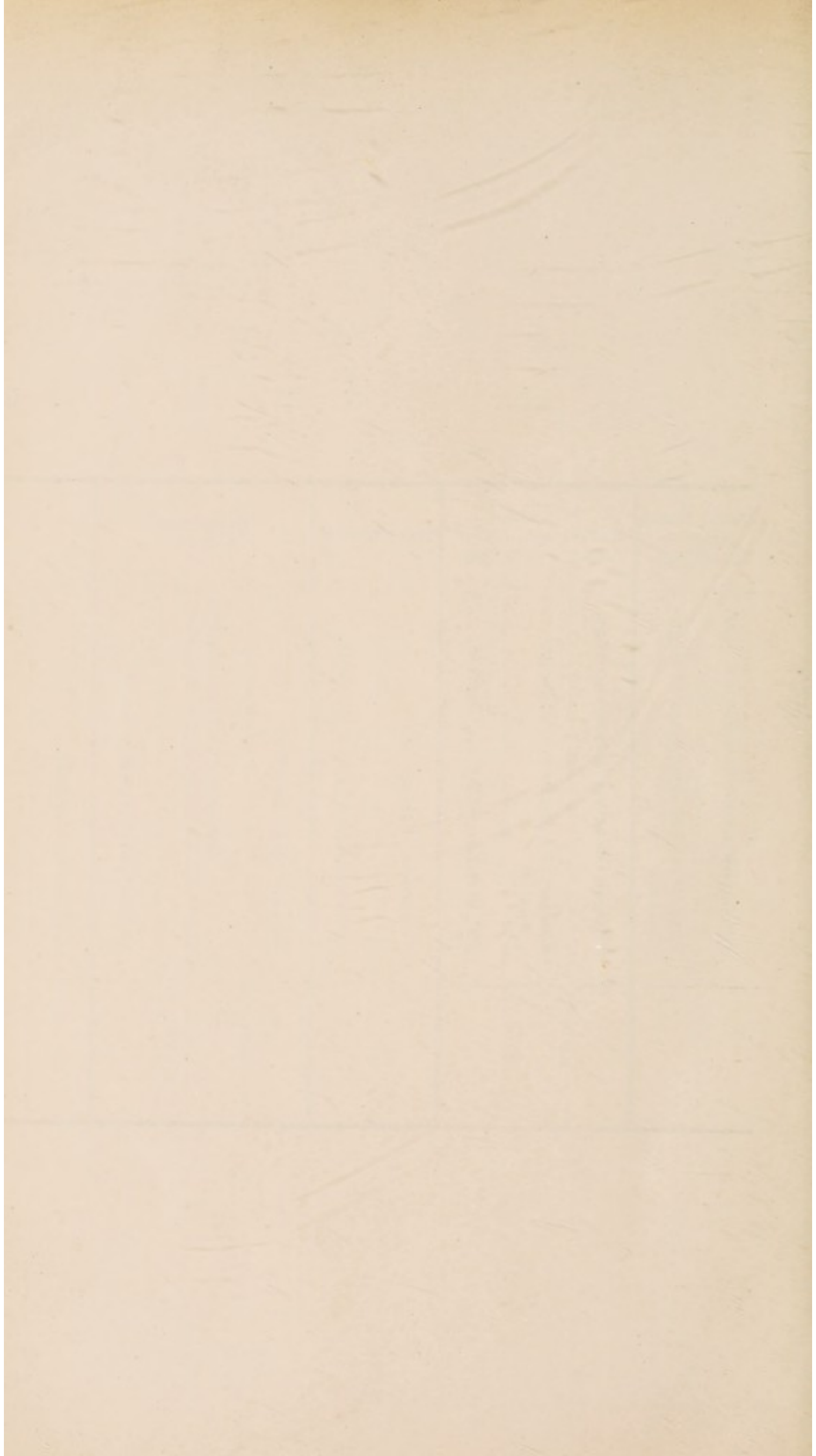
* N.B.—(3) Includes all classes of premises under periodical supervision, such as Cowsheds, Dairies, Slaughterhouses, Workshops and Work-places, &c.
 (5) Includes all visits and re-visits made by Sanitary Inspector in connection with 1—4.



COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—SANITARY WORK, 1909.

District of Teddington.

Canal Boats used as Dwellings.	Movable Dwellings, Caravans, Tents, &c.	Bakehouses.	Slaughter- houses.	Cow-sheds.	Dairies and Milkshops.	Unsound Food.	Adulterated Food.	Offensive Trades.	Water Supply and Water Service.																														
									Wells.		Cisterns.	Draw-Taps placed on Mains.	Percentage of Houses supplied on Con- stant System.	Number of Samples obtained for analysis, (a) from Local Wells (b) from Public Supply.																									
Number Registered under the Acts.	Number of Contraventions of Regu- lations.	Number Observed during the Year.	Number of Nuisances therefrom Abated	Number Removed from District.	Number in District.	Contraventions of Factory Acts.	Number on Register.	No.	Number of Inspections made Frequency and frequency of inspection.	Contraventions of Bye-Laws.				Number on Register.	No.	Number of Inspections made Frequency and frequency of inspection.	Contraventions of Regulations.	Number of Milk Cows in District.	Number on Register.	No.	Number of Inspections made Frequency and frequency of inspection.	Contraventions of Regulations.	(a) Animals seized. Parcels seized.	(b) Articles or Parcels seized.	Condemned by Magistrate (a & b).	Articles or Parcels surrendered.	Samples taken (if any) by the District Local Authority.	Found adulterated.	Number of Premises in District.	Number of Inspections made.	Contraventions of Bye-Laws.	New Sunk.	Cleansed, Repaired, &c.	Closed as Polluted.	Percentage of Houses supplied from Public Water Service.	New Provided.	Cleansed, Repaired, Covered, &c.	Draw-Taps placed on Mains.	Percentage of Houses supplied on Con- stant System.
											13	7	21 3 times a year.		7	28	7	64	26	312 Monthly.	1										90	2	25		90				



COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—SANITARY WORK, 1909.

District of Toddington.

Drainage and Sewerage of existing Buildings.													Disinfection.													Dust.													Sanitary Nuisances Abated.													Remarks as to any other matters or in explanation of previous columns.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Water Closets.		Drains.											Cesspools.											Percentage of Houses Draining into Sewers.											Rooms Disinfected (a) Ordinary (b) Phylaxis, (c) Various Causes.											Rooms Stripped and Cleaned.											Articles Disinfected or Destroyed, (a) Ordinary infectious disease (b) Phylaxis.											New Bias provided.											How frequently is dust removed from each house ?											Number of Complaints of Non-Removal received.											Method of Disposal (a) Destructor, (b) by Tipping, (c) Other, state method.											Overcrowding.											Smoke.											Accumulations of Refuse.											Foul Ditches, Ponds, &c., and Stagnant Water.											Foul Pigs and other Animals.											Dampness.											Yards repaired or repaired.											Other Nuisances.																																																																																							
Number of Water Closets substituted for Dry Receptacles		Examined, Tested, Exposed, &c.											Unstopped, Repaired, Trapped, &c.											Waste Pipes, Rain Water Pipes, Disconnected, Repaired, &c.											New Soil Pipes or Ventilating Shafts fixed.											Existing Soil Pipes or Ventilating Shafts Repaired.											Disconnecting Traps or Chambers Inserted.											Reconstructed.											Rendered Impervious, Emptied, Cleaned, &c.											Abolished, and Drain connected to sewer.											Percentage of Houses Draining into Sewers.											Rooms Disinfected (a) Ordinary (b) Phylaxis, (c) Various Causes.											Rooms Stripped and Cleaned.											Articles Disinfected or Destroyed, (a) Ordinary infectious disease (b) Phylaxis.											New Bias provided.											How frequently is dust removed from each house ?											Number of Complaints of Non-Removal received.											Method of Disposal (a) Destructor, (b) by Tipping, (c) Other, state method.											Overcrowding.											Smoke.											Accumulations of Refuse.											Foul Ditches, Ponds, &c., and Stagnant Water.											Foul Pigs and other Animals.											Dampness.											Yards repaired or repaired.											Other Nuisances.										
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