

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Greenwich Borough].

Contributors

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Metropolitan Borough of Greenwich.

ANNUAL REPORT

... ON THE ...

HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH

FOR THE YEAR

1934

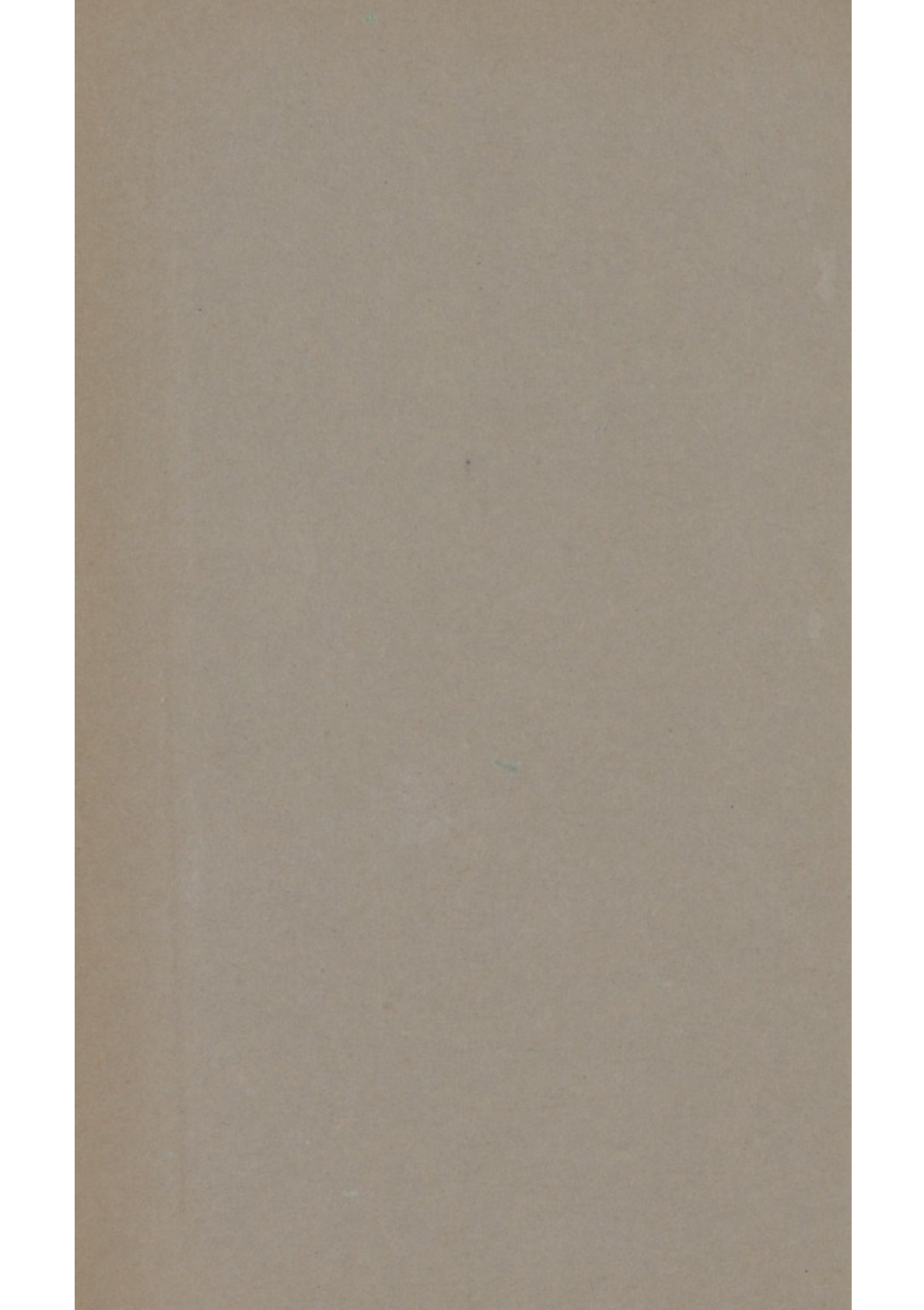
By

M. MACDONALD

M.D., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

LONDON :
E. G. BERRYMAN & SONS, LTD.
BLACKHEATH ROAD
S.E.10



Metropolitan Borough of Greenwich.

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Staff of the Public Health Department.

*Medical Officer of Health and Administrative Medical Officer,
Tuberculosis, and Maternity and Child Welfare :*

M. MACDONALD, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Tuberculosis Officer :

F. R. WALDRON, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer :

JANET M. MORTON, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H.

Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officers :

J. G. DATHAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.M.S.A.

†GLADYS M. COX, M.B., B.S. (Lond.)

†ISOBEL C. JOHNSON, M.B., Ch.B.

Pathologist :

†FRANK STANDISH, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Public Vaccinators :

†WILLIAM COWIE, M.A., M.B., C.M.

†JOHN S. DAVIES, M.A., M.B., C.M.

†D. MORIEN THOMAS, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Gynæcologist :

†VICTOR J. F. LACK, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.

Obstetric Consultants :

†MARGARET BASDEN, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., M.D.

†FRANK COOK, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

†ARTHUR J. MCNAIR, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.

Tumour Clinic Consultant :

†ROBERT DAVIES-COLLEY, C.M.G., M.Ch., M.A., F.R.C.S.

Dental Surgeon :

†G. F. FERRIS, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

Public Analyst :

†A. E. BROWN, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Sanitary Inspectors :

a E. MARTIN.

ab W. H. COLLINS.

abce S. A. RADFORD.

ab Miss G. DAVIS.

abcde W. R. DRAKE.

bc H. L. BENNETT (Food).

ln E. SAPHIER.

Housing Inspector :

bc A. E. MORGAN.

Vaccination Officer :

†E. S. ELLIOTT.

Health Visitors :

fh Mrs. M. D. MORISON.

fgh Miss A. M. M. HADFIELD.

fgh Miss F. C. JAGOT.

ghk Miss M. E. HOLLOW.

fgh Miss A. JENKINS.

(died 30/3/34)

fgh Miss E. BAILEY.

ghk Miss K. WALTON.

ghk Miss P. N. STEER.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY :

Nurses :

fg Miss T. I. HUSBANDS. *afgh* Miss D. M. WILKINS.
ghk Mrs. D. E. SHEPHERD.

Dispenser :

W. H. GREEN, M.P.S.

Caretaker :

Mrs. G. W. VICKERY.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TREATMENT :

Nurse-in-Charge

gij Miss L. D'OYLY WATKINS.

Assistant Nurses :

gj† Miss L. MALLETT. *gij†* Miss C. MEIKLE.

MATERNITY HOME :

Matron :

ghm Miss Q. M. ANSTICE.

Sister :

gh Miss F. A. BONSON.

CLERICAL STAFF :

F. W. FOULGER (Principal Clerk).

aH. W. DUCK.

E. P. TIDMAN.

Miss L. MERRICKS.

Miss M. W. W. LAWSON.

Mrs. L. E. WRIGHT.

Miss G. SIBBORN (Milk Saleswoman.)

L. A. WESTACOTT.

E. W. PIKE.

J. HANNEN.

Disinfecting Staff :

T. SMITH.

G. HOOK.

T. G. GRIGGS.

A. MOORE.

T. PACKHAM (Motor Driver).

Caretaker at Cleansing Station :

Mrs. E. ROBINSON.

Mortuary Keeper :

W. J. LAWLEY.

a Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute.

b Cert. Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.

c Cert. R.S.I. Meat and other Foods.

d Cert. Sanitary Inspectors' Association Examination Board (Prizeman).

e Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

f Cert. R.S.I. Health Visitors and School Nurses.

g General Nursing Training (3 years).

h Certified Midwife.

i Bio-Physical Assistant.

j Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics.

k Cert. R.S.I. Health Visitors.

l Cert. R.S.I. and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.

m Approved Teacher of Midwifery.

n Cert. R.S.I. Sanitary Science.

All the members of the Staff of the Department are whole time Officers with the exception of those marked †.

Public Health, Maternity and Child Welfare Committee during the Year, 1933-34.

The Mayor :

*Councillor R. J. CUMMINGS, J.P.,
and 13 Members.

*Alderman Mrs. P. M. BEACHAM (*Chairman*)
Councillor Mrs. C. H. THACKERAY (*Vice-Chairman*).

Alderman :

M. G. BYERLEY, J.P., F.R.C.V.S.

Councillors :

*W. AYLETT.

*Lt.-Col. M. C. MATTHEWS, V.D.

*Mrs. F. CARTER.

*Miss M. SHERMAN.

J. R. DABIN.

*Mrs. C. R. TURNER, J.P.

H. D. HARDEE.

G. F. WESTMACOTT.

*Mrs. A. KENNEDY.

D. A. WHITENSTALL.

* Denotes Members who served on the Assistance Sub-Committee.

Powers and Duties of the Public Health, Maternity and Child Welfare Committee :

- 1.—The Committee shall consist of thirteen elected members.
- 2.—There shall be referred to the Committee the execution of the Food and Drugs Act, 1875 ; Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 ; the sale of Horseflesh, etc., Regulation Act, 1889 ; such matters arising under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 and 1894, and the Working Classes Dwelling Act, 1890 ; Housing and Town Planning Acts ; Parts 2 and 5 of the Housing Act, 1930, so far as they relate to the repair and demolition of insanitary houses ; the Public Health (London) Acts ; the Metropolis Management Acts relating to defective drainage ; the Canal Boat Acts ; the Factory and Workshop Acts ; Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920—1933 ; the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 ; Merchandise Marks Act, 1926 ; Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928 ; the sanitary provisions of any other Act of Parliament ; the powers of the Council under the Orders of the Local Government Board or Ministry of Health dealing with Tuberculosis ; Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 ; and the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923 ; the by-laws and regulations made under the above Acts, or otherwise relating to the public health and sanitary condition of the Borough, as are not within the reference to any other Committee.

- 3.—The Committee may serve and receive notices, take proceedings, and in particular cases empower any Officer of the Council to make complaints and take proceedings on their behalf under, and otherwise execute, the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and sections 82, 83, 84 and 85 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, relating to the inspection of any premises, drains, sinks, traps, syphons, pipes, or other works or apparatus connected therewith, and otherwise in relation to defective drainage, except as to the recovery of expenses, and the same shall not require the approval of the Council. Provided that the Committee shall report their action to the next following meeting of the Council, who may at any time determine or prohibit or otherwise vary any such notices or proceedings.
- 4.—All plans for drainage and re-drainage of premises shall be laid before the Committee for consideration.
- 5.—Works of drainage of houses and premises shall be carried out under the direction of this Committee.
- 6.—The Committee shall have the control of Mortuaries erected or maintained by the Council, as the Sanitary Authority, and shall have control of the disinfecting staff, apparatus and plant.
- 7.—The construction, maintenance and control of public sanitary conveniences, and conveniences maintained by the Council, shall be referred to this Committee.
- 8.—Provision and maintenance of Tuberculosis Dispensary.
- 9.—There shall be referred to the Committee such functions relating to vaccination as are transferred to the Council by Section 2, Local Government Act, 1929.
- 10.—There shall be referred to the Committee such functions transferred to the Council under the Transfer of Powers (London) Order, 1933, as follow :—
 - (a) Enforcement of By-laws made by the London County Council relating to seamen's lodging houses, licensing and inspection of seamen's lodging houses and the supervision of the sanitary condition of such lodging houses in accordance with the by-laws for the time being in force.
 - (b) Registration, licensing, inspection and regulation of common lodging houses and the enforcement of by-laws relating to such houses but exclusive of the powers of making by-laws under Section 53 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902.

(c) Licensing of dairymen to use premises as a cow house or place for the keeping of cows.

(d) Reception of notices given by persons who undertake for reward the nursing and maintenance in a dwelling of infants and the inspection of premises by infant protection visitors or other persons appointed by the Council for that purpose.

Fixing the number of infants to be kept in a dwelling house in which any infant is received for reward.

Applications to a Court or Justice for an Order directing the removal of an infant to a place of safety.

(e) Consideration of and decision upon applications for sanction to the establishment anew or enlargement of certain offensive businesses or imposition, modification or removal of conditions.

(f) Licensing of slaughterers of cattle or horses and of knackers to use premises as a slaughter house or knacker's yard.

Licensing of persons to use premises for receiving or keeping horses for slaughter or the carcasses of dead horses.

- 11.—There shall be referred to the Committee all matters arising out of the powers and duties of the Council under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, or any Act or Acts amending the same, or of any Orders or Regulations made under such Act or Acts, and the Committee shall make recommendations to the Council in relation to the matters aforesaid.
- 12.—Powers and duties mentioned in Section 6 of the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925.
- 13.—The provision of artificial sunlight treatment for adult residents of the Borough in accordance with Section 75, Public Health (London) Act, 1891.
- 14.—The execution of the duty under Section 12 of the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions (Amendment) Act, 1933, to issue certificates as to the state of repair of houses to which the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts apply.
- 15.—The execution of the powers and duties of the Council under the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.
- 16.—The execution of the powers and duties of the Council under the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933; and that each of the Council's Sanitary Inspectors be hereby

appointed an Inspector under Section 25(5) of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, for the purpose referred to therein.

Additional matters coming within the definition of the sanitary provisions of any other Act of Parliament : —

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, 1919.

Housing, etc., Acts.

London County Council (General Powers) Acts.

Rag Flock Act, 1911.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920 and 1923.

Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923.

„ „ (Dried Milk) „ „

„ „ (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

„ „ (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925.

„ „ (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926.

„ „ (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations.

„ „ (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

Artificial Cream Act, 1929.

Public Health (Prevention of Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1934.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,

BOROUGH HALL,

ROYAL HILL, GREENWICH, S.E.10.

May, 1935.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
Metropolitan Borough of Greenwich.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present herewith my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1934.

The Report has been compiled in compliance with Circular 1417 of the Ministry of Health, dated October, 1934, and as defined in that circular is an "ordinary" report. The Ministry's programme stipulates that for each series of 5 years from 1925 onwards there shall be published one "survey" to four "ordinary" reports. Ordinary reports are expected to deal with the sanitary circumstances, the sanitary administration and the vital statistics of the district for the year under review, together with any alteration or extension of the existing services.

The general improvement in the Public Health of the Borough continues to be maintained and the year may be described as a fairly healthy one.

The Birth Rate is 13.71 per 1,000 of the population which is the same figure as recorded last year. The average for the last ten years is 16.40.

The Birth Rate for the County of London is 13.2 and 14.8 for all England and Wales.

The Crude Death Rate is 12.23 per 1,000 of the estimated population. This rate when applying the Registrar General's Comparability Factor is adjusted to 12.47.

The Death Rates for the County of London and for England and Wales are 11.9 and 11.8 respectively. The average Death Rate for the Borough for the last ten years is 11.31 per 1,000 of the population.

The Infant Mortality Rate for the Borough measured by the number of deaths under one year to 1,000 births registered, is 87 compared with 66 last year, and 63 the average for the last ten years.

The Infant Mortality Rate for the County of London is 67; that for 121 large towns, 63.

The total number of deaths arising from the class known as the Common Infectious Diseases was 60 as compared with 43 for the previous year. This Death Rate is .61 per 1,000 of the population.

There is still a considerable amount of overcrowding in spite of the number of houses erected in the Borough by the Borough Council and by private enterprise. The progress of the Council's Housing Schemes is indicated in the Report. During the year the appointment of a temporary Housing Inspector was created a permanent one and to deal more effectively with the sanitary conditions of the Borough, the Public Health Committee is considering the appointment of 2 additional Inspectors to commence duty early in 1935.

Maternity and Child Welfare work has continued to grow in extent and usefulness. A new combined Infant Welfare and Artificial Sunlight Centre was completed in December and was opened early in the New Year. A weekly clinic for "toddlers" is now held at Shooter's Hill Road and Borough Hall Centres and is proving very successful.

The Infant Mortality is higher this year than it has been for some time past. Fluctuations in this rate are to be expected and the causes of the increased rate this year are referred to in the body of the Report.

In conclusion I would again take this opportunity of expressing my indebtedness to the Chairman and members of the Public Health, Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for the help and consideration given me, and my sincere thanks are also given to every member of the staff of the Department for their assistance and co-operation in carrying out the duties of my office.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

M. MACDONALD.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

General Statistics.

ELEVATION.—Varies from below high-water mark up to 249 feet above sea level.

AREA OF THE BOROUGH AND DISTRICTS—

East Greenwich	...	...	...	1,300 acres
West Greenwich	...	...	...	453 "
St. Nicholas, Deptford	...	...	...	115 "
Charlton and Kidbrooke	...	...	...	1,990 "
				3,858 acres

POPULATION—

At Census, 1931	...	...	...	100,924
Estimated, 1934	...	...	...	97,250

DENSITY OF POPULATION—

East Greenwich	...	...	...	30 persons per acre
West Greenwich	...	...	...	53 " "
St. Nicholas, Deptford	...	...	...	55 " "
Charlton and Kidbrooke	...	...	...	13 " "
Average for the Borough				25 persons per acre

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES—1934	...	...	19,249
Structurally separate dwellings at Census, 1931	...	...	18,114

NUMBER OF UNINHABITED HOUSES—

At Census, 1931	...	...	...	250
Estimated, 1934	270

NUMBER OF FAMILIES OR SEPARATE OCCUPIERS—

At Census, 1931	25,144
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RATEABLE VALUE	£957,349
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SUM REPRESENTED BY A 1d. RATE	£3,872
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SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The Metropolitan Borough of Greenwich comprises three districts, *viz.*, Greenwich, Charlton and Kidbrooke, and St. Nicholas, Deptford, all of which are now united into one civil parish.

The altitude varies from a few feet below high-water mark on the marshes, up to 249 feet above sea level on the Shooter's Hill Road by the Borough boundary.

The industries and sources of employment in the Borough are to be found in close proximity to the River Thames which forms the Borough boundary on the north side. Chief among these are large Cable and Engineering Works, Gasworks, Soap and Candle Works, L.C.C. Generating Station and Tramway Car Repair Depôt, The London Power Company's Works, Glass Bottle Works, Linoleum Manufacturing Works, Merryweathers' Works (Fire Engines), Cement and Stone Works, Asbestos Works, etc.

POPULATION.

In accordance with the usual custom, the Registrar General has submitted his estimate of the resident population of the Borough computed at mid year, 1934. The figure returned is 97,250, which shows a decrease of 580 persons since last year.

The following is the local distribution :—

				Estimated Population at Mid Year, 1934
East Greenwich	...	...	...	40,179
West Greenwich	...	...	...	24,059
St. Nicholas, Deptford	...	...	...	6,335
Charlton and Kidbrooke	...	...	...	26,677
				<hr/> 97,250 <hr/>

*EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		Total	M.	F.		
Live Births	(Legitimate ...	1,289	671	618	} Birth Rate ...	13.7
	(Illegitimate ...	48	29	19		
Still-Births	... ..	33	20	13	} Rate per 1,000 total Births	24.0
Deaths	... ..	1,186	633	553	Death Rate	11.9

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—

Rate per 1,000
total Births.

Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	1	...	0.7
Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	—	...	2.2
			—		—
Total			4	...	2.9
			==		==

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	86
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	81
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	229
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	16
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	6
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	30

* These figures, which are supplied by the Registrar-General, may differ slightly from those shown in other parts of the Report.

MARRIAGES.

Mr. E. A. Bale, the Superintendent-Registrar of the Greenwich Registration District, has kindly furnished me with the particulars relating to the number of marriages solemnised in the Borough of Greenwich.

The following table shows these particulars giving the number of marriages in the Borough for each year since 1926 :—

Year	Churches of England			Marriages in Superintendent-Registrar's Office of parties residing in Greenwich or outside the Registration District, and in Chapels and Roman Catholic Churches	Total	Approximate Population of the districts concerned
	Greenwich	Charlton and Kidbrooke	St. Nicholas			
1926	382	95	48	271	796	104500
1927	388	91	45	239	763	103700
1928	356	84	52	246	738	103900
1929	362	127	44	268	801	104430
1930	351	150	41	321	863	104430
1931	291	138	34	309	772	100640
1932	312	152	30	265	759	101024
1933	286	136	48	331	801	97830
1934	331	143	39	338	851	97250

BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered in the Borough during the year was 1,847. Of this number 640 occurred in St. Alfege's Hospital, 387 in the Borough Maternity Home, and 169 at various Nursing Homes within the Borough. Of this total of 1,196 Institution births, 534 only belonged to Greenwich, the remainder being transferred to the appropriate localities.

One hundred and forty-four births belonging to the Borough took place in Institutions outside the Borough area, thus the actual figure for Greenwich becomes 1,329 :—Males, 696 ; Females, 633.

This figure gives a Birth Rate of 13.7 per 1,000 of the population, and once again is the lowest on record. The previous year's Birth Rate was 13.71 and the average for the last ten years 16.40.

The Birth Rate for the County of London equals 13.2 per 1,000 of the population. The Birth Rate for all England and Wales was 14.8.

Illegitimate births numbered 48, representing 3.6 per cent of the total births.

Seventy-one illegitimate births actually were registered in the Borough. In 32 cases, however, the mothers were ordinarily resident outside the Borough and these births were consequently allocated to the correct area. Nine illegitimate births belonging to Greenwich occurred outside the Borough, thus giving the net figure of 48.

Forty illegitimate births occurred in St. Alfege's Hospital.

Under the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926, which came into operation on the 1st July, 1927, the registration of still-births became compulsory. Thirty-five such still-births were registered during the year, representing a percentage of 2.9 of the total births registered. Each of such cases is separately investigated with a view to finding out whether what is thought to have been the cause for such still-birth is of a preventable nature, and if so, an endeavour is made to take such appropriate action as will guard against a recurrence of this condition.

Under the provisions of the Notification of Births Act, 1907, intimations have been received from medical men, parents and others, with respect to 1,891 births ; 60 were in respect of still-births, of which number 29 were referred to other Boroughs.

DEATHS.

The net number of deaths registered during 1934 was 1,186 of which 637 were males and 549 females. This gives a crude Death Rate for the Borough of 12.23, which figure is slightly increased to 12.47 when the comparability factor furnished by the Registrar General for adjusting Local Deaths is taken into account.

The adjusted Death Rate is in effect a "corrected" Death Rate. The Registrar General in a memorandum points out that if the populations of all areas were similarly constituted as regards the proportions of their sex and age group components their crude death rates (deaths per 1,000 population) could be accepted as valid comparative measures of the mortalities experienced by the several populations.

Populations, however, are not similarly constituted and their crude Death Rates therefore fail as true comparative mortality indexes in that their variations are not due to mortality alone, but arise also from differences in their population constitution. For instance a Town with a population consisting of aged persons would register more deaths than one composed entirely of young and vigorous adults. Again a town containing a larger number of males than females records more deaths with a consequent higher Death Rate than one in which females preponderate.

To overcome this difficulty the Registrar General has worked out for each area in the Country an adjusting factor which is termed the Comparability Factor and is based on the last census population figure.

The Comparability Factor for Greenwich is 1.02 and may be regarded as the population handicap to be applied, which, when multiplied by the crude Death Rate for the year, modifies the latter so as to make it comparable with the Country as a whole or any other similarly adjusted area.

The Death Rates for the County of London and for England and Wales are 11.9 and 11.8 respectively.

The following table showing causes of death at all ages has been supplied by the Registrar-General, and is included in accordance with the request contained in the Ministry of Health's Circular No. 1,417.

