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**Contributors**

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District of Teddington.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

TO BE PRESENTED TO THE

Urban District Council of Teddington


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1908.

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—ANNUAL REPORT—  
ON THE  
SANITARY CONDITION  
OF THE  
URBAN DISTRICT OF TEDDINGTON  
For the Year 1908.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my last Annual Report on the Mortality, Health, and Sanitary Condition of your District for the year 1908.

AREA AND INHABITED HOUSES.

The Urban District of Teddington has an area of 1,214 acres, 18 of which contain water. This is a small area compared with most of the other districts in Middlesex. The District of Teddington adjoins the Urban District of Twickenham on the north, and the Urban Districts of Hampton and Hampton Wick on the south. It adjoins that portion of the Rural District of Staines which is in the Parish of Hanworth on its western border.



The River Thames forms the eastern boundary along which it flows for a distance of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles. It separates the Lower and South Teddington Wards from the District of Ham, and the South Teddington Ward from the Borough of Kingston-on-Thames, both of which places are situated in the County of Surrey. Teddington is connected with the District of Ham by a footbridge. At this point there is a lock and weir, below which the Thames is tidal.

The District is divided into four Wards, viz., Fulwell, Upper Teddington, Lower Teddington, and South Teddington, and they are situated in the above-mentioned order from west to east.

The number of inhabited houses at the time of the census of 1901 was 2,754. On consulting the rate books in the middle of the year 1908 it was found that there were 3,625 inhabited houses and 328 unoccupied houses.

### POPULATION.

The estimated population of your district is obtained by multiplying the number of houses which were inhabited in the middle of the year 1908 by the average number of persons per house (5) at the date of the last census. This amounts to 18,125 persons.

The following table gives, for comparison, the population enumerated at the census of 1881, 1891, and 1901, together with the estimate for the middle of 1908.

Population (enumerated).			Population estimated Middle 1908.
1881.	1891.	1901.	
6,595	10,025	14,037	18,125

## BIRTHS.

There were 442 births registered in this District during the year made up as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate ... ..	235	194	429
Illegitimate ... ..	8	5	13
Total ... ..	243	199	442

In looking at these numbers it should be borne in mind that births need not be registered until 42 days have elapsed after the birth of the child. If the birth be not registered, the parents are liable to a penalty which is difficult to enforce, especially in those cases where the parents with the child remove to other localities. No doubt the true number of births is greater than the enumerated number. Then, again, births of residents occurring in public institutions, such as Work-house Infirmarys and Lying-in Hospitals outside the district, are not credited to Teddington, whereas deaths occurring in similar places are. Taking these facts into consideration, there is no doubt that the birth-rate is really slightly higher than appears in such a district as Teddington. The birth-rate for 1908 is 24.39, and is slightly lower than the average birth-rate for the previous ten years, which is 24.45.



The birth-rates for various localities is given in the following table:—

	1907.	1908.
England and Wales ... ..	26·3	26·5
London ... ..	25·8	25·4
County of Middlesex ... ..	26·3	—
Teddington ... ..	21·8	24·4
Teddington average for preceding 10 years ... ..	24·5	24·5

### NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

This Act was passed in the year 1907 and has not been adopted in this district. The infantile mortality this year is much smaller than in previous years.

### DEATHS.

The number of deaths of residents of Teddington during 1908 was 185. This number is made up in the following way:—

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Deaths registered in the District ... ..	77	84	161
Deaths of Teddington Residents—			
In the Kingston Union Infirmary ... ..	10	10	20
In Hospitals outside the District ... ..	5	2	7
In the Middlesex County Asylum ... ..	1	1	2
Complete Total ... ..	93	97	190
Deaths of Non-Residents—			
In the Teddington and Hampton Wick Cottage Hospital ... ..	1	2	3
By Accident in the District ... ..	2	—	2
Total of deaths of Non-Residents registered in the District ... ..	3	2	5
Deducting this Total from the Complete Total, we obtain the Nett Total of all Deaths belonging to the District ... ..	90	95	185

A notification of the death of a person supposed to have resided in Teddington was received from the Medical Officer of Health at Watford. It appeared that the person died in the Watford Infirmary. On making inquiries we found no evidence that the person had ever been in Teddington, though his parents lodged in this district for a time. A letter to that effect was sent to the Medical Officer of Health at Watford, and the death was not included in the Teddington totals.

