

Report on the sanitary condition of the Parish of Bermondsey for the year 1898.

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The Vestry of Bermondsey.

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

PARISH OF BERMONDSEY,

For the Year 1898.

BY

JOHN DIXON, M.D.,

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College of Surgeons of England.*

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Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health.

Medical Officer of Health for the Parish.



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1899.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

To the Vestry of Bermondsey--

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

My Twenty-third Annual Report on the sanitary condition and vital statistics of the Parish of Bermondsey relates to the period of 52 weeks which commenced on the 2nd day of January, and ended on the 31st day of December, 1898.

The births were 86, and the deaths 112, fewer than the numbers recorded in the previous year. The prevailing zymotic diseases were diarrhoea, measles, whooping cough, and diphtheria, but the mortality from each of these diseases was less than it was in 1897. There were also fewer deaths from scarlet fever and enteric fever. Diseases of the respiratory organs were less fatal, and those of the tubercular order were not more so. The deaths from cancer, which had been steadily increasing in number during the last five years, were 5 less than in 1897. The number of deaths of parishioners which took place in hospitals and outlying public institutions was further increased by 31. The majority of these deaths took place in Rotherhithe

Infirmary. The deaths in asylums numbered 29. The number of institutions in which the extra parochial deaths are distributed is nearly 40.

In September the registration districts of Leather Market and St. James' were united, and the registration area is now one district for the whole of the parish.

The population, at the middle of the year, is estimated to be 85,738 persons. This is probably an under-estimate, as the number of artisans' dwellings increases year by year, and the demand for small houses is not in the least abated.

I am strongly of opinion that the present density of 137 persons per acre is quite sufficient to affect the death-rate unfavourably, and that any further crowding of more people on a limited area, which is destitute of open spaces, is not desirable from a sanitary point of view. The question of overcrowding has been exaggerated and misrepresented. The fact that a person with a large family is unable to find a house or a room in the parish to suit his requirements is no proof whatever that a single house is overcrowded, or has not the necessary cubic space for its inmates, but, on the contrary, it is a proof that overcrowding is not permitted in Bermondsey, that the Vestry's By-Laws are stringent, and are carried out with due vigilance by the Inspectors, and that without such By-Laws and constant inspection a lamentable amount of overcrowding would very rapidly take place. Whether the area of the



parish is or is not already crowded with houses is an entirely different matter. The existence of 30 blocks of model lodging-houses and artisans' dwellings, with 1,597 tenements, has had no effect in reducing the competition for small private dwelling-houses, or lowering their rents.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in the Parish during the year was 3,090, which is 86 less than in 1897. The boys numbered 1,544, and the girls 1,546. The total births are 581 less than they were 23 years ago. The proportion of the sexes has become reversed. In 1876 there were 110 males born to 100 females. The annual birth-rate was 35.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The London birth-rate was 29.5, being the lowest on record. For several years the birth-rate has been steadily declining in the country generally, as well as in London. The number of children born in the first quarter of the year was 832; in the second quarter 732; in the third quarter 770; and in the last quarter 756. The excess of births over deaths was 1,319, but the increase of population is only estimated at 158. If the average birth-rate in London had prevailed in our Parish there would have been 2,529 births instead of 3,090. We had therefore an excess of 561 infants. As the death-rate of children under one year of age was 15.7 per cent., the mortality on 561 infants would be 88 additional deaths, quite irrespective of any insanitary conditions,

and would add 1.3 to the general death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants.

DEATHS.

The deaths registered in Bermondsey during the year numbered 1,268, being 143 fewer than in the previous year. The deaths of parishioners in hospitals, asylums, and other public institutions were 503, an increase of 31. The total deaths were therefore 1,771, corresponding to an annual rate of mortality of 20.7 per 1,000 inhabitants. The death-rate in the Metropolis, as a whole, was 18.7. The male death-rate was 20.4, and the female death-rate 17.1. The number of deaths in the Parish during the first quarter of the year was 356; in the second quarter 262; in the third quarter 310; and in the last quarter 340. The number of deaths of children under one year of age, inclusive of deaths in hospitals, was 485. The proportion of these deaths to 1,000 registered births was 157. The like infantile death-rate in London was 167. This was a rather high rate, as the mean of 10 previous years was 151. This rate is very much affected by the prevalence of summer diarrhœa, which is excessively fatal to young children. The amount of diarrhœa depends, in a great measure, on the temperature of the air at the end of summer and the beginning of autumn.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The chief diseases of the zymotic class caused 258 deaths, against 371 in the previous year, 328 in 1896, and 270 in

1895. Inclusive of hospital cases, there were 59 deaths from measles, 19 from scarlet fever, 44 from diphtheria, 47 from whooping cough, 9 from enteric fever, and 80 from diarrhœa. There were no deaths from small-pox or typhus. The death-rates per 1,000 of the population were:—Measles, 0.69; scarlet fever, 0.22; diphtheria, 0.51; whooping cough, 0.55; enteric fever, 0.11; diarrhœa, 0.94. The total zymotic death-rate was 3.02. From scarlet fever there were 4 deaths in the Parish and 15 in hospitals; from diphtheria, 16 in the Parish and 28 in hospitals; from enteric fever, 4 in the parish and 5 in hospitals. Twelve deaths were attributed to influenza, generally in association with other diseases.

In the class of septic diseases there were 4 deaths from syphilis, 7 from erysipelas, 2 from septicæmia, 1 from carbuncle, and 3 from senile gangrene. Only 2 deaths were directly attributed to alcohol, but in a large number of the inquest cases the deaths were said to have been accelerated by alcohol.

Rheumatism and rheumatic fever caused 10 deaths, gout 1, and rickets 4.

The deaths from cancer were 60; of these 49 were in persons upwards of 45 years of age. The deaths from this disease in the previous year were 65; in 1896, 58; in 1895, 50; in 1894, 42; and in 1893, 37.

In the tubercular order of diseases there were 274 deaths, against 278 in the previous year; 266 in 1896; and 297 in 1895. They were 15.4 per cent. of the total deaths, and equalled a death-rate of 3.17 per 1,000 of the population. There were 9 deaths from *tabes mesenterica*, 57 from *meningitis*, 155 from *phthisis*, and 51 from *tuberculosis*. Many of the latter were probably "*phthisis*." The *phthisis* death-rate in Registration London was equal to 1.77 per 1,000. In Bermondsey, inclusive of deaths in hospitals and infirmaries, it was 2.15. "The death-rates from this disease in the Metropolitan sanitary areas ranged from 0.74 in Hampstead, 0.88 in Lewisham, 1.13 in Wandsworth, and 1.16 in Lee, to 3.06 in St. Saviour, Southwark, 3.17 in Holborn, 3.18 in St. George, Southwark, 3.22 in Strand, and 3.34 in St. Giles." In Newington it was 2.43, in St. Olave 2.22, and in Rotherhithe 1.81. It is quite obvious that this rate is lowest in the districts where open spaces are extensive, and highest in those where there is the greatest density of population.

In the class of developmental diseases, 135 deaths were recorded, viz., of premature births, 44; of *atelectasis*, 5; of congenital malformations, 6; and of old age, 80. Of the latter 65 were between the ages of 65 and 85 years, and 14 were above 85 years of age.

Diseases of the brain and nervous system caused 160 deaths, or 9.0 per cent. Seventy-nine deaths were attri-

buted to apoplexy and paralysis, 4 to epilepsy, 42 to convulsions, 4 to dementia, 29 to various forms of brain disease, and 2 to disease of the internal ear.

From diseases of the heart and circulatory system 131 deaths were registered, or 8.5 per cent. of the total deaths, and equal to a death-rate of 1.5 per 1,000. The number is 9 less than in 1897.

The important division of diseases of the respiratory organs accounted for 336 deaths, or 18.9 per cent. of the deaths, and a death-rate of 3.8. In the previous year the deaths were 376, the percentage of deaths 20, and the rate 4.3.

There were 10 deaths from croup, 188 from bronchitis, 123 from pneumonia, 3 from pleurisy, 5 from asthma, and 7 from congestion or other lung diseases.

Diseases of the digestive organs contributed 80 deaths to the general mortality. This class includes a number of disorders, as dentition, quinsy, gastritis, enteritis, peritonitis, hernia, and liver disease, etc. From diseases of the liver there were 14 deaths, and from infantile jaundice 3. From diseases of the kidney and urinary organs there were 45 deaths. Five persons died from diabetes. The various forms of wasting disease in young children caused 87 deaths.

From violence there were 85 deaths, of which 67 were the result of accident, 9 of suicide, and 9 were persons

found dead or drowned without sufficient evidence as to the cause of death. The accidents included 5 persons run over, 21 deaths from falls, 3 from burns and scalds, 27 from accidental asphyxia of infants, 2 from suffocation by impaction of food in the throat, 2 from poison, and 7 from drowning. The cases of suicide were: By poison, 4; hanging, 2; drowning, 2; cut throat, 1.

The number of inquests held in the parish was 102. Of these 47 deaths were due to violence and 55 to natural causes.

The uncertified deaths numbered 37, the majority of which were infants.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 868 certificates were received from medical practitioners that patients under their care were, in their opinion, suffering from one of the several diseases enumerated in the Public Health Act as "dangerous infectious diseases." In the previous year 922 such certificates were received; in 1896, 857; and in 1895, 610. Copies of the certificates were sent to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and notifications were sent to the various Board Schools which were attended by children residing in a house where an infectious disease was believed to exist. The cases included 460 of scarlet fever, 254 of diphtheria, 94 of erysipelas, 50 of enteric or typhoid fever, 6 of membranous croup, and 4 of puerperal fever.

In the first quarter of the year there were 103 notices ; in the second, 152 ; in the third, 272 ; and in the fourth, 341. Certificates which are not strictly and literally expressed in the terms of the Act are returned by the Metropolitan Asylums Board. In cases where the medical superintendent of the hospital to which a patient has been removed is of opinion that the patient is not suffering from the disease specified, or from any other notifiable disease, he sends me a certificate to that effect. The medical officer at a hospital has not only had an experience beyond that which falls to the lot of most medical men, but he has the opportunity of watching the case for several days before forming an opinion, while the medical attendant is often required to decide at a moment's notice, under circumstances which are unfavourable for a careful examination of the patient, and without the delay which he would consider necessary for further observation if the question of prompt removal did not arise as a matter of urgency.

The number of houses in which the existence of a dangerous infectious disease was reported was 889, all of which were inspected by the sanitary staff. All the cases which admitted of removal to hospitals were removed as speedily as possible. The premises were disinfected either by the officers of the Vestry or to the satisfaction of the medical attendant. Infected articles of bedding and clothing were purified in the disinfecting chamber provided by the Vestry. The number of such articles which

were submitted to the action of the hot-air chamber was 14,788. The number of persons removed to hospitals was 726.

SANITARY WORK.

The total number of houses and other premises inspected during the year ending Lady-day, 1899, was 5,209, against 5,222 in the previous year, and 3,606 in 1896-7. The re-inspections numbered 11,984. The notices and intimations served for the execution of sanitary work were 2,482. The number of houses in a dirty and dilapidated condition which were caused to be cleansed and repaired was 415; of houses disinfected, 786; and of houses closed as unfit for human habitation, 13. Overcrowding was abated in 57 instances. In the previous year there were 81 cases. The number of dead bodies which were removed from rooms to the Parish Mortuary was 34, and 97 post-mortems were made in the room provided for that purpose. The slaughter-houses inspected numbered 5, the cow-houses 6, and the bake-houses 83. Among the articles seized and destroyed as unfit for the food of man were 78 barrels of salted pigs' livers, which were in a thoroughly decomposed state, and from which it was intended to prepare a cheap extract of meat for the sustenance of the working man and the nourishment of the sick. In this case the maximum penalty of £50 was inflicted, with full costs. The list of condemned articles of food also includes 25 cwt. of German

sausages, 760 turkeys, 46 rabbits, 50 barrels of sardines, 123 eggs, fish, crabs, fruit, etc.

Thanking the Vestry, the Sanitary Committee, and my colleagues for the support and assistance I have received,

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DIXON, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

133 Jamaica Road,
Bermondsey.

TABLE I.
CAUSES OF DEATH.
Registered during the 52 weeks that ended on December 31st, 1898.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1898.		AGES AT DEATH.								
	Total Deaths in Berm'y.	Total Deaths in Hospitals.	0—1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65—85	85 and upds.	
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	52	7	15	43	...	...	...	1	...	...
Scarlet Fever...	4	15	...	11	8	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	16	28	2	31	11	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	42	5	13	33	1	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	4	5	...	...	2	5	2	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	69	11	60	17	...	...	1	2	...	...
Influenza	11	1	1	...	2	...	2	3	4	...	
Syphilis	2	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Erysipelas	6	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	2	1
Thrush	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Septicæmia	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Carbuncle ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Gangrene ... ..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1898.		AGES AT DEATH.							
	Total Deaths in Berm'y.	Total Deaths in Hospitals.	0—1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65—85	85 and upds.
Cancrumoris	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism	5	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	...
Rheumatic Fever	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Gout	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Rickets	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer... ..	36	23	...	...	...	2	8	31	16	2
Tabes Mesenterica	9	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	47	10	17	31	4	3	1	1	...	...
Phthisis	82	73	1	6	4	16	86	39	3	...
Tuberculosis	28	23	12	10	5	7	13	4	...	...
Hæmoptysis	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Premature Birth	42	2	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age	57	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	65	14
Apoplexy and Paralysis	46	33	...	...	...	...	10	28	38	3
Epilepsy	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1898.		AGES AT DEATH.								
	Total Deaths in Berm'y.	Total Deaths in Hospitals.	0—1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65—85	85 and upds.	
Convulsions	39	3	35	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dementia ... ..	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Brain Disease, etc.	11	18	1	...	1	1	6	12	8	...	
Diseases of Ear	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Heart Disease... ..	83	45	1	...	7	20	31	36	32	1	
Aneurism ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Angina Pectoris	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Laryngitis	10	...	2	7	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	157	31	47	19	4	3	7	47	56	5	
Pneumonia	105	18	31	34	7	6	17	19	8	...	
Pleurisy	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Asthma	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...
Other Lung Diseases	7	...	2	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
Dentition	14	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quinsey	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis	1	4	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1898.		AGES AT DEATH.							
	Total Deaths in Berm'y.	Total Deaths in Hospitals.	0—1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65—85	85 and upds.
Diseases of Bones and Joints	2	4	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...
Skin Disease	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cellulitis ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Ulcer	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Purpura ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Marasmus	40	3	40	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debility	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inanition	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malnutrition	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Syncope	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natural Causes	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess ... ..	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1898.		AGES AT DEATH.								
	Total Deaths in Berm'y.	Total Deaths in Hospitals.	0—1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65—85	85 and upds.	
Enteritis	5	9	4	2	2	...	4	2	...	...
Peritonitis	5	5	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Intestinal Obstruction ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hernia ... ..	...	7	...	1	...	2	2	2	...	...
Other Diseases of Digestive Organs	9	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	3	...
Liver Disease	12	2	...	...	...	...	1	11	2	...
Jaundice	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidney Disease	18	23	1	3	1	3	8	21	4	...	
Bladder Diseases, &c. ...	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...
Diabetes	2	3	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...
Child-birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Septicæmia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ovarian Diseases ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1898.		AGES AT DEATH.							
	Total Deaths in Berm'y.	Total Deaths in Hospitals.	0—1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65—85	85 and upds.
ACCIDENTS—										
Fractures & Contusions, etc.	7	19	1	3	6	4	4	6	2	...
Burns and Scalds ...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Suffocation ...	28	1	27	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Drowning ...	...	7	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...
Poison ...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUICIDES—										
Poison ...	3	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...
Hanging ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Drowning ...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Cut Throat ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Found dead ...	3	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Found drowned ...	1	4	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...



ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

To the Chairman and Members of the Bermondsey Vestry :—

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Twenty-third Annual Report of the work done by your Inspectors during the year ending March 25th, 1899. This table of statistics will give you some idea of the various duties undertaken and carried out by the department:—

TABLE. SANITARY WORK

From Lady-day, 1897, to Lady-day, 1898.

Houses and other places inspected	5209
Notices and intimations served	2482
Re-inspections	11984
Houses in a dirty and dilapidated condition, cleansed and repaired, etc.	415
Houses disinfected	786
Houses disinfected to satisfaction of Medical At- tendant	34
Cases of Overcrowding abated	57
Houses closed as unfit for habitation	13
W.C.'s repaired, ventilated, and whitewashed ...	582
Closets panned and trapped or old pans cleansed or new ones fixed	
Closets supplied with water	232
Defective drains reconstructed, ventilated and trapped	215

TABLE—continued.

Stopped drains cleared	241
Cesspools emptied, cleansed and filled up with dry rubbish	9
Yards and forecourts paved	408
Drains and branches tested with water	1350
Houses supplied with water	33
Defective roofs repaired	324
Defective rain-shoots and gutters repaired	494
Offensive accumulations removed	79
Houses drained into the public sewer	34
Defective water apparatus in w.c.'s repaired	265
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance, removed	15
Urinals cleansed, supplied with water and doors... ..	33
Slaughter-houses inspected and licensed	5
Cow-houses inspected and licensed	6
Bakehouses inspected	80
Stables and other premises drained and paved... ..	13
Waste water pipes disconnected from drains and made to discharge in the open-air	46
For providing the requisite means of ventilation by means of excavating underground floors and inserting air bricks	141
For separating the water used for flushing w.c.'s from that used for ordinary purposes	34
Houses inspected where infectious diseases oc- curred	889
Letters written to owners, agents and others	978
Persons suffering from infectious diseases re- moved to hospital	726
Dead bodies removed from rooms to mortuary... ..	34
31 Summonses taken out before Police Magis- trates, for not complying with orders of the Vestry. (Fines inflicted £50 10s. 0d. and £1 4s. 0d. costs)	
Food destroyed—1 barrel crabs, 3 baskets cher- ries, 1 box skate, 46 rabbits, 222 pomegran- ates, 50 barrels sardines, 5 baskets black- berries, 760 turkeys, 78 barrels livers, 123 eggs, 5 pipes of lemons, 210 cabbages, 2½ boxes eggs, 25 cwt. German sausages, 5 boxes fried fish, 24 fore-ends of bacon, 1 trunk haddock and whiting	



TABLE—continued.

Copies of Notification Certificates sent to Schools	845
Cases of infectious diseases reported to Superintending Visitor of School Board	808
Notices sent to Master of Houses, infectious diseases	852
Dung pits constructed or altered in accordance with London County Council's Bye-laws ...	50
Certificates given under Section 48 of the Public Health Act	14
Inquests held	108
Post-mortems	97
Lots of bedding, etc., disinfected in disinfecting chamber, consisting of 14,788 articles	757
Minor nuisances abated... ..	372
Effective means taken to prevent dampness in rooms	28

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS' ACTS.

List of Articles submitted to the Public Analyst, from Lady-day, 1898, to Lady-day, 1899.

ARTICLES.	Number of Samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Amount of Fines.			Costs.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Milk	137	121	16	40	7	6	8	2	6
Coffee	1	...	1	0	5	0	0	12	6
Butter	19	18	1	1	0	0	0	14	6
Bread	11	10	1	0	10	0	0	12	6
Flour	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweets	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lard... ..	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
German Sausage	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Margarine	4	...	4	4	10	0	1	17	6
Vi-Cocoa	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pepper	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ice Cream	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raspberry Jam	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golden Syrup	6	3	3	5	10	0	3	7	0
Cheese	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milk and Water	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hop Ale	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	212	186	26	52	2	6	15	6	6

The fines and costs recovered under the Sale of Food and Drugs and Margarine Acts are paid to the Vestry account.

One summons for Margarine was dismissed, as the Magistrate gave defendant benefit of the doubt as to whether label had just fallen off.

In one case for Milk, the defendant left the neighbourhood before summons could be served. One sample of Milk was submitted to Somerset House, but, owing to its condition, could not be analysed. Summons withdrawn.

LIST OF COMMON LODGING HOUSES IN THE PARISH.

3, White Lion Court	...	...	...	...	...	4 Beds
79, Bermondsey Street	...	...	...	...	...	2 „
60, Dockhead	...	...	...	...	...	66 „
67, 69, Bermondsey New Road	...	...	...	...	...	130 „

These houses have been regularly inspected and kept in a sanitary condition. One house was removed from Register of London County Council.

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

	Tene-ments.	Rooms.	Families.	Persons.	Adults.	Chil-dren.
Spa Mansions	37	115	35	144	94	50
Peabody Buildings, East Lane	72	144	69	248	163	85
Clyde Buildings, Page's Walk	24	69	23	122	85	37
Javen's Buildings, Leroy Street	20	50	20	100	61	39
Monarch Buildings, Abbey Street	52	127	51	196	151	45
Wolseley Buildings, Dock-head	189	418	174	886	390	496

	Tene- ments.	Rooms.	Families.	Persons.	Adults.	Chil- dren
2-14, Cherry Garden Street	21	63	20	102	62	40
Hamilton Square	108	330	107	547	379	168
Hanover Buildings, Dock- head	56	112	56	193	143	50
Tower Bridge Buildings, Dockhead	42	103	19	75	50	25
Fort Buildings, Southwark Park Road	17	50	16	97	61	36
Guinness' Trust Buildings, Page's Walk	456	995	430	1705	977	728
Rosebery Buildings, Fen- dall Street	12	24	12	40	29	11
Garfield Terrace, Tanner Street	40	120	39	139	100	39
33, Ferrand Street	9	18	9	43	28	15
79, Abbey Street	8	22	8	49	24	25
77, „ „	8	20	7	21	18	3
Star Buildings, Bermond- sey New Road	15	50	14	79	50	29
New Buildings, Bermond- sey Square	12	40	11	56	40	16
Russell Scott Buildings, Jamaica Road	99	207	96	551	310	241
497-509, Southwark Park Road	21	63	21	95	48	47
Brighton Buildings, Ber- mondsey New Road ...	32	64	32	119	77	42
Hastings Buildings, Ber- mondsey New Road ...	36	68	35	112	80	32
Eastbourne Buildings, Ber- mondsey New Road ...	36	76	34	118	81	37
Portsmouth Buildings, Ber- mondsey New Road ...	36	76	35	121	88	33
Ryde Buildings, Bermond- sey New Road	36	72	35	135	76	59

		Tene- ments.	Rooms.	Families.	Persons.	Adults.	Chil- dren.
Worthing Buildings, Ber-							
mondsey New Road	...	39	88	38	135	87	48
157-159, Long Lane	...	12	36	12	46	22	24
4-7, Parker's Row	...	12	36	11	46	24	22
11-20, London Street	...	30	80	41	171	91	80
Cherry Garden Street							
Firemen's Quarters	...	12	27	12	57	24	33
Guinness' Buildings, Snows-							
fields	... ..	355	830	345	1478	—	—

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

As will be seen by the following list the Inspectors throughout the year have persevered with their house to house inspections, and I may perhaps be allowed to add, in my opinion this systematic inspection must have a beneficial effect in keeping the district in a sanitary condition, in discovering and remedying nuisances which are found to exist, and must tend to improve the health of the inhabitants.

The house to house inspections were as follows:—

Rouel Road	Kintore Street
Martin Street	London Street
Galleywall Road	Stephenson's Court
Cadbury Road	Willow Grove
Aberdour Street	Woolf Street
Anchor Street	Macks Road
Rosebery Street	Loftie Street
Ambrose Street	Channel Row
Linsey Street	Millstream Road
Linsey Grove	Guinness' Buildings,
Vienna Road	Page's Walk
Napoleon Court	Lucey Road
Elim Street	Hargrave Square
Willow Street	Hanover Buildings
Alexis Street	Cloyne Row
Eldridge Road	Peabody Buildings
Fort Buildings (twice)	

Rock Grove
 Camilla Road
 Henry Place
 Arnold's Place
 Marshall's Place
 George Row
 Beatrice Road
 Queen's Place
 Woodland's Place
 Fort Passage (twice)
 Alderminster Road
 Fendall Street
 Lynton Mews
 Lynton Road
 Pansy Place
 Welsford Street
 Ferrand Street
 Drappers Road

Wolseley Buildings
 Oxley Street
 Yalding Road
 Kipling Street
 Turner's Retreat
 The Grange
 Ness Street
 Enid Street
 Hanover Buildings
 Rudyard Place
 Eckett Street
 Spa Mansions
 Medley Place
 Garfield Terrace (twice)
 Limasol Street
 Prince's Place
 Neckinger Street

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR.

There are 770 factories, workshops, or work places on the register, exclusive of 80 bakehouses which are workshops within the meaning of the Act; including the bakehouses, there is a total of 850. During the year each bakehouse was inspected twice; 271 factories and workshops were also inspected and sanitary requirements found necessary at the following:—

Messrs. POTTER and SONS, Picklers, Galleywall Road.—Flushing apparatus in men's W.C. repaired.

DRESSMAKERS, 16, Rouel Road.—Stack pipe repaired.

Mr. FERGUSON, Tea Packer, 64, The Grange.—Premises furnished with suitable supply of water for domestic purposes.

DRESSMAKERS, 247, Long Lane.—Gutters and rain pipe fixed to back addition. Floor of scullery paved, walls and ceiling of scullery cleansed, ground floor ventilated, defective flue in scullery repaired.

Messrs. PHILLIPS and CO., Tar Paviers, Millstream Road.—Pan in W.C. cleansed.

Mr. RICHARDS, Cork Cutter, 5, Rothsay Street.—Yard paved, workrooms ventilated, floor of steaming room paved, roofs of workrooms repaired, offensive accumulation removed, W.C.'s furnished with water supplies and apparatus for flushing.

Mr. COOK, Confectioner, Kintore Street.—Walls and ceilings of workshops cleansed.

Mr. VALE, Glass Blower, 13, Hickman's Folly.—Drains reconstructed, trapped and ventilated in accordance with Vestry regulations.

Messrs. HIBBERT and CO., Helmet Makers, 40, Bermondsey Street.—W.C.'s cleansed and furnished with suitable water supplies and apparatus for flushing, walls and ceilings of workshops cleansed, yard drain cleansed, engine room drained.

Mr. RATTENBURY, Job Master, Yalding Road.—Pan in W.C. cleansed.

Mr. TAYLOR, Carman, 65, Yalding Road.—Pan in W.C. cleansed.

Messrs. JACKSON and CO., Portmanteau Makers, Bermondsey New Road.—Rain water pipe in workrooms cleansed and repaired.

WHEELWRIGHTS, 213, Long Lane.—Defective connection between W.C. pan and flushing pipe repaired, W.C. ventilated, cover provided to gully, defective gutters repaired, walls and ceilings of kitchen and off room cleansed, sink waste pipe properly trapped.

Mr. LEE, Furrier, 29, 31, Crosby Row.—Accumulation of offensive skins removed.

Mr. WELKER, Pigeon Dealer, 5 and 6 Baden Place.—Surface of yard cleansed and yard paved, seat of W.C. hinged so that it can be used as urinal, W.C. furnished with water supply and apparatus for flushing.

Mr. ABBOTT, Bootmaker, 101, Rouel Road.—Walls and ceilings of workrooms cleansed.

SPA ROAD BEVERAGE CO., Loftie Street.—Offensive accumulation of manure removed.

Mr. SIBBERTSON, Helmet Maker, 67, Grange Walk.—Flushing apparatus in men's W.C. repaired.

THE WEST KENT BREWERY CO., 11, Fendall Street.—Dung receptacle provided.

LAUNDRY, 288, Rotherhithe New Road.—Workroom properly ventilated.

CORKCUTTERS, 304, Rolls Road.—Defective stack pipe repaired.

Mr. HENRY, Stationer, 178, Fort Road.—Separate W.C. accommodation provided for workmen.

BOOTMAKERS, 174, Fort Road.—Pan in W.C. cleansed.

Messrs. RUFFIN and CO., Preserved Provision Merchants, 51, Fort Road.—Offensive accumulation of animal matter removed, branch drains in workroom reconstructed in accordance with Vestry regulations.

Mr. LORING, Dyer and Cleaner, 103, St. James' Road.—Walls and ceiling of workroom cleansed and limewashed.

Mr. TAYLOR, Pottery, 109, St. James' Road.—Cover provided to dung pit.

Mr. WEST, Carman, 117a, St. James' Road.—Stables paved and drained.

LEATHER DRESSERS, 71-2, Storks Road.—Flushing apparatus in W.C. repaired.

Mr. SLEEP, Pipe Maker, 154, Bermondsey Street.—Separate W.C. accommodation provided for workpeople.

Mr. JORDAN, Builder, 26, Riley Street.—Walls and ceiling of workroom cleansed and limewashed.

Mr. ROUILLON, Wine Merchant, 66, The Grange.—Pans in W.C.'s cleansed, floors of workrooms cleansed, walls and ceilings of workrooms cleansed and limewashed.

Mr. WHEELER, Dumb-bell Maker, 45, The Grange.—Pan in W.C. cleansed.

Mr. CHALKLEY, Builder, 42, Grange Road.—Dung receptacle provided.

Messrs. SALING and CO., Leather Merchants, Wright's Buildings.—Dung receptacle provided.

Messrs. DAVIS and CO., Leather Merchants, 6, Tyer's Gateway.—Pan in W.C. cleansed.

Messrs. COLLINS and SONS, Hair Merchants, 17, Tyer's Gateway.—Inlets to drains trapped with stoneware syphon gullies.

Messrs. HUDSON and CO., Provision Merchants, 251, Long Lane.—Dung pit reconstructed and furnished with a cover.

Mr. LILLYWHITE, Farrier, 141, Bermondsey New Road.—Flushing apparatus in W.C. repaired.

THE ENGLISH OILS CO., 10-14, Abbey Street.—Separate W.C. accommodation provided for workpeople.

Mr. BAIRD, Leather Merchant, 129, Bermondsey Street.—Inlet to drains trapped with stoneware syphon gullies.

Mr. COCKLE, Wire Worker, 139, Bermondsey Street.—Pan in W.C. cleansed, drinking water separated from cistern.

Messrs. CASTELL and BROWN, Confectioners, 122 Spa Road.—Dung receptacle provided.

Messrs. PEARCE, DUFF and CO., Baking Powder Makers, Rouel Road.—Flushing apparatus in W.C.'s repaired, urinals and water closets cleansed.

Mr. PETTITT, Woolrug Maker, 19, Blue Anchor Lane.—Flushing apparatus in W.C. repaired, walls and ceiling of dye room cleansed and limewashed.

Messrs. BLACKWELL and CO., Electrical Engineers, Bermondsey Street.—W.C. accommodation provided for workmen.

Messrs. DUNN BROS., Washing Powder Makers, 148, Bermondsey Street.—Pans in W.C.'s cleansed, W.C. in basement ventilated.

LAUNDRY, 42, Snowfields.—Gutters fixed to back addition.

Messrs. OASTLER and PALMER, Leather Dressers, Willow Walk.—W.C.'s and urinals cleansed, air-tight covers provided to inspection chambers.

Mr. ALMOND, Helmet Maker, Willow Walk.—Pans in W.C.'s cleansed, drains reconstructed, W.C. removed outside workroom.

Mr. RANFORD, Measure Maker, 38, Willow Walk.—Dung receptacle provided.

Mr. HUTCHINGS, Wool Washer, 3, Flockton Street.—Catchpit constructed to prevent improper substances entering public sewer.

Messrs. TAYLOR and GARDINER, Hay Merchants, 43, Page's Walk.—Pan in W.C. cleansed.

Mr. YEO, Broom Maker, 29, Page's Walk.—Flushing apparatus in W.C. repaired, pan in W.C. cleansed, walls and ceiling of workrooms cleansed and limewashed.

Mr. MUDDITT, Leather Dresser, 24, Page's Walk.—Walls and ceilings of workrooms cleansed and limewashed.

Mr. HOSKEN, Engineer, 24, Crimscott Street.—Pan in W.C. cleansed, W.C. furnished with a roof, floor of W.C. repaired, urinal cleansed.

Mr. WETTON, Pickler, 2, Grange Walk.—Flushing apparatus in W.C. repaired.

Mr. TYRER, Chemist, 30, Southall Place.—Men's W.C. furnished with water supply and apparatus for flushing.

Messrs. LOW, SON and BEDFORD, Confectioners, 90, Bermondsey Street.—Men and women's W.C.'s cleansed and repaired.

Messrs. MARTIN and SONS, Furriers, 61, Grange Road.—Drain reconstructed.

Mr. HARRIS, Leather Dresser, Tyer's Gateway.—Water closets cleansed and furnished with suitable water supplies and apparatus for flushing, defective connections between W.C. pans and flush pipes repaired.

Messrs. JORDAN and CO., Drug Grinders, 24, White's Grounds.—W.C. furnished with suitable water supply and apparatus for flushing, exhaust pipe fitted so as to prevent steam entering public sewer.

Messrs. HEPBURN and GALE, Leather Merchants, 51, Bermondsey Street.—W.C.'s furnished with suitable water supplies and apparatus for flushing.

Mr. MACK, Fish Curer, 38, George Row.—Broken water pipe in yard repaired.

Messrs. SHAW and CO., Printers, Arnold's Place.—Foul urinal abolished.

Messrs. E. and T. PINK, Jam Makers, Staple Street.—Walls of W.C. cleansed and W.C.'s provided with proper light and ventilation.

Mr. MORGAN, Brush Maker, 13, Neckinger.—Walls and ceilings of workrooms cleansed and limewashed.

Mr. WELLS, Builder, 4, Riley Street.—Dung pit furnished with a cover.

Mr. PARKER, Wheelwright, Oxley Street.—Pan in W.C. cleansed, drains under W.C. reconstructed, walls and ceilings of workrooms cleansed and limewashed.

BRUSHMAKER, 1a, Wild's Rents.—Walls and ceiling of workroom cleansed and limewashed.

Mr. DIXON, Carpenter's Shop, Druid Street.—Walls and ceiling of workroom cleansed and limewashed.

Mr. SKINNER, Furniture Maker, Drummond Road.—Walls and ceilings of workrooms cleansed and limewashed, broken water pipe in W.C. repaired, flushing apparatus in W.C.'s repaired, walls of urinals and W.C.'s cleansed, accumulation of manure removed.

Mr. BIRD'S Stables, 7, Wild's Rents.—Dung pit reconstructed and furnished with a cover.

Mr. RENTALL, Wheelwright, Tidal Place.—Flushing apparatus in W.C. repaired, defective connection in W.C. repaired, roof of workshop repaired, floor of workshop paved, window sashes repaired and altered so that the same can be opened for ventilation.

Messrs. GRANT and CO., Tinworks, 38, Riley Street.—Walls of urinals and W.C.'s cleansed, W.C.'s furnished with proper doors.

Mr. CAMDEN, Undertaker, 252, Long Lane.—W.C. accommodation provided for workmen, inlets to drains trapped with stoneware syphon gullies, yard and stables drained and paved, dung receptacle reconstructed in accordance with London County Council's bye-laws.

LAUNDRY, 229, Long Lane.—Pan in W.C. cleansed, washing room properly ventilated.

82, 84 Tanner Street, in occupation of Messrs. DOVER and WHITE, Leather Dressers.—W.C. furnished with suitable water supply and apparatus for flushing, walls of W.C. cleansed and limewashed, inlets to drains trapped with stoneware syphon gullies, rain water pipe repaired.

Messrs. CARR and SONS, Sack Makers, 9, The Grange.—Walls and ceilings of workrooms cleansed and limewashed.

Messrs. CAREY BROS., Stone Merchants, 219, Long Lane.—Accumulation of manure removed, dung receptacle provided, W.C. furnished with a new pan and suitable water supply and apparatus for flushing.

Mr. LIDDON, Currier, Wild's Rents.—Pan in W.C. cleansed, seat provided to W.C., W.C. furnished with suitable water supply and apparatus for flushing.

Mr. BRILEY, Carman, 215, Long Lane.—Pan in W.C. cleansed, W.C. furnished with suitable water supply and apparatus for flushing, accumulation of manure removed.

Mr. BRILEY, Carman, 209, Long Lane.—Dung pit reconstructed in accordance with London County Council's bye-laws.

Mr. CLARK, Skin Merchant, 209, Long Lane.—Drains reconstructed and trapped with stoneware syphon gullies, floor of workroom paved.

Messrs. BECKWORTH and SON, Leather Dressers, 7, Brandon Street.—Flushing apparatus in W.C. repaired, walls and ceilings of workrooms cleansed and limewashed.

Messrs. JOHNSON, COLE and CO., Tripe Dressers, Purbrook Street.—Additional W.C. accommodation provided for both sexes, pan in women's W.C. cleansed, accumulation of manure removed.

Mr. WELSH, Builder, Grigg's Place.—W.C. accommodation provided for workmen.

Messrs. JOSOLYNE and YOUNG, Builders, 67, Grange Walk.—Premises furnished with a suitable water supply, dung pit reconstructed in accordance with bye-laws, stack pipes repaired, W.C. furnished with suitable water supply and apparatus for flushing, yard paved.

Messrs. TEBBITT BROS., Leather Dressers, 48, Tanner Street.—W.C. and urinal cleansed, new basin fixed to urinal.

Messrs. POTTER and SON, Picklers, 203, Long Lane.—Yard paved and drained in accordance with Vestry bye-laws.

Messrs. SMITH and CULPECK, Fellmongers, Horney Lane.—Pan and floor in W.C. cleansed.

Mr. GARRARD, Carman, 61, Maltby Street.—Yard paving repaired, dung pit furnished with a cover and a door, drains trapped.

Mr. HORNSBY, Dairyman, 32a, Tranton Road.—Dung receptacle provided.

Messrs. PEARKS, GUNSTON and TEE'S Stables, 4, Tranton Road.—Dung receptacle provided, accumulation of manure removed.

Mr. GREEN'S Stables, Grigg's Place.—Dung receptacle provided.

Mr. TEMPLEMAN, Chamois Leather Dresser, 186, Bermondsey Street.—Separate W.C. accommodation provided for women, walls and ceilings of workrooms cleansed and lime-washed, walls of W.C. cleansed and floor of W.C. paved with impervious material, drinking water separated from cistern.

Mr. HARGRAVE, Scale Maker, 186, Bermondsey Street.—Yard paved in accordance with Vestry bye-laws, rain water pipe and gutters repaired, sink waste pipe repaired, drains reconstructed.

Messrs. TEBBITT BROS., Leather Dressers, Dunlop Place.—W.C. furnished with suitable water supply and apparatus for flushing, W.C. provided with a door.

Mr. FIENT, Pigeon Fattener, 5, Baden Place.—Pan and seat in women's W.C. cleansed, separate W.C. accommodation provided for men.

Mr. TROTMAN, Engineer, 60, 62, Long Lane.—Flushing apparatus in W.C.'s repaired.

118, Weston Street, in occupation of Messrs. FRIGGENS, SCHMORL, ROOPE and BULL.—W.C.'s and urinals cleansed, surface of yard cleansed.

Messrs. OAKLEY and CO., Engineers, 202, Grange Road.—W.C.'s provided with proper light and ventilation, W.C.'s and urinal shut off from workroom.

Mr. ANDERSON, Currier, 46, Leroy Street.—Defective connection between W.C. pan and flush pipe repaired.

Messrs. FEAVER and CO., Tinplate Works, Long Lane.—Dung receptacle provided, men's water closets cleansed.

INDIAN CHINESE TEA CO., 196, Bermondsey Street.—Walls and ceilings of workrooms cleansed and limewashed.

Mr. FELTON, Leather Dresser, 197, Bermondsey Street.—Walls and ceilings of workrooms cleansed and limewashed.

Mr. MINTER, Printer, 3, Fort Buildings.—Pan in W.C. cleansed.

Messrs. PACE and CO., Leather Merchants, 1, Upper Russell Street.—Drains reconstructed, inlets to drains trapped, rain water pipe disconnected from drains, W.C. reconstructed and repaired.

Mr. TRICKETT'S Stables, 77, Weston Street.—W.C. reconstructed and repaired, dung receptacle provided, rain water pipe disconnected from drains, yard paved and drained, roof of W.C. repaired.

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...	...	M. Moore ...	...	„
Bermondsey New Road,	53...	...	F. Baumgartner	...	Above ground
„	„	65...	Mr. Hitchcock	...	„
„	„	87...	Mrs. Poolman	...	Under ground
„	„	95...	H. Oldekop	...	Under ground
„	„	151...	Mr. Kuhn ...	...	„
Bermondsey Stree ,	69	...	H. Rheiman	...	Above ground
„	74	...	C. Clare ...	...	„
„	209	...	Empty ...	...	Under ground
Bermondsey Wall,	88	...	Messrs. Jones	...	„
Charlotte Street	31	...	S. Sinfield ...	...	Above ground
Crimscott Street	31	...	Not been used for several years „		
Cherry Garden Street,	48...	...	J. Sargeant...	...	„
Dockhead, 20,	...	...	Not used	...	—
„	51,	...	Mr. Sandrock	...	—
Drummond Road,	145	...	C. Williams	...	Under ground
„	...	...	Messrs. Peek, Frean & Co.	Above „	„
Esmeralda Road,	51	...	M. Ludeck ...	...	Above ground
Frean Street,	49	...	Not in use ...	...	„
Grange Road,	33	...	Mr. Miller ...	...	„
„	55	..	Not in use ...	...	Under ground
„	77	...	W. Jones ...	...	„
„	125	...	J. Sanders ...	...	Above ground
„	22	...	Mr. Sutherland	...	Not used
„	163	...	Not in use ...	...	Under ground

Galley Wall Road, 2	...	Mr. Burroughs	...	Above ground
" " 68	...	Mr. Ell	...	Under ground
George Row, 31	...	C. Brown	...	"
Gedling Street, 36	...	Not in use	...	Above ground
Jamaica Road, 53	...	Mr. Leidig	...	Under ground
" 75	...	Mr. Frost	...	Above ground
" 203	...	C. Dhonau	...	"
" 227	...	L. Hahn	...	Under ground
" 140	...	R. Schmitz	...	"
" 170	...	Mr. Baumgartner	...	"
Keetons Road, 82	...	G. Dhonau	...	"
Kipling Street, 29	...	G. Brenner	...	Above ground
Long Lane, 94	...	Mr. Hoffler	...	"
" 142	...	G. Marsh	...	Under ground
" 184	...	F. Brenner	...	Above ground
Lucey Road 2	...	Mr. Warner	...	Under ground
" 49	...	Mr. Ort	...	Above ground
Lynton Road, 97	...	J. Schildt	...	Under ground
Maltby Street, 39	...	J. Kreuter	...	"
Neckinger 13	...	Not used	...	Above ground
Neckinger Street, 17	...	G. Walker	...	"
New Church Street, 69	...	Not used	...	"
Parker's Row, 49	...	Mr. Sandrock	...	"
" 25	...	Mr. Davies	...	"
Rolls Road, 37	...	G. Nash	...	"
Roseberry Street 1	...	H. Schuch	...	"
Rouel Road 79	...	Mr. Marks	...	"
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



Southwark Park Road	351...	R. B. Wilson	...	Under ground
"	"	355...	W. Darby	... Above ground
"	"	415...	A. S. Johnson	... Under ground
"	"	479...	H. Dare	... "
"	"	158...	H. Griesbach	... Above ground
"	"	130...	Not used (T.J.Lipton)	Under ground
"	"	198...	F. Geiger	... Above ground
Snowsfields,	92	...	H. Davies	... "
Spa Road,	92	...	A. Schulze	... "
"	104	...	Not used	... "
St. James' Road,	236	...	Not used	... Under ground
"	39	...	Mr. Deverell	... "
Salisbury Street,	61	...	J. Becker	... Above ground
Spa Mansions,	3	...	Never has been used	Under ground
Tanner Street,	43	...	W. Schutz	... Above ground
"	130	...	B. Nightingale	... "
The Grange,	22	...	H. Benson	... "
Weston Street,	143	..	Not used	... Under ground

The oven at 123, Bermondsey Street has been pulled down.

REGISTERED HOUSES IN THE PARISH.

Alexis Street	...	...	1	Brandon Street	...	...	1
Abbey Street	...	...	9	Castle's Buildings	...	...	1
Arnold's Place	...	...	1	Canal Row	...	...	1
Albion Place	...	...	2	Catlin Street	...	...	1
Alice Street	...	...	2	Chapel Place	...	...	2
Aberdour Street	...	...	5	Cherry Garden Street...	...	...	3
Ambrose Street	...	...	3	Crosby Row	...	...	4
Anchor Street	...	...	1	Crucifix Lane	...	...	1
Bell Court	...	...	12	Dunlop Place	...	...	1
Banville Grove	...	...	2	Druid Street	...	...	1
Bermondsey New Road	...	...	1	Decima Street	...	...	2
Bantry Place	...	...	1	Dockley Road	...	...	1
Bermondsey Street	...	...	4	East Lane	...	...	2
Bermondsey Wall	...	...	3	Emba Street	...	...	2

Elim Street	15	Mellick's Place	7
Enid Street	1	Millstream Road	1
Fendall Street	1	Napoleon Passage	2
Ferrand Street	4	Neckinger Street	2
Flockton Street	1	Osborne Buildings	1
Foxlow Street	15	Page's Walk	1
George's Court	1	Parker's Buildings	9
The Grange	3	Pleasant Place	1
Grange Road	2	Porlock Place	5
Grange Walk	6	Paulin Street	1
Gedling Street	4	Riley Street	1
George Row	1	Rolls Road	1
Green Walk	1	Rouel Road	1
St. James' Road	1	Salisbury Street	19
Javen's Buildings, Leroy		Salisbury Place... ..	5
Street, 3 blocks, 20		Snowsfields	3
suites of rooms	3	Spa Road	2
Kipling Street	4	Staple Street	4
King's Arms Place	1	Southwark Park Road	1
Lamb Alley	3	Tanner Street	2
Larnaca Street	3	Turner's Retreat	1
Leroy Street	13	Vauban Street	2
Long Lane	4	Victoria Place	1
Long Walk	1	Vienna Road	1
Lucey Road	1	West Lane	5
London Street	10	Weston Street	5
Lockyer Street	2	Wilderness Street	2
Lynton Road	1	Williams Square	1
Marigold Court	1	Wolseley's Buildings (8	
Marigold Place	1	Blocks)	8
Marigold Street	4	Woolf Street	2
Marshall's Place	4	Wild's Rents	1
Matilda Place	2	Wood's Place	8
Medley's Place	2		

Three houses during the year were recommended for registration.

Notices have been served for cleansing passages, floors, wash-houses, water-closets, and the remedying of other sanitary defects.

The following registered houses have been pulled down:—



15 Bermondsey Square, 20, 21 Druid Street, 9, 11 Stephenson's Court, 14, 16, 17, 18 19 Marigold Court, 24, 25, 26, 30 Minto Street.

No. 117 Spa Road has been closed.

The total number of houses now on the Register is 292.

MEETINGS OF SANITARY COMMITTEE,

The Sanitary and Public Health Committee held 20 meetings, besides making visits of inspection in different parts of the Parish when occasion required.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

Reports have been received of upwards of 154 cases where chimneys and shafts have been kept under observation. Four statutory notices have been served for the abatement of smoke nuisance; one summons was taken out, and fine of £2, and 2s. costs, inflicted.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 80 Bakehouses in the Parish, 15 of which are at the present time unused. The whole of these have been inspected, and, where necessary, notices have been served for cleansing, etc.

COW AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The Cow-houses and Slaughter-houses have from time to time been inspected. After certain requirements were complied with at three of the cow-houses no objections were offered to the renewal of any of the licences

TEMPORARY SHELTER.

I have again to call attention to the necessity of a temporary shelter or house accommodation as required by sec.60, sub-sec. 4, of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, where it states the "Sanitary Authority shall provide temporary shelter or house accommodation for persons who are compelled to leave their dwellings for the purpose of enabling such dwellings to be disinfected by the Sanitary Authority." During the year 78 families, consisting of 116 adults and 157 children, were turned out of their homes to enable disinfection to be properly carried out. The absence of such shelter caused a great hardship on the persons thus displaced, and in my opinion tends to spread infectious disease, as out of sympathy they are frequently taken in by their neighbours or have to remain in the public street, often during very inclement weather. Efforts have been made in past years to secure accommodation, but without success, and the only way I see to succeed is for the Vestry to purchase land near the Depot and erect a suitable reception house.

BILLS DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT THE PARISH.

In July, large bills were posted and small ones delivered throughout the Parish, requesting the public to adopt measures of precaution against the possible occurrence of cholera and other contagious or infectious diseases.

OVERCROWDING.

Fifty-seven cases of overcrowding were reported, and very carefully investigated by the Committee. In 18 instances it became necessary to institute legal proceedings in order to enforce the orders of the Vestry, and fines and costs amounting to £4 5s. inflicted.

MORTUARY.

Thirty-four bodies were removed from houses to Parish Mortuary as compared with 47 last year, being a decrease of 13. Seven infectious cases were deposited in room in mortuary set apart for that purpose.

EXPOSURE—SCARLET FEVER.

One person was fined 10s. and 2s. costs for exposing her child in the public street whilst suffering from a dangerous infectious disease.

OFFENCES—LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL BYE-LAWS.

Fourteen summonses were taken out for breaches of London County Council's Bye-laws for removing offensive matter through public streets during prohibited hours, and fines and costs inflicted amounting to £12 2s.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT.

Notices were served in September, 1898, requiring the houses, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 Stephenson's Court to be made fit for human habitation, and in November orders were made by the magistrate at Southwark

Police Court for them to be closed. By the closing of these houses 13 families were displaced, consisting of 80 persons, 46 adults and 34 children.

DIARRHŒA MIXTURE.

During the summer months 259 persons made application and were given doses of diarrhœa mixture.

COLLECTION OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The dust, etc., continues to be collected twice a week, the inhabitants being supplied with a pail or pails according to the requirements of each case. The dust bins in the model lodging-houses are also cleared twice a week, thus reducing to a minimum the nuisance caused by storage of dust, etc. The last of the public dust bins has been abolished and pails supplied to the tenants.

MARGARINE FACTORY.

In July last application was made by Messrs. Hudson and Co., of 251 Long Lane, asking to be placed on the Register as a Margarine Factory in accordance with section 9 of the Margarine Act, and the Vestry granted such certificate by resolution dated 19th September, 1898.

VACANT SITES.

At the request of the London County Council eight vacant sites were submitted to them as suitable for the erection of dwellings for the working classes.

HOUSES PULLED DOWN.

The widening of the South-Eastern Railway has caused the following houses and premises to be pulled down:—

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 Artillery Place.
- 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 Artillery Street.
- 94, Tanner Street.
- 4, 5, 6 Church Street.
- Mr. McCarthy's house and factory, Millstream Road.
- 13, 15, Gedling Street.
- 1, 2, 3, 17, 18, 19, 21 Druid Street.
- 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 Perseverance Street.
- 7 Neckinger Place.
- 97, 99, 101 Rouel Road.
- 165, 167, 169, 171 Abbey Street.

For the enlargement of Riley Street School eight houses in Assembly Place, two in Tanner Street, two in Mellick's Place, two in Riley Street, and two in Sun Street have been pulled down. For the erection of Catholic Schools six houses in Arnold's Place have been pulled down.

Up to the present no provision has been made for the persons displaced.

OPEN SPACE, PARKER'S BUILDINGS.

The forecourts in Parker's Buildings have been drained and surface asphalted by the Vestry, and this open space is much appreciated and used by the children of the neighbourhood.

OVERCROWDING PRIVATE SCHOOL.

A private school, on inspection was found to be overcrowded and without the required superficial area for each

scholar as laid down in the Educational Code. The attention of the proprietress was called to the fact and the number of scholars were reduced so as to comply with the Code.

LLEWELLYN GROVE.

Twelve houses and buildings in this Grove have been closed by the owner in preference to draining and paving the footway and carriageway. For years this property has been in an insanitary condition.

TYPHUS FEVER.

In February and March of this year eight cases of typhus (which were imported from an adjoining parish) were reported, at 3 and 5 Minto Street, 84 and 166 Weston Street. The patients, as soon as possible, were removed to Hospital, the premises thoroughly disinfected and cleansed, and all wearing apparel, bedding, etc., in the rooms occupied by the patients were destroyed. The total cost of reinstating the articles and cleansing the premises was £25 15s. 9d., the amount given as compensation through loss of work being £7 10s. 6d.

UNWHOLESOME LIVERS.

In August last 78 barrels of unwholesome livers were seized on the premises, 51 Fort Road and 26 Salisbury Street (meat extractors). They were destroyed by magistrate's order and summonses issued against the persons on whose premises the livers were found.

Proceedings were also taken against one of the wholesale men, and fines and costs inflicted amounting to £175 10s.

REGISTER ICE CREAM MANUFACTURE.

A Register of Ice Cream Manufacturers has been prepared and the premises inspected from time to time to see they are kept in a cleanly and wholesome condition.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY THOMAS,

Assoc. San. Inst.,

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

FORTNIGHTLY REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health.

January 10th, 1898.

During the four weeks that ended on the 8th day of January, 259 births and 143 deaths were registered in the parish. The annual birth rate per thousand of the estimated population ranged from 29.9 in the week ending December 25th, to 53.4 in the last week, the difference being due to delayed registration during the holiday season. The annual death rate in the four weeks was 18.2, 19.4, 30.5, and 18.8, the mean being 21.7. The London death rate during the first three weeks of the period was 21.0, 18.2, and 27.6, the mean being 22.2.

The total number of deaths of children under one year of age was 42, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 31. The deaths of parishioners in outlying public institutions during the first three weeks were 9, 6, and 14.

From diseases of the zymotic class there were 35 deaths, viz.: from measles 24, diphtheria 2 whooping cough 5, scarlet fever 1, enteric fever 1, and diarrhœa 1. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 35 deaths—28 being due to bronchitis and 7 to pneumonia. Fourteen deaths were

referred to diseases of the tubercular order, viz.: 7 to phthisis, 2 to meningitis, 1 to tabes, and 4 to tuberculosis.

The other causes of death included 5 from age, 4 from influenza, 2 from diabetes, and 2 from cancer.

Seven inquests were held. Four deaths were due to violence; five deaths were uncertified.

The notifications of infectious diseases numbered 52. They were of scarlet fever 18, diphtheria 17, erysipelas 8, typhoid 6, puerperal septicæmia 1, and membranous croup 2.

A letter has been received from the headmaster of the Boutcher Schools stating that in future the utmost care will be taken to prevent the admission of children from houses in which an infectious disease exists.

31st January, 1898.

During the week that ended on the 15th day of January, 58 births and 29 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth rate of 35.4, and an annual rate of mortality of 17.6 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding death rate in London was 22.9. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 10, of persons aged 60 years and up, wards 5, and of parishioners in outlying public institutions 12.

Zymotic diseases caused 3 deaths, viz., measles 2 and diphtheria 1.

From diseases of the respiratory organs there were 7 deaths—6 from bronchitis, and 1 from pneumonia.

Diseases of the tubercular order included 2 deaths from phthisis, 3 from meningitis, and 1 from tuberculosis. There were 2 deaths from apoplexy and one from age. Four inquests were held; two deaths were due to accidental suffocation in bed.

In the week ending January 22nd, 76 births and 41 deaths were registered in the parish. The annual birth rate per thousand of the population was 46.1, and the death rate 25.0. The death rate in London was 23.4. The number of the deaths of children under one year of age was 9; of persons aged 60 years and upwards 15; and of parishioners in outlying public institutions 14. Zymotic diseases caused 8 deaths, viz., measles 7 and whooping cough 1. Diseases of the pulmonary organs caused 13 deaths, viz., bronchitis 10 and pneumonia 3. One death was referred to influenza and pneumonia. Meningitis caused 1 death and old age 5 deaths. One inquest was held, and one death was not certified.

In the week that ended Jan 29th. 7 births and 30 deaths were registered in St. James's district. Further details for that week are not yet to hand. During the last three weeks the notifications of infectious diseases numbered 30. They were: of scarlet fever 17, diphtheria 8, erysipelas 2 and typhoid fever 3.

February 14th, 1898.

During the week that ended on the 5th day of February, 59 births and 29 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth rate of 36.0, and an annual rate of mortality of 17.6 per thousand of the population. The like death rate in London was 21.5. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 10; of persons aged 60 years and upwards 5; and of parishioners in outlying public institutions 13. Diseases of the zymotic class caused 5 deaths, viz., measles 2, whooping cough 2 and diarrhœa 1. From diseases of the respiratory organs there were 16 deaths—8 from bronchitis and 8 from pneumonia. In the tubercular order of diseases there were 2 deaths from phthisis. One death, that of a child aged 13 months, was referred to influenza and pneumonia. One death was uncertified and was attributed to bronchitis.

The notifications of infectious diseases numbered 6. They included 3 of scarlet fever, 2 of diphtheria and 1 of erysipelas.

In the week ending February 12th, 69 births and 28 deaths were registered in the parish. The corresponding annual birth rate per thousand inhabitants was 41.9, and the death rate 17.0. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 6, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 6. From zymotic diseases there were 5 deaths, viz., 4 from measles and 1 from whooping cough.

Diseases of the respiratory system caused 10 deaths—8 from bronchitis and 2 from pneumonia.

In the tubercular order of diseases there were 4 deaths from phthisis, 1 from meningitis, and 1 from tuberculosis. One death was due to cancer.

Three inquests were held. Two deaths of infants were due to accidental suffocation whilst in bed with parents. One death from premature birth was uncertified.

Nine notices of infectious cases were received. They were: of scarlet fever 5, of diphtheria 2, and of erysipelas 2.

The mortality from measles and from influenza in London considerably exceed the average for the corresponding week of the preceding 10 years.

The deaths from scarlet fever and whooping cough are below the average. Those from diphtheria and from diseases of the respiratory organs are slightly below the average.

In reply to an enquiry of the Local Government Board, and of the Board of Trade, I have to report that no cases of the immigration of destitute aliens into the parish during the year 1897 have come under the notice of the Sanitary Officers.

In my last report the Registrar of St. James's District had entered the total births under the column for total deaths, so the corrected return should be 30 births and 7 deaths. The return from the Registrar of the Leather

Market District was delivered after 7 o'clock in the evening instead of in the morning.

28th February, 1898.

During the week that ended on the 19th day of February, 61 births and 22 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth rate of 37.0 and an annual rate of mortality of 13.3 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding death rate in London was 21.5. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 9; of persons aged 60 years and upwards 6; and of parishioners in outlying public institutions 12. The inclusion of the latter raises the parish death rate to 20.6. In the class of zymotic diseases there were two deaths from measles. Diseases of the respiratory system caused 6 deaths, viz., bronchitis 3 and pneumonia 3. From tubercular diseases there were 3 deaths—2 from phthisis and 1 from tuberculosis.

Influenza, in conjunction with other diseases, caused 2 deaths, heart disease 3, cancer 1, and age 1.

Two inquests were held. A child, aged 4 months, was accidentally suffocated by food getting into the air passages. One death was uncertified, and attributed to convulsions.

Five notifications of infectious diseases were received. They were: Of scarlet fever 3, diphtheria 1, and typhoid fever 1.

In the week ending February 26th, 60 births and 29 deaths were registered in the parish, indicating an annual birth rate of 36.4, and an annual death rate of 17.6 per thousand inhabitants.

In the zymotic class there were 1 death from measles and 1 from whooping cough. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 6 deaths, viz., bronchitis 2 and pneumonia 4. There were 4 deaths from age, 4 from heart disease and 1 from influenza.

Two inquests were held. An infant of one day old was accidentally suffocated whilst in bed with its mother. A boy, aged 3 years, died from gastritis and convulsions, caused by his having accidentally swallowed some oil of cloves.

One uncertified death was referred to dentition and convulsions.

Seven notifications of infectious diseases were received—6 for scarlet fever and 1 for typhoid fever.

14th March, 1898.

During the week that ended on the 5th day of March 72 births and 32 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth rate of 43.7 and an annual rate of mortality of 19.4 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding death rate in London was

20.9. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 6; of persons aged 60 years and upwards 7; and of parishioners in outlying public institutions 10.

In the class of zymotic diseases there were 2 deaths from measles and 1 from diphtheria.

Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 10 deaths, viz.: bronchitis 4, pneumonia 4, croup 1, and congestion of the lungs 1.

There were 3 deaths from phthisis, 3 from age, 1 from influenza, 1 from cancer, and 1 from diabetes.

Two inquests were held. In both cases the deaths were attributed to heart disease.

Seven notifications of infectious diseases were received, viz.: of scarlet fever 3, diphtheria 1, erysipelas 2, and membranous croup 1.

In the week that ended on March 12th, 58 births and 33 deaths were registered in the parish, corresponding to an annual birth rate of 35.4, and an annual death rate of 20.0 per thousand inhabitants. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 4, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 8. The only deaths from zymotic disease were 2 from whooping cough. Bronchitis caused 3 deaths, tubercular diseases 7, age 1, cancer 1, and heart disease 7. Seven inquests were held. Two deaths were referred to violence. One was a case of suicide by swallowing creasote.

Five notifications of infectious diseases were received. They included—scarlet fever 1, diphtheria 1, erysipelas 2, and typhoid fever 1.

I have visited the child at 92 Galleywall Road, which was certified to be suffering from smallpox by the Medical Officer of the Rotherhithe Cottage Hospital. The child was removed to the hospital on the day the certificate was received—February 23rd—and it being found not to be suffering from smallpox the child was re-vaccinated and sent home. The re-vaccination was not successful, and no smallpox has appeared within three weeks. There are three large marks of original vaccination on the child's arm. I have no doubt the case was one of chicken pox. On the day of my visit there were two other children in the same house who were recovering from a mild attack of that disease.

28th March, 1898.

During the week that ended on the 19th day of March 51 births and 20 deaths were registered in the parish, indicating an annual birth rate of 31.1, and an annual rate of mortality of 12.1 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding death rate in London was 21.6. The deaths included 5 of children under one year of age, 6 of persons upwards of 60 years of age, and 8 of parishioners dying in outlying public institutions. The inclusion of the latter raises the parish death rate to 17.0. There was only one death from zymotic disease, which was from whooping cough.

Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 12 deaths, of which 7 were from bronchitis and 5 from pneumonia.

In the tubercular class there was only one death from phthisis. Apoplexy caused 2 deaths and heart disease 2.

Three inquests were held. All these deaths were referred to natural causes.

Nine cases of infectious disease were notified, viz., of scarlet fever 5, diphtheria 2, erysipelas 1, and puerperal fever 1.

In the week ending March 26th 53 births and 15 deaths were registered in the parish, which numbers corresponded to an annual birth rate of 32.4, and an annual death rate of 9.1 per thousand inhabitants. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 2, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 3. Diseases of the zymotic class caused only one death, which was from measles.

Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 10 deaths, those of the tubercular order 2, and heart disease 1. There were no inquest cases. Eight notifications of infectious diseases were received, viz., 7 of scarlet fever and 1 of erysipelas. The state of the public health in the parish during the last fortnight was very satisfactory.

12th April, 1898.

During the week that ended on the 2nd day of April, 78 births and 25 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth rate of 47.3, and

an annual rate of mortality of 15.2 per thousand of the estimated population. The like death rate in London was 21.8. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 7, of persons aged 60 years and upwards 8, and of parishioners in outlying public institutions 10. The inclusion of the latter raises the parish death rate to 21.3. The only death from zymotic disease was one from measles. Bronchitis caused 5 deaths, phthisis 2, meningitis 1, heart disease 3, and old age 2.

Two inquests were held. One death was due to accidental suffocation in bed. One death from premature birth was uncertified.

Nine notifications of infectious diseases were received, viz.: of scarlet fever 7, diphtheria 1, and erysipelas 1.

In the week that ended on April 9th there were 43 births and 23 deaths registered in the parish. The corresponding annual birth rate per thousand inhabitants was 26.3, and the death rate 16.0. The number of deaths under one year of age was 10, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 6. There was no death from zymotic disease. From diseases of the respiratory organs there were 8 deaths—7 from bronchitis and 1 from pneumonia. Tubercular diseases caused 5 deaths, of which one was from phthisis, and 4 were from meningitis. There was one death from age and one from cancer. Two inquests were held. One death was from accidental suffocation in bed. One death (uncertified) was due to heart disease and syncope.

Seven cases of infectious disease were reported. There were of scarlet fever 4, erysipelas 2, and membranous croup 1. The last case was certified from Guy's Hospital as one of "acute laryngitis, not diphtheritis, as ascertained from cultivation."

25th April, 1898.

During the week that ended on the 16th day of April 65 births and 24 deaths were registered in the parish, indicating an annual birth rate of 39.5, and an annual rate of mortality of 14.6 per thousand of the estimated population. The like death rate in London was 19.1. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 10, of persons aged 60 years and upwards 6, and of parishioners in outlying public institutions 9. The inclusion of the last-mentioned deaths raises the total parish death rate to 20.0. There was no death during the week from any zymotic disease. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 8 deaths, of which 5 were from bronchitis and 3 from pneumonia. In the tubercular class there were 2 deaths from phthisis. Heart disease caused 3 deaths and old age 1.

One inquest was held. The death in this case was due to accidental suffocation in bed.

The notifications of infectious diseases included 1 of scarlet fever and 3 of erysipelas.

In the week that ended on Saturday last, April 23rd, 71 births and 17 deaths were registered in the parish, corresponding to an annual birth rate of 43.1, and an annual death rate of 10.3 per thousand inhabitants. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 4, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 3. The only death from zymotic disease was one from scarlet fever. There were 3 deaths from bronchitis, 4 from tubercular disease, 1 from age, and 1 from cancer.

Two inquests were held. One death was a suicidal one by swallowing phosphor paste. Nineteen notices of infectious diseases were received. They included 11 of scarlet fever, 3 of diphtheria, and 5 of erysipelas.

31st May, 1898.

During the five weeks that ended on the 28th day of May, 267 births and 106 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth rate of 32.6, and an annual rate of mortality of 12.9 per thousand of the estimated population. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 38, of persons aged 60 years and upwards 18, and of parishioners in outlying public institutions during the first four weeks of this period 29.

The total number of deaths from diseases of the zymotic class was 16, viz.: from measles 7, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 7, and diarrhoea 1.

Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 18 deaths, viz.: Bronchitis 11, pneumonia 5, and croup 2.

From diseases of the tubercular order there were 19 deaths, viz.: 10 from phthisis, 6 from meningitis, and 3 from tuberculosis. The other causes of death included 6 from age, 5 from cancer, 4 from heart disease, 4 from apoplexy, and 2 from influenza.

Six inquests were held. Three deaths resulted from violent causes. One child was accidentally suffocated in bed, and an infant, newly born, was found dead.

Three deaths were uncertified. They were referred to premature birth and inanition.

Forty-nine notices of infectious disease were received. There were of scarlet fever 31, diphtheria 7, erysipelas 10, and enteric fever 1. One case was certified as smallpox and sent to the hospital. It was sent back as not suffering from smallpox.

During the year of 52 weeks that ended on January 1st, 3,176 births and 1,411 deaths were registered in Bermondsey. There were 472 deaths of parishioners in hospitals, infirmaries and asylums. The inclusion of these raised the total deaths to 1,883. The annual birth rate per thousand inhabitants was 37.1. The death rate, calculated on deaths which took place in the parish, was 16.5, but including deaths in hospitals it is raised to 22.1.



The mortality from zymotic diseases exceeded the average. There were 76 deaths from measles, 34 from scarlet fever, 62 from diphtheria, 62 from whooping cough, 13 from fever, and 124 from diarrhœa. The greater proportion of the deaths from scarlet and enteric fever, and from diphtheria occurred in the hospitals.

13th June, 1898.

During the week that ended on the 4th day of June 48 births and 14 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth rate of 29.3, and an annual rate of mortality of 8.5 per thousand of the estimated population. The like death rate in London was 16.1. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 3, of persons aged 60 years and upwards 1, and of parishioners in outlying public institutions 11. The inclusion of these deaths raises the parish death rate to 15.2.

Zymotic diseases caused 4 deaths, viz.: measles 1, whooping cough 1, and diarrhœa 2.

The only deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs were 2 from pneumonia.

Diseases of the tubercular order caused 3 deaths, and heart disease 2.

One death which was uncertified was attributed to ruptured blood vessel and chronic bronchitis.

Fifteen notifications of infectious diseases were received, viz.: of scarlet fever 9, diphtheria 4, erysipelas 1, and typhoid fever 1.

In the week that ended June 11th 59 births and 18 deaths were recorded in the parish, indicating an annual birth rate of 36.0, and an annual death rate of 10.9 per thousand inhabitants. Zymotic diseases caused 3 deaths from measles. There were 2 deaths from pneumonia, 3 from tubercular diseases, 2 from age, 1 from cancer, and 1 from influenza.

Two inquests were held. One death was due to accidental suffocation in bed with parents.

Eighteen notices of infectious diseases were received, viz.: 10 of scarlet fever and 8 of diphtheria. At the request of the Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council, I have inspected the common lodging house, No. 76, Bermondsey Wall, with the object of ascertaining whether the condition of the house is such that it ought to be dealt with under the Housing of the Working Classes Act. At my request Mr. Sumner, the Vestry's surveyor, has inspected the premises, and reports that the structural condition of the house is fairly good. In my opinion the state of the premises would not warrant their being closed as unfit for human habitation, but there are certain sanitary defects to which I have directed the attention of the officers of the London County Council, under whose supervision and regulation houses of this kind are placed.

27th June, 1898.

During the week that ended on the 18th day of June 60 births and 21 deaths were registered in the parish, indicating an annual birth rate of 36.4, and an annual rate of mortality of 12.7 per thousand of the estimated population. The like death rate in London was 13.8. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 6, of persons aged 60 years and upwards 5 and of parishioners dying in outlying public institutions 9. The inclusion of the latter raises the death rate to 18.2.

Zymotic diseases caused 4 deaths, viz.: measles 2, diphtheria 1, and whooping cough 1.

From diseases of the respiratory organs there were 8 deaths, viz.: 7 from bronchitis and 1 from pneumonia. There was 1 death from phthisis, 1 from heart disease, 1 from cancer, and 1 from influenza and senile gangrene. Two deaths were uncertified, both being due to premature birth.

Seventeen cases of infectious disease were notified, viz.: of scarlet fever 5, diphtheria 10, typhoid fever 1, and puerperal fever 1.

In the week that ended on June 25th 47 births and 13 deaths were registered in the parish, corresponding to an annual birth rate of 28.7, and an annual death rate of 7.9 per thousand inhabitants.

There was only one death from zymotic disease, which was from whooping cough. Bronchitis caused 1 death, phthisis 2, and heart disease 2.

There were 2 deaths of children under one year of age, and 3 of persons aged 60 years and upwards.

Two inquests were held. In both cases the deaths were referred to natural cause. One death, which was from premature birth, was uncertified.

Ten notifications of infectious disease were received—6 of scarlet fever, 3 of diphtheria, and 1 of erysipelas.

Complaint has been made of offensive smells in the neighbourhood of Laxon Street School. I believe they arose from some sea-damaged rabbit skins on the premises of Mr. Lee, in Crosby Row. These premises were in an offensive condition. I have visited Alaska Factory in regard to the nuisance complained of in Willow Street, but the process from which the offensive odours arise was not in work, and I have arranged to call again when the process is being carried on.

July 11th, 1898.

During the week that ended on the 2nd day of July 67 births and 26 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers correspond to an annual birth rate of 40.7, and an annual rate of mortality of 15.8 per thousand of the estimated population. The like death rate in London was 14.5. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 9, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 4, and of parishioners in outlying public institutions 8. There was no death from any zymotic disease. Diseases of the

respiratory organs caused 2 deaths, those of the tubercular order 3, age 2, cancer 2, and heart disease 3.

Three inquests were held. Two deaths were due to violence, one being a case of suicide by hanging and the other a person found drowned. Three deaths were uncertified. Two of these were referred to premature birth and one to deficient vitality.

Fourteen notifications of infectious diseases were received, viz.: 6 of scarlet fever, 5 of diphtheria, and 3 of erysipelas.

In the week that ended on July 9th 55 births and 14 deaths were registered in the parish. These figures indicate an annual birth rate of 33.6, and an annual death rate of 8.5 per thousand inhabitants. The deaths of infants during the first year of life numbered 7, and those of persons aged more than 60 years 2.

Zymotic diseases caused 6 deaths, viz.: measles 2, whooping cough 2, and diarrhœa 2.

The only death from disease of the respiratory organs was one from bronchitis.

Tubercular diseases caused 2 deaths and old age 2.

One death, referred to convulsions, was uncertified.

Fourteen notices of infectious diseases were received. They were of scarlet fever 7, diphtheria 1, erysipelas 4, and typhoid fever 2.

I have attended at Alaska Works and witnessed the process complained of. The evolution of sulphuretted hydrogen gas is very decided, but the smell is not perceptible outside the building in which the process is carried on. Some time ago the firm, at my suggestion, not only covered in with corrugated iron the place where this operation is done, but carried a zinc chimney to a height of several feet above the building—which is a lofty one—and placed therein a gas jet to ensure an upward draught. This, however, has not been found a sufficient remedy, for on testing the vapour which escapes from the top of the chimney the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen gas was clearly proved. This gas, although much diluted with atmospheric air, may be found a nuisance at some distance from the premises and be highly objectionable, although probably not so very injurious as many persons would consider it to be. The firm are anxious to adopt all possible means to prevent a nuisance, and an endeavour will be made to decompose the gas before it passes up the chimney.

12th September, 1898.

During the nine weeks that ended on the 10th day of September the number of births registered in the parish was 537, and of deaths 219. These figures represent an annual birth rate of 36.4, and an annual rate of mortality of 14.8 per thousand of the estimated population. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was

98, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 29. During the first eight weeks of this period the deaths of 70 parishioners were recorded in outlying public institutions.

From the principal zymotic diseases there were 51 deaths, viz.: from measles 4, whooping cough 10, diarrhœa 32, diphtheria 2, enteric fever 2, and scarlet fever 1.

Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 20 deaths, of which 10 were referred to bronchitis, 9 to pneumonia, and 1 to pulmonary congestion.

From diseases of the tubercular order there were 28 deaths, of which 10 were from phthisis, 10 from meningitis, 6 from tuberculosis, and 2 from tabes mesenterica. The other causes of death included 8 from apoplexy, 9 from cancer, 11 from heart disease, and 2 from jaundice. One death of child, aged 4 months, was attributed to influenza.

Eighteen inquests were held, and 8 deaths were due to violence. The latter included 3 cases of accidental suffocation in bed, 2 deaths arising from falls, and 1 case of suicide by morphia poisoning. Only 3 deaths were uncertified. They were attributed to atelectasis, inanition and diarrhœa.

The notifications of infectious diseases numbered 178. They included scarlet fever 114, diphtheria 38, erysipelas 14, typhoid fever 10, membranous croup 1, and puerperal fever 1.

The registration of St. James's sub-district is now incorporated with the sub-district of the Leather Market, these united districts to form one sub-district, to be known as the sub-district of Bermondsey, by order of the Registrar General to take effect on the 1st day of September, instant. The Registrar is Mr. Chas. Hy. Hurst, whose office is at 21, Grange Road.

I have inspected the houses in Stephenson's Court, and certify that their structural and insanitary conditions render them unfit for human habitation.

On the 20th of August I accompanied the Sanitary Inspector to examine several casks which were said to contain pigs' livers, and which were lying at the rear of the houses Nos. 23, 24 and 25, Salisbury Street; also 44 others at No. 53, Fort Road. The whole of them were in such a state of decomposition as to render them quite unfit for human food.

26th September, 1898.

During the week that ended on the 17th day of September 62 births and 25 deaths were registered in the parish, indicating an annual birth rate of 37.6, and an annual rate of mortality of 15.2 per thousand of the estimated population. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 13, of persons aged 60 years and upwards 3, and of parishioners in outlying public institutions 10.

In the class of zymotic diseases there were 13 deaths, all being due to diarrhœa.

Bronchitis, phthisis and tabes mesenterica each caused one death, heart diseases 3, and erysipelas 1.

Two inquests were held, one on a case of suicide and one on a person found dead.

The notifications of infectious diseases received numbered 22, viz.: of scarlet fever 11, diphtheria 4, erysipelas 5, and typhoid fever 2.

In the week ending September 24th 66 births and 31 deaths were registered in the parish, corresponding to an annual birth rate of 40.0, and an annual death rate of 18.8 per thousand inhabitants. The deaths of children under one year of age were 15, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 6. Two deaths occurred at the advanced age of 87 years.

Diseases of the zymotic class caused 8 deaths, viz.: diphtheria 1 and diarrhœa 7. There were 7 deaths certified as gastro-enteritis, most or all of which were probably cases of diarrhœa. From pulmonary diseases there were 2 deaths from pneumonia and 1 from bronchitis. There were 3 deaths from old age, 1 from phthisis, and 1 from cancer. One inquest was held, and 1 death was uncertified.

Thirty-five notifications of infectious diseases were received, viz.: of scarlet fever 24, diphtheria 10, and erysipelas 1.

10th October, 1898.

During the week that ended on the 1st day of October 50 births and 19 deaths were registered in the parish, indicating an annual birth rate of 30.7, and an annual rate of mortality of 11.5 per thousand of the estimated population. The death rate in London was 19.7. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 7, of persons aged above 60 years 3, and of parishioners in outlying public institutions 8.

Diseases of the zymotic class caused 5 deaths, viz.: diphtheria 1 and diarrhoea 4.

From diseases of the respiratory organs there was one death from bronchitis and one from pneumonia. There was one death from phthisis, 1 from cancer, and 1 from influenza.

Three inquests were held. All these deaths were due to violent causes—2 being attributed to the consequences of fall and one to accidental suffocation in bed.

Twenty-seven notifications of infectious diseases were received, viz.: of scarlet fever, 14, of diphtheria 10, of erysipelas 2, and of enteric fever 1.

In the week ending October 8th 51 births and 25 deaths were registered in the parish, corresponding to an annual birth rate of 31.3, and an annual death rate of 15.3 per thousand inhabitants.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 11, and of persons aged upwards of 60 years 4.

Zymotic diseases caused 4 deaths, viz.: whooping cough 1 and diarrhœa 3.

From pulmonary diseases there were 4 deaths—two from bronchitis and 2 from pneumonia.

Tubercular diseases caused 4 deaths, viz.: phthisis 2 and meningitis 2. There was 1 death from old age.

Three inquests were held. One death resulted from accidental suffocation in bed.

One death, that of a child aged 2 days, was certified as due to "natural causes."

The notifications of infectious diseases numbered 32, viz.: of scarlet fever 19, diphtheria 12, and typhoid fever 1.

In reply to the enquiry respecting the alleged prevalence of diphtheria in Yalding Road and Cadbury Road, I report that during the last 12 months, viz., from October 1st, 1897, to September 30th, 1898, I have received notices of one case of membranous croup at No. 43, Yalding Road, and of one case of diphtheria at No. 19, Cadbury Road.

I have again inspected Stephenson's Court respecting which I certified on the 12th September last, "That their structural and insanitary condition rendered them unfit for human habitation." This court is situated on the west side of Bermondsey Street, and is approached through a covered passage, 4 feet wide and 30 feet long, opening out to width of 5 feet between the premises 122 and 123, Bermondsey Street. The total length of the court is 150 feet.

The cottages, 13 in number, consist of two rooms, one on the ground floor and one on the first floor. The size of the rooms is 9 feet wide, 9 feet long, and 6 feet 9 inches high. Each house has a small backyard in the rear, 11 feet by 3 feet 8 inches, in which is placed the W.C. and water tap. The height of the cottages is about 18 feet from paving to coping. They are badly constructed, built of inferior materials, and in a dilapidated state. The front walls have deviated very much from the perpendicular, and in one house the party wall has separated from the front and back walls, so that daylight is seen through the corners of the room. The population consisted of 13 families—80 persons, 46 adults and 34 children. Rather more than half of the present occupiers earn their living outside the boundaries of the parish. The notifications of infectious diseases received respecting inmates of this court during the last twelve months were 2 cases of erysipelas in October and December, 1897, and 3 cases of diphtheria in July and August of the present year. The deaths during the same period were a child from cellulitis on 13th November, 1897, a child from marasmus on July 5th, and a child from whooping cough on July 9th of the present year.

I am of opinion that the area is too small and not of sufficient importance for the London County Council to include it in any scheme for a public improvement; that the condition of lighting and ventilation is not so bad as that of other premises which have been represented to the

London County Council, and with which that Council did not think proper to deal; and further, that there are no sanitary statistics which would support the contention that it is an unhealthy area. As to the Vestry dealing with the matter under Part IV., the Parish would bear the entire expense, unless the London County Council, the Secretary of State, and an Arbitrator were of opinion that the case was one "of general importance to the County of London." In the most favourable view there must necessarily be considerable delay in any action to be taken by the London County Council under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. It appears to me that prompt action is desirable, and that a closing order should be applied for forthwith, the final decision resting with the Magistrate.

31st October, 1898.

During the week that ended on the 15th day of October 59 births and 25 deaths were registered in the parish, indicating an annual birth rate of 36.0, and an annual rate of mortality of 15.2 per thousand of the estimated population. The like death rate in London was 18.5. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 6, of persons aged upwards of 60 years 8, and of parishioners in outlying public institutions 12.

The chief diseases of the zymotic class caused 5 deaths, viz.: diphtheria 1 and diarrhœa 4.

In the class of pulmonary diseases there was 1 death from bronchitis.

Tubercular diseases caused 4 deaths, viz.: phthisis 3 and tabes mesenterica 1.

There were 2 deaths from age, 1 from cancer, and 2 from heart disease

An inquest was held in the case of a man 64 years of age, who was suffocated by the impaction of a piece of sausage meat in the larynx.

Thirty-five notices of infectious diseases were received, viz.: of scarlet fever 27, diphtheria 5, erysipelas 2, and typhoid fever 1.

In the week ending October 22nd 64 births and 35 deaths were registered in the parish, corresponding to an annual birth rate of 38.9, and an annual death rate of 21.3 per thousand inhabitants. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 15, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 4. Zymotic diseases caused 3 deaths, viz.: diphtheria 1 and diarrhœa 2.

From diseases of the respiratory organs there were 8 deaths—5 from bronchitis and 3 from pneumonia.

Tubercular diseases caused five deaths, viz.: meningitis 1, phthisis 5, and tabes mesenterica 3.

One death was uncertified—referred to meningitis.

Twenty-eight notices of infectious diseases were received, viz.: 10 of scarlet fever, 15 of diphtheria, and 3 of typhoid fever.

I have inspected Medley's Place and Bell's Court. There were some sanitary defects which have been remedied. The structure of the houses is still fairly good. I have examined all the causes of deaths in these buildings during the last twelve months, and also the register of notifications of infectious diseases during the same period. I have not found any evidence which would indicate that they are an unhealthy area.

The Medical Superintendent of Brook Hospital reports that three cases—one which had been certified as scarlet fever, one as enteric fever, and one as diphtheria, were not suffering from those diseases, or any other notifiable disease. I have written to each of the medical men who had sent notifications relating to the cases in question informing them of the above facts.

In the week that ended on Saturday last, October 29th, 68 births and 29 deaths were registered in the parish, corresponding to an annual birth rate of 41.3, and an annual death rate of 17.7 per thousand inhabitants. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 13, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 6. The only deaths from zymotic disease were 2 from whooping cough. From pulmonary diseases there were 8 deaths—5 from bronchitis and 3 from pneumonia. In the tubercular class there was 1 death from meningitis and one from tuberculosis.

Old age caused 2 deaths, apoplexy 2, and heart disease 1.

Two inquests were held. The deaths were due to natural causes. Two deaths were uncertified, one was referred to age, the other to infantile convulsions.

Forty-five notifications of infectious diseases were received. They included 21 of scarlet fever, 15 of diphtheria, 6 of erysipelas, 2 of typhoid fever, and 1 of membranous croup.

A case which was notified as diphtheria at 209 Lynton Road, on October 3rd, and admitted to the South Eastern Hospital on October 4th, is reported by the Medical Superintendent of that hospital "as not suffering from diphtheria or any other notifiable disease."

14th November, 1898.

During the week that ended on the 5th day of November, 52 births and 23 deaths were registered in the parish. These numbers indicate an annual birth rate of 31.8, and an annual rate of mortality of 14.0 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding death rate in London was 16.1.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 7, of persons aged 60 years and upwards 2, and of parishioners in outlying public institutions 18.

From zymotic disease there was only one death, which was from whooping cough.

Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 9 deaths, viz.: 5 from bronchitis and 4 from pneumonia.

In the tubercular class there were 2 deaths from meningitis. The other certified causes of death included 3 from apoplexy, 1 from heart disease, 1 from liver disease, and 1 from alcoholism.

One inquest was held. The death was attributed to natural causes.

Thirty-six notifications of infectious diseases were received, including 15 of scarlet fever, 15 of diphtheria, 4 of erysipelas, and 2 of typhoid fever.

In the week ending November 12th 60 births and 23 deaths were registered in the parish, which correspond to an annual birth rate of 36.4, and an annual death rate of 14.0 per thousand inhabitants. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 11, and of persons upwards of 60 years of age 5. The only death from zymotic disease was one from measles. From pulmonary diseases there were 7 deaths—2 from bronchitis and 5 from pneumonia. In the tubercular class there were 2 deaths from meningitis and 2 from tuberculosis. There were 2 deaths from old age and 3 from apoplexy. Four inquests were held. Two deaths were referred to violence. One was a case of accidental suffocation in bed and the other was probably from the same cause.

The number of notifications of infectious diseases received was 26. They were of scarlet fever 6, diphtheria 17, erysipelas 2, and typhoid fever 1.

In reply to the question as to the number of cases of infectious disease in Wolseley Buildings during the fortnight ending October 29th, I find there were two cases of scarlet fever, 1 at No. 48 and 1 at No. 21. The dates were October 22nd and 25th. Both cases were removed to hospital on the same days the notifications were received, and the houses were disinfected on the same or the following day.

28th November, 1898.

During the week that ended on the 19th day of November 72 births and 22 deaths were registered in the parish, indicating an annual birth rate of 43.7, and an annual rate of mortality of 13.3 per thousand of the estimated population. The death rate in London was 16.6. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 7, of persons aged 60 years and upwards 3, and parishioners in outlying public institutions 10.

Diseases of the zymotic class caused 2 deaths—1 from diphtheria and 1 from whooping cough.

From pulmonary diseases there were 7 deaths—3 from bronchitis, 3 from pneumonia, and 1 from pleurisy.

In the tubercular class there were 2 deaths from phthisis. Other causes of death included 1 from age (M. 91), 1 from cancer, and 3 from heart disease.

Twenty-four notifications of infectious diseases were received, viz.: of scarlet fever 8, diphtheria 10, erysipelas 2, and typhoid fever 4.

In the week ending November 26th 53 births and 29 deaths were registered in the parish. The annual birth rate per thousand inhabitants was 32.2, and the death rate 17.6. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 11, and of persons aged upwards of 60 years 6.

Zymotic diseases caused 3 deaths, viz.: Diphtheria 1 and whooping cough 2.

Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 7 deaths—6 from bronchitis and 1 from pneumonia.

There were 3 deaths from tubercular disease, 1 from age, 2 from cancer, and 2 from heart disease.

Six inquests were held. Three deaths were of children accidentally suffocated whilst in bed with their parents. One death, due to defective vitality, was not certified.

Twenty notifications of infectious diseases were received, viz.: 7 of scarlet fever, 8 of diphtheria, 1 of erysipelas, and 4 of typhoid fever.

During a period of four weeks the death rate in London has averaged 2.8 per thousand below the mean rate in the corresponding period of the last ten years. A considerable increase may be now expected from the greater fatality of diseases of the respiratory system.

December 12th, 1898.

During the week that ended on the 3rd day of December 62 births and 25 deaths were registered in the parish, indicating an annual birth rate of 38.2, and an annual rate of mortality of 15.2 per thousand of the estimated population. The death rate of London was 18.2. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 11, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 7, and of parishioners in outlying public institutions 8.

The only death from zymotic disease was one from measles.

Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 7 deaths, viz.: bronchitis 2, pneumonia 4, and congestion of the lungs 1.

From tubercular diseases there were 6 deaths, viz.: from meningitis 1, phthisis 1, tabes mesenterica 1, and tuberculosis 3.

Two inquests were held. One death was due to accidental suffocation in bed. One death not certified was referred to insufficient vitality.

Twenty-nine notifications of infectious diseases were received, viz.: of scarlet fever 8, diphtheria 14, erysipelas 5, and typhoid fever 2.

In the week ending December 10th 62 births and 32 deaths were registered in the parish, corresponding to an annual birth rate of 37.0, and an annual death rate of 19.4 per thousand inhabitants.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 7, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards 10. In the class of zymotic diseases there was 1 death from measles and one from diphtheria. Pulmonary diseases caused 10 deaths, viz.: bronchitis 2, pneumonia 5, congestion of the lungs 2, and laryngitis 1.

From tubercular diseases there were 5 deaths—1 from meningitis and 4 from phthisis.

The deaths from age were 3, from cancer 2, and from heart disease 2.

Three inquests were held. Two deaths were due to violence. One was from accidental suffocation.

Twenty-three notifications of infectious diseases were received, viz.: of scarlet fever 10, diphtheria 10, erysipelas 2, and enteric fever 1.

The letter from the Clinical Research Association, which was referred to me, is to the effect that it would be more economical for the district boards to join that Association than to undertake to pay a yearly subsidy for the support of a Municipal Bacteriological Laboratory under the control of the London County Council. I have no doubt this Association has done valuable work and that its staff consists of eminent scientific men. The question, however, is the advisability of establishing a public institution under municipal control, and on this point the Committee have already expressed an opinion.