It has been customary to include in the Report tables compiled by the Registrar General showing the comparative rates for Births, Deaths, and Infantile Mortality of the various Metropolitan Boroughs. Unfortunately at the time of going to press this information is not to hand, but through the courtesy of Dr. Allan Young, the Medical Officer of Health for Poplar, who has obtained the particulars direct from the Boroughs concerned, I am enabled to give the comparative figures in the following table.

Cities and Boroughs	Est. Resi- dent Popu- lation (mid 1934)	Live Births (rate)	Death Rate :		Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births
			Crude	Adjusted	
WEST DISTRICTS.					
Paddington.. ..	139,790	13.7	12.4	12.3	95
Kensington.. ..	179,080	12.3	13.3	12.5	93
Hammersmith	129,170	13.8	12.9	13.3	77
Fulham	145,400	13.7	12.6	12.7	59
Chelsea	58,160	10.8	13.4	11.4	65
Westminster	124,050	9.4	11.8	12.1	66
NORTH DISTRICTS.					
St. Marylebone	92,320	9.0	12.7	12.6	61
Hampstead.. ..	90,000	10.4	11.3	10.6	53
St. Pancras.. ..	187,540	13.1	12.84	13.19	65
Islington	314,200	14.7	11.8	11.9	62
Stoke Newington	50,620	13.7	11.5	11.0	60.6
Hackney	211,120	14.2	11.7	12.2	56
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.					
Holborn	36,000	8.58	12.2	?	71
Finsbury	64,970	15.1	13.4	14.6	51
City of London	9,660	6.8	10.5	11.6	121
EAST DISTRICTS.					
Shoreditch	90,630	16.1	13.1	14.4	84
Bethnal Green	102,060	14.3	11.8	13.3	72.6
Stepney	214,990	15.3	12.3	14.3	87.2
Poplar	146,370	15.5	12.3	13.7	62
SOUTH DISTRICTS.					
Southwark	159,930	14.9	13.5	14.4	77
Bermondsey	105,060	14.8	12.4	14.1	64
Lambeth	283,900	14.21	12.78	12.65	63.38
Battersea	150,870	14.3	12.5	12.3	61.3
Wandsworth	345,250	10.98	11.18	10.39	57
Camberwell.. ..	238,360	13.22	12.31	12.31	67
Deptford	101,380	15.8	13.1	13.6	68
GREENWICH	97,250	13.71	12.23	12.47	87
Lewisham	222,180	12.2	10.0	10.1	43
Woolwich	145,520	13.7	11.3	12.0	63

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex	Deaths at Subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the District.											
		All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and under 75.	75 and over.
All Causes	M	633	64	10	7	17	30	23	47	68	98	138	131
	F	553	52	9	11	19	24	28	30	47	75	93	165
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	M	8	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	8	1	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.. ..	M	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	M	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	M	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	M	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1
	F	8	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	2
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	41	..	1	..	..	12	5	6	10	4	3	..
	F	32	..	..	..	2	10	11	..	4	2	1	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	M	9	2	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	F	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	M	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis	M	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease ..	M	77	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	10	18	30	13
	F	82	..	..	..	1	..	3	8	10	24	22	14
Diabetes	M	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
	F	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	2	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	M	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	11	11
	F	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	8	10
Heart Disease	M	135	..	..	..	1	2	3	6	12	27	34	50
	F	135	..	..	..	3	4	3	4	11	23	27	60
Aneurysm	M	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	1
	F	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Circulatory Diseases	M	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	5
	F	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	9
Bronchitis	M	44	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	13	19
	F	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	13
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	M	54	14	2	2	..	1	2	6	2	11	7	7
	F	39	10	2	2	1	2	3	5	2	1	3	8
Other Respiratory Diseases	M	6	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
	F	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Peptic Ulcer	M	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	2	..
	F	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1
Diarrhœa, etc.	M	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	18	15	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Appendicitis	M	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	M	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..
Other Digestive Diseases ..	M	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	1
	F	12	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	1	3	3
A. and Cr. Nephritis	M	25	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	6	4	4	5
	F	12	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	4	1	4
Puerperal Sepsis	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other Puerperal Causes ..	F	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility, Prema- ture Birth, Malformations, etc.	M	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	18	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senility	M	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7
	F	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	24
Suicide	M	11	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	4	2	2	..
	F	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
Other Violence	M	35	1	1	1	1	6	4	5	3	3	5	5
	F	14	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	1	4
Other Defined Diseases ..	M	43	4	..	..	2	5	4	6	6	6	7	3
	F	44	2	..	1	7	2	3	4	6	3	10	6
Diseases ill-defined or un- known	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

The following table shows the number of deaths of Greenwich residents in Public Institutions during the last six years:—

Year.	Total Deaths of Greenwich Residents		Total Deaths of Greenwich Residents in Public Institutions	
1929	1,387	.. ..	764	
1930	1,036	.. ..	602	
1931	1,134	.. ..	633	
1932	1,194	.. ..	761	
1933	1,167	.. ..	707	
1934	1,186	.. ..	723	
—	—	—	—	
Average	1,184	.. ..	698	

AGE MORTALITY.

The age mortality and the distribution of the deaths between the different quarters of the year is shown by the following table:—

Deaths	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Under 1 year of age ..	27	30	32	27	116
Between 1 and 2 years ..	4	8	5	2	19
Between 2 and 5 years ..	9	7	1	1	18
Between 5 and 15 years ..	10	12	9	5	36
Between 15 and 25 years ..	17	15	11	11	54
Between 25 and 45 years ..	38	25	26	42	131
Between 45 and 65 years ..	85	62	59	80	286
65 years and upwards ..	157	146	100	123	526
Total	347	305	243	291	1,186

Locally the Death Rate varied from 10.64 in Charlton and Kidbrooke, 12.17 in East Greenwich, 13.14 in St. Nicholas, Deptford, to 13.84 in West Greenwich.

Of the total* number of deaths, 11 were of illegitimate birth, all of whom were under one year of age.

The following table shows the variation in, and average of the Death Rates in each of the five Districts of the Borough in the five years 1929 to 1933 compared with the figures for 1934 :—

District	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	Average for 5 years	1934
East Greenwich	12.94	10.01	10.90	12.88	11.67	11.68	12.17
West Greenwich	13.61	9.86	13.80	11.43	12.55	12.25	13.84
St. Nicholas Deptford ..	16.13	11.84	11.64	14.49	19.37	14.69	13.14
Charlton and Kidbrooke ..	12.76	9.32	9.36	10.10	11.59	10.62	10.64
WHOLE BOROUGH	13.38	9.99	11.40	11.34	11.96	11.61	12.23

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality Rate measured by the deaths of children under one year of age to the number of births registered, was 87 per 1,000 births, as compared with 66 last year. The total number of deaths during the year was 116, as compared with 97, 119 and 89, the respective figures for the years 1931, 1932 and 1933.

A further reference to the Infantile Mortality Rate will be found in the Section devoted to the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

For the whole of London the rate was 67, compared with 59 in 1933, 66 in 1932, 65 in 1931 and 59 in 1930. For England and Wales the rate was 59, compared with 64 in 1933, 65 in 1932, 66 in 1931 and 60 in 1930.

The following table shows these figures since 1921.

DISTRICT	Average for five years 1921-1925 inclusive	Average for five years 1926-1930 inclusive	1931	1932	1933	1934
East Greenwich ..	62	60	72	98	60	86
West Greenwich ..	80	59	76	84	71	95
St. Nicholas, Deptford	88	78	71	57	72	122
Charlton and Kidbrooke	50	42	39	59	69	73
BOROUGH ..	66	57	64	80	66	87

REMARKS ON VARIOUS DEATH CAUSES.

INFECTIVE DISEASES.

PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.—There were 70 deaths due to this class of disease, equalling a Death Rate of .72 per 1,000; the rate last year was 1.02; and was .48 in 1930 and 1931 respectively and .87 in 1932.

ZYMOTIC.—The class known as common infectious diseases is credited with causing a total of 60 deaths equalling a Death Rate of .61 per 1,000.

Locally the Zymotic Death Rate varies from .10 in Charlton and Kidbrooke (.52 in 1933), .54 in East Greenwich (.43 in 1933), .91 in West Greenwich (.45 in 1933), to .94 in St. Nicholas, Deptford (.15 in 1933).

SMALLPOX.—There were no deaths from Smallpox, this being the thirty-second year since a death occurred from this cause in the Borough.

MEASLES.—There were sixteen deaths ascribed as due to this disease. This is equal to a Death Rate or .16 per 1,000.

The number of deaths recorded in the years 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933 were 21, 2, 24 and 2 respectively.

SCARLET FEVER.—This disease occasioned 3 deaths during the year. Three deaths occurred in 1930, 1 in 1931, 1 in 1932 and 3 in 1933.

WHOOPIING COUGH.—This disease was given as the cause of 6 deaths, with a Death Rate of .08 per 1,000. There were 6 deaths in the years 1931 and 1932, and 8 in 1933.

DIPHTHERIA.—There were 5 deaths during the year. This gives a Death Rate of .05 comparing with .14 for the previous year.

Fourteen deaths occurred in 1933, 7 in 1932, 11 in 1931 and 12 in 1930. Three of the patients were under five years of age.

TYPHOID FEVER.—There were no deaths ascribed to this disease during the year. There were 0 in 1933 and 1932, 1 in 1931 and 0 in 1930.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY AND ZYMOTIC ENTERITIS.—Thirty deaths were stated to be due to these causes, equalling a Death Rate of .30 per 1,000. Last year there were 17 deaths, 24 in 1932, 16 in 1931, 7 in 1930, and 11 in 1929.

INFLUENZA.—There were 10 deaths due to this cause during the year. Four occurred in East Greenwich, 2 in West Greenwich, and 4 in Charlton and Kidbrooke.

TUBERCULOSIS.

This class includes the causes of 85 deaths during the year under review, with a rate of .87. These figures compare with 115, 112, 87 and 106, the totals of the years 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933 respectively, and the respective rates of 1.10, 1.12, .86 and 1.08.

Tuberculosis of the Lungs (Consumption) is, as usual, credited with the major portion of these deaths, there being 75 attributed to the cause or a rate of .77 per 1,000 as compared with .96 for the last year.

Locally the deaths were 23 in East Greenwich (Death Rate .56); 5 in St. Nicholas, Deptford (Death Rate .79); 24 in Charlton and Kidbrooke (Death Rate .89); 23 in West Greenwich (Death Rate .95).

The remaining forms of Tuberculosis were responsible for 10 deaths, 2 of which occurred in East Greenwich, 5 in West Greenwich, 1 in St. Nicholas, and 2 in Charlton and Kidbrooke.

CANCER.

This disease was responsible for a total of 161 deaths for the year. The number of deaths in 1933, 1932, 1931, 1930 and 1929 were 162, 155, 160, 150 and 150 respectively.

The distribution of deaths were as follows :— 69 in East Greenwich, 50 in West Greenwich, 29 in Charlton and Kidbrooke and 13 in St. Nicholas, Deptford.

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

HEART DISEASE.—Once again the deaths from this cause occupy the principal place in the classification of diseases, there being 209 deaths under this class as compared with 193 for the year 1933.

MORTUARY.

The Council's Mortuary was erected in 1904, and is situate adjacent to the Coroner's Court in Lamb Lane.

The number of bodies dealt with since 1920 is shown below :—

Year	Drowned Bodies from River		Other Bodies		Total
1920	...	14	...	175	189
1921	...	15	...	152	167
1922	...	14	...	166	180
1923	...	12	...	170	182
1924	...	21	...	182	203
1925	...	17	...	204	221
1926	...	23	...	214	237
1927	...	9	...	275	284
1928	...	10	...	351	361
1929	...	4	...	317	321
1930	...	12	...	218	230
1931	...	17	...	128	145
1932	...	11	...	151	162
1933	...	10	...	130	140
1934	...	8	...	226	234

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

In accordance with the request contained in the Ministry of Health Circular No. 1417, the particulars relating to the Staff of the Department are set out on pages 3 and 4.

The following alterations in the personnel of the Department occurred during the year.

Miss Q. M. Anstice was appointed as Matron and Miss F. Bonson as Sister, at the Maternity Home. Both these ladies commenced their duties early in January.

Mr. E. Saphier was appointed in June as District Sanitary Inspector owing to the resignation of Mr. A. J. Shelley who had been temporarily carrying out the duties whilst Mr. A. E. Morgan was performing special housing duties. This latter officer has now been permanently appointed as Housing Inspector.

Miss P. N. Steer was appointed Health Visitor to fill the vacancy created by the death, after a painful illness, of Miss M. Hollow.

LABORATORY WORK.—The long-standing arrangement with the Bacteriological Department of the Seamen's Hospital has been in force throughout the year, whereby that Institution carried out all necessary pathological and bacteriological work for this Department, other than under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, and in this connection, 2,540 specimens have been examined for Diphtheria, 6 for Typhoid Fever, 353 for Tuberculosis, and 49 for other various conditions.

Fuller details respecting the results of the examinations of these specimens will be found under the different headings of the individual diseases.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) Patients suffering from Infectious Diseases are conveyed to Hospital by the ambulances of the London County Council.

(b) For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases. No provision is made by the Council, but facilities are afforded by the ambulances of the London County Council, and certain local hospitals.

(c) For Maternity Cases. The existing arrangements with the L.C.C. continues whereby their ambulances are available, free of charge, between the hours of 11 p.m. and 8 a.m., for all maternity patients entering the Council's Maternity Home, 78, Shooters Hill Road, S.E.3, and for urgent cases only during the day time.

Representations have been made from time to time to the London County Council to extend this service so that ambulances may be available at any time during the day. The County Council are, however, owing to various difficulties, unable to fall in with our proposals, although there is reason to believe these difficulties will be overcome in the near future.

CLINICS.—The five Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal Centres continue to be well attended, and early in January, 1935 as foreshadowed in last year's Report, the new Centre at Charlton Road was formally opened by the Mayor (Councillor Mrs. F. Carter, J.P.).

The Centre was designed by the Borough Engineer (Mr. C. H. Jennings) and built by direct labour at a cost of approximately £2,050 and provides for Doctor's Consulting Room, cubicles for Ante-natal patients, weighing room for babies, waiting rooms, milk salesroom, and covered shelters for perambulators.

In addition, accommodation is provided so that artificial sunlight treatment can be given with the latest types of carbon arc and mercury vapour lamps.

The increased attendances at the Centre during the year show how great was the need for a combined centre in this district.

TUMOUR DIAGNOSTIC CLINIC.—During 1934 there were 45 attendances at the Clinic. 29 new patients were seen and advised, of whom 8 only were females.

Any of the non-malignant cases who needed Treatment were referred to their private doctors or hospitals.

No case considered to be non-malignant in previous years has returned with any evidence of malignancy developing.

Of 29 new patients, 6 were referred to the Council's Consultant for diagnosis, of whom 4 were found to have malignant diseases. Unfortunately difficulty is still experienced in inducing people to attend the clinic who may have possible cause to worry over their condition.

HOSPITALS.—Children who are in need of hospital treatment are referred by the Doctors at the Welfare Centres to St. John's Hospital, Lewisham, the Council paying the Hospital Authorities £50 per annum for such services. During the year approximately 300 cases were referred.

MATERNITY HOME.—The extension of the Home alluded to last year, was opened for the reception of patients on the 1st January, 1934. This extension provides on the ground floor 2 Isolation Wards for patients, and on the upper floor improved sleeping accommodation for the domestic staff. The extension has made the administration of the Home much easier and is much appreciated by all concerned.

Fuller particulars relating to the Home and the Maternity services generally, are set out in Section G of the Report.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The tables on pages 26 to 27 and 33 to 38 summarise, as far as possible, the Sanitary work of the Department ; from this it will be seen that a total of 14,665 houses and premises have been inspected or re-inspected during the year ; 1,249 intimation notices and 183 statutory notices have been served.

There were altogether throughout the year 589 complaints registered.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

The number of Factories, etc., upon the Register at the close of the year was 243 Factories, 104 Workshops, 37 Wharves and Quays.

The whole of these premises were kept under systematic observation by the Inspectors, who made 353 inspections. The duties of the sanitary authorities in relation to the sanitation of factories are few and are limited mainly to the enforcement of suitable sanitary accommodation of factory employees. In certain of these trades in which female labour is mainly used, inspections are carried out by the Woman Inspector.

Generally speaking the Factories and Workshops are in good condition and no evidence has been forthcoming to show that any local occupation exercises an adverse influence on the health of the workers engaged therein.

OUTWORKERS' REGISTER.—Four lists, containing 4 names and addresses, have been received from employers within the district. In addition to this, 18 lists containing 38 names and addresses of Outworkers residing in this Borough were received from Medical Officers of Health of other Boroughs, whilst 4 lists with 8 names and addresses were forwarded to other districts, thus giving a total of 38 Outworkers in the Borough. 80 visits of inspection have been paid to these premises.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES and HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

PREMISES.	Number of		
	Inspection	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories.. .. .	286	1	..
(Including Factory Laundries)			
Workshops	48	4	..
(Including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces	19	3	..
(Other than Outworkers' Premises)			
TOTAL	353	8	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS	NUMBER OF DEFECTS			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>*Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	7	7	..	..
Want of Ventilation	2	2	..	..
Overcrowding .. ..	..	..	..	..
Want of Drainage of Floors ..	2	2	..	..
Other Nuisances	9	9	..	..
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient	8	8	..	..
Unsuitable or Defective	20	20	..	..
Not Separate for Sexes ..	2	2	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act—</i>				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (s.101)	..	..	..	..
Other Offences .. ..	..	..	1	..
TOTALS	50	50	1	..

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES ON THE REGISTER AT THE END OF 1934.

	No.
Bakehouses	16
Factory Bakehouses	24
Barge Builders	11
Blacksmiths	5
Boot and Shoe Makers	9
Builders' Yards	2
Carpenters and Joiners	3
Carriage Builders	2
Coopers	1
Cycle Works	4
Dress and Mantle Makers	9
Engineers	4
Electrical Engineers	3
Fuel Works	2
Furniture	1
Laundries	1
Milliners	2
Monumental Masons	1
Motor Vehicle Repairers	4
Photographers	2
Picture Frame Makers	1
Plumbers	2
Tailors	13
Others	15
	<hr/>
	137
	<hr/>

4.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	No.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	—
Other	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (s. 5) :—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	2
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors	2
Underground Bakehouses (Sec. 101) :—	
In use at end of 1934	13

SMOKE ABATEMENT.—During the year this problem was constantly before the staff and 22 observations of Factory chimneys were made for the purpose of detecting offences under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, and the Bye-laws made by the London County Council which came into force in 1931.

It is satisfactory to note that the improvements hoped for last year in connection with the London Power Company's Generating Station in St. Nicholas have been carried out, the Company having been successful in inducing the Admiralty and the Royal Observatory authorities to remove the embargo with regard to the height of chimneys. In September a new chimney was erected to a height of 285 feet above ground level, and 2 additional boilers, making a total of 16 connected thereto, which with the installation of gas washing apparatus of modern type, should tend to a great extent to lessen the number of complaints arising from this particular source.

The other chief offender, the London Passenger Transport Board's Generating Station, East Greenwich, is still handicapped by restrictions imposed by the Royal Observatory, but are taking additional measures by gradually installing modern plant and apparatus, to prevent the occurrence of smoke nuisance.

SEWER EMANATIONS.—A large number of complaints were received during the year of offensive odours emanating from the London County Council sewers in various parts of the Borough. These complaints were forwarded to the County Council, which authority, it is understood, is conducting experiments as to the best means of ventilating sewers. The problem, however, is very difficult and so far no satisfactory solution has been found.

In connection with the subject of sewers, it is rather interesting to note that a case of Weil's Disease (*Spiroch. Ictero Hæmorrhagica*) in a sewer worker was reported from St. Alfege's Hospital in the early autumn. Recent investigations tend to show that this disease may occur comparatively frequently amongst workers in sewers. It appears that in most cases the symptoms are mild and complicated with slight jaundice, which together with slight pains throughout the body, is often diagnosed as attacks of influenza. Infection takes place through a cut or abrasion contaminated by slime from the walls of sewers or from excreta of rats.

SCAVENGING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.—The collection of house, etc., refuse in the Borough is under the control of the Borough Surveyor, who has kindly supplied me with the following information relating to the disposal of refuse.

The amount of refuse collected in the Borough during the year ended 31st December, 1934, was approximately 20,300 tons, of which 16,232 tons were dealt with at the Council's Refuse Plant and the remainder was disposed of by barging to the controlled tips under contract.

The improved system of collection inaugurated in 1931, and supplemented in 1933, has been augmented by the addition of a further mechanical vehicle—a self-contained tipping lorry designed for inside loading, and 65 per cent. of all the refuse was collected under these definitely more hygienic conditions.

A second incinerator for the destruction of “tailings” at the Council's Refuse Plant has been completed, which will increase the capacity of the plant to some extent, and it is anticipated, will enable a greater proportion of the refuse collected to be dealt with.

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES, ETC.—There are 7 Sanitary Conveniences provided by the Council, all of which are situated in the main arteries of traffic.

During the year a new above ground Convenience has been erected at Creek Road, Deptford, in place of the old underground Convenience which has now been demolished.

In addition to the above there are 6 Urinals maintained by the Council which together with 8 Drinking Fountains and 5 Horse Troughs are cleansed daily by the attendants attached to the Department.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—The supervision of the sanitary condition of Common Lodging Houses is now carried out by the Council's Sanitary Inspectors under the Transfer of Powers (London) Order, 1933. Nine inspections were made during the year.

DRAINAGE.—During the year 89 plans of Drainage and other Sanitary works relating to existing and new buildings were examined and approved.

Infringements of the Bye-laws were reported in 2 instances, in respect of failure to give notice of intention to construct drainage or to deposit plans. The Builders concerned were cautioned and no further action was considered necessary.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.—Under Section 6 of the Housing Act, 1925, the London County Council made Bye-laws which came into force in 1926. These Bye-laws define a house let in Lodgings as ordinary tenement houses in which the rooms or floors are let out separately, and all houses suitable to the working classes and occupied by members of more than one family are subject to registration, and in them there must be compliance with certain requirements as to Sanitation, cleanliness, etc. As stated last year only those houses which require the constant supervision of the Inspector are required

to be registered. The number of houses on the register is at present 104 and 150 visits were paid for inspection purposes. In no case was it necessary to institute legal proceedings.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.—During the year 173 complaints of the presence of rats in houses, etc., were received. These complaints were at once investigated for the purpose of discovering the source of the Rats, and advice and assistance were given where necessary. In the case where defective drains were found steps were taken to have these remedied.

The usual procedure was adopted with regard to Rat Week, particulars of which have been dealt with in previous Reports, and as usual supplies of approved Rat Poison were supplied to necessitous tenants.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—Through the courtesy of the Baths Superintendent, Mr. A. E. Read, I am enabled to include the following report on the Public Baths.

Greenwich is in the happy position of being the possessors of a most modern and up-to-date establishment of Public Baths. Fronting upon the main road, they stand upon an area of $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres and consist of three Swimming Baths, 74 Slipper Baths for males and females, Public Wash-houses, Vapour Baths, Establishment Laundry, Boiler Houses and Engineers' Workshops.

The Swimming Baths are constructed of reinforced concrete and lined with white marble terazzo. Each bath is fitted with teak dressing boxes or cubicles, adequate lavatory accommodation and well supplied with Showers and Foot Baths.

The first-class bath is 100ft. long, 40ft. wide, and has a depth of from 3ft. to 7ft. 9in.

The Ladies' Swimming Bath is 70ft. by 36ft., and a depth from 3ft. to 6ft. 6in.

