

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

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Metropolitan Borough of Greenwich.

ANNUAL REPORT

... ON THE ...

HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH

FOR THE YEAR

1935

By

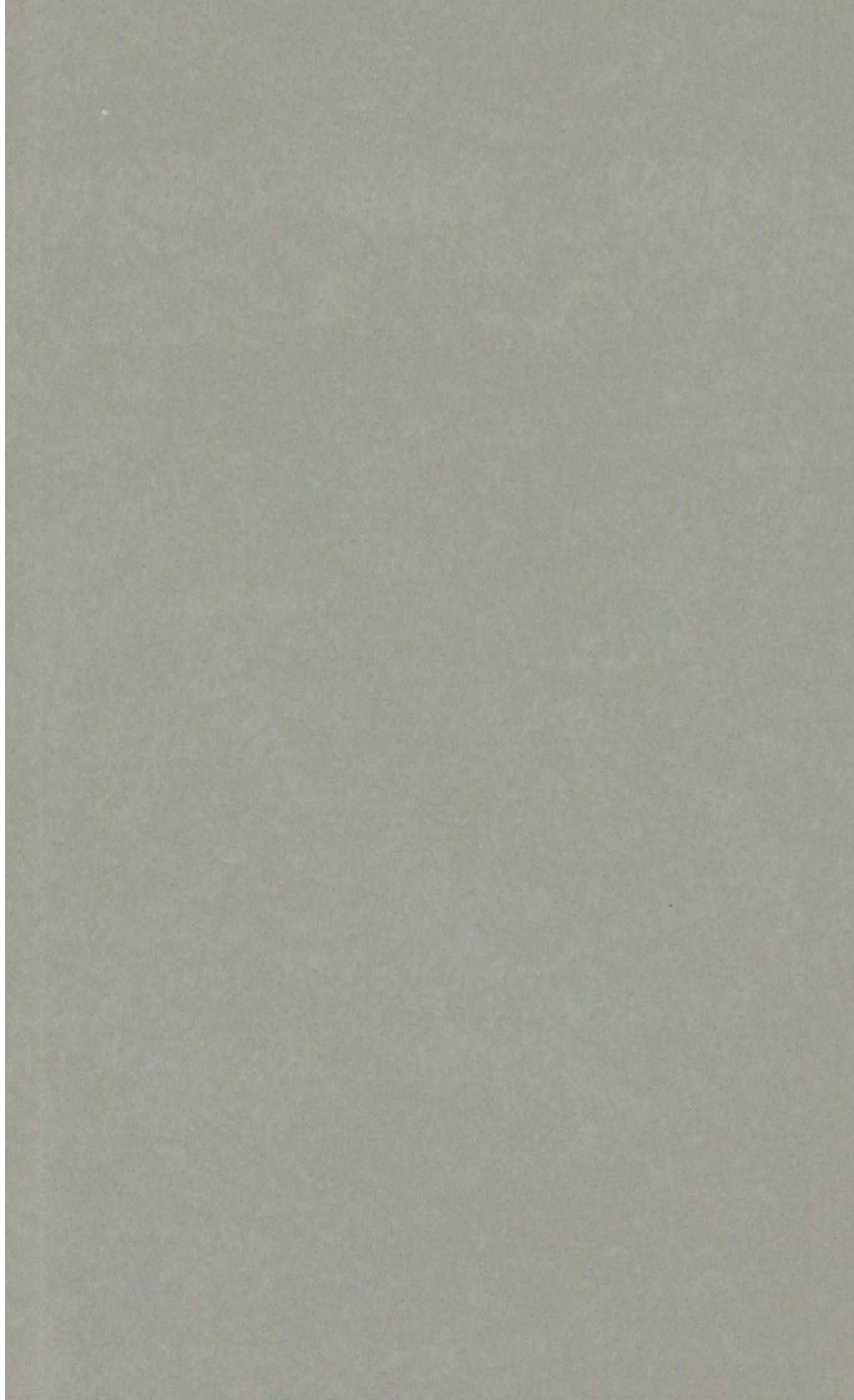
M. MACDONALD,

M.D., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



LONDON
FREAME, MANNING & Co. LTD
12a, LEE HIGH ROAD,
LEWISHAM S.E.13



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 and Assistant Medical Officer of Health

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

Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer :

VIOLET MIZEN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S.

Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officers :

D. CAMERON, M.B., Ch.B.

†GLADYS M. COX, M.B., B.S. (Lond.).

†ISOBEL C. JOHNSON, M.B., Ch.B.

Pathologist :

†ARTHUR DAVIES, 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.

Gynaecologist :

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

Obstetric Consultants :

†MARGARET BADEN, 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.

Chiropodist :

H. E. J. TAYLOR, M.C. Ch.A.

Sanitary Inspectors :

a E. MARTIN.	ab Miss G. DAVIS.
abce S. A. RADFORD.	lco H. L. BENNETT (Food).
abcde W. R. DRAKE.	cl H. ARCHER.
abe W. H. COLLINS.	cl G. W. HEATH.
	lne 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 K. WALTON.
fgh Miss A. JENKINS.	ghk Miss P. N. STEER.
gh Miss E. BAILEY.	

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
during the year 1934-5.

The Mayor :

Councillor Mrs. F. CARTER, J.P.,
and 13 Members.

Councillor Mrs. C. R. TURNER, J.P. (*Chairman*).

Aldermen :

Mrs. P. M. BEACHAM (*Vice-Chairman*).

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

Councillors :

Mrs. O. BENNETT.

A. CATHLES.

J. R. DABIN.

H. H. ICOUGH.

R. G. JAGGERS.

Mrs. A. KENNEDY.

J. MOORE.

Miss M. SHERMAN.

G. H. SPRINGETT.

G. F. WESTMACOTT.

Powers and Duties of the Public Health Committee :

- 1.—There shall be referred to the Committee the powers of the Council under Acts of Parliament relating* to the Public Health and the sanitary condition of the Borough, the sale of food and drugs, the repair, closing and demolition of individual insanitary houses (Parts II and V of the Housing Act, 1930), and Vaccination, and the By-laws, orders and regulations made, or to be made hereafter, under the provisions of such Acts, which are not within the reference to any other Committee.
- 2.—All plans for drainage and re-drainage of premises shall be laid before the Committee for consideration.
- 3.—All works of drainage of houses and premises shall be carried out under the direction of this Committee.
- 4.—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.
- 5.—The construction, maintenance and control of public sanitary conveniences, and conveniences maintained by the Council, shall be referred to this Committee.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE
during the year 1934-5.

The Mayor :

Councillor Mrs. F. CARTER, J.P.,
and 13 Members.

*Alderman Mrs. P. M. BEACHAM (*Chairman*).

*Councillor Mrs. C. R. TURNER, J.P. (*Vice-Chairman*).

Alderman :

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

Councillors :

*Mrs. O. BENNETT.

*Mrs. L. E. G. BRUCE.

G. BRUCE.

A. CATHLES.

J. R. DABIN.

*Mrs. A. KENNEDY.

J. MOORE.

*Miss M. SHERMAN.

G. F. WESTMACOTT.

D. A. WHITENSTALL.

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

Powers and Duties of the Maternity and Child Welfare
Committee :

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 any Orders or Regulations made under such Act or Acts ; Section 75 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, so far as it enables the Council to provide Artificial Sunlight Treatment to adult residents in the Borough ; powers and duties referred to in Sec. 6 of the Widows, Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925 ; and the Committee shall make recommendations to the Council in relation to the matters aforesaid.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,

BOROUGH HALL,

ROYAL HILL, GREENWICH, S.E.10.

March, 1936.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour as Medical Officer of Health to submit my Annual Report on the health of the Borough during the year 1935.

In accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health as contained in Circular 1492, this report is more or less in the nature of an outline. In it, however, I hope sufficient evidence will be found to shew that good and valuable work was done by every member of the staff.

Attention is directed to the very satisfactory state of the health of the Borough as revealed by the vital statistics for the year.

The birth rate is a little above, and the death rate considerably below that of last year. The incidence of the notifiable infectious diseases and non-notifiable cases reported by the School Authorities, was lower than in any year since the inception of the Council.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is the lowest the Borough has experienced for several years.

In January, a Foot Clinic was established and proved so successful that the service had to be rapidly extended.

Two new combined Infant Welfare and Artificial Sunlight Centres were opened during the year, and the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme is now practically complete.

Following the retirement of the Infectious Disease Inspector and the appointment of two additional Sanitary Inspectors, the sanitary districts of the Borough were reorganised. The additional staff enabled me to resume House to House inspection, of which no fewer than 730 were carried out in the last eight months.

Under the 1930 Act, housing occupied a good deal of time during the year, and eight representations involving 102 houses were presented to the Council for their consideration. In addition, at the request of the London County Council your Medical Officer gave evidence at the Ministry of Health's inquiries concerning the Lamb Lane and Eastney Street Clearance Areas involving 108 houses.

The Overcrowding Survey (1935) was practically completed on the 31st December, and a summary of the results is incorporated in the report.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees, I am grateful for the kindness and consideration they have shewn me on all occasions.

To my colleagues in other departments of the Council I tender my sincere thanks for assistance at all times willingly rendered.

To every member of the Public Health staff my special thanks are due for the help they gave to me personally and for the loyalty they have displayed at all times.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

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	...	...	...	...	...	96,600

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—1935	...	...	...	...	20,142
<i>(according to Rate Books)</i>					
Structurally separate dwellings at Census, 1931					18,114

NUMBER OF UNINHABITED HOUSES—

At Census, 1931	...	...	...	...	250
At end 1935	...	...	...	...	294

NUMBER OF FAMILIES OR SEPARATE OCCUPIERS—

At Census, 1931	25,144
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------

RATEABLE VALUE	£981,393
----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----------

SUM REPRESENTED BY A 1d. RATE	£3,910
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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.P.T.B. Generating Station and Tramway Car Repair Depot, 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 Register General has submitted his estimate of the resident population of the Borough computed at mid year, 1935. The figure returned is 96,600, which shows a decrease of 650 persons since last year. Despite the development of the Kidbrooke District the influx to this area is apparently more than counterbalanced by the movement of population to other districts caused through the demolition of houses under Clearance Schemes in the St. Nicholas, Deptford and West Greenwich districts.

The following is the local distribution :—

					Estimated Population at Mid Year, 1935
East Greenwich	...	...	...	...	39,910
West Greenwich	...	...	...	...	23,899
St. Nicholas, Deptford	...	...	...	...	6,293
Charlton and Kidbrooke	...	...	...	...	26,498
					<hr/>
					96,600
					<hr/> <hr/>

POOR LAW RELIEF AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Some indication as to the social condition of the inhabitants of the Borough may be obtained from the following particulars supplied to me through the courtesy of the Local Public Assistance Officer :—

Average weekly number of Greenwich residents in receipt of domiciliary relief during 1935	... 2,959
Average amount expended in outdoor relief in Greenwich...	... .. £1,136

A further indication in connection with this information may be seen in the amount of relief afforded by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee by the supply of 5,581 lbs. of Dried Milk (free) to 2,880 necessitous families.

Through the kindness of the Divisional Controller, Ministry of Labour the following information is given concerning the number of persons resident in Greenwich who were registered as unemployed during the last quarter of 1935 :—

	Men	Women	Juveniles	Total
21st October ...	1,270	219	33	1,522
25th November	1,247	228	30	1,505
16th December...	1,184	237	33	1,454

* EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		Total	M.	F.			
Live Births	{	Legitimate ...	1,292	659	633	} Birth Rate 13.87	
	{	Illegitimate ...	45	17	28		
Still-Births	...	...	59	32	27	{	Rate per 1,000 total Births 42.2
Deaths	...	...	1,043	531	512	Death Rate (Crude) 10.83 (Adjusted) 11.04	

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—

	Rate per 1,000 total Births.
Puerperal Sepsis	3 ... 2.1
Other Puerperal Causes	2 ... 1.5
Total	5 ... 3.6

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	59
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...			59
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...			88
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	1
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	13

* 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 1927 :—

Year	Churches of England			Marriages in Superintendent-Registrar's Office of parties resident 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			
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
1935	340	158	42	352	892	96600

BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered in the Borough during the year was 1,828. Of this number 657 occurred in St. Alfege's Hospital, 378 in the Borough Maternity Home, and 181 at various Nursing Homes within the Borough. Of this total of 1,216 Institution births, 571 only belonged to Greenwich, the remainder being transferred to the appropriate localities.

One hundred and fifty-four births belonging to the Borough took place in Institutions outside the Borough area, thus the actual figure for Greenwich becomes 1,337 :—Males, 676 ; Females, 661.

This figure gives a Birth Rate of 13.87 per 1,000 of the population, and is a fraction higher than the previous year's Birth Rate of 13.71. The average for the last ten years is 15.76.

The Birth Rate for the County of London equals 13.3 per 1,000 of the population. The Birth Rate for all England and Wales was 14.7.

Illegitimate live-births numbered 45, representing 3.3 per cent. of the total live-births.

Sixty-four illegitimate births actually were registered in the Borough. In 27 cases, however, the mothers were ordinarily resident outside the Borough and these births were consequently allocated to the correct area. Eight illegitimate births belonging to Greenwich occurred outside the Borough, thus giving the net figure of 45.

Thirty-nine 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-nine such still-births were allocated to the Borough, representing a percentage of 4.2 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 1,899 births ; 66 were in respect of still-births, of which number 22 were referred to other Boroughs.

DEATHS.

The net number of deaths registered during 1935 was 1,043 of which 533 were males and 510 females. This gives a crude Death Rate for the Borough of 10.83, which figure is slightly increased to 11.04 when the comparability factor furnished by the Registrar General for adjusting Local Deaths is taken into account.

The Comparability Factor for Greenwich is the same as last year, *viz.*, 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 adjusted Death Rate is in effect a "corrected" Death Rate.

The Death Rates for the County of London and for England and Wales are 11.4 and 11.7 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. 1,492.

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.

Borough	Estd. Res. Population (mid 1935)	Live Births rate per 1,000 popn.	Death rate per 1,000 population		Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 live births
			Crude	Adjusted	
WEST DISTRICTS.					
Paddington ...	138,600	14.17	12.08	11.95	71
Kensington... ..	178,300	12.4	12.1	11.3	79
Hammersmith ...	128,100	14.7	11.9	12.3	70
Fulham	143,600	13.8	11.6	11.7	51
Chelsea	57,320	10.2	12.6	10.7	59.6
Westminster ...	124,400	8.3	11.5	11.8	72
NORTH DISTRICTS.					
St. Marylebone ...	92,200	9.72	11.8	11.7	56
Hampstead... ..	90,600	11.02	11.2	10.5	49
St. Pancras... ..	185,300	13.3	11.97	12.2	62.8
Islington	308,170	14.85	—	10.99	52
Stoke Newington ...	50,210	13.9	11.1	10.6	51
Hackney	210,600	14.0	10.6	11.1	47.6
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.					
Holborn	35,400	7.65	11.9	12.7	89
Finsbury	63,100	14.7	12.6	13.7	59
City of London ...	9,360	7.6	11.0	12.2	113
EAST DISTRICTS.					
Shoreditch	88,400	14.6	11.3	12.4	52
Bethnal Green ...	99,910	14.4	10.3	11.6	51
Stepney	211,500	14.3	11.3	12.8	63
Poplar	143,700	15.4	11.0	12.3	46
SOUTH DISTRICTS.					
Southwark	156,100	14.8	—	12.4	66
Bermondsey	102,700	14.5	11.7	13.3	69
Lambeth	279,900	13.65	12.15	12.02	59
Battersea	148,200	14.2	12.0	11.9	65.11
Wandsworth	343,300	11.03	11.00	10.23	55
Camberwell	234,400	13.4	11.8	11.8	60
Deptford	99,500	14.4	11.1	11.5	52
Greenwich	96,600	13.87	10.83	11.04	59
Lewisham	223,000	12.5	9.9	10.0	43
Woolwich	146,400	14.0	10.2	10.8	44

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	
1930	...	1,036	...	602
1931	...	1,134	...	633
1932	...	1,194	...	761
1933	...	1,167	...	707
1934	...	1,186	...	723
1935	...	1,043	...	671
—	—	—	—	—
Average	...	1,127	...	683

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	22	19	15	24	80
Between 1 and 2 years	2	1	1	1	5
Between 2 and 5 years	4	—	—	—	4
Between 5 and 15 years	10	4	8	3	25
Between 15 and 25 years	14	8	10	8	40
Between 25 and 45 years	25	23	25	37	110
Between 45 and 65 years	78	56	44	85	263
65 years and upwards	145	140	101	130	516
Total	300	251	204	288	1,043

Locally the Death Rate varied from 10.09 in Charlton and Kidbrooke, 10.92 in East Greenwich, 11.14 in West Greenwich to 11.93 in St. Nicholas, Deptford.