The following table gives the distribution of the 185 deaths among the several Wards:—

Ward.	No. of Deaths. 1908.	Average number of Deaths for the previous Six Years.
Fulwell ... ..	31	28
Upper Teddington ...	80	95
Lower Teddington ...	48	45
South Teddington ...	26	22

This gives a nett death-rate of 10.21 per 1,000 on the estimated population. By taking the age and sex distribution of the population into account, we arrive at the corrected death-rate. This amounts to 10.69.

The following table gives the death-rates of various localities:—

	1901.	1907.	1908.
England and Wales ... ..	16.9	15.0	14.7
London ... ..	18.7	14.6	13.8
Middlesex ... ..	14.0	11.7	—
Teddington—			
Recorded Death Rate ...	9.5	10.2	10.2
Corrected Death Rate ...	10.0	10.7	10.7
Average for preceding 10 years ... ..	12.9	12.2	12.0



## CAUSES OF DEATH.

The various causes contributing to the deaths (fully corrected) belonging to Teddington are shown in Table IV. They include the following:—

Measles	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	3
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	3
Epidemic Influenza	...	...	...	...	7
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	1
Other Septic Diseases	...	...	...	...	10
Cancer	...	...	...	...	14
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	17
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	17
Other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs					5
Cirrhosis of the Liver	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	5
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	...	...	...	...	1
Heart Diseases	...	...	...	...	19
Accidents	...	...	...	...	5
Diseases of the Alimentary System	...	...	...	...	13
Diseases of the Renal System	...	...	...	...	10
Diseases of the Nervous System	...	...	...	...	16
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	2
Pernicious Anæmia	...	...	...	...	1
Old Age	...	...	...	...	9
All other causes	...	...	...	...	14
Total					185

Of this number 90 were males and 95 females, 30 were under one year of age, and 65 were 65 years of age and upwards.

The causes of the deaths of non-residents occurring in the district are as follows:—

Accidents	...	...	...	...	2
Diseases of the Alimentary System	...				1
Pernicious Anæmia	...	...	...		1
Senile Gangrene	...	...	...		1
Total					5

Of these three were males and two females. Three of the deaths occurred in the Cottage Hospital, one was accidentally drowned, and the other met with a fatal accident while passing through the district.

These non-residents belonged to the districts of Hampton Wick, Hampton, South Tottenham, and Leytonstone, and the Medical Officers of the respective districts were notified the particulars of their deaths.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The corrected number of deaths of children under one year of age in 1908 was 30. In Table I. the number amounts to 27, but infants dying outside the district are not included. The infantile mortality rates are taken from the deaths actually registered in the district.

The following table gives the infantile mortality rates for Teddington and some other places:—

	Teddington.			Middlesex.	London.	England and Wales.
Year.	Births.	Deaths, not corrected, under 1 year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1905	381	42	110	107	129	128
1906	438	53	121	121	131	133
1907	391	25	64	97	116	118
1908	442	27	61	—	113	121



This year the infantile death-rate is even less than that of last year, and in last year's report I commented on the fact that there was no record of such a low infantile death-rate for a very great number of years in Teddington.

The following table gives the causes of the deaths of infants. The details are more fully set out in Table V.:

Measles	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	1
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	5
Congenital Defects	...	...	...	...	1
Starvation	...	...	...	...	1
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	6
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	2
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	6
Suffocation—Overlying	...	...	...	...	1
Intussusception	...	...	...	...	1
Ruptured Gastric Ulcer	...	...	...	...	1
Total					30

Of this total 28 were legitimate and two were illegitimate. Ten died under the age of one month. Three belonged to the Fulwell Ward, 19 to the Upper Teddington, 6 to the Lower Teddington, and 2 to the South Teddington Ward.

Pneumonia and the conditions known as Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus were both responsible for six deaths, that is, a fifth of the total number. Premature birth was responsible for five deaths, that is a sixth of



the whole number, while only one death was due to Gastritis, and one was due to a ruptured Gastric Ulcer. The summer was, on the whole, a cool one, and that is probably one of the factors conducing to such a low infantile mortality. There were very few deaths due to alimentary troubles.

### PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The diseases upon which this death-rate should be calculated are the following:—Small-Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Typhus, Continued and Enteric Fever and Diarrhœa.

The number of deaths registered from these diseases was nine, and this gives a Zymotic death-rate of .5.

The following table gives the Zymotic death-rate in various localities in different years:—

	1906.	1907.	1908.
England and Wales ... ..	1·73	1·26	1·29
London ... ..	1·93	1·42	1·35
County of Middlesex ... ..	1·80	1·10	—
Teddington ... ..	1·80	1·06	·5

The total number of deaths from these diseases was nine, made up as follows:—

Measles ... ..	1
Whooping Cough ... ..	3
Diphtheria ... ..	3
Diarrhœa ... ..	2
	—
	9
	—

## NOTIFICATION INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 1908 the total number of cases notified in Teddington was 61. This number was made up as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	35
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	20
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	0
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	5
					—
					61
					—

## SCARLET FEVER.

Thirty-five cases were notified as against 46 in 1907. There were no deaths. The cases were fairly evenly distributed through the various wards and also throughout the year. One patient was moved to the Hampton Isolation Hospital, and four patients were moved to the London Fever Hospital. In the latter part of the year four children contracted the disease in South Teddington. They had been attending the Infant School in another district, and in all probability contracted the disease there.

## DIPHTHERIA.

Twenty notifications were received as against eight in 1907. Eleven cases occurred in the South Teddington Ward. Two cases were sent to Tolworth Isolation Hospital. There were three fatal cases.

A group of five cases occurred in a private institution in South Teddington between the months of April and June, but the cause of the outbreak was not discovered.



Another group of four cases appeared in a certain house in South Teddington towards the end of the year, the cause in this case was also not ascertained. The rest of the cases occurred mostly in the second half of the year.

### ENTERIC FEVER.

No case was notified during the year.

### ERYSIPELAS.

Five cases were notified, all occurring in elderly persons.

### PUERPERAL FEVER.

One case was notified. The patient was attended by a certified midwife. She was taken to the Cottage Hospital at Teddington and recovered.

### SMALL-POX.

No case was notified, but the Port Sanitary Authorities at London and Southampton notified two passengers as proceeding to Teddington from ships on which cases of Small-pox had occurred. The passengers were visited and kept under observation.

### NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The diseases to be considered under this heading include Measles, Whooping Cough, Epidemic Influenza, Mumps, Epidemic Diarrhœa, and Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

### MEASLES.

There were comparatively few cases during the year, but one fatal case occurred in a Teddington infant in the Kingston Union Infirmary.



## WHOOPING COUGH.

There were a fair number of cases in the spring, three of which proved fatal. One of the fatal cases occurred in the Kingston Union Infirmary.

## MUMPS.

Owing to the prevalence of Mumps amongst the scholars at the Infants' Department of the Victoria Schools, that department was closed from December 17th up to the commencement of the Christmas Holidays, under the provisions of the Education Code, 1908.

## EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA.

There were a great many cases in the early part of the year, and six deaths were notified in elderly people.

## EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA.

Two deaths were notified, one in an infant in September and one in an old person in the Kingston Union Infirmary. Not many cases occurred during the year.

## PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Eight deaths were registered, as against 14 in 1907 and 19 in 1906, giving a death-rate of 0.44 per thousand persons living. There were ten deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases, as against seven last year. All the deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred in persons over 25 years of age. Three houses were disinfected after the death of a person suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

There is no system of voluntary notification in force in this district. Cases occurring in paupers which will in future be notified can always be sent to the Kingston Union Infirmary, but there is no special accommodation in this district for advanced and for earlier cases of the disease. Rooms that have been occupied by persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis can always be disinfected on application to the Local Authority.