The Gentlemen's Swimming Bath is 80ft. by 40ft., and has a similar depth of 3ft. to 6ft. 6in.

In connection with these baths a most up-to-date filtration, aeration and chlorination plant has been provided, capable of purifying the contents of each bath every $3\frac{1}{4}$ hours, thus ensuring that

every bather can use the baths with the utmost confidence, and safety from any infection, as far as can be made possible. The water is treated and tested daily in respect to temperature, and to avoid any overdosing of chemicals that may cause any unpleasant reaction.

A special feature is the ventilation. The establishment is fitted with the Plenum system, in which pure air is drawn through air filters, passed through air ducts, in which heaters are placed, and used when required, and distributed throughout the Baths by specially placed grids, the overheated or vitiated air being extracted by fans in ducts constructed in the roof. This system allows all windows to be closed excluding dust, grit, etc., whilst perfect ventilation of pure air is being circulated.

The provision of the new Vapour Baths and the installation of the Medicated and Foam Baths have brought these baths to a level of an inland spa. Various treatments for skin diseases, neuritis, obesity, rheumatic and gouty conditions are given.

The Public Wash-house is used to its utmost capacity especially in winter. Here, in a well-lighted and warm room, family washing may be done. For a charge of 1½d. per hour, the washer may have the use of a locker for private possessions, the use of washing troughs, rinsing and copper, with an unlimited supply of hot and cold water. After washing, the use of the hydro extractors, one drying horse, the mangles and folding tables are all included in this one charge. Should the washer desire to use the washing machine, an additional charge of 1/- per hour is made.

During the year ending 31st March, 1935, the following attendances were made :—

Slipper Baths	...	...	...	68,643
Swimming Baths	...	...	...	203,889
Vapour and Medicated Baths	...			2,293
			TOTAL	274,825
Washers	...	...	...	16,161

In winter the First-Class Bath is covered over and used as a hall for dancing, boxing and public meetings, the remaining two baths being kept open all the year round for swimming, mixed bathing being available every day.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.—As a means of assisting occupiers in the more densely populated parts of the Borough in ridding their premises of vermin, a supply of a special fluid is kept at the Borough Hall and is supplied to occupiers whose premises have been reported upon by the Sanitary Inspector. Applicants are required to bring their own bottles, and advice is given in every case as to the correct way of using the preparation.

During the year 686 gallons were distributed to approximately 5,488 applicants.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.—These Acts prohibit the sale or use for the purpose of making any article of upholstery, cushions or bedding, of unclean flock manufactured from rags. No samples of rag flock were taken during the year.

WATER SUPPLY.—During the year 425 water supply certificates have been granted under Section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. Five water supplies have been reinstated where the supply has been cut off; water fittings have been amended in 61 cases, covers to cisterns adapted in 90 cases, and extra water supply to tenement houses in 22 cases.

FOULING OF FOOTWAYS BY DOGS.—On the 4th September, 1933, the Council obtained sanction for a By-law to prevent nuisances of this nature. It was only found necessary to institute proceedings in one case. This being the first case taken under these by-laws and in view of the youth of the Defendant the Magistrate dismissed the case upon payment of costs but expressed the opinion that the Borough Council had a duty to perform in maintaining the cleanliness of its paths.

**SUMMARY of WORK PERFORMED by the SANITARY INSPECTORS
DURING THE YEAR 1934.**

	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Total
INSPECTIONS—					
Houses Inspected (House to House) ..	..	..	..	..	..
" " Complaints, Nuisances ..	708	698	540	534	2480
Other Premises Inspected	51	56	84	43	234
Re-Inspections, Calls Made, etc. ..	2627	2891	2527	2252	10297
Inspections of Houses Let in Lodgings ..	39	28	31	52	150
" Factories, Workshops and Workplaces ..	103	78	54	113	348
" Outworkers' Premises ..	13	23	17	27	80
" Common Lodging Houses ..	3	2	..	4	9
" Cowhouses .. ..	..	..	2	4	6
" Stables and Yards ..	18	7	6	1	32
" Piggeries	1	..	..	..	1
" Courts and Alleys ..	4	..	6	1	11
" Fields, Lanes, etc. ..	17	5	10	15	47
" Urinals	29	13	21	17	80
" Gipsy Vans .. ..	..	1	14	5	20
" Horse Slaughterhouses ..	..	..	..	4	4
" Soap Boilers .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
" Other places where food is prepared or stored ..	189	131	162	201	683
Investigations (Rats and Mice) ..	42	43	48	49	182
TOTAL	3844	3976	3523	3322	14665
DRAINS—					
Intercepting Chamber	6	2	10	6	24
Other Chambers Constructed	25	8	19	28	80
Reconstructions and Additions ..	101	18	61	22	202
Opened, Cleansed and Amended ..	87	131	44	55	317
Traps Fixed	39	11	79	54	183
New Soil Pipes	10	5	14	22	51
Soil and Vent Shafts Repaired ..	16	4	16	25	61
Drains Ventilated	9	1	15	7	32
Drains Sealed off, etc.	20	..	7	7	34
Drains Tested—by Smoke	41	29	39	72	181
" by Water	43	102	98	65	308
Found Defective	11	24	21	20	76
New Covers to Manholes	16	3	9	5	33
Yards Drained	1	..	23	6	30
Washhouses Drained .. ..	..	..	12	..	12
Areas Drained .. ..	..	..	2	1	3

Summary of Sanitary Work—continued.

	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Total
WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS—					
Closets Erected	24	6	27	36	93
W.C. Doors Repaired or Provided ..	116	76	131	116	439
Sanitary Conveniences or Improve- ments Effected to Factories, Work- shops and Workplaces	15	..	6	17	38
Flushing Apparatus Amended ..	115	83	58	89	345
Pans or Traps Furnished	102	65	134	98	399
Water Supply Disconnected from Drinking Water Cistern	1	..	..	1	2
Cleansed	34	4	6	10	54
Ventilation Improved	55	39	12	12	118
Public-house Urinals Cleansed or Re- paired	5	..	2	3	10
Other Urinals Altered or Cleansed ..	..	..	..	2	2
Other Urinals Constructed	16	1	3	1	21
ASHPITS—					
Provided	114	53	59	52	278
Covers to Receptacles	1	..	..	..	1
PAVINGS—					
Forecourts and Yards	51	38	80	49	218
Areas .. .. .	..	..	2	6	8
Washhouses	1	..	4	5	10
Mews and Stables	1	..	..	..	1
GENERAL WATER SUPPLY—					
Covers to Cisterns Adapted	49	36	..	5	90
Water Fittings Amended	11	12	19	19	61
Water Services Altered so as to draw direct from main	4	2	..	4	10
Water Supplies Reinstated where cut off through defective fittings ..	..	3	2	..	5
Extra Water Supply to tenement houses	5	4	8	5	22
Water Supply Certificates Granted (Section 48)	64	84	94	183	425
OTHER IMPROVEMENTS—					
Verminous Rooms Cleansed	12	29	76	58	175
Ventilation Improved	144	109	121	135	509
Staircases Repaired, Amended, Lighted and Ventilated	97	15	37	38	187
Leaky House Roofs and Gutters Repaired	126	71	118	135	450

Summary of Sanitary Work—continued.

	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Total
OTHER IMPROVEMENTS—contd.					
Walls and Ceilings of Premises Cleansed and Repaired	538	428	571	547	2084
Stoves and Fireplaces Repaired	16	43	51	63	173
Washing Coppers Repaired	36	14	18	22	90
Sinks Provided	68	75	115	86	344
Floors Repaired	111	64	92	69	336
Provision for Storage of Food	5	..	..	..	5
OTHER NUISANCES ABATED—					
Sink, Lavatory and Bath Waste Pipes Disconnected, Trapped or Amended	91	92	111	113	407
Stack Pipes Amended	39	21	36	25	121
Nuisances from Dampness Abated	66	47	49	70	232
Animals kept in Unfit Places Discontinued or Removed	1	..	23	1	25
Dung Receptacles Provided	1	..	1	2	4
Houses Abolished, unfit for habitation	3	..	..	3	6
Accumulations of Manure and other Obnoxious Matter Removed	7	6	8	5	26
Inundations Abated .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1
Contents of Rooms Cleansed	1	6	3	3	13
Rat Infestation Abated	19	8	8	10	45
SMOKE NUISANCES—					
Observations	19	1	1	1	22
Statutory Notices Served (Sections 23 and 24) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
NOTICES, ETC.—					
Intimations served under Public Health (London) Act, 1891 (Section 3)	279	343	269	358	1249
Notices served—					
Under Housing Acts	8	..	..	..	8
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
re Verminous Rooms	1	1	..	1	3
Under P.H. (L.) Act and Metropolis Management Act (re combined drainage) .. .. .	..	3	..	6	9
W.C.'s (Factories, Workshops and Workplaces) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Statutory Notices served under Section 4	31	38	40	39	148
Statutory Notices (re Ashpit provision)	8	..	5	1	14
Complaints received and attended to	164	103	137	180	589
Letters written relating to abatement of Nuisances	41	29	22	52	144
Summonses applied for and issued	3	2	..	2	7
Magisterial Orders obtained and enforced	3	1	..	..	4
Drainage Plans received and examined	21	15	30	23	89

RETURN MADE TO LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Proceedings during 1934.

PREMISES	Number of Places				Number of Inspections, 1934	Number of Notices, 1934	Number of Prosecutions, 1934
	On Register at end of 1933	Added in 1934	Re-moved in 1934	On Register at end of 1934			
Cowsheds	3	..	..	3	3	..	..
„ (Licensees)	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Dairies and Milkshops	173	30	26	177	251	..	..
Slaughterhouses ..	2	..	..	2	242	..	..
Other Offensive Trade Premises	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
Ice Cream Premises ..	154	16	35	135	178	..	..
Registered Houses Let in Lodgings ..	102	2	..	104	150	8	..
Restaurants and Eating Houses	73	1	3	71	111	..	..

Legal Proceedings under the Public Health (London) Act 1891 and Bye-Laws, etc., during the year 1934.

Premises.	Complaint.	Result of Proceedings.	Fine.	Costs.
59, Creek Road, Deptford, S.E.8	Non-compliance with Sanitary Notice <i>re</i> Overcrowding.	Abatement Order	—	£ s. d. 3 3 0
202, High Street, Deptford, S.E.8	Contravention of Public Health (Meat) Regulations.	Case dismissed upon payment of costs.	—	1 1 0

Total Number of Intimation Notices served for all purposes	1249
" " " Statutory " " " ...	183
Overcrowding, 1934—	
Number of Dwelling-rooms overcrowded 	81
Number remedied 	70
Number of Prosecutions 	1
Underground Rooms—	
Illegal occupations found during year 	6
Number of Rooms closed or illegal occupation discontinued 	6
Insanitary Houses—	
Number closed under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 	—
Number of Closing Orders made 	—
Number demolished in pursuance of Orders 	—
Number demolished voluntarily 	19
Number repaired or Nuisances remedied under Public Health Act 	1,688
Housing of the Working Classes—	
(a) Erected during the year :—	
Municipal 	85
Private Enterprise 	340
(b) In course of erection 	120
Number of Verminous Premises cleansed under Section 10 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1922 	175
Number of Cleansing Baths given under Cleansing of Persons Act 	16
Number of Children Cleansed 	961
Shelter provided under Section 60 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891—	
Number of persons accommodated during the year ...	—
Number of Tenement Houses provided with Additional Water Supply 	22
Number of Prosecutions ditto 	—

Number of Houses in the Borough	...	...	...	...	19,291
Number of Houses occupied by the working classes	...	...	...	...	14,468
Number of Houses inspected :—					
(a) On account of complaints	...	...	...	...	589
(b) Illness (P.H. Act)	...	...	...	...	700
(c) Nuisances	...	...	...	...	1,191
				—	2,480
Number of Houses repaired (Section 17, Housing Act, 1930)					18
Number of representations by Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	...	2
Number of Houses included in such representations	...	...	...	...	562
Number of closing orders made	...	...	...	...	5
Number of closing orders determined	...	...	...	...	—
Number of demolition orders	...	...	...	...	—
Number of Houses demolished :—					
In pursuance of Orders	...	...	...	...	—
Voluntarily	...	...	...	...	19
				—	19

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

In common with most other Authorities, great activity has been displayed in regard to housing. During the year, the Thames Street, Greenwich (Nos. 1 and 2) areas were confirmed. These areas embrace 149 houses with a population of 732 persons. The premises are situate as follow :—

THAMES STREET, GREENWICH (NO. 1) ORDER, 1933.

Nos. 20, 22 and 24, Norway Street.

Nos. 1 to 4, Norway Place, and private street, Norway Place.

Nos. 5 to 65 (odd) and 75 to 93 (odd), Thames Street and part passageway adjoining Nos. 69 and 69a, Thames Street.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Lake's Cottages and private street, Lake's Cottages.

Nos. 1 to 4, Burlington Buildings and water closets and private street, Burlington Buildings.

Nos. 3 to 27 (odd), Horseferry Road.

Nos. 12, 14 and 16, Horseferry Road.

Nos. 1 to 8, Ferry Place and water closets and private street, Ferry Place.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Devonport Cottages, Devonport Place and water closets and part private street, Devonport Place.

House, Heath Cottages in rear of No. 51, Thames Street and Nos 1 and 2, Heath Cottages and private street, Heath Cottages.

Nos. 1 to 5, Sarah's Buildings and Rose Cottage, Sarah's Buildings, and private street, Sarah's Buildings.

Nos. 1 to 31, Little Thames Street.

Nos. 1 to 4, Welland Street.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Townsend Cottages and land, washhouse, water closet and private street, Townsend Cottages.

Nos. 6 to 18 (even), Norway Street.

Nos. 69, 69a, 73 and 73a, Thames Street and part passageway adjoining Nos. 69 and 69a, Thames Street.

Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 18 and 18a, Horseferry Road.

No. 67, Thames Street.

Part private street, Devonport Place.

Nos. 5 and 6, Welland Street.

Timber stores, land, etc., next to No. 5, Thames Street and stables, yard, etc., adjoining thereto.

THAMES STREET, GREENWICH (No. 2) ORDER, 1933.

Nos. 1 to 10, Aboukir Cottages and water closets and private street, Aboukir Cottages.

These areas were confirmed in March, 1934, and in April I made an official representation of the Lamb Lane area, comprising 82 houses and 448 persons. The buildings involved were :—

Lamb Lane—3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21a, 21b, 23, 25, 27a, 27b, 29 and 31.

Haddo Street—52, 50, 48, 48a, 48b, 48c, 46, 44, 42, 40, 38, 36, 34, 32, 30, 26, 24, 22, 20, 18.

Bell Street—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and Bell Cottage.

Clive Place—1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Bardsley Street—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16.

Mary Ann Place—1, 2, 3, 4.

Sexton Buildings—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

The local enquiry ordered by the Minister of Health was held at the Town Hall in November, 1934. In nearly every instance appeals were lodged by owners against the demolition of their property. A large proportion of the houses were old and of faulty construction and lacking in adequate provision for food storage and washing facilities. At the close of the year the decision of the Minister had not come to hand (since confirmed, March, 1935).

During the year consultations were held from time to time with officials of the London County Council in connection with the question of small insanitary areas, many of which were suitable for demolition, but owing to the size were unsuitable for housing sites, and with which the Borough Council propose to deal systematically as clearance areas during the next few years.

The areas in question contain 413 houses with a population of 1,712. This plan is based upon the assumption that the L.C.C. will deal with the larger areas.

The following Tables show in detail particulars relating to the proposed areas.

(a) *Definite Sites for Clearance and Rebuilding.*

			<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Families.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>
Area 1.	Pemmell's Court ...	...	4	4	16
	Richardson's Place ...	...	13	14	42
	Church Passage ...	...	4	5	18
			<hr/> 21	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 76
Area 2.	1, 3, 5, Woodland Place ...	...	3	3	10
	116-140, Trafalgar Road ...	...	15	11	34
	4-20, Miles Street ...	...	9	10	40
	1-5, Fenton Street ...	...	5	5	12
			<hr/> 32	<hr/> 29	<hr/> 96
Area 3.	90-114, Norman Road ...	...	13	17	53
	119-129, Greenwich Road...	...	5	5	26
	Capella Place ...	...	8	9	36
			<hr/> 26	<hr/> 31	<hr/> 115
Area 4.	91-103, Royal Hill ...	...	7	13	35
	1-1a, Renbold Place ...	...	2	1	2
	2-41, Point Hill ...	...	21	22	80
	Winforton St., Atlas St., etc.	...	44	45	174
			<hr/> 74	<hr/> 81	<hr/> 291
Area 5.	1-40, Claremont Street ...	...	37	40	152
	3-21, Haddo Street...	...	10	11	39
	90-126, Roan Street ...	...	19	20	107
	Frederick Cottages ...	...	3	3	17
	Purvis Terrace ...	...	9	10	37
	Skinner's Buildings ...	...	7	7	27
	Cottage Place ...	...	4	4	26
			<hr/> 89	<hr/> 95	<hr/> 405
Area 6.	Gonson Place ...	...	24	34	129
	Cross Street...	...	2	3	16
	24-60, Stowage ...	...	19	38	142
			<hr/> 45	<hr/> 75	<hr/> 287

				<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Families.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>
Area 7.	Bury Cottages	...	...	3	3	9
	Glaisher Street	...	...	19	19	48
				<hr/> 22	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 57
Area 8.	a Kirkland Place (flats)	...	...	13	11	43
	b Kirkland Place (3-10)	...	...	8	11	37
				<hr/> 21	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 80
Area 9.	Dutton Cottages	...	...	4	4	10
	Blackheath Hill (vacant ground)			<hr/> —	<hr/> —	<hr/> —
				<hr/> 4	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 10

b Possible Sites for Rebuilding.

				<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Families.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>
(1)	192-236, Church Street	...	...	13	18	65
(2)	Duncan Cottages	...	...	10	10	37
	33-36, Airy Street	...	...	4	4	10
	30-44, Coldbath Street	...	...	8	10	31
				<hr/> 22	<hr/> 24	<hr/> 78
(3)	Brigade Place	...	...	6	6	18

c Areas not Suitable for Rebuilding.

				<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Families.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>
	Felma Court	...	...	3	3	16
	Prince of Wales Cottages	...	...	4	4	19
	Prince of Orange Lane	...	...	5	5	11
	Rentarn Cottages	...	...	5	6	13
	Laurel Gardens	...	...	2	4	12
	Collington Street	...	...	6	7	18
	Roan Street, 5-11	...	...	4	4	15
	Chittenden Cottages	...	...	3	3	10
	Haddo Place	...	...	2	2	7
	Woods Cottages	...	...	4	4	13
				<hr/> 38	<hr/> 42	<hr/> 134

TOTALS.

			<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Families.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>
Clearance Areas	...	...	334	382	1417
Possible Building Sites	...	...	41	48	161
No Building Sites	...	...	38	42	134
			<hr/> 413	<hr/> 472	<hr/> 1712

In addition to those mentioned, the London County Council is at present dealing with Plume Place (20 houses and 45 population), and the Eastney Street area (67 houses with a population of 440).

The provision of new dwellings for rehousing persons who will be displaced is proceeding on an increasing scale and towards this end the Borough Council have erected 85 Houses (3 bedroom non-parlour type) in Victoria Road, and a block of 16 flats sufficient to accommodate 430 people are rapidly nearing completion in Azof Street (opened by the Mayor, March, 1935). Private enterprise has provided a further 340 houses.

As slum clearance goes on, it is becoming very evident that an increasing number of families will require cheaper accommodation than that at present provided by the Borough Council, and it is hoped that attention will be given to the needs of the poorer citizen. The question also of small 2-bedroom houses for old people or people without families and who are not in a position to afford rent for larger houses, calls for consideration. It has been well said that the question of slum clearance is one of rent.

With regard to individual houses, the procedure detailed last year of inviting owners or agents to informal consultations in respect of their property, and which has proved so successful, has been adhered to, and during the year a considerable amount of work has thus been accomplished. Many difficulties which arise in practice are overcome by such interviews. As examples of the work done by this co-operation between the owners, agents, and the Public Health Department, it may be noted that 70 informal notices were served under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930, requiring owners to effect repairs, and in no instance was it necessary to take further official action, as follows:—

Ransom Road—7-21, 7-26, and 30-32 (23 houses).

Commerell Street—48-70 (12 houses).

Creek Road—141-159 (11 houses).

Woodland Place—5-13, 21-23, 27-29 (9 houses).

Eastney Street—2, 4, 6 and 8, 1 and 3 (6 houses).

Reeces Place—9 and 10 (2 houses).

Church Street, Greenwich, 81 and 83 (2 houses).

Billingsgate Street—2 and 4 (2 houses).

Floyd Road—No. 81.

Nevada Street—No. 7.

Crane Street—No. 9.

In addition to reconditioning (Section 17) there is a considerable number of houses in the Borough which can be dealt with under Section 19, Housing Act, 1930 (demolition) but until much more alternative accommodation is available no useful purpose would be served by making demolition orders.

Further details of the work done under Part 2 of the Housing Act, 1930, will be found in the following table supplied by the Housing Inspector, whose appointment was made permanent in July, 1934.

Houses Surveyed.—

Houses or parts closed	5
Houses reconditioned	...	...	...	...	79
Houses in hand (in progress)	...	...	...	...	44
Houses in hand (not actually commenced)	...	...	...	...	5
Underground rooms recommended for action	...	...	...	...	7

Notices served requiring work—

Informal Agreements to recondition	...	...	...	...	70
Notice of intention to survey	...	...	...	...	245
<i>Total visits made in connection with work under the</i>					
<i>Housing Acts</i>	...	...	...	...	3,146

OVERCROWDING.—Overcrowding is common and the worst instances of gross overcrowding continue to be reported to the Public Health Committee and forwarded to the Housing Committee for preferential treatment, but owing to the already long waiting list of applicants for Council houses little can be done. In addition I have during the year recommended on health grounds 10 cases to the London County Council and 20 cases to the Borough Council.

The number of instances known officially to have been overcrowded was 81, of which 70 were remedied.

The grossly overcrowded house is generally occupied by a very poor type of tenant who neither attempts nor desires to obtain other accommodation. A record is kept of these overcrowded houses and as soon as any particular case is relieved, a cautionary letter is sent and the owner notified that the house or rooms must not be

let in such a manner as to cause overcrowding in future. To ensure that these instructions are carried out, periodical visits are paid to the premises by the District Sanitary Inspectors.

Underground Rooms.—Regulations in connection with underground rooms were passed by the Council and approved by the Ministry of Health on 26th September, 1933, and rooms of this nature must comply with certain standards as regards ventilation and lighting and also for protection against dampness, etc.

During 1934, five Closing Orders were made as regards basement rooms used for sleeping purposes, viz., 105, Bridge Street ; 33, Burney Street ; 8, Nevada Street ; 7, Crooms Hill ; and 6, The Circus. In the opinion of many Medical Officers, including myself, underground rooms should be prohibited whether used for living or sleeping purposes. There are many illegally occupied underground rooms in the Borough, but for want of alternative accommodation, little can be done at present.

Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920-33.—Eight applications for certificates were made all of which were granted and in six instances reports were subsequently issued to the owner of the premises under Sec. 5 (2) of the 1923 Act on completion of the necessary repairs.

Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions (Amendment) Act, 1933.—Broadly the effect of this Act so far as London is concerned is that premises of a rateable value of more than £45, shall be decontrolled, those of rateable value between £20 and £45, are to remain subject to present legislation and those at present controlled having a rateable value of less than £20 are to remain controlled, even though under past legislation the premises would have become decontrolled when vacated.

