

Report on the sanitary condition of the Parish of Bermondsey for the year 1893.

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The Vestry of Bermondsey.

REPORT

ON THE

Sanitary Condition

OF THE

PARISH OF BERMONDSEY,

for the Year 1893.

BY

JOHN DIXON, M.D.,

Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, Licentiate in Midwifery, etc.

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE PARISH.

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—
1894.

➤ ANNUAL REPORT ➤
OF
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TO THE VESTRY OF BERMONDSEY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the pleasure of submitting my Eighteenth Annual Report on the state of the Public Health in the Parish of Bermondsey. It includes the registration year of 52 weeks that ended on the 30th day of December, 1893.

Small-pox reappeared in several parts of the Parish, but did not spread to any extent. It was generally of a mild form. Fifty-five cases were notified during the first three quarters of the year. There were no cases during the last quarter. There were no deaths from small-pox in the Parish, but 4 deaths took place in hospitals. Scarlet fever was prevalent throughout the year. The number of cases reported was 563. There were 14 deaths in the Parish and 16 in hospitals. Diphtheria was more fatal than in any previous year. There were 201 cases reported; 46 deaths in the Parish, and 19 in

hospitals. In addition to these, the Registrar-General includes membranous croup with diphtheria. One case was reported as typhus. It was a child aged 6 years. The sanitary condition of the house was good. There was no overcrowding, or any known history of contagion. The disease did not spread. Influenza caused 16 deaths against 39 in the previous year. In all these cases there were complications of various inflammatory affections of the respiratory organs. The total deaths occurring in Bermondsey were 63 more than in 1892, and a still larger increase of deaths of parishioners took place in outlying institutions.

The year was remarkable for an unprecedented duration of hot and dry weather. Drought prevailed from the beginning of March to the end of June. The rainfall measured less than one inch in the course of 110 consecutive days, and the total rainfall during the year was nearly 5 inches below the average.

POPULATION.

The revised census tables show that in April, 1891, there were 11,152 inhabited houses in the Parish, being an increase of 69 since the census of 1881. The number of uninhabited houses was 582, being an increase of 167. There were 30 houses in the course of erection, being a decrease of 42. The total number of persons was 84,682; males,

42,425, females, 42,257. The total decrease in the population during 10 years was 1970; of males, 838, of females, 1132.

The Leather Market Registration District contained 2,127 inhabited houses, and 14,952 persons. The diminution of population in this district was 1348.

In St. Mary Magdalen District there were 2055 inhabited houses, and 15,660 persons. In this case the reduction in the number of persons was only 9.

In St. James' District there were 6,970 inhabited houses and 54,070 persons, the latter being a decline of 613.

In Ward No. 1, there were 2116 inhabited houses, 14,870 persons, and 2,306 rated householders. In Ward No. 2, 1967 houses, 15,326 persons, and 2,281 rated householders. In Ward No. 3, 4,119 houses, 32,549 persons, and 4,385 rated householders. In Ward No. 4, 2,950 houses, 21,937 persons, and 3,275 rated householders. In No. 3 Ward the population had declined by 1,862, and in No. 1 Ward by 544, while in No. 4 Ward there was an increase in the population of 428, and in No. 2 Ward of 8 persons. The Workhouse contained 449 special inmates and 27 officers. The average number of persons per house was 7·0 in Nos. 1 and 4 Wards; 7·7 in No. 2, and 7·9 in No. 3 Ward, and for the whole of the Parish 7·59. The population of the Ecclesiastical Parishes is given in Table 9.

The number of children under 5 years of age was 11,876, or 14·2 per cent. of the whole. Above 60 years of age there were 4,528 persons, or 5·3 per cent.

The total number of tenements in the Parish was 19,033. The ratable annual value was £416,102; in 1881 it was £371,159.

BIRTHS.

The number of births recorded in the Parish was 3189, being 12 more than in the previous year. The annual birth-rate was 37·6 per thousand of the estimated population. The same rate in London was 31·0.

The births in the Leather Market District numbered 533, being 68 fewer than in the previous year. In St. Mary Magdalen District there were 719 births, being an increase of 74, and in St. James' District, 1937, being a small increase of 6.

The number of children born in the first quarter of the year was 873; in the second quarter 799; in the third quarter 742; and in the last quarter, 775.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths from all causes registered in Bermondsey was 1596. In addition to these there were 408 deaths in hospitals, asylums, and infirmaries outside the parochial boundaries.

In the Leather Market District there were 313 deaths; in St. Mary Magdalen, 329, and in St. James' District 954. The number of deaths in the first quarter of the year was 415, in the second quarter 341, in the third quarter 347, and in the last quarter 493.

The death-rate calculated on the deaths which took place in the Parish was 18·8 per thousand of the population, but when corrected for deaths in hospitals and outlying institutions, the rate of mortality is increased by 4·8. The number of parishioners dying in such institutions increases every year.

The number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age, including deaths in hospitals, was 537, and the proportion of these deaths to 1000 registered births was 168.

The death-rate in the Leather Market District calculated on the number of persons dying within the district was 20·9. In St. Mary Magdalen, 21·0, and in St. James', 17·6. These figures, however, are only useful for the purpose of comparison. The annual rate of mortality in London was 21·3, that of males being 23·0, and that of females 19·7. In Bermondsey, within the limits of the Parish, the death-rate of females exceeds that of males, but when hospital cases are included, the male death-rate is 2·0 higher than the female. The number of males dying in public institutions is nearly double

that of the females. The cases in which inquests were held numbered 109, including 37 from violent causes. Fifty-nine deaths were uncertified, the majority of these being infants.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

From the chief diseases of the zymotic class 222 deaths were registered in the Parish; 29 in the first quarter, 49 in the second quarter, 88 in the third quarter, and 56 in the last quarter. The number of deaths from measles was 36, from scarlet fever, 14, from diphtheria the unprecedented number of 60, from whooping cough, 41, from fever, 5, from diarrhœa, 64, and from infantile cholera, 2. In addition to these there were in the hospitals, 4 deaths from small-pox, 16 from scarlet fever, 20 from diphtheria, including membranous croup, 5 from whooping cough, 4 from enteric fever, and 4 from diarrhœa. The total zymotic death-rate was 3·2; within the boundaries of the Parish it was 2·6.

In the class of septic diseases there were 6 deaths of infants from congenital syphilis, and 4 deaths from erysipelas. This is a very small proportion to the 190 cases notified, and seems to point out that many such cases are of a minor character, and it is very doubtful whether they are properly classed as infectious diseases.

Three women died from puerperal septicæmia. There was 1 death from anthrax in the hospital.

Seven persons (3 males and 4 females) died in the Parish from chronic alcoholic poisoning. Many deaths which are registered as due to diseases of the brain, heart, liver, and kidneys, are unquestionably due to the intemperate use of alcoholic stimulants.

Rheumatism and rheumatic fever accounted for 9 deaths, 37 persons died from cancer (10 males and 27 females), besides 16 in hospitals.

In the tubercular order of diseases there were 236 deaths, of which 20 were referred to tabes mesenterica, 49 to meningitis, 126 to phthisis, and 37 to tuberculosis.

The hospital cases include 55 deaths from phthisis and 9 from tuberculosis.

Premature birth was assigned as the cause of 66 deaths of infants, being a large increase of the number of the previous year, which was 46.

Only 48 persons are said to have died simply from natural decay, but there were 30 more in infirmaries outside the Parish.

From disease of the brain and nervous system 115 deaths occurred, of which 31 were due to apoplexy, 15 to paralysis, 3 to epilepsy, and 66 to convulsions. In the hospitals there were 18 deaths from disease of the brain and nervous system, including 2 from disease of the internal ear.

Diseases of the heart and organs of circulation caused 77 deaths in the Parish, and 42 in outlying institutions.

From disease of the respiratory system 554 deaths occurred in the Parish, and 106 in hospitals and infirmaries; many of the latter were deaths of aged persons. There were 4 deaths from croup, and 15 from membranous croup, which is generally a form of diphtheria. Sixteen deaths were registered as laryngitis. The deaths from bronchitis numbered 249 within the Parish, and 34 outside, and those from pneumonia were 248 in Bermondsey and 34 outside.

Disease of the stomach and bowels contributed 40 deaths, and those of the liver 16; the majority of the latter were from cirrhosis.

From disease of the kidney and urinary organs there were 14 deaths.

Eight women died from child-birth in the Parish and 2 in hospitals. This is in addition to the 3 deaths registered under the head of septicæmia.

In what is called the ill-defined class of general diseases, which are principally due to debility from birth or mal-nutrition of infants, there were 97 deaths, including 33 from marasmus, 26 from inanition, 21 from debility, 5 from general atrophy, 5 from mal-nutrition, and 1 from want of breast milk. The

last figure is an under statement of the number of deaths which are due to the artificial and in many cases improper hand-feeding of infants.

The deaths attributed to violent causes numbered 34 in the Parish, and 27 in hospitals. They included fractures and contusions, 23, accidental suffocation of infants, 19 (of which 13 were females and 6 males), drowning, 2, burns and scalds, 11, of which 9 took place in hospitals. There were 6 cases of suicide, 4 by hanging, and 2 by poisoning.

One death was attributed to irritation of the stomach through eating mussels, and another to the injudicious feeding of an infant with an excessive quantity of pure milk.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 1,082 certificates have been received. There were of cases of small-pox, 55, of scarlet fever, 563, of diphtheria, 201, of erysipelas, 190, of enteric fever, 44, of membranous croup, 24, of typhus, 1, continued fever, 1, and puerperal fever, 5. All the houses in these cases were inspected by the Sanitary staff, and disinfected either by the officers of the Vestry or to the satisfaction of the medical attendants. In many instances no sanitary defects were found on inspection. This was especially the case with regard to diphtheria, which is probably due to personal contact with persons suffering from the disease, and not to effluvia from sewage.

The number of persons suffering from infectious diseases and removed to hospital was 448. Six hundred and seventy-four lots of bedding, consisting of 9,737 articles, were disinfected in the disinfecting chamber of the Vestry.

SANITARY WORK.

The fear of a possible invasion of cholera could scarcely increase the activity and zeal of your Sanitary Officers, but the possibility of that disease being introduced caused us to carry out a systematic re-inspection of what may be considered the weaker parts of the Parish. The number of houses and other premises inspected during the year ending Lady-day, 1894, was 10,914, and 9,211 notices were served for the execution of works which were deemed necessary to place them in a satisfactory sanitary condition. It may reasonably be expected that beneficial results will ultimately accrue from this work in other directions as well as in resisting an invasion of cholera. The number of houses found in a dirty and dilapidated condition was 1,620. These were cleansed and repaired. Nine hundred and five houses where infectious disease had prevailed were disinfected by officials of the Vestry, and 92 under the direction of the medical attendant. Sixty cases of overcrowding were abated, and 17 houses were closed as unfit for human habitation. Nearly 1,300 closets were re-panned and trapped, and 680 supplied with water. More than 2,000 defective drains were re-constructed; 2,800 badly

paved yards were repaired ; 400 roofs and 500 rain-shoots were put in order. Eighty-six bakehouses were inspected.

For providing the requisite means of ventilation of underground floors by the insertion of air bricks, proceedings were taken in 1,600 cases.

In nearly 3,000 instances the water used for flushing water-closets was separated from that in use for other domestic purposes. Sixty animals and fowls were removed as being a nuisance. A large number of articles of food including beef, pork, fish, fowls and fruit were seized by the Sanitary Inspector and destroyed. Seventy dead bodies were removed from rooms to the mortuary provided by the Vestry ; which also afforded accommodation for 89 post-mortem examinations. A large number of factories and workshops were inspected and the owners or occupiers required to improve their sanitary condition.

Thanking my fellow officers for the valuable assistance they are always willing to render, and the Vestry for the kind support given me during many years,

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DIXON,

M.D., L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S., &c.

Medical Officer of Health.

133, Jamaica Road, Bermondsey.

TABLE I.
CAUSES OF DEATH.

Registered in Bermondsey during the 52 weeks ending December 31st, 1893.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1893.			AGES AT DEATH.								Deaths in Outlying Institutions.
	Total.	Male.	Female.	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-85	85 & upds.	
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Measles ...	30	15	15	11	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	12	5	7	1	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	16
Diphtheria ...	44	19	25	2	36	6	...	...	...	...	...	19
Whooping Cough	40	21	19	18	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
Typhus ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	4	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	5
Diarrhoea ...	58	24	34	43	12	1	...	...	1	...	1	2
Influenza ...	16	10	6	1	...	...	1	5	6	3	...	2
Syphilis ...	6	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas ...	4	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1
Thrush ...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ...	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...
Septicæmia ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anthrax ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rheumatism ...	7	4	3	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	4
Rheumatic Fever	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Gout ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chorea ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE I.—continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1893.			AGES AT DEATH.								Deaths in Outlying Institutions
	Total.	Male.	Female.	0—1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65—85	85 & upds.	
Cancer	37	10	27	...	...	...	...	7	19	11	...	16
Tabes Mesenterica	20	13	7	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	49	28	21	13	29	7	...	...	...	...	...	4
Phthisis	126	73	53	3	3	...	17	65	34	2	...	55
Tuberculosis	37	24	13	19	6	4	...	3	4	1	...	9
Struma	3	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmoptysis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Premature Birth	66	34	32	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Atelectasis	6	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age	48	14	34	...	...	...	...	...	3	37	8	30
Apoplexy	31	14	17	...	...	...	1	3	11	15	1	8
Paralysis	15	8	7	...	1	...	...	3	6	5	...	5
Epilepsy	3	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	66	34	32	52	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Diseases of Ear	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Heart Disease	75	32	43	2	1	5	8	24	27	8	...	41
Aortic Disease...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..
Aneurism	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Syncope	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	4	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Membranous Croup	15	9	6	...	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE I.—continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1893.			AGES AT DEATH								Deaths in Outlying Institutions
	Total.	Male.	Female.	0—1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65—85	85 & upds.	
Laryngitis ...	16	7	9	...	10	3	...	2	1	...	...	3
Bronchitis ...	249	110	139	65	42	5	1	9	62	64	1	34
Pneumonia ...	248	132	116	65	62	8	14	28	39	32	...	34
Pleurisy ...	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	2
Emphysema ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Asthma ...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Congestion of Lungs ...	5	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Other Lung Diseases ...	5	2	3	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	2
Dentition ...	9	2	7	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis ...	8	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	1
Enteritis ...	8	5	3	5	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
Peritonitis ...	5	1	4	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Obstruction of Intestines ...	4	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1
Hernia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Intussusception ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Diseases of Digestive Organs	6	3	3	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1
Liver Disease ...	16	6	10	...	...	...	2	9	5	...	...	6
Jaundice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1
Kidney Disease..	11	10	1	...	1	1	1	5	3	...	...	20
Disease of Bladder ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Disease of Prostrate ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...

TABLE I.—continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1893.			AGES AT DEATH.								Deaths in Outlying Institutions
	Total.	Male.	Female.	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-85	85 & upds	
Diabetes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Child-birth ...	8	...	8	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Septicæmia ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Disease of Bones and Joints ...	5	3	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4
Skin Disease ...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cellulitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Marasmus ...	33	19	14	29	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Atrophy ...	5	2	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debility ...	21	10	11	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inanition ...	26	13	13	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Malnutrition ...	5	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Want of Breast Milk ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non Vitality ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Abscess... ..	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ulcer	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gangrene	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
Dropsy... ..	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Fractures and Contusions ...	9	7	2	2	1	2	...	...	3	1	...	14
Suffocation	19	13	6	19	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning	1	...	1	1	...	1
Burns and Scalds	2	2	2	9
Suicide by hanging	2	2	1	1	2
„ Poison	1	...	1	1	1

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TABLE II.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES REGISTERED IN BERMONDSEY IN 1893, AND IN EACH QUARTER OF THE YEAR.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	1893.				Total for the Year 1893.	Rate per 1000 living.	Per centage of Total Deaths.
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.			
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	4	8	22	2	36	0.42	2.25
Scarlet Fever	4	4	6	0	14	0.16	0.87
Diphtheria	13	16	10	21	60	0.71	3.76
Whooping Cough	0	5	9	27	41	0.48	2.57
Fever	1	3	1	0	5	0.06	0.31
Diarrhoea	7	13	38	6	64	0.75	4.01
English Cholera	0	0	2	0	2		
TOTAL	29	49	88	56	222	2.62	13.8

TABLE III.
DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES REGISTERED IN BERMONDSEY
IN THE TEN YEARS, 1883—1892.

	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Small Pox ... ..	...	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	67	81	61	70	89	22	95	74	51	66
Scarlet Fever ...	101	48	23	16	45	19	11	12	11	7
Diphtheria	16	10	15	12	10	9	14	8	7	10
Whooping Cough ...	25	82	61	76	87	60	50	73	67	49
Fever	16	12	10	7	9	18	13	7	10	6
Diarrhœa and Cholera	67	97	61	98	101	49	64	65	39	39
TOTAL	292	335	245	279	341	177	244	239	185	177

TABLE IV.

Sanitary Work, &c., during the Year, Lady-day, 1893, to Lady-day, 1894.

HOUSES, &c., INSPECTED AND REPORTED TO THE VESTRY BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, AND THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Houses and other premises inspected	...	...	...	...	10914
Notices served to execute works, &c.	...	...	...	...	9211
Houses in a dirty and dilapidated condition, cleansed and repaired, etc.	...	...	...	...	1620
Houses disinfected, cleansed and purified	...	...	...	...	905
Houses disinfected, to satisfaction of Medical Attendant	...	...	...	...	92
Cases of overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	60
Houses closed as unfit for habitation	...	...	...	...	17
W.C.'s repaired, ventilated, and whitewashed	...	...	...	...	615
Closets panned and trapped or old pans cleansed or new ones fixed	...	...	...	...	1294
Closets supplied with water	...	...	...	...	680
Defective drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	2007
Stopped drains cleared	...	...	...	...	251
Untrapped sinks trapped	...	...	...	...	405
Cesspools abolished...	...	...	...	...	21
Badly paved yards repaired	...	...	...	...	2886
Water receptacles cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	98
Houses supplied with water	...	...	...	...	9
Defective roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	403
Defective rain-shoots and gutters repaired	...	...	...	...	569
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	77
Houses drained into the public sewer	...	...	...	...	298
Defective water apparatus in w.c.'s repaired	...	...	...	...	603
Lots of fowls which were a nuisance, removed	...	...	...	...	25
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance, removed	...	...	...	...	35
Urinals and other offensive places cleansed	...	...	...	...	65
Slaughter-houses inspected and licensed	...	...	...	...	8
Cow-houses inspected and licensed	...	...	...	...	7

TABLE V.
POPULATION AT EACH CENSUS, 1801 to 1891.

Census Year.	Population Enumerated.	Increase in 10 Years.	Decennial Increase per cent.
1801	17,169	... ..	... ..
1811	19,530	2,361	13.7
1821	25,235	5,705	29.2
1831	29,741	4,486	17.7
1841	34,947	5,206	17.7
1851	47,836	12,889	36.9
1861	58,212	10,376	21.6
1871	80,429	22,217	38.3
1881	86,652	6,223	7.7
1891	84,682	DECREASE. 1,970	DECREASE. 2.3

TABLE VI.
MIGRATION IN FOUR DECENNIAL PERIODS.

Decennial Period.	Total Increase of Population.	Excess of Births over Deaths	Migration in 10 Years.	
			Influx.	Efflux.
1851-61	10,376	7,903	2,473	... ..
1861-71	22,177	13,221	8,896	... ..
1871-81	6,223	17,227	... ..	11,004
1881-91	DECREASE. 1,970	16,543	... ..	18,513

TABLE VII.
BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN TWENTY-THREE YEARS, 1871—93.

Year.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases		London Death Rate.
						Total.	Rate per 1000 living.	
1871	3327	1994	1333	41.2	24.7	564	6.1	26.6
1872	3687	1663	2024	45.4	20.4	344	4.2	21.1
1873	3587	2003	1584	43.8	24.4	392	4.7	22.4
1874	3656	1642	2014	44.3	19.8	268	3.2	22.4
1875	3587	2094	1497	43.1	25.2	452	5.4	23.5
1876	3571	1804	1867	43.9	21.5	351	4.2	21.9
1877	3620	1665	1955	42.9	19.7	287	3.4	21.5
1878	3597	2110	1487	42.9	24.8	522	6.1	23.1
1879	3715	1983	1732	43.4	23.1	344	4.0	22.1
1880	3532	1796	1736	41.0	20.8	411	4.6	21.7
1881	3550	1735	1815	40.9	20.0	290	3.3	21.2
1882	3485	1913	1572	39.8	21.8	420	4.7	21.2
1883	3435	1722	1712	39.0	19.5	292	3.3	20.4
1884	3469	1777	1692	39.1	20.0	335	3.7	20.3
1885	3221	1583	1638	36.1	17.7	245	2.7	19.7
1886	3348	1698	1650	37.2	18.9	279	3.1	19.9
1887	3200	1731	1469	35.3	19.1	341	3.8	19.9
1888	3085	1527	1558	33.8	16.8	177	1.9	18.5
1889	3170	1480	1690	34.5	16.1	247	2.6	17.4
1890	3120	1660	1460	36.7	19.6	239	2.8	20.3
1891	3200	1756	1444	37.7	20.7	185	2.2	21.4
1892	3177	1532	1645	37.5	18.1	177	2.1	20.6
1893	3189	1596	1593	37.6	18.8	222	2.6	21.3

TABLE VIII.
POPULATION AT CENSUS, 1891.

Parish of Bermondsey ...	Area. Acres. 627	Houses.			Population.			...
		Inhabited. 11152	Uninhabited. 582	Building. 30	Persons. 84682	Male. 42425	Female. 42257	
Registration Districts.	Acres.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons.	Male.	Female.	
Leather Market ...	93	2127	185	2	14952	7522	7430	...
St. Mary Magdalen ...	142	2055	114	12	15660	7941	7719	...
St. James's ...	392	6970	283	16	54070	26962	27108	...
Ward No. 1 ..	..	Inhabited Houses. 2116	1881- Increase. ...	91. Decrease. 31	Persons. 14870	1881- Increase. ...	91. Decrease. 544	Rated House- holders. 2306
" " 2... ..	...	1967	9	...	15326	8	...	2281
" " 3... ..	...	4119	...	36	32549	...	1862	4385
" " 4... ..	...	2950	127	...	21937	428	...	3275
Total ...	...	11152	69	...	84682	...	1970	12247
Ecclesiastical Parishes.	Formation.	Inhabited Houses.			Persons.			
St. Mary Magdalen ...	...	2523	...	...	19139	...	...	...
St. James ...	1840	1941	...	...	16056	...	...	...
St. Paul ...	1846	1223	...	...	8396	...	...	...
Christ Church ...	1848	838	...	...	5641	...	...	...
St. Anne ...	1871	1271	...	...	10074	...	...	...
St. Crispin ...	1875	798	...	...	5892	...	...	...
St. Augustine ...	1878	1044	...	...	8339	...	...	...
St. Luke ...	1885	1110	...	...	7785	...	...	...

Rateable Annual Value of Bermondsey, £416,102 ; Total Number of Tenements, 19,033 ; Average Number of Persons per House, 7.59

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS' ACT.

List of Articles submitted to the Public Analyst, from Lady-day, 1893
to Lady-day, 1894.

Articles.	Number of Samples.	Genuine.	Adult- erated.	Amount of Fines.			Costs.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Arrowroot... ..	2	2	...						
Milk	103	78	25	118	0	0	13	15	0
Coffee	11	10	1	0	5	0	0	12	6
Butter	39	37	2	4	5	0	1	5	0
Bread	9	9	...						
Flour	5	5	...						
Mustard	5	5	...						
Pepper	2	2	...						
Lard	6	6	...						
Rum	7	6	1	3	0	0	0	12	6
Gin... ..	13	13	...						
Ice Cream	2	2	...						
Whiskey	20	19	1	5	0	0	0	12	6
Margarine	10	2	8	11	1	0	3	17	0
Brandy	4	4	...						
Sausage	3	3	...						
German Sausage... ..	2	2	...						
Cheese	2	2	...						
Cocoa	1	1	...						
Cornflour	1	1	...						
Port Wine	1	1	...						
Linseed	1	1	...						
Sugar	6	6	...						
Vinegar	3	3	...						
Oatmeal	1	1	...						
French Cucumbers	2	2	...						
	261	223	38	141	11	0	21	7	0

Several samples of Coffee and Milk were declared to be a mixture when purchased.

The fines and costs recovered under the Sale of Food and Drugs' Act are paid to the Vestry account, except in the case of Margarine, when half the fines go to the Vestry if applied for at the time, and half to the Treasury.

In some of the spirits the adulteration was so small that legal proceedings were not taken, and in others Notices were fixed in bar: "All spirits sold here are diluted."

Public Analyst—MR. R. BODMER, 12, Southwark Street.

LIST OF COMMON LODGING HOUSES IN THE PARISH.

20, Long Walk	...	...	13 Beds	} Since last inspection these houses have been pulled down as unfit for human habitation.
22, ,	...	...	5 "	
3, White Lion Court	...	...	4 "	
79, Bermondsey Street	...	...	2 "	
78, Bermondsey Wall	..	...	25 "	
60, Dockhead	...	...	66 "	
67-69, Bermondsey New Road,	130	...	..

These houses have been regularly inspected and kept in a sanitary condition.

LIST OF MODEL LODGING HOUSES AND ARTIZANS' DWELLINGS IN THE PARISH OF BERMONDSEY.

	Tenements.	Rooms.	Families.	Persons.	Adults.	Children.
Spa Mansions	...	37	114	35	168	100
Peabody Buildings, East Lane	...	72	144	72	293	169
Clyde Buildings, Pages Walk	...	24	69	21	90	59
Javen's Buildings, Leroy Street	...	60	150	52	283	137
Monarch Buildings, Abbey Street	...	47	117	38	139	87
Wolseley Buildings, Dockhead	...	189	418	153	780	412
2-14, Cherry Garden Street	...	21	63	20	102	62
Hamilton Square	...	108	330	107	579	359
Hanover Buildings, Dockhead	...	56	112	56	201	133
Tower Bridge Buildings, Dockhead	...	42	103	19	75	50
Fort Buildings, Southwark Park Road	..	17	45	11	55	29

	Tenements.	Rooms.	Families.	Persons.	Adults.	Children.
Russell Scott Buildings, Jamaica Road ...	110	270	116	551	310	241
407-509, Southwark Park Road... ..	21	63	21	113	63	50
Brighton Buildings, Ber- mondsey New Road ...	32	64	}	Only partially let, cannot give return of occupiers, &c.		
Hastings Buildings, Ber- mondsey New Road ...	36	68				
Eastbourne Buildings, Bermondsey New Road	36	76				
Portsmouth Buildings, Bermondsey New Road	36	76				
Ryde Buildings, Ber- mondsey New Road ...	36	72				
Worthing Buildings, Ber- mondsey New Road ...	79	88				

PUBLIC HOUSES.

The following Public and Beer-Houses have been inspected, the Drains and other conveniences put in a good sanitary condition, the water for bar and domestic purposes has been altered so as to be drawn direct from the main.

The Crown	Southwark Park Road.
Spa Tavern... ..	Spa Road.
Rouel Tavern	Rouel Road.
Three Compasses	Salisbury Street.
Prince of Wales	Abbey Street.
Old Margate Town... ..	George Row.
The George... ..	"
Manor Tavern	Galley Wall Road.
Prince Alfred	Drummond Road.
Drummond Arms	Southwark Park Road.
Bricklayers' Arms	Parkers Row.
The Star Music Hall	Abbey Street.
Royal William	90, Abbey Street.
Prince Alfred	108, "
Black Swan... ..	Bermondsey Street.

Green Dragon	Bermondsey Street
Old Bunch of Grapes	"
Prince of Wales	86, Bermondsey Street.
Prince William Henry	Bermondsey Street.
Eight Bells... ..	"
Fox and Goose	"
King's Arms and Hand	"
Queen's Head	"
Woolpack	"
Valentine and Orson	Long Lane.
King's Head	"
Woodman's Arms	Leroy Street
Cherry Tree... ..	Cherry Garden Street.
Havelock	Fort Road.
Havelock	Jamaica Road.
Ship and Pilot	Marigold Street.
Rising Sun	Spa Road.
Gloucester Arms	Rolls Road
Rosedale Arms	Roseberry Street.
Holly Tree	Southwark Park Road.
Railway Tavern	St. James' Road.
New Concord	Keeton's Road.
Prince of Wales	Riley Street.
Two Brewers	West Lane.
Crown and Anchor... ..	Neckinger Street.
Hanover Arms	Neckinger.
Earl of Derby	Grange Road.
Duke of Sussex	The Grange.
Horns	Crucifix Lane.
Smith's Arms	New Church Street.

COW AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The London County Council are the licensing authority for Cow and Slaughter-Houses. Notice must be sent by each applicant to the sanitary authority of his intention to apply for a license.

The Cow and Slaughter-Houses are situated as follows :—

Cow-Houses.

John Morgan ...	53, Southwark Park Road ...	30 cows kept
Richard Jones ...	32-34, Cherry Garden Street...	3 „
Morgan Morgan	68, Alscot Road	1 „
Morgan Jenkins	63, Jamaica Road	7 „
Daniel Davies ...	28, Arnold's Place	10 „
Mark Vice ...	148, Abbey Street	7 „
David Jenkins ...	3, Guy Street	2 „

Slaughter-Houses.

Thomas Gilbert ...	...	91, Jamaica Road.
Geo. E. Emms ...	...	27-28, Grange Road.
Samuel J. Lister ...	...	28, Cherry Garden Street.
Thomas Symonds ...	...	205, Jamaica Road.
George Bonny ...	...	174, Jamaica Road.
Elizabeth Pritchard	...	73, Grange Road.
Thomas B. Johnson	...	57, Jamaica Road.

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION.

The House to House Inspections were in the following Streets.

Cundall's Place	Marine Street
Tyer's Gateway	Purbrook Street
Bermondsey Street	Star Place
Stephenson's Court	West Street
Webb Court	West Grove
Ferguson's Rents	Stevens Street
Javen's Buildings	Guildford Place
Wolseley Buildings	Alfred Street
Marigold Street	Ernest Street
Cherry Garden Street	Artillery Court
Salisbury Street	Mellicks Place
Lucey Road	Loftie Street
Yalding Road	Prince Street
Frean Street	Victoria Place
Royal Oak Yard	New Church Street
Bermondsey Street	Cadbury Road
Virginia Row	Hargrave Square

Pleasant Place	Llewellyn Grove
Ship and Mermaid Row	Kintore Street
Ness Street	Arnold's Place
Rouel Road	Princes Road
Gedling Street	West Lane
Bell Court	Cherry Garden Place
Flockton Street	Ferguson's Rents
Rose Court	Willow Street
Eldridge Road	Willow Grove
Macks Road	Limasol Street
Layard Road	Rothsay Street
Riley Street	Wood's Place
Black Swan Yard	Alice Street
Henry Place	Hargrave Square
Alfred Place	Salisbury Place
Linsey Grove	Paragon Alley
Linsey Street	Vauban Street
Oxley Street	Ridge Street
Wolf Street	Dunlop Place
Millstream Road	Active Place
Alexis Street	Hickman's Court
Sun Street	King's Arms Place
Maltby Street	Baffins Place
Cranbourne Passage	Goulston Buildings
Lockwood Road	Bermondsey Buildings
Banyard Road	Decima Street
Spa Road	Margaret's Rents
Martin Street	Welsford Street
Grigg's Place	Valentine Place
Larnaca Street	Marshall's Place
Stanworth Street	Parker's Buildings
George Row	Aberdour Street
East Lane	Wilderness Street
Paulin Street	Cottage Place
Neckinger	Bombay Street
Pages Walk	Medley's Place
Canal Row	Frederick Street
Rose Cottages	Garden Row
Susannah Cottages	Kirby Street
Orchard Cottages	Camperdown
Suffolk Place	

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Sanitary Works carried out under the "Factory and Workshops Act."

HY. RYDER, Laundry, 159, Bermondsey Street.—Separate water-closet provided for women, furnished with water supply and apparatus for flushing.

MESSRS. B. DONKIN & CO., Engineers, 55A, Southwark Park Road.—Water-closets and urinals furnished with water supply and apparatus for flushing, drains trapped, rain-water pipes disconnected from drains.

E. ELLIS & CO., Leather Manufacturers, Horney Lane.—Six new water-closets provided for workpeople furnished with water supply and apparatus for flushing in lieu of three old pail closets.

MESSRS. CAHILL, Fellmonger, Long Lane.—Old foul privies abolished and suitable water-closet accommodation provided.

MESSRS. HEARSON, Incubator Manufacturers.—Workrooms cleansed and whitewashed.

MESSRS. MEINHARDT & CO., Leather Merchants, Richardson Street.—Workrooms cleansed and limewashed, drains trapped, separate water-closet accommodation provided for workpeople, flushing apparatus in water-closets repaired.

MESSRS. MOORE, Leather Merchants, Richardson Street.—Workshops cleansed and whitewashed, water-closets furnished with water supply and apparatus for flushing.

MESSRS. ROEBUCK & GARLAND, Leather Merchants, Richardson Street.—Workrooms cleansed and limewashed, workshops paved, water-closets furnished with water supply and apparatus for flushing, drains trapped.

MR. M. GARNAR, Leather Merchant, Staple Street.—Workshops cleansed, limewashed and ventilated, flushing apparatus in water-closet repaired, floors of workroom re-paved.

MESSRS. G. W. ALMOND & CO., Government Accoutrement Manufacturers, Willow Walk.—Workshops cleansed and limewashed, drains trapped, additional water-closet accommodation provided for workpeople, urinals cleansed and furnished with water supply and apparatus for flushing, flushing apparatus in water-closets repaired.

MESSRS. SAMUEL BARROW & CO., The Grange.—Old privies abolished and suitable stoneware glazed trough water-closets and urinals constructed with water supply and apparatus for flushing.

MR. BURGESS, Leather Merchant, Brandon Street.—Old wooden water-closet abolished and a suitable brick one erected with new pan, water supply and apparatus for flushing.

WM. SHEPHERD, Builder, 66, Bermondsey New Road.—Defective flushing apparatus in water-closet repaired, foul pans cleansed, urinal furnished with water supply and apparatus for flushing.

MR. SHAW, Leather Merchant, Wyld's Rent.—Drains trapped, workshops paved, rain-water pipes disconnected from drains, water-closet re-constructed and furnished with water supply and apparatus for flushing, workshops cleansed and limewashed.

MR. BOLCH.—Leather Merchant, Wyld's Rents.—Workshops cleansed and limewashed.

MR. CLEGG, Leather Merchant, Wyld's Rents.—Drains trapped, doors provided and fixed to water-closets, workshops paved, defective flushing apparatus in water-closets repaired.

MR. GRIEVES, Leather Merchant, Decima Street.—Workshops paved, drains trapped, workshops cleansed and limewashed, defective flushing apparatus in water-closets repaired.

MR. MORRIS, Leather Merchant, Wyld's Rents.—Drains and water-closets re-constructed and trapped, workrooms cleansed, catch pits emptied and cleansed.

MR. ROGERS, Bicycle Maker, 134, Bermondsey Street.—Drains and water-closets re-constructed.

MESSRS. BACON, Leather Merchants, Royal Oak Yard.—Water-closets cleansed and furnished with water supply and apparatus for flushing, drains trapped.

MESSRS. SIMMONDS, Perambulator Makers, Tanner Street.—Walls and ceilings of workrooms cleansed, additional water-closet accommodation provided for men and women, drains trapped, urinal cleansed and furnished with water supply and apparatus for flushing.

MR. SMITH, Leather Merchant, 60, Tanner Street —Water-closets cleansed, urinal and water-closets furnished with water supply and apparatus for flushing, workshops cleansed and white-washed.

THE LONDON VAN CO., Snowsfields.—Water-closet walls rendered in cement, drinking water separated from cistern over water-closet so as to be drawn direct from main, urinal furnished with water supply and apparatus for flushing.

MR. JAS. MUDDITT, Leather Merchant, 24, Pages Walk.—Walls and ceilings of workrooms cleansed, yard paved, water-closets cleansed and furnished with water supply and apparatus for flushing, old wooden workshop pulled down, new brick one erected, stables drained and dung pit provided.

MESSRS. MILES, DRUCE & CO., Galvanised Iron Works, Long Lane.—Drains re-constructed, yard and workshops paved.

MESSRS. CASE & CO., Spice Mills, Phoenix Wharf, Dock-head.—Water-closets efficiently ventilated, defective flushing apparatus in water-closets repaired, workshops cleansed and lime-washed.

MR. HOLLISS, Rope Walk, Fort Road.—Water-closet accommodation provided for workpeople, drains re-constructed, yard paved, suitable dung pit constructed.

MESSRS. BEEBE & CO., Fellmongers, Long Lane.—Drains and water-closets re-constructed.

MESSRS. ANDERSON, Leather Merchants, Long Lane.—Drains and water-closets re-constructed.

MR. MEDDEN, Coconut Fibre Manufacturer, 69, Grange Walk.—Two additional water-closets provided for workpeople, furnished with water supply and apparatus for flushing.

MR. BETTS, Leather Merchant, Leroy Street.—Drains re-constructed, water-closet accommodation provided for workpeople, yard and workshops paved.

MR. KIPPS, Leather Manufacturer, Bermondsey Street.—Sanitary condition good.

WHEELWRIGHT'S SHOP, 1A, Alfred Street.—Drains re-constructed, water-closet accommodation provided for workpeople, with water supply and apparatus for flushing.

WHIPMAKER'S, 25, Storks Road.—Drinking water disconnected from water-closet so as to be drawn direct from the main.

MR. BURRETT, Leather Manufacturer, Long Lane.—Drains and water-closets re-constructed, yard and workshops paved, workshops cleansed and limewashed.

MR. BISLEY, Saw Mills, Keeton's Road.—Foul water-closets abolished and two new ones erected, furnished with water supply and apparatus for flushing, drains re-constructed and trapped, suitable dung pit constructed.

MR. CHEESMAN, Leather Manufacturer, 174, Abbey Street.—Offensive tan pits emptied, cleansed, and purified, water-closets furnished with water supply and apparatus for flushing.

MR. DIXCEE, Engineer, Weston Place.—Foul water-closet and urinal removed outside workshop.

MESSRS. WYNNE & SON, Leather Merchants, 45, Bermondsey Street.—Drains and water-closet re-constructed, yard paved and workrooms cleansed.

MR. DICK, Oil Merchant, 16, Marine Street.—Water-closet and urinal accommodation provided for workpeople with suitable water supply and apparatus for flushing.

SAW MILLS, 14, Marine Street.—Water-closet re-constructed and furnished with water supply and apparatus for flushing.

COOPERAGE, 13, Marine Street. Water-closet re-constructed and furnished with water supply and apparatus for flushing cooler provided for waste hot water.

MESSRS. JOHNSON, COLE & CO., Galley Wall Road.—Boiling shop paved, additional water-closet provided with water supply and apparatus for flushing.

MESSRS. DOGGETT, Leather Merchants, Weston Street.—Three additional water-closets provided for workpeople, with water supply and apparatus for flushing.

MRS. BOYCE, Dressmaker, 40, Layard Road.—Defective flushing apparatus in water-closet repaired, workrooms cleansed, yard and forecourt paved.

MR. FENTON, Tiemaker, 28, Layard Road.—Yard, forecourt and wash-house paved.

LAUNDRY, 43, Layard Road.—Water-closet re-constructed, sink waste pipe disconnected from drains, forecourt paved.

LAUNDRY, 3, Keetons Road.—Drains and water-closet re-constructed.

THE STAR BOTTLING COMPANY, Linsey Street.—Bottling shop paved, drains trapped, water-closets and urinals furnished with water supply and apparatus for flushing, drains re-constructed, walls and floor of urinal rendered in cement, rain water pipe disconnected from drains.

MESSRS. TODMAN, Electrical Engineers, 36, Bermondsey Street.—Sanitary condition good.

THE NATURAL FOOD COMPANY, Southall Place.—Water-closet re-constructed and furnished with water supply and apparatus for flushing.

LEATHER WAREHOUSE, 44, Bermondsey Street.—Drains and water-closet re-constructed, yard paved.

MESSRS. MESSER & THORPE, Engineers, Gedling Street.—Drains re-constructed, urinals cleansed and furnished with water supply and apparatus for flushing, workshops cleansed and white-washed.

MR. MORGAN, Brush Maker, 216, Long Lane.—Workshops cleansed and limewashed.

THE ALLIANCE BOX COMPANY, Bermondsey Street.—
One additional water-closet provided for females.

MESSRS. DODMAN, Picklers, Banyard Road.—Yard and workrooms paved, urinal accommodation provided for workmen, rain water pipe disconnected from drains, walls and ceilings cleansed and whitewashed.

MR. MAYNE, Leather Dresser, Gedling Street.—Urinal accommodation provided for workmen, yard paved, water-closets re-constructed.

MESSRS. BENDIXEN BROS., Leather Merchants, Market Street.—Water-closets and drains re-constructed, water-closets furnished with water supply and apparatus for flushing.