Of the total number of deaths, 4 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 1930 to 1934 compared with the figures for 1935 :—

District	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Average for 5 years	1935
East Greenwich ...	10.01	10.90	12.88	11.67	12.17	11.52	10.92
West Greenwich...	9.86	13.80	11.43	12.55	13.84	12.29	11.14
St. Nicholas ... Deptford ...	11.84	11.64	14.49	19.37	13.14	14.09	11.93
Charlton and Kidbrooke ...	9.32	9.36	10.10	11.59	10.64	10.20	10.09
WHOLE BOROUGH	9.99	11.40	11.34	11.96	12.23	11.38	10.83

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality Rate measured by the deaths of children under one year of age to the number of births registered, was 59 per 1,000 births, as compared with 87 last year. The total number of deaths during the year was 80, as compared with 97, 119, 89 and 116, the respective figures for the years 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934.

Locally the variations were 52 per 1,000 births in Charlton and Kidbrooke, 62 in East Greenwich, 63 in West Greenwich to 66 in St. Nicholas, Deptford.

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 58, compared with 67 in 1934, 59 in 1933, 66 in 1932 and 65 in 1931. For England and Wales the rate was 57, compared with 59 in 1934, 64 in 1933, 65 in 1932 and 66 in 1931.

The following table shows the rates for the quinquennial periods since 1921 :—

DISTRICT	Average for five years 1921-1925 inclusive	Average for five years 1926-1930 inclusive	Average for five years 1931-1935 inclusive
East Greenwich	62	60	75
West Greenwich	80	59	78
St. Nicholas, Deptford	88	78	77
Charlton and Kidbrooke	50	42	58
BOROUGH	66	57	75

REMARKS ON VARIOUS DEATH CAUSES.

INFECTIVE DISEASES.

PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.—There were 29 deaths due to this class of disease, equalling a Death Rate of .29 per 1,000; the rate last year was .72 ; and was .48 in 1931, .87 in 1932 and 1.02 in 1933.

ZYMOTIC.—The class known as common infectious diseases is credited with causing a total of 20 deaths equalling a Death Rate of .20 per 1,000.

Locally the Zymotic Death Rate varies from .15 in St. Nicholas (.94 in 1934), .16 in West Greenwich (.91 in 1934), .18 in Charlton and Kidbrooke (.10 in 1934) to .21 in East Greenwich (.54 in 1934).

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

MEASLES.—There were no deaths ascribed as due to this disease.

The number of deaths recorded in the years 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934 were 2, 24, 2 and 16 respectively.

SCARLET FEVER.—This disease occasioned 1 death during the year. Three deaths occurred in 1930, 1 in 1931, 1 in 1932, 3 each in 1933 and 1934.

WHOOPING COUGH.—This disease was given as the cause of 1 death, with a Death Rate of .01 per 1,000. There were 6 deaths in the years 1931, 1932, 8 in 1933 and 6 in 1934.

DIPHTHERIA.—There were 3 deaths during the year. This gives a Death Rate of .03 comparing with .05 for the previous year.

Five deaths occurred in 1934, 14 in 1933, 7 in 1932, 11 in 1931 and 12 in 1930. One of the patients was under five years of age.

TYPHOID FEVER.—There were no deaths ascribed to this disease during the year. There were 0 in 1934, 1933 and 1932, and 1 in 1931.

DIARRHOEA, DYSENTRY AND ZYMOTIC ENTERITIS.—Fourteen deaths were stated to be due to these causes, equalling a Death Rate of .14 per 1,000. Last year there were 30 deaths, 17 in 1933, 24 in 1932, 16 in 1931 and 7 in 1930.

INFLUENZA.—There were 9 deaths due to this cause during the year compared with 10 for the previous year. Five occurred in East Greenwich, 2 in West Greenwich, and 2 in Charlton and Kidbrooke.

TUBERCULOSIS.

This class includes the causes of 78 deaths during the year under review, with a rate of .80. These figures compare with 112, 87, 106 and 85, the totals of the years 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934 respectively, and the respective rates of 1.12, .86, 1.08 and .87.

Tuberculosis of the Lungs (Consumption) is, as usual, credited with the major portion of these deaths, there being 72 attributed to the cause or a rate of .74 per 1,000 as compared with .77 for the last year.

Locally the deaths were 28 in East Greenwich (Death Rate .70); 5 in St. Nicholas, Deptford (Death Rate .79); 22 in Charlton and Kidbrooke (Death Rate .82); 17 in West Greenwich (Death Rate .70).

The remaining forms of Tuberculosis were responsible for 6 deaths, 4 of which occurred in East Greenwich, 1 in West Greenwich, and 1 in St. Nicholas.

CANCER.

This disease was responsible for a total of 156 deaths for the year. The number of deaths in 1934, 1933, 1932, 1931 and 1930 were 161, 162, 155, 160 and 150 respectively.

The distribution of deaths were as follows:—67 in East Greenwich, 40 in West Greenwich, 34 in Charlton and Kidbrooke and 15 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 240 deaths under this class as compared with 209 for the year 1934.

CREMATION.

It may not be out of place to remark here that the problem of the disposal of the dead, is one which the Borough Council will have to consider seriously in the very near future.

The ever increasing demands for new burial grounds and the large amount of ground required to establish or extend the two cemeteries in the Borough, the scarcity of ground available within reasonable distance, the cost of the provision and maintenance, are all points which call for the utmost deliberation in the solving of this problem.

The best and most obvious solution would be the establishment of a Crematorium.

Cremation is not a modern innovation: it has been used as a method of disposal of the dead since very early times. Cremation fulfils nature's laws more quickly by reducing the body to its natural state in a few hours, whereas in Earth burial, the process takes many years to accomplish. The sanctity at present associated with earth burial is preserved.

The advantages of Cremation are both sanitary and economical; the cost compares favourably with ordinary burial, and if more generally co-opted, the cost could be much reduced. No one can study this problem without realising how much preferable cremation is to that of earth burial. This is specially seen when as in the case of necessitous people, one remembers the practice of burying several bodies in a common grave, especially when it is borne in mind that the remains bear no relation to one another.

From the reports of the Cremation Society, it is evident that Crematoria are being established all over the country, especially in large towns where land is not available within reasonable distance. At present, Cemeteries are frequently seen in the midst of residential quarters, a not very desirable point of view for the residents of surrounding houses.

Municipal Crematoria have been established by several Local Authorities, in addition there are a number privately owned by various public companies.

MORTUARY.

During the year 221 bodies were received into the Mortuary. The details are as under :—

Bodies brought in upon which inquests were held	...	173
Bodies brought in upon which post-mortems were held		93
Bodies brought in upon which inquests were considered unnecessary	... ..	48
Bodies brought in where death had occurred from infectious disease	... ..	nil.

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. 1492, 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.

Dr. Janet Morton who has acted as Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare since 1928 resigned her appointment at the end of 1934, on marriage, and Dr. Violet Mizen was appointed in her stead.

Dr. J. G. Dathan resigned his appointment as Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer in September and Dr. D. Cameron was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Mr. E. Martin, Sanitary Inspector retired in February after 35 years loyal service with the Council. As a consequence of his retirement a report was submitted to the Council with regard to the necessity for re-organising the districts of the Sanitary Inspectors. It was pointed out that owing to extra duties imposed upon the Department by recent legislation it had not been possible to make the usual routine house to house inspections, which are required to be carried out in accordance with the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and that by the appointment of 2 Inspectors, one to fill the position created by the retirement of Mr. Martin, and an additional Inspector, the areas of the Sanitary districts could be reduced and more efficiently worked.

The Council adopted the Report and as a result Mr. H. Archer and Mr. G. W. Heath were appointed and took up their duties on the 1st April.

Miss Meikle who for some time has acted as a Sessional Sunlight Nurse was appointed (27th July), as a full-time Officer on the Staff.

In my introductory remarks reference is made of the establishment of a Foot Clinic, and Mr. H. E. J. Taylor was appointed as Chiropodist, with Mr. A. H. Wilcox as clerk.

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, 2,127 specimens have been examined for Diphtheria, 10 for Typhoid Fever, 422 for Tuberculosis, and 66 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.

The ambulance services have been described in recent Reports and continue to be in force.

An important extension to these services was made during the year. The London County Council have now made arrangements for their ambulances to be available for patients entering Maternity Hospitals at any time during the day without charge. Hitherto this service could only be obtained on payment of twelve shillings and sixpence unless the case was urgent.

Every patient on booking up to enter the Council's Maternity Home is handed a card on which is recorded full instructions for obtaining the use of an ambulance and there is no doubt whatever that this much needed service is utilised to the fullest extent.

NURSING IN THE HOME.—There has been no change in the arrangements made for home nursing during the year. The services of the Nurses attached to the Ranyard Mission, the Charlton and Blackheath District Nursing Association and the Nursing Sisters of St. John the Divine continue to be utilised when occasion demands.

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 350 cases were referred.

DIABETES—INSULIN TREATMENT.—During the year a request was received from Guy's Hospital for the provision of a supply of insulin for a Greenwich patient, suffering from Diabetes. As the patient's financial circumstances were such as would not permit of her contributing towards the cost, the Council decided to give a temporary supply, the necessary sanction having been obtained from the Ministry of Health, in accordance with Section 77, Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

At the end of the year the patient was still undergoing treatment. The Doctor at Guy's reports "that her present condition is good and that the urine examination shows no sugar, and that she is receiving 36 units of insulin twice daily." The cost of the treatment for the period ended 31st December, was £6 15s. 0d.

TUMOUR DIAGNOSTIC CLINIC.

Dr. Waldron reports on the work carried out during the year :—

There were 32 new cases, 7 males and 25 females, seen during the year. The youngest was 3 years of age and the oldest 78. Both were males and both had malignant disease. The child had lympho-sarcoma, and the man had carcimoma of the floor of the mouth.

6 cases in all were found to have malignant disease, including the two above referred to. Carcimoma of the lung was present in 3 males, aged 40, 51, and 70 years, and carcimoma of the large bowel was present in one female aged 47.

2 cases regarded as doubtful, were referred to the Council's Consultant who pronounced both non-malignant. Seventeen of the new cases had no discoverable tumour on examination and the presenting complaint had no relation to the accepted function of the Clinic. 4 patients with Cancer are included under this heading.

In one patient, the presenting complaint was of an abdominal swelling of some years standing. This proved to be a small hernia and the patient was assured as to the non-malignant nature of the tumour. Unfortunately, there was present in addition, an internal cancer, which was only discovered some months later in hospital.

Since the opening of the Clinic in October 1927, the following are the figures relating to the number and disposition of cases attending. Figures are also given showing the deaths occurring in the Borough from malignant disease, during the years under review.

Year	No. of Cases	Found Malignant	Deaths occurring in Borough from Malignant Disease
1928	31	3	147
1929	34	3	150
1930	30	4	150
1931	28	3	160
1932	34	1	155
1933	33	1	162
1934	29	4	161
1935	32	6	156

The above table and preceding remarks suggest that the present designation of the Clinic might merit some change. The majority of swellings are non-malignant, and in comparatively few cases of cancer is a noticeable swelling an early sign of disease.

Swellings in the breast in the case of women are exceptions as they are always suspect, and cancerous conditions of breast and uterus seem to bulk largely in incidence of malignancy in females. Both conditions tend to appear in decades following childbearing period and it is suggested that special facilities for examination and advice might be afforded to women say between the ages of 40 and 60 years.

The question of making malignant disease notifiable is again receiving consideration in various quarters. It is pointed out that under the present circumstances, the only information a Medical Officer of Health obtains is from the death returns. He gains no knowledge of the incidence of the disease, effect of treatment, recovery rates or possible predisposing factors.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

There has been no material change in the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. The Scheme, indeed is practically complete, including as it does Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics, Maternity Home, Infant Welfare Centres, Birth Control Clinic, Artificial Sunlight Centres, Dental Clinic, Hospital provision for the treatment of Minor Ailments and Orthopædic treatment, Home Visiting by Health Visitors, Convalescent treatment for Mothers and Infants, Home Nursing Services, the Supply of Dinners and Milk to Nursing and Expectant Mothers in necessitous circumstances, Consultant services for general practitioners requiring assistance in difficult cases during confinement, etc.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.—The Borough has been divided into 5 areas with an Infant Welfare Centre in each which is easily accessible to all mothers living in the District.

During the year two new Combined Infant Welfare and Artificial Sunlight Centres were opened, one at Charlton Lane to replace the rooms occupied at Charlton Vale Wesleyan Sunday School and the other at Creek Road in place of the Centre held at Armada Street. These new centres are examples of the best modern ideas in Infant Welfare work, both as regards the design of the buildings and their equipment. They each provide facilities for Ante-natal, and Post-natal examinations, as well as Infant

Welfare work, and both have an Artificial Sunlight Section complete with Waiting Room, Dressing Rooms and Pram Shed. Each is adequate to provide for the needs of the district in which it is situated.

The Buildings were designed by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, C. H. Jennings, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech. E., under whose supervision they were erected.

The following table shows the work undertaken at the various Centres during the year :—

	Borough Hall	Chev'ng Road	105 Shooter's Hill Rd.	Creek Road	Charlton Lane	TOTAL
No. of Clinics ...	150	151	103	49	100	553
No. of attendances :						
Babies under 1 yr.	4,107	4,869	4,322	1,136	2,232	16,666
Children 1-5 years	5,329	4,938	2,999	2,055	3,313	18,634(a)
New Cases ...	347	330	257	97	171	1,202
Medical Consultations :—						
Babies ...	1,935	1,910	1,480	583	946	6,854
Children 1-5 years	2,132	2,269	1,152	851	1,191	7,595
Nursing Mothers	1,307	1,391	1,122	472	711	5,003

(a) Exclusive of attendances at Toddlers' Clinics ... (1,396).

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

There are no Voluntary Centres in the Borough.

TODDLERS' CLINICS.—During the year the attendances at the Clinics established at Shooter's Hill and the Borough Hall proved so encouraging that another clinic was started at Creek Road Centre towards the close of the year. In the other districts, "toddlers" attend the ordinary Infant Welfare Centres. At these special sessions a careful examination of each child is carried out by the Medical Officer and a record made of the conditions found. The mother is advised of any defects noted and Hospital treatment arranged for if necessary. In other cases the child is referred to the family medical attendant.

On entering school and on request from the London County Council particulars of the child's physical history are forwarded to the Head Teacher for the information of the School Medical Officer.

One hundred and ten children were referred for treatment on account of the following defects, viz. :—

Tonsils and Adenoids ...	...	...	...	...	32
Enlarged Parotid Gland	...	...	...	...	2
Strabismus ...	...	...	...	...	12
Skin Conditions	...	...	...	...	17
General Debility	...	...	...	...	12
Circumcision ...	...	...	...	...	5
Orthopædic Conditions	...	...	...	...	11
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	19

Table of Attendances.

	Medical Consultations	Total Attendances	No. of Clinics
Shooter's Hill Road ...	588	885	50
Borough Hall ...	283	511	26
	<u>871</u>	<u>1,396</u>	<u>76</u>

ANTE-NATAL & POST-NATAL CLINICS.

These are held at each of the five Welfare Centres as follows :—

Borough Hall, Royal Hill ...	Tuesday, 10 a.m.,	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Chevening Road ...	Monday, 2 p.m.	
105, Shooter's Hill Road ...	Thursday, 2 p.m.,	Friday, 10 a.m.
Charlton Lane ...	Wednesday, 10 a.m.	
Creek Road ...	First and Third Thursdays	in each month, 10 a.m.

The number of new cases together with total attendances for the year, were as follows :—

	No. Clinics	New Cases	Total Attendances
Borough Hall ...	104	223	1,519
Chevening Road ...	49	107	691
Shooter's Hill Road ...	101	213	1,818
Charlton Lane ...	39	42	214
Creek Road ...	26	69	242
	<u>319</u>	<u>654</u>	<u>4,484</u>

At these Clinics a very careful examination is carried out by the Medical Officer including the examination of the urine and a record of the Blood pressure and if thought desirable a Blood Test (Wassermann). X-Ray examinations are arranged for, and appropriate steps taken for the treatment of any patient showing signs of toxæmia of pregnancy. A full report of the conditions found is forwarded to any general practitioner or midwife who has referred a case to the Clinic. From the ante-natal clinics, the following 42 cases were admitted to the Maternity Home for observation or treatment for periods varying from 1 to 3 or 4 days, viz. :—

Hyperemesis Gravidarum	...	...	...	...	2
Hysteria	...	...	...	...	2
Version	...	...	...	...	2
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	4
Mitral Stenosis	...	...	...	...	1
Examination <i>re</i> Induction	...	...	...	...	12
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	2
In Labour	...	...	...	...	12
Remaining in till confined	...	...	...	...	5

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths under 1 year of age was 80, as compared with 116 for the previous year. The Infantile Mortality Rate is thus equal to 59 per 1,000 Births. The rate for the previous year was 87, and the average for the last ten years 65.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for the County of London is 58 and that for the 121 large towns 62. The following are the local rates :—

Charlton and Kidbrooke	...	...	...	...	52
East Greenwich	...	...	...	...	62
West Greenwich	...	...	...	...	63
St. Nicholas, Deptford	...	...	...	...	66

Of the total of 80 deaths, 36 died before attaining the age of 1 month (29 being in the first week).