The Act also provides that the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Acts shall continue for a period of 5 years and no longer.

HOUSING RETURN, 1934.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,797
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	8,660

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925		...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose						Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation		...	...	...	...	104
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation		...	...	...	...	1,688
2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices :—						
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers		...	...	...	...	512
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—						
(A) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—						
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs		...	...			8
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—						
(a) By owners		...	...	...	...	18
(b) By local authority in default of owners						—
(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—						
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied				<i>Notices served :</i>		
				Intimations	...	1,249
				Statutory	...	175
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—						
(a) By owners		...	...	...	...	1,063
(b) By local authority in default of owners						—
(C) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—						
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made		...	...			—

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	---
(D) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—			
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	5
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	—
Number of houses erected during the year :—			
By Borough Council	...	...	85
By Private Enterprise...	...	...	340

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

The food premises of the Borough have been kept under constant observation by the Food Inspector assisted by the District Sanitary Inspectors, both as to their sanitary condition and cleanliness, as well as the condition and soundness of the food stored or prepared for sale. The Food Inspector is primarily responsible for the purity of the food.

The Traders of the Borough have on the whole shown every desire to co-operate in the task of providing the public with pure, wholesome food, and have frequently asked the advice of the Department when in doubt as to the quality or soundness of some particular supply.

The Householder, however, can help considerably in attaining the highest standard by purchasing clean food and by insisting that it has not been handled by unauthorised persons or exposed to contamination by dust, flies, etc.

From observations during inspections for housing purposes it is often noticed that the storage of food in the home leaves much to be desired and housewives should realise that, as far as health is concerned, it is much better for them to buy food in small quantities and keep it in a clean ventilated food cupboard, rather than to buy larger quantities for which they have no proper storage accommodation.

Additional legislation continues to impose more and more work on the Inspectorate.

In addition to the actual examination of all foodstuffs the Inspectors have also to observe if the marking of the foodstuffs required by the various Acts and Orders is being complied with.

UNSOUND FOOD.—Under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspectors are authorised to inspect, at all reasonable times, all articles intended for the purpose of sale for the food of man.

During the year 1934 the following diseased and unsound articles of food were surrendered :—

	Cwts.	Stones	lbs.
Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Offals, etc. ...	14	—	—
Fish	—	—	12
Fruit	5	—	—
TOTAL	19	—	12

On no occasion was it found necessary to seize any articles of unsound or unwholesome food.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.—The above, which came into force on the 1st April, 1925, provided for the better regulation and supervision of slaughter-houses, butchers' shops, stalls; and the protection of meat against contamination by dirt and flies, etc., in transport and handling.

The annual routine inspections were made as a result of which it was found necessary to send a warning letter to a slaughterman for a minor infringement against the Regulations. A summons was also instituted against a butcher for wilfully exposing meat to dust and flies after due warning from the Meat Inspector. The Magistrate, however, dismissed the case upon payment of £1 1s. 0d. costs.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

This Act, which came into force on the 1st January, 1934, had for its object the licensing of fit and proper persons who alone are authorised to slaughter, and the humane slaughtering of animals by firstly stunning them with a mechanically or electrically operated instrument. The Greenwich Borough Council have not resolved to exempt sheep and goats from such humane treatment, by exercising that right invested in them by the Act, but have included all animals slaughtered in both slaughter-houses and knackers-yards. The use of the humane killer has been general in this Borough for many years and the provisions of this Act will not alter materially the existing mode of slaughter. The licensing of slaughtermen, however, ensures that all animals are painlessly despatched by experienced men, who can be held responsible for the cleanliness of the dressed carcasses while in their keeping. The 9 licences granted to slaughtermen in 1934 are still in force.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND KNACKERS YARDS.—There were 2 slaughterhouses and 1 knackers yard in the Borough at the end of 1934, all of which are annually licensed, and were duly visited.

MEAT INSPECTION (SLAUGHTER-HOUSES).—During the year the Meat Inspector examined the following animals after slaughter:—

Oxen	...	...	...	...	155
Calves	...	...	...	...	3
Sheep	...	...	...	...	1,028
Pigs	...	...	...	...	195
TOTAL					1,381

The increase of the number of animals slaughtered over that of last year is 63. This increase is largely due to the slaughter of 85 pigs moved from an "infected area" under the provisions of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894. They were swine fever contacts and were moved under license from the Borough of Lewisham. Each animal was duly examined (P.M.) by the Meat Inspector and in no instance was symptomatic evidence of infection discovered. They were therefore passed as fit for human consumption.

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925.

These and subsequent regulations were made under powers granted to the Minister of Health by the provisions of the Public Health (Regulations) as to Food Act, 1907, and certain other principal Acts.

These regulations were fully explained in last year's report as well as the method of inspection of all imported food adopted at the wharves in this Borough. The regulations were amended by the Public Health (Imported Food) Amendment Regulations, 1933, which came into force on September 1st, 1933, the principal purpose being the extension of the system of certification of meat exported to England in the country of origin, from edible parts of pigs to that of cattle, sheep and goats. These regulations have been issued only to Port and Riparian Authorities.

The completion of the cold store in Butchers Row, Deptford, owned by Messrs. Borthwick and Sons, Ltd., has added 950,000 cubic feet to the available cold storage space at the wharves. The cold storage chambers in the Deptford Cattle Market have also been increased from 400,000 cubic feet to 600,000 cubic feet, making a total of 1,550,000 cubic feet to be used for the storage of imported meat. The tonnage of meat landed in this Borough is expected to increase very considerably in 1935.

The following tables serve to illustrate the types of foods landed at the wharves in the Borough during 1934, their tonnage and country of origin.

AUSTRALIA—					Tons
Hind-quarters of Beef	...	30,073	...		2,313
Crops	...	21,453	...		1,071
Lambs	...	310,057	...		5,618
Sheep	...	47,598	...		1,058
Offal (Bags or Boxes)	...	5,715	...		143
Rabbits (Cases)	...	19,968	...		499
Beef (Bags)	...	6,627	...		221
Pigs	...	4,096	...		205
Hind-quarters Mutton (pairs)		8,076	...		80
Packs of Mutton	...	2,023	...		101
Veal (Bags)	...	115	...		6
Total Tonnage					<hr/> 11,315 <hr/>

ARGENTINE—					
Hind-quarters of Beef	...	3,067	...		236
Fore-quarters Beef	...	2,515	...		193
Lambs	...	101,119	...		1,669
Sheep	...	7,523	...		172
Offal (Bags or Boxes)	...	20,642	...		516
Beef (Bags)	...	1,622	...		45
Pigs	...	5,141	...		257
Packs of Mutton	...	413	...		20
Packs of Lamb	...	101	...		5
Sides of Veal	...	72	...		2
Pork (Bags)	...	109	...		6
Total Tonnage					<hr/> 3,121 <hr/>

					Tons
NEW ZEALAND—					
Hind-quarters	Beef	...	13,117	...	1,009
Fore-quarters	Beef	...	12,978	...	921
Lambs	...	...	162,448	...	2,708
Sheep	...	...	40,180	...	921
Rabbits	(Cases)	...	4,451	...	112
Pigs	...	...	31,409	...	2,571
Pork	(Sides)	...	460	...	13
Veal	(Bags)	...	1,743	...	88
Veal	(Sides)	...	310	...	8
Total Tonnage ...					8,351

U.S.A.—					
Offal	(Bags or Cases)	...	20,562	...	343
Pigs	...	...	1,149	...	58
Pork	...	...	1,095	...	54
Chickens	...	...	363	...	5
Total Tonnage ...					460

CHINA—					
Cases of Eggs	...	...	12,511	...	313

ICELAND—					
Lambs	...	...	5,970	...	100

CANADA—					
Cases of Offal	...	...	1,325	...	33

LATVIA—					
Butter	(Casks)	...	4,528	} 276 Tons 8 Cwts.	
„	(Boxes)	...	2,000		
„	(Firkins)	...	132		

LITHUANIA—					
Butter	(Casks)	...	3,745	} 244 Tons 15 Cwts.	
„	(Boxes)	...	2,302		
„	(Firkins)	...	132		

ESTONIA—					
Butter	(Casks)	...	3,000	} 250 Tons	
„	(Boxes)	...	4,000		

POLAND—					
Butter	(Casks)	...	2,200	111 Tons	

NORWAY—

Cheese	...	...	...	368 Cases
Margarine	...	...	...	6 Cases
Parsnips	...	...	...	137 Bags
Mustard	...	...	...	4 Cases
Crisp-bread	...	...	...	133 Cartons
Conserves	...	...	...	48 Cases
Provisions and Stores	...	...	...	70 Packages
Canned Goods	...	...	...	281 Cases
Ships' Stores	...	...	...	191 Packages
Brisling	...	...	...	350 Cases
Fish Preserves	...	...	...	1,070 Cases
Sild in Oil	...	...	...	200 Cases
Iced Prawns	...	...	...	977 Cases
Skate-wings	...	...	...	13 Cases
Tinned Shrimps	...	...	...	350 Boxes
Iced Mackerel	...	...	...	409 Cases
Fresh Fish	...	...	...	91 Cases
Beers	...	...	...	285 Cases
Whisky	...	...	...	18 Cases
Gin	...	...	...	20 Cases
Pilsener Beer	...	...	...	12 Cases
Wine	...	...	...	5 Cases

TOTAL TONNAGE ... 147 Tons

TOTAL TONNAGE FROM ALL COUNTRIES ... 24,722 Tons.

IMPORTED FOOD SURRENDERED.—During the year 1934 the following unsound and diseased imported foods were surrendered and sent by the importer, on instruction of the Food Inspector, to firms duly authorised to use such material for non-edible refining purposes :—

		Tons	cwts.	stones	lbs.
37 Bags of Boneless Beef (Decomposed)	...	—	19	4	0
36 Hind-quarters of Beef (Bone taint)	...	4	14	4	7
1 Fore-quarter of Beef (Bone taint) ...	...			
9 Carcases of Lamb (Mould) ...	...	—	1	1	4
17 Carcases of Mutton and Lamb (Caseous Lymphadenitis)	...	—	7	7	4
2 Sides of Mutton (Ditto) ...	...	—	—	4	3
30 Pairs of Hinds and Ends Mutton (Ditto)	...	—	6	10	4
21 Legs and Shoulders Mutton (Ditto)	...	—	1	0	2
TOTAL WEIGHT	...	6	10	5	0

(The above weights are calculated in Smithfield Stones = 8 lbs.).

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (GRADING AND MARKING) ACT, 1928.

Various Regulations have been made from time to time by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries under the above Act relating to the use of grade designations applied by means of a national mark. The application is entirely voluntary and is intended to set up a specific standard of quality, but where traders elect to adopt the national mark they must comply with the provisions set out in the regulations. There were only a few cases calling for the attention of the Inspectors during the year.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Under the powers conferred by the Act, Orders in Council have been made dealing with, amongst other imported articles, various foodstuffs. The goods must not be sold unless the name of the country of origin is clearly marked. The policy underlying the administration of such orders is to give the purchaser the opportunity of choosing between home, empire or foreign goods. With the appointment of a Sanitary Inspector solely concentrating on foodstuffs, a closer watch was kept on shops, etc., to ensure that the various Orders were being strictly complied with. In all no less than 82 infringements were detected. The traders in question were duly cautioned. In one instance a warning letter was necessary.

During the year the following leaflets concerning the marking of Imported Meat, etc., were distributed to all dealers and shopkeepers likely to be affected by the Orders :—

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS (IMPORTED GOODS) NO. 7 ORDER, 1934.

MARKING OF IMPORTED MEAT.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.

SALE AND EXPOSURE FOR SALE.

On sale and exposure for sale of imported meat *whether wholesale or by retail, the meat must bear an indication of origin.*

1. In the case of *Chilled Beef, Frozen Mutton, Frozen Lamb, and Frozen Pork*, where any joint or cut did not on importation or *does not by reason of the method of preparation in the ordinary course of trade bear any marking*, the indication of origin shall be applied by means of a *Ticket or Label placed on each portion of Meat.*

2. In the case of *Boneless Beef, Boneless Veal, Salted Beef, Salted Pork, Loins of Frozen Pork from which the skin has been removed prior to Importation, and Edible Offals*, the *Ticket or Label* must be placed on

each portion of meat or each *Container or Package of Meat* unless the meat is marked as on importation.

3. In the case of *Frozen Beef and Frozen Veal*, the requirement is similar to that last mentioned.

TRAY, SLAB OR RAIL.—Where a tray, slab or rail contains either only joints or cuts of imported meat of Empire origin or only joints or cuts of imported meat of foreign origin, the following is sufficient :—

A ticket or label bearing the indication of origin prominently displayed on such tray, slab or rail, clearly visible to intending purchasers and adequately identifying the meat to which it applies.

WHERE ONLY IMPORTED MEAT IS SOLD.—Where only imported meat of Empire origin is sold in a shop, the Order may be complied with by displaying prominently in the shop two notices each not less than two feet square clearly visible to intending purchasers and adequately identifying the meat, bearing the words: "All meat in this shop is imported meat of *Empire* origin," in letters not less than two inches in height.

Similarly, if only imported meat of foreign origin is sold then the Order may be complied with by two like size notices bearing the words: "All Meat in this shop is imported meat of *Foreign* origin," in letters of not less than two inches in height.

DELIVERY.—In the case of meat sent out for delivery which when exposed for sale would need labelling as above mentioned, the indication of origin must be clearly and conspicuously stated on an invoice or delivery note attached to or accompanying the meat.

This is not necessary where meat is sold to a purchaser who is present at the time of the sale at the shop, *provided the meat was properly marked when exposed for sale.*

EDIBLE OFFALS.—Edible Offals, whether fresh, chilled or frozen, of carcasses of cattle, sheep and pigs, means livers, lungs, melts or spleen, skirts, tails, hearts, kidneys, sweetbreads, tongues, tripe and heads (including cheeks and brains).

Note.—This notice does not purport to deal with the whole effect of the above Orders or the Act, but is intended as a guide to those responsible to observe their requirements.

For any further information required apply to:—

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

BOROUGH HALL, ROYAL HILL,

GREENWICH, S.E.10.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

MARKING OF IMPORTED BACON AND HAM.

NOTICE TO SHOPKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

The attention of grocers, butchers, dealers and others is called to the Order in Council, made under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, requiring the marking of imported bacon and ham with an indication of origin. The order applies to imported bacon and ham on importation and also on sale and exposure for sale either wholesale or by retail. Failure to comply with the provisions of the order may result in prosecution.

INDICATION OF ORIGIN.

The order requires such bacon or ham to be marked either with a definite indication of the country in which it was made or produced (*e.g.*, Danish), or, alternatively, if imported from foreign countries, with the word "Foreign," or, if imported from His Majesty's Dominions, with the word "Empire."

IMPORTED BACON AND HAM WITH THE RIND UPON IT.

*To be marked :—**Method of Marking.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>On importation ; on exposure for sale wholesale and by retail ; and on sale wholesale and by retail.</p> | <p>(1) By means of branding or stamping durably and conspicuously on the rind in block letters not less than three-quarters of an inch in height and not more than one-twelfth of an inch apart, in two lines of letters joining on the gammon hock and extending from the gammon hock to (a) the end of the fore-hock and (b) the end of the top collar, in positions corresponding to the positions of the two lines A to B and C to D shown in the diagram in the Schedule to the Order ; so that the indication of origin shall appear on all the standard joints or cuts.</p> <p>(2) Each ham or separate portion of a ham or of a side of bacon shall be marked on the rind in the manner prescribed above, and in the same relative positions as if such ham or portion of a ham or of a side of bacon had formed part of a complete side of bacon which had been so marked.</p> |
|---|---|

Note.—Marking on exposure for sale or on sale of any separate portion of a ham or of a side of bacon shall not apply to any piece of imported bacon or ham with the rind upon it, which, owing to the manner in which the piece was cut from the joint, does not bear an indication of origin.

BACON AND HAM FROM WHICH THE RIND HAS BEEN REMOVED BEFORE IMPORTATION.

*To be marked :—**Method of Marking.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>(a) On importation ; on exposure for sale wholesale ; and on sale wholesale and by retail.</p> | <p>By means of branding or stamping on the bacon or ham in the manner prescribed in the case of bacon or ham with the rind upon it ; or by printing, stencilling, stamping or branding on each container, wrapper, or other covering in block letters not less than one-half of an inch in height.</p> |
|---|--|

*To be marked :—**Method of Marking.*

- (b) On exposure for sale by retail.

By means of one of the methods prescribed above in the case of marking at the time of importation, etc.; or by means of a label or show ticket prominently displayed on or in close proximity to the bacon or ham to which it relates so as to be clearly visible to the intending purchaser, bearing the indication of origin in letters not less than one-half of an inch in height.

BACON AND HAM FROM WHICH THE RIND HAS BEEN REMOVED AFTER IMPORTATION.

*To be marked :—**Method of Marking.*

- (a) On exposure for sale wholesale; and on sale wholesale and by retail.

By means of branding or stamping on the bacon or ham in the manner prescribed in the case of bacon or ham with the rind upon it; or by printing, stencilling, stamping or branding on each container, wrapper, or other covering in block letters not less than one-half of an inch in height.

- (b) On exposure for sale by retail.

By means of one of the methods prescribed in the preceding paragraph; or by means of a label or show ticket prominently displayed on or in close proximity to the bacon or ham to which it relates so as to be clearly visible to the intending purchaser, bearing the indication of origin in letters not less than one-half of an inch in height.

NOTE.—The requirement of marking bacon or ham from which the rind has been removed either before or after importation shall not apply:—

- (a) On sale, either wholesale or by retail, in any case in which the indication of origin is clearly and conspicuously stated on an invoice or delivery note accompanying the goods; and
- (b) In the case of a sale of bacon or ham which is marked on exposure for sale by retail by means of a label or show ticket to a purchaser who is present at the time of sale at the shop, place or premises on which the bacon or ham is exposed for sale.

The Order does not apply to bacon or ham which has been cooked, canned or potted prior to importation.

NOTE.

This notice does not purport to deal with the whole effect of the Order or the Act, but is intended as a guide to those responsible to observe their requirements.

For any further information required apply to:—

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

BOROUGH HALL, ROYAL HILL,

GREENWICH, S.E.10.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

MARKING OF IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS.

NOTICE TO SHOPKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

The attention of greengrocers, grocers, poulterers, dealers and others concerned is called to the Orders in Council made under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, relating to the marking of the following imported produce:—

1. Fresh apples.
2. Raw tomatoes.
3. Eggs in shell (i.e., hen and duck eggs).
4. Dried eggs.
5. Currants, sultanas and raisins.
6. Oat products (i.e., oatmeal, rolled oats, oat flour and groats).
7. Honey.
8. Frozen or Chilled Salmon or Sea Trout.
9. Butter.
10. Dead Poultry (i.e., ducks, fowls (excluding guinea fowl), geese or turkeys, whether dressed or undressed).
11. Bacon and Ham.

The Orders apply to these goods on sale and exposure for sale wholesale, as well as by retail, and generally on importation also; but this notice refers to sale and exposure for sale by retail only, and in particular to the goods numbered 1 to 10 inclusive as above.

For the requirements as to marking imported Bacon and Ham (with or without rind) all persons concerned are referred to a separate Notice which may be obtained on application to the address indicated at the foot of page 55.

INDICATION OF ORIGIN.

These Orders require the above goods to be marked, if imported from foreign countries, with the word "Foreign"; or, if imported from His Majesty's Dominions, with the word "Empire." In either case, however, the goods may, at the option of the seller, be marked with a definite indication of the country in which they were made or produced (e.g., "Danish," "Produce of Canada," etc.), instead of with the words "Foreign" or "Empire."

SHOW TICKETS.

On exposure for sale by retail the following goods are required to be marked with a show ticket, clearly visible to intending purchasers, bearing the indication of origin in letters not less than half an inch in height:—

- Fresh apples.
- Raw tomatoes.
- Currants, sultanas and raisins (not pre-packed).
- Oat products (not pre-packed).
- Butter in bulk.

LABEL OR SHOW TICKET.

Frozen or chilled salmon and sea trout are required, on exposure for sale by retail, to be marked with a label or show ticket placed on or in close proximity to each fish or portion of fish bearing the indication of origin in letters of not less than half an inch in height.

PRE-PACKED GOODS.

The following goods are required to bear the indication of origin on the container when pre-packed (i.e., made up in packages ready for retail sale) before reaching the retailer, but not otherwise:—

Currants, sultanas, and raisins.

Dried eggs.

The following goods are always required to be marked with the indication of origin when packed ready for retail sale:—

Honey.

Oat products (either on the container or by means of a show ticket as above).

Butter (if wrapped or packed ready for retail sale).

The marking on containers of currants, sultanas and raisins, dried eggs, honey or oat products is required to be in plain block letters not less than one-twelfth of an inch in height when the greatest dimension of the packages does not exceed six inches and in letters one-eighth of an inch in height when the greatest dimension of the package exceeds six inches.

In the case of butter the marking on the packages or wrappers or visible through the wrapper, is required to be in plain block letters not less than one-twelfth of an inch in height.

SALES FROM BULK.

The following goods, when not pre-packed, must be marked with the indication of origin at the time of retail sale in quantities of more than 14 lb.:—

Fresh apples.

Raw tomatoes.

Currants, sultanas and raisins.

Oat products.

Honey if sold from bulk by retail must be marked with the indication of origin whatever the quantity sold.

BLENDS OR MIXTURES.

Blends or mixtures of oat products and blends or mixtures of honey must be marked in one of the following ways:—

- (a) if derived entirely from within the Empire, by the word "Empire"; if derived entirely from foreign countries, by the word "Foreign"; or
- (b) a definite indication of the countries of origin of the goods forming the blend or mixture; or
- (c) "Blended Imported." This expression is applicable even though the blend or mixture contains among its constituents some produce of the United Kingdom.

Blends or mixtures consisting of or containing imported butter must be marked in one of the following ways:—

- (a) the word "Empire" if derived entirely from within the Empire (whether or not some part of it was produced in the United Kingdom), or the word "Foreign" if derived entirely from foreign countries; or
- (b) the expression "Partly Empire and partly foreign" if derived partly from within the Empire and partly from foreign countries, whether or not the blend contains also butter produced in the United Kingdom; or
- (c) the expression "Partly foreign" if the blend consists of foreign butter and butter produced in the United Kingdom; or
- (d) a definite indication of all the countries of origin of the butters forming the blend; or
- (e) the words "Including imported butter."

EGGS IN SHELL.

Imported hen or duck eggs in shell must be marked conspicuously and durably on the shell of each egg in letters not less than 2 millimetres (approximately one-twelfth of an inch) in height.

DEAD POULTRY.

(i.e., ducks, fowls (excluding guinea fowl), geese or turkeys (whether dressed or undressed).

Each imported bird must bear an indication of origin, which must be marked legibly and durably in a conspicuous manner on a seal or disc of a permanent character and not less than two centimetres in diameter, securely attached to one of the wings of each bird by a durable attachment passing through a circular hole not less than one centimetre in diameter punched or stamped through the web of the wing. The indication of origin in each case must be printed, stamped or embossed on such seal or disc in letters not less than one and a half millimetres in height.

IMPORTED GOODS GENERALLY.

Apart from the above Orders, the Act of 1926 requires that all imported goods must be marked with the indication of origin at the time of exposure for sale and sale if they bear any name or trade mark of any manufacturer, dealer or trader, or the name of any place or district in the United Kingdom.

The orders described above apply irrespective of whether the goods bear a United Kingdom name or trade mark. Failure to comply with them may result in prosecution.

NOTE.

This notice does not purport to deal with the whole effect of the above Orders or the Act, but is intended as a guide to those responsible to observe their requirements.

For any further information required apply to:—

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

BOROUGH HALL, ROYAL HILL,

GREENWICH, S.E.10.

MILK SUPPLY.—The majority of milk supplied to this Borough is obtained from farmers and large firms outside the district. There is, however, one farm in the Kidbrooke area where 100 cows are kept, which is under constant supervision of the Inspector.

COWHOUSES.—The three cowhouses in the Borough have been visited on eight occasions, and the required cleansing duly enforced.

MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922. — MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.—At the commencement of the year there were 173 purveyors of milk on the Register of Dairies and Milkshops. Thirty new applications have been received during the year and added to the Register, and 26 names have been taken off, thus leaving a total of 177 purveyors of milk now registered. The number of premises registered at the end of the year was 66.

Two hundred and fifty-one visits of inspection of dairies, and shops where milk is sold in sealed bottles, have been made; as a result of which lime-washing, cleansing or painting was carried out in nine cases.

At the end of the year there were ten wholesale purveyors of milk on the Register.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.—This Order was made by the Minister of Health under the powers conferred on him by Section 3 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922. Under the Order, the Council, as the local authority, may grant licences to distributors, such licences to be valid only for a period ending on the 31st December in the year in respect of which it is granted.

During the year the following licences were granted for the sale of graded milk :—

Distribution of Certified Milk	2
„ „ Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) ...	3
„ „ Pasteurised	18
„ „ Grade A (Pasteurised)	2
*Supplementary Licences	2

* Principal Licences granted by the Bermondsey and Deptford Borough Councils.

MILK.—RESULT OF ANALYTICAL EXAMINATIONS.—One hundred and sixty samples of milk were taken during the year, of which only seven were found to be adulterated or below the standard

fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Of the 160 samples, 48 were taken from handcarts in the streets and also 41 from local Hospitals and Schools.

MILK FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.—During September a Circular was issued by the Board of Education with regard to the Milk Marketing Board's Scheme for the provision of milk for School children, which aims to popularise the demand for milk by reducing the price of milk consumed in approved schools.

Medical Officers of Health were asked to co-operate by approving the source and quality of the milk to be supplied. By arrangement with the School Medical Officer (Dr. Kay Menzies) it was decided that only pasteurised milk should be accepted, and in order that Head Teachers would know where to obtain supplies they were furnished by the Public Health Department with names of Dairymen who were authorised to sell pasteurised milk. Samples of milk are taken in course of transit from each Department of the Schools concerned and submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination, and reports sent to the School Medical Officer.

DRIED MILK.—Three samples were taken in course of delivery and were found to comply with the standard laid down by the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

CONDENSED FULL CREAM MILK.—Nine samples were taken during the year and were found upon analysis to comply with the standard laid down under the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927. In every instance the rules regarding proper labelling were observed.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.—At the request of the London County Council samples of milk were taken on arrival at the Brook Hospital (12 samples) and St. Alfege's Hospital (9), the milk being supplied under contract as Pasteurised. Two of the samples taken from St. Alfege's Hospital failed to pass the standard laid down by the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, which is that bacteria per c.c. shall not exceed 100,000. Copies of the Reports of the Council's Pathologist were furnished to the London County Council in order that they could take appropriate action.

STREET TRADERS.—There are 114 Street Traders who are engaged in selling articles of food. Generally speaking, it was found that the premises where such articles of food were stored, were in all respects reasonably clean.

PRESERVED FOOD PREMISES.—In accordance with the provisions of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932, all premises with the exception of clubs, hotels or restaurants used :—

(a) for the sale or the manufacture for the purpose of sale of ice-cream or other similar commodity, or the storage of ice-cream or other similar commodity intended for sale ; or

(b) for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled, or preserved meat, fish, or other food intended for sale ; are required to be registered by the owner or occupier with the sanitary authority.

Ice-Cream Premises.—At the end of the year 135 premises were duly registered. These premises were inspected on 178 occasions and insanitary conditions remedied in four instances.

Preserved Meat, etc., Premises.—At the end of the year 116 premises were on the register and were visited on 52 occasions. As a result of such inspections insanitary conditions were detected and remedied in eight cases.

There was no instance found which necessitated the cancellation of premises already registered.

BAKEHOUSES.—One hundred and sixty-eight inspections have been made of the various bakehouses in the Borough, and forty nuisances found therein have been abated.

At the end of the year there were 24 factory and 16 other bakehouses on the Register, 13 of which were underground.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.—Altogether 448 samples have been taken under the provisions of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis of which number 155 were formal samples. Ten of these samples were certified to be not genuine, the adulterations thus being equivalent to 6.4 per cent of the samples taken as compared with 1.7 last year.

Police Court proceedings were instituted in 3 instances. In one case the Vendor was fined £4 and £2 2s. 0d. costs, whilst the remaining two cases were dismissed on payment of £1 1s. 0d. costs.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS.

—Of the total samples submitted to the Public Analyst, there were only 5 infringements reported upon. Four were in respect of Tomato Sauce. Each sample contained a proportion of benzoic acid but they were not labelled in accordance with the Regulations. Police Court proceedings were taken in regard to a sample taken in course of delivery but the magistrate dismissed the case owing to a technical informality. It is interesting to note that since the case was heard, a further sample was taken of the same brand which proved upon analysis to be free from all preservatives.

The remaining sample adversely reported upon, referred to Sausages which contained 360 parts per million of sulphur dioxide, which would have been permissible under the Regulations, had a notice declaring the existence of such preservative been exhibited in the shop. The Vendor was duly warned.

WHOLESALE MARGARINE DEALERS.—The following premises are registered under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, where the business of a Wholesale Dealer in Margarine is carried on in the Borough :—

21, London Street.

144, Trafalgar Road.

42, Old Dover Road.

Margarine is a food used largely by the poorer classes and also for culinary purposes and care is taken to see that there is no substitution for butter and also that it is hygienically handled. Numerous samples were taken during the year.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.—For the first time since the passing of the above Act an application was received for registration. The premises, being suitable, were duly registered.

ANALYSIS OF IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED ON FOOD PREMISES.

The following Table shows the number of instances improvements were effected as a result of the Food Inspector's inspections.

Food Premises.	Work Done.
Slaughterhouses and Knackers' Yards	Cleansing and Limewashing 12
Eating Houses, Hotel Kitchens, etc.	Extension of latrine accommodation .. 1
	Food Kitchens cleansed and renovated .. 16
	Sink waste-pipe fixed 1
	Drain and gully laid 1
	Yard paving repaired 1
Butchers' Shops	Sausage-rooms cleansed and renovated .. 7
	Premises cleansed and renovated .. 1
	Sink waste-pipe fixed 1
	Machinery cleansed 1
	Cold-store cleansed of moulds .. 1
	New Refrigerator fixed 1
Dairies and Milkshops ..	Dairies cleansed, limewashed or painted .. 9
	Yard paving repaired 2
	Store-room distempered 1
	Dustbin supplied 1
	Steam sterilising plant installed .. 1
	Bottle-washing machine repaired .. 1
Ice-Cream Shops	Cleansed and limewashed 3
	Cleansed and ceiling repaired .. 1
	Cleansed and painted 1
Bakehouses	Painting or limewashing 45
	Eaves-gutters and rain-water pipe fixed .. 3
	W.C. Pan and Trap fixed 2
	Staircase and floor repaired 4
	Dustbins supplied 2
	Flushing cistern repaired 1
	Yard gully fixed 1
	Pastry benches fixed 2
	Premises rat-proofed 1
	Sink fixed 1
	Staff-room wall repaired 1
Fried Fish Shops.. ..	Frying rooms cleansed, limewashed or painted 5
	Rainwater pipe repaired 1
	Frying ranges fixed 2
	Yard paved 1
	Roofs repaired 2
	Eaves-gutters renewed 2
Eel-pie Shops	Bench covered with zinc 1
	Pie-room cleansed and limewashed .. 1
Wharves and Cold-Stores	Cutting-bench re-covered with galvanised plate 1
	Cutting and Packing room limewashed .. 1
Sweet Factory	Dust-screen erected 1

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Number and Description of Samples Submitted for Analysis under the above Act during the Year 1934.

FORMAL SAMPLES

Description of Samples	Number of Samples Submitted	Number Genuine	Number Not Genuine
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	1	—
Milk	154	148	6
Tomato Sauce	3	—	3
Vinegar	3	2	1
Whisky	4	4	—
	165	155	10

INFORMAL SAMPLES.

The following samples were taken from Vendors and submitted to the Public Analyst, by the Food Inspector or his agent without recourse to the usual provisions as required by the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

Description of Samples	Number of Samples Submitted	Number Genuine	Number Not Genuine
Almonds (Ground)	2	2	—
Arrowroot	6	6	—
Aspirin Tablets	3	3	—
Baking Powder	3	3	—
Borax	1	1	—
Brawn	2	2	—
Butter	22	22	—
Cakes	3	3	—
Castor Oil	2	2	—
Cayenne Pepper	3	3	—
Cheese	6	6	—
Cocoa	1	1	—
Cod Liver Oil and Malt	3	3	—
Coffee	2	2	—
Corn Flour	3	3	—
Cream	1	1	—

Description of Samples.	Number of Samples Submitted	Number Genuine	Number Not Genuine
Curry Powder	1	1	—
Custard Powder	1	1	—
Dripping	4	4	—
Egg Substitute	1	1	—
Fish dressing	1	1	—
Fish paste	9	9	—
Flour	4	4	—
Flour, Self-raising	2	2	—
Fruit, Dried	3	3	—
Ginger, Ground	8	7	1
"Gravo Thik" (gravy powder) ..	2	2	—
Gravylets (gravy tablets) ..	1	1	—
Gravy Salt	1	1	—
Herbs (mixed)	1	1	—
Ice-Cream	8	8	—
Jam	4	4	—
Lard	22	22	—
Lemon Squash	1	1	—
Lemon Curd	1	1	—
Margarine	19	19	—
Milk	6	5	1
Mineral Water	3	3	—
Mint	7	7	—
Mustard	5	5	—
Milk (condensed, skimmed, sweetened)	9	9	—
Milk (Dried)	3	3	—
Mincemeat	2	2	—
Oatmeal	3	3	—
Olive Oil	3	3	—
Pearl Barley	9	9	—
Peas, Green	2	2	—
Pepper	5	5	—
Rice	4	4	—
Rubbing Oils	1	1	—
Sardines	5	5	—
Sauce	6	6	—
Sausages	14	13	1
Seidlitz Powder	2	2	—
Sild	1	1	—
Sodium Bicarbonate	3	2	1
Suet	5	5	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing	1	1	—
Sugar	1	1	—
Sultanas	1	1	—
Table Jelly	9	9	—
Tapioca	3	3	—
Thyme	1	1	—
Vinegar	8	6	2
Veal Stuffing	1	1	—
Wines, Non-alcoholic	3	3	—
	283	277	6

Administrative Action Taken Regarding Samples reported to be NOT GENUINE.

No. of Sample	Description of Sample	Nature of Adulteration	Action taken
11	Milk	Addition of 3% of water	Summons taken out Fine £2 Costs £2 2s. 0d.
H. 20	Ground Ginger	Contained 3% of rice	No Action taken
H. 40	Milk	Abstraction of 6% of fat	Formal Sample taken
H. 74	Sodium Bi-carbonate	Contained 25 parts per million of lead	Formal Sample taken
47	Milk	Addition of 1.5% of water	Warning Letter
60	Milk	Slightly deficient in solids-not-fat	No Action taken
H. 128	Tomato Sauce	Contained 250 parts per million of benzoic acid	Formal Sample taken
85	Tomato Sauce	Contained 240 parts per million of benzoic acid	Transit Sample requested
86	Tomato Sauce	Contained 220 parts per million of benzoic acid	Transit Sample requested
87	Tomato Sauce	Contained 240 parts per million of benzoic acid	Summons. Case dismissed. Costs awarded against Council, £1 ls.
117	Milk	Addition of 9% of water	Summons.
118	Milk	Addition of 9% of water	Costs, £1 ls.
H. 225	Vinegar	Deficient in acetic acid to the extent of 5%	Formal Sample taken
135	Milk	Addition of 7% of water	Summons. Costs, £1 ls.
143	Vinegar	Deficient in acetic acid to the extent of 16%	Residue of stock destroyed and manufacturer warned <i>re</i> presence of vinegar eels and acid deficiency
H. 255	Sausages	Contained 360 parts per million of sulphur dioxide	Manufacturer duly warned

OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER 1926.

Date of Hearing	Description of Sample	Offence	Result of Proceedings
6th Feb., 1934	No. 11—Milk	Failure to comply with article 6 of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, <i>re</i> registration.	Vendor fined £2

NOTIFICATION OF FOOD POISONING.

Under the provisions of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932, every registered medical practitioner attending on any person shall, if he suspects or becomes aware that such person is suffering from food poisoning forthwith notify such case to the Medical Officer of Health.

There was only 1 case notified during the year as compared with 10 for the previous year. In this instance the illness was only slight and the suspected cause was attributed to consuming mushrooms. The patient soon recovered necessitating no further action on the part of the Officers of the Public Health Department.

What might have been a serious outbreak of Food Poisoning occurred during September amongst the employees of a large Gas Works. About 275 men had partaken of dinner in the work's canteen, a large number subsequently complained of abdominal pains. Immediate investigation was made into the cause but no tangible evidence was obtainable. Fortunately, the majority of the men recovered quickly. Incidentally no official notification was received from any medical practitioner in the district.

A report which was sent to the Ministry of Health concerning the case appears in the Appendix at the end of this Report.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Under the compulsory notification Section of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the Orders and Regulations made thereunder, 3,226 cases of Infectious Disease were reported during the year. The following table shows the comparison since 1929.

No.	Year.
2,387	1929
3,572	1930
1,645	1931
3,497	1932
3,267	1933
3,226	1934

Particulars relating to age groups and districts are shown in the tables at the end of the Report.

SMALL-POX.—There were no cases reported during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMALL-POX PREVENTION), REGULATIONS, 1917.—It was not found necessary for your Medical Officer of Health to undertake any vaccinations during the year.

Details respecting vaccination in the Borough are given in the Supplementary Vaccination Report on page —.

WHOOPIG-COUGH.—Whooping-Cough is only notifiable in a few London Boroughs of which Greenwich is one.

Altogether 290 cases were notified compared with 571 for the previous year. One hundred and sixty-one occurred in East Greenwich, 62 in West Greenwich, 21 in St. Nicholas and 46 in Charlton and Kidbrooke.

Fifteen cases were removed to Hospital for treatment.

DIPHThERIA.—The number of patients notified as suffering from Diphtheria during the year was 422 as compared with 396 and 235 for the years 1933 and 1932. Four hundred and nineteen cases were

removed to Hospital, of which 12 were found necessary to receive further hospital treatment after discharge.

Twenty-two of such cases were reported by the Hospital authorities as not suffering from this disease, whilst 4 were notified as suffering from Tonsillitis.

In accordance with the Antitoxin Order, 1910, a supply of Diphtheria Antitoxin is provided by the Council for the use of general practitioners in emergency cases. Forty-one tubes of Antitoxin, containing a total of 408,000 units of serum, have been supplied during the year.

As in previous years many enquiries from parents were received asking if their children could be protected from Diphtheria. They were reluctantly referred to other Boroughs where immunisation existed.

There were 5 fatalities due to Diphtheria which gives a case mortality of 1.1 per cent.

Two thousand five hundred and forty specimens were forwarded by medical practitioners for bacteriological examination from cases suspected to be diphtheria. Of this number, 2,148 were reported to give negative or doubtful results, and 392 were positive in character, being dealt with accordingly.

MEASLES.—The same procedure has been continued in dealing with epidemics as they arise and the closest co-operation exists between the School Organisation and the Public Health Staff in securing the earliest possible information of cases and the prompt removal to hospital of those children suffering from complications and living in overcrowded and insanitary conditions.

Owing to the admission of cases of measles to Hospital for treatment and the high incidence of infectious diseases generally, the London County Council were compelled to limit the admission of cases of Scarlet Fever for several months during the year.

One thousand four hundred and fifty-five cases of Measles were notified during the year as compared with 1,135 for the previous year; 613 cases occurred in East Greenwich, 432 in West Greenwich, 141 in St. Nicholas, and 269 in Charlton and Kidbrooke.

One hundred and fifty of such cases were removal to Hospital.

The case mortality for the whole Borough works out at 1.1 per cent. as compared with 0.17 per cent. for the year 1933, and 1.2 per cent. for the year 1932.

ZYMOTIC ENTERITIS OR EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA.—Forty-one cases of these diseases were notified throughout the whole of the Borough, 31 being under one year of age and ten, 1 to 5. Fourteen of such notifications related to patients in East Greenwich, 15 in West Greenwich, 7 in St. Nicholas, Deptford, and 5 in Charlton and Kidbrooke. There were 30 deaths ascribed to Diarrhœa and Enteritis.

Although the number of notifications received was comparatively small, there was a considerable number of cases of illness arising from Diarrhœa and Vomiting, a number of whom were eventually removed to Hospital for treatment. During the month of September no less than 10 of such cases died, the cause being attributed to Enteritis; no notification was received in any of these cases.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—During the year 10 cases of this disease had been notified compared with 18 for the previous year. Three occurred in East Greenwich, 4 in West Greenwich, and 3 in Charlton and Kidbrooke. Four of such cases were removed to hospital for treatment. One case was returned by the hospital authorities as not suffering from this disease.

SCARLET FEVER.—The number of notifications of this disease was slightly less than last year, viz., 627 against 671, and fortunately the disease maintained the rather mild character which has been observed during recent years, as owing to the prevalence of measles, hospital treatment for scarlet fever was somewhat restricted.

Of the 627 cases, 306 were in East Greenwich, 139 in West Greenwich, 24 in St. Nicholas and 158 in Charlton and Kidbrooke. Five hundred and twelve of these cases were removed to hospital for treatment, of which 16 were returned by the hospital authorities as not suffering from this disease. There were 3 deaths from this cause which is the same as that returned last year.

TYPHOID FEVER.—There were only 2 cases of Typhoid or Enteric Fever notified during the year, 1 case being in St. Nicholas, Deptford, and the other in Charlton and Kidbrooke. Both were removed to hospital for treatment.

Six specimens were forwarded by medical practitioners for bacteriological examination from cases suspected to be Typhoid Fever in character, all of which gave a negative result.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Five cases of this disease were notified during the year as compared with one last year. Two occurred in East Greenwich, 2 in West Greenwich and 1 in St. Nicholas, Deptford. Three of the cases were removed to hospital for treatment, of whom one died.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—There were 9 cases attributed to this cause during the year as compared with 10 for the previous year. Three occurred in East Greenwich, 1 in St. Nicholas and 5 in Charlton and Kidbrooke. Five of such cases were removed to hospital.

EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS, CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER or POST-BASAL MENINGITIS.—There were only two cases of this disease during the year. One occurred in East Greenwich and the other in West Greenwich. Both were removed to Hospital for treatment.

ACUTE POLIO-MYELITIS.—Three cases were notified during the year as compared with one case for the previous year.

INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA AND ACUTE PRIMARY PNEUMONIA.—During the year 154 cases of Influenzal Pneumonia and Primary Pneumonia were notified, of which more than half (82) occurred in East Greenwich, one of the low-lying districts of the Borough.

As provided in the regulations where nursing was inadequate a district nurse was sent in accordance with an arrangement with the local Nursing Association.

Influenza, unless accompanied by pneumonia is not notifiable.

LEPROSY.—A somewhat unusual experience in Greenwich as Medical Officer of Health was to see a case of Leprosy which was admitted to the Dreadnought Hospital. The patient, an Asiatic seaman, developed the disease on a voyage from the East, and on arrival in London and pending his return home was isolated in Hospital for three days. The disease was of the form known as *Lepra Nodosa*, hard nodules slightly larger than a pea, and were mostly confined to the face with a few on the arms and legs. The man otherwise seemed perfectly well.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—In connection with infectious diseases, it has occasionally happened that residents of Greenwich whilst on holiday or otherwise have contracted infectious disease in the district in which they are temporarily residing. In certain cases the authorities

concerned have refused treatment and actually sent the cases home stating that they were not liable for either hospital or other treatment. In other instances cases have been admitted to the Isolation Hospital and the amount charged to this Borough. This has led to much discussion but by the Public Health (Treatment of Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1934, which came into operation on the 1st July, 1934, it has now been definitely stated that the district in which the disease is discovered is liable for the hospital or other treatment of the patient.

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The disinfection of rooms from which patients suffering from notifiable infectious diseases have been removed is carried out by means of the formaldehyde spray. For other than notifiable conditions disinfection is carried out on request, and a charge made according to the circumstances of the case. Bedding and wearing material are removed to the Disinfecting Station, Tunnel Avenue, and are there submitted to steam disinfection. Books are now treated with Formalin.

The following returns show in detail the amount of work performed during the year by the Disinfecting Staff :—

Rooms and Articles Disinfected, Year 1934.

DISEASES, ETC.	Premises Entered	Rooms	Beds	Palliasses	Mattresses	Bolsters	Pillows	Blankets	Sheets	Cushions	Quilts	Odd Articles	Total No. Articles Disinfected
Scarlet Fever ..	590	685	322	—	262	321	1,002	1,165	795	57	772	772	5,468
Diphtheria ..	386	499	207	—	168	192	630	755	471	29	484	1,570	4,506
Small-pox ..	1	3	1	—	2	1	4	3	3	—	3	16	33
Tuberculosis ..	79	98	11	—	9	8	47	16	11	8	8	242	360
Cancer ..	25	25	15	—	9	13	44	24	13	8	16	30	172
Measles ..	25	58	—	—	9	—	13	18	10	—	6	51	107
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	2	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	2	8
Puerperal Fever ..	4	5	1	—	2	2	11	1	2	—	1	10	30
Erysipelas ..	4	3	—	—	1	1	1	4	—	—	2	16	25
Chickenpox ..	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Enteric Fever ..	1	3	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	4	11
Scabies ..	7	6	8	—	7	8	14	22	11	—	16	76	162
Polio Meningitis ..	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	10	15
Other Diseases ..	62	70	13	—	65	4	151	18	22	7	11	94	385
Verminous Premises	48	50	41	—	48	13	53	113	7	11	12	79	377
Verminous (Housing G.B.C.)	79	—	116	—	140	11	17	15	7	6	17	2	331
Verminous (Housing L.C.C.)	24	—	48	10	31	36	118	91	37	9	49	353	782
TOTAL ..	1,341	1,512	785	10	755	610	2,110	2,252	1,390	135	1,400	3,327	12,774

Articles Destroyed, Year 1934.

DISEASES, ETC.				Beds	Palliasses	Mattresses	Bolsters	Pillows	Blankets	Sheets	Cushions	Quilts	Odd Articles	Total No. Articles Destroyed
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	2	—	6	—	—	2	2	3	—	8	23
Diphtheria	..	..	..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	4	—	6	6	6	5	2	1	—	8	38
Cancer	..	..	..	4	—	8	3	13	1	—	3	2	157	191
Other Diseases	..	..	..	10	16	6	2	14	—	6	2	—	270	326
Verminous Premises	..	..	..	8	—	7	1	4	—	—	4	—	9	33
Verminous (Housing G.B.C.)	..	..	..	3	2	4	2	6	—	3	—	—	50	70
TOTAL	..	..	..	33	18	39	14	43	8	13	13	2	502	685

Supplemental Vaccination Return for 1933.

Return made on or before the 9th of February, 1935, by MR. E. S. ELLIOTT, Vaccination Officer of the several Districts of the Borough of Greenwich, respecting the vaccination of children whose births were registered in his District from 1st January to 31st December, 1933, inclusive :—

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	No. of Births from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1933.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st Jan., 1935.					No. of Births which on 31st Jan., 1935, remained unentered in the Vaccination Register on account of—			No. of these births remaining on 31st Jan., 1935, not accounted for	Total No. of Certificates of successful Primary Vaccination of children under 14 received during Calendar Year 1934	No. or Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received by Vaccination Officer during the Calendar Year 1934.
		Success-fully Vaccinated.	Insuscept-ible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Certificates of Conscientious objection received.	Dead, Unvacci-nated.	Postpone-ment by Medical Certificate	Removal to Districts, V.O. of which apprised.	Removal to places un-known and cases not found.			
East Greenwich ..	807	426	3	—	217	39	4	6	38	74	—	—
*West Greenwich ..	245	105	—	—	74	17	6	1	15	27	—	—
Charlton and Kidbrooke ..	604	290	4	—	225	26	9	19	13	18	—	—
TOTAL ..	1,656	821	7	—	516	82	19	26	66	119	783	625

*Includes St. Nicholas District.

Dated 4th February, 1935.

E. S. ELLIOTT,

Vaccination Officer.

HOUSES VISITED AND ENQUIRIES MADE IN CONNECTION WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Number of Houses Visited and enquiries made by Infectious Disease Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	1,284
Number of Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	2,875

The Health Visitors also visited 1,670 cases, and re-visited when required.

The following books belonging to the Libraries, etc., were disinfected in consequence of Infectious Disease :—

Council Libraries	...	...	...	...	611
School Libraries	...	...	...	...	239
					<hr/> 850 <hr/>

CLEANSING STATION, BLACKWALL LANE.

The cleansing of persons and the disinfection of clothing, etc., in a verminous state are carried out by the Disinfecting staff. The arrangements made with the London County Council for the cleansing of verminous school-children continue in operation. The total number of children cleansed was 976.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.—The arrangements made with the Proprietors of "Better Health," whereby they supply us with 2,000 copies of their journal each month, continue to be in force.

Copies are distributed to all members of the Greenwich Borough Council, local medical men, midwives, dentists, head-masters and head-mistresses of the various schools, boy scout organisations, to large firms for the issue to their employees, and also, of course, there are copies available at the various Welfare Centres and Tuberculosis Dispensary.

HEALTH WEEK.—As a means of focussing attention on health matters generally, the usual Tea and Entertainment was provided for the mothers and children attending the Welfare Centres. Through the courtesy of the British Social Hygiene Council a series of Lectures on Venereal Diseases, illustrated by Films, were given to crowded audiences.

REPORT OF THE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

In presenting this, my first, report on the work of the Tuberculosis Department, it is gratifying to be able to state that co-operation with other departments, practitioners, charitable bodies, and the Public Assistance Committee has been well maintained during the year under review. The declining incidence of, and mortality from, tuberculosis referred to in previous reports is again apparent, when comparisons are made to average figures for a number of years.

Comments on the work of the Dispensary are made later in this Report under various headings.

The Notifications and Deaths, are as follow :—

TABLE A.—

NOTIFICATIONS.			DEATHS.		
	Non-			Non-	
Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Total
113	23	136	75	10	85
and the averages for the previous ten years :—					
128	41		96	15	

These figures give an Incidence Rate for all forms of the disease of 1.40 per 1,000 of the population (1.16 pulmonary and .23 non-pulmonary).

TABLE B.—The Death Notification Interval of 73 patients who died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1934 is shown below :—

Information from Death Returns ...	2
Died within one month of notification ...	7
Died within three months of notification ...	4
Died within six months of notification ...	4
Died over six months of notification ...	56

In two cases where death occurred before notification the reasons were as follow :—

(1) Case transferred in previous year and removed from the register, returned to live in the Borough, shortly before death, without the knowledge of the department.

(2) Tuberculosis discovered as contributory cause of death on post-mortem examination.

DEATHS.—During the year 85 persons died from Tuberculosis (all forms), giving a Death Rate of .87 per 1,000 population; 75 were due to the pulmonary form (equal to a rate of .77 per 1,000).

TABLE C.—Notifications and deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, with the Incidence and Death Rates for the previous five years, are recorded below :—

Year.	Notifications	Incidence per 1,000	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000
1929	152	1.46	108	1.04
1930	124	1.19	100	.96
1931	124	1.24	96	.96
1932	101	1.0	76	.75
1933	114	1.16	94	.93

TABLE D.—NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—The 23 non-pulmonary notifications included :—

3 cases of Tuberculosis of Peripheral Glands.

6 " " " Abdominal Glands.

8 " " " Bones and Joints.

6 " " " Other organs.

Non-pulmonary deaths were 10, including 2 of bones and joint tuberculosis, 1 of abdominal, and 5 of meningitis and 2 of other organs.

TABLE E.—At the end of 1934 the estimated number of persons suffering from Tuberculosis in the Borough was as follows :—

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pulmonary 	241	190	69	500
Non-pulmonary 	30	40	107	177

giving a total of 677 as compared with 717 in 1933.

PUBLIC HEALTH TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS, 1925.—During the year no case arose which required action under these Regulations.

OCCUPATIONS.—As in previous years a consideration of this question does not reveal any influence of occupation in the incidence of tuberculosis in the Borough.

HOUSING.—This continues to be a major problem. During the year several outstanding cases were reported to the Public Health Committee. Five cases were the subject of special recommendations

to the L.C.C. In these cases the families were provided with suitable accommodation in the Council's Estates, or were receiving preferential consideration at the year end.

Families occasionally come to the notice of this department to whom no assistance can be given in the way of abating existing overcrowding because of absence of room internally for a bed, or externally for a sleeping shelter.

Of 62 definitely infectious cases who became known to the Dispensary Staff in 1934,

28 were sharing beds

9 „ „ rooms

In 23 other cases it was possible to arrange separate sleeping accommodation. In 11 of the worst cases suitable improvement was effected through the efforts of the nurses.

The seven sleeping shelters belonging to the Council were in constant use during the year. Gifts of bedding and clothing from several donors were distributed by the nurses to necessitous cases. In one or two instances it was found possible to isolate an infectious case at home by supplying a bed.

As in previous years ordinary Sanitary defects were notified to the Public Health Department for necessary action.

DISPENSARY.—665 new patients including 26 transfers were seen in connection with the Dispensary during the year. The sources from which these patients came were as follows :—

Doctors	...	...	...	...	245
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	16
School Medical Service	...	...	...	...	10
Nurses	...	...	...	...	270
Own application	...	...	...	...	124

CONTACTS.—The number examined during the year was 207. This is a very satisfactory index of the success which follows the endeavours of the nurses. Contacts are notoriously difficult to examine, because, feeling well, they do not realise the importance of the procedure. Eight of those examined were considered definitely tuberculous, and in 2 cases the diagnosis at the year end was not completed.

In connection with contact examination, attention is directed to the results of a series of tuberculin tests carried out during the year and commented on in another part of this Report.

DISPENSARY TABLES.—The work of the Dispensary is illustrated in tabular form on pages 87 to 92.

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.—245 recommendations were made in 1934. The average length of stay in sanatoria remains about 4 months. It is to be regretted that greater effort to induce patients to continue residential treatment is not made. Some cases are discharged because "no further material benefit can be expected" when they would be quite willing to remain. The material benefit to contacts at home by extending the period of in-patient treatment in infectious cases, is a point meriting closer consideration.

During 1934, 20 children were recommended for admission to the open-air school at Charlton. About 50 children from this Borough are in attendance, and are seen at regular intervals during the year by the Tuberculosis Officer.

Special mention must be made of the remarkable improvement noted in these children after a period of attendance at the school. It would seem to be an ideal method of dealing with contact children, or quiescent cases of tuberculosis as well as the poorly developed undernourished child.

34 children were recommended for varying periods of convalescent treatment to the Invalid Children's Aid Association. Very satisfactory improvement was noted in the majority of children on their return.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.—In June, 1934, an agreement was reached with the London County Council whereby the Tuberculosis Officer would have the use of the X-Ray apparatus at St. Alfege's Hospital on one afternoon per week. 387 examinations were carried out during the year. Some of these were done at the Seamen's Hospital under arrangements existing prior to above.

VISITS TO ST. ALFEGE'S HOSPITAL.—During the year your Tuberculosis Officer was appointed Visiting Consultant jointly with the Deptford Tuberculosis Officer. Visits are made on alternate weeks. In this way close contact is maintained with cases admitted from the Borough and doubtful cases are seen for the Resident Medical Staff. It is gratifying to be able to report that up to the present the relations between the Dispensary and Hospital staff has been very satisfactory. It is to be hoped that this arrangement will be extended indefinitely.

In 1934, the arrangements for continuation of Artificial Pneumothorax treatment which existed with Voluntary Hospitals was discontinued. All cases discharged since May, 1934, and needing this

treatment now attend as out-patients at St. Alfege's Hospital, your Tuberculosis Officer visiting one afternoon per week to carry out this work.

SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS, ETC.—These examinations have been carried out at the Seamen's Hospital Laboratory as in previous years. 213 specimens were sent in connection with Dispensary patients of which number 36 were positive. In addition other examinations were made including blood, urine and pleural fluids.

Blood sedimentation tests were carried out at the Dispensary on 16 patients. This gives a useful indication of the progress of some patients. It is unfortunate that more time could not be given to carrying out serial examinations in special cases.

One patient was being given gold treatment at the year end. The treatment was commenced in sanatorium and continued at the request of the Medical Superintendent. It is a useful form of therapy in certain types of the disease, but does not lend itself to wide application, because close supervision is necessary on account of frequency of reactions.

TUBERCULIN.—Tuberculin has been used during the year as an aid to diagnosis only, Mantoux tests were carried out on 121 cases. 111 of these were children and 75 were under 10 years of age. The children were either contacts to known cases and examined for this reason, or were sent in the ordinary way by practitioners, School Medical Officers, Maternity and Child Welfare Departments, etc.

Of 33 children who gave definitely positive reactions, 29 were contacts to known infectious cases. In only 4 was the source of infection in doubt. The majority reacted strongly to the weakest dilutions, *i.e.*, 1/10,000 O.T. In only one case were the concomitant X-Ray or physical signs definite enough to warrant a diagnosis of active tuberculosis at the time of investigation.

One of these cases, in which the only physical abnormality, discovered in January, 1934, was the positive tuberculin reaction, died of broncho-pneumonic Tuberculosis in October. The father of this child was found to have "open" tuberculosis in January, 1934, and was sent to Hospital. He took his discharge in May, although still expectorating large quantities of sputum containing tubercle bacilli. It is probable that this child had completely arrested the primary infection but could not resist the massive doses received between June and October. In this case efforts to isolate the infective member of the family were only partially successful. For a time during the summer months the patient was sharing a bed with the child in question.

When one considers the definite response given by the contact children to the test doses referred to, one must admit that only Providence prevents disaster in the case of many who day by day receive large doses of live germs in infected homes. It is in these cases that boarding out of contacts is successful in preventing manifest disease.

Of the 80 children who showed negative reactions, in only 12 could contact with tuberculous cases be admitted, and this was of indefinite character. In 20 only were the full series of tests made as it is assumed that a negative reaction to a test dose of 1/1,000 O.T. excludes infection in children under 5 years.

Out of some 300 intradermal injections made, in only one case could the reaction be regarded as excessive. This occurred in a child aged 4 who in addition to the local reaction developed slight swelling of the arm tested, and was "feverish" for a few days. Only general conclusions can be drawn from a small series of tests as that carried out. The usefulness of the reaction in discovering infected children is confirmed. It is apparent also that a great number of children are now growing up without being infected by tuberculosis until adolescence at any rate.

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT.—74 cases were referred for courses of Ultra Violet Light Treatment during the year. The number in 1933 was 75. The types of cases included debilitated and "pre-tuberculous" children, with chronic bronchitis, enlarged glands of neck, etc. The majority of cases given the treatment showed marked improvement. In only one or two cases could it be said that no benefit was received. All cases are examined at the beginning and completion of courses and treatment is supervised twice a week by the Medical Officer.

DENTAL.—Mr. Ferris, the Council's Dentist, submits the following report on cases referred from the Dispensary in 1934 :—

Sessions	...	...	26	Filling and Scalings	...	2
New Patients	...	...	32	Advice	...	28
Attendances	...	...	149	Referred	...	26
Dentures	...	...	9	X-Ray	...	2
Extractions :—						
Gas	...	...	43	Ordinary	...	2
Local	...	...	101			

CARE COMMITTEE.—During 1934 the formation of a Care Committee for tuberculosis was considered on several occasions following representations from the London County Council. As, however, the system of "assessments" was discontinued it was not thought necessary to proceed further with the matter.

The difficulty patients find in accepting or continuing institutional treatment for want of clothes, etc., is a serious problem facing the dispensary staff always. By the efforts of the nurses and through voluntary gifts received, many are assisted. The isolation of patients undergoing domiciliary treatment or on return from sanatorium, is a difficult task in most cases.

The Public Assistance Committees and Local Charitable Organisations dealt with many cases referred during the year. When "extra nourishment" was thought desirable for a patient or his contacts, the Public Assistance Committees were always found to give the matter sympathetic consideration.

HANDICRAFT CLASS.—This class continues its excellent work, Miss Forth, the instructor, attending each Friday. The attendance is usually in the neighbourhood of 20.

Owing to leaving the district Miss Annis, the "Business Manager" of the class, had to resign in August, 1934. Her departure was felt with regret by all who knew her and realised her keen interest in, and her unsparing efforts on behalf of, the class.

The breach created by this loss was ably filled by Mr. Worlock, who now acts as Honorary Business Manager, Secretary and Treasurer, and Chairman of the Handicrafts Aid Society. Mr. Worlock's amiable personality and inspiring enthusiasm receives the unqualified admiration of all who are associated with him.

Receipts on behalf of the Society from Sales and Donations were rather lower than in the previous year because in 1933 substantial sales took place during the Greenwich Industrial Fair.

The equipment of the Hut is up to date, and the standard of the work produced by members of the class is evidenced by awards obtained at exhibitions during the year.

Seven 1st class and four 2nd class prizes were won and also one high commendation.

The usual Summer Outing and Christmas Party were arranged for the class and friends through the effort of members of the Handicraft Aid Society.

A balance sheet for the year under review is appended.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) F. R. WALDRON,

Tuberculosis Officer.

GREENWICH TUBERCULOSIS HANDICRAFT CENTRE.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1934.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance b/f.				159	17	5
„ DONATIONS :—						
Alexandra Day Committee . .	20	0	0			
Collection, Charlton Athletic F.C.	6	8	1			
Handicraft Competition Prize . .	1	7	6			
Randall's Charity	6	0	0			
				33	15	7
„ SALES :—						
Handicraft Centre	35	14	9			
Imperial Institute	2	14	0			
Carpenter's Hall	6	10	6			
Woolwich Health Exhibition . .	9	19	7			
				54	18	10
„ Sundry Receipts				2	3	9
				£250	15	7

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
By Materials	28	7	2
„ Light, Heating and Insurance . .	5	13	11
„ Maintenance	14	18	0
„ Students' Awards	33	15	1
„ Students' Fees	2	10	0
„ Exhibition Expenses	4	14	1
„ Students' Outing	2	4	0
„ Sundry Expenses	14	10	3
„ Balance in hand	144	3	1

£250 15 7

Return of work carried out in connection with the Maze Hill Tuberculosis Dispensary for the Year 1934.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL				GRAND TOTAL.	
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.*	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	40	35	4	4	3	4	4	2	43	39	8	6	96	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	8	17	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	96	76	69	313	
B.—Contacts examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	4	1	1	8	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	56	65	43	197	
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as :—														
(a) Recovered	12	24	17	20	5	3	12	7	17	27	29	27	100	
(b) Non - tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	152	141	112	510	
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on 31st December :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	207	165	39	11	25	31	55	25	232	196	94	36	558	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	2	8	19	

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on 1st January, 1934 ..	683
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	32
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	122
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	59
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ..	2,987
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on 31st December	32
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—	
(a) Personal	36
(b) Other.. .. .	243
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	115
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary Purposes	2,787
10. Number of :—	
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	213
(b) X-ray examinations made.. .. .	387
11. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on 31st December	238

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY—YEAR 1934.

Age-Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
1	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
5	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	—
10	3	4	6	—	—	—	1	—
15	11	8	2	5	4	5	1	—
20	15	11	1	—	5	9	—	—
25	15	22	2	1	4	9	—	—
35	11	11	1	—	8	2	2	—
45	8	5	1	2	11	1	—	—
55	3	2	1	—	4	3	1	—
65 and upwards	4	—	—	—	3	3	—	1
Totals ..	72	67	19	10	41	34	9	1

Particulars relating to the above Table are dealt with in the Report of the Tuberculosis Officer on pages 79 to 88.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1934 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates				Previous to 1926					1926					1927					1928					1929				
				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus			
					Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults	M	11	5	3	1	9	5		1		1	3	2	2		4	4				6	2			2	
			F.	10	4	4		8	5		1		1	4	2			2	5	1		1	5	1			1	
		Children	..	6					8					3				10				5						
	Disease not Arrested	Adults	M.		5	4	2	11		1	2		3	1	1	3		4	1	1	4	5	1	5	6		11	
			F.	3	3	1		4					1	1	1		2			1		1	2	4	2		6	
	Children	..	1						1																			
Condition not ascertained during the year																												
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December				31	17	12	3	32	19	1	4		5	12	6	6		12	20	2	5		7	19	12	8	20	
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom	Discharged as Recovered	Adults	M.	66	12	4		16																				
			F.	101	14	2	1	17	2				2															
		Children	..	193		1		1	14					7														
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register			328	76	44	14	134	25	4	4	4	12	12	8	11	2	21	11	7	8		15	16	12	7	2	21
	Dead	Adults	M.	90	28	118	153	299	5	6	16	13	35	1	9	11	13	33	3	6	14	15	35	2	11	16	6	33
			F.	57	35	72	104	211	3	1	3	5	9	3	4	9	5	18	7	3	8	7	18	2	6	4	5	15
Children		..	52		1	5	6	1	1			1	1										2					
Total written off Dispensary Register				887	165	242	277	684	50	12	23	22	57	26	21	31	20	72	21	16	30	22	68	26	29	27	13	69
GRAND TOTALS				918	182	254	280	716	69	13	27	22	62	38	27	37	20	84	41	18	35	22	75	45	41	35	13	89

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1934 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register ; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates				1930					1931					1932					1933					1934					
				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				
					Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults	M.	6				1	1			1																	
			F.	3				4																					
		Children	..	2				3																					
	Disease not Arrested	Adults	M.	12	7	6		13		8	7		15	12	5	6	1	12	5	16	9	2	27	12	5	18	6	29	
			F.	12	7	2		9	12	7	2	1	16	5	4	1	1	6	7	10	7	1	18	18	3	12	5	20	
		Children	..					3	1			1	12											4		1		1	
	Condition not ascertained during the year																												
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December				15	14	8		22	13	17	9	1	27	9	9	7	2	18	12	26	16	3	45	34	8	31	11	50	
(b) Not row on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal thereof	Discharged as Recovered	Adults	M.																										
			F.																										
		Children	..																										
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register				6	12	4	1	17	8	8	6	4	18	6	8	3	3	14	12	5	2	1	8	6		12		12
	Dead	Adults	M.	6	9	13	4	26	2	5	12	7	24		6	4	4	16	1	3	12	5	20	2		3	3		
			F.	5	4	6	5	15	6	5	5	4	14		4	4	2	10	2	6	2	2	10			12	2		
		Children	..	3												2		2	1					2					
Total written off Dispensary Register				20	25	23	10	58	16	18	23	15	56	6	18	15	9	42	6	14	16	8	38	10		2	5	7	
GRAND TOTALS				35	39	31	10	80	29	35	32	16	83	15	27	22	11	60	18	40	32	11	83	44	8	33	16	57	

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form
(a) the condition at the end of 1934 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

reasons for the removal of all cases written on the Register.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates				Previous to 1926					1926					1927					1928					1929					
				Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults	M.			3		3						2				2	1		1		2	1			1		
			F.	1		2	3	6					1				1	1				1			1	2	3		
		Children	..	5	1	1	2	9	3			1	4	3		1	2	6	3			6	9	1	2	1	2	6	
	Disease not Arrested	Adults	M.	2				2										1								1	1		
			F.												1			1							1		1		
		Children	..	2				2										1					1	1			1		
	Condition not ascertained during the year																												
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December				10	1	6	5	22	3			1	4	6	2		2	10	6		1	6	13	3	2	3	4	12	
Transferred to Pulmonary																													
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults	M.	10			6	16	2				2	1				1											
			F.	8	1	1	10	20	1				1												1		1		
		Children	..	34	13	8	454	509	2			5	7	2	2		2	6				1	1						
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register				23	3	5	122	153	3		4	2	9	6		2	2	10	2	3	1	3	9	1	1	3	3	8
	Dead	Adults	M.	11			2	13	1		1	1	3	1	1			2						1			1		
			F.	4		4	3	11		1			1																
		Children	..	6	4	8	13	31											1				1	2	1			1	
Total written off Dispensary Register				96	21	26	610	753	9	1	5	8	23	10	3	2	4	19	3	3	1	5	12	3	1	4	3	11	
GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary).				106	22	32	615	775	12	1	5	9	27	16	5	2	6	29	9	3	2	11	25	6	3	7	7	23	

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form
(a) the condition at the end of 1934 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

Reasons for the removal of all cases written on the Register.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates				1930					1931					1932					1933					1934				
				Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults	M.	1				1	2				2				1	1										
			F.	1				1	1		1	1	3															
		Children	..	4	2		6	12	2	3		3	8						1			1	1	1			2	
	Disease not Arrested	Adults	M.					2		1		3	1			1	2			1	3	3		1		4		
			F.			2		2		1		1	1			1	2	1	2		5	4	1			5		
		Children	..	2	1			3	2	1		3	4			1	5	3			1	4	2	1		1	4	
	Condition not ascertained during the year.																											
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December.			8	3	2	6	19	9	4	3	4	20	6			2	8	7	2	2	2	13	10	3	1	1	15
	Transferred to Pulmonary																											
	(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults	M.																								
F.																												
Children																												
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register			2		2	2	6	4		3	6	13	4			2	6	4		1		5	2		1	3		
Dead		Adults	M.	1			1	2		1		1	3	1	1		5	1				1						
			F.																									
		Children		1			1	1	1	1		3		1			1											
Total written off Dispensary Register			3	1	2	3	9	5	1	5	6	17	7	2	1	2	12	5		1		6	2		1	3		
GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary).			11	4	4	9	28	14	5	8	10	37	13	2	1	4	20	12	2	3	2	19	12	3	1	2	18	

SECTION G.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The various activities under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme continue to be utilised and appreciated by the Mothers attending the Centres and Clinics.

During the last few years the Council has received an increasing number of non-residents in the Maternity Home and in many instances the mothers, after confinement, have expressed a wish to be allowed to attend the Welfare Centres. Such cases have been generally referred to attend the Centres in their own area. It was felt however, that the additional number of cases could be easily dealt with by the existing staff, and towards the end of the year the Council decided to grant such facilities.

INFANT WELFARE CONSULTATIONS.—These consultations are held each afternoon as set out hereunder, and there has been no change in any particular from that described last year.

Borough Hall, Royal Hill	...	Monday, Tuesday and Thursday
Chevening Road	...	Wednesday and Friday
105, Shooter's Hill Road	...	Tuesday and Friday
Armada Street, Deptford	...	Thursday
Charlton Vale Wesleyan School		
Room, Woolwich Road	...	Wednesday

Morning sessions are also held on Wednesdays at Chevening Road and Charlton Vale.

The following table shows at a glance the work undertaken at the various Infant Consultation Centres during the year :—

	Borough Hall	Chevening Road	105 Shooter's Hill Rd.	Armada Street	Charlton Vale	TOTAL
No. of Clinics ..	151	152	102	51	102	558
No. of attendances :						
Babies under 1 year	5,322	4,604	4,486	1,192	1,381	16,985
Children 1-5 years	6,938	6,537	4,078	2,460	3,621	23,634
New Cases ..	346	301	261	120	107	1,135
Medical Consulta- tions :—						
Babies ..	2,164	1,569	1,655	701	682	6,771
Children 1-5 years	2,249	2,117	1,392	1,061	1,439	8,258
Nursing Mothers	1,561	1,102	1,121	559	472	4,815

All babies are weighed and advice given to the mothers at every attendance.

The following tables show (a) the number of visits made by the Health Visitors during the year in connection with Births and cases of Infectious Diseases, and (b) number of Infant Consultations and Ante-Natal Clinics attended and miscellaneous visits :—

Health Visitors' Visits, &c., 1934.

<i>Table A.</i>					Visits	Re-Visits	Total
Infants under 1 year	..	..	..	..	1,395	3,719	5,114
Children 1—5 years	..	..	..	..	275	5,659	5,934
Measles	..	..	..	..	1,419	118	1,537
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	305	45	350
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	26	13	39
Puerperal Pyrexia and Fever	..	..	..	..	7	5	12
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	35	16	51
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	10	15	25
Inflammation of Eyes	..	..	..	..	4	6	10
Pemphigus	..	..	..	..	—	3	3
					3,476	9,599	13,075
<i>Table B.</i>							
Dental Treatment	..	..	..	..	34	11	45
Milk Scheme	..	..	..	..	119	20	139
Ante-Natal Cases	..	..	..	..	703	111	814
Infant Consultations Attended	..	..	..	..	—	—	1,108
Ante-Natal Clinics Attended	..	..	..	..	—	—	334
Children Act	..	..	..	..	79	96	175
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	446	—	446

In addition to the above, 1,258 persons were seen by the Health Visitors at the office, chiefly in connection with milk applications.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths under 1 year of age was 116, as compared with 89 for the previous year. The Infantile Mortality Rate is thus equal to 87 per 1,000 Births. The rate for the previous year was 66, and the average for the last ten years 63.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for the County of London is 67 and that for the 121 large towns 63. The following are the local rates :—

Charlton and Kidbrooke	...	...	...	...	73
East Greenwich	...	...	...	...	86
West Greenwich	...	...	...	...	95
St. Nicholas, Deptford	...	...	...	...	122

Of the total of 116 deaths, 42 died before attaining the age of 1 month (34 being in the first week).

The chief causes of death were :—

Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	19
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	28
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	29
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	8
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	8
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	13
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	3
						<hr/> 116 <hr/>

Of the above number, 64 were boys and 52 girls.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is higher than has been recorded for some years past, and on an investigation of the causes of death, it was found that 34 cases were attributed to prematurity, atelectasis, malformations, and pneumonia within a few days of birth. Of the remaining 82, 4 did attend the Welfare Clinics once or twice, but not regularly, and not within a month of their death, whilst no less than 22 did not attend the Welfare Clinics at all. This leaves 56 to be accounted for, all of whom attended the Centres within a month of their deaths. It may be recalled that last summer was exceptionally hot and dry and may have been a contributory cause to the epidemic of Diarrhœa and Enteritis which occurred in the autumn, and incidentally according to the Registrar-General's Returns, the mortality from this cause was higher in Greenwich than in any other Metropolitan Borough.

During this period 34 notifications of Zymotic Enteritis or Epidemic Diarrhœa were received and only 2 cases proved fatal, whereas 22 deaths were ascribed as due to the Diarrhœal Diseases.

Four of these cases which had been admitted to hospital on account of diarrhœa but were not notified as such, were fed on a Dried Milk which they had obtained from the Welfare Centre, and the suggestion arose that the cause of illness might be found in that preparation. Arising from this, a part of the preparation which had been partly used was secured from one of the mothers and submitted to both chemical and bacteriological examination with negative results, the bacteriologist reporting that bacilli coli were absent and that no food poisoning organisms were found.

The firm concerned were also communicated with and made similar examination from a packet from the same consignment with similar results.

It should be mentioned however, that many other children were supplied from the same consignment and remained perfectly well.

It is safe to assume that had it not been for this epidemic of Diarrhœa and Enteritis, the Infantile Mortality Rate recorded would have been more comparable with that of recent years.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN 1 TO 5 YEARS OF AGE.

The number of deaths of children between the ages of 1 and 2 years was 19, and between 2 and 5 years, 18. The previous year the figures were 17 and 20 respectively.

BIRTH CONTROL.—The question of the establishment of a Clinic whereby women suffering from gynæcological conditions could obtain advice on contraceptive methods has received the serious attention of the Council from time to time.

The question as to whether Clinics of this nature should be provided by Local Authorities is one which has caused a good deal of controversy, not only amongst the Public but amongst religious and other bodies. A Circular, however, issued by the Ministry of Health states that Clinics may be provided on the understanding that the following conditions are strictly complied with : —

(1) That the Clinics will be available only for women who are in need of medical advice and treatment for gynæcological conditions.

(2) That advice on contraceptive methods will be given only to married women who attend the clinics for such medical advice or treatment, and in whose case pregnancy would be detrimental to health or who are suffering from other forms of sickness, physical or mental, such as those mentioned in the Report of the Departmental Committee on Maternal Mortality and Morbidity.

As it appeared from the reports of the Medical Officers in charge of our various Ante-Natal and Welfare Centres that it was desirable that information should be available for married women attending the Centres, the Council made arrangements with the Authorities of the Walworth Women's Welfare Centre who have been conducting a Birth Control Clinic for some time. Cases are referred to the Birth Control Clinic on medical grounds alone, the Council paying a fee of 7s. 6d. per patient. Such cases are assessed by the Assistance Sub-Committee in the same way as the milk applications are dealt with. Since the scheme has been in operation (November 23rd, 1934,) twelve cases have been so referred.

Notification of Births Acts, (1907 and 1915).

All live births and all still births after 28th week of pregnancy must be notified within 36 hours. Early knowledge enables the Health Visitors to begin early visiting. Still-births must be certified either by the Doctor or by the Midwife or by declaration on a prescribed form, if no doctor or midwife was present. In these latter cases the Minister of Health requires the Medical Officer of Health to submit a special report in order that he may be satisfied that the child was really still-born.

The following Table gives the number and character of the intimations received respecting births in the Borough :—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Total Number of Births notified in each year ..	1,995	2,063	2,115	2,004	1,913	1,949	1,705	1,891
(a) Attended by Midwives	1,592	1,727	1,812	1,712	1,633	1,699	1,490	1,667
(b) Attended by Doctors	403	336	303	292	280	250	215	224
Numbers of Still Births notified each year ..	82	71	50	42	40	65	39	60
Number of Births registered in each year	1,912	1,939	2,042	1,951	1,838	1,862	1,652	1,847

Milk, &c., Scheme.

The Council has continued to supply milk, etc., to necessitous cases, each case being investigated especially as to its financial condition before a supply is granted. The milk may be granted free or at a reduced cost to :—

- (a) Nursing Mothers ;
- (b) Expectant Mothers in the last 3 months of pregnancy ;
- (c) Children up to 3 years of age.

In addition dinners may also be given to nursing and expectant mothers where the family income falls within the Council's scale. It is a condition that these dinners must not be taken home, but must be consumed by the mother herself on the premises.

Particulars of the amount of milk, etc., distributed will be found in the following tables. The approximate cost to the Council under this heading during the year was £6,500.

(a) MILK, VIROL, &c., DISTRIBUTED FREE.

Quarter ended	MILK	VIROL	ROBOLEINE	MALT & OIL	COD LIVER OIL
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Bottles
March, 1934	16,248	1,023½	186	2,738	180
June, „	14,921	1,224½	127½	1,855	145
Sept., „	12,729	913½	139	987	146
Dec., „	12,489	1,006	176½	1,702	245
Totals	56,387	4,167½	629	7,282	716

(b) MILK, VIROL, &c., SOLD AT FULL OR REDUCED PRICES.

Quarter ended	MILK	VIROL	ROBOLEINE	MALT & OIL	COD LIVER OIL	Total Amount Received
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Bottles	
March, 1934 ..	4,644	165½	104	233	90	£ s. d. 334 7 1
June, „ ..	4,173	146	51	86	82	298 3 3
Sept., „ ..	4,123	93	37	51	94	281 3 5
Dec., „ ..	4,324	155½	71	173	141	292 2 6
Totals ..	17,264	560	263	543	407	£1,205 16 3

MILK, ETC., SCHEME.—In March, 1934, the Public Assistance Department of the London County Council informed the Borough Council that in connection with the supply of extra nourishments under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, arrangements have now been completed :—

(1) To extend the scheme to provide that nourishment over and above the normal diet and necessary on medical grounds may similarly be supplied for delicate children, attending the Metropolitan Borough Councils' Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, whose parents are in receipt of out-relief.

(2) To modify the scheme by the deletion of the provision that a Relieving Officer must consult the District Medical Officer upon each recommendation as to extra nourishment received from a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre before the submission of the recommendation to the district sub-committee, on the clear understanding (a) that the district sub-committees and (in cases of sudden or urgent necessity) the Relieving Officers may consult the appropriate District Medical Officers whenever in any case they consider such a course desirable, and (b) that the District Medical Officer shall be consulted in those cases in which medical relief is being afforded to the family.

This concession has removed a long-standing grievance and has been greatly appreciated because formerly poor persons in receipt of extra nourishment from the Borough Maternity and Child Welfare Committee had this fact taken into consideration when they applied to the Local Public Assistance Committee for relief.

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT.—The arrangements for the provision of Convalescent Home Treatment continue as before, the mothers and children being recommended by the Medical Officers of the various Centres and after investigation by the Committee are referred to the I.C.A.A. or to the Public Assistance Committee according to circumstances.

During the year 78 children were sent away for periods varying from four weeks to three months, also 9 mothers with their babies were provided with a month's convalescence at Littlestone-on-Sea.

STERILISED MATERNITY OUTFITS.—The same arrangements as last year hold good and during the year 15 outfits were sold and 38 given free.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—This is a preventable disease, and even when it occurs its serious effects can be avoided by prompt treatment. Immediately on receipt of a notification the case is visited by the Health Visitor who continues to visit frequently to ensure that

the child receives proper treatment. If necessary arrangements are made for the District Nurse to carry out the treatment, or if the condition is severe, mother and child are removed to St. Margaret's Hospital, Hampstead, a special Institution set apart by the London County Council for the treatment of this disease.

Ten cases were notified and cured without impairment of sight, with the exception of one case who subsequently died from Pneumonia. Of the 10 cases 5 were treated at home and visited by the District Nurse, 2 of whom were afterwards reported to have left the district, and 4 were removed to Hospital. The remaining case was resident in an Institution. In addition to notified cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum 9 babies with slight discharge from the eyes were referred by the London County Council to the Public Health Department for supervision.

MINOR AILMENTS.—The arrangements with St. John's Hospital for the treatment of minor ailments continues and during the year 300 cases were referred chiefly on account of tonsils and adenoids, circumcision, etc.

HOME NURSING.—Children attending the various Centres who are found to be in such a condition as to require special nursing at home are referred to the various Nursing Associations operating in the Borough, the Council paying 1s. per visit to the Queen's Nursing Association and £50 per annum to the Ranyard Mission.

OTHER HEALTH ACTIVITIES.—The following continue their good work in the Borough :—

Local Medical Practitioners' School Clinic.

The Health Centre, Deptford Green.

Rachael McMillan Memorial Nursery School.

Charlton Park Open Air School.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—The number of deaths from Puerperal Sepsis and other accidents and diseases of pregnancy was 4. All died in Public Institutions. This gives a maternal death rate of 2.9 per 1,000 total births. In the years 1931, 1932 and 1933 there were 12, 4, and 4 deaths respectively.

The Maternal Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 4.41 per 1,000 total births.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS, 1926.—The arrangements made by the Council under the provisions of the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1926, whereby obstetric consultants are available to assist local medical practitioners, continue in force. This service was provided on one occasion.

Five cases of Puerperal Fever were notified, 2 of which occurred in Hospitals and 2 in the Council's Maternity Home. One of the latter proved fatal. Nine cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified, 3 occurring in East Greenwich, 1 in St. Nicholas, Deptford, and 5 in Charlton and Kidbrooke.

HEALTH WEEK, ETC.—The usual teas and entertainment given to the mothers and children attending the Welfare Centres were continued. Lectures and talks were given by various members of the staff.

Maternity Home.

The number of patients admitted during the year was 397 patients, of whom 54 were admitted to the Home for several days' ante-natal treatment. The number of cases delivered by the midwives of the Home was 376, the remainder by the Medical Staff. In 43 instances medical assistance was sought by the midwives. There was one Cæsarian section, 21 instrumental deliveries, and 13 surgical inductions.

Twenty-seven infants were not entirely breast fed whilst in the Home.

No cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum occurred in the Home.

The number of infant deaths, within ten days of birth was nine, the causes being attributed to :—

Premature	...	...	...	...	...	5
Diaphragmatic Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	2
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	1

There were 12 still births.

Two cases of Puerperal Fever were notified under the Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Regulations. In one case, which unfortunately terminated fatally, the patient had severe toxæmia pregnancy. Surgical induction was performed and subsequently the services of the Council's Consultant was found necessary and a macerated fœtus delivered by forceps. In connection with the investigation into the cause of death it was elicited from relatives that the patient had two bad attacks of diphtheria when 16 years of age and severe small-pox only 3 years ago. A sister had also died in childbirth, the cause being attributed to toxæmia. These particulars were not divulged by the patient when she booked to go into the Home. The other case made good recovery.

There were also 4 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia reported in the Home during the month of October. The first case was suspected to be scarlet fever as it transpired that the patient previous to admission

had been in contact with a child who was afterwards removed to Hospital with that disease. The woman was promptly isolated, but was followed by three other cases at intervals of 3 days. All the cases were removed to the isolation block and the whole medical and surgical staff swabbed. On the results of the bacteriological examination coming to hand, they all proved negative to hæmolytic streptococci, although streptococci veredins were present in every culture. None of the patients complained of feeling ill however, and all made good recovery. The last three patients were all lying in adjoining beds, but no two patients were delivered by the same nurse.

The Home is a recognised training institute for pupil midwives and the Central Midwives Board have now given their approval to receive 8 pupils instead of 6 per year. The scheme of instruction was outlined in last year's report.

The new extension was ready for occupation early in January, and the Home may now be regarded as one of the best equipped and modern Institutions in the country.

The adjoining house which was purchased by the Council has been adapted to provide for 2 Isolation Wards on the ground floor and the upper floors are utilised for the domestic staff.

CHILDREN ACTS, 1908 AND 1932.—The duties under these Acts were transferred by the London County Council to the Borough Council on 1st April, 1933.

Under Part 1 of the 1908 Act the supervision of Foster-children and of the homes of foster-mothers is carried out by the Health Visitors. Applications for registration as a Foster-mother under the Act is sanctioned by the Borough Council on the recommendation of the Public Health, Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

During the year 175 visits were made by the Health Visitors.

The following particulars are taken from the Register :—

Number of Foster-mothers on Register at end of 1933 ...	37
Number of Applicants refused	1
Number of Foster-children	32
Number of Foster-children who died during the year ...	1
Number of cases legal proceedings taken	—

DENTAL CLINIC.—The Council's Dentist, Mr. G. F. Ferris, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), attends at the Dispensary, Maze Hill, Greenwich, once a fortnight to deal with cases referred to him by the Medical Officers of the Welfare Centres and Clinics.

The following Return shows the work performed during the year in detail :—

Number of Sessions	25
Number of Patients :—	
Women	97
Children	93
	— 190
Number of Re-Attendances :—	
Women	206
Children	102
	— 308
Local Anæsthetic Extractions	129
Gas Extractions	79
Advice given	103
Dentures and Repairs	34
Fillings and Scalings	7
X-Ray	2
Referred to Hospital <i>re</i> Gas :—	
Children	18

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TREATMENT.

The work at the three Centres has been conducted on similar lines to previous years. Cases referred by doctors at the various Welfare Centres continue to show a definite improvement. The number of patients treated at each Centre is given in the following table :—

BOROUGH HALL CENTRE.

	Under 5	5—15	Over 15	Total
Number under treatment at end of previous year	136	42	33	211
Number of New Patients	286	59	74	419
Discharges	334	78	93	505
Number under treatment at end of 1934	78	23	14	115
Number of treatments given ..	5,420	822	1,612	7,854

SHOOTERS HILL ROAD CENTRE.

	Under 5	5—15	Over 15	Total
Number under treatment at end of previous year	59	—	6	65
Number of New Patients	171	—	22	193
Discharges	169	—	24	193
Number under treatment at end of 1934	61	—	4	65
Number of treatments given ..	3,472	—	403	3,875

CHEVENING ROAD CENTRE.

	Under 5	5—15	Over 15	Total
Number under treatment at end of previous year	74	—	11	85
Number of New Patients	264	—	34	298
Discharges	254	—	38	292
Number under treatment at end of 1934	84	—	7	91
Number of treatments given ..	4,390	—	504	4,894

In addition to the treatment of mothers and children coming under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme facilities are available during the winter months on two evenings a week for

The following cases were treated during the year : —

Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	150
Underweight	...	...	...	...	...	155
Convalescent from Infectious Disease	...					97
Ante-Natal Cases	...	...	...	...	...	82
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	76
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	65
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	56
Frequent Colds	...	...	...	...	...	39
Post-Natal Cases	...	...	...	...	...	35
Sore Buttocks	...	...	...	...	...	24
Nervous Debility	...	...	...	...	...	19
Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	...	15
Enlarged Tonsils	...	...	...	...	...	12
Insomnia	...	...	...	...	...	11
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	9
Enlarged Cervical Glands	...	...	...	...	...	9
Muscular Debility	...	...	...	...	...	5
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	4
Nasal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	3
Neuritis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Boils	...	...	...	...	...	3
Psoriasis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Backward	...	...	...	...	...	2
Otorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	2
Constipation	...	...	...	...	...	2
Overweight	2
Impetigo	2
Quinseys	2
Diphtheria Carriers	2
Other Conditions	13

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In addition to the treatment of mothers and children coming under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, facilities are available during the winter months on two evenings a week for paying

patients. The fees charged are 12s. for six treatments or 20s. for 12 treatments.

During the year 25 patients were given 384 treatments, the fees received totalling £34 7s. 0d.

The arrangements made with the Head Master and Head Mistress of the Roan Schools in 1933, continue to be in force, whereby selected cases are sent to the Borough Hall Centre for treatment.

Dr. B. Tchaykovsky in her report as School Medical Officer to the School Governors, states as follows :—

"I would again lay stress on the enormous benefit of sunlight—natural when obtainable, artificial by default—for increasing the calcium content of the growing body.

"During 1934, 35 girls have attended the Greenwich Borough Centre for various reasons—underweight, frequent colds, debility, anæmia, rheumatism, chilblains—with excellent results, so much so that girls on leaving school are anxious to continue attendance at evening sessions.

"We are deeply grateful to the Medical Officer of Health, for making this valuable treatment available for the Roan Schools."

APPENDIX I.

REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH TO MINISTRY OF HEALTH ON OUTBREAK OF FOOD POISONING.

Late in the afternoon of Friday, 21st September, I received a message from the Medical Officer in charge of a large gas works at East Greenwich that a number of employees had been taken ill complaining of abdominal pains, extreme flatulence, and severe diarrhœa, but no vomiting.

On investigating the matter I ascertained that on the previous day (Thursday, 20th September) the mid-day dinner was served in the Work's Canteen to some 295 employees, embracing men from all departments including the clerical staff. Of this number some 275 partook of boiled leg of pork, pease pudding, carrots and potatoes followed by apple tart. The remainder had chops or steak and potatoes, and were not affected.

No complaint was made during dinner, but on Friday morning the men began to complain of the above symptoms, the total number affected being 51, of whom six were so ill that they had to be sent home. The remainder kept at work and on Saturday morning had quite recovered. The other six were still away on Saturday morning, but so far I have not received any notification of food poisoning from any general practitioner.

In the meantime, with the exception of the apple tart, I secured samples of the food stuff concerned, and submitted the same for bacteriological examination. No uncooked portions of meat were available for inspection, but the cook informed me that "the meat looked splendid." Enquiries and examination as to the health of the kitchen staff revealed no case of recent illness, and I have no reason to suspect anyone as being a carrier of infection, bacterial or otherwise.

The food was prepared in the kitchen and cooked by gas. The meat was cut into appropriate portions, of which one portion was cooked in a tin boiler with enamel plates at the bottom. The remainder was cooked in an iron pot. The enamel plates were in good condition, free from chips or cracks. Altogether there were about 95 lbs. cooked.

There was no possibility of ascertaining as to which portion the affected men were served from, *i.e.*, from the tin boiler, or iron pot.

The sanitary conditions and the cleanliness of the kitchen were excellent, and the water supply above suspicion.

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT on samples of Ham, Carrots and Split Peas forming part of dinner referred to in above report :—

<i>Ham Cultures, McConkey, Agar</i>	A gram negative coliform bacillus.
<i>and Broth</i>	A gram positive coccus and a sarcinæ.
	<i>Anærobic.</i> —Gram positive cocci only.
<i>Carrots, Cultures as above</i> ...	Very scanty growth of a gram. Negative coliform type, and gram positive cocci.
	<i>Anærobic.</i> —No growth.
<i>Split Peas, Cultures as above</i> ...	Gram negative coliform bacilli.
	Gram positive cocci.
	<i>Anærobic.</i> —Gram positive cocci only.

Animal experiments were carried out in all samples. Rats were fed daily for 3 days—alive and well after 5 days.

In all cases the cultures referred to above were made *æro*bically and *anæro*bically.

COMMENTARY.—Cultures of ham, carrots and split peas show no growth of organisms belonging to the food poisoning type.

In view of the result the Ministry of Health suggested the desirability of taking blood tests from three or four of the men most seriously ill.

Accordingly representations were made to the Works Medical Officer and all facilities were placed at his disposal but it is regretted that the offer of assistance was not accepted, the Works Management being of opinion that no useful purpose would be served in prolonging the enquiry.

Only three men were sufficiently indisposed to be away from work for a week.

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Return of Births and Deaths registered during the Quarter ended April 1st, 1933.

Deaths of Children under one year per 1,000 births	78	Death Rate of 118 large English Towns	17.3	of the County of London	17.3
" " " previous corresponding period	100	Birth Rate " " "	15.0	" " "	13.8
" " " County of London	71				

Return of Births and Deaths registered during the Quarter ended 1st July, 1933.

Deaths of Children under one year per 1,000 births	62	Death Rate of 118 large English Towns	106; of the County of London	102
" " " { previous corresponding }	70	Birth Rate " " " { period }	153; " " "	138
" " " County of London	49			

Return of Births and Deaths registered during the Quarter ended 30th September, 1933.

