

[Report 1923] / Medical Officer of Health, Gravesend Borough.

Contributors

Gravesend (Kent, England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1923

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ve237x7b>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

AC 4412(1) GRAVES END
1924



Borough of Gravesend.

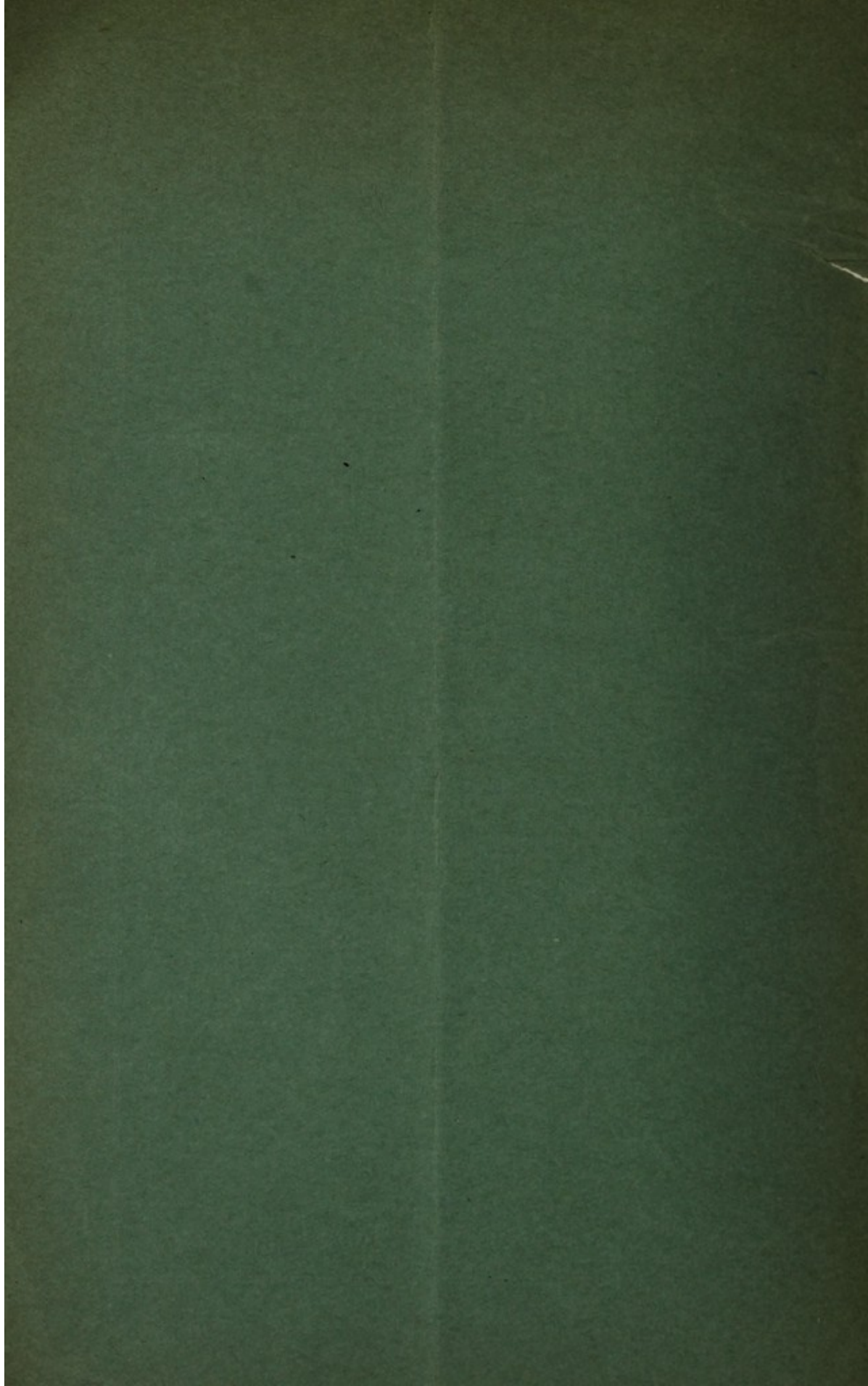
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1923.

REPORTER, LTD., PRINTERS, GRAVESEND.





Borough of Gravesend.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1923.

История России

Александр Кавказ

История России

The Public Health Committee.

THE MAYOR (Alderman H. E. DAVIS, J.P.).

Alderman AXCELL (Chairman).

Alderman ENFIELD, J.P.	Councillor FLETCHER.
„ HUGGINS, J.P., C.C.	„ SHADE.
Councillor FULLJAMES.	„ STEVENSON.
„ BERREY.	„ THOMPSON.
„ HARRINGTON, J.P.	„ SOLOMON.
„ HINKLEY.	„ HOLLINGUM.
„ WYNN.	„ COOPER.

STAFF.

Clerk:

MR. S. V. TONGE.

Health Visitor:

MRS. F. BALLARD, C.M.B.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors:

MR. J. R. BAKER.

MR. A. H. BAKER.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under Food and Drugs Act:

MR. J. G. PLANT, A.R.S.I.

Medical Officer of Health:

C. D. OUTRED, D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., Eng.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
GRAVESEND.

1st April, 1924.

*To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Gravesend.*

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to present my thirteenth Annual Report on the Health of the Borough.

As in previous years the report is compiled under the various headings recommended by the Ministry of Health. Charts have been included for the comparison of rates of the previous years. It is very satisfactory to report that both the General Death Rate and also the Infantile Death Rate are the lowest so far recorded in the Borough.

The report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector to the Medical Officer of Health under the "Sanitary Officers' Order, 1922," is embodied in this report.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their courteous and sympathetic attention to my reports and suggestions during the year. My thanks are also due to Mr. W. J. King for furnishing me with returns as to Marriages and Vaccination, etc., and again to the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the whole of the Staff of the Health Department for their co-operation during the year.

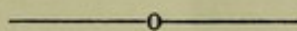
I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. D. OUTRED.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Vital Statistics for the Year 1923.



Population—Census 1911, 28,115; 1921, 31,137.	
Estimated Population to mid-year 1923, 31,950.	
Area of the Borough in Acres (land and inland water) ...	1,260
Density of Population, persons per acre ...	25.3
Marriages—Number, 267. Marriage Rate per 1,000 population ...	8.4
Births (net)—Number, 667. Birth Rate per 1,000 population ...	20.8
Deaths (net)—Number, 356. Death Rate per 1,000 population ...	11.1
Infantile Death Rate (deaths under 1 year of age)—Number, 32. Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Registered Births ...	47.9
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis, per 1,000 population ...	1.0
Death Rate from Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years of age) per 1,000 births ...	5.7
Death Rate from Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) per 1,000 population ...	1.6
Death Rate from Cancer per 1,000 population ...	1.3
Death Rate from Scarlet Fever per 1,000 population ...	.03
Death Rate from Whooping Cough per 1,000 population ...	.06
Death Rate from Influenza per 1,000 population ...	.1
Zymotic Death Rate per 1,000 population ...	.37

Zymotic Death Rate is the death rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases: Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fever (including Typhus, Enteric, Simple Continued Fever) and Diarrhœa.

RATEABLE AND ASSESSABLE VALUE.

Gross Estimated Rental ...	£216,391
Rateable Value ...	£165,423
Assessable Value ...	£164,994
Yield of 1d. Rate ...	£651
Rates (to 31st March, 1924) ...	12/4 in the £

GENERAL HOSPITAL.

I am indebted to Mr. Chapman, the Secretary of the General Hospital, for forwarding the following particulars concerning the treatment of patients in the several departments of the General Hospital:—

	First Attendances.	Subsequent Attendances.	Residents of Gravesend.
In-patients	844	—	401
Medical Out - patients	1281	6551	471
Accidental Patients ...	2890	15353	1733
Dental Patients ...	471	—	159
X-Ray Patients ...	1658	—	912
Battery and Massage	297	8052	113
Ophthalmic Dept. ...	641	1365	283
Venereal Disease Clinic	81	573	38
	<hr/> 8163	<hr/> 31894	<hr/> 4110

Total attendances of all patients ... 39213

VACCINATION.

Mr. W. J. King, Clerk to the Guardians, has kindly forwarded me the following particulars concerning the infants vaccinated during the year:—

Number of Children Vaccinated	397
Number of Exemption Certificates ...	146
Number of Certificates of Postponement	91

Thus 62 per cent. of the children were vaccinated during the year. This shows an increase on the previous year when the percentage was 55.

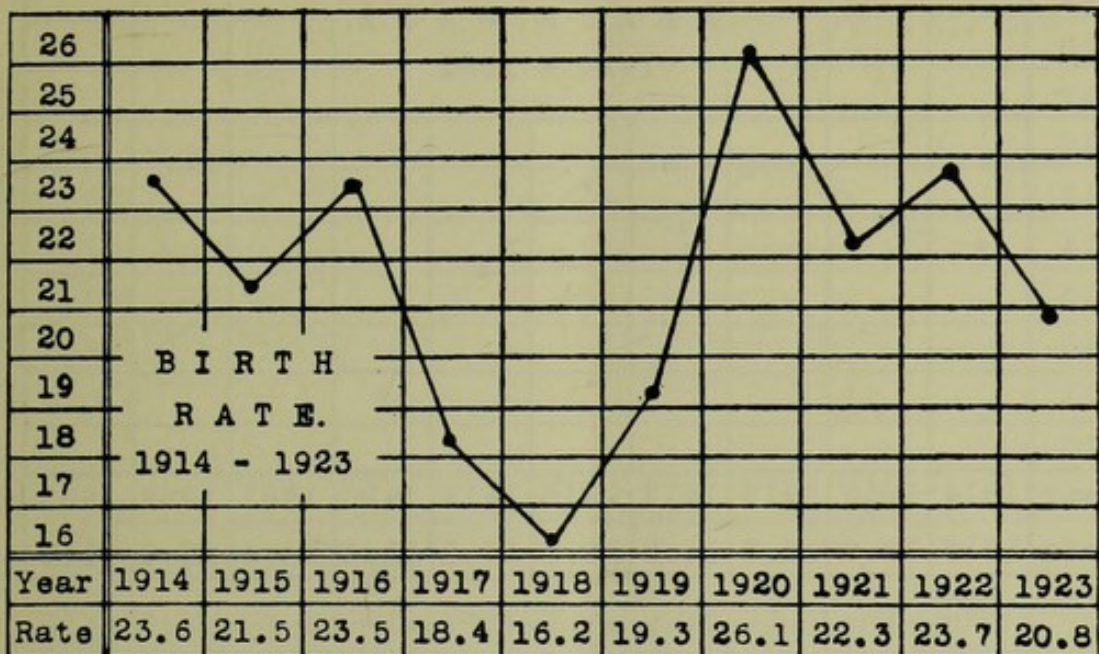
MARRIAGES.

There was again a decrease in the number of Marriages in the Borough during the year as compared with the two previous years.

	1921.	1922.	1923.
Churches and Chapels ...	213	205	213
Register Office	88	73	54
	<hr/> 301	<hr/> 278	<hr/> 267

This gives a marriage rate of 8.4 per 1,000 population as against 8.8 in 1922 and 9.6 for the year 1921.

BIRTHS.



The total number of births registered for the year was 667, giving a birth rate of 20.8 per 1,000 of the population. Of these 339 were males and 318 females. 642 were legitimate and 25 illegitimate. The average birth rate for the last 10 years was 21.7 per 1,000.

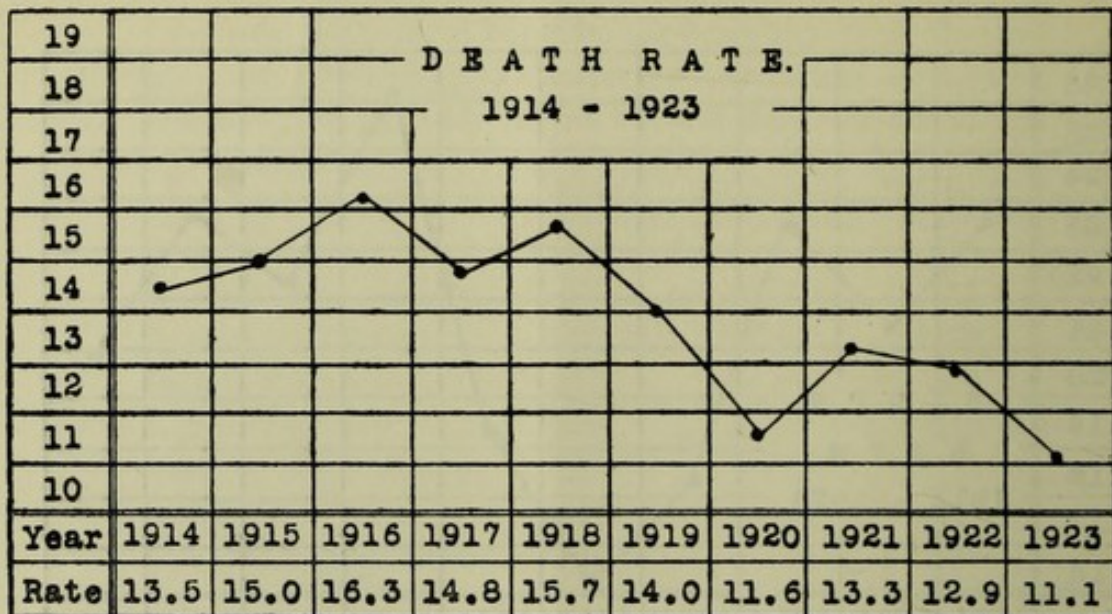
The number of births notified under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, was 650, 59 births were not notified. Births must be registered within six weeks, under the Registration Act, 1874, but notification should be made to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of birth under the Notification of Births Act, 1907. Of the births notified 354 were attended by Medical Practitioners and 396 by Midwives.

The excess of births over deaths (natural increase of population) was 311. 17 still births were notified and 2 not notified, a total of 19.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Twenty-five children were so registered, 11 males and 14 females, a rate of 3.7 per cent. of the total births. This is an increase to previous years, when the rate was for 1922 and 1921, 2.7 and 3.2 respectively. Two deaths (1 male, 1 female) occurred of illegitimate children during the year.

DEATHS.



Three hundred and fifty-six deaths (males 202, females 154) of residents were registered, 355 were certified and one uncertified. The death rate is therefore 11.1 per 1,000 population, the lowest recorded death rate in the Borough.

Of the deaths registered in the Borough the Registrar General transferred 35 to outside districts, but 38 were transferred into this Borough from other areas. 37 deaths occurred in Hospital and 44 in the Infirmary. Of the total deaths, although only 29 were certified as having died from Senile Decay, 145 persons, or 40 per cent. died at the age of 65 or over. These are arranged in age groups as follows:—

<i>Age</i>		65-70		70-75		75-80		80-85		85-90		90-95		95 and over.	
<i>Sex:</i>		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<i>No. ...</i>		21	13	21	13	19	13	16	12	3	9	3	1	—	1
<i>% of total deaths:</i>		9%		9%		8%		7%		3%		1%		.2%	

The age groups at which all deaths were certified were as follows:—

At all ages	Under 1 Year	1 and under 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over
356	32	8	8	8	17	45	93	145

The details as to the causes of death can be seen on the table attached to this report. The principal causes of death were as follows:—

Disease.	No.	Disease	No.
Cancer	44	Pneumonia	22
Tuberculosis	35	Violent Death, excluding	
Heart Disease	34	Suicide	23
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	28	Congenital Debility and	
Bronchitis	25	Premature Birth ...	10

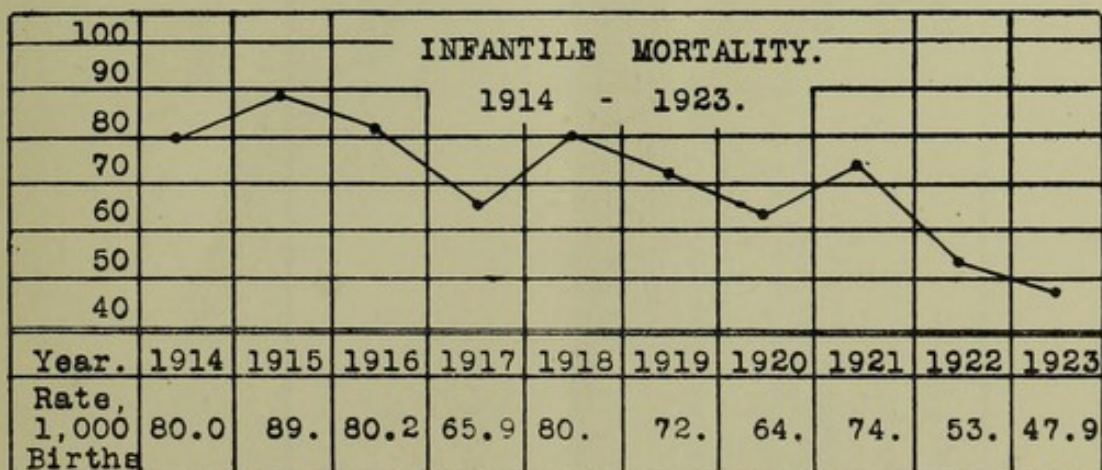
No deaths occurred from Enteric (Typhoid) Fever, Small Pox, Measles, Erysipelas, Encephalitis Lethargica, or Meningococcal Meningitis.

Compared with the previous year the number of deaths from Influenza, Tuberculosis, Bronchitis, Congenital Debility show some reduction, but there has been considerable increase under the heading of Violent Deaths.

Of the 23 registered, 12 were from Accidental Drowning. There were 7 Suicides as against 3 during the previous year.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Thirty-two children (18 males, 14 females) died under one year of age, giving an infantile death rate of 47.9 per 1,000 net births, the lowest annual death rate of infants yet recorded in this Borough.



The following table gives the average birth, death and infantile mortality rates for the last 10 years together; for comparison, the figures for 1923:—

	Net Births.		Net Deaths under 1 year.		Net Total Deaths.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
Average for last						
10 years ...	644	21.7	49	76.2	405	14.1
1923	667	20.8	32	47.9	356	11.1

The great reduction in the infantile mortality is very satisfactory. Undoubtedly the Infant Welfare Scheme established by the Council has greatly contributed to obtaining such a very low rate, for under this scheme not only is a proper milk supply obtained but a very important branch of the work is the education of the mothers in the best methods of bringing up their infants, particularly the feeding and in the treatment of infantile ailments.

Of the 32 infant deaths, 14 occurred under one month, 8 being from premature birth and 3 convulsions. Of those dying after that period of life, 7 died from Enteritis and Diarrhœa. Further details as to the causes of death will be seen tabulated at the end of this report. (Table 3).

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1923.

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.		
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhea and Enteritis (under two years)	Total Deaths under one year.	Causes of Death certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Uncertified Causes of Death	
England and Wales	19.7	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.22	0.44	7.7	69	92.0	6.9	1.1	
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	20.4	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.03	0.12	0.09	0.22	0.40	9.9	72	92.2	7.2	0.6	
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000)	19.8	10.6	0.01	—	0.19	0.02	0.10	0.06	0.21	0.38	6.4	69	92.6	6.1	1.3	
London	20.2	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.45	10.2	60	90.8	9.1	0.1	
GRAVESEND	20.8	11.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.1	0.93	5.7	32	86.5	13.2	0.2	

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Hospital has provision for 16 Diphtheria patients, 20 Scarlet Fever and 24 Small Pox beds. Typhoid cases are removed to the Strood Isolation Hospital at a cost of £3 3s. 0d. per week under an agreement made some years ago.

During the year 38 persons suffering with Diphtheria and 59 persons suffering with Scarlet Fever have been admitted to the Hospital. The only death during the year was from Scarlet Fever in a child aged 3, Meningitis supervening.

The accommodation for persons suffering from Diphtheria is in a corrugated iron building, lined internally with match boarding. This building, I am informed, was built many years ago as a temporary structure for Small Pox, but was never used for that purpose. For over four years this building has now been used for the Isolation of Diphtheria. Previous to this time persons suffering with this disease were removed to the Strood Isolation Hospital at the cost of 8s. per day. Thus, the Council have effected a considerable saving by making provision for Diphtheria in their own Hospital.

I must respectfully point out that the time has now come for the erection of a new building.

The very severe weather experienced last winter and also the heat during the summer makes it very difficult to maintain a uniform temperature day and night, which is so necessary in nursing severe Diphtheria cases. A surgery and dispensary should also be added. At present the Hospital is without a dispensary or surgery.

With the increasing population more accommodation is required for Diphtheria cases. Occasionally another disease such as Measles breaks out in a ward and it is necessary to have another ward to admit fresh patients and so prevent further infection.

A new building could be erected, which should be of brick, on a site midway between the administrative block and present Diphtheria block.

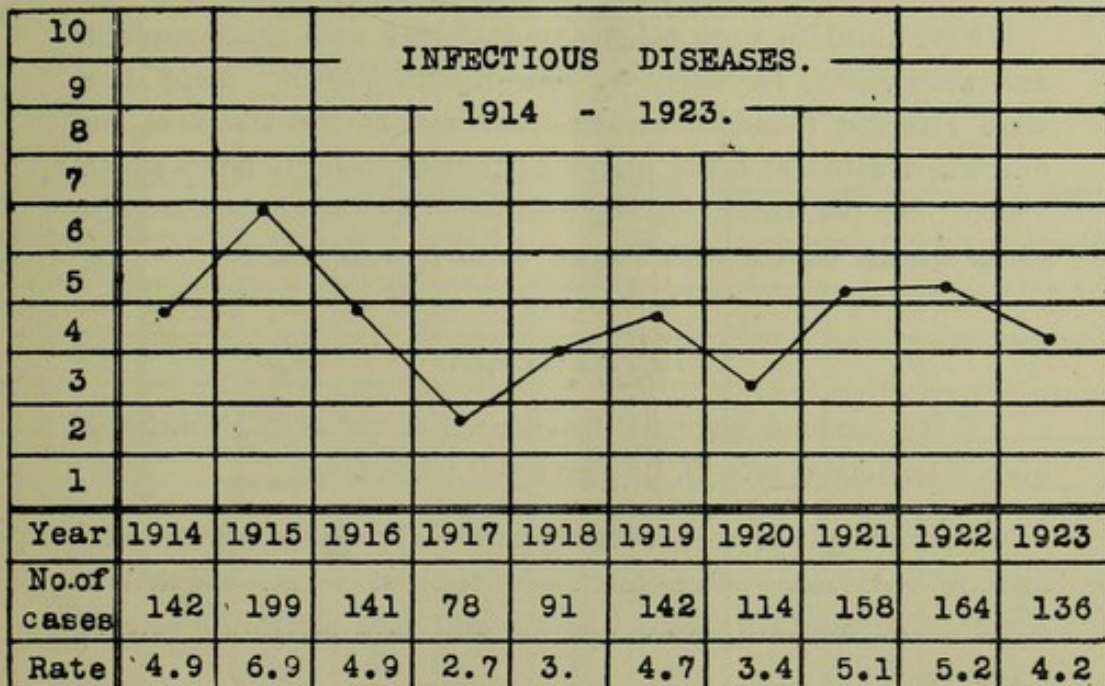
As reported on previously the present artificial lighting system at the Hospital is by oil lamps, and now the electric cable has been laid as far as the King's Farm Estate it might be easily extended to the Hospital, especially as in all probability the Strood Authority, if approached, would also connect up.

The difficulty of performing operations or examinations with oil lamps only as artificial light can be easily understood. Furthermore, such lighting is very depressing to convalescent patients in the long winter evenings.

Personally, I have always felt that the system of separate Isolation Hospitals for small areas is a great mistake but that the better plan is when there are a number of comparatively small districts such as we have in this area, namely, Hoo, Strood, Northfleet and Gravesend, a joint hospital board could be formed with representatives of each district and that this joint committee shall be responsible for the isolation and treatment of persons suffering with infectious diseases. The present Isolation Hospitals belonging to these Authorities could be taken over where suitable.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(Excluding Tuberculosis and Ophthalmia Neonatorum).



Notifications of infectious diseases numbered 185 as against 210 the previous year. The number of each disease was as follows:—

Disease.	No. of Cases.	Disease.	No. of Cases.
Diphtheria	50	Erysipelas	10
Enteric Fever	2	Puerperal Fever... ..	3
Poliomyelitis	2	“Other Forms” Tubercu-	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	30	culosis	14
Scarlet Fever	69	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5

One hundred and twenty-two persons were removed to Institutions, of these 96 were admitted to the Gravesend Isolation Hospital.

No notifications were received of Small-Pox, Cholera, Plague, Typhus Fever, Relapsing Fever, Encephalitis, Lethargica, or Cerebro Spinal Fever. The deaths from notifiable infectious diseases were: 1 Scarlet Fever, 1 Diphtheria, 29 Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 6 “Other Forms” of Tuberculosis, 2 Puerperal Fever, and 1 Poliomyelitis.

The attack rate per 1,000 population, excluding Tuberculosis and Ophthalmia Neonatorum, was 4.2 as compared with 5.2 in 1922.

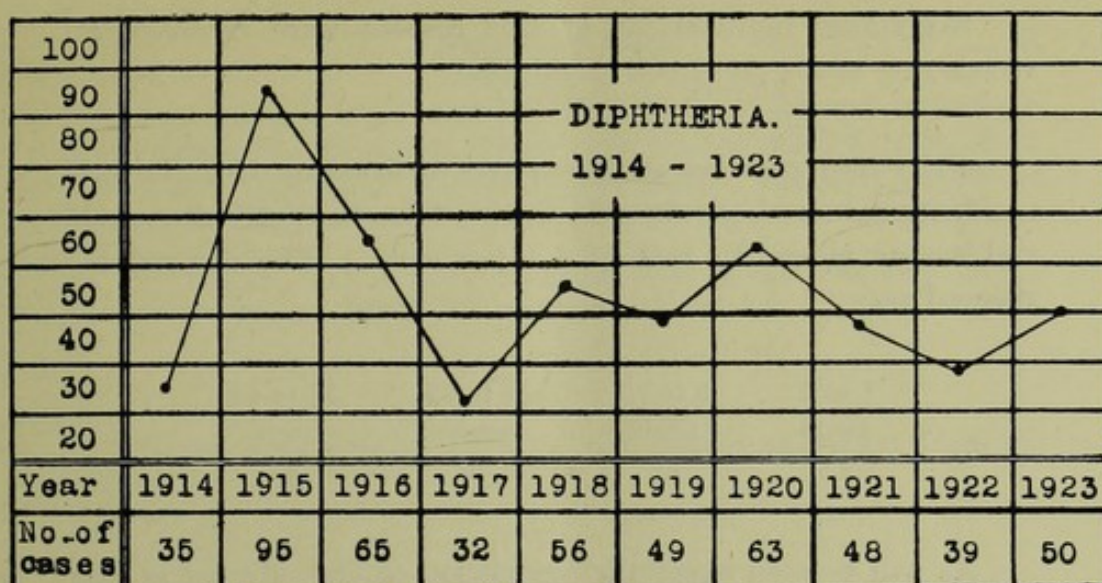
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Five children were notified as suffering with this complaint and were visited regularly by your Health Visitor. Four cases were referred to and received treatment at the Hospital and one was treated at home under a Medical Practitioner's supervision. No permanent injury resulted. The mothers were also given special advice with regard to their own health.

DIPHTHERIA.

Fifty persons were notified as suffering with Diphtheria, giving an attack rate of 1.5 per 1,000 population.

Thirty-eight persons were removed to the Isolation Hospital and all recovered. One death occurred in a case isolated at home. The mortality rate was .03 and case mortality rate of 2 per cent.



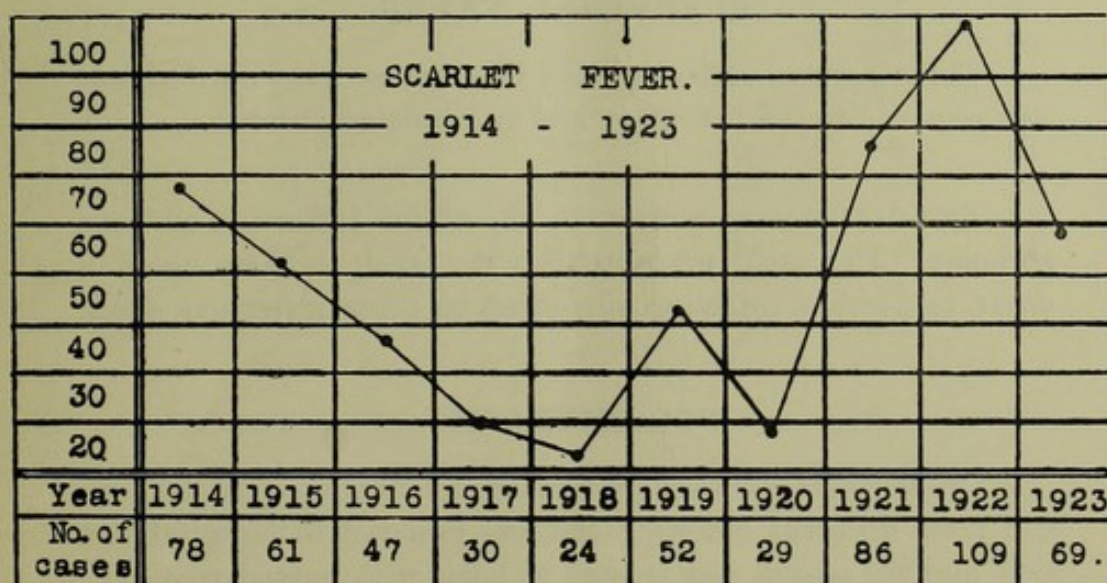
The age groups affected were as follows:—

1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45
years	years	years	years
4	34	10	2

The majority of persons suffering with this disease were, therefore, of school age.

Of the 34 notified of the 5 to 15 age period, 17 were diagnosed at the School Clinic and afterwards confirmed by bacteriological examination of a throat swab.

SCARLET FEVER.



Sixty-nine notifications of this disease were received, an attack rate of 2.1 per 1,000 population.

Fifty-nine persons were removed to Isolation Hospital and one death occurred, giving a death rate from Scarlet Fever of .03 and a case mortality rate of 1.4 per cent. The age periods affected:—

1 to 5 years	5 to 15 years	15 to 25 years	25 to 45 years
13	43	9	4

As will be seen again the age period chiefly affected is that of the school age. 5 children were removed from the School Clinic suffering with this disease.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Two persons were notified with this disease in the age group 25 to 45 years, giving an attack rate of .06 per 1,000 population. One was removed to the Strood Isolation Hospital and one isolated at home. Both cases completely recovered.

Although careful investigations were made in each case it was not possible to find out how these persons contracted the disease.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Three persons suffering with this disease were notified, one was removed to the Infirmary and two isolated at home.

Two deaths were registered, one at the Infirmary and one at home. The usual precautions were taken in these cases in order to prevent infection spreading to other maternity cases.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Two notifications were received at different times of the year and from different houses. One was removed to Hospital but died, and the second case treated at home with partial recovery.

ERYSIPELAS.

Ten persons were notified with this disease and one death was registered, giving an attack rate of .3 per 1,000 population and a case mortality rate of 10 per cent. The age periods at which the disease occurred were as follows:—

1 to 5 years	15 to 25 years	25 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	65 and over
1	1	1	4	3

Seven were notified from private houses and three from the Infirmary.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Number notified 44 (Pulmonary 30, Other Forms 14), as against 41 the previous year, and altogether 23 cases were removed for isolation and treatment.

The number of deaths registered from Tuberculosis was 35 (Pulmonary 29 and Other Forms 6), giving a death rate from Tuberculosis of 1.0 per 1,000 population.

The number of notification each year together with the number of deaths registered from this disease are recorded in the following table:—

Year.	Deaths.			Number Notified.		
	Pulmonary.	Other Forms.	Total.	Pulmonary.	Other Forms.	Total.
1914	26	10	36	49	27	76
1915	26	7	33	51	29	80
1916	34	4	38	36	26	62
1917	34	8	42	16	4	20
1918	26	10	36	28	6	34
1919	41	7	48	44	18	62
1920	53	11	64	21	2	23
1921	26	5	31	38	4	42
1922	35	13	48	29	12	41
1923	29	6	35	30	14	44

The sex and situation of the disease were notified as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Respiratory	18	12	30
Other Forms	9	5	14
	—	—	—
Total	27	17	44

The circumstances under which treatment was received :

Private Practitioner ...	20	T.B. Dispensaries ...	3
Sanatoria ...	10	General Hospitals ...	7
Poor Law Infirmary ...	3		

The age period affected at notification :

	1 to 5 years	5 to 15 years	15 to 25 years	25 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	65 and over
Respiratory T.B. ...	—	1	8	13	7	1
Other Forms ...	2	9	1	2	—	—

The treatment of Tuberculosis is undertaken by General Practitioners in the course of their practice. If desiring another opinion they may refer patients to the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Cobham Street, which is administered by the Kent County Council. The Medical Officer attending at the Dispensary is a skilled Practitioner in Tuberculosis and exercises his discretion as to whether the case should be treated at the Dispensary or Sanatorium.

Persons suffering with Surgical Tuberculosis are treated at the General Hospital, at the cost of the County Council, on the recommendation of the T.B. officer.

Once more I must call the Council's attention, that at the present time no provision is made for the isolation and treatment of advanced T.B. cases. Persons admitted to the Sanatoria under the ægis of the County Council are as a rule early types of the disease and are admitted not only for treatment but educational purposes. Those remaining at home are often much more infectious and the only provision offered is the Infirmary, which can hardly be considered ideal for the treatment and isolation of such a disease.

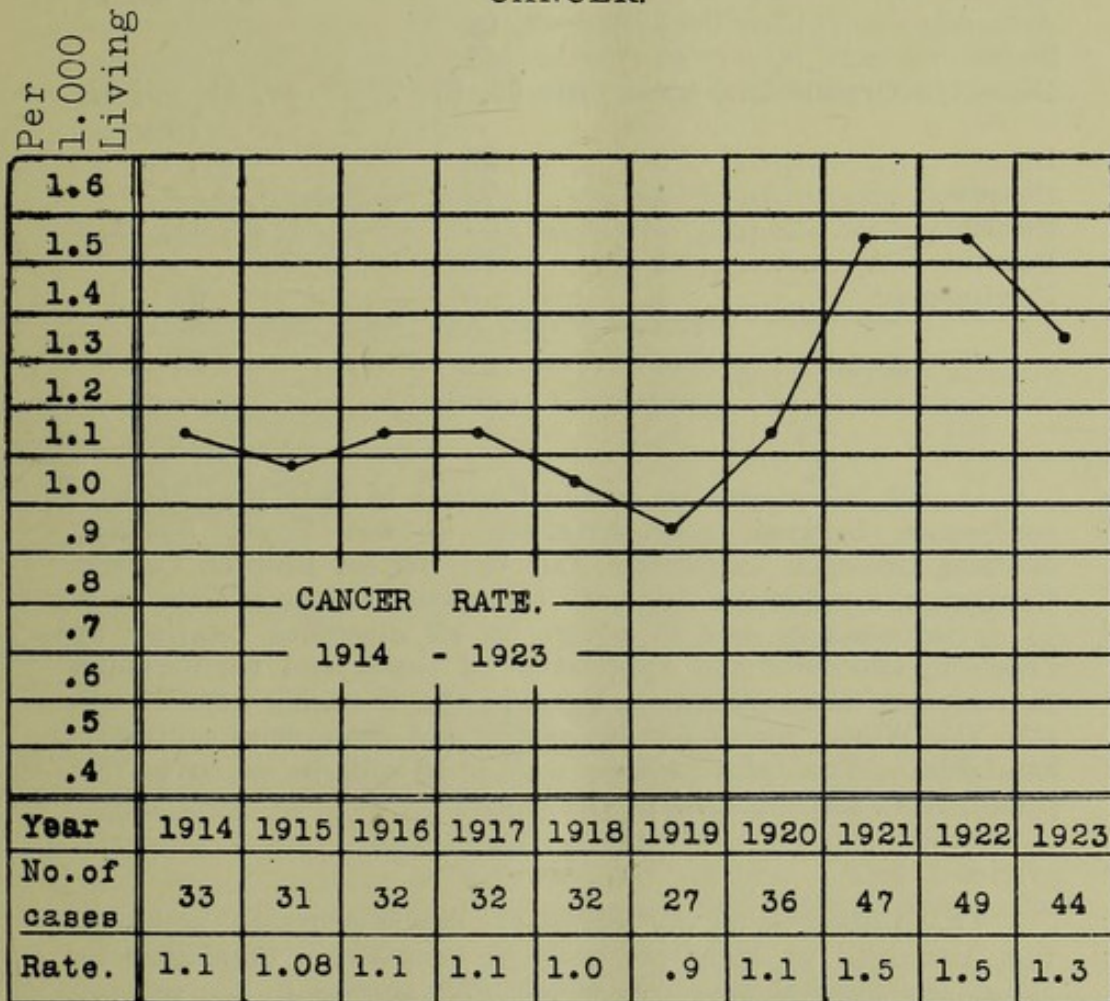
When the number of cases reported year by year are taken into consideration and also the heavy annual death toll from this disease I cannot emphasise too much the necessity of some provision for the advanced cases. As stated before, adjoining districts could be approached with the object of forming some joint scheme.

There is plenty of ground available both at Gravesend and Strood Isolation Hospitals for the erection of such buildings to house people suffering from Tuberculosis. If the expense is spread over several districts the cost should not be so great. I earnestly trust the Council will give early consideration to

these suggestions. Until these advanced T.B. cases are properly housed and isolated the control of the disease can never be effectively carried out and the community at large properly protected.

Free examination of sputum for Tubercle Bacilli is made at the County Laboratory, Maidstone.

CANCER.



Forty-four deaths (21 males, 23 females) from Cancer were registered during the year as against 49 the previous year, giving a death rate of 1.3 per 1,000 of the population. The age groups affected were as set out below:—

Sex.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.
Male	—	—	—	2	—	1	4	3	7	4	—
Female ...	1	—	3	2	3	4	3	1	2	3	1

Thus it will be seen Cancer affected females at a much earlier age. The situation of the disease with the age at death was as follows:—

Situation of the Disease.	Total.	Male ages.	Female ages.
Generative Organs...	8	71	33, 42, 40, 50, 59, 62, 79
Mouth	1	67	—
Tongue	7	63, 63, 70, 71, 72, 75	79
Lip	1	71	—
Rectum	5	71	51, 55, 64, 75
Aesophagus	3	48, 60, 75	—
Brain	1	68	—
Digestive Organs ...	9	49, 62, 67, 77	47, 51, 56, 62, 73
Liver	3	55	55, 83
Pharynx	1	72	—
Breast	3	—	40, 41, 72
Parotid	1	76	—
Peritoneum	1	—	65
Total	44	21	23

It will be interesting to the Council to hear that after a conference between representatives of the Royal Society, Medical Research Committee and the British Empire Cancer Campaign, a Scientific Advisory Committee has been appointed to devise schemes and to report on all questions relating to research, allotment and application of funds and furthermore to maintain communication between the research workers all over the World, making their results and discoveries mutually available. The information so obtained will be given to the public from time to time.

That Cancer is on the increase is now a generally accepted fact, but until we know the cause or causes it is impossible to adopt any general measures which offer success in the control of this disease.

The general public must become familiar with the early signs of Cancer and its common situations, such as, slight nodules or ulceration of the lips, tongue, slight nodules in/or discharge from the breast, irregular menstruations of women, prolonged gastric disturbances, etc., and seek the advice of an experienced surgeon immediately as it is only by early operative assistance can any hope be held out of a radical cure.

That women are more prone to the disease at earlier ages can be judged from the various hospital reports and also the annual death rates.

BACTERIOLOGICAL.

The number of specimens sent to the County Laboratory, Maidstone, for Bacteriological examination was 407, of these 138 were returned "Positive" and 269 "Negative." The number sent the previous year was 277.

The specimen outfits are supplied by the County Medical Officer, sterilized ready for use and no charge is made for the examination. The value of such facilities cannot be over estimated and medical practitioners would be well advised to make use of the County Laboratory more frequently than is done at present.

Great assistance is given to the control of infectious diseases and epidemics are often prevented by adopting such methods.

Specimens sent for Bacteriological examination during the year:

Suspected of:—	Total	No. returned	No. returned
	No. sent.	Positive.	Negative.
Diphtheria	307	108	199
Tuberculosis	84	23	61
Ring Worm	13	7	6
Enteric	3	—	3
Total	407	138	269

DISINFECTION.

The new disinfectant is now working very satisfactorily and no complaints have been received this year of any articles or clothing having been damaged that has passed through it. The following table is furnished me by the Chief Sanitary Inspector of the number of premises and articles disinfected during the year:—

Disease.	No. of rooms disinfected.	No. of articles disinfected.
Scarlet Fever	73	950
Diphtheria	54	620
Enteric Fever	5	84
Tuberculosis	36	250
Cancer	3	28
Other Diseases	11	156
Totals	182	2088

AMBULANCE.

A motor ambulance has been lent for 12 months from the end of June, 1923, by the St. John's Red Cross Society on the following conditions:—

The Ambulance be under the control of the Officers in charge of the local St. John's Brigade and to be returned if required at the end of 12 months, and shall be used solely for the services of the general public. The Corporation to be responsible for garage, general running repairs and upkeep, and to take out all necessary licences and insurances.

The Ambulance not only serves the Gravesend Borough but also outside districts. It will be interesting to follow this experiment, first of all as the Ambulance is staffed, as I understand, by members of the Red Cross, who give their services free, and secondly, what proportion of the calls will be from outside areas and what the cost of it will be to the Corporation.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Report of the Public Analyst for the Borough of Gravesend for the year 1923.

During the year the Public Analyst received from the Sanitary Inspector 85 samples taken under the Food and Drugs Acts. No samples were submitted by private purchasers. All the samples of Milk and Skimmed Milk, one of Cocoa and one of Sugar were formally taken, and the remainder of the samples were informal.

Of the above, eight samples were returned as adulterated, viz.: six samples of Milk were coloured with Annatto, one sample of Milk contained 14 per cent. Extraneous Water, and one sample of Sugar contained 0.38 per cent. of Sodium Bicarbonate.

With these exceptions, no sample of Milk contained either added colouring matter or preservative.

Boric Acid was present to the extent of 0.38 per cent. in a sample of Butter and to the extent of 0.30 per cent. and 0.25 per cent. in two samples of Margarine, also to the extent of 0.40 per cent. and 0.31 per cent. in samples of Preserved Cream.

It is generally considered that the amounts of Boric Acid under 0.5 were allowable in Butter and Margarine, but it is to be hoped that the Departmental Committee now sitting to enquire as to the use of preservatives and colouring matter in foodstuff will suggest limits and conditions that will have the force of Regulations.

The prescriptions were well made up as far as their nature would admit them to be checked.

In addition to the above, six samples of Milk were examined as to the presence of Tuberculosis Bacilli. Four samples were satisfactory but two were of a suspicious character.

Two samples of Public Drinking Water were also examined chemically, and proved quite satisfactory.

(Signed) ERNEST M. HAWKINS.

The following table shows the description of the samples taken during the year with the result of Analysis:—

ARTICLES.	NO. OF SAMPLES.	FORMAL OR INFORMAL.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.
Milk	46	Formal	39 Genuine 7 Adulterated :- 6 contained Annatto 1 contained 14% extraneous Water.
Milk (Skimmed) ...	2	Formal	Genuine
Arrowroot	2	Informal	"
Butter	3	"	"
Cheese	2	"	"
Cocoa	4	3 Informal 1 Formal	"
Coffee	2	Informal	"
Cream	1	"	"
Preserved Cream ...	2	"	"
Ground Ginger ...	2	"	"
Lard	2	"	"
Margarine	2	"	"
Jam	2	"	"
Oatmeal	2	"	"
Pepper	2	"	"
Sugar	3	2 Informal 1 Formal	2 Genuine 1 Adulterated:- Contained 0.38 Sodium Bicarbonate
Tea	1	Informal	Genuine
Drugs (Prescription)	5	"	"
Total	85	48 Formal 37 Informal	77 Genuine 8 Adulterated.

In addition to the above, six samples of Milk were submitted to Bacteriological Examination. Four were found to be satisfactory but two were of a suspicious character.

Two samples of Public Drinking Water were also examined chemically, and proved quite satisfactory.

Prosecutions were instituted in six cases.

Milk Sample No. 219 (Extraneous Water)	Defendant fined £5.
Milk Sample No. 299 (Extraneous Water)	Defendant pleaded warranty. Summons withdrawn. Fresh summons issued against Company from whom milk was purchased. This case was dismissed.
Milk Sample No. 225 (Annatto)	Defendant fined £2.
Milk Sample No. 262, 263 (Annatto)	Defendant fined £2 in all.
Milk Sample No. 265 (Annatto)	Defendant fined £2.
Milk Sample No. 171 (Annatto)	Defendant fined £2.

One informal sample of Sugar, No. 204, contained Sodium Bicarbonate. No action was taken in this case. Two samples of Milk taken towards the end of the year, examined bacteriologically, were reported as suspicious. Observation is being kept on this dairy and further samples are to be taken.

Of the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Acts 7 per cent. were adulterated.

CHILD WELFARE.

At the present time the School Clinic premises are being used as the Child Welfare Centre on four afternoons a week between the hours of 2.30 and 4 p.m. This has necessitated some of the School Clinic work being carried on elsewhere. The Board of Education has drawn attention to the necessity of the School Clinic being used entirely for School Medical work and therefore the Council have had plans prepared and passed for a new Child Welfare Centre, which, if the sanction of the Ministry is received, will be erected on a site belonging to the Corporation in Windmill Street.

Towards the expense of this building the Ladies' Voluntary Committee have collected £600. It is proposed to have a one-storey building with outside covered space for prams, a large waiting room and separate rooms for stores, weighing, surgery and kitchen. It is anticipated the building will be erected ready for use within six months after the approval of the Ministry, which is now daily expected. As stated in a previous report, representatives of the Ladies' Voluntary Committee attend on four afternoons a week for the sale of milks, Virol, Lactagol, etc. In addition on Mondays infants are weighed and advice to mothers given. On Thursdays the Medical Officer with the Health Visitor attend for consultations.

All mothers attending the Centre to purchase milks (which are obtained at cost price) are requested to consult the Medical Officer and receive written permission from him before being supplied. This ensures that the food chosen will be the most suitable to the mother or, as the case may be, the infant. There is a great tendency nowadays for mothers to change the feeding of their children from the breast to artificial feeding for the slightest cause possible. This cannot be too strongly deprecated, although there are exceptions when breast feeding should be discontinued, yet these are comparatively very few, as a rule natural feeding should be continued and supplemented in some instances by special food galactagogues to the mothers.

An increasing number of mothers are bringing their infants up to the Centre both for weighing and consultations; undoubtedly the opportunities of obtaining milk foods, Virol, etc., at cost price is an encouragement. The foods are obtained direct from the wholesale houses on the order of the Medical Officer and handed over to the Ladies' Voluntary Committee, whose receipt is passed to the Borough Treasurer, to whom the Ladies' Committee, through their representative, pay the money received from the sales.

The following table gives in detail the sales affected during the year 1923:—

Glaxo	...	...	3360 lbs.	Virol	...	...	1022 lbs.
Ambrosia	...	...	862 lbs.	Patent Groats	...	...	152 lbs.
Cow and Gate	...	...	921 lbs.	Ovaltine	...	...	959 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Vilactogen	...	...	1498 lbs.	Malt and Oil	...	...	365 lbs.
Condensed Milk	...	...	240 tins	Lactagol	...	...	72 tins (4oz.)

The average attendance of mothers with infants (for weighing and consultation) is approximately about 90 weekly. This figure does not, of course, include the attendances made only for the purchasing of foods.

On Thursdays, expectant mothers can also consult the Medical Officer or Health Visitor. The Midwives of the District, I am now pleased to report, are beginning to understand the advantages of the Centre, and recommending more mothers to seek advice of the M.O. both before as well as after confinement. This constant supervision of mothers before and after child-birth must have had its influence towards the favourable low infantile death rate already reported.

Tabulated, the following diseases were met with and the number of infants and mothers suffering with the complaints given:—

Infants under 5 years of age.

Disease.	No. of cases.	Disease.	No. of cases.
Affections of Skin (Eczema and Impetigo)	46	Tongue Tie	15
Affections of Ear (Otorrhœa, etc.) ...	28	Diarrhœa	18
Hereditary Diseases ...	26	Septic Sores	27
Affections of Mouth (Thrush, Ulceration, etc.)	22	Hernia	12
Constipation	29	Rickets	4
Throat and Nasal Affections (Adenoids, Polypi)	6	Enlarged Glands ...	20
		Epilepsy	3
		Infantile Paralysis ...	3
		Malformations	10
		Bruises, Burns, etc. ...	5
		Bronchial Affections, Teething and Debility	30

Pre-Natal and Post-Natal Mothers.

Disease.	No. of cases.	Disease.	No. of cases.
Bronchial Affections ...	9	Hernia	2
Piles	4	Varicose Veins	5
Prolapsus Uteri... ..	3	Affections of the Mouth (Dental Abscesses, etc.)	7
Propapsus Ani	2	Debility	24
Neuritis	7		
Constipation	15		

Fifty-eight Hospital letters were given out for treatment to be obtained at the General Hospital and in addition the following treatment was undertaken at the Centre:—

Syringing Ears (Otorrhœa)	20	Supply and Application of Uterine Pessories ...	3
Application of Splints, etc.	26	Ointments Supplied ...	101
		Dressings	25

The Health Visitor reports that 650 births were notified and 59 not notified. 215 expectant mothers notified themselves.

Visits to individual houses, 639. Number of infants inspected under 1 year, 1,589; 1 to 5 years, 2,359. Visits to expectant mothers, 295. Infants breast fed up to 6 weeks, 522; up to 6 months, 470; up to 9 months, 432. Number of still births notified, 17; not notified, 2; total, 19.

Foods, etc., supplied to necessitous persons, the cost amounting to £6 13s. 10½d.—

Malt and Oil to 33 persons	Marmite ... to 27 persons
Crystolax ... to 23 persons	Ovaltine ... to 4 persons
Patent Groats to 4 persons	

Free Milk Supply:

Condensed Milk	...	...	2391 tins
Vilactogen Dried Milk	...	...	846 lbs.
Trufood Dried Milk	...	...	407 lbs.
Ambrosia Dried Milk	...	...	43 lbs.
Maypole Dried Milk	...	...	124 lbs.

Free or half-price milk distribution was granted to 146 families at a cost of £197 9s. 3d.

The mode of procedure is for the applicant to fill up a printed form which when completed gives the occupation, net rent, total income and dependants with ages and sex. The Committee, with these particulars before them, grant or refuse at their discretion. Every case is re-considered at least once a month.

In necessitous cases the Medical Officer makes provisional grants at once on application until the next meeting of the Committee.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are 8 private slaughter houses and one knacker's yard within the Borough. 420 visits of inspection were made during the year, and very little cause for complaint was found as regards the condition in which the premises were kept. The question of the provision of a Public Abattoir has been frequently mentioned before in my annual reports. I would strongly urge the Council to give it their careful consideration.

The present slaughter houses are all situated in the thickly populated parts of the Borough and none of these are of modern construction. Dr. Reece, the Inspector of the Local Government Board (now the Ministry of Health), in his report of the Borough in 1909, recommended most strongly the provision of a Public Abattoir. Some of the advantages would be:—a suitable site and provision made for proper accommodation of animals before as well as at slaughter. Proper and systematic inspection at the time of slaughter and so prevent the sale of diseased meat.

It must not be overlooked that diseased animals are often killed at night or early morning and so escape notice. Better provision for slaughtering, cooling and diminished handling of the meat.

HOUSING.

The number of houses erected during the year by private enterprise was 78. The Town Council has proposed to build a further 50 houses on the King's Farm Estate for the working classes. Forty per cent. of the Council houses on the King's Farm Estate are sub-let. At first it was decided to erect 100 houses, but on application to the Ministry only half that number was allowed. The necessity for more housing accommodation is very urgent, a number of families are now living in some of the very old property of the Borough in overcrowded conditions in houses which are unfit for human habitation. These houses would be closed in normal times, but owing to the want of accommodation elsewhere, it is practically impossible to take the necessary steps for closure. Either the Corporation must erect more houses or as an alternative give more facilities and encouragement to local builders to meet the demand for the houses for the working classes.

The Sanitary Inspector reports as follows on the Nuisances during the year:—

Re Overcrowding	...	...	No. investigated	15,	No. abated	14
Re Offensive Trades	...	"	"	23,	"	23
Re Keeping of Animals	...	"	"	15,	"	15
Re Sanitary Accommodation	...	"	"	139,	"	127
Re Drainage	...	"	"	457,	"	437
Re Dustbins, etc.	...	"	"	386,	"	361
Re Others	...	"	"	658,	"	617

Notices served—Statutory, 70; Informal, 1,194.

Number of premises containing each type of Sanitary convenience in the district:—

W.C.'s into Drainage System	...	...	150
W.C.'s into Cesspools	...	...	5,000 approx.
Pail Closets in the District	...	...	42

Unfit Dwelling Houses.

The total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts	3968
Number of Re-inspections	2061
Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	1126
Number of Notices served	1194
Number of Statutory Notices served	70
Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its Officers	957

Legal Proceedings and Results.

Proceedings were taken under the Public Health Acts in the following cases:—

19, Clarence Street ...	...	After two adjournments,
20, Clarence Street ...	...	ordered to carry out the work within one month.
33, Clarence Street ...	...
34, Clarence Street ...	...	Summonses withdrawn, after
39, Clarence Street ...	...	two adjournments, on
19, Christ Church Road ...	...	account of necessary works
55, Augustine Road ...	...	being carried out.
24, John Street ...	...
6, Swan Yard ...	...	Still in abeyance after four adjournments.

Note.—All the defendants were ordered to pay the costs of the above prosecutions.

MILK SHOPS AND DAIRIES.

There are 12 Dairies and 13 Milk Shops registered in the District. 24 visits have been paid by your Inspectors to the Dairies and 24 to the Milk Shops. No defects were found.

Three Cowsheds are also registered which have received 15 visits. In two instances defects were discovered which have not been remedied at present and are receiving the attention of your Officers.

The Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, came into force during the year 1923 and under the Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1922, made by the Minister of Health under Section 3 of the Act, the following licenses were issued:—

To sell milk as Grade "A" ...	...	2
To sell milk as "Pasteurised" ...	...	9

DRAIN TESTING.

The drains of 91 houses were tested during the past year, 79 by water and 12 by smoke test.

Twenty of these were old drains and 71 new, 67 were found to be sound and in order and 24 were found to be defective.

In cases where drains were defective, they were either relaid or repaired, as necessary.

Drains Tested		Drains found—		Tested by—		Percent- age found Defective.
Old	New	Sound	Defect- ive	Water	Smoke	
20	71	67	24	79	12	26.37

SHOPS ACT.

The shops within the Borough have been kept under supervision on Wednesday afternoons, and except for a few slight contraventions, for which the offenders were cautioned, the provisions of the Shops Act have been complied with.

RATS ORDER.

Thirty-eight premises were reported as being infested with rats during the past year, inspections were made in each case and the occupiers advised as to the best proceeding for exterminating the rats. The total number of visits made was 217.

The rats were entirely cleared from the premises in 30 cases and 8 premises were still under observation at the end of the year.

It was necessary in 9 instances for structural alterations to be made, the remaining premises were cleansed by ordinary methods such as poison, traps, etc.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are six common lodging houses in the Borough and during the year 48,076 lodgers have been accommodated, of whom 44,772 were male and 2,838 female adults, while 163 males and 169 females were between 12 and 8 years of age, there being 130 males and 5 females under 8 years of age.

All lodging house keepers have a notice served on them every three months calling attention to the Bye-Laws which regulate cleanliness, etc.

INQUESTS.

Fifty inquests were held during the year by G. Penman, Esq., Borough Coroner, and verdicts were returned as follows: 19 died from Natural Causes, 6 Suicide, 18 Accidental Deaths, and 7 from other causes.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

One hundred and two inspections were made of the factories and workshops within the Borough.

Ninety-five were found to be in a clean and satisfactory condition, and in 17 cases it was found necessary to serve notices for the cleansing or repairing of the premises. Six were discovered to have been discontinued.

The bakehouses, 29 in number, were inspected, 61 inspections were made. Notices were served in 10 cases for repairing or cleansing. Two were found to have been discontinued.

Description.	No. of inspections.	No. of defects.	No. dis-continued.	Per centage defective.
Bakehouses	61	10	2	16.39
Dressmakers	16	4	2	25.00
Bootmakers	23	2	1	8.69
Tailors	13	2	0	15.38
Other Workplaces ...	50	9	3	18.00
Total	163	27	8	16.56

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES AND SCHOOLS.

The public conveniences and the sanitary arrangements of the schools under the control of the Education Committee have been kept under strict supervision and cleansed regularly by the Health Department.

The public house conveniences have been inspected periodically. It was found necessary in 11 instances to serve notices for cleansing.

Some of these conveniences are at present in positions which, in the interests of public decency, render them unsuitable, and it is proposed during the present year to make a thorough inspection of them with a view to getting necessary alterations and repairs carried out.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The various manufactories in the Borough have been kept under strict observation for the detection of any smoke nuisance. No trouble, however, was experienced in this district.

SEWAGE.

The main drainage system for the Northern part of the Borough is now well advanced. The Engineer reports that the Outfall Works will be completed by the end of the present year. The drains from approximately 500 houses are now discharging into the main sewer, many of these previously discharged into the river separately.

Pail System.—4,200 pails were removed and cleansed during 1923 as against 5,568 during the previous year. 42 pails are now in use in the Borough.

Cesspool System.—A contractor carries out the work of emptying the cesspools and removing the contents to be deposited on a site outside the Borough Boundary.

Up to the 27th April, 1923, Mr. Davidson was in charge of the work, but after that date the work has been carried on by a new contractor, Mr. T. B. Maclean, who also removes the dust.

Under the new contract the Contractor receives £12,781 per annum for the removal of sewage and dust. Under the previous contract the Contractor received 7s. 6d. per ton for sewage removal and £410 per month for the removal of dust. Therefore by this new arrangement the Council expect to make considerable saving in the cost of the removal of sewage and dust.

The cesspools receiving attention during the year amount to 2,632, as compared with the previous year the number is much less.

The following are the figures for the last 10 years:—

Year.	Cesspools Emptied.	Year.	Cesspools Emptied.
1914	1253	1919	2560
1915	1307	1920	3468
1916	1420	1921	3876
1917	1900	1922	4120
1918	1862	1923	3262

Year.	No. of pails in use.	No. of pails removed and cleansed.	No. applica- tions for additional pails.	No. of pails abolished.
1914	158	14655	—	—
1915	153	14490	—	5
1916	134	11440	—	19
1917	81	8424	—	53
1918	81	8511	1	—
1919	81	6720	—	—
1920	55	5700	—	27
1921	55	5568	—	1
1922	54	5268	—	8
1923	42	4200	—	—

HOUSE REFUSE.

House refuse is collected in covered carts by the Contractor and deposited on a site some two miles outside the Borough Boundary. Fish offal, etc., is removed daily.

Very few complaints have been received and these were made mostly at the period when the Contractor was taking over the work.

SANITARY WORK.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector tabulates as follows the work carried out by himself and the Assistant Inspector during the year:—

Animals in an unfit state	15
Ashbins provided	361
Bakehouses inspected	61
Bakehouses repaired or cleansed	10
Cesspools filled in	21
Cesspools constructed, enlarged or repaired	266
Common lodging houses inspected	3
Cowsheds inspected	15
Cowsheds cleansed or repaired	2
Courts and alleys inspected	1391
Drains relaid, repaired or cleansed	88
Drains ventilated	2
Houses and premises repaired or cleansed	246
Milkshops inspected	48
Milkshops cleansed or repaired	0
Offensive matter removed	20
Overcrowding	15
Paving relaid or repaired	45
Stack pipes repaired or disconnected	36
Stables cleansed or repaired	3
Sinks provided	53
Slaughter houses, visits to	420
Urinals cleansed or repaired	11
Ventilating pipes repaired or renewed	45
Waste pipes disconnected, repaired or trapped	56
Waste of water, sent to Water Co.	37
Water closets cleansed, repaired or new provided	139
Water supply unwholesome	17
Workshops inspected	102
Workshops repaired or cleansed	17
Other matters not included in the above	163
Outworkers premises inspected	40
Outworkers premises repaired or cleansed	1
No. of Preliminary notices and letters served	1194
No. of Statutory notices served	70

FOOD SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED AS UNFIT.

Beef	155 stone 7 lbs.	Plaice	1 stone
Pressed Beef ...	3 stone 1 lb.	Kippers	5 boxes
Mutton	36 stone 7 lbs.	Cauliflower	28
Heart	1 stone	Cherries	4 bushels
Liver	1 stone	Gooseberries	3 bushels
Suet	2 stone 2 lbs.		

REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

(Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances)

Premises. 1	Number of		
	Inspections 2	Written Notices 3	Prosecutions 4
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	13	2	
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	75	10	
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this Report)	14	5	
Total ...	101	17	

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. 1	Number of Defects—			No. of Prosecutions. 5
	Found 2	Re-medied 3	Referr'd to H.M. Inspctr. 4	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :</i>				
Want of cleanliness	8	8		
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances	5	5		
Sanitary accomodation :—				
{ insufficient	3	2		
{ unsuitable or defective	4	4		
{ not separate for sexes	—	—		
<i>Offences under the factory and Workshop Acts :</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse.				
Breach of special sanitary require- ments for bakehouses				
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total ...	20	19		

3.—Home Work.

NATURE OF WORK	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.						Outwork in Unwholesome Premises. Sec. 108.		
	Lists received from Employers						Instances	Notices Served	Prosecutions
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.					
	Lists	Outworkers		Lists	Outworkers		8	9	10
Con-trac'rs		Work-men	Con-trac'rs		Work-men				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wearing Apparel—making, etc.	34	34	60				1	1	—
Furniture & Upholstery	2	2	6						
Total ...	36	36	66				1	1	—

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register at the end of the year.					Number.
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	29
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	101
Total number of Workplaces on Register					130

5.—Other Matters.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts	nil
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts	4
Notified by H.M. Inspector	4
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	3
Underground Bakehouses in use at the end of the year	12

Table I. Causes of, and ages at Death, during the year, 1923.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the district.										Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District	
	At all ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards	Hospital	Infirmary	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
All Causes { Certified	355	32	8	8	8	17	45	92	145			
{ Uncertified	1							1				
Enteric Fever ...												
Small Pox ...												
Measles ...												
Scarlet Fever ...	1			1								
Whooping Cough ...	2	1		1								
Diphtheria and Croup ...	1					1				1		
Influenza ...	4					1						
Erysipelas ...												
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...												
Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	28									2	7	
Arterio-Sclerosis ...	2									2		
Diabetes ...	4						1					
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tubercle's) ...	29			1	1	7	12	7	1		3	
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	6	2					1	2		2		
Rheumatic Fever ...	2	1						1		1		
Cancer, malignant disease ...	44						4	18	22	5	9	
Bronchitis ...	25	2	2			1		4	16	1	4	

Table II.

Infant Mortality.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age, during the year 1923.

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 1 year					
All Causes { Certified	7	3	3	1	14	6	9	2	1	34					
{ Uncertified															
Small Pox ...															
Chicken Pox ...															
Measles ...															
Scarlet Fever ...															
Diphtheria and Croup ..															
Whooping Cough ...								1		1					
Diarrhœa ...						1	2			3					
Enteritis ...						3	1			4					
Tuberculous Meningitis ...							2			2					
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...															
Other Tuberculous Disease															
Congenital Malformations		1			1	1				2					
Premature Birth ...	5	1	1	1	8					8					
Atrophy, Debility and ..	1				1		1			2					
Marasmus ...															
Atelectasis ...	1				1					1					
Injury at Birth ..															
Erysipelas ...															
Syphilis ...															
Rickets ...															
Meningitis <i>not Tuberculous</i>															
Convulsions ...		1	2		3				1	4					
Gastritis ...						1	1			2					
Laryngitis ...															
Bronchitis ...							2			2					
Pneumonia (all forms) ...															
Suffocation, overlying ...															
Other causes ...								1		1					
Totals ...	7	3	3	1	14	6	9	2	1	32					
Nett Births in the Year {	legitimate 642					Nett Deaths in the year of {					legitimate infants 30				
{	illegitimate 25					{					illegitimate infants 2				

Table III.

Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1923.

	Total At all Ages	At Ages—Years.						Total Cases removed to Hospital.
		Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years		65 and over
Small Pox	—							—
Cholera and Plague	—							—
Diphtheria ...	50	4	34	10	2			38
Scarlet Fever	69	18	43	9	4			58
Erysipelas ...	10	1		1	1	4	3	—
Enteric Fever	2				2			1
Typhus Fever	—							—
Relapsing Fever	—							—
Puerperal Fever	3				2			1
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	—							—
Poliomyelitis	2							1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—							—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	5	1	8	13			—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	30		9	1	2	7	1	14
Other Forms "	14	2						9
Total	185	22	87	29	26	12	4	122

Table IV. Vital Statistics of whole District during 1923 and previous Years.

Year, 1	Population estimated to Middle Year. 2	Births.			Total Deaths Regis- tered in the District		Transferrable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
		Un- corrected Number. 3	Nett. Number 4	Rate. 5	Number 6	Rate 7	of Non- residents registered in the District 8	of Resi- dents not registered in the District 9	Under 1 year of age. Number 10	Rate per 1000 nett Births 11	At all ages. Number 12	Rate 13
1914	28412	669	672	23.6	405	14.2	40	20	54	80	385	13.5
1915	28504	609	614	21.5	454	13.9	64	40	55	89	430	15.08
1916	28596	695	701	23.5	481	17.6	66	32	57	80.2	447	16.3
1917	28668	525	531	18.4	422	15.7	49	25	36	65.9	398	14.8
1918	29492	502	508	16.2	462	16.6	61	37	41	80	438	15.7
1919	29898	567	590	19.3	451	15.3	72	33	43	72	412	14.06
1920	30970	810	822	26.1	360	11.8	33	28	53	64	355	11.6
1921	31300	701	701	22.3	431	13.5	44	30	52	70.4	417	13.3
1922	31540	716	716	23.7	412	13.06	39	35	38	53	408	12.9
1923	31950	667	667	20.8	353	11.04	35	38	32	47.9	356	11.1