Sixth annual report of the Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Camberwell...

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Borough of Camberwell.

SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNCIL OF THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF CAMBERWELL,

OF THEIR

Proceedings under the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855, *The Local Government Act*, 1894, *and The London Government Act*, 1899,

And being the Fiftieth Annual Report of the Local Authority of Camberwell.

1905-1906.

LONDON:
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—
1906.

a desire to emigrate to one of the Colonies, and to March 31st two families, consisting of 11 persons, were sent out to Canada, the Central Body paying the cost.

Since that date to the end of June the following have been emigrated :—

37 families, consisting of	183	persons, to Canada
1 family, consisting of	3	persons, to New Zealand
Single men	11	to Canada
Do.	1	to New Zealand
Total ..	198	persons

In carrying out their work the Committee have been much indebted to the Public Baths and Wash-houses Committee of the Borough Council for the use of the Central Office, to the Board of Guardians for the use of a Committee Room, and to those gentlemen who have placed at their disposal District Offices in various parts of the Borough. Their thanks are also due to all those who voluntarily assisted in the work connected with the registration.

ALFRED FOSTER, *Chairman.*
J. E. DOBSON, *Vice-Chairman.*

Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

According to the Annual Summary of the Registrar-General the births registered in the year 1905 numbered 929,457, and the birth rate was calculated to be 27·22 per 1,000 being ·7 below the corresponding proportion for 1904, which was the lowest on record at that time. The deaths numbered 519,939, being at the rate of 15·2 per 1,000. This, like the birth rate, was the lowest as yet recorded and shows a decrease of 2 per 1,000 on the average for the 10 years 1895–1904. For the County of London the birth rate was 27·1 and the death rate 15·6, the figures consequently being a little below and a little above those which ruled in England and Wales.

Owing to the varying distribution and increase of population in a Borough like Camberwell the calculation of the birth rate and death rate, based as they are on the population existing within the boundaries at the middle of the year, is a matter of difficulty. If we adopt the method of the Registrar-General and base our calculations on the hypothesis that the population has increased in the same ratio that it did in the inter-censal years 1896–1901, we shall probably find ourselves considerably at variance with the figures when they come to be enumerated in 1911, for I find that in 1900 the population calculated on the increase in the previous inter-censal periods was 269,276, while on the assessments it was 262,513. When the census was taken in 1901 the enumerated population of the Borough was 259,339, which more nearly approximated to the figures obtained by the assessment method than by the other. I have therefore adopted the same procedure as last year, namely, to assume that the number of persons per assessment is the same as that existing at the last census in 1901, and to form an estimate by the multiplication of the number of assessments in the Borough by this factor. Indeed, so far as St. George's Registration District is concerned this is the only

possible plan, for calculation based on the other method would imply that the population is still actually diminishing, as it undoubtedly did in the old district previous to 1901, owing to the large clearances of houses that took place at that time.

Not only this, but the method would be impossible of application, for the old Registration districts have been altered by sub-division and re-arrangement of boundaries, so that no accurate figures are available for purposes of comparison. At the same time, judging from the excess of births over deaths recorded week by week for St. George's, one is led to believe that the population there must be increasing to a greater extent than is shown, there being no evidence that an appreciable amount of emigration is going on from this district.

The population for the whole Borough has been calculated by adding up the estimated population for each of the twenty wards.

TABLE A—POPULATION OF CAMBERWELL AND SUB-DISTRICTS.

	Borough	Dulwich	South Camberwell.	North Camberwell.	Peckham.	St. George's
As enumerated at census 1896 ..	253,076	7,519	90,286		88,242	67,029
As enumerated at census 1901 ..	259,339	10,247	90,465		93,038	65,589
As calculated for middle of 1903	262,968	11,214	92,079		94,286	65,283
As calculated for middle of 1904	265,139	14,259	42,716	66,312	94,323	47,449
As calculated for middle of 1905	267,594	14,677	44,334	66,314	94,856	47,420

The most striking feature in this portion of the report is the steady growth in South Camberwell and Dulwich, where the Borough is fast becoming more thickly populated in contrast with the stationary and receding numbers in North Camberwell and St. George's.

TABLE B—BIRTHS IN CAMBERWELL AND ITS SUB-DISTRICTS.

	Borough.	Dulwich.	Camber-well.	Peckham.	St. George's.
1904	7,242	181	2,735	2,613	1,713
1905	6,934	208	2,731	2,611	1,384
Difference ..	—308	+ 27	—4	—2	—329

The birth rate shows a decline in all the sub-districts with the exception of Dulwich, which shows an increase. The subject was referred to in my report for last year, and I have seen no reason to alter the opinion therein expressed, namely, that it is the quality of the infants that are born that is of far more consequence than the number.

TABLE C—BIRTH RATES OF CAMBERWELL AND ITS SUB-DISTRICTS.

	Borough.	Dulwich.	Camber-well.	Peckham.	St. George's.
1904	27·3	12·69	25·08	27·7	36·10
1905	25·9	14·1	24·6	27·5	29·1

As with the number so it is with the rate, the great fall, however, in St. George's is due to the fact that owing to the alteration of the boundaries of St. George's there is a consequent diminution in the number of its births.

The deaths registered in the Borough amounted to 4067 but this includes those who died in one or other of the public institutions of this Borough to which they had been taken from outside districts in which they had previously been residents, and it does not include persons who had been inhabitants of Camberwell at the onset of their last illness, and who were removed to hospitals, etc., outside the boundaries of the Borough where they died. Those in the first category have been subtracted from and those in the second added to the total of deaths. Where it has been possible all persons have been allotted to the registration districts in which they

Administrative County of London.