Birth Rate	"	"	...	14.6;	"	"	...	15.2
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Return of Births and Deaths registered during the Quarter ended 30th December, 1933.

Deaths of Children under one year per 1,000 births	93
" " " { previous corresponding }	105
" " " { period }	
" " " County of London	69

Death Rate of 118 large English Towns ...	12.1;	of the County of London ...	12.0
Birth Rate " ...	12.7;	" " ...	11.5

Return of Births and Deaths registered during the Year ended 31st December, 1933.

Deaths of Children under one year per 1,000 births	66	Death Rate of 118 large English Towns	126;	of the County of London	125
" " " { previous corresponding }	80	Birth Rate " " " { period }	144;	" " "	132
" " " { County of London }	60				

BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death, during the Quarter ended 1st April, 1933.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at Subjoined Ages of " Residents " whether occurring within or without the District								Deaths at all Ages of " Residents " belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District				Deaths of " Residents " in Public Institutions								Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District	
	All Ages	Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Greenwich East	Greenwich West	St. Nicholas, Deptford	Charlton and Kidbrooke	St. Allege's Hospital	Seamen's Hospital	Miller Hospital	Herbert Military Hospital	Brook Hospital L.C.C.	Cottage Hospital	Other Institutions		Outside Institutions
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Whooping Cough	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Diphtheria	7	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	15
Influenza	53	1	2	1	..	2	4	24	19	26	12	4	11	19	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	45
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	30	..	..	..	1	5	15	8	1	9	9	5	7	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	31
Other Tuberculous Diseases	4	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	4
Syphilis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cancer	31	..	..	..	1	1	1	10	18	8	16	..	7	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	38
Diabetes	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	4	7	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Heart Disease	71	..	..	..	4	..	7	11	49	32	16	6	17	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	38
Aneurysm	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Other Circulatory Diseases	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	20	13	6	1	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	34
Bronchitis	35	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	28	7	9	4	15	8	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	16
Pneumonia (all forms)	29	4	4	2	..	..	5	8	6	14	3	2	10	16	..	2	..	..	1	1	5	55
Other Respiratory Diseases	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Peptic Ulcer	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
Diarrhoea	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Appendicitis	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
Other Digestive Diseases	4	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11
Ac. & Cr. Nephritis	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	7	2	1	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	12
Puerperal Sepsis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Puerperal Causes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	2	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	9
Senility	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	15
Suicide	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Violence	12	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	7	5	2	1	4	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	20
Other Defined Causes	21	..	..	1	..	1	2	10	7	8	4	2	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	26
Causes ill-defined or unknown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	398	27	6	13	15	13	43	96	185	156	99	29	114	117	10	9	..	6	3	7	64	434

NOTE.—All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, persons resident in the Borough who died outside it have been included. The transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales, and who died in the Borough in like manner have been excluded.

BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death, during the Quarter ended 1st July, 1933.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at Subjoined Ages of " Residents " whether occurring within or without the District									Deaths at all Ages of " Residents " belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District				Deaths of " Residents " in Public Institutions									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District
	All Ages	Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Greenwich East	Greenwich West	St. Nicholas, Deptford	Charlton and Kidbrooke	St. Alfege's Hospital	Seamen's Hospital	Miller Hospital	Herbert Military Hospital	Brook Hospital L.C.C.	Cottage Hospital	Other Institutions	Outside Institutions		
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Diphtheria	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	14
Influenza	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	25	2	..	..	..	8	12	3	..	12	7	1	5	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	8	25
Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
Syphilis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer	42	..	..	..	..	..	3	20	19	16	7	5	14	11	2	1	..	..	..	2	7	44
Diabetes	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	4	2	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Heart Disease	39	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	29	15	11	4	9	13	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	44
Aneurysm	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Circulatory Diseases	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	10	4	1	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	15
Bronchitis	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	4	4	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Pneumonia (all forms)	18	2	3	..	2	..	2	3	6	6	5	..	7	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	6	20
Other Respiratory Diseases	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	1	1	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	6
Peptic Ulcer	8	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	8
Diarrhœa	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Appendicitis	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Other Digestive Diseases	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
Ac. & Cr. Nephritis	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	9
Puerperal Sepsis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Puerperal Causes	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	7
Senility	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	5	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17
Suicide	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	4	1	1	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9
Other Violence	11	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	4	4	..	1	6	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	20
Other Defined Causes	16	1	..	..	1	1	3	5	5	5	5	1	5	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	38
Causes ill-defined or unknown .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	267	23	3	..	10	14	32	63	122	99	73	18	77	80	8	16	..	3	..	7	50	340	

NOTE.—All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, persons resident in the Borough who died outside it have been included. The transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales, and who died in the Borough in like manner have been excluded.

BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death, during the Quarter ended 30th September, 1933.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at Subjoined Ages of " Residents " whether occurring within or without the District								Deaths at all Ages of " Residents " belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District				Deaths of " Residents " in Public Institutions								Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District	
	All Ages	Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Greenwich East	Greenwich West	St. Nicholas, Deptford	Charlton and Kibbrooke	St. Allege's Hospital	Seamen's Hospital	Müller Hospital	Herbert Military Hospital	Brook Hospital L.C.C.	Cottage Hospital	Other Institutions		Outside Institutions
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Scarlet Fever	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Whooping Cough	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Influenza	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	15	..	..	..	..	1	10	3	1	6	4	1	4	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	19
Other Tuberculous Diseases	4	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9
Syphilis	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer	49	..	..	..	..	..	1	26	22	24	12	3	10	20	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	48
Diabetes	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	11	7	3	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	18
Heart Disease	36	..	..	..	1	2	1	13	19	11	12	3	10	11	1	1	..	..	..	..	9	36
Aneurysm .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Circulatory Diseases	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	6	2	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	20
Bronchitis	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Pneumonia (all forms)	12	3	..	1	..	..	3	2	3	6	4	1	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	14
Other Respiratory Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Peptic Ulcer	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	4	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Diarrhœa	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Appendicitis	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7
Other Digestive Diseases	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8
Ac. & Cr. Nephritis	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	3	1	1	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	13
Puerperal Sepsis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Puerperal Causes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8
Senility	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Suicide	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Other Violence	10	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	2	6	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	13
Other Defined Causes	18	..	..	2	1	..	1	7	7	9	4	1	4	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	29
Causes ill-defined or unknown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	225	13	4	4	5	6	25	75	93	99	56	17	53	76	6	7	..	2	..	1	52	321

NOTE.—All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, persons resident in the Borough who died outside it have been included. The transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales, and who died in the Borough in like manner have been excluded.

BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death, during the Quarter ended 30th December, 1933.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at Subjoined Ages of " Residents " whether occurring within or without the District									Deaths at all Ages of " Residents " belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District				Deaths of " Residents " in Public Institutions										Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District
	All Ages	Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Greenwich East	Greenwich West	St. Nicholas, Deptford	Charlton and Kidbrooke	St. Alge's Hospital	Seamen's Hospital	Miller Hospital	Herbert Military Hospital	Brook Hospital L.C.C.	Cottage Hospital	Other Institutions	Outside Institutions			
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Measles	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6
Scarlet Fever	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Diphtheria	4	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	8
Influenza .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	24	..	..	..	..	4	12	6	2	7	10	1	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	13
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Syphilis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cancer	40	..	..	..	..	1	2	20	17	15	11	6	8	19	3	2	..	..	..	..	4	57
Diabetes	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	17	2	..	..	..	1	2	4	8	3	8	1	5	7	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	21
Heart Disease	47	..	..	..	..	3	3	11	30	18	17	3	9	13	1	1	..	..	..	1	6	39
Aneurysm	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Circulatory Diseases	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	13	10	3	1	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	14
Bronchitis	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	8	4	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	14
Pneumonia (all forms)	16	2	1	..	1	1	5	6	..	6	3	..	7	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	27
Other Respiratory Diseases	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Peptic Ulcer	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Diarrhœa	9	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12
Appendicitis	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Digestive Diseases	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	2	..	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	16
Ac. & Cr. Nephritis	15	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	5	6	4	2	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	11
Puerperal Sepsis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Puerperal Causes	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9
Senility	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15
Suicide	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Violence	7	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	2	1	2	..	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	15
Other Defined Causes	19	1	..	..	2	2	3	3	8	10	4	2	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	36
Causes ill-defined or unknown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	277	26	4	3	6	14	40	77	107	116	75	20	66	97	13	8	..	7	1	7	50	353		

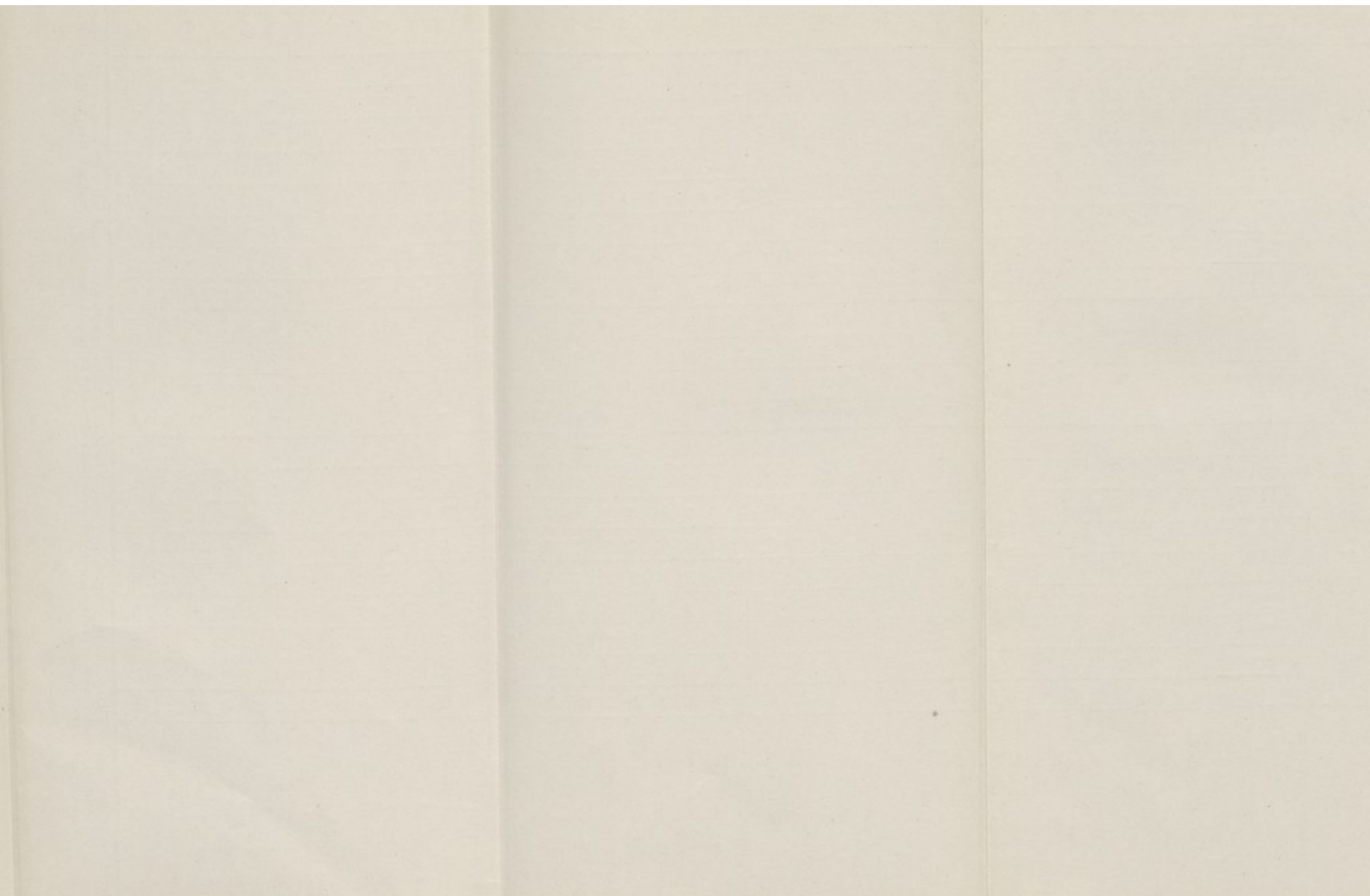
NOTE.—All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, i.e., persons resident in the Borough who died outside it have been included. The transferable deaths of non-residents, i.e., of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales, and who died in the Borough in like manner have been excluded.

BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death, during the Year ended 31st December, 1933.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at Subjoined Ages of " Residents " whether occurring within or without the District									Deaths at all Ages of " Residents " belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District				Deaths of " Residents " in Public Institutions								Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District
	All Ages	Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Greenwich East	Greenwich West	St. Nicholas, Deptford	Charlton and Kidbrooke	St. Alge's Hospital	Seamen's Hospital	Miller Hospital	Herbert Military Hospital	Brook Hospital L.C.C.	Cottage Hospital	Other Institutions	Outside Institutions	
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Measles	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	11
Scarlet Fever	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	5
Whooping Cough	7	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	25
Diphtheria	14	..	..	5	9	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	7	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	2	42
Influenza	56	1	2	1	..	2	5	25	20	27	14	4	11	19	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	45
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	94	2	..	..	1	18	49	20	4	34	30	8	22	26	5	2	..	..	..	..	26	88
Other Tuberculous Diseases	12	3	1	1	3	1	2	..	1	6	2	1	3	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	19
Syphilis	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Cancer	162	..	..	..	1	2	7	76	76	63	46	14	39	60	6	5	..	..	..	2	24	187
Diabetes	10	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	7	7	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	12
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	54	2	..	..	..	1	3	12	36	18	20	1	15	22	1	..	..	..	..	2	8	67
Heart Disease	193	..	..	..	5	5	14	42	127	76	56	16	45	48	2	4	..	..	..	1	34	157
Aneurysm	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Other Circulatory Diseases	74	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	58	39	15	5	15	19	1	1	..	..	..	3	12	83
Bronchitis	65	..	..	..	..	..	3	13	49	20	18	7	20	13	3	..	..	..	1	..	4	49
Pneumonia (all forms)	75	11	8	3	3	1	15	19	15	32	15	3	25	33	2	4	..	1	1	1	16	116
Other Respiratory Diseases.. .. .	13	..	2	..	1	1	2	5	2	6	2	1	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	13
Peptic Ulcer	18	..	..	..	..	1	2	9	6	5	8	1	4	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	29
Diarrhœa	17	13	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	6	..	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	26
Appendicitis	12	..	..	..	2	1	5	3	1	4	4	2	2	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	3	25
Cirrhosis of Liver	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	6	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	9
Other Diseases of Liver, etc... .. .	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	3	1	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	13
Other Digestive Diseases	16	1	..	2	2	..	2	6	3	7	3	..	6	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	42
Ac. & Cr. Nephritis	44	..	..	..	..	..	5	11	28	18	8	5	13	14	2	2	..	..	..	1	8	45
Puerperal Sepsis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Puerperal Causes	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	17	3	11	12	..	..	..	..	..	6	11	33
Senility	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	4	6	..	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	55
Suicide	13	..	..	..	..	1	3	6	3	6	1	1	5	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	18
Other Violence	40	1	..	1	2	7	7	7	15	16	5	3	16	11	2	4	..	..	..	..	14	68
Other Defined Causes	74	2	..	3	4	4	9	25	27	32	17	6	19	26	4	4	..	..	..	1	20	130
Causes ill-defined or unknown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1167	89	17	20	36	47	140	311	507	470	303	84	310	370	37	40	..	18	4	22	216	1448

NOTE.—All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, i.e., persons resident in the Borough who died outside it have been included. The transferable deaths of non-residents, i.e., of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales, and who died in the Borough in like manner have been excluded.



BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Quarter ended 1st April, 1933.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.				
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							GREENWICH EAST.	GREENWICH WEST.	ST. NICHOLAS, DEPTFORD.	CHARLTON & KIDBRIDGE.	GREENWICH EAST.	GREENWICH WEST.	ST. NICHOLAS, DEPTFORD.	CHARLTON & KIDBRIDGE.	TOTAL.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.									
Small-Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	103	3	21	63	13	3	...	...	21	12	10	60	21	12	10	58	101
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	17	...	1	1	1	2	8	4	9	2	2	4	5	...	1	2	8
Acute Polio-Myelitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	152	...	42	86	15	8	1	...	78	42	9	23	74	38	9	23	144
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Malaria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	309	18	79	185	22	5	...	...	134	101	46	28	50	11	2	1	64
Whooping Cough	181	19	110	52	...	...	...	...	131	19	1	30	9	1	...	2	12
Diarrhoea	10	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	37	...	...	2	4	19	10	2	7	17	2	11	5	6	1	6	18
„ Non-Pulmonary	6	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	3	2	...	1	2	2	...	1	5
Pneumonia, Acute Primary or Acute Influenza	100	1	11	10	9	28	31	10	54	20	10	16	29	11	6	9	55
Totals	925	54	268	403	67	67	50	16	446	220	82	177	196	84	29	102	411

* Cases of Infectious Disease are treated in the Hospitals of the London County Council, whose Brook Hospital is situated in Kidbrooke.

BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Quarter ended 1st July, 1933.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.				
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							GREENWICH EAST.	GREENWICH WEST.	ST. NICHOLAS, DEPTFORD.	CHARLTON & KIDBRIDGE.	GREENWICH EAST.	GREENWICH WEST.	ST. NICHOLAS, DEPTFORD.	CHARLTON & KIDBRIDGE.	TOTAL.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.									
Small-Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	61	...	20	32	7	2	...	...	23	16	9	13	23	16	9	13	61
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	19	...	1	1	2	7	4	4	6	4	2	7	2	3	2	4	11
Acute Polio-Myelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	138	2	44	77	10	5	...	...	51	34	25	28	48	34	25	27	134
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Malaria (Induced)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	360	13	101	220	19	7	...	...	156	137	10	57	4	5	1	1	11
Whooping Cough	184	15	97	72	...	...	...	...	81	30	4	69	2	1	1	2	6
Diarrhoea	14	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	32	...	...	2	10	13	7	...	14	10	1	7	5	3	...	...	8
„ Non-Pulmonary	10	1	...	3	4	2	...	...	6	1	2	1	3	1	...	...	4
Pneumonia, Acute Primary or Acute Influenzal	11	...	1	2	1	3	1	3	5	...	...	6	3	...	...	3	6
Totals	839	42	271	409	54	43	13	7	352	236	55	196	92	64	38	51	245

* Cases of Infectious Disease are treated in the Hospitals of the London County Council, whose Brook Hospital is situated in Kidbrooke.

BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Quarter ended 30th September, 1933.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.				
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							GREENWICH EAST.	GREENWICH WEST.	ST. NICHOLAS, DEPTFORD.	CHARLTON & KIDBRIDGE.*	GREENWICH EAST.	GREENWICH WEST.	ST. NICHOLAS, DEPTFORD.	CHARLTON & KIDBRIDGE.*	TOTAL.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.									
Small-Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	71	...	22	43	3	2	1	...	21	21	23	6	19	20	23	5	67
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	21	...	...	1	2	7	8	3	11	5	...	5	4	1	...	2	7
Acute Polio-Myelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	123	2	35	78	4	4	...	...	53	40	18	12	53	40	18	12	123
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2
Malaria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	66	10	26	30	...	...	...	...	48	10	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	178	20	97	60	1	...	...	...	52	37	3	86	2	2	1	4	9
Diarrhœa	28	12	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	26	...	...	2	7	12	3	2	17	4	1	4	7	3	1	2	13
„ Non-Pulmonary	5	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	3
Pneumonia, Acute Primary or Acute Influenzal	24	1	2	4	3	7	3	4	12	7	2	3	6	2	2	1	11
Totals	553	51	200	221	22	35	15	9	235	132	51	135	94	70	45	29	238

* Cases of Infectious Disease are treated in the Hospitals of the London County Council, whose Brook Hospital is situated in Kidbrooke.

BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Quarter ended 30th December, 1933.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.				
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							GREENWICH EAST.	GREENWICH WEST.	ST. NICHOLAS, DEPTFORD.	CHARLTON & KIDBROOKE.*	GREENWICH EAST.	GREENWICH WEST.	ST. NICHOLAS, DEPTFORD.	CHARLTON & KIDBROOKE.*	TOTAL.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.									
Small-Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	161	...	35	96	22	8	...	...	82	32	13	34	81	31	13	34	159
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	25	...	...	3	3	8	10	2	11	3	3	9	5	2	2	6	15
Acute Polio-Myelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	258	3	70	162	20	3	...	...	84	100	31	43	82	99	31	42	254
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	3
Malaria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	400	14	201	183	2	...	...	...	337	22	2	39	3	1	...	...	4
Whooping Cough	28	4	18	6	...	...	...	...	16	9	...	3	1	1	...	2	4
Diarrhoea	11	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	2
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	21	1	...	1	6	8	5	...	12	2	...	7	1	...	...	1	2
„ Non-Pulmonary	6	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	3
Pneumonia, Acute Primary or Acute Influenzal	29	...	2	3	3	10	5	6	9	9	2	9	6	8	1	6	21
Totals	950	33	330	460	58	41	20	8	562	181	56	151	183	144	49	93	469

* Cases of Infectious Disease are treated in the Hospitals of the London County Council, whose Brook Hospital is situated in Kidbrooke.

BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year ended 31st December, 1933.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.				
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							GREENWICH EAST.	GREENWICH WEST.	ST. NICHOLAS, DEPTFORD.	CHARLTON & KIDBRIDGE.*	GREENWICH EAST.	GREENWICH WEST.	ST. NICHOLAS, DEPTFORD.	CHARLTON & KIDBRIDGE.*	TOTAL.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.									
Small-Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	396	3	98	234	45	15	1	...	147	81	55	113	144	79	55	110	388
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	83	...	2	6	8	24	30	13	37	14	7	25	16	6	5	14	41
Acute Polio-Myelitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	671	7	191	403	49	20	1	...	266	216	83	106	257	211	83	104	655
Enteric Fever	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	10	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	4	3	...	3	3	2	...	1	6
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	8	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	8
Malaria	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1135	55	407	618	43	12	...	...	675	270	58	134	57	17	3	2	79
Whooping Cough	571	58	322	190	1	...	...	...	280	95	8	188	14	5	2	10	31
Diarrhoea	63	32	31	...	...	...	...	...	36	4	9	14	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	...	7	2	2	...	...	4
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	116	1	...	7	27	52	25	4	50	33	4	29	18	12	2	9	42
„ Non-Pulmonary	27	1	1	12	9	4	...	...	12	6	5	4	7	4	1	3	15
Pneumonia, Acute Primary or Acute Influenzal	164	2	16	19	16	48	40	23	80	36	14	34	44	21	9	19	93
Totals	3267	180	1069	1493	201	186	98	40	1595	769	244	659	565	362	161	275	1363

* Cases of Infectious Disease are treated in the Hospitals of the London County Council, whose Brook Hospital is situated in Kidbrooke.

BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1933.

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.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	4
	Diphtheria—Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Diseases.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
	Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis ... (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Diseases of Trachea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Pneumonia, all forms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	2	1	10
	Diarrhoea, all forms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	3	1	11
	Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
	Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suffocation, overlaying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ otherwise ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atelectasis ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
	Congenital Malformations ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	2	2	1	1	9
	Premature Birth ...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	20	...	1	...	...	21
	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	3	3	...	...	9
	Other Causes ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	1	2	...	7
TOTALS ...					31	2	1	3	37	12	21	10	9	89

Boys ... 50
Girls ... 39

89