MESSRS. CUNDALL & CO., Leather Merchants, Bermondsey Street.—Drains and water-closets re-constructed, and dung pit re-constructed in accordance with London County Council's Bye-laws.

MR. SMITH, Box Maker, 38, Layard Road.—Defective flushing apparatus in water-closet repaired, workrooms cleansed, fore-court paved.

MESSRS. HAIGH & CO., Coopers, Gedling Street.—Water-closet and urinal accommodation provided for workpeople, with water supply and apparatus for flushing.

MESSRS. MARTIN & CO., Alaska Factory, Grange Road.—Sanitary condition good.

MESSRS. HEALD BROS., Sack Makers, Bermondsey Street.—Separate water-closet accommodation provided for women, dung pit re-constructed in accordance with London County Council's Bye-laws.

MESSRS. HARTMANN & CO., 66, Storks Road.—Drains and water-closets re-constructed, urinals and water-closets furnished with water supply and apparatus for flushing, additional water-closet accommodation also provided for both sexes, workshops paved.

MESSRS. BROCKWELL, Wool Rug Manufacturers, Bermondsey Street.—Sanitary condition good.

MESSRS. AUSTIN, Chemists, Bermondsey Street.—Drains and water-closets re-constructed.

MR. ASHFORD, Collar Dresser, 116, Bermondsey Street.—Drains and water-closet re-constructed, and workshop cleansed.

MESSRS. COCKLE, Wireworkers, 139, Bermondsey Street.—Drains re-constructed.

MESSRS. OASTLER & PALMER, Willow Walk.—Whole of the drains re-constructed with inspection chambers, intercepting traps and means of ventilation, new stoneware glazed trough water-closets provided proportionate to the hands employed, proper catchpits constructed for preventing lime grounds entering sewers.

MESSRS. OASTLER & PALMER, Wright's Buildings.—Drains re-constructed with necessary catchpits to prevent lime grounds entering sewers, new stoneware glazed trough water-closets provided for workpeople, and suitable urinal accommodation.

MESSRS. THOMPSON, Engineering Works, Maltby Street.—Drains and water-closets re-constructed with chamber and means of ventilation.

MESSRS. LIPTON, Jam Factory, Spa Road.—Drains re-constructed with intercepting traps and inspection chambers, separate water-closet accommodation provided for both sexes, drains and water-closets properly ventilated.

THE ARMY & NAVY STORES, 294, Lynton Road.—Drains re-constructed with inspection chamber and intercepting trap and means of ventilation, with catchpits for preventing grease entering sewer, cooking rooms cleansed and floors paved, water-closets cleansed and furnished with water supply and apparatus for flushing.

MESSRS. CHRISTY, Hatters, Bermondsey Street.—Water-closet accommodation provided proportionate to hands employed.

LEATHER FACTORY, 2A, Monnow Road.—Foul water-closet removed outside workshop, water for drinking purposes altered so as to be drawn direct from main, drains re-constructed with inspection chamber, intercepting trap and means of ventilation, workshop paved.

MESSRS. NOAKES, Stables and Workshops, Lucey Road.—Drains re-constructed, catchpits provided to prevent paint refuse from coppers entering sewers.

BAKEHOUSES.

I have personally inspected the 85 Bakehouses in the Parish, of these 51 are above ground and 34 under, 73 are in use 12 not used.

All new Bakehouses in future should be erected above ground with the furnaces and coal holes outside, so as to keep the dust and fumes from the workpeople and mixing with the dough.

Where necessary the floors have been concreted, and the walls from the floor to 12 inches above the troughs have been rendered with cement. The ventilation in several has been improved, the water supplied for mixing dough, direct from the main, regular cleansing of walls, floors and troughs have been insisted upon, several occupiers have been cautioned against sweeping refuse and storing lumber under the troughs.

One hundred and fifty-two men and one woman are employed. This does not refer to Messrs. Peek, Frean & Co.'s Biscuit Factory, where between 1,500 and 2000 hands are employed.

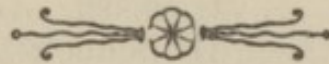
The whole of the Bakehouses are in a cleanly and wholesome condition.

List of Bakehouses.

Abbey Street, 49	...	...	F. Mathes	...	Under ground
„ 157	...	...	W. Mortimer	...	„
„ 186	...	...	A. Theisen	...	Above ground
Alscot Road, 2	...	...	J. D. Rule	...	Under ground
„ 126	...	...	H. Siebert	...	„
Alice Street, 20	...	...	J. Wells	...	„
Alexis „ 15	...	...	J. Martin	...	Above ground
Alderminster Road, 67	...	...	Empty	...	Under ground
Bermondsey New Road, 53	...	...	F. Baumgartner	...	Above ground
„ „ 95	...	...	H. Oldekop	...	Under ground
„ „ 151	...	...	G. Mayes	...	„
Bermondsey Street, 69	...	...	H. Rheiman	...	Above ground
„ 74	...	...	C. Clare	...	„
„ 123	...	...	Empty	...	„
„ 141	...	...	H. G. Philcox	...	„
„ 209	...	...	Empty	...	Under ground
Bermondsey Wall, 88	...	...	Messrs. Jones	...	„
Charlotte Street, 31	...	...	S. Sinfield	...	Above ground
Crimscott „ 31	...	...	Empty	...	„
Cherry Garden Street, 48	...	...	J. Sargeant	...	„
Dockhead, 6-7	...	...	J. Dyer	...	„
Drummond Road, 145	...	...	C. Williams	...	Under ground
„	...	...	Messrs. Peek, Frean & Co.	...	...
Esmeralda Road, 51	...	...	H. J. Dumbrill	...	Above ground
Frean Street, 49	...	...	H. G. Born	...	„
Grange Road, 33	...	...	M. Roberts	...	„
„ 55	...	...	W. Jones	...	Under ground
„ 77	...	...	H. Gale	...	„
„ 125	...	...	M. Sanders	...	Above ground
„ 22	...	...	Empty	...	„
„ 163	...	...	Not in use	...	Under ground
Galley Wall Road, 2	...	...	E. Ryde	...	Above ground
„ 68	...	...	J. D. Rule	...	Under ground

George Row, 31	...	...	C. Brown	...	Under ground
Gedling Street, 36	...	...	B. Nightingale	...	Above ground
Hickman's Folly, 55	...	...	J. S. Clark...	...	"
Hargrave Square, 27	...	...	Bread Company	...	Under ground
Jamaica Road, 53	...	...	T. Sheen	...	"
" 75	...	...	W. Kepler...	...	Above ground
" 203	...	...	C. Dhonau...	...	"
" 227	...	...	L. Hahn	...	Under ground
" 140	...	...	F. Goring...	...	"
" 170	...	...	Clark & Co.	...	"
Keetons Road, 82	...	...	G. Dhonau	...	"
Long Lane, 94	...	...	H. Smith	...	Above ground
" 142	...	...	G. Marsh	...	Under ground
" 184	...	...	F. Brenner	...	Above ground
Lucey Road, 2	...	...	J. Cant	...	Under ground
" 49	...	...	G. Mayes	...	Above ground
Lynton Road, 97	...	...	J. Schildt	...	Under ground
Maltby Street, 39	...	...	J. Kreuter...	...	"
Nelson Street, 15	...	...	G. Brenner	...	Above ground
Neckinger, 13	...	...	Not used	...	"
Neckinger Street, 17	...	...	G. Walker...	...	"
New Church Street, 69	...	...	Not used	...	Above ground
Parkers Row, 49	...	...	J. Schwenk	...	"
" 25	...	...	E. Sinfield...	...	"
Rolls Road, 37	...	...	G. Nash	...	"
Roseberry Street 1,...	...	...	H. Schuch...	...	"
Rouel Road, 79	...	...	C. Taigel	...	"
Rotherhithe New Road, 365	...	...	J. Koch	...	Under ground
Southwark Park Road, 49...	...	...	A. Hempel	...	Above ground
" "	119...	...	J. W. Daniell	...	"
" "	239...	...	Wm. Hood	...	Under ground
" "	319..	...	J. Brawn	...	Above ground
" "	351...	...	R. B. Wilson	...	Under ground
" "	355 ..	...	G. French	...	Above ground
" "	415...	...	A. S. Johnson	...	Under ground
" "	479...	...	H. Dare	...	"
" "	261...	...	Not used	...	Above ground
" "	158...	...	H. Griesbach	...	"
" "	190...	...	Not used	...	Under ground
" "	108...	...	F. Geiger	...	Above ground

Snowsfields, 92	...	...	H. Davies ...	...	Above ground
„ 133	...	...	F. Mathes ...	...	„
„ 144	...	...	H. Bull ...	...	„
Spa Road, 92	...	...	A. Schulze ...	...	„
„ 104	..	...	... ..	...	„ ...
St. James' Road, 236	...	...	A. Hinson ...	...	Under ground
„ „ 39...	...	...	Empty ...	...	„
Salisbury Street, 61...	...	...	J. Becker ...	...	Above ground
Spa Mansions, 3	...	...	Empty ...	...	Under ground
Tanner Street, 43	...	...	W. Schutz...	...	Above ground
„ 130	...	...	J. Lauf ...	...	„
The Grange, 22	...	...	H. Benson...	...	„
Weston Street, 143	...	...	J. Rowley ...	...	Under ground



REPORT OF INSPECTOR
OF
HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I again submit for your consideration my *Annual Statement* in regard to *Houses Let in Lodgings*, or occupied by members of more than one family, this being the *Ninth Annual Report* I have been privileged to bring under your notice.

During the year ending June 19th, 1894, 3494 houses have been inspected; of these 20 were in my opinion in such a state and condition as to justify me in recommending them for registration, and 10 were by special resolution of the Board placed under the regulations: the owners of the other 10 took the necessary steps to comply with the requirements. The 20 houses recommended for registration contained 81 rooms, and were occupied by 47 families, consisting of 208 persons; 39 rooms were overcrowded and deficient in the prescribed air space to the extent of 24897 cubic feet, showing an average deficiency of air space of 638 cubic feet each,

Some of the houses were not overcrowded, but the floors were in such a dirty condition, and the proper cleansing of the houses altogether neglected, that the Board decided to place them under the regulations, thus rendering the landlords and lodgers liable to penalties if they failed to keep their houses clean and wholesome.

During the year notices have been served for the abatement of overcrowding, the cleansing of passages, floors, wash-houses, water-closets, and the remedying of other sanitary defects. Nearly the whole of these houses have a good supply of water direct from the main without the intervention of a cistern. The yards are well paved.

The total number of houses now on the Register is 312, the same as last year. Ten houses have been registered, and 16 registered houses have been pulled down as unfit for human habitation.

Three houses in Alderminster Road were pulled down for railway extension. Two in Long Walk, one in Bermondsey New Road as unfit for human habitation.

One Summons was taken out under the Regulations, and a penalty inflicted of £5 and 19s. 6d. costs.

The Registered Houses are in the following Streets :—

Alexis Street	1	Cherry Garden Street...	3
Abbey Street	9	Crosby Row	6
Arnold's Place... ..	1	Crucifix Lane	1
Albion Place	2	Druid Street	3
Alice Street	2	Decima Street... ..	2
Aberdour Street	5	East Lane	2
Ambrose Street	3	Elim Street	15
Anchor Street... ..	1	Fendall Street... ..	1
Bell Court	11	Ferrand Street... ..	4
Bermondsey New Road	1	Flockton Street	1
Bermondsey Square	1	Foxlow Street	15
Bermondsey Street (2 closed)	3	George's Court	1
Bermondsey Wall	2	The Grange	3
Brandon Street	1	Grange Road	3
Camperdown Place	4	Grange Walk	6
Castles Buildings	1	Gedling Street... ..	4
Canal Row	1	George Row	1
Catlin Street	1	Green Walk	1
Chapel Place	2	St. James' Road	1

Javen's Buildings, Leroy Street, 3 blocks, 20 suites of rooms ...	3	Pleasant Place ...	1
Wood's Place ...	8	Porlock Place ...	5
King's Arms Place ...	1	Paulin Street ...	1
Kirby Street (1 closed)	6	Riley Street ...	1
Leroy Street ...	13	Rouel Road ...	1
Lamb Alley ...	3	Russell Place ...	1
Larnaca Street ...	3	Salisbury Street ...	19
Long Lane ...	4	Salisbury Place ...	10
Long Walk ...	1	Ship and Mermaid Row	2
Lucey Road ...	1	Snowsfields ...	3
Lockyer Street ...	2	Spa Road ...	3
Lynton Road ...	1	Staple Street ...	5
Marigold Court ...	9	Stevenson's Court ...	2
Marigold Place ...	1	Suffolk Place ...	3
Marigold Street ...	4	Tanner Street ...	2
Marshalls Place ...	4	Turner's Retreat ...	1
Matilda Place... ..	2	Vauban Street... ..	2
Medley's Place ...	2	Victoria Place... ..	1
Mellick's Place ...	7	West Lane ...	5
Millstream Road ...	1	West Grove ...	2
Minto Street ...	4	Weston Street... ..	4
Napoleon Passage ...	2	Wilderness Street ...	2
Neckinger Street ...	2	Williams Square ...	1
Nelson Street ...	4	Wolseley's Buildings (8 Blocks) ...	8
Osborne Buildings ...	1	Wells Street ...	2
Page's Walk ..	2	Woolf Street ...	2
Parker's Buildings ...	5	Wylds Rents ...	1
		West Street ...	1

HENRY THOMAS,

Assoc. San. Inst.,

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

FORTNIGHTLY REPORTS

OF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



January 16th, 1893.

During the fortnight that ended on the 7th day of January, 124 births and 75 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth-rate of 38·0, and an annual rate of mortality of 23·0 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding death-rate in London was 26·4.

The deaths from the chief diseases of the zymotic class were 2 from diphtheria and 1 from measles.

From the diseases of the respiratory system there were 36 deaths, viz.: from bronchitis 21, pneumonia 13, asthma 1, and laryngitis 1.

Tubercular diseases caused 15 deaths, including 12 from phthisis and 2 from meningitis.

There were 4 deaths from heart disease and 2 from apoplexy.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 21, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 8.

Four inquests were held. The deaths in all these cases were attributed to accidental suffocation in bed.

Under the Public Health Act certificates have been received for 16 cases of scarlet fever, 3 of diphtheria, 9 of erysipelas, 2 of membranous croup, and 1 of typhoid fever, making a total of 31.

The increased mortality is due to the late prevalence of cold and damp weather and fogs.

February 6th, 1893.

During the three weeks that ended on the 28th day of January, 209 births and 133 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth-rate of 42·6, and an annual rate of mortality of 27·1 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding death-rate in London was 26·0.

The number of deaths from the chief diseases of the zymotic class was 7, viz.: from measles 1, scarlet fever 1, diphtheria 4, and diarrhœa 1.

Diseases of the respiratory system caused 46 deaths, of which 25 were attributed to bronchitis, 20 to pneumonia, and 1 to asthma.

From diseases of the tubercular order there were 12 deaths, viz.: 9 from phthisis and 3 from meningitis.

The other causes of death include 6 from old age, 6 from cancer, and 2 from influenza and bronchitis.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 27, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 43.

Fifteen inquests were held. Three deaths were due to violence and 12 to natural causes. The latter included 2 deaths from fatty degeneration of the heart consequent upon chronic alcoholic excess.

Four deaths were uncertified.

The notifications of infectious diseases received from January 14th to February 4th numbered 51, there being of scarlet fever 22 cases, small-pox 2, diphtheria 9, erysipelas 11, enteric fever 3, and membranous croup 4.

The cases of small-pox occurred in one family.

The first case was a labourer who had been travelling about the country and had been away from home for nine weeks. He came home on January 19th, and was then suffering from the disease.

February 20th, 1893.

During the fortnight that ended on the 11th day of February, 142 births and 51 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth-rate of 43·5, and an annual rate of mortality of 15·6 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding death-rate in London was 19·7.

The deaths from diseases of the zymotic class were 4 from diphtheria and 2 from diarrhoea.

From diseases of the respiratory system there were 19 deaths, of which 11 were referred to bronchitis, 5 to pneumonia, and 3 to croup.

Two deaths were attributed to meningitis, 4 to cancer, 3 to old age, and 2 to influenza associated with other diseases.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 13, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 15.

Nine inquests were held. Three deaths were due to violent causes, including one of suicide. Two deaths were consequent on chronic alcoholic excess.

The notified cases of infectious disease were of small-pox 3, scarlet fever 12, diphtheria 2, erysipelas 5, and membranous croup 2. The cases of small-pox were all members of one family. They were removed to the hospital.

March 6th, 1893.

During the fortnight that ended on the 25th day of February, 130 births and 50 deaths were registered in the

parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth-rate of 39·9 and an annual rate of mortality of 15·3 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding death-rate in London was 19·4.

The deaths from diseases of the zymotic class were 3 from scarlet fever and 1 from diphtheria.

Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 22 deaths, including 10 from bronchitis, and 10 from pneumonia.

From diseases of the tubercular order there were 6 deaths and from old age 2.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 12, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 10.

Seven inquests were held. Six of the deaths were from natural causes and one from suicide by hanging.

Twenty cases of infectious diseases were reported, viz. : scarlet fever 13, diphtheria 2, small-pox 1, erysipelas 3, and typhoid 1.

The case of small-pox was observed at the Relieving Office. The man had come from Southwark Chambers, Tooley Street. To-day I have visited three cases of small-pox in Princes Road. Two of these are children who have not been vaccinated. The father of these children is in the employment of the Vestry. He should be excused from his work for a fortnight. I have recommended the removal of the infected persons and the re-vaccination of all the other inmates of the house. The room is in a dirty condition.

March 20th, 1893.

During the fortnight that ended on the 11th day of March 125 births and 52 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth-rate of 37·4, and an annual rate of mortality of 15·9 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding death-rate in London was 19·9.

The deaths from the chief zymotic diseases were from measles, scarlet fever, enteric fever, and diarrhoea, each one.

From diseases of the respiratory organs there were 18 deaths, of which 7 were from bronchitis and 9 from pneumonia.

Diseases of the tubercular order caused 9 deaths, including 5 from phthisis.

One death was recorded from influenza and bronchitis.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 19, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 12.

The notification of cases of infectious diseases numbered 32. There were for scarlet fever 16, small-pox 5, diphtheria 5, erysipelas 4, puerperal fever 1, and membranous croup 1.

The Thames at Hampton was, in the early part of last month, in very bad condition, both chemically and bacterially. Contrasted with the raw river water the supply of the Southwark Company showed an improvement of 28 per cent. chemically and 97 per cent. bacterially. The total solid matter was $23\frac{1}{2}$ grains per gallon. The water was efficiently filtered before delivery.

I have inspected Ship and Mermaid Court, Camperdown, part of Snowsfields, Garden Row, Kirby Street, Ferguson's Rents, Webb's Court and Suffolk Place. Half of the houses are empty and in a ruinous condition. The rest of the houses are generally old, rotten, and worn out; many of them are small and badly constructed; some of the rooms are very low pitched and inadequately lighted and ventilated. Too many houses are crowded on a limited area. I am of opinion that the sanitary defects in this area cannot be effectually remedied otherwise than by an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement and re-construction of the streets and houses within this area, and I have therefore prepared an official representation respecting the same to be dealt with by the London County Council under the provisions of Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes' Act, 1890.

An official representation under the Artizans' Dwellings Act was made to the Metropolitan Board of Works by my predecessor, Dr. Parker, on the 29th of October, 1875, [*i.e.*, 17 years ago], respecting this area. The Sanitary Officer of the Vestry has been dealing with this property, under the Sanitary Acts, ever since. The result has been that half the houses are unoccupied, and the owners of some of the other houses refuse to carry out the works ordered by the Vestry.

April 10th, 1893.

During the three weeks that ended on the 1st day of April 195 births and 85 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth-rate of 39·7, and an annual rate of mortality of 17·3 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding death-rate in London was 20·2.

The chief diseases of the zymotic class caused 8 deaths, viz.: measles 2, diphtheria 3, and diarrhœa 3.

From diseases of the respiratory organs there were 29 deaths, of which 18 were referred to bronchitis and 11 to pneumonia.

Diseases of the tubercular order caused 9 deaths, including 5 from phthisis.

There were 4 deaths from heart disease, 2 from cancer and 2 from old age.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 35, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 21.

Six inquests were held. Four infants died from accidental suffocation in bed.

The notifications of infectious diseases from March 18th to April 7th were 35 in number, viz.: scarlet fever 18, diphtheria 3, erysipelas 9, small-pox 1, enteric fever 1, and membranous croup 3.

I have inspected the sanitary accommodation provided for the use of the men employed in the Locomotive Department of the South Eastern Railway Company at Bricklayers' Arms Station, and find that it is insufficient and unsuitable, and a nuisance dangerous to health. The new shed is an open cesspool with a low wall in front to serve the purpose of seats. There is no water supply, and no provision of dry earth or other deodorant. Further eastward on the north side of the factory is an open trough about 20 feet in length with a low wall in front, but no other seat. At the bottom of this pit a small stream of water trickles from one end to the other, but there is no sufficient means for properly flushing the trench. In a line with this structure is a similar one about 9 or 10 feet in length, to which the same description applies. The sheds are covered by a roof but are open in front. Notice should be served on the Company to abolish the cesspool, and provide suitable water-closet accommodation with means of flushing.

May 1st, 1893.

During the three weeks that ended on the 22nd day of April 171 births and 78 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth-rate of 34·9 and an annual rate of mortality of 15·9 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding death-rate in London was 20·6.

The only deaths recorded from zymotic diseases were 2 from diphtheria and 2 from influenza.

Diseases of the respiratory system caused 18 deaths, including 6 from bronchitis and 9 from pneumonia.

From diseases of the tubercular order there were 11 deaths, 7 of which were referred to phthisis.

The other causes of death included 7 from heart disease, 3 from old age, 2 from cancer, and 2 from diabetes.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 20, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 14.

Five inquests were held. Four deaths were attributed to violent causes. One was a case of poisoning by eating mussels.

The water supplied by the Southwark Company was efficiently filtered.

The notifications of infectious diseases between 10th and 28th April numbered 37. They were for small-pox 9, scarlet fever 16, erysipelas 4, diphtheria 5, enteric fever 2, and puerperal fever 1.

May 15th, 1893.

During the fortnight that ended on the 6th day of May, 140 births and 53 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth-rate of 42·9, and an annual rate of mortality of 15·9 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding death-rate in London was 19·0

The deaths from diseases of the zymotic class were 2 from measles, 1 from whooping cough, and 1 from diarrhoea.

Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 17 deaths, of which 10 were referred to pneumonia and 5 to bronchitis.

From diseases of the tubercular order there were 10 deaths, from old age 4, and from heart disease 3.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 12, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards, 11.

The notifications of cases of infectious disease from April 29th to May 12th were 37, viz.: of small-pox 8, scarlet fever 19, erysipelas 3, diphtheria 6, and typhus fever 1.

The number of deaths from small-pox in London during the last two weeks were 6 and 11, and the number of cases of this disease in the hospitals were 474 and 531. The disease is widely distributed, but appears to be of a less severely fatal character than in previous epidemics.

June 5th, 1893.

During the three weeks that ended on the 27th day of May 191 births and 76 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth-rate of 39·1, and an annual rate of mortality of 16·5 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding death-rate in London was 17·8.

The chief diseases of the zymotic class caused 9 deaths, viz. : diphtheria 5, whooping cough 1, typhus (so called) 1, and diarrhoea 2.

From diseases of the respiratory system there were 21 deaths, of which 10 were referred to bronchitis and 10 to pneumonia.

Diseases of the tubercular order caused 12 deaths, viz. : phthisis 8 and meningitis 4.

There were 3 deaths from influenza, 3 from heart disease, and 2 from old age.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 21 and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 14.

Four inquests were held. One person was found drowned. Three deaths were uncertified.

The notifications of infectious diseases from May 13th to June 2nd were 73, being of small-pox 10, scarlet fever 36, diphtheria 14, erysipelas 11, and membranous croup 2.

A case which was reported as diphtheria on June 1st was admitted into Guy's Hospital as suffering from bronchitis and pneumonia, and has not been further notified as a case of infectious disease.

June 19th, 1893.

During the fortnight that ended on the 10th day of June, 125 births and 60 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth-rate of 38·3, and an annual rate of mortality of 18·4 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding death-rate in London was 17·9.

The chief diseases of the zymotic class caused 16 deaths, viz. : measles 3, scarlet fever 1, diphtheria 4, membranous croup 2, whooping cough 3, enteric fever 1 and diarrhœa 2.

Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 10 deaths, including 5 from bronchitis and 4 from pneumonia.

From diseases of the tubercular order there were 10 deaths, of which 6 were referred to phthisis.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 19, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 6.

Five inquests were held. All the deaths were attributed to natural causes. Two deaths of children were uncertified.

The notifications of infectious diseases received from June 3rd to 16th were 58, including scarlet fever 30 (one duplicate), erysipelas 7 (one duplicate), diphtheria 10, small-pox 5, membranous croup 2, enteric or typhoid fever 4.

The water supplied during the last month by the Southwark Company was of good chemical quality.

The deaths from small-pox in London which had been 16 and 9 in the preceding two weeks further fell last week to 7, corresponding with the corrected average. The number of cases of this disease under treatment in the hospitals was 495, against 566 in the previous week. The deaths from scarlet fever were 24, being 6 above the average. The hospitals contained 2,649 cases of scarlet fever, against 2,345, 2,493 and 2,582 at the end of the preceding three weeks. The deaths from diphtheria were 51 and 39 during the last two weeks; the corrected average for the corresponding weeks in ten years being 22. In the week ending June 10th, the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals contained 306 cases of diphtheria.

July 3rd, 1893.

During the fortnight that ended on the 24th day of June 109 births and 50 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth-rate of 33·4, and

an annual rate of mortality of 15·3 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding death-rate in London was 20·8.

From the chief diseases of the zymotic class there were 11 deaths, viz.: from measles 3, scarlet fever 2, diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, and diarrhœa 3.

Diseases of the tubercular order caused 11 deaths, viz.: phthisis 8 and meningitis 3.

There were 11 deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 13, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 8.

One inquest was held and two deaths were uncertified.

The notifications of infectious diseases received from 17th to 30th June were of small-pox 5, scarlet fever 32, diphtheria 17, erysipelas 10, and enteric fever 3, making a total of 67, against 58 in the previous fortnight.

On Wednesday last I attended the Conference of Representatives from Sanitary Authorities of the Metropolis at the Court House, St. Marylebone. The representatives of twenty-three Sanitary Authorities were present. A resolution was adopted to "appoint a Deputation to wait upon the Local Government Board for the purpose of urging them to facilitate the acquisition of sites by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, or the provision of suitable buildings."

July 17th, 1893.

During the fortnight that ended on the 8th day of July 102 births and 50 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth-rate of 31·3, and an annual rate of mortality of 15·3 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding death-rate in London was 22·3.

From the chief diseases of the zymotic class there were 11 deaths, viz.: from measles 1, scarlet fever 1, diphtheria 3, and diarrhœa 6.

Diseases of the respiratory system caused 9 deaths, those of the tubercular order 7, heart diseases 3, and old age 2.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 22, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 5.

Four inquests were held, the deaths being all ascribed to natural causes. Two deaths were uncertified.

The water supplied by the Southwark Company during June was of good quality and efficiently filtered.

The notifications of infectious diseases received from July 1st to 15th were 48 in number, there being of cases of small-pox 2, scarlet fever 29, diphtheria 10, erysipelas 5, typhoid fever 1 and membranous croup 1.

During the quarter ending July 1st, the number of deaths in the parish and in outlying institutions were 430. The most fatal of the zymotic diseases was diphtheria, from which there were 21 deaths.

July 31st, 1893.

During the fortnight that ended on the 22nd day of July 126 births and 48 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth-rate of 38·6, and an annual rate of mortality of 14·7 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding death-rate in London was 22·7.

From the chief diseases of the zymotic class there were 16 deaths, viz.: from measles 2, from scarlet fever, diphtheria, and whooping cough, each one, and from diarrhœa 11.

Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 8 deaths, and those of the tubercular order 7.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 22, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 3.

Two inquests were held; one was a case of suicide by hanging, and the other one of accidental death by drowning. Two deaths were uncertified.

The notifications of cases of infectious disease from July 16th to 28th numbered 57. They were of small-pox 1, scarlet fever 34, diphtheria 9, erysipelas 12 and typhoid fever 1.

At the date of the last return (July 22nd), the number of cases of small-pox in the hospitals was 328, being a decrease of 36, and the number of cases of scarlet fever was 2974, being 50 more than at the end of the previous week. The hospitals contained 278 diphtheria patients against 295 on the preceding Saturday.

My attention has been called to an overcrowded and insufficiently ventilated workshop in Thorburn Square, which has been attended to.

September 18th, 1893.

During the seven weeks that ended on the 9th day of September 409 births and 213 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth-rate of 35·7, and an annual rate of mortality of 18·6 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding death-rate in London was 20·3.

Diseases of the zymotic class caused 53 deaths, viz.: measles 17, scarlet fever 4, diphtheria 4, whooping cough 5, typhoid fever 1, simple fever 1, and diarrhoea 21. One case was certified as "Cholera infantum," and another as "English Cholera." Both were infants aged 10 months.

From diseases of the respiratory organs there were 25 deaths, including 13 from bronchitis and 9 from pneumonia.

To diseases of the tubercular order 32 deaths were referred, of which 21 were due to phthisis.

The other causes of death included 10 from heart disease; 8 from brain diseases, 6 from old age, 5 from cancer, and 5 from child-birth.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 72, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 28.

Fifteen inquests were held. Five deaths were due to violence, including 1 case of suicide.

The water supplied by the Southwark Company was efficiently filtered, and when compared with the river water at Hampton showed great chemical improvement.

The notifications of infectious diseases received between 28th July and 16th September numbered 152. They were of scarlet fever 89, small-pox 3, erysipelas 25, diphtheria 24, membranous croup 2, enteric fever 5, typhoid 2, puerperal fever 1, continued fever 1.

A letter on the notification of infectious diseases has been received from the Vestry of Rotherhithe, which I have the pleasure of submitting.

I have visited the premises of the London and South Eastern Railway Company, and of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company, where stable manure is received for the purpose of being sent into the country. I did not find any more commodious and open space on either station than the one in use. I was informed by the officials that offensive materials are not received, that fish refuse is not taken except during the winter months, that stable manure, peat manure and rag refuse are received between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5.30 p.m., and that everything of the nature of manure which has been brought to the station in the intervals of those hours is invariably removed during the following night. I saw several trucks which were loaded with fresh stable dung, one truck with old and rotten stable manure, one with spent hops, and one with a mixture of stable dung and lime grounds. There was practically no nuisance which I could certify, under the circumstances, as being injurious to health. If due care be taken by the foreman in charge of the trucks in observing the regulations, and in loading the trucks at the

greatest possible distance from any house, school, or public road, I do not think that any nuisance is likely to arise requiring the action of the Vestry under the Public Health Act.