The Infantile Mortality Rate (59) is the lowest recorded since 1930. The reduction is in part due to a lower incidence of respiratory diseases such as pneumonia and whooping cough as well as to a much less severe type of diarrhœa and enteritis.

The chief causes of death were :—

Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	21
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	21
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	13
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	6
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	3
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	12
						<hr/> 80 <hr/>

Of the above number, 46 were boys and 34 girls.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN 1 TO 5 YEARS OF AGE.

The number of deaths of children between the ages of 1 and 2 years was 5, and between 2 and 5 years, 4. The previous year the figures were 19 and 18 respectively.

MIDWIVES.—From information received from the London County Council it is possible to state that 30 Midwives are practising in the Borough.

MATERNITY HOME.—During the year electric light was installed throughout the Home and Isolation Block; the plumbing was overhauled and new lavatory basins provided in each ward. Externally the buildings were repainted and internally a large amount of redecoration was carried out.

The number of patients admitted during the year was 371, of whom 42 were admitted to the Home for ante-natal treatment.

The number of cases delivered by the Midwives of the Home was 354, the remainder by the Medical Staff. In 144 instances, medical assistance was sought by the Midwives and the number of infants born (including twins) amounted to 376, the presentations being 368 vertex and 8 breach. The following were some of the main complications connected with the cases :—

Ante-partum Hæmorrhage—

Placenta prævia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accidental	...	...	...	...	...	6
Toxæmia—						
Eclampsia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	...	2

Operative interference was called for as follows :—

Cæsarian Section on account of Contracted Pelvis				
Craniotomy	„	„	„ Hydrocephalus	
Forceps	„	„	„ Prolonged Labour	7
			Disproportion ...	3
			Rigid Perineum ...	5
			Second Twin ...	2
Surgical Induction	„	„	„ Albuminuria ...	2
			Disproportion ...	1

Three cases of Puerperal Pyrexia due to Influenza (1), Mastitis (1), Pyelitis (1) were notified during the year and all made a good recovery before discharge.

Two cases of Puerperal Fever occurred in the Home, one being classified as Phlegmasia Alba Doleus and the other as Sapræmia. Both recovered.

Amongst the Infants 37 were not entirely Breast fed whilst in the Home. No cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum and no cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum occurred, but the following abnormalities were observed :—

Anencephalus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hydrocephalus...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spina Bifida ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atresia Aesophagus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Heart	...	...	...	...	...	1
Umbilical Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	1

There were 11 Still Births, the causes being attributed as follows :—

Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	3
Macerated	...	...	...	...	...	3
Craniotomy	...	...	...	...	...	1
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	...	1
Toxæmia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cord round neck	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cause not found	...	...	...	...	...	1

Infant Deaths occurring within ten days of Birth numbered seven, the causes ascribed being :—

Hæmorrhage of the New Born	...	...	...	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	2
Prematurity	...	...	...	4

The Home is a recognised training Institute for pupil Midwives, receiving eight pupils per year. Only state registered nurses are employed, and during the year, of 9 nurses who presented themselves for examination all were successful in obtaining the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—The number of deaths from Puerperal Sepsis and other accidents and diseases of pregnancy was 5. All died in Public Institutions. This gives a maternal death rate of 3.6 per 1,000 total births. There were 4 deaths in the years 1932, 1933 and 1934 respectively.

The Maternal Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 4.10 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.

Ten cases were notified under the Regulations as compared with 14 for the previous year. Five occurred in Hospitals, four in the Council's Maternity Home and the remaining case was reported by a private practitioner. Two of the Hospital cases proved fatal.

HEALTH WEEK.—The usual teas and entertainment given to the mothers and children attending the Welfare Centres were continued.

DENTAL CLINIC.—The Council's Dentist, Mr. G. F. Ferris, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), attends at the Dispensary, Maze Hill once a fortnight to deal with cases referred to him from the Welfare Centres and Clinics. To enable him to cope with the increasing number of "fillings and scalings" an extra session held once a month was inaugurated in March last. In ante-natal cases, treatment is confined mainly to removal of septic teeth and roots by extraction, and of tartar deposits by means of scalings.

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

Number of Sessions...	...	...	...	37
Number of Patients	...	...	...	221
Number of Attendances	...	...	...	579
Extractions (Local Anæsthesia)	...	...	...	135
„ (Gas)	...	...	...	116
Dentures and Repairs	...	...	...	15
Fillings and Scalings	...	...	...	69
Referred for X-Ray	...	...	...	—
Referred to Hospital <i>re</i> Gas	...	...	...	13
Advice given (no action necessary)	...	...	...	78

BIRTH CONTROL.—This Clinic has been carried on under the same arrangements as outlined in last years' report. Patients are only recommended on Medical grounds and are assessed in accordance with their financial circumstances.

During the year 18 cases were referred from the Welfare Centres of whom 15 were given free treatment.

A Local Branch, under the title of the Greenwich Women's Welfare Centre and affiliated to the Walworth Women's Centre, was formed in the early part of the year. Patients are now referred to this Centre which is situated in Woolwich Road and are so saved a long journey to Town. Dr. Margaret Green is the Medical Consultant.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.—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 58 children were sent away for periods varying from four weeks to three months, also 2 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 16 outfits were sold and 64 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.

Seven cases were notified and cured without impairment of sight. Of the 7 cases 6 were treated at home and visited by the District Nurse. The remaining case was removed to Hospital. 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 continue and during the year 350 cases were referred chiefly on account of tonsils and adenoids, circumcision, etc. The grant to this Hospital has been increased from £75 to £100.

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.

Greenwich Women's Welfare Centre.

HEALTH VISITORS.—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., 1935.

<i>Table A.</i>					Visits	Re-Visits	Total
Infants under 1 year	...	...	...	...	1,419	3,981	5,400
Children 1—5 years	...	...	...	...	262	5,940	6,202
Measles	...	...	...	...	70	14	84
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	136	45	181
Pneumonia...	...	...	...	...	15	8	23
Puerperal Pyrexia and Fever	...	...	...	...	6	9	15
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	30	21	51
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	7	13	20
Inflammation of Eyes	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
Pemphigus	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
					1,955	10,035	11,990
<i>Table B.</i>							
Dental Treatment...	...	...	...	...	56	15	71
Milk Scheme	...	...	...	...	101	29	130
Ante-Natal Cases	...	...	...	...	871	216	1,087
Infant Consultations Attended	...	...	...	...	—	—	1,177
Ante-Natal Clinics Attended	...	...	...	...	—	—	314
Children Act	...	...	...	...	87	140	227
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	575	4	579

In addition to the above 717, persons were seen by the Health Visitors at the office, chiefly in connection with milk applications.

VENEREAL DISEASES.—The London County Council is the Authority responsible for the provision of facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases and special clinics are held in various voluntary Hospitals and in other Institutions. Lists of these Centres are displayed in the Public Conveniences in the Borough and can also be seen in the Public Health Department, together with the times at which the Centres open.

The County Council undertakes publicity and propaganda work with regard to matters relating to Venereal Disease. Much Educational work remains to be done.

The Voluntary Hospitals in the Borough at which treatment can be obtained are The Seamen's Hospital and the Miller Hospital. Treatment is strictly confidential and separate hours are kept for men and women.

HEALTH LECTURE.—A film "How to Tell" followed by a lecture on that interesting subject "Answering Children's Awkward Questions" was given at the Central Library on the 28th October, under the auspices of the British Social Hygiene Council (Inc.), before a large and enthusiastic audience, who followed Dr. Feldman's talk with great interest.

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:—

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Total Number of Births notified in each year ...	2,063	2,115	2,004	1,913	1,949	1,705	1,891	1,899
(a) Attended by Midwives ...	1,727	1,812	1,712	1,633	1,699	1,490	1,667	1,715
(b) Attended by Doctors ...	336	303	292	280	250	215	224	184
Numbers of Still-Births notified each year ...	71	50	42	40	65	39	60	45
Number of Births registered in each year ...	1,939	2,042	1,951	1,838	1,862	1,652	1,847	1,830

Milk, &c., Scheme.

The Council has continued to supply milk, etc., to necessitous cases, each case being investigated especially as to its financial con-

(a) Milk, Virol, &c., Distributed Free.

Quarter ended	MILK	VIROL	ROBOLEINE	MALT & OIL	COD LIVER OIL
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Bottles
March, 1935	12,712	1,040½	185	2,304	278
June, ,,	13,033	939	164	1,506	290
Sept., ,,	11,641	737	145	773	262
Dec., ,,	11,927	813½	112	1,639	309
Totals	49,313	3,530	606	6,222	1,139

(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, 1935 ...	3,901	290½	101½	198	156	£ s. d. 281 9 9
June, ,, ...	3,945	178	50½	110	143	271 4 2
Sept., ,, ...	4,208	136	28	70	136	289 19 4
Dec., ,, ...	4,179	177½	40	126	161	305 8 8
Totals ...	16,233	782	220	504	596	£1,158 1 11

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 I of the 1908 Act, as amended by Part V of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, 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 Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

During the year 227 visits were made by the Health Visitors. The following particulars are taken from the Register :—

Number of Foster-mothers on Register at end of 1934 ...	46
Number of Applicants refused	1
Number of Foster-children	47
Number of Foster-children who died during the year ...	—
Number of cases legal proceedings taken	—

During the year the following infringements by Foster-mothers of the requirements of the Acts were discovered :—

Neglecting to notify reception of a nurse child for reward	1
Failing to notify change of address	3

No legal action was considered necessary, the mothers acting in ignorance or forgetfulness. They were duly cautioned.

FOOT CLINIC.—Under the provisions of Section 75 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the Borough Council in January 1935 decided to establish a clinic for the treatment of "Corns, Bunions, etc."

At first it was intended to hold only 2 sessions per week but after a month's experience the applications for treatment had increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to double the number of sessions and finally in August it was decided to hold 10 sessions per week. The sessions are held in the afternoons at 2.30, and in the evenings at 6.30, at Creek Road, Chevening Road, and Charlton Lane Welfare Centres so that every part of the Borough is within easy access of one or other Clinic. The Clinics are open to men, women and children at a charge of 1/- per attendance and there is no doubt whatever that the public is taking full advantage of the facilities provided. It should be added that no malformations are treated.

During the year 2,250 attendances were recorded, representing an income of £112 10s. 0d.

The Chiropodist, Mr. H. E. Taylor, M.C.Ch.A., receives £5 for a week of 10 sessions and the appointment is a part-time one, and not subject to superannuation. The clerical work is carried out by a clerk appointed for that purpose. There is ample evidence that this service will have to be extended in the near future.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TREATMENT.

Two new Centres were opened during the year, one at Charlton Lane (January, 1935) and the other at Creek Road (June, 1935), in conjunction with the Welfare Centres. The equipment is similar to the existing ones, viz. : Carbon Arc and Quartz Mercury Vapour Lamps.

Following the opening of these Centres, another whole-time nurse with experience of this treatment was appointed and an additional part-time nurse employed when necessary. There are now 5 Centres with a staff of 2 whole-time nurses and 2 part-time nurses.

The work at the 5 Centres is conducted on the same lines which have been described in previous Reports. The cases are referred by the Medical Officers of the Welfare Centres and supervised by them all through treatment, and a statement as to conditions treated during the year is submitted as follows :—

Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	177
Underweight and Debility				...	...	234
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	150
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	133
Malnutrition and Marasmus				...	...	22
Insomnia	...	...	...	...	...	9
Rheumatism...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Enlarged Cervical Glands	...			...	...	50
Nervous Debility	...	...	...	...	...	8
Skin Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	31
Overweight	...	...	...	...	...	4
Diphtheria Carriers		...	...	...	...	10
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	10

852

Amongst the patients referred from the Clinics were 52 Expectant Mothers and 49 Post-natal cases.

Where attendance was regular the results of treatment were invariably good in all cases, especially when treatment was carried out for a full 3 months (24 treatments).

A rather interesting experiment was tried with persistent "Diphtheria Carriers" for whom a special session was arranged and special precautions taken.

Treatment was given 2 or 3 times a week to the fauces by means of quartz applicator on Alpine Sun Lamp, and of the ten cases treated the results were as follows :—

1 : Swab negative after 3 treatments.

1 : " " " 5 "

2 : " " " 6 "

1 : " " " 7 "

1 : " " " 8 "

1 : " " " 10 "

1 : " " " 9 "

1 : " " " 14 "

1 : Still positive after 6 treatments and treatment still going on.

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 24 patients were given 338 treatments, the fees received totalling £28 1s. 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.

Particulars relating to the number of patients treated during 1935 are given in the following tables :—

BOROUGH HALL CENTRE.

	Under 5	5—15	Over 15	Total
Number under treatment at end of previous year	82	45	18	145
Number of New Patients	269	131	60	460
Discharges	257	127	59	443
Number under treatment at end of 1935	94	49	19	162
Number of treatments given	5,485	2,196	1,386	9,067

SHOOTERS HILL ROAD CENTRE.

	Under 5	5—15	Over 15	Total
Number under treatment at end of previous year	61	—	4	65
Number of New Patients	163	3	30	196
Discharges	140	1	19	160
Number under treatment at end of 1935	84	2	15	101
Number of treatments given	3,289	24	370	3,683

CHEVENING ROAD CENTRE.

	Under 5	5—15	Over 15	Total
Number under treatment at end of previous year	84	—	7	91
Number of New Cases... ..	217	1	25	243
Discharges	211	1	25	237
Number under treatment at end of 1935	90	—	7	97
Number of treatments given	4,011	9	401	4,421

CHARLTON LANE CENTRE.

	Under 5	5—15	Over 15	Total
Number of New Patients	132	2	7	141
Discharges	87	—	6	93
Number under treatment at end of 1935	45	2	1	48
Number of treatments given	1,758	28	93	1,879

*CREEK ROAD CENTRE.

	Under 5	5—15	Over 15	Total
Number of New Cases... ..	70	4	5	79
Discharges	38	3	4	45
Number under treatment at end of 1935	32	1	1	34
Number of treatments given	810	32	31	873

*Commenced June, 1935.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The tables on pages 44 and 45 and 50 to 54 summarise, as far as possible, the Sanitary work of the Department; from this it will be seen that a total of 22,819 houses and premises have been inspected or re-inspected during the year; 1,960 intimation notices and 209 statutory notices have been served.

There were altogether throughout the year 615 complaints registered.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

The number of Factories, etc., upon the Register at the close of the year was 247 Factories, 106 Workshops, 37 Wharves and Quays.

The whole of these premises were kept under systematic observation by the Inspectors, who made 443 inspections. In the case of factories the duty of inspection is mainly carried out by H.M. Factory Inspector under the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1901-1907.

The duties of the Sanitary Inspectors are limited to such questions as sanitary accommodation, nuisances arising from smoke, etc., except in the case of food premises and bakehouses, where the Borough Council have wider powers. Co-operation is maintained with the Factory Inspector in dealing with factories and workshops. In workshops where female labour is employed, supervision is maintained by the Lady Sanitary Inspector.

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.—Five lists, containing 8 names and addresses, have been received from employers within the district. In addition to this, 26 lists containing 59 names and addresses of Outworkers residing in this Borough were received from Medical Officers of Health of other Boroughs, whilst 2 lists with 4 names and addresses were forwarded to other districts, thus giving a total of 63 Outworkers in the Borough. 144 visits of inspection have been paid to these premises.

**FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES
and HOMEWORK.**

1.—INSPECTION.

PREMISES	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	234	—	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	153	1	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	56	5	—
TOTAL	443	6	—

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	8	8	—	—
Want of Ventilation	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors ...	2	2	—	—
Other Nuisances	—	—	—	—
<i>Sanitary Accommodation—</i>				
Insufficient	12	12	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	11	11	—	—
Not Separate for Sexes ...	1	1	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act—</i>				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (s.101)	1	1	—	—
Other Offences	1	—	1	—
TOTALS	37	36	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 1935.

	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
	137

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	1
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors	1
Underground Bakehouses (Sec. 101) :—	
In use at end of 1935	13

SMOKE ABATEMENT.—During the year this problem was constantly before the staff and 31 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.

With two large Generating Stations in the Borough it is only to be expected that complaints should be numerous, especially as to the emission of grit. Petitions from the affected districts have been forwarded to the Ministry of Health, the London County Council and the Borough Council. Deputations consisting of Members of the Public Health Committee of the Borough Council, have visited both stations, and were afforded every facility by the Officials of the Companies of inspecting the plant, etc. Suggestions were welcomed by the Companies, and it is hoped that in due course, the modern plant that is being installed gradually in both districts will effect considerable improvements. The new chimney erected towards the close of last year by the London Power Company in St. Nicholas, and the installation of modern gas-washing plants, are so far showing evidence that they are likely to prove efficient towards the abating the nuisance. An additional chimney is in process of erection at this station, which addition should go far towards lessening the number of complaints.

SEWER EMANATIONS.—Complaints were not nearly so numerous this year, and when made were forwarded to the County Council to be dealt with.

SCAVENGING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.—The collection of house, etc., refuse in the Borough is under the control of the Borough Engineer, 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, 1935, was approximately 20,903 tons of which 18,123 tons were dealt with at the Council's Refuse Disposal Plant and the remainder disposed of by barging to the 'control tips' under contract.

The existing system of collection by 'Pagefield' container and by mechanically propelled vehicles of the self-contained inside loading type has been improved by the addition of a further vehicle of the latter type.

The incinerator put into operation last year has been successful in enabling an increased amount of refuse to be dealt with and in a more satisfactory manner than hitherto.

A second elevator is in course of erection which will feed direct on the incinerator already mentioned and it is hoped that greater efficiency will thus be achieved.

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—There are 7 Public Conveniences provided by the Council, in addition to 6 urinals, 5 Horse Troughs and 8 Drinking Fountains, which are cleansed daily by Attendants belonging to the Public Health Department.

Towards the close of the year, plans were in hand for the erection of a Public Convenience at the junction of Shooters Hill and Well Hall Roads, and also for another in Charlton Village, adjacent to the grounds of Charlton Park. As the Shooters Hill Convenience will be situated near the boundary line between Greenwich and Woolwich, the Woolwich Borough Council have agreed to contribute to the cost of erection and maintenance.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—One of the two Common Lodging Houses in the Borough closed down during the year. The remaining one was regularly visited by the Sanitary Inspector, and is well conducted.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.—Under this Act, the responsibility for the destruction of rats is thrown upon the occupier of any premises infested, and as occupiers occasionally experience difficulty in procuring rat poison, the Council authorises the issue of such, free of charge, in cases recommended by the Sanitary Inspectors.

The Inspectors, by reason of their routine examination of premises, remedying of defective drains, and sealing off disused drains, are really carrying "Rat Week" throughout the year, but during the official "Rat Week" held in November, special efforts are made in conjunction with the Borough Surveyor's Department to eliminate these pests.

DRAINAGE.—During the year 112 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.

Sub-Soil Flooding—Broadwalk and Mayday Gardens.

Towards the end of the year heavy rains were the cause of serious flooding in the newly built up areas situate on the south side of Shooters Hill Road in the Parish of Charlton. This housing scheme was developed by the New Ideal Homesteads, Limited on the western slopes of Shooters Hill and is built upon a clay sub-soil. The site is bounded on three sides by rising ground—on the South by Greenwich Cemetery, on the east by woodlands and on the north by agricultural land and is consequently liable to sub-soil flooding. The builders in developing this site cut across the path of the flow of sub-soil water on its course to the open ditches and

extensive flooding occurred during the late autumn. This flooding has given rise to numerous complaints from the householders in the vicinity who feel aggrieved that the Local Authority have permitted such a building scheme to be completed without enforcing the provision of efficient land drainage.

The law relating to drainage does not, however, indicate clearly what is the duty of a local authority in this regard and it would therefore seem desirable that an amendment of the law is 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. At the end of the year 101 houses were on the Register and 145 inspections were made by the Woman Inspector. No case called for legal proceedings.

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 625 gallons were distributed to approximately 5000 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 594 water supply certificates have been granted under Section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. Twenty water supplies have been reinstated where the supply had been cut off; water fittings have been amended in 98 cases, and covers to cisterns adapted in 6 cases.

DOGS—FOULING OF THE FOOTWAYS.—The Council obtained sanction for a Bye-law on the 4th September, 1933, to prevent nuisances of this nature. I understand from the Town Clerk that it was only found necessary in 3 instances to institute proceedings. In one case the Magistrate inflicted a small fine, the remaining two cases being dismissed.

REMOVAL OF AGED, INFIRM OR PHYSICALLY INCAPACITATED PERSONS.—During the year 10 such cases were brought to the knowledge of the Department, and were visited to see if action was necessary and desirable. As a result of these visits, 6 cases were persuaded to enter an Institution voluntarily, and 3 were taken charge of by relatives or friends. In one case the conditions were not such as to call for any action.

Under the provisions of Section 28 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1928, the Borough Council can obtain power to deal with such cases compulsorily if other means fail.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.—The Council are now charged under the Shops Act, 1934, with the duty of enforcing in all shop premises :—

- (a) Suitable and sufficient means of ventilation ;
- (b) Suitable and sufficient means of maintaining a reasonable temperature ;
- (c) Suitable and sufficient w.c. accommodation.

In addition, the Council are required to enforce the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in relation to all shops.

The Shops Act, which came into force on the 31st December, 1934, requires a closer supervision of all shops, etc., than has hitherto been the case. All the Sanitary Inspectors were appointed to act on the Council's behalf in accordance with Section 13 (3), and at the end of the year 245 inspections were made. In 17 instances Certificates of Exemption from the provision of sanitary convenience accommodation were granted, whilst 2 notices were served requiring better means of ventilation.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.—Through the courtesy of the Superintendent, Mr. A. E. Read, a full description of the Baths and Washhouses was given in last year's Report.

The experiment last year of installing apparatus for a Foam Bath proved so successful that in order to cope with the demand provision was made during the year for a further two baths.

It only requires to state that the Baths maintain their popularity as may be judged from the undernoted statistics kindly furnished by the Superintendent, viz. :—

Slipper Baths	...	...	...	54,501
Swimming Baths	...	...	...	162,363
Vapour and Medicated Baths	...	...	...	2,117
Washers	...	...	...	16,161

WATER ANALYSIS.—Samples of the water were taken from the Swimming Baths at intervals throughout the year and submitted to Chemical and Bacteriological Examination. The results were highly satisfactory in every instance and revealed water of a high degree of purity.

SUMMARY of WORK PERFORMED by the SANITARY INSPECTORS
DURING THE YEAR 1935.

	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Total
INSPECTIONS—					
Houses Inspected (House to House) ...	—	162	126	442	730
" " Complaints, Nuisances	667	635	736	705	2743
Other Premises Inspected ...	190	257	227	201	875
Re-Inspections, Calls Made, etc....	3984	4508	3545	4368	16405
Inspections of Houses Let in Lodgings	25	62	37	21	145
" Factories, Workshops & Workplaces ...	64	88	74	89	315
" Outworkers' Premises ...	25	44	40	35	144
" Common Lodging Houses	2	3	—	1	6
" Cowhouses ...	2	2	—	—	4
" Stables and Yards ...	—	15	6	7	28
" Piggeries ...	2	2	2	2	8
" Courts and Alleys ...	2	7	5	3	17
" Fields, Lanes, etc. ...	5	2	3	—	10
" Urinals ...	5	27	25	37	94
" Shops Act ...	—	133	58	54	245
" Slaughterhouses ...	—	17	27	—	44
" Ice Cream places ...	—	2	—	—	2
" Markets and Stalls ...	174	222	214	242	852
Investigations (Rats and Mice) ...	29	36	56	31	152
TOTAL ...	5176	6224	5181	6238	22819
DRAINS—					
Intercepting Chamber ...	5	2	9	7	23
Other Chambers Constructed ...	22	31	44	34	131
Reconstructions and Additions Opened, Cleansed and Amended ...	66	93	114	93	366
Traps Fixed ...	66	97	74	56	293
New Soil Pipes ...	13	23	18	38	92
Soil and Vent Shafts Repaired ...	13	10	25	14	62
Drains Ventilated ...	8	50	11	5	74
Drains Sealed off, etc. ...	30	13	23	23	89
Drains Tested—by Smoke ...	57	52	32	59	200
" by Water ...	46	75	46	51	218
Found Defective ...	29	31	52	12	124
New Covers to Manholes ...	5	7	19	7	38
Yards Drained ...	18	31	8	18	75
Washhouses Drained ...	—	—	1	2	3
Areas Drained ...	1	1	—	3	5

Summary of Sanitary Work—continued.

	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Total
WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS—					
Closets Erected	13	7	27	10	57
W.C. Doors Repaired or Provided ...	120	116	102	74	412
Sanitary Conveniences or Improve- ments Effected to Factories, Work- shops and Workplaces	10	2	13	10	35
Flushing Apparatus Amended ...	58	55	61	41	215
Pans or Traps Furnished	116	108	103	110	437
Water Supply Disconnected from Drinking Water Cistern	1	—	1	—	2
Cleansed	36	19	15	27	97
Ventilation Improved	10	10	30	12	62
Public-house Urinals Cleansed or Re- paired	4	1	7	8	20
Other Urinals Altered or Cleansed ...	—	1	4	3	8
Other Urinals Constructed	—	—	2	—	2
ASHPITS—					
Provided	55	65	100	73	293
Covers to Receptacles	—	—	—	—	—
PAVINGS—					
Forecourts and Yards	75	81	112	104	372
Areas	—	—	1	1	2
Washhouses	—	—	—	3	3
Mews and Stables	—	1	1	1	3
GENERAL WATER SUPPLY—					
Covers to Cisterns Adapted	1	—	3	2	6
Water Fittings Amended	20	30	19	29	98
Water Services Altered so as to draw direct from main	4	1	4	10	19
Water Supplies Reinstated where cut off through defective fittings ...	2	7	6	5	20
Extra Water Supply to tenement houses	—	2	—	2	4
Water Supply Certificates Granted (Section 48)	241	92	125	136	594
OTHER IMPROVEMENTS—					
Verminous Rooms Cleansed	24	121	121	175	441
Ventilation Improved	84	90	88	143	405
Staircases Repaired, Amended, Lighted and Ventilated	47	59	31	94	231
Leaky House Roofs and Gutters Repaired	190	187	141	226	744

Summary of Sanitary Work—*continued.*

	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Total
OTHER IMPROVEMENTS—<i>contd.</i>					
Walls and Ceilings of Premises Cleansed and Repaired	466	542	490	554	2052
Stoves and Fireplaces Repaired ...	65	74	37	82	258
Washing Coppers Repaired	31	28	16	33	108
Sinks Provided	72	77	66	126	341
Floors Repaired... ..	85	90	60	101	336
Provision for Storage of Food... ..	3	6	8	11	28
OTHER NUISANCES ABATED—					
Sink, Lavatory and Bath Waste Pipes Disconnected, Trapped or Amended	85	99	94	214	492
Stack Pipes Amended	32	54	27	29	142
Nuisances from Dampness Abated ...	100	118	94	69	381
Animals kept in Unfit Places Discon- tinued or Removed	2	2	1	3	8
Dung Receptacles Provided	—	1	15	12	28
Houses Abolished, unfit for habitation	—	—	—	—	—
Accumulations of Manure and other Obnoxious Matter Removed ...	7	18	15	10	50
Inundations Abated	—	—	5	—	5
Contents of Rooms Cleansed	24	24	20	26	94
Rat Infestation Abated	28	32	27	28	115
SMOKE NUISANCES—					
Observations	8	9	5	9	31
Statutory Notice Served (Sections 23 and 24)	—	—	—	—	—
NOTICES, ETC.—					
Intimations served under Public Health (London) Act, 1891 (Section 3) ...	341	522	391	706	1960
Notices served—					
Under Housing Acts	—	1	2	1	4
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919... ..	—	—	—	—	—
<i>re</i> Verminous Rooms	—	1	1	—	2
Under P.H. (L.) Act and Metropolis Management Act (<i>re</i> combined drainage)	—	—	15	—	15
W.C.'s (Factories, Workshops and Workplaces)	—	—	—	—	—
Yards	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—
Statutory Notices served under Section 4	41	38	55	54	188
Statutory Notices (<i>re</i> Ashpit provision)	—	—	—	—	—
Complaints received and attended to...	129	95	185	206	615
Letters written relating to abatement of Nuisances	35	31	35	71	172
Summonses applied for and issued ...	1	—	—	2	3
Magisterial Orders obtained and en- forced	—	—	—	2	2
Drainage Plans received and examined	27	42	20	23	112

RETURN MADE TO LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Proceedings during 1935.

PREMISES	No. in Borough at end 1935	No. of Inspections	No. of Prosecutions
Common lodging houses ...	1	6	—
Seamen's lodging houses ...	—	—	—
Cowsheds (licensed) ...	3	4	—
Slaughterhouses (licensed) ...	2	290	—
Other Offensive Trades ...	2	4	—
Milkshops	175	261	—
Ice Cream Premises ...	128	140	—
Restaurants and Eating houses	74	174	—
Registered Foster Mothers ...	46	} 227	—
Nurse Children kept ...	47		—

Smoke Nuisances.

Number of observations	31
Number of Intimations served	1
Number of Statutory Notices served	—
Number of Complaints received	13
Number of legal proceedings	—

Cleansing and Disinfection.

Number of adults cleansed	28
Number of children cleansed	1,688
Number of premises cleansed—	
After infectious disease	704
For Vermin	383

Water Supply to Tenement Houses.

Number of Premises supplied	131
Number of Prosecutions... ..	—
Number of houses in the Borough	20,142
Number of houses occupied by the working classes ...	15,981

Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Number of houses inspected on account of complaints or illness	2,743
Number of Statutory Notices served	205
Number of houses repaired or nuisances remedied ...	1,714

Housing Acts (1925-35).

Number of houses inspected—house to house. (Housing Consolidated Regs. 1925)	730
Number of houses included in representations by Medical Officer of Health under Sec. 1 of H. A. 1930	102
Number of houses demolished following representation of Medical Officer of Health	67
Number of houses repaired under Sections 17 and 18 of Housing Act, 1930 :—	
By Owners	108
By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	—
Number of houses (wholly or in part) the subject of Closing Orders (excluding underground rooms) ...	5
Number of Closing Orders determined	—
Number of houses in accepted schemes for redevelopment or reconditioning by owners under Part 5 of the Housing Act, 1935	—
Number of certificates of fitness issued under Section 55 of the Housing Act, 1935	—
Number of houses erected during the year :—	
Borough Council (Flats)	16
London County Council (Flats)	88
Private Enterprise	490
Number of houses let in lodgings	101
Number of inspections made in respect of above ...	145

Underground rooms.

Number occupied but unfit under Section 18 of H. A., 1925 as modified by Section 84 of Housing Act, 1935	1
Number closed or modified, occupation approved under Section 84 of the Housing Act, 1935 ...	1

Overcrowding (Housing Act, 1935).

Number of houses inspected under Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1935	15,981
Number of families found to be living in overcrowded conditions	1,088

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

Apart altogether from 8,664 inspections arising from complaints under the Public Health Act, and 1,095 House to House Inspections, slow but steady work under the Housing Acts, 1930-1935 was carried out during the year. Eight representations were placed before the Borough Council during 1935 and the Slum Clearance programme outlined in last year's Report is being steadily pursued.

The eight areas represented involved 104 houses. Two of the areas (Dutton Street and Laurel Gardens) have been already dealt with, and Public Inquiry by the Ministry of Health is now pending regarding the Prince of Orange Lane, Woods Cottages, Felma Court, Prince of Wales Cottages and Collington Street Areas.

In addition your Medical Officer was called upon to give evidence in support of the London County Council at the Public Inquiry relating to the Eastney Street Area (79 houses) and Lamb Lane Area (29 houses).

The provision of new dwellings for rehousing the families who will be displaced is being steadily maintained, but the necessity of providing these new dwellings on sites near their work is always a difficulty, apart altogether from the question of rents.

Particulars as to future development by the Council are shown in the following table :—

Site	Premises to be erected	Estimated Cost
		£
Victoria Road (Charlton)	51-Flats	26,403
Charlton Lane	16-Houses	7,995
Victoria Road (Bramhope)	36-Flats	21,420
Floyd Road (Charlton)	80-Flats	45,668
Lamb Lane (W. Greenwich)	94-Flats	47,394

At the end of the year the erection of the fifty-one Flats in Victoria Road was well in hand, and it is anticipated the whole will be occupied early in 1936.