#### ANTHRAX, GLANDERS, AND HYDROPHOBIA.

The following note has been issued by the Local Government Board with reference to these diseases:—

The Board have been approached by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries as to the desirability of making arrangements for the notification of cases of Glanders, Anthrax, and Hydrophobia in man, where the facts point to the possibility of infection having been derived from an animal or its carcase, or where inquiry under the Diseases of Animals Acts seems to the medical men concerned to be *primâ facie* desirable. The Board are satisfied as to the advantage of such an arrangement with a view to checking the spread of these diseases; and they will be glad if the Council will be good enough to invite their Medical Officer of Health to intimate in future to the *Clerk to the Local Authority under the Diseases of Animals Acts of their respective districts* such cases or suspected cases of Glanders, Anthrax, and Hydrophobia in man as may come to their knowledge.

In this connection I am to draw attention to paragraph (3) of Article 1 of the Anthrax Order of 1899, and to Article 4 of the Glanders and Farcy Order of 1907, with reference to the duty of Inspectors under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to notify to the Medical Officer of Health outbreaks of Anthrax and Glanders.



I am to add that, if the Council should wish to extend the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, in their district to the diseases in question, the Board would be prepared to favourably entertain an application for their approval of the resolution which, after due notice, it would be necessary for the Council to pass on the subject.

#### CANCER.

Fourteen deaths were registered, as against fourteen last year. The average number of deaths from this disease in the last nine years is 13. Three rooms were disinfected, after deaths from this disease had occurred in them.

#### ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria can be sent to the Hampton Isolation Hospital or to the Tolworth Isolation Hospital, with consent of the District Council, if there be accommodation. In 1908 two cases of Diphtheria were sent to Tolworth and one case to Hampton.

Private cases are often advised to go to the London Fever Hospital. This year four patients suffering from Scarlet Fever went there.

#### SMALL-POX HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

In my report for 1905, I referred to an arrangement with the Croydon and Wimbledon Joint Small-Pox Hospital Board for the treatment of Small-Pox cases from Teddington in the Board's Hospital at Cheam. The arrangement was to be regarded as a temporary measure.

Since then provision has been made for Small-Pox cases occurring in the County of Surrey by the establishment of a Joint Small-Pox Hospital Board for the County, which would relieve any undue number of appli-



cations being made for treatment in the Cheam Hospital. The Council should therefore consider the advisability of approaching the Croydon and Wimbledon Joint Small-Pox Hospital Board with the object of making some permanent arrangement for the treatment of Small-Pox.

### 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, three rooms being disinfected after Phthisis and three after Cancer. Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., are sprayed with Formalin or are steeped in Jeyes' Fluid.

### HOUSING AND HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

A systematic inspection of the district was undertaken in the months of August, September, and October. A number of nuisances were found chiefly arising from stopped and defective drains, broken w.c. pans, traps, and seats, defective flushing apparatus, defective roofs and guttering, defective yard paving, and broken and dangerous floors. The respective owners were notified of these defects, and in all cases they were remedied. The paving and drainage of St. Mark's Schools was carried out during the year.

Apart from the General Inspection of the District, I made the following special report to your Council in October, 1908, on the condition of the wooden cottage in Shacklegate Yard:—

GENTLEMEN,

As instructed at the last meeting of the Sanitary Committee, I have to report that, in company with the Inspector of Nuisances, I inspected the

above building, and found it consisted of a wooden structure on foundations of brickwork, containing two bedrooms, kitchen, and scullery. Some of the boards on the outside of the building are decayed and broken, but the main roof is fairly good. The inside walls and ceiling of the building are composed of lath and plaster.

The bedrooms are in an insanitary and dilapidated condition, the kitchen is also in a similar state, and the floor, which is composed of wood, is defective and dangerous.

The scullery, which is an addition to the main building, is only constructed of feather-edged boards, tiled roof and bricked floor, both of which are defective, and it is generally in a very dirty condition.

There is no proper drainage to the building, and the only provision made is a cesspool for the waste water, which is about 20ft. from the scullery, covered over with loose boards. It was full when I inspected and created an offensive smell. The privy is about 50ft. from the building, and was found to be full and in a foul state.

I am of opinion that the house and buildings are in such a condition as to be unfit for human habitation.

The cottage is occupied by one of the Council's workmen, his wife, and three male children, aged 18, 12, and 11.

The water supply comes from a well; it was analysed and found to be good.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

TH. GÜNTHER, M.D.

2nd October, 1908.



The result was that the house was cleansed and repaired. A fresh cesspool was made, and the house is now fit for habitation.

Plans for the erection of 109 houses and 21 alterations and additions to existing buildings have been approved by your Council. Dangerous structures have, in one or two instances, been rendered safe.

Fifteen cases of overcrowding were investigated during the year, six of these called for no action on the part of the Council, the remaining nine were dealt with, notices being served and the nuisance was abated.

#### MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

None came under my notice during the year. There is now hardly any land available for such purpose in the district.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The district is supplied with water from the Metropolitan Water Board. The public water supply is available throughout the whole area of the district. No considerable group of houses is dependent on well water. Samples of water were taken from two wells used for domestic purposes. One was found on analysis to be unfit for use; notice was given and a supply obtained from the Metropolitan Water Board's main. In the other instance, the water was found to be good.

#### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

One hundred and forty-two house drains have been connected to the sewerage system during the year. Ten cesspools connected with old property have been closed, and arrangements made for the connection of the drains of the Fulwell Golf Club premises with the sewerage system. The number of house drains (so-called sewers) required to be unstopped by the Council's employes has increased considerably.



New sewers for surface and foul water have been laid in Wilcox Road, Clonmel Road, and in the new road on the Udney Park Estate.

Several complaints have been received about the Sewage Disposal Works during the year, such as the emission of black smoke from the chimney shaft; offensive smells from the filtration areas; and the offensive emanations from the effluent drain at the Drawdock. Every possible effort to carry on work of sewage disposal inoffensively has been made, having regard to the limited character of the plant at present in use.

A breakdown in the pumping plant and other mishaps have emphasized the necessity of a speedy extension of the Sewage Works, and the Council have adopted a scheme and directed an application to be made to the Local Government Board for a loan to carry out the work.

The scheme consists of an enlargement and remodelling of the Pumping Station and Disposal Works. It is proposed to provide additional pumping plant—increased boiler power attached to furnaces designed for the destruction of refuse, and at the same time capable of producing the requisite heat for the production of the steam required for working the pumps and other plant. The purification works are to be enlarged by the erection of detritus chambers and settling tanks. Twelve contact filters are shown on the plans for the purification of the tank effluent on either the “single” or “double” contact system, and the works in various ways increased to meet the demands and necessities brought about by the rapid growth of the population since the works were opened in 1890. It is expected that the new works will be commenced early in the new year.

## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

There are seven cowsheds, 19 milkshops, and five dairies. These were frequently inspected. I had to complain, in one case, of the untidy condition of the premises, and of an accumulation of manure; and in another case a nuisance arose from a full cesspool. One cowshed required lime-washing. These defects were attended to on notice being given.

The number of cows inspected quarterly by the Veterinary Inspector averaged 54. His reports have been satisfactory. A large quantity of milk consumed in the district comes from a distance.

Matters of the highest importance to the health of the nation are embodied in the third interim report of the Royal Commission which is inquiring into the relations of human and bovine tuberculosis. One of the latest conclusions arrived at is that the milk of a cow suffering from cough or emaciation due to tuberculosis is probably highly infective, even though the udder itself may be perfectly healthy.

Under the provisions of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, which it is proposed to adopt in the district, "dairymen supplying milk suspected of disseminating infectious disease may be required by the Local Authority to furnish a list of the sources of their milk supply during the previous six weeks."

## SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are seven slaughter-houses in the district which were inspected from time to time. One required lime-washing and was attended to upon giving verbal notice. Beyond this they were favourably maintained.

Two of the slaughter-houses are new ones.



## COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The system of the "daily collection" of house refuse was the subject of an inquiry by the General Purposes Committee, and the conclusion arrived at by the Committee is best expressed in their report :—

"The present system is much preferable to the old system of a fortnightly collection from a sanitary point of view, and effects a considerable saving in cost. Further, from the few complaints received from householders they believe the system generally has the approval of the ratepayers."

The need of properly-designed receptacles for house refuse has been felt and it would be well if some model form of pail could be adopted to supersede the heterogeneous receptacle now in use.

Complaints concerning the tipping of house refuse into the Gravel Pits have been received. They were inspected, and it was decided to keep the refuse covered up with earth.

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

There are 16 factories and 39 works and work-places in the district. These were periodically inspected, and the following nuisances were found :—

In seven cases there were insanitary water closets, and in one case an insanitary urinal which had been provided for the workpeople. In one case the drains were stopped, and in two cases the premises required to be lime-washed. All the above-mentioned nuisances were remedied. With the above exceptions the premises generally were found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

## LAUNDRIES.

There are two laundries where mechanical power is used, and five hand laundries; these were regularly inspected during the year. Two required lime-washing, and the structure of a w.c. opening into the wash-house was altered, so as to open outside.

Defective drainage and ventilation was found to exist at one of the steam laundries. Notices were served to remedy these defects and complied with. On the whole they were maintained in a satisfactory manner.

Eighteen domestic laundries where the work is generally done by two persons, members of the same family, were visited and found in order.

## BAKEHOUSES.

There are thirteen of these houses in the district, which have been periodically inspected.

Nuisances were found in three instances, arising from insanitary w.c.'s and insufficient water supply for flushing purposes, and were attended to upon giving notice. Apart from the above, the condition of the bake-houses were generally good.

## UNSOUND FOOD.

One parcel of putrid fish was surrendered. The owners stated that the fish had been bought in London. They were found to be in a putrid condition and were destroyed.

## SANITARY STAFF.

There is one Sanitary Inspector who devotes his whole time to the work, and is assisted by a man when disinfecting.



## UNEMPLOYED.

Ratepayers in the district who have had their names entered in the "Unemployed Register" have been employed on street widenings and other work.

## ROADS.

The making up of Princes Road, King Edward's Grove, Cromwell Road, and Sunnyside Road will shortly be commenced, whilst the condition of Shacklegate Lane has been greatly improved. It is, however, to be regretted that Broom Water Road still remains in an unsatisfactory condition.

The noise created by the running of the tramcars has been a source of considerable complaint during the year.

## ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYE-LAWS.

It is proposed to adopt a large portion of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act of 1905 in this district, but not section 61, 66, and 67, which, among other matters, refer to provision of temporary shelter for persons leaving a house after an infectious disease has appeared therein, compulsory removal of persons out of infected houses, compulsory destruction of infected articles with compensation, and provision of nurses for infectious cases. It was thought that it might be difficult to carry out these provisions.

The Notification of Births Act has not been adopted in the district.

Bye-laws dealing with the following matters are in force in the district:—

Cleansing and Removal of Refuse.

Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.

Slaughter-houses.

Prevention of Nuisances.

Keeping of Animals.

New Streets and Buildings.

Removal of Offensive Matter and House Refuse.

## MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

This district is in the area under the jurisdiction of the County Council of Middlesex, and Medical Inspection of Children newly admitted to school life and of those about to leave has been undertaken. The inspection has been carried out by medical men appointed by the Middlesex County Council.

The question of the treatment of those children found to be defective will engage the attention of the authorities in the near future. There is not much object in inspection if treatment of children found defective is not at the same time undertaken.

## LEGISLATION.

New regulations have been issued by the Local Government Board with regard to the notification of Tuberculosis. These regulations came into force on January 1st, 1909.

The Board has issued an Order in pursuance of Section 130 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended and extended by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the Public Health Act, 1896, to provide for the notification to the Medical Officers of Health of Sanitary Authorities of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurring amongst the inmates of Poor Law Institutions or amongst persons under the care of District Medical Officers, and for the taking of certain measures in such cases.

Before closing this my last Annual Report, I may add that I was appointed your first Medical Officer of Health on November, 1873, under the old Local Board. I tendered my resignation at the end of September, 1908, but continued to hold office until the end of the year. My successor, Dr. E. G. Gibbs-Smith, was appointed on December 14th, 1908.



In conclusion, I beg to express my very sincere thanks to the Members and Officers of your Council for the consideration, courtesy and support which I have always received from them, and, lastly, I wish to tender my grateful thanks to your Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Wheeler, for his help and reliable assistance which has been of the greatest service to me, and which has been always forthcoming during the many years we have been associated together in the Public Health work of Teddington.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

THEODORE GÜNTHER, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

March, 1909.

## INQUESTS, 1908.

Date.	Age.	Sex.	Verdict.
Feb. 17th	2 days	F.	Suffocation caused accidentally whilst in bed with her mother.
May 10th	$\frac{4}{12}$	M	Ruptured gastric ulcer.
May 12th	26	M.	Accidentally drowned by falling from a motor boat.
May 20th	$2\frac{9}{12}$	F.	Drowning caused accidentally
Aug. 22nd	3	M.	Poisoning caused by drinking Cresolene (Misadventure)
Sept. 7th	63	F.	Fracture of the skull caused by accidentally falling downstairs. P.M.
Sept. 13th	52	F.	Syncope from chlorodyne poisoning caused by accidentally taking an overdose (Misadventure).
Oct. 9th.	23	F.	Syncope caused by septic absorption from stoppage of the bowels. P.M.
Dec. 29th	35	M.	Injuries to head caused accidentally.



# SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR DURING 1908.

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Complaints Received	...	...	...	...	33
Total number of Houses Inspected and re-					
Inspected (about)	...	...	...	...	2800
Letters written and Cautionary Notices given	...				75
Statutory Orders issued	...	...	...	...	9
Houses, Premises, etc., cleansed and Repaired	...				157
Periodical Inspections of Schools				Frequently	
Periodical Inspections of Slaughter-houses				Half-yearly	
Houses Closed	...	...	...	...	—
Periodical Inspections of Cow Sheds				Frequently	
Contravention of Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	3
Periodical Inspections of Dairies and Milk Shops				Half-yearly	
Contravention of Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	0
Cisterns cleansed, repaired, covered, etc.	...				38
Cisterns, new provided	...	...	...	...	1
Water Closets:—					
New apparatus provided	...	...	...		11
Repaired, cleansed, etc.	...	...	...		44
Supplied with water, or supply rendered					
efficient	...	...	...	...	67

Drains examined, tested, exposed, etc. ...	...	5
Drains unstopped, repaired, trapped ...	...	129
Soil Pipes and Drains ventilated and repaired ...		17
Cesspools emptied, cleansed, etc. ...	...	7
Rooms disinfected ...	...	61
Rooms stripped and cleansed ...	...	17
Dust-bins repaired ...	...	0
New Dust-bins provided ...	...	0
Roofs of Houses repaired ...	...	48
Guttering and Rain Pipes repaired ...	...	47
Dampness in Walls ...	...	15
Accumulation of Refuse ...	...	14
Stagnant Water ...	...	1
Defective Urinals ...	...	2
Foul Pigs and other animals ...	...	9
Insanitary Privies ...	...	2
Other Nuisances ...	...	14



TABLE I.—For the Whole District of Teddington.

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.			Institu- tions in the District.	10	11	Number.	Rate.*	
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*							
														5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1898	14,000	287	20.28	41	144	149	10.66	...	2	...	147	10.50		
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		
Averages for years 1898-1907	15,232	372	24.45	44	119	174	11.50	12	3.5	14	182	11.98		
1908	18,125	442	24.39	27	61	161	8.88	19	5	29	185	10.21		

\* 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. } Census, 1901.  
 Number of Inhabited Houses, 2754. }  
 Average number of persons per house, 5.1 }

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 and Hampton Wick Cottage Hospital.	Kingston Union Infirmary.  Isolation Hospital, Hampton.  Isolation Hospital, Tolworth.	Royal Hospital, Richmond.  St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.  The London Hospital.  Charing Cross Hospital.  Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street.  Hospital for Paralysis, Maida Vale.
Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.		





TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1908.  
In the Teddington District.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							Total Cases Notified in Each Locality.				No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from Each Locality.				Total cases Removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					65 and upwards.	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.											
Small Pox ...																	
Cholera ...																	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	20	...	5	13	2	...	...	3	6	11	...	...	...	1	1	2	
Erysipelas ...	5					4	1	1	3								
Scarlet Fever ...	35	...	5	23	3	4	...	9	6	13	7	1	...	2	2	5	
Typhus Fever ..																	
Enteric Fever ..																	
Relapsing Fever ...																	
Continued Fever...																	
Puerperal Fever ...	1					1	...	1				1				1	
Plague ...																	
Totals ...	61	...	10	36	5	9	1	11	10	22	18	2	...	3	3	8	

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 1908.

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 ...									1			
Measles ...	1	1										
Scarlet fever ...									1	1	1	
Whooping-cough...	3	1	1		1							
Diphtheria (including membranous croup) ...	3		1	2					1	1	1	
Croup ...												
Fever:—												
Typhus ...												
Enteric ...												
Other continued												
Epidemic influenza	7					5	2	1	2	3	1	1
Cholera ...												
Plague ...												
Diarrhœa ...	2	1					1	2				
Enteritis ...												
Puerperal fever ...										1		
Erysipelas...	1						1					
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	8					7	1	1	5	2		
Other tubercular diseases ...	10	1	3	1	1	4		1	5	1	3	2
Cancer, malignant disease ...	14					7	7	4	4	6		2
Bronchitis...	17	2				2	13	4	8	2	3	
Pneumonia ...	17	6	3			6	2	1	10	4	2	
Pleurisy ...												
Other diseases of respiratory organs...	5	1				2	2	1	1	2	1	
Alcoholism												
Cirrhosis of liver }	1					1			1			
Venereal diseases...												
Premature birth ...	5	5						1	3	1		
Diseases & accidents of parturition ...	1					1			1			
Heart diseases ...	19					11	8	1	8	7	3	3
Accidents ...	5	1	2			2		1	3	1		3
Suicides ...												
All other causes ...	66	11	2	1	3	21	28	13	26	16	11	8
All causes ...	185	30	12	4	5	69	65	31	80	48	26	19

TABLE V.—Teddington District.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1908. 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	7	0	0	2	9	3	2	3	1	0	3	2	3	2	0	1	29
	Uncertified	1				1												1
<i>Common Infectious Diseases:</i>																		
Small-pox																		
Chicken-pox																		
Measles												1						1
Scarlet Fever																		
Diphtheria: Croup																		
Whooping Cough														1				1
<i>Diarrhoeal Diseases:</i>																		
Diarrhoea, all forms																		
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis																		
Gastro-enteritis																		
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh									1									1
<i>Wasting Diseases:</i>																		
Premature Birth		5				5												5
Congenital Defects		1				1												1
Injury at Birth																		
Want of Breast Milk,																		
Starvation														1				1
Atrophy, Debility,																		
Marasmus					1	1	2	1	2									6
<i>Tuberculous Diseases:</i>																		
Tuberculous Meningitis																	1	1
Tuberculous Peritonitis:																		
Tabes Mesenterica																		
Other Tuberculous Diseases																		
<i>Other Causes:</i>																		
Erysipelas																		
Syphilis																		
Rickets																		
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)																		
Convulsions							1											1
Bronchitis													2					2
Laryngitis		1				1												1
Pneumonia					1	1		1				2			2			6
Suffocation, overlying		1				1												1
Other Causes									1					1				2
		8	0	0	2	10	3	2	3	1	0	3	2	3	2	0	1	30

District of Teddington ... Population, estimated to middle of 1908, 18,125.

Births in the year { Legitimate, 429. Deaths in the year of { Legitimate Infants, 28  
 { Illegitimate, 13. { Illegitimate „ 2  
 Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 185.



TABLE V  
 Monthly Income and Expenses for the Year 1912

Month	Income	Expenses	Balance
Jan.	100.00	80.00	20.00
Feb.	100.00	80.00	20.00
Mar.	100.00	80.00	20.00
Apr.	100.00	80.00	20.00
May	100.00	80.00	20.00
June	100.00	80.00	20.00
July	100.00	80.00	20.00
Aug.	100.00	80.00	20.00
Sept.	100.00	80.00	20.00
Oct.	100.00	80.00	20.00
Nov.	100.00	80.00	20.00
Dec.	100.00	80.00	20.00
Total	1200.00	960.00	240.00

Notes: The above table shows the monthly income and expenses for the year 1912. The income is shown in the first column, the expenses in the second column, and the balance in the third column. The total income for the year is 1200.00, the total expenses are 960.00, and the total balance is 240.00.