October 2nd, 1893.

During the fortnight that ended on the 23rd day of September 128 births and 45 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth-rate of 39·2, and an annual rate of mortality of 13·8 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding death-rate in London was 18·2.

Diseases of the zymotic class caused 8 deaths, viz.: measles 2, scarlet fever 1, diphtheria 1, whooping cough 2, and diarrhœa 2.

From diseases of the respiratory organs there were 11 deaths, from tubercular diseases 7, and from old age 3.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 16, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 7.

One inquest was held. The death was attributed to an accidental fall. Four deaths were uncertified.

The number of notifications of cases of infectious disease received from the 18th to 29th September was 48, viz.: of scarlet fever 27, diphtheria 11, erysipelas 8, typhoid fever 1, and membranous croup 1.

The Metropolitan Asylum and London Fever Hospitals contained 2,848 scarlet fever patients at the end of the week (September 23rd), against 2,889 on the previous Saturday. The figures for the hospitals represent patients certified on admission to be suffering from scarlet fever, diphtheria, or enteric fever respectively, but in a considerable proportion of cases the diagnosis is found, after sojourn in the hospital, to have been erroneous.

The London County Council deeming it important that every facility should be given at the present time for determining the precise nature of the illness of persons

suspected to be suffering from Asiatic Cholera in London, have authorised their Medical Officer to send to Dr. Klein, for the purpose of bacteriological examination, materials from cases which it is desirable should be thus investigated.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board think that the attention of all medical practitioners should be called to the matter of the notification of cases of cholera, and will be glad to hear what action the Vestry propose to take with that object.

The Local Government Board request that the Sanitary Authority would take into early consideration the question of their readiness to meet any emergency that might arise in the event of the introduction of cholera into London. The Board request the Sanitary Authority to revise the arrangements which were contemplated last year with a view to those arrangements being promptly brought into operation if the necessity should arise.

October 16th, 1893.

During the fortnight that ended on the 7th day of October, 113 births and 50 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth-rate of 34·6, and an annual rate of mortality of 15·3 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding death-rate in London was 19·0.

Zymotic diseases caused 9 deaths, viz.: measles 1, diphtheria 2, whooping cough 3, and diarrhœa 3.

From diseases of the respiratory system there were 9 deaths, and those of the tubercular order 12.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 19, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 2.

Five inquests were held. One death was referred to accidental suffocation in bed. Two deaths were uncertified.

The certificates of infectious diseases received from September 30th to October 14th, numbered 57. They were of cases of scarlet fever 36, diphtheria 8, erysipelas 11, and enteric fever 2.

The number of cases of small-pox under treatment on Saturday, October 7th, in the hospitals was 79, against 112, 91, and 77 on the preceding three Saturdays.

The Metropolitan Asylum and London Fever Hospitals contained 2,801 scarlet fever patients against 2,889, 2,849 and 2,815 on the preceding three Saturdays. The deaths from diphtheria which had been 65, 88, and 96 in the preceding three weeks fell again last week to 74, but exceeded the corrected average by 43.

The deaths from diarrhœa, which had been 118, 95, and 87 in the preceding three weeks, further fell last week to 52, being 9 below the corrected average. One death in each of the last two weeks was referred to cholera or choleraic diarrhœa. I am informed that an inmate of Greenwich Workhouse visited a house in Princes Road on October 10th. On enquiry at the house I found that no inmate of the house has since suffered from diarrhœal disease.

In order to meet the requirements of the Local Government Board I have divided the map of the parish into twenty sections, and have advised the Sanitary Inspector to institute a house to house visitation throughout those parts of the parish where cholera was most prevalent on former visitations of that disease. I have every reason to believe that the parish is in a very good sanitary condition, but it is well known that defects in the drainage and water supply apparatus are continually occurring, and that these defects are not complained of by the tenants, but have to be discovered by the sanitary officers. It is therefore desirable that a prompt and rapid inspection should be made to discover any weak points which may exist.

The ward in Rotherhithe Infirmary which, last year, was set apart for cholera cases is now full of ordinary patients, and consequently no special provision against cholera in this district is, at the present moment, in existence.

November 6th, 1893.

During the three weeks that ended on the 28th day of October, 203 births and 89 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth-rate of 41·5, and an annual rate of mortality of 18·2 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding death-rate in London was 18·2.

From diseases of the zymotic class there were 10 deaths, viz. : from diphtheria 4, whooping cough 3, and diarrhœa 3.

Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 28 deaths, of which 10 were from bronchitis and 18 from pneumonia.

To diseases of the tubercular order 13 deaths were referred, including 9 from phthisis.

There were 5 deaths from diseases of the brain, 4 from cancer, 2 from age, and 2 from puerperal fever.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 22, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 17. Four deaths were uncertified.

Three inquests were held. Two children died from accidental suffocation in bed.

The number of certificates of cases of infectious diseases received between October 14th and November 4th was 89, viz. : of scarlet fever 41, diphtheria 25, erysipelas 17, enteric or typhoid fever 4, and puerperal fever 2.

The water supplied by the Southwark Company was efficiently filtered and of good quality.

The number of cases of diphtheria under treatment in the hospitals on October 28th, was 306, and of scarlet fever 2778.

Complaint has been made by the neighbours of a nuisance arising from the smoke-curing of fish at 160, Grange Road. The situation is not a suitable one for a business of this kind, and sufficient care is not taken by the occupier to prevent the process from being a nuisance to the inhabitants of adjoining houses.

The teachers of Galley Wall Road Board School have complained of a nuisance from the size factory at the back of the school. I have visited the premises in question, but did not find anything upon which I could recommend legal proceedings to be taken. Some cases of sore throat have occurred at the school which have been supposed to have been caused by the stench from the factory, but as a matter of fact, the drains at the school were in a very defective state, and their condition was a more probable cause of sore throat.

November 20th, 1893.

During the fortnight that ended on the 11th day of November, 151 births and 89 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth-rate of 46·3, and an annual rate of mortality of 25·1 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding death-rate in London was 21·0.

The chief diseases of the zymotic class caused 12 deaths, viz.: diphtheria 7, whooping cough 3, and diarrhoea 2.

Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 40 deaths, viz.: bronchitis 18, pneumonia 18, laryngitis 2, and pulmonary congestion 2.

Two deaths were referred to influenza.

From diseases of the tubercular order there were 9 deaths, including 5 from phthisis.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 24, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 9.

Five inquests were held. Two deaths were due to violence.

The number of certificates of cases of infectious disease received from November 4th to November 17th, was 58. They were of scarlet fever 28, diphtheria 12, erysipelas 11, typhoid fever 2, membranous croup 2, and enteric fever, 2.

The increase in the general mortality is due to the greater fatality of diseases of the respiratory system.

Diphtheria is prevalent throughout London.

The number of cases of scarlet fever in the hospitals on November 11th was 3,071, and on November 4th, 2,906.

December 4th, 1893.

During the fortnight that ended on the 23rd day of November, 107 births and 76 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth-rate of 32·8, and an annual rate of mortality of 23·3 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding death-rate in London was 25·4.

Six deaths were recorded from zymotic diseases, viz. : 5 from diphtheria and 1 from whooping cough.

Diseases of the respiratory system caused the large number of 36 deaths, viz. : 18 from bronchitis, and 18 from pneumonia.

One death was attributed to influenza and bronchitis.

From diseases of the tubercular order there were 5 deaths, from heart disease 4, and from old age 2.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 27, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 14.

Five inquests were held. Two deaths were due to accidental suffocation in bed. Three deaths were uncertified.

The notification of infectious diseases from November 18th to December 2nd, included 42 cases, viz. : of scarlet fever 20, diphtheria 9, erysipelas 8, enteric fever 2, typhoid fever 2, and membranous croup 1.

The number of cases of scarlet fever in the hospitals on November 25th was 3,140, and of diphtheria 311.

I have inspected the works in progress for the construction of a new sewer in Fendall Street, and report that there is nothing therein detrimental to public health.

December 18th, 1893.

During the fortnight that ended on the 9th day of December, 106 births and 85 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth-rate of 32·5, and an annual rate of mortality of 26·0 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding death-rate in London was 29·0.

There were only 6 deaths from the chief zymotic diseases, viz.: 1 from diphtheria, 4 from whooping cough, and 1 from diarrhœa.

Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 44 deaths, viz.: bronchitis 24, pneumonia 19, and laryngitis 1. There were 2 deaths from influenza associated with bronchitis.

From tubercular diseases there were 6 deaths, from cancer 3, and from heart disease 3.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 27, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 15.

Two inquests were held, and 5 deaths were uncertified. All the latter were deaths of infants.

The notices of infectious diseases from December 3rd to 15th numbered 26, viz.: of cases of scarlet fever 11, diphtheria 7, and erysipelas 26.

The number of cases of scarlet fever in the hospitals on December 9th was 3129, and of diphtheria 308. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs in London during the last four weeks rose from 615 to 841, and those primarily attributed to influenza rose from 22 to 127.

I have inspected the railway arches crossing the streets in the parish. The walls of the arches under the South Eastern Railway appear to have been whitewashed at no very distant date. The portions beneath the London and Brighton Railway are dirty and need whitewashing. The walls of several arches are damp in various places from percolation of water. That over White's Grounds is the

worst in this respect. The arch in Abbey Street is very leaky, especially at the junction of the two lines of railway. The pathway under this arch is frequently in a very filthy state on Sunday mornings. The arches generally are not in a proper sanitary condition.

January 1st, 1894.

During the fortnight that ended on the 23rd day of December 106 births and 96 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth-rate of 32·5, and an annual rate of mortality of 29·4 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding death-rate in London was 27·7.

The chief diseases of the zymotic class caused 11 deaths, viz. : diphtheria 3, and whooping cough 8. One death was referred to influenza.

From diseases of the respiratory organs there were 34 deaths, of which 17 were from bronchitis and 14 from pneumonia.

Tubercular diseases caused 13 deaths, including 8 from phthisis and 4 from meningitis.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 36, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 19.

Six inquests were held. All the deaths were attributed to natural causes. Four deaths were uncertified.

The notifications of cases of infectious diseases from December 15th to 29th numbered 40; there being of scarlet fever 18, diphtheria 9, erysipelas 7, typhoid or enteric fever 5, and membranous croup 1.

In conjunction with the Sanitary Inspector I have visited the houses 21, 22 and 23, Long Walk, and am of opinion that they are worn out and decayed and unfit for human habitation.