Since last year the Borough Council has erected sixteen Flats (Meridian House) with accommodation for ninety-three persons, the London County Council, eighty-eight Flats in St. Nicholas, Deptford, whilst private enterprise has provided a further 490

houses. With regard to individual houses the procedure adopted in 1933 has been adhered to and a considerable amount of work has been accomplished without formal notices being served. In districts however, in which it is considered probable that action under Part I. of the Housing Act might be taken, care is exercised to ask only for repairs that are really urgent. Details of the work in respect of individual houses will be found in the Tables below:—

HOUSING INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1935.

With regard to individual houses the following have been subject to informal notice:—

	Houses
<i>Creek Road</i> —50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 62, 64, 66, 68, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 118, 120, 122, 126, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, and 193 ...	39
<i>Glenister Road</i> —40	1
<i>Weetman Street</i> —1a, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 12, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2	15
<i>Thornham Street</i> —15, 16, 17, and 18	4
TOTAL ...	59
Houses or parts closed	1
„ reconditioned	108
„ in hand (in progress)	24
„ „ not actually commenced	9
„ recommended for closure	5
Underground rooms recommended for closure ...	1
Houses or parts surveyed	350
Notices of intention to survey served	254
Notices requiring work	4
Informal agreements to recondition	59
Total visits	2,601

OVERCROWDING.—Sections 1 to 12 of the Housing Act, 1935, together with the First Schedule contain the specific provisions of that Act for the abatement and prevention of Overcrowding.

Section 1 imposed on every local authority the duty of carrying out an inspection of their district to ascertain what houses were overcrowded, and in Greenwich this survey was practically completed on 31st December, 1935.

It is assumed that no additional one and two roomed houses will be required because the overcrowding of these houses will be relieved by the families removing to the larger dwellings.

Underground Rooms.—In the Report of last year an opinion was expressed that Underground Rooms should be prohibited, not only for sleeping purposes but for living purposes as well. In the new 1935 Housing Act this idea is incorporated and underground rooms are now illegal for any purpose “not approved by the local Authority.” There are approximately some 500 “basement” rooms in the Borough but only a comparatively few are of the worst type. It is however very desirable that all underground rooms should be dealt with and this will be done as and when alternative accommodation becomes available.

During the year 218 residents of Greenwich made application to the County Council for Housing accommodation. 25 of the applications were made on the grounds that they were living in underground or basement rooms. Such cases are referred to this department for investigation, and to ascertain if the rooms are really “underground rooms” within the meaning of the Act. The information so obtained is forwarded to the County Council and dealt with accordingly.

Closing Orders were made in two instances as regards basement rooms used for sleeping purposes, viz. : 11, South Street, Greenwich, and 210, Church Street, Deptford.

Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920-35.—Under the provisions of these Acts landlords are permitted to make certain increases of rent and tenants whose houses are not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation may apply to the Sanitary Authority for a Certificate to this effect enabling them to suspend payment of the increased rent until the necessary works shall have been completed to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority.

Only two such applications were received during the year and certificates were granted in both cases.

In accordance with Sec. 5 (2) of the 1923 Act, landlords may apply to the Sanitary Authority for a Report when the necessary works have been completed. In all two applications were received and duly granted.

HOUSING RETURN, 1935.

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)	3,968
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	12,954
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	730
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,095
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	264
(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	1,800

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... ..	552
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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	4
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	7
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	—

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

		<i>Notices served :</i>	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...		
		Intimation ...	1,960
		Statutory ...	212

(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By owners	1,714
	(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
	(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	2
	(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 and/or flats erected during the year :—		
	By Borough Council	16
	By London County Council	88
	By Private Enterprise	490

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

The primary object of the inspection of food and food premises is to safeguard the public health and to prevent any food being sold for human consumption that is not in every respect of the "nature and quality" demanded by the purchaser. For the same reason the shops or other premises where food is prepared or exposed for sale are subjected to frequent inspection by the officers of the department. The work is carried out by the Food Inspector who is primarily responsible for the purity of the food, but who is assisted in other directions by the District Sanitary Inspectors. A Register of all food premises is kept in order to ensure systematic supervision of all the businesses.

Increasing attention is being given to the question of exposure of food stuffs in general to contamination by dust and dirt in the atmosphere, and every effort is made to endeavour to prevent the indiscriminate handling of meat by customers. I am pleased to state that the Traders of the Borough have again shown every desire to co-operate with the department in these endeavours to provide "clean food" for the public.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.—

During the year 1935, the following diseased and unsound articles of food were surrendered :—

Weight (A.V.D.P.)	Tons	Cwts.	Stones	lbs.
Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Offals, etc. ...	17		1	—
Bacon	—		—	13½
Poultry, Rabbits, etc.	—		6	7½
Fish	—		5	—
Shell-fish	1		7	6
Vegetables	3		—	—
Provisions (Tinned Ham)	—		1	4
TOTAL	4	—	6	3

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS SURRENDERED.—

*Cans of Fish	...	...	...	...	240
Packets of Grape-Nuts	...	...	...	...	12
Bottles of Pickles	...	...	...	...	36
Cans of Fruit	...	...	...	...	4
Tins of Sweets	...	...	...	...	7
Can of Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL PACKAGES...					300
					300

*In the case of the canned fish it was found on analysis of two samples that a high percentage of tin had been absorbed by the fish and the entire stocks of this brand were destroyed. The remainder of the canned and bottled goods were "blown."

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 nine licences granted to slaughtermen in 1934 are still in force.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND KNACKERS YARDS.—There were two slaughterhouses and one knackers yard in the Borough at the end of 1935, all of which are licensed annually. Two hundred and forty-six visits were made by the Food Inspector and forty-four by the District Inspectors.

MEAT INSPECTION (SLAUGHTER-HOUSES).—The following animals were slaughtered and examined locally :—

Oxen	...	...	...	...	...	195
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	887
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	182
TOTAL					1,267	
					1,267	

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925.

With the establishment of Messrs. Thos. Borthwick & Sons, Ltd. and the general improvement in trade, a great increase in the importation of Meat and other articles of food at the wharves in the Borough of Greenwich has resulted during the year 1935 as compared with 1934. In fact the tonnage has almost been trebled as will be seen in the following tables. Much of the local trade is carried on direct with the Colonies and the very high quality of the produce imported may be estimated by the fact that throughout the year only $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons of meat and other material had to be condemned after examination by the Food Inspector :—

AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA—	Tons
107,024 cases of Apples, Pears, Grape-fruit, Oranges and Lemons ...	2,799
NORWAY—	
3,802 packages of Canned Fish, Milk and other Provisions	109
EMPIRE COLONIES, U.S.A., ARGENTINE, ICELAND and CHINA—	
Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Pork, Rabbits, Eggs and Poultry	69,237
Total Imports from all sources	72,145
(An increase of 47,423 tons over 1934).	

CARCASES CERTIFIED FOR RE-EXPORT.—Applications for a certificate of fitness in regard to imported meat intended for re-export have been received from time to time by your Medical Officer of Health and hitherto this service has been given without charge. Since the establishment of a large cold storage plant in the Borough, however, the requests have become more numerous and in October the Council resolved that the following scale of charges be put into operation in respect of the examinations which are carried out for this purpose, viz. :—

For the first hundred quarters of beef or carcasses of mutton examined	6d. each.
For the second hundred quarters of beef or carcasses of mutton examined	5d. each.
For the third hundred quarters of beef or carcasses of mutton examined	4d. each.
For the fourth hundred quarters of beef or carcasses of mutton examined	3d. each.
For the fifth hundred to one thousand quarters of beef or carcasses of mutton examined ...	2d. each.

Small pieces of meat to be charged at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per stone (8lbs.) examined. A minimum fee of 10/6 to be charged for any certificate issued.

During this period 10 sheep and 10 lambs have been examined and so certified at the request of the exporter.

IMPORTED FOOD SURRENDERED.—During the year 1935 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 :—

Weight (A.V.D.P.)	Tons	Cwts.	Stones	lbs.
21 Carcases of Mutton and Lamb (Caseous Lymphadenitis) ...		8	1	—
100 Cut pieces of Mutton and Lamb (Caseous Lymphadenitis) ...		15	7	1
38 Cut pieces of Mutton and Lamb (Decomposed)		7	3	9
1 Can of Lambs' Livers (Decomposed)		—	—	8
1 Crop of Beef	} Bone-taint ...	12	7	4
1 Top-piece of Beef				
9 Hind-quarters of Beef				
1 Carcase of Pork (Decomposed) ...		—	5	2
1 Pig's Head (Abscesses)		—	—	11
7 Cases of Skinned Rabbits (Decomposed)		6	2	11
50 Cases of Pearse (Unsound)	1	—	4	4
TOTAL	3	12	—	8

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS, 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.

Continuing the policy inaugurated last year, every new meat trader or shopkeeper likely to be affected was given a copy of the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 7 Order, 1934, and the various provisions were explained by the Food Inspector.

The meat traders have shown a keen desire generally to observe the provisions of the Orders. During the year a visit by the Inspector appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, to instruct and advise as to the operation of this Act, was made to this Borough and it is gratifying to learn that he expressed satisfaction with the methods employed in administering this Act and Orders.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (GRADING AND MARKING) ACTS, 1928 AND 1931.

Various Regulations have been made from time to time by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries under the above Acts 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.

The following additional Regulations came into force during the year :—

Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marking)—			Creamery Butter.
”	”	”	—Vegetables.
”	”	”	—Perry.
”	”	”	—Canned Fruits.
”	”	”	—Plums.
”	”	”	—Bottled Fruits.
”	”	”	—Bottled Vegetables.
”	”	”	—Wheat Flour.
”	”	”	—Caerphilly Cheese.
”	”	”	—Apples.
”	”	”	—Dressed Poultry.
”	”	”	—Cheddar Cheese.
”	”	”	—Glasshouse-grown Tomatoes and Cucumbers.
”	”	”	—Black Currants.

FACTORIES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED.

There are six important factories where food is manufactured or prepared in this Borough; two mineral-water factories, one sweet factory, one vinegar factory and two factories where the cutting, packing and despatch of imported meat is carried on. Four visits were made to the mineral-water factories. Two to the sweet factory. Twelve to the vinegar factory and 218 to the meat cutting factories.

THE SWEET FACTORY has been entirely reconstructed this year and is much more hygienic for workers and product than the original establishment.

THE VINEGAR FACTORY is at present being improved and extended, and fitted with modern plant. Here damaged dried fruit or other imperfect material is used for the manufacture of vinegar, and it is the duty of the Food Inspector to examine such material and, if necessary, call for an analysis to ascertain that no harmful ingredient is used in the manufacture of the food-product. During 1935 the following goods were examined:—

85 Bags of Sugar Sweepings.

775 Cases of Dried Fruit.

590 Cases of Dates.

5 cwt. 3 qrs. of Broken Rice.

MEAT CUTTING AND PACKING FACTORIES.—Here a regular attendance is kept and the cutting and packing of meat given special attention.

During the year 3 samples of water were taken from an artesian well used for the supply of the employees drinking water. On analysis these proved to be unwholesome, and acting on the advice of your Medical Officer of Health a wholesome supply of drinking water has been laid on.

Table shewing Number of Visits made by Food Inspector during 1935.

Slaughterhouses and Knackers' Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246
Eating Houses, Hotel Kitchens, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261
Wharves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218
Ice-Cream Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209
Preserved or Cooked Meat and Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325
Other Premises where Food is Prepared or Stored	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	569
Visits <i>re</i> Merchandise Marks Act and Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	426
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236

Repairs and improvements effected as a result of visits may be seen in the following table:—

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	
	New Manhole-cover fixed	1	
Eating Houses, Hotel Kitchens, etc.	Food Kitchens cleansed and renovated ...	10	
	New roofs built, or repaired	3	
	Sink waste-pipes and traps fixed	3	
	Dustbins supplied	6	
	Water supply tank cleansed	1	
	New sink fixed... ..	1	
	Butchers' Shops	Roof repaired	1
		New sink waste-pipe fixed	1
		Eaves-gutters and rain-water pipes renewed or repaired	4
		New W.C. pan and trap fixed	1
New yard gully fixed		1	
Yard paved		1	
Drain relaid		1	
Premises cleansed and renovated		6	
Sausage-rooms cleansed and renovated ...		1	
Incinerator stack lengthened to abate smoke nuisance		1	
Dairies and Milkshops	Yard cleansed and limewashed	1	
	Dustbins supplied	3	
	Bonebins supplied	6	
	Cleansed and limewashed or painted ...	12	
	Bottle-washer and brine-cooler installed ...	1	
	Steam jets and boilers installed	2	
	Yard paving repaired	1	
Ice-Cream Shops	New sink waste-pipe fixed	1	
	Sink trapped and gully grating fixed ...	1	
	Mineral water machine cleansed	1	
Bakehouses	Accumulation of refuse removed	1	
	Yard paving repaired	1	
	Painting, or limewashing	53	
	Sink and waste-pipes fixed	1	
	New soil-pipe fixed	1	
	New lavatory basin fixed	1	
	New W.C. fixed	1	
	W.C. flushing cistern repaired	1	
	Yard paving repaired	1	
	Manure vault cleaned	1	
Artificial light installed	1		
Dustbins supplied	9		
Roofs and ceilings repaired	4		
Staff-room cleansed and renovated	1		

Analysis of Improvements effected on Food Premises—*continued.*

Food Premises.	Work Done.	
Fried Fish Shops ...	Frying rooms cleansed, limewashed or painted	4
	Pump fixed in underground gutting room ...	1
	Gutting sheds cleansed and limewashed ...	3
	New gutting sheds erected	2
	New range fixed	1
	Roof repaired	1
	Pan connected to flue... ..	1
	Yard paved	1
	New manhole-cover fixed	1
	Drinking water supply laid on for workmen	1
	Wharves and Cold-Stores Preserved Meat, etc. Shops	Premises cleansed and renovated ... ..	4
Yard paving repaired		2
New gutting slab fixed		1
New smoke-hole door fixed		1
New manhole-cover fixed		1
W.C. pan and trap renewed		1
Incinerator installed		1
Dustbin supplied		1
Ceiling repaired		1
Refrigerator relined		1
New ham-boiler installed		1

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 four 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 185 purveyors of milk on the Register of Dairies and Milkshops. Nineteen new applications have been received during the year and added to the Register, and seventeen names have been taken off, thus leaving a total of 187 purveyors of milk now registered. The number of premises registered at the end of the year was 68.

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

Four other minor nuisances were abated. Certain suggestions made by the Inspector with regard to the use of sterilising, bottle washing, and milk-cooling plant have been acted upon with success in the smaller type of dairy.

“ Wandering Steam Jets ” have been installed in two dairies, a brine cooler in one dairy, and a steam sterilising chest in another. There are two such steam chests used in small dairies now and apart from a thorough cleansing of the milk-bottles, each bottle is sterilised before it is filled with milk. The dairymen concerned state they had few or no complaints of milk souring since using sterile bottles, despite the heat of last summer.

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)				...	4
„ „ Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	21
„ „ Grade A (Pasteurised)			...	...	4
*Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	4

* Principal Licences granted by the Lewisham Borough Council.

MILK.—RESULT OF ANALYTICAL EXAMINATIONS.—One hundred and thirty-nine formal 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 139 samples, 22 were taken from handcarts in the streets and also 40 from local Hospitals and Schools.

MILK FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.—The scheme of the Milk Marketing Board which came into operation on 1st October, 1934, continued in force throughout 1935 and according to the observations of many of the Head Teachers, has been of marked benefit to the children.

As stated in last year's Report, the source of supply of the milk must be approved by the School Medical Officer, after consultation with the Borough Medical Officer of Health. Subject to this condition, the selection of a dairyman is left to the Head Teachers.

The milk supplied is pasteurised milk, delivered in bottles, each containing one-third of a pint. During the year, thirty-four samples were taken in the course of delivery at the various schools in the Borough and submitted for chemical and bacteriological test. With one exception, the samples complied with the chemical and bacteriological standards of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901 and the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

It was found on investigation that the faulty sample of milk which contained a very high bacterial count was supplied by a large local firm, and in view of the fact that this firm had a large contract for supplying milk to County Council Schools further samples were taken at the Firm's Dairy. As a result of which two samples were found to be deficient in milk fat. Police Court proceedings were instituted and defendant fined as reported on page 75. The action taken was communicated to the School Medical Officer, London County Council.

CONDENSED FULL CREAM MILK.—Seven 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 (8 samples) and St. Alfege's Hospital (6), the milk being supplied under contract as Pasteurised. All the samples taken passed the standard laid down by the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, which is that bacteria per c.c. shall not exceed 100,000.

STREET TRADERS.—There are 123 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 128 premises were duly registered. These premises were inspected on 140 occasions and insanitary conditions remedied in three instances.

Preserved Meat, etc., Premises.—At the end of the year 142 premises were on the register and were visited on 325 occasions. As a result of such inspections insanitary conditions were detected and remedied in fourteen cases.

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

BAKEHOUSES.—Two hundred and nine inspections have been made of the various bakehouses in the Borough, and seventy-five nuisances found therein have been abated.

At the end of the year there were 23 factory and 14 other bakehouses on the Register, 12 of which were underground.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.—Altogether 449 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 177 were formal samples. Nine of these samples were certified to be not genuine, the adulteration thus being equivalent to 5.1 per cent. of the samples taken as compared with 6.4 last year.

Police Court proceedings were instituted in 5 instances. In two cases the Vendor was fined £5 5s. with £1 1s. costs; of the remaining three, 2 were dismissed upon payment of £1 costs by defendant, with regard to the other, the defendant pleaded warranty and the case was dismissed without costs against Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS.—Of the total samples submitted to the Public Analyst, there were only 6 infringements reported upon, 2 each in respect of Pepper and Sausages and Trinidad Sugar, and Pudding Sugar, 1 each. Proceedings were instituted against the Vendors of the samples of sugar.

There were 2 informal samples of Sausages, which contained 250 parts per million sulphur dioxide (a formal sample was subsequently taken in this case), and 130 parts per million of sulphur dioxide, respectively, which would have been permissible under the Regulations, had a notice declaring the existence of such preservative been exhibited in the shop. The Vendor of the latter sample was duly warned.

The remaining samples adversely reported upon were both in regard to Pepper. They contained sulphur dioxide to the extent of 20 and 50 parts per million, respectively. The Vendor of the former sample was cautioned.

WHOLESALE MARGARINE DEALERS.—There were no alterations to the register during the year and the following premises are still 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.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.—There is only one premises registered in connection with the above act, viz. :—

14, Rochester Way.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Number and Description of Samples Submitted for Analysis under the above Act during the Year 1935.

FORMAL SAMPLES.

Description of Samples	Number of Samples Submitted	Number Genuine	Number Not Genuine
Ale	2	2	—
Almonds, Ground	1	1	—
Blackcurrant Pastilles	1	1	—
Butter	2	2	—
Cocoa	1	1	—
Cream	1	1	—
Dripping	1	1	—
Fish Paste	1	1	—
Ginger, Ground	2	2	—
Jam	1	1	—
Medicine	5	5	—
Milk	139	132	7
Mustard	2	2	—
Pepper	3	3	—
Peel, Mixed	1	1	—
Sauce	2	2	—
Sausages	3	3	—
Sugar	4	2	2
Tea	1	1	—
Vinegar	2	2	—
Veal and Ham Brawn	1	1	—
Wine, Non-alcoholic	1	1	—
	177	168	9

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
Betox (Gravy Extract)	1	1	—
Bloater Paste	1	1	—
Boracic Powder	1	1	—
Brawn	2	2	—
Butter	23	23	—
Cake	3	3	—
Capers	1	1	—
Cheese	13	13	—
Chocolate Cups	1	1	—
Coffee	3	3	—
Cocoa	1	1	—
Coffee and Chicory	1	1	—
Cookeen (Cooking Fat)	3	3	—
Corned Beef	1	1	—
Cordial (Raspberry)	1	1	—
Crab, Tinned	1	1	—
Cream	5	5	—
Cream, Tinned	1	1	—
Curry Powder	1	1	—
Custard Powder	2	2	—
Chutney	1	1	—
Dripping	3	3	—
Fish Paste	2	2	—
Flour... ..	5	5	—
Figs, Compound Syrup of	1	1	—
Flour, Bun	1	1	—
Flour, Self-Raising	1	1	—
Fruit Salad, Tinned	1	1	—
Fish, Smoked	1	1	—
Ginger, Ground	1	1	—
Glauber's Salt	1	—	1
Glycerine	2	2	—
Gooseberries, Tinned	1	1	—
Gravy Browning	2	2	—
"Gravy Thick"	1	1	—
Herrings in Tomato Sauce	1	1	—
Health Salt	2	2	—
Honey	4	4	—
Ice-Cream	6	6	—
Jam	3	3	—
Jelly Crystals	1	1	—
Kippers, Tinned	1	1	—
Lard	10	10	—
Loganberries, Tinned	2	2	—
Lemonade Crystals	2	2	—

Description of Samples	Number of Samples Submitted	Number Genuine	Number Not Genuine
Lemon Curd	1	1	—
Lemon Squash	1	1	—
Lobster, Tinned	1	1	—
Lemon Juice	1	1	—
Lemon Cheese	2	2	—
Margarine	12	12	—
Marmalade	1	1	—
Milk	5	5	—
Milk, Condensed	7	7	—
Mint	1	1	—
Mustard	2	2	—
Mint Sauce	2	2	—
Macaroni	1	1	—
Mincemeat	3	3	—
Olive Oil	5	5	—
Orange Squash	2	2	—
Oxtail Soup, Dessicated	1	1	—
Pearl Barley	7	7	—
Peas, Tinned	3	3	—
Peas, Dried	1	1	—
Pepper	10	8	2
Plums, Tinned	1	1	—
Pineapple, Tinned	1	1	—
Rum and Coffee	1	1	—
Rice	3	3	—
Sardines	3	3	—
Sauce	5	5	—
Sausages	18	16	2
Sild, Tinned	9	4	5
Soup, Tinned	1	1	—
Salmon, Tinned	1	1	—
Salad Cream	1	1	—
Steak and Kidney Pudding, Tinned	2	2	—
Stomach Powder	1	1	—
Sultanas	6	6	—
Saveloy	1	1	—
Spice, Mixed	1	1	—
Sugar	1	1	—
Table Jelly	6	6	—
Tapioca	2	2	—
Tomato Juice	1	1	—
Tea	1	1	—
Tomatoes, Tinned	1	1	—
Tomato Ketchup	1	1	—
Turkey and Tongue Paste... ..	1	1	—
Vinegar	9	9	—
Veal and Ham Brawn	1	1	—
Yoghourt	1	1	—
Zinc Ointment	1	1	—
	272	262	10

**Administrative Action Taken Regarding Samples reported to be
NOT GENUINE.**

No. of Sample	Description of Sample	Nature of Adulteration	Action taken
H. 4 205	Glauber's Salt Milk	Contained only 4.8 per cent. of water Deficient in fat to the extent of 17 per cent.	Warning Letter Summons taken out Case dismissed upon payment of £1 costs
H. 38	Sausages	Contained 130 parts per million of sulphur dioxide	Warning Letter
H. 59	Tinned Sild	Contained tin to the extent of 2.80 grs. per lb.	Warning Lettersent to Manufacturers and circular letter sent to all Metropolitan Boroughs and Ministry of Health, also sample of Label of Brands
H. 70	Tinned Sild	Contained tin to the extent of 3.08 grs. per lb.	Residue of stock destroyed
H. 72	Tinned Sild	Contained tin to the extent of 3.92 grs. per lb.	Residue of stock destroyed
H. 89	Pepper	Contained sulphur dioxide to the extent of 50 parts per million	Formal Sample taken
H. 103	Sausages	Contained sulphur dioxide to the extent of 250 parts per million	Formal Sample taken
H. 199	Tinned Sild	Contained 2.59 grs. of tin per lb.	92 tins surrendered for destruction
317	Milk	Abstraction of 4 per cent. of fat	Summons taken out Fine £5 5s. Costs £1 1s.
318	Milk	Abstraction of 4.3 per cent. of fat	Summons taken out Fine £5 5s. Costs £1 1s.
H. 247	Pepper	Contained 20 parts per million of sulphur dioxide	Warning Letter
347	Milk	Addition of 1.9 per cent. of water	No Action taken
H. 255	Tinned Sild	Contained 2.73 grains per lb. of tin	Warning Letter
364	Trinidad Sugar	Contained 110 parts per million of sulphur dioxide	Summons taken out Case dismissed upon payment of £1 costs by defendant
366	Pudding Sugar	Contained 100 parts per million of sulphur dioxide	Summons taken out Defendant pleaded warranty. Case dismissed without costs against Council
291	Milk	Slightly deficient in solids not fat	No Action taken
298	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 1 per cent.	No Action taken
302	Milk	Addition of 2 per cent. of water	No Action taken

NOTIFICATION OF FOOD POISONING.

Under the provisions of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932, which came into force on the 12th July, 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 one for the previous year. Upon investigation it appeared that the patient had consumed some fried fish which had been purchased from an address in an adjoining Borough. The Medical Officer of Health of the area concerned was immediately informed in order that suitable action could be taken. The patient soon recovered with no apparent ill effects.

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, 1,191 cases of Infectious Disease were reported during the year—the lowest number ever recorded. The following table shows the comparison since 1930.

No.				Year.
3,572	...	...	...	1930
1,645	...	...	...	1931
3,497	...	...	...	1932
3,267	...	...	...	1933
3,226	...	...	...	1934
1,191	...	...	...	1935

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 95.

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

Altogether 128 cases were notified compared with 290 for the previous year. Eighty-five occurred in East Greenwich, 18 in West Greenwich, 5 in St. Nicholas and 20 in Charlton and Kidbrooke.

Seven cases were removed to Hospital for treatment.

DIPHThERIA.—The number of patients notified as suffering from Diphtheria during the year was 367 as compared with 422, 396 and 235 for the years 1934, 1933 and 1932. Three hundred and sixty-three cases were removed to Hospital, of which 40 were found necessary to receive further hospital treatment after discharge.

Thirty-seven of such cases were reported by the Hospital authorities as not suffering from this disease.

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. Thirteen tubes of Antitoxin, containing a total of 130,000 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 facilities for immunisation existed.

There were 3 fatalities due to Diphtheria which gives a case mortality of 0.7 per cent.

Two thousand one hundred and twenty-seven specimens were forwarded by medical practitioners for bacteriological examination from cases suspected to be diphtheria. Of this number, 1,769 were reported to give negative or doubtful results, and 358 were positive in character, being dealt with accordingly.

MEASLES.—Seventy-two cases of Measles were notified during the year as compared with 1,455 for the previous year; 39 cases occurred in East Greenwich, 18 in West Greenwich, 3 in St. Nicholas, and 12 in Charlton and Kidbrooke.

Eight such cases were removed to Hospital.

Although the year 1935 covered the period regarded as non-epidemic it is interesting to note that the incidence of the disease was lower than in any period since the inception of the Council, and there were no deaths.

ZYMOTIC ENTERITIS OR EPIDEMIC DIARRHOEA.—Forty-two cases were notified throughout the whole of the Borough, twenty-five being under one year of age and seventeen 1 to 5. Thirteen of such notifications related to patients in East Greenwich, thirteen in West Greenwich, 10 in St. Nicholas, Deptford, and six in Charlton and Kidbrooke. There were fourteen deaths ascribed to Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—During the year seven cases of this disease had been notified compared with ten in the previous year. Two occurred in East Greenwich, three in West Greenwich, and two in Charlton and Kidbrooke. Only one case was removed to hospital for treatment.

SCARLET FEVER.—The number of notifications of this disease received during the year was 301 as compared with 627 and 671 for the years 1934 and 1933. The cases were of a mild type and call for no special comment.

Of the 301 cases, 135 were in East Greenwich, 57 in West Greenwich, 10 in St. Nicholas, and 99 in Charlton and Kidbrooke. Two hundred and seventy-seven of these cases were removed to hospital for treatment of which nine were returned by the hospital authorities as not suffering from this disease.

Of the 268 cases treated in Hospital, the following were certified to be suffering on discharge from hospital with chronic disease :—
Tonsillitis 3, Nephritis, Rhonorrhœa and Otitis Media, one each.

There was only one death from Scarlet Fever during the year.

TYPHOID FEVER.—There were only four cases of Typhoid or Enteric Fever notified during the year, one case being in East Greenwich, and three in Charlton and Kidbrooke. All were removed to Hospital for treatment. Each case was investigated but the source of origin could not be traced and of the ten specimens forwarded by medical practitioners for bacteriological examination from cases suspected to be Typhoid Fever in character, all proved negative.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Two cases of this disease were notified during the year as compared with five last year. One occurred in St. Nicholas, Deptford and one in Charlton. Both cases were removed to hospital for treatment, one of which proved fatal.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—There were eight cases attributed to this cause during the year as compared with nine for the previous year, one occurred in St. Nicholas, and seven in Charlton and Kidbrooke. Four of such cases were removed to hospital, the remainder were notified from the Council's Maternity Home.

EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS, CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER OR POST-BASAL MENINGITIS.—There were only three cases of this disease during the year. One occurred in West Greenwich, one in St. Nicholas, and the other in Charlton.

All were removed to Hospital for treatment.

ACUTE POLIO-MYELITIS.—No cases were notified during the year as compared with three cases for the previous year.

INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA AND ACUTE PRIMARY PNEUMONIA.—During the year 101 cases of Influenzal Pneumonia and Primary Pneumonia were notified as compared with 154 last year.

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.

Towards the end of the year a most informative memorandum was issued by the Ministry of Health. This is the first publication on the causation and prophylaxis of this disease since notification was made compulsory in 1915.

TUBERCULOSIS.—During the year there were 115 cases of Tuberculosis notified in the Borough, as compared with 136 for the previous year. This is the lowest total recorded since notification became compulsory in 1908. Of this number, 91 were pulmonary cases, ordinarily known as Consumption, and 24 non-pulmonary, being Tuberculosis affecting other portions of the body than the lungs. Of this number of cases, 34 pulmonary and 14 non-pulmonary occurred in East Greenwich, 18 pulmonary and 7 non-pulmonary in West Greenwich, 9 pulmonary in St. Nicholas, 30 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary in Charlton and Kidbrooke. The various ages of the patients were as follow :—Pulmonary cases : one to five, 2 cases ; five to fifteen, 5 cases ; fifteen to twenty-five, 28 cases ; twenty-five to forty-five, 38 cases ; forty-five to sixty-five, 16 cases ; and 2 cases over sixty-five ; whilst the Non-pulmonary were : Under one year, 1 case ; between one and five, 4 cases ; five to fifteen, 5 cases ; fifteen to twenty-five, 6 cases ; twenty-five to forty-five, 6 cases ; forty-five to sixty-five, 1 case and over 65 years, 1 case.

Four hundred and twenty-two specimens were forwarded by medical practitioners for bacteriological investigation from patients suspected to be consumptive ; 366 were reported to be negative and 56 positive.

Disinfection has been offered and carried out in 74 cases, including 116 rooms and 286 articles of bedding, etc. ; disinfection has also been supplied to patients to disinfect sputum, etc., and sputum pots where such are found necessary.

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 1935.

DISEASES, ETC.	Premises Entered	Rooms	Beds	Palliasses	Mattresses	Bolsters	Pillows	Blankets	Sheets	Cushions	Quilts	Odd Articles	Total No. Articles Disinfected
Scarlet Fever ...	279	325	139	—	131	125	464	604	382	33	337	1,331	3,546
Diphtheria ...	332	428	183	3	138	178	549	639	405	58	426	1,225	3,804
Tuberculosis ...	74	116	19	—	14	20	64	55	27	9	23	55	286
Cancer ...	17	16	4	—	10	12	23	20	5	—	5	16	95
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	2	2	—	1	—	9
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia ...	3	2	—	—	9	1	1	2	2	—	1	—	16
Dermatitis ...	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Erysipelas ...	6	8	1	—	3	1	10	12	1	4	5	2	39
Chickenpox ...	6	9	—	—	3	—	4	11	4	—	4	3	29
Para Typhoid ...	2	4	—	—	3	3	2	5	—	—	2	—	15
Scabies ...	9	13	8	1	4	5	12	3	11	1	12	20	77
Polio Myelitis ...	1	2	—	—	2	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	8
Other Diseases ...	44	43	7	—	19	7	38	17	3	14	3	100	208
Verminous Premises	43	33	48	—	47	27	62	157	29	14	31	9	424
Verminous (Housing G.B.C.)	49	—	58	—	76	15	33	7	4	3	2	—	198
Verminous (Housing L.C.C.)	12	5	23	2	11	14	32	14	12	—	6	3	117
TOTAL ...	879	1,006	490	6	472	412	1,297	1,551	887	136	859	2,764	8,874

Articles Destroyed, Year 1935.

DISEASES, ETC.	Beds	Pallisasses	Mattresses	Bolsters	Pillows	Blankets	Sheets	Cushions	Quilts	Odd Articles	Total No. Articles Destroyed
Scarlet Fever	1	1	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	3	11
Diphtheria	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	48
Tuberculosis	1	—	10	5	17	4	4	2	1	107	151
Cancer	2	5	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	12
Other Diseases	9	4	4	2	8	2	2	2	1	48	82
Verminous Premises	10	9	10	6	8	2	1	5	3	22	76
TOTAL	24	19	33	13	35	10	7	10	7	222	380

One of the Steam Disinfectors in use at the Disinfecting Station was reported upon as being unfit for further service and after consideration as to the various types of modern apparatus a new high pressure steam disinfecter, having a chamber capacity of 120 cubic feet was purchased for the sum of £466.

REPORT OF THE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

In presenting this report for 1935, it is pleasing to record a further decline in notification and mortality rates as compared with previous years. Co-operation with the other departments, general practitioners and hospitals has been satisfactory and while various refinements remain to be adopted it must be admitted that the Council's scheme, as at present instituted, is functioning very well.

An interesting feature of the Dispensary statistics meriting record is the apparent increase in "open" or sputum positive cases under supervision. In 1928 they numbered 175, in 1932 an increase to 234 was noted, while at the end of the year under review a further increase to 252 was recorded. This increase may have even greater significance when it is realised that in recent years the notification rate has markedly declined and the number of cases on the Dispensary register has also fallen. After considering the possible factors influencing these figures it is felt, that the declining mortality and the tendency to earlier and more prolonged treatment, appear to be increasing the number of potential sources of infection in the Borough.

It is likely that were it not for the practically continuous segregation of some 40% of infectious material in Hospitals and Sanatoria and the supervision of known cases at home, we would be faced with a different picture of the incidence of the disease than that which exists.

NOTIFICATIONS.—Notifications were received during the year in respect of 91 pulmonary and 24 non-pulmonary cases, representing an incidence of .94 per 1,000 population for the pulmonary form and .24 for the non-pulmonary forms of the disease.

At the end of 1935 the notification register consisted of 647 cases as compared with 677 in 1934. The total is made up as follows :—

	Adults.		Children.	Total.
	Males.	Females.		
Pulmonary ...	234	186	61	481
Non-pulmonary ...	31	35	100	166

DEATHS.—Deaths during 1935 numbered 78, equalling a rate of .80 per 1,000 population for all forms of the disease. The pulmonary type accounted for 72 of the deaths, representing a death rate of .74.

The Death Notification interval of the 72 persons who died from pulmonary tuberculosis in 1935 is shown below :—

Information from Death Returns	5
Died within one month of notification ...	13
Died within three months of notification ...	5
Died within six months of notification ...	3
Died over six months of notification ...	46

In the case of five deaths which occurred before notification the reasons obtained on enquiry were as follows :—

- a.* In three cases, tuberculosis was discovered as a contributory cause of death on post mortem examination.
- b.* In one case a soldier returning from military duty from abroad, was admitted to hospital acutely ill and died before diagnosis was completed.
- c.* In one case the death occurred in hospital of a patient known to have tuberculosis. The Medical Officer was under the impression that the case had been notified.

Six non-pulmonary deaths included 4 from meningitis, one from bone and joint tuberculosis and one death classified under 'other organs'.

PUBLIC HEALTH TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS, 1925.—During the year under review no action was required under these Regulations.

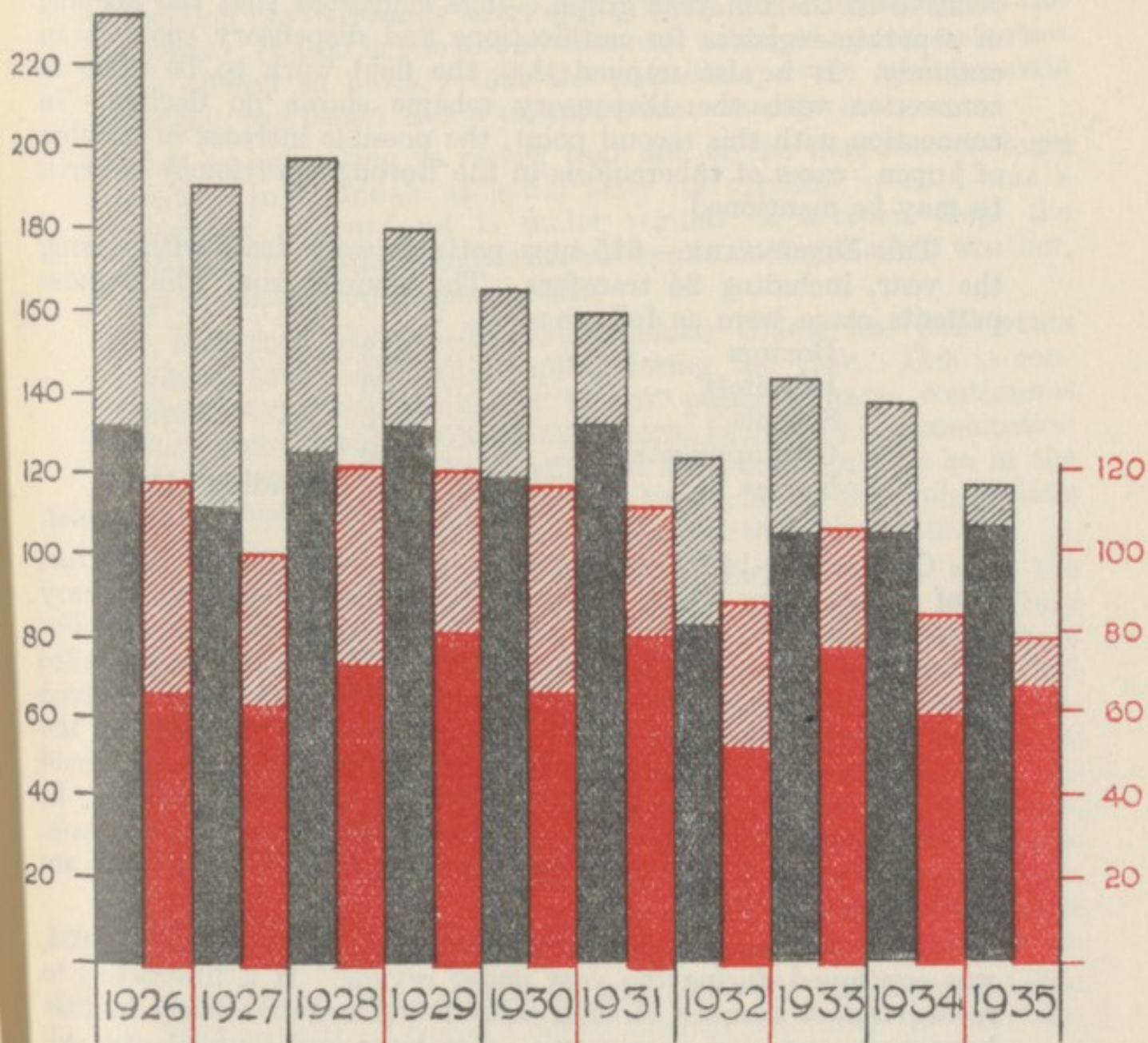
OCCUPATIONS.—A consideration of this question does not reveal any influence of occupation in the incidence of tuberculosis in the Borough.

HOUSING.—In some 20 cases during the year special recommendations were made to the Public Health Committee of the Council and to the London County Council for re-housing of families that included a person with tuberculosis. In many cases suitable offers of accommodation had to be refused because of distance from work or an increase of rent. It would seem that from whatever aspect the Tuberculosis family is approached the economic factor becomes an obstacle at some point, under the present circumstances.

Many of the worst cases of overcrowding were relieved by provision of beds or shelters. As in previous years, ordinary sanitary defects were notified to the Public Health Department for appropriate action.

Notifications— **Black**
Deaths— **Red**

The inked in part of each column represents the proportion of the total referable to Dispensary cases.



GRAPH.—In place of the usual ten year tables of deaths and notifications a block graph is submitted which gives a striking picture of the decline in the notifications (possible incidence) of tuberculosis for 1926 to 1935 inclusive. The total for 1935 may be seen to be almost exactly half of that for 1926.

A distinct decline in mortality is another feature well shown. This decline however is by no means proportional to the drop in notifications.

It may also be noted that the proportion of notifications and deaths referring to Dispensary cases from year to year shows relatively little change.

The most important feature shown by the graph is that during 1935, if allowance be made for notifications received after death, practically 100% of cases came under the Council's scheme.

Two important points emerge from the foregoing remarks relative to the ten year graph. It is suggested that the keeping of separate registers for notifications and dispensary cases is an anomaly. It is also implied that the field work to be done in connection with the Dispensary scheme shows no decline. In connection with this second point, the possible increase in number of 'open' cases of tuberculosis in the Borough previously referred to may be mentioned.

THE DISPENSARY.—615 new patients were dealt with during the year, including 24 transfers. The sources from which those patients came were as follows:—

Doctors	...	...	...	273
Hospitals	...	...	...	20
Schools	...	...	...	2
Own application	...	...	...	109
Nurses	...	...	...	187 (including 146 contacts).

CONTACTS.—146 Contacts were examined during the year, 8 of whom were found tuberculous. Numbers examined vary according to the district in which the original case arose. For instance, of 89 contacts in West Greenwich district 77 were prevailed upon by the nurse to come for examination. It must be remembered that nowadays many of those contacts who dislike attending the Dispensary are examined privately by their own doctor who would refer the case for closer investigation if any doubts were felt. In this way some 'new cases' are examined who are really contacts. Only those attending as a direct result of the nurse's visit are counted as 'contacts.'

The 'mantoux testing' of contacts and others begun in 1934, was continued during the year under review. It is interesting to record that a number of such cases found negative early in 1934 have been re-tested nearly two years later and found to be still negative.

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.—338 recommendations for institutional treatment were made in 1935 as compared with 245 in the previous year. The increase is partly due to the greater use made of beds in St. Alfege's Hospital. Beds in the tuberculosis ward were kept filled during the year. In fact on one occasion there

were 40 Dispensary cases as in-patients. As the major proportion of these cases were of more or less advanced disease, it is a matter for satisfaction that so much infectious material could be isolated from unsuitable or overcrowded homes.

The impression is gained that Sanatorium treatment is lengthening to some extent. The average period would now seem to be nearer six months than four as in previous years. The arrangements for admission to Sanatoria in the hands of the London County Council, are efficient. Waiting periods before admission are extremely short and this is a great advantage to the patients. Indeed in one or two instances during the year, vacancies were offered so quickly that the patient's private arrangements were not completed and a postponement was necessary.

It is interesting to record that one of the first four patients admitted to Colindale Hospital after its opening in 1916 was a Greenwich patient and is under regular supervision from the Dispensary. Apart from occasional upsets during the bad weather, he is in fairly good general health.

HOSPITAL VISITS.—The Tuberculosis Officer has paid visits regularly to St. Alfege's Hospital during the year. This is considered very helpful, as it means patients have continuous supervision. Many doubtful cases have been seen in consultation with the resident Medical Staff, and such consultations as in the case of those under treatment, are beneficial to the Tuberculosis Officer and the Medical Officer connected with the cases.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.—The arrangements made with the London County Council relative to the carrying out of X-Ray work at St. Alfege's Hospital, continue to give satisfaction. There were 533 examinations carried out in 1935, as compared with 387 in the previous year. Occasionally the pressure of work necessitated an extra weekly session. On a few occasions the Tuberculosis Officer found it necessary to utilise the apparatus late in the evening in connection with Pneumothorax work. At all times, every facility has been afforded and the smoothness of the routine generally is a matter for gratification. The only possible drawback, is structural. It is felt that dressing room facilities are inadequate but it is thought that this point may shortly receive attention.

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX REFILLS.—The agreement reached in 1934 with the London County Council regarding the provision of this continuation treatment at St. Alfege's Hospital has proved satisfactory. It means that patients can be attended to at one centre instead of various hospitals at a distance. The cost is reduced to half when the Tuberculosis Officer carries out the work and about 100 refills have been given in connection with the Dispensary during 1935.

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT.—92 cases were referred for treatment in 1935, as compared with 74 in the previous year. The following table shows the classification of cases for whom it was recommended :—

	No.
Non-tuberculous respiratory conditions (the majority being children with bronchial catarrh)	26
Subnormal children including some 'contacts' of so called pre-tuberculous type	26
Debility following various infectious diseases	10
Rheumatic conditions	8
Septic skin conditions (non-tuberculous)	6
Adenitis (non-tuberculous)	10
Adenitis (tuberculous)	2
Tuberculous laryngitis	1
Tuberculous skin conditions	3

1,804 treatments were given altogether, the majority being general exposures. A "course" lasts for about 6 weeks and includes 12 treatments as a rule. The patient is seen before and after each course, and the Centre is visited frequently by the Medical Officer. In most cases more than one course was found necessary, and in very few cases was it found advisable to discontinue the treatment.

The major proportion of patients were remarkably benefitted by this form of therapy. The case of Tuberculous laryngitis contrary to expectations, seemed to derive great benefit.

It is hardly necessary to add that the greatest care is taken to prevent contact between tuberculous and other patients. This is possible because of the small number of Tuberculous cases considered suitable for this treatment.

DENTAL REPORT.—Mr. G. F. Ferris, the Council's Dentist, submits the following figures relative to Tuberculous cases treated during the year.

Sessions	27	Filling and Scalings ...	5
New Patients	21	Advice... ..	26
Attendances	70	X-Ray... ..	—
Dentures	5		
Extractions :—			
Gas	17		
Local	14		
	— 31		

OPEN AIR SCHOOL.—Many children were recommended for admission to the Open Air School during 1935. Some 50 children are on the roll, and they are seen at intervals by the Tuberculosis Officer. Once again, special mention must be made of the remarkable improvement seen in these sub-normal or 'contact' children after a period at the School. It is a tribute to the care and attention bestowed on them.

CONVALESCENT TREATMENT.—Some 20 children were recommended for periods of convalescent treatment. Arrangements were made by the Invalid Children's Aid Association, who dealt quickly and sympathetically with all such cases. Subnormal 'contact' children and the bronchitic type of child, were those usually recommended. In most cases satisfactory improvement in the general and local condition resulted.

'BOARDING OUT' OF CONTACTS.—In the case of two families, this special arrangement for children was availed of. In other cases where this scheme was considered, suitable alternative methods were adopted, relatives usually undertaking to care for the children.

AFTER CARE.—Though this aspect of the Dispensary work is unofficial and unorganized it is not true, as has been suggested on occasion, that care work is not done.

Seven garden shelters belonging to the Council have been in continuous use during the year. In some dozen cases bedsteads and bedding were obtained for patients needing isolation at home. Three bedsteads are on loan and these, together with fourteen pairs of blankets, were obtained as a result of a donation from the Alexandra Day Fund and have been of the greatest help during the year.

In about 30 cases gifts of personal clothing were made to necessitous patients as a result of the kindness of various friends of the Dispensary Nursing Staff.

In addition, help was obtained from the British Legion, Mayor's Fund, etc.

Seventy-five cases were referred to the Public Assistance Authorities during the year. All such cases recommended were considered sympathetically and in the majority, assistance and extra nourishment were allowed.

Dried milk was issued from the Dispensary as a form of extra nourishment to some cases. This is not regarded as a satisfactory ancillary to treatment and a more suitable scheme is under consideration.

In a few suitable cases, dental attention and dentures were obtained through the Council's scheme.

Two bath chairs which were given to one of our Nurses have been of great benefit to some cases, who would otherwise be bed-ridden. Several air rings and other nursing accessories are also available for lending to patients requiring them.

One or two patients have been found employment, applications for re-housing have been supported, relatives in a few instances have been helped to visit friends in distant Sanatoria.

The foregoing is a skeletal sketch of the efforts of the nursing staff of the Dispensary in addition to their routine duties. It is by no means a complete record, but does show that this aspect of a tuberculosis scheme is not entirely neglected. It must be admitted that this feature could with advantage be elaborated and made official, but, under the circumstances, the results obtained are gratifying.

HANDICRAFT CENTRE.—This continues its good work under the able leadership of Mr. Worlock, the organizer. During the year, the waste patch of ground which was so unsightly in front of the hut, has been transformed into a miniature rock garden as a result of the enthusiasm of Mr. Worlock, and the industry of members of the class.

Miss Forth the instructress, attends on one morning weekly when the official session is held, but the Centre is open every day for the convenience of members.

The numbers on the class roll average about twenty, of whom some fifteen attend more or less regularly.

Some difficulty is experienced in getting new members interested. Those fit for light occupation naturally wish to find a remunerative type. Unfit patients find frequent journeys to the Centre a difficulty, especially those from the more distant homes.

It must be remembered that the Centre is entirely self supporting. In fact, it is considered that some official recognition by the Council in the way of a small subsidy would be an encouraging gesture. It was recorded in at least one Annual Report last year, that a Handicraft Centre in a Metropolitan Borough had to be discontinued through lack of support.

In the case of our Centre, a generous measure of praise is due to the members of the Voluntary Committee, who contributed time and enthusiasm towards organizing a Summer Outing and Christmas Party for the class and friends in 1935.

Mr. Worlock's genial personality and tireless efforts may be recognized by the fact that the venture is holding its head up and proving it's practical utility in rather difficult times.

In conclusion I should like to acknowledge my indebtedness to the other members of the Tuberculosis Department Staff whose work is reflected in the body of this report and the statistical tables appended.

I am Sir,

Yours faithfully,

F. R. WALDRON, M.D., D.P.H.,
Tuberculosis Officer.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary for the Year 1935.

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	33	—	3	4	10	5	3	44	43	5	6	98	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114	101	60	70	345	
B.—Contacts examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	2	—	2	8	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	47	34	33	138	
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as :—														
(a) Recovered	3	6	5	1	2	4	8	6	5	10	13	7	35	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	148	94	103	483	
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	208	161	30	12	26	29	45	18	234	190	75	30	529	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1935 ...	577
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	24
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of "	78
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	65
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	2,387
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	30
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—	
(a) Personal	20
(b) Other	276
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	139
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	3,025
10. Number of :—	
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	253
(b) X-ray examinations made in connexion with Dispensary work.	533
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above	—
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	252

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY—YEAR 1935.

Age-Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
1	1	1	3	1	1	—	1	1
5	1	1	2	2	—	—	1	1
10	2	2	4	1	—	1	—	—
15	4	7	—	5	4	3	—	1
20	12	12	—	2	5	4	—	—
25	20	17	3	4	16	5	1	—
35	12	6	—	—	8	4	—	—
45	13	2	—	—	10	1	—	—
55	3	3	2	—	4	2	—	—
65 and upwards	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	—
Totals ...	69	52	15	16	49	23	3	3

Particulars relating to the above Table are dealt with in the Report of the Tuberculosis Officer on pages 83 to 91.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1935 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				1930								
			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)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults	M.	7	5	4	1	10	4	1	1	2	3	2	2	4	5	5	3	2	5	5	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	3		
			F.	9	4	3		7	4	1	1	1	2		2	3	1	1	2	5	1			1	2	2				2		
		Children		2				—	6				2		9				4			2										
	Disease not Arrested	Adults	M.		3	3	1	7		2	2	1	3	4	1	4	5		4	6	10	1	3	7	10							
			F.	2	3	2		5				1	2	3			2	2	2	4	1	4	1	5								
	Children						1																									
	Condition not ascertained during the year																															
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December			20	15	12	2	29	15	1	4	5	6	6	7	13	17	2	5	7	16	10	10	20	11	11	9	20				
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults	M.	68	12	4		16					1																			
			F.	102	14	2	1	17	3				4		1											1						
		Children		197		1	1	15				8																				
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register			332	77	43	14	134	26	4	4	4	12	14	8	11	2	21	13	7	8	15	16	14	6	2	22	7	13	4	1	18
	Dead	Adults	M.	90	29	120	154	303	6	6	16	13	35	1	9	11	13	33	3	6	14	15	35	2	12	16	6	34	6	10	13	5	28
		F.	57	35	72	104	211	3	1	3	5	9	3	4	9	5	18	7	3	8	7	18	6	6	4	5	15	5	5	7	5	17
Children			52		1	5	6	1	1			1	1								3						3					
Total written off Dispensary Register			898	167	243	278	688	54	12	23	22	57	32	21	31	20	72	24	16	30	22	68	27	32	26	13	71	22	28	24	11	63
GRAND TOTALS			918	182	255	250	717	69	13	27	22	62	38	27	38	20	85	41	18	35	22	75	43	42	36	13	91	33	39	33	11	83
			1931					1932				1933				1934				1935												
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults	M.	1	3		3	1	1		1																					
			F.	3																												
		Children		5																												
	Disease not Arrested	Adults	M.		3	5	1	9	1	3	5	8	7	10	5	2	17	8	5	14	3	22	10	4	18	6	28					
			F.	1	4	1	1	6	4	4	1	5	4	10	6	1	17	12	2	12	3	17	9	1	15	6	22					
	Children		1			1	2									5	1	1	1	1	1	1										
Condition not ascertained during the year																																
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December			10	11	6	2	19	8	8	6	14	11	20	11	3	34	25	7	27	6	40	20	5	34	12	51						
(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			10	8	7	4	19	5	8	4	5	17	5	5	6	1	12	14	1	3	4	7	2	2	4						
	Dead	Adults	M.	2	8	14	7	29		7	6	4	17	1	9	15	5	29	3	3	7	10	2	1	6	7						
		F.	6	8	5	5	18	1	4	5	2	11	2	6	3	2	11	1	2	4	6	1	1	2	3							
Children										2	2	1					2															
Total written off Dispensary Register			18	24	26	16	66	6	19	17	11	47	9	20	24	8	52	20	1	8	11	20	10	2	4	9	15					
GRAND TOTALS			28	35	32	18	85	14	27	23	11	61	20	40	35	11	86	45	8	35	17	60	30	7	38	21	66					

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1935 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off 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				1930								
			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					1			1	1	1	2	1		1	1	1			1	1						
			F.	1		1								1		1		1	1	1	2	1		1		2						
		Children		4	1	5					1		1	2	1		1	2	2	1	2	5	5	2	6	13						
	Disease not Arrested	Adults	M.	1		1																										
			F.								1		1							1	1				2	2						
		Children		1		1	2			2	1		1		1			1			1	1	1	1		2						
Condition not ascertained during the year																																
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December			7	1	1	9	2		2	3	1	1	5	3	1	1	5	2	2	3	3	10	8	3	3	20						
Transferred to Pulmonary																																
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults	M.	10	1	6	17	2		2	2			2																		
			F.	8	1	1	13	23	1		1										1	1	2									
		Children		36	13	9	456	514	3		6	9	2	3	3	8	2			4	6											
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register			24	3	8	122	157	3	4	2	9	8		2	2	12	3	3	1	5	12	2	1	3	3	9	2	1	2	5	
	Dead	Adults	M.	11		2	13	1		1	1	3	1	1		2					1		1	1		1	2					
			F.	4		4	3	11		1		1																				
	Children		6	4	8	13	31								1				1	2	1			1		1						
Total written off Dispensary Register			99	21	31	615	766	10	1	5	9	25	13	4	2	5	24	6	3	1	10	20	4	1	4	4	13	3	1	1	3	8
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	11	4	4	9	23
			1931					1932				1933				1934				1935												
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults	M.	3	1	4	1		1	2	1			1																		
			F.	1		1				1	1																					
		Children		2	3	3	8	1		1	2		1		1	1	1			2												
	Disease not Arrested	Adults	M.	1		1	2					2		1	3	3		1		4	1	2				3						
			F.					1			1	2	1	2	5	3	1			4		1	3	3	7							
		Children		1		1	4			4	3		1	4		1				1	3	2		1	6							
Condition not ascertained during the year																																
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December			8	3	2	3	16	7		3	10	8	2	2	2	14	7	3	1	11	4	3	5	4	16							
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			5	1	4	7	17	4		2	6	4	1	5	4			2	6	3	3	2	8								
	Dead	Adults	M.			1	1	3	1	1	5	1			1								1	1								
			F.																													
	Children		1	1	1	3		1		1				1						1	1	2										
Total written off Dispensary Register			6	2	6	7	21	7	2	1	2	12	5	1	6	5			2	7	3	5	4	12								
GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary).			14	5	8	10	37	14	2	1	5	22	13	2	3	2	20	12	3	1	2	18	7	3	10	8	23					

Supplemental Vaccination Return for 1934.

Return made on or before the 10th of February, 1936, 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, 1934, inclusive :—

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District	No. of Births from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1934	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st Jan., 1936					No. of Births which on 31st Jan., 1936, remained unentered in the Vaccination Register on account of—			No. of these births remaining on 31st Jan., 1936, not accounted for	Total No. of Certificates of successful Primary Vaccination of children under 14 received during Calendar Year 1935	No. of Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received by Vaccination Officer during the Calendar Year 1935
		Successfully Vaccinated	Insusceptible of Vaccination	Had Small-pox	Certificates of Conscientious objection received	Dead. Unvaccinated	Postponement by Medical Certificate	Removal to Districts, V.O. of which apprised	Removal to places unknown and cases not found			
East Greenwich ...	923	420	1	—	284	58	10	17	55	78	—	—
*West Greenwich...	243	110	1	—	69	18	7	1	16	21	—	—
Charlton and Kidbrooke ...	683	313	1	—	285	25	6	19	11	23	—	—
TOTAL ...	1,849	843	3	—	638	101	23	37	82	122	874	625

*Includes St. Nicholas District.

E. S. ELLIOTT,

Vaccination Officer.

Dated 5th February, 1936.

RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS. Registered during the year ended 31st December, 1935.

DISTRICTS,	Census Population, 1931.	Estimated Population at the middle of the Year.	Births Registered during the year ended 31st Dec., 1935.		Deaths Registered during the year ended 31st Dec., 1935.		Age Mortality.			Seven Zymotic Diseases.										Rate of Mortality per 1,000.							
			M.	F.	M.	F.	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 5 years.	Persons aged 65 and upwards.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhoid.		Diarrhoea.	Tuberculosis, Pulmonary.	All other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia.	Heart Disease.	Cancer.	All other Diseases.	All Causes.		Seven Zymotics.	
															Typhoid.	Others.								During the corresponding period year previous	During the year ended 31st December, 1935	During the corresponding period year previous	During the year ended 31st December, 1935
						
GREENWICH EAST	41,697	39,910	266	266	216	219	33	4	221	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	7	28	4	36	95	67	195	12.17	10.92	.54	.21
Do. WEST	24,967	23,899	155	159	133	133	20	3	133	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	17	1	21	73	40	110	13.84	11.14	.91	.16
St. NICHOLAS, DEPTFORD	6,573	6,293	49	42	37	38	6	1	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	12	15	15	26	13.14	11.93	.94	.15
CHARLTON AND KIDBROOKE	27,687	26,498	206	194	147	120	21	1	121	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	22	...	24	57	34	125	10.64	10.09	.10	.18
S. ALFEGE'S HOSPITAL Resident					206	181	35	6	200	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	12	25	3	41	72	55	177				
Non-Resident					324	241	30	6	317	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	10	41	3	58	94	70	285				
SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL Resident					23	10	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	5	8	15				
Non-Resident					73	7	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	6	10	20	41				
MILLER HOSPITAL Resident					22	10	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	4	8	15					
Non-Resident					89	53	6	7	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	12	17	21	82				
HERBERT HOSPITAL Resident					6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	1					
Non-Resident					15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	1	1	1	6				
L.C.C. Resident					3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BROOK HOSPITAL Non-Resident					25	20	13	14	...	...	1	4	15	8	...	...	4	...	1	3	...	...	9				
COTTAGE HOSPITAL Resident					2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4				
Non-Resident					4	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2					
OTHER INSTITUTIONS Resident					8	8	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	12				
Non-Resident					5	7	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	8					
OUTSIDE INSTITUTIONS Resident...					92	86	14	3	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	2	10	41	28	83				
BOROUGH	100,924	96,600	676	661	533	510	80	9	514	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	14	72	6	93	240	156	456				
Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population	...	...	1,337	1,043	13.87	10.83	...	...	...	...	.01	.03	.01	.01	...	.14	.74	.06	.96	2.47	1.60	4.64	12.23	10.83	.61	.20	

Deaths of Children under one year per 1,000 births, 59 previous corresponding period } 87.
 County of London, 58.

Death Rate of 121 large English Towns 11.8, of the County of London 11.4.

Birth Rate " 14.8, " 13.3.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH, during the year ended 31st December, 1935

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					
All Causes { Certified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Causes { Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Whooping Cough ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Diphtheria ...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Influenza ...	9	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	3	5	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	72	1	1	...	1	16	35	16	2	28	17	5	22	25	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	14	...	79	
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	6	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	4	1	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	16	
Syphilis ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	4	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	
Cancer ...	156	...	...	1	...	1	16	69	69	67	40	15	34	55	8	8	1	...	...	...	1	27	...	189	
Diabetes ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	8	7	3	...	2	5	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	16	
Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	76	2	...	...	...	...	1	23	50	31	20	5	20	40	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	8	...	86	
Heart Disease ...	240	1	...	...	3	5	17	52	162	95	73	15	57	72	5	4	...	...	...	2	42	...	...	208	
Aneurysm ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	50	24	15	5	15	10	1	2	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	49	
Bronchitis ...	36	4	...	...	...	1	...	6	25	13	10	6	7	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	42
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	57	17	...	...	1	1	8	10	20	23	11	6	17	23	2	2	...	...	2	1	6	...	...	87	
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	13	1	...	...	...	3	2	5	2	4	4	1	4	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	14	
Peptic Ulcer ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	6	1	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	30
Diarrhoea ...	14	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	1	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	31
Appendicitis ...	5	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	4	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	19
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Other Diseases of Liver, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Digestive Diseases ...	21	2	...	...	...	...	1	12	6	5	6	1	9	4	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	34
Ac. & Cr. Nephritis... ...	49	...	...	...	1	2	3	21	22	24	7	2	16	17	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	...	...	52	
Puerperal Sepsis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Puerperal Causes ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc. ...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	7	2	11	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	...	...	32
Senility ...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	27	15	3	12	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	128
Suicide ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	4	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Other Violence ...	35	3	2	...	8	6	2	3	11	17	9	3	6	14	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	9	...	...	78
Other Defined Causes ...	48	...	...	...	2	2	13	12	19	15	12	2	19	15	5	1	...	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	72
Causes ill-defined or unknown
	1043	80	5	4	25	40	110	263	516	435	266	75	267	387	33	32	6	4	6	16	184	1348				

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 who died in the Borough in like manner have been excluded.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE notified during the year ended 28th December, 1935.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY				No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality				TOTAL	
	At all Ages	At Ages			Years				Greenwich East	Greenwich West	St. Nicholas	Charlton and Kidbrooke (H)	Greenwich East	Greenwich West	St. Nicholas	Charlton and Kidbrooke (H)		
		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	367	8	115	204	19	19	2	...	140	86	31	110	136	86	31	110	363	
Encephalitis Lethargica
Erysipelas	41	...	2	1	1	14	17	6	17	8	3	13	5	4	1	10	20	
Acute Polio-Myelitis
Scarlet Fever	301	5	90	172	21	13	...	...	135	57	10	99	125	52	10	90	277
Enteric Fever	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	4
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	8	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	1	7	8
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	3
Malaria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	72	4	34	30	4	...	...	...	39	18	3	12	3	2	2	1	8
Whooping Cough... ..	128	14	64	49	...	1	...	...	85	18	5	20	5	2	...	...	7
Diarrhoea	42	25	17	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	10	6	3	2	2	...	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum:	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	91	...	2	5	28	38	16	2	34	18	9	30	9	9	6	6	30	
" Non-Pulmonary	24	1	4	5	6	6	1	1	14	7	...	3	11	5	...	2	18	
Pneumonia, Acute Primary or Acute Influenzal	101	7	8	14	15	18	27	12	50	10	5	36	23	4	...	23	50	
TOTALS	1191	71	337	483	99	117	63	21	530	239	79	343	322	167	55	254	798	

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

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1935.
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 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
																							
																							
																							
																							
																							
																							
Tuberculous Diseases	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tubercular Meningitis	Abdominal Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
																								
																								
																								
																								
Diarrhoeal Diseases	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculosis</i>)	Convulsions	Diseases of Trachea	Bronchitis	Pneumonia, all forms	Diarrhoea, all forms	Gastro-Enteritis	Gastritis	Syphilis	Rickets	1	...	1	...	2	1								
												
											
											
											
											
										
										
										
										
Other Causes	Suffocation, overlaying	Suffocation, otherwise	Injury at Birth	Atelectasis	Congenital Malformations	Premature Birth	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	Other Causes																				
																							
																							
																							
																							
																							
																							
																							
																							
																							
TOTALS				29	3	1	3	36	12	13	11	8	80																					

Boys 46
Girls 34

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