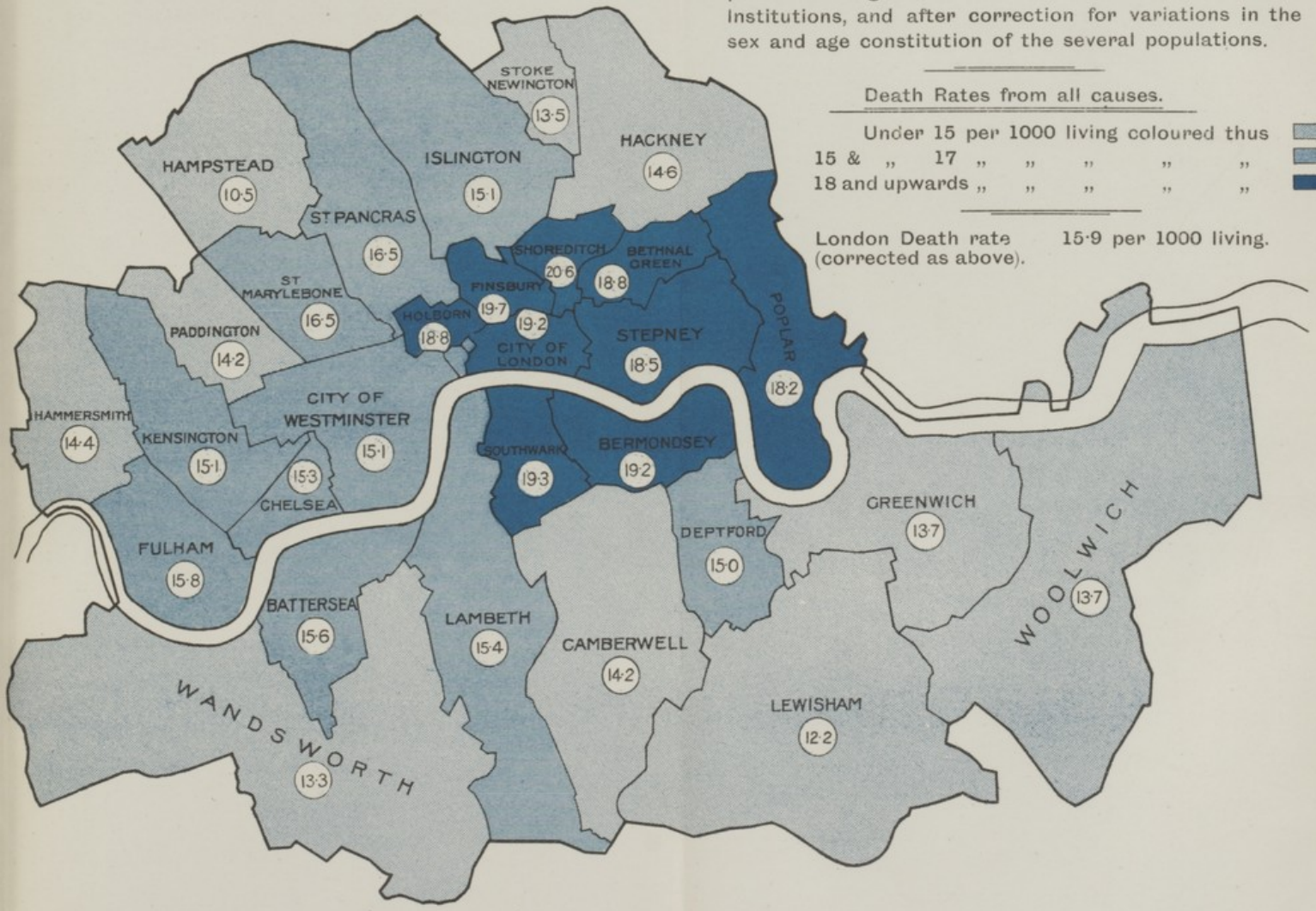
52 Weeks ended 30th December, 1905.

Map showing the DEATH RATES in the several Metropolitan Boroughs after distribution of deaths in Public Institutions, and after correction for variations in the sex and age constitution of the several populations.

Death Rates from all causes.

Under 15 per 1000 living coloured thus
15 & „ 17 „ „ „ „ „
18 and upwards „ „ „ „ „

London Death rate (corrected as above). 15·9 per 1000 living.



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lived without reference to whether they died there or not. There will, however, remain a certain number who are supposed to have been residents but whose last address is unknown, and such deaths have been re-distributed in proportion to those actually occurring among the inhabitants of the various sub-districts.

TABLE D.—RE-DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS AMONG THE SUB-DISTRICTS OF CAMBERWELL.

	Deaths returned classified according to sub-districts.	Deaths of persons removed from unknown addresses in the Borough re-distributed.	Estimates of total deaths due to sub-districts.
Dulwich	140	5	145
North Camberwell } South Camberwell }	1,440	43	1,483
Peckham	1,327	36	1,363
St. George's	722	18	740
Total ..	3,629	102	3,731

After all these calculations and allowances have been made, it results that the death-rate for 1905 was 13·8 per thousand, that is just equal to the phenomenally low rate of 1903. That this result is satisfactory in the highest degree can hardly be questioned. The Registrar-General in his annual summary makes the rate ·1 less, possibly through his estimate of the population of Camberwell being somewhat higher than ours. A reference to the accompanying diagram, for the use of which I am indebted to the Registrar-General, shows the exceedingly favourable position occupied by Camberwell, while when we consider its condition as regards density of population, poverty, etc., its high estate is still more worthy of remark.

Table E—Death Rates in Camberwell and its Sub-Districts.

	Borough.	Dulwich.	Camber-well.	Peckham.	St. George's.
1897	16·98	8·69	14·31	18·98	18·91
1898	16·70	10·05	15·07	18·74	17·03
1899	17·68	10·60	15·30	19·01	19·05
1900	16·54	10·14	14·24	17·96	18·59
1901	16·49	7·51	13·91	18·41	18·81
1902	16·34	8·07	14·53	17·01	19·13
1903	13·80	7·57	13·04	14·10	15·39
1904	15·16	6·66	12·07	16.11	22·97
1905	13·8	9·87	13·40	14·18	15·60

Last year I had to explain the great increase in the death rate of St. George's, which was due not to an increase in the mortality of that district but to the fact that owing to the further division of the districts taking place near the middle of the year the deaths of the original and consequently greater area were included in the calculation. At present this condition no longer exists, and the fall must not be taken as a great diminution of the death-rate of the district. Dulwich is almost the same as it was ten years ago when this part was almost rural, when the birth-rate was much lower, with the consequently smaller number of persons likely to die, and when it was occupied by the class of persons usually found to reside where the death-rate is low.

The difficult question of how to reduce the infantile mortality has been prominently before the public for the last year, and many have been the remedies suggested and tried. I can only repeat what I said last year with regard to this matter, that a reduction in the number of those who survive is not so much of importance as the improving of their quality as regards health; and it is to measures calculated to improve the health of both mother and child that we shall have to look for a greater amount of success. Among these come all those designed to improve the well-being of the former, especially before and during pregnancy, so as to increase the number of

those who are able to provide their infants with proper milk. The absence of such a diet is, perhaps, a more powerful agent in the destruction of infants than all the others combined.

Without any special measures being directed against the reduction of such mortality, beyond that mentioned below, there were over two hundred fewer deaths in Camberwell of such infants during the past year, a result which will compare not unfavourably with those boroughs who have adopted special measures in the way either of health, visitors or municipal milk depôts, etc. In those boroughs, however, who have adopted any special plan, allowance must be made for the short period during which they can have been in force, for even if they should be producing an especially good effect, such is not likely to be seen for two or even more years.

Having regard to the number of deaths during the early weeks of life the Committee advised the purchase of some thousands of copies of a pamphlet on infant feeding by Dr. Helen Sergeant, and, failing the co-operation of the Registrars, their distribution through the agency of various teachers who had volunteered to help in such work. Considering the ignorance that exists on the subject among all concerned, together with the practical certainty of a great number of deaths being due to improper feeding, the distribution of the booklets should have a good effect, provided that parents will read and carry into effect its maxims.

The deaths from the diseases classed as zymotic compare very favourably with those of 1904, there being a decrease in nearly all, which is in some instances very marked. There are three exceptions, one being influenza, in which there were eight more deaths than in the preceding year, these being almost entirely those of adults and they were fairly evenly distributed over the whole of the Borough, St. George's district being the least affected. A disappointing increase is shown in the case of puerperal fever, which, in spite of well considered and organised attempts to prevent its occurrence by means of attention to cleanliness in the widest sense of the word, has shown just double as many deaths as in 1904.

It is in diphtheria that the most marked changes have taken place from the early days of notification. In 1893, for instance, the number of deaths amounted to 118, the population being considerably smaller than it is now. In the last

year, according to our returns, we have but 18 fatal cases reported. After making all allowances for changes in type of this disease, and also in its fatality, there can be no doubt that some other factor, or factors have been at work in causing this great improvement, and the principal change in the method of treatment, that has been coincident with the decreased mortality, has been the general employment of anti-toxin at a point in the disease which has gradually become earlier and earlier in time. Added to this we have the more systematic bacteriological examination of throats which, although still leaving much to be desired, is certainly more and more carried out in the Borough. This course, by the opportunities it gives for precautionary measures being taken in the early stages, has formed a valuable agent in the prevention of the disease. No schools have been closed on account of this disease, and it is to be hoped and expected that the more extended practice of bacteriological examination will render such a step more and more unnecessary. The notification of this disease numbered (inclusive of membranous croup) 243; they were most numerous in the age period 5–15, and it was in Peckham that the greater number of cases and deaths were recorded; the mortality rate was not, however, so high here as in some of the other districts.

Scarlet fever is represented by 1,223 notifications, Peckham again leading the way in these and in the deaths. The age incidence is similar to that of diphtheria, namely, heaviest on the children between 5 to 15. This disease is one of the few in which an increase is shown over 1904, there being 29 deaths as compared with 16. It must be remembered that the case mortality for some time has been greatly on the decline, and even this year's considerable increase is far behind the rate ruling, say, ten years ago. The deaths in Peckham exceeded those in all the remaining districts combined. A comparatively rare event was a fatal case in an adult of 20 years. There were 2 deaths among infants of less than one year.

To enteric fever were credited 66 notifications, the greater number of which were in early adult life. One occurred in Dulwich, 7 in South Camberwell, 17 in North Camberwell, 29 in Peckham and 12 in St. George's. Although inquiries were made in each case there was no reason to suspect any common cause for the attacks. There were but

9 deaths from the disease, 2 in North Camberwell, 4 in Peckham and 3 in St. George's. In all the above it will be seen that Peckham is in a somewhat unenviable position, but it must be remembered that I am speaking of a division which is now sub-divided into two registration districts and which, previously to December, 1905, contained a population nearly double that of either North or South Camberwell.

There was a small and localised outbreak of smallpox in Hampton's Avenue in May, the first notification being that of a boy of 10 with no vaccination marks; the next attacked being two other unvaccinated children, aged 4 years and 3 months respectively. The most noteworthy feature of the case is that all the other children in this family and tenement of school age had been at school for three days while there was a case of smallpox in the building, yet nothing occurred among other children of the school or house.

Early in the year a smaller attack occurred in Domville Grove. No reason could be assigned for the outbreak and the disease was strictly limited to the one house.

Our other dealings with smallpox were only those of visiting persons who resided in it, but who had been in contact with the disease elsewhere than in the Borough. No notification was received in respect to any of these.

The above cases are worthy of special record for two reasons: first of all they were strictly limited in area, none of the adjoining inhabitants suffering, and also that no source of infection could be found. It is needless to ask how they would have been regarded as strong arguments in favour of the aerial convection theory had a smallpox hospital in working condition existed within a mile or so of the houses in question.

There were two notifications of small-pox which turned out afterwards not to be cases of this disease. During the time of the notification of chicken-pox the County Council made arrangements with Dr. Wanklyn, the former Medical Officer at the South Wharf, to act as Referee in case of doubt, but with the removal of this disease from the list of those notifiable, this engagement has unfortunately come to an end. That there is an abiding necessity for such an arrangement has been proved over and over again, and in default of the Metropolitan Asylums Board undertaking this duty, it is to the

London County Council that we should look for assistance in appointing a permanent referee.

We will assume that a doubtful case breaks out in a large business establishment where means of isolation are difficult. For the medical attendant to have the patient removed on suspicion will do great harm to the proprietor, and will certainly lead to unpleasant relations between the parties concerned, to say the least, if it should not at the Wharf be considered a case of small-pox. If, on the other hand, the patient be kept at home, and other employés contract small-pox, the public health necessarily suffers.

The total number of deaths from measles was 79; of these 29 occurred in the two divisions of Camberwell and 26 in Peckham.

Last year there were 100 fatal cases of this disease, of which 41 came from Peckham. At first there was but little improvement in the delay in notification of this disease that we have experienced in previous years. On receiving information from a school as to the existence of this disease in a given house, the inspector learns at his visit that the child has recovered or in other cases there is a denial on the part of the parent that any illness whatever exists in the house. Towards the end of the year there was an improvement in both these conditions, *i.e.*, earlier and more accurate information.

As I have previously pointed out, the punitive clauses of the public health are practically inoperative owing to the lack of provision for notification, and all parents have to do to avoid any interference on the part of the authority is to assert that the children have not suffered from the disease. In the early part of the year I reported an instance to your Committee where the people refused either to allow us to disinfect and on the other hand equally to send us a certificate stating that they had disinfected to our satisfaction. As we had no evidence beyond that of the hearsay description that there had been measles in the house, the Committee decided that no action could be taken. At the same time the fact of our insisting on disinfection and yet at the same time being unable to enforce it is an anomalous state of things which can only be properly dealt with by the term applied in altogether different circumstances, namely, "ending or mending."

Up to the present year the Public Health Committee

have been in the habit of destroying the books which had been borrowed from the public libraries by persons living in houses, which had during the period of such borrowing become infected by a notifiable disease. It was found that this led to a useless expenditure, and it was accordingly decided that a vacuum pump be fitted to one of the existing disinfecting machines and that disinfection be carried out by the admission of formalin vapour to the chamber where a negative pressure had previously been obtained so as to ensure the penetration of the disinfecting agent to the interior of the books. The result appears to be satisfactory and comparatively inexpensive.

The Borough Council of Stepney addressed a circular letter to the other Councils asking them to join in an attempt to obviate certain difficulties in the conviction of sellers of unsound meat, where the meat, though obviously intended for human food, is not exposed for sale.

The point was raised in the Council on the reception of the Committee's report, in which they recommended support to the proposals of Stepney as to whether proof of guilty knowledge should not be required to be proved. The recommendation was referred back and the following report was made :—

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,—The desirability of altering the law in the direction of the resolution suggested at the last meeting of the Committee, would, to my mind, be very objectionable. The law does require amendment so far as regards the proceedings before a magistrate in cases where meat is taken before him to be condemned. Such enactments should be inserted as to make it impossible for meat to be condemned by a magistrate without giving its owner an opportunity of being heard, for if this condemnation has taken place, the defendant hardly has a fair start in the proceedings which may arise.

The contention that guilty knowledge should be proved would practically render a conviction impossible. Take, for instance, a shop where a manager is in charge. In this case by throwing it on the manager the owner would be easily able to shirk his responsibility, and on the manager being summoned he may as easily disappear from the scene; and a dishonest principal might easily evade the law every week.

If the proof of guilty knowledge be required to rest with the prosecution, there is no reason why the same principle should not be extended to other Acts, and the milkman who sells watered milk may be able to put the blame on his man, who will certainly disappear when the question of attempting to enforce the penalty comes up. In the case of a

large employer of labour, he is held responsible for the acts of his servants, even though he has no guilty knowledge; and if the principle enunciated in the amendment of Councillor Briginshaw be accepted so far as meat is concerned it will soon be claimed under other circumstances and entirely against the interests of the community at large.

It must be remembered that a defendant has the opportunity of going into the witness-box and submitting to cross-examination, and if he should have a good defence, it is, according to my experience, always considered by the magistrate.

(Signed) FRANCIS STEVENS.

In view of the lack of any special means, such as notification, whether voluntary or compulsory, together with the other measures for dealing with phthisis on the same lines to the eruptive fevers, beyond the offer of disinfection, it is interesting to note that there are 33 less deaths from this disease during the past year than in 1904, which showed an increase of 20 on 1903. The question of supporting voluntary notification has been referred to the Council, and in view of their deciding that they would support this, I make no further comment beyond re-affirming the opinions expressed in the following report as to its practical uselessness:—

MARCH 7TH, 1906.

In the letter from the London County Council, the opinion of this Council is asked for on two recommendations made by their Medical Officer of Health (Sir Shirley F. Murphy); first, that voluntary notification should be extended to the whole of London; and, secondly, that the Medical Officers of Hospitals, &c., should forward the names of patients attending to the London County Council for subsequent transmission to the Boroughs.

Voluntary notification, according to the report, is at present carried out in all the London Boroughs except Paddington, Hackney, Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, Stepney, Poplar, Battersea, Camberwell, Deptford, Lewisham and St. Pancras, and its objects are (*a*) to enable sanitary authorities to take early and suitable precautions against the spread of a disease to other susceptible members of a community, and (*b*) for the selection of such persons for the open-air treatment as would derive benefit. Its advantages, therefore, depend on the degree of infectivity of the disease, and whether it is recognised at a sufficiently early stage to ensure the treatment and precautions being taken from the beginning. We know from experience that the notification of a disease like small-pox, which can usually be made early in the disease, has been far more successful than the notification of scarlet fever and diphtheria, when notification is more often delayed.

Much depends on the high or low infectivity of phthisis. We know that in the case of an unvaccinated person who is exposed to small-pox, or of a susceptible child to scarlet fever, that the chances are greatly in favour of a contracting of the disease. Hence we can truly say that

such diseases are highly infectious, and other things being equal, should be notified. In the case of phthisis this does not appear to exist, in spite of the harrowing pictures drawn by Koch and others of the great danger to the remaining members of contracting a recognisable form of phthisis from a person dying of this disease, which are used as arguments for isolation of the advanced cases. It is not a common thing for second cases to occur in the same house, but it is a common thing for other cases to have occurred in members of the same family in other houses; and, lest it should be thought that such immunity to other co-residents has come about by precautionary measures being taken, I would point out to the Council that it existed previous to 1898, when emphasis first began to be laid on the theory of the extreme direct infectivity of this disease.

Since 1901 when we first began to ascertain the previous addresses of those who had died in the various public institutions in the Parish, I have been able to find out that a second death, in houses where a previous death had occurred from the same disease, happened in 59 instances. Of these three were in common lodging-houses; in five cases the second patient was ill on arrival; in 20 instances it was impossible to obtain any information; while in the remainder the deceased persons had probably contracted the disease during their residence in the house. In some of these instances there was a previous family history of consumption; and the following may be selected as fairly typical of other cases :—death occurred in one instance after one year's illness, and two and a half years after the first death; another with a similar duration of illness, but three and a half years after the first death.

For purposes of comparison I give the death rates for the Boroughs of South London, distinguishing between those where voluntary notification is in force and where it is not.

Metropolitan Boroughs south of the Thames where voluntary notification of phthisis is carried out :—

Death Rates per Thousand Living.

Year.	Southwark.	Lambeth.	Bermondsey.	Wandsworth.	Greenwich.	Woolwich.
1902	2.62	1.69	1.97	0.91	1.24	1.52
1903	2.40	1.39	1.83	0.96	1.17	1.48
1904	2.36	1.44	2.23	1.13	1.39	1.70
1905	2.13	1.38	1.79	1.02	1.26	1.52

Metropolitan Boroughs where phthisis is not voluntarily notifiable :—

Death Rates per Thousand Living.

Year.	Camberwell.	Deptford.	Lewisham.	Battersea.
1902	1.56	1.15	1.09	1.34
1903	1.26	1.39	0.86	1.32
1904	1.42	1.46	0.92	1.46
1905	1.21	1.22	0.85	1.34

(In his annual report for 1902 Sir Shirley Murphy states that a system of voluntary notification had, among others, been started in Lambeth, Southwark, Bermondsey, Greenwich, Wandsworth and Woolwich.)

It may be urged that the period is too short for any comparison. This is quite a matter of opinion; but as I feel convinced that had the results been in favour of notification they would have been quoted in support of such action, I feel quite justified in mentioning them. The death rates certainly do not, up to the present, show that voluntary notification or its absence have had any effect on the mortality from the disease.

Several observers in London have drawn attention to the widespread prevalence of the tubercle bacillus; it has been found in the sawdust swept up in public-houses, in railway carriages, eating houses, etc. Hence, supposing we isolate and assuming that by this means we render innocuous all cases of phthisis, there will still remain the unrecognised sufferers; and even if these disappear, it would almost seem utopian to expect that all other sources of tubercle bacilli would also be removed.

Having mentioned the seed it now brings me to the second factor in the spread of tuberculosis, namely, the soil, and as to the importance of this there can be no question. I have in previous reports called attention to the fact that a very large number of persons are attacked by the bacillus and escape, either completely or with very slight lesions. When from any cause, however, whether hereditary predisposition—which has been unduly minimised of recent years—exposure, and especially the combination of alcoholic excess and insufficient food, the system becomes so altered in resistive power as to form a suitable culture-medium for the bacillus, then phthisis declares itself. Under suitable conditions it may be cured, but under unsuitable conditions it will progress more or less rapidly, according to the resisting power of the individual, to a fatal termination. I therefore strongly incline to the opinion that it is to the side of the soil that preventive measures must be directed, and this to the great disparagement of notification and all its consequences, although Sir William Broadbent, in the letter which is before the Committee this evening, alludes to the present impracticability of dealing with this, and states that we must direct attention to the distribution of the seed. There can be little doubt that tuberculosis is much more prevalent than the mere number of fatal cases or those voluntarily notified would lead us to believe. Evidences of healed tuberculous lesions are frequently found in the lungs of those who have died from other causes, and it is a common thing for medical officers of the large insurance societies to find unsuspected cases of this during life. Hence it does not appear to be sound policy to deal with a cause which eludes us at all points, but our aim should be to get all persons into the case of those just mentioned, that is, who are attacked by the bacillus, as we doubtless all are, but who are in such a condition of body as to resist it. But even now, I think that the zeal of those who have been strongest in supporting the highly and directly-infective nature of the disease is subsiding, and especially among those, apart from the enthusiasts, who have clinical opportunities of watching the progress of the disease. It is only necessary in this report to quote from a statement (*Lancet*, January 6th, 1906) by the President of the Royal College of Physicians, who says there is an exaggerated belief in the person to person infectiousness of phthisis, which is growing under the advocacy of sanitarian and anti-tuberculosis societies.

The second object of voluntary notification is stated by Sir Shirley F. Murphy to be that treatment can be applied to those suffering from the disease, namely, the medical supervision of the sufferers, the selection of cases which it is desirable to remove to public institutions, and the examination of the remaining persons in the family. In the case of those actually suffering, there can be no doubt that if they are removed sufficiently early many would be more or less permanently cured; but unfortunately it is usually the case, that when such sufferers seek medical advice the disease has progressed too far to allow sanatorium treatment to be of any great avail. Under any circumstances this work could be far better done by those who are experienced in the selection of such cases for hospital than by medical officers of health, who frequently have had little experience in deciding at what stage of the disease such removal is advantageous or not. With regard to the examination of the remaining persons in the family with a view of detecting cases of the disease, this would, of course, have to be done by a medical man, and could not be entrusted to a sanitary inspector. So far as I am concerned, it is work that would be pleasant and interesting, but it would practically mean taking up one man's whole time.

In conclusion, in spite of the quarter from which the recommendation comes, and realising to the full the responsibility of disagreement, I can only reiterate my previous opinion, and recommend the Council to take no action.

(*Signed*) FRANCIS STEVENS, *Medical Officer of Health.*

There were 220 deaths from cancer, as compared with 229 in the previous year. As usual, all these occurred in advanced life, and there was proportionately a greater number of fatalities in North Camberwell. In view of no great change having been made in the treatment, it is difficult to suppose that the decrease is anything more than accidental, but there is no doubt that the death-rate from this disease might be decreased if people after middle life would, on the appearance of any sore which is found to be obstinate to treatment, or any tumours which grow rapidly, at once seek medical advice; for at present the only chance of cure seems to be surgical interference at the onset of the disease.

The deaths under the combined heading of alcoholic disease and cirrhosis of the liver, together with that of granular kidney, show a decrease; and it is to be hoped that the decrease in the last two, which are not infrequently due to the use of ardent spirits, is due to a more moderate use of such stimulants.

The question of the Verminous Persons Act arose on a report of Dr. Wanklyn and its administration in London, and it was decided to let the public know that there were facilities

provided by this authority. The Act, being a voluntary one, largely militates against its utility, and for the well-being of the public it is unfortunate that its powers have not been made more drastic. So long as a person is only a nuisance to himself it does not so much matter, but when he becomes a source of annoyance to others it is surely time to ask whether, in defiance of the Englishman's idea of liberty, some compulsion should not be applied.

A good deal of trouble has been found to arise from the urinals attached to public-houses and the Committee made an attempt to force the provision of extra accommodation or to raise the standard of that already existing. The matter is in the hands, unless it can be dealt with under the ordinary nuisance section, of the Licensing Justices, who do not always see eye to eye with the local authorities. The requisitions were, however, attended to by many of the publicans, with a result that the urinals in question are certainly in a more satisfactory condition than they were, but the standard is still very low. In justice, however, to the publicans, the defects often lie as much with the users as with the providers.

Complaint was made from the headmaster of a County Council school with regard to the sandpit in Leyton Square and the opportunities it provided for the spread of infectious disease. Amusements which cause an assembling together of children will also afford greater opportunities for the spread of diseases, but there is no special danger in a sandpit. All that will lead people to be amused in the open air is for good in spite of the possibility, which has not been proved, of the pits being a medium for the propagation of skin diseases. Under these circumstances I advised that the Council would not do well in closing their sandpits. On the contrary, there is every reason that the number should be increased.

An application was received from the Guild of Hairdressers in respect of a certificate to be incorporated with various regulations which they propose to draw up for the conduct of the business on more sanitary lines than heretofore. They asked the Council that the Medical Officer of Health should make an inspection and that, on its result, ssue certificates as to the sanitary state. The Council did not agree to take any action; had they done so the conditions I should have imposed would have been those common to

certificates for exemption from inhabited house duty, and which it is usually not to the interest of owners of old property to apply for.

The Holborn Borough Council addressed a circular letter to the Borough Councils of London inviting them to a Conference to be held to consider the large number of admissions to the Board's Hospitals of persons who were supposed to be suffering from notifiable diseases but who were afterwards considered by the authorities to be not so affected. The matter was referred to me for a report, of which the following is a copy :—

GENTLEMEN,—In my opinion the calling of a Conference between the Metropolitan Boroughs and the Metropolitan Asylums Board would be absolutely useless. Only those in actual practice can realise the difficulties of an immediate diagnosis in the various infectious diseases, especially enteric fever, and the mere fact of the detention of the patients for an average of three weeks in the Board's Hospitals, during which time they have been under the care of those specially experienced in such maladies, should be sufficient to point out the difficulties in ordinary practice which must prevent an immediate recognition of the disease. The suggestion that the Medical Officer of Health should confirm the diagnosis is, to my mind, inadvisable. Most of us are willing to help practitioners, but friction between the local authority and the doctors within its borough would be certain to arise, and in the case of doubt I, like the medical staff of the hospitals, should possibly take an average of three weeks per case before coming to a decision, during which time a possibly infecting person must perforce be kept at home. Looking at the subject from the point of view of the harm which is frequently done by doubtful cases, in my opinion the money spent on the ten thousand patients has not been wasted, because it has no doubt led to removal in other instances where the nature of the disease, uncertain at first, afterwards turned out to be notifiable. I should, therefore, advise that the Council do not appoint representatives.

(*Signed*) FRANCIS STEVENS, *Medical Officer of Health.*

Early in 1905 a letter was received from the Borough Council of Lewisham dealing with the ventilation of the sewers by the house drains and the abolition of the requirements as to interceptors. The question was referred to the Borough Engineer and myself for a report, which was duly presented to the Council :—

JANUARY 5TH, 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—There can be no question but that the ventilation of sewers is a serious difficulty at the present time. That they are bound to be ventilated seems to be agreed, in spite of the experience of Bristol and several other places, for the sake of the health of those who are obliged to work in them. The only means of ventilation, now that house

drains can no longer act as such, are either columns discharging at a good level above the road, or open gratings in the centre of the road. We receive complaints in respect of both of these; in fact, closing the one at the road level and erecting columns is usually followed by complaints of sewer gas blowing in at the upper windows of the adjoining houses. As Lewisham justly points out, the difficulty has been greatly increased by the gradual interception of all house drains from the sewer, and with the concomitant abolition of the former means of ventilation which were formed by the direct rain-water and soil-pipes.

The remedies proposed by the Lewisham Borough Council are that interceptors should no longer be enforced under the By-laws, and that sewer ventilators should be put nearer together. As the Council is not asked to express any opinion on this latter point, comment is unnecessary. But as regards the non-insistence on the provision of interceptors we are both agreed that it is a wise step to take, not only on account of the better ventilation of the sewers, but also, as we have before often insisted, on other grounds. Indeed, we have previously advised that rain-water pipes going direct to the drain and not opening near a window should be left connected direct with the sewer, even in houses where no interceptor is provided, and the step proposed by Lewisham is only a little in advance of this.

It will, no doubt, be contended that the danger of allowing sewer gas to escape from ventilating pipes attached to houses will be extreme; but we do not think for one moment that the danger is equal to that of allowing the smells from the sewer at the road level, and especially from those owned by the London County Council—for instances, the Albany Road sewer, the Victoria Road sewer, and the one in Denmark Hill. These are good object lessons, so far as evil-smelling sewer ventilators are concerned.

By the By-laws of the County Council it is required that an untrapped opening to the drain should be placed as near the interceptor as possible. This is usually closed by a mica flap, more often out of order than in, and it not infrequently communicates with a drain, or rather a miniature sewer, which may take the sewage of ten or a dozen houses. That such a condition of things can and does give rise to nuisance we have experienced, and, in defiance of theoretical sanitation, have ordered that such inlets be closed. Such inlets, however, are prescribed by the By-laws, although we are convinced that the forbidden practice of allowing each house to act as a sewer ventilator in comparison with the so-called air inlets will cause less nuisance.

It is not necessary to enter into the desirability of interceptors, for, when there has been any possible means of getting out of the By-law, we are not ashamed to say we have aided and abetted any plan by which the rule for their enforcement can be evaded.

(*Signed*) WILLIAM OXTOBY, *Borough Engineer.*
FRANCIS STEVENS, *Medical Officer of Health.*

To this I have now little to add, except to quote from a report made to the Vestry of Camberwell:—

"The question of sewer ventilation has been prominently before you, and the connection of the interceptor with the necessity for this ventilation must be apparent, for we are gradually sealing off all the old outlets of the sewers, while the ventilators at the surface of the roads must now act as outlets and inlets, except in the few cases where upcast shafts are provided. It seems extraordinary that the idea has never been systematically carried out of rendering the drains under the houses watertight, doing away with the interceptor and carrying up a soil-pipe ventilator, which would also be a sewer ventilator in accordance with the present regulations governing the provision of soil-pipes, to a sufficient height to allow the outlet of any foul air that may escape. The necessity for an interceptor now seems to be such an article of faith that it is rank heresy to suggest its abolition, we find consequently that a conference of experienced Surveyors recommend that a ventilating pipe direct from the sewer shall be carried from the sewer side of the interceptor up the side, or back or front of the house, thus avoiding any interference with the interceptor, while theoretically securing sewer ventilation. There would be just as little nuisance if the plan were tried of putting the soil-pipe in direct communication with the sewer by a water-tight drain, the soil-pipe to be carried upwards in the manner as prescribed in the London County Council By-laws."

A letter was received from the London County Council calling attention to the fact that children in an infectious state are allowed to run in the parks, and more especially does this apply to children in the house other than sufferers. The following report was adopted by the Public Health Committee:—

GENTLEMEN,—I cannot agree with the statement that it is common in Camberwell for children suffering from some form of notifiable disease to visit the parks, &c., and the reason for such disagreement is that 82 per cent of cases of scarlet fever and 75 per cent of diphtheria are removed to hospital. The greater number of those that remain at home are in the bigger houses, where isolation and supervision can be properly carried out, and there is no reason to suppose that the patients are allowed, even for the sake of the remaining persons in the house, to go out and mix freely with others before they are entirely free from infection. The penalties for exposing persons in an infectious state are printed on the form which is left at each house from which a notification of infectious illness is received.

There is, to my mind, a very great distinction to be drawn between children attending school and playing in the parks. For although transmission of disease by third parties, who are, themselves, free from the disease, is not common, it would, of necessity, be less likely to occur in the open air. I am of opinion that if such children are prohibited the parks they will play in the streets, and if prohibited the streets they will play in the houses, where the net result—so far as the spread of disease and ill-health generally are concerned—will be far greater.

The whole question is comprised within the proper isolation of the patient.

If this be satisfactorily maintained there can hardly be even theoretical infection of the remaining inmates, while if people are careless in this respect they will be in others.

I can, therefore, only advise the Committee to instruct the officers that if isolation be insufficiently carried out to put in force some of the penal clauses of the Act. If the isolation be maintained the danger of infection through the other persons in the house will be reduced to a minimum.

(*Signed*) FRANCIS STEVENS, *Medical Officer of Health.*

It is again a pleasant task to have to call the attention of the Council to a decrease in the number of complaints, there being nearly 200 less than in 1904, which was itself much freer than 1903. As it has been previously indicated this diminution, which takes place in spite of the hygienic standard going up, is a satisfactory index of the way the sanitary inspection of the Borough is carried out, the causes of nuisance being removed before the public are aware.

The ice cream shops and places of manufacture have been regularly inspected during the year, 10 of them at one time or another were found to be unsatisfactory, and these were owned by English and Italian in about equal proportions. There can be no doubt but that the regular inspection has very much raised the standard of cleanliness in such premises. In one of the unsatisfactory places of manufacture a child was found suffering from diarrhœa in the room where the preparation of the ice cream was going on, and proceedings were taken against the person responsible on account of this, the analysis giving evidence of the grossest contamination.

The restaurants, coffee shops and dining-rooms were duly inspected during the past year. The total number on the register amount to 138, and of these 30 were found to be in an unsatisfactory condition, chiefly as regards conduct of the

business, all the greater sanitary defects having been remedied in consequence of previous inspections.

The tables will show the enormous amount of work that has been carried out at the disinfecting station, and, as usual, the complaints have been surprisingly few.

The destruction of unsound food forms no inconsiderable part of the duties of this department; some of it is that which has been surrendered and part that which has been seized. In this category comes the preserved fruit which had been seized at a factory by Mr. Kerslake and where a fine of £60 was inflicted.

The tables which deal with the amount and description of the Inspectors' work, while bearing witness to the large number of inspections that have been made, do not call for any special comment.

The department was short-handed in consequence of the absence of Inspector Perry for many weeks in the early part of the year.

The Committee granted him leave of absence in hopes that his condition might be improved by a temporary residence outside London, hopes which unfortunately were not realised.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

In accordance with the provisions of this Act I have to submit a report of the work done under this Act during the year 1905.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of inspections of factories, workshops, and also of premises where home work is carried on, with an accompanying decrease in the number of defects found. There is an increase, however, in the number of premises which are reported by the Inspector as having unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation. This matter is often difficult to deal with on account of the temporary employment of extra hands at times of seasonal pressure. It has not been necessary to prosecute under these sections, the work either having been done by the proprietors on receipt of our requisitions or else they appealed to the Committee and were allowed a further respite.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—Inspection.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	521	77	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	2,253	120	—
Workplaces	425	32	—
Homeworkers' Premises ..	958	4	—
Total	4,157	233	—

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness ..	52	52	—	—
Want of Ventilation ..	1	1	1	—
Overcrowding	11	11	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	7	6	—	—
Other Nuisances	58	63	—	—
Sanitary Accommodations:				
Insufficient	7	7	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	93	101	—	—
Not separate for Sexes	—	8	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—				
Illegal occupation of Underground Bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ..	—	—	—	—
Failure as regard Lists of Outworkers (s. 107) ..	—	—	—	—
Giving out work to be done in premises which are:				
Unwholesome (s. 108)	—	—	—	—
Infected (s. 110) ..	—	—	—	—
Allowing Wearing Apparel to be made in premises infected by Scarlet Fever or Smallpox (s. 109) ..	—	—		—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
		—		
Total	229	249	—	—

3.—Other Matters.

Class.	Number.	
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories:—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	25	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (s. 5):—		
Notified by H.M. Inspector	9	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors	6	
Other	1	
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—		
Certificates granted during the year	Nil.	
In use at the end of the year	66	
	Number of	
	Lists.	Outworkers.
Homework:—		
Lists of Outworkers (s. 107):—		
Lists received	565	1,294
Addresses of Outworkers:—		
Forwarded to other Authorities ..	803	
Received from other Authorities ..	1,272	
	Wearing Apparel.	Other.
Homework in Unwholesome or Infected Premises:—		
Notices prohibiting Homework in Unwholesome Premises (s. 108)	—	—
Cases of Infectious Disease notified in Homeworkers' Premises	12	—
Orders prohibiting Homework in Infected Premises (s. 110)	—	—
Workshops and Workplaces on the Register (s. 131) at the end of 1904:—		
Laundries	90	
Clothing (Wholesale and Private)	493	
Preparation of Food	50	
Building Trades	88	
Bakehouses	169	
Miscellaneous	402	
Total number of Workshops on Register ..	1,292	

There has been a much greater absence of delay in getting in the lists of outworkers, the owners of workshops taking care to forward them at the proper time.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of infectious cases notified in home-workers' premises, only 12 of these having occurred during the year.

In conclusion, I have to thank the Council for the consideration they have never spared, and the staff, both inspectional and clerical, for much ready help.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANCIS STEVENS,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1905 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Deaths under One Year of Age.		Deaths at all Ages. Total.		Deaths in Public Institutions.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond District.	Deaths at all Ages. Nett.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1895	259,725	7,531	28·9	1,238	164·3	4,879	18·7	1,802	610	458	4,727	18·2
1896	253,998	7,665	30·2	1,197	156·1	4,856	19·1	1,884	613	483	4,726	18·6
1897	257,772	7,478	29·0	1,187	158·7	4,525	17·5	1,842	620	472	4,377	16·9
1898	261,551	7,427	28·3	1,191	160·3	4,639	17·7	1,856	643	373	4,369	16·7
1899	265,385	7,443	28·0	1,181	158·6	4,941	18·6	2,200	732	484	4,693	17·6
1900	269,276	7,211	26·7	1,107	153·5	4,748	17·6	2,188	767	474	4,455	16·5
1901	259,660	7,260	27·9	1,033	142·2	4,576	17·6	2,224	802	509	4,283	16·4
1902	261,309	7,333	28·06	1,035	141·1	4,574	17·5	2,304	818	516	4,272	16·3
1903	262,968	7,286	27·7	893	122·5	4,004	15·2	1,768	741	366	3,629	13·80
1904	265,139	7,242	27·3	1,084	148·3	4,352	16·4	1,475	776	445	4,021	15·1
Averages for years 1895 to 1904.	261,678	7,387	28·2	1,114	150·5	4,609	17·5	1,954	712	458	3,885	16·6
1905	267,601	6,934	25·9	865	124·7	4,067	15·2	1,468	849	495	3,713	13·8

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1905 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Names of Localities.	1. Borough.				2. Dulwich.				3. Camberwell.				4. Peckham.				5. St. George's.			
Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
	a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*
1895 ..	259725	7531	4727	1238	7404	76	73	6	93685	2405	1490	367	89386	2742	1753	468	69604	2308	1411	397
1896 ..	253998	7665	4726	1197	7556	75	66	12	90740	2487	1462	369	88486	2784	1801	423	67217	2319	1397	393
1897 ..	257772	7478	4377	1187	7707	94	67	5	92582	2385	1325	367	89472	2789	1699	442	67976	2210	1286	373
1898 ..	261551	7427	4369	1191	7861	91	79	8	94461	2427	1424	384	90469	2737	1695	447	68744	2172	1171	352
1899 ..	265385	7443	4693	1181	8018	101	85	9	96379	2443	1475	371	91476	2669	1739	429	69520	2230	1394	372
1900 ..	269276	7211	4455	1107	8178	109	83	8	98335	2356	1401	315	92495	2705	1664	430	70305	2041	1307	354
1901 ..	259660	7260	4283	1033	10247	125	77	15	90465	2295	1259	284	93038	2742	1713	398	65589	2098	1234	336
1902 ..	261309	7333	4272	1035	11275	117	91	32	90510	2401	1316	290	94548	2753	1609	380	65640	2062	1256	333
1903 ..	262968	7256	3629	901	11214	140	85	9	92079	2341	1209	279	94286	2764	1330	329	65283	2041	1005	284
1904 ..	265139	7242	4021	1084	14259	181	92	13	109028	2735	1275	306	94323	2613	1474	439	47449	1713	1056	326
Averages of Years 1895 to 1904.	261678	7384	4355	1115	9371	110	79	11	94826	2427	1363	333	91797	2729	1647	418	65732	2119	1251	352
1905 ..	267601	6934	3713	865	14677	208	145	22	110648	2731	1483	322	94849	2611	1345	323	47420	1386	740	198

It has not been possible to correctly allot the deaths of persons removed to Public Institutions and of whose previous address we are unaware. See also report respecting the alteration in boundaries of the sub-districts.

TABLE III.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Notifiable Diseases.	Cases Notified in Whole District.							Total Cases Notified in each Locality.					No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from each Locality.				
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Dulwich.	South Camberwell.	North Camberwell.	Peckham.	St. George's.	Dulwich.	South Camberwell.	North Camberwell.	Peckham.	St. George's.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.										
Smallpox	12	1	2	7	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	9	..	..	3	..	9
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	228	5	87	110	16	10	..	6	43	48	94	37	5	24	41	89	28
Membranous Croup	15	1	12	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	12	1	..	1	..	10	1
Erysipelas	337	15	15	27	47	194	39	9	32	92	117	87	3	6	10	31	10
Scarlet Fever ..	1223	13	392	706	77	35	..	35	265	251	440	232	20	208	213	376	203
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	66	..	4	14	27	20	1	1	7	17	29	12	..	4	13	21	10
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	24	..	..	..	7	17	..	2	2	11	6	3	1	..	6	3	2
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1905	35	512	866	175	277	40	53	351	422	698	381	29	243	286	529	263

TABLE IV.—Causes of, and ages at, Death during Year 1905.

Cause of Death.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages.							Deaths in or belonging to Localities (at all Ages.)						
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Dulwich.	South Camberwell.	North Camberwell.	Peckham.	St. George's.	Locality unknown.	Deaths in Public Institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	72	8	56	5	3	..	..	2	7	22	19	22	..	6
Scarlet Fever	29	2	17	9	1	..	..	..	3	6	16	4	..	..
Hooping-cough	68	31	36	1	..	..	..	2	5	27	22	12	..	1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	18	1	10	7	..	..	..	..	3	4	6	5	..	..
Croup	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Fever (Typhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever (Enteric	9	..	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	2	4	3	..	1
Fever (Other continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza	34	2	..	..	1	15	16	2	8	11	9	3	1	1
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	165	136	26	1	..	1	1	5	9	38	61	51	1	5
Enteritis	21	12	2	2	..	4	1	..	2	5	5	8	1	2
Puerperal Fever	12	..	..	..	4	8	..	..	4	3	3	2	..	6
Erysipelas	14	4	..	1	..	7	2	..	4	2	3	5	..	4
Other Septic Diseases	49	7	4	8	5	17	8	1	8	12	18	9	1	9
Phthisis	306	2	6	6	41	236	15	16	37	77	103	67	6	92
Other Tubercular Diseases	154	53	32	27	9	29	4	4	26	36	53	32	3	20
Cancer, Malignant Disease	220	..	1	..	..	145	74	13	25	61	80	37	4	38
Bronchitis	371	72	45	2	1	103	148	10	49	106	127	71	8	57
Pneumonia	264	78	64	12	11	67	32	6	26	90	83	56	3	36
Pleurisy	13	..	1	..	..	9	3	1	1	4	4	2	1	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	33	5	6	1	1	16	4	..	3	6	19	5	..	4
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver	58	..	..	..	1	46	11	..	13	13	22	7	3	16
Venereal Diseases	10	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	2	2	4	..	2
Premature Birth	121	121	..	..	..	..	..	3	17	27	45	29	..	..
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	18	3	..	..	1	14	..	1	2	7	8	..	..	1
Heart Diseases	292	8	4	15	17	158	90	15	46	77	113	34	7	46
Accidents	122	26	11	7	9	54	15	2	16	35	40	23	6	30
Suicides	21	..	..	..	2	14	5	1	3	7	7	1	2	3
Mental Diseases	31	..	..	..	1	19	11	..	6	5	8	5	7	8
Old Age	284	..	..	..	..	8	276	16	41	56	107	42	22	92
Defective Vitality, &c.	163	158	5	..	..	..	..	7	25	35	64	28	4	20
Granular Kidney	76	..	1	3	6	50	16	2	12	20	25	16	1	76
Convulsions	72	63	3	2	1	2	1	1	10	11	31	19	..	1
All other causes	592	68	58	32	26	216	192	30	84	136	201	120	21	85
All causes	3713	865	389	141	143	1250	925	140	497	943	1309	722	102	668*

* This number refers to the deaths of parishioners and excludes the deaths of non-parishioners who were inmates of St. Saviour's Infirmary.

TABLE V.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1 to 2 weeks.	2 to 3 weeks.	3 to 4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1 to 2 months.	2 to 3 months.	3 to 4 months.	4 to 5 months.	5 to 6 months.	6 to 7 months.	7 to 8 months.	8 to 9 months.	9 to 10 months.	10 to 11 months.	11 to 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes {Certified	171	32	28	43	274	98	53	57	46	67	53	44	38	51	44	40	865
All Causes {Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Common Infectious Diseases:—																	
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	1	8
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Diphtheria: Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Hooping Cough	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	5	6	4	2	3	2	6	31
Diarrhœal Diseases:—																	
Diarrhœa, all forms	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	6	7	6	11	1	10	5	5	1	7	7	5	71
Enteritis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	8	5	4	11	12	4	4	6	6	4	1	67
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Wasting Diseases:—																	
Premature Birth	..	..	..	..	91	9	3	7	110	7	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	121
Congenital Defects	..	..	..	..	15	5	..	..	20	2	3	3	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	34
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Want of Breast-milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	..	..	40	6	10	19	75	27	17	11	10	14	6	6	6	3	7	4	186
Tuberculous Diseases:—																	
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	4	..	2	17
Do. Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	..	18
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	3	4	1	..	..	20
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	11
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	9	5	3	3	20	5	4	3	2	5	4	6	4	3	3	4	63
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	5	11	5	6	7	6	7	1	4	10	4	6	72
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4	7	4	4	7	5	6	11	5	6	10	9	78
Suffocation, overlaying	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	9	1	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
Other Causes	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	4	3	15	5	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	26
	171	32	28	41	272	98	53	57	47	67	53	44	38	52	44	40	865

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 3,713.

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Southwark Infirmary. Camberwell House Asylum. Peckham House Asylum.	Cane Hill Asylum Dartford Heath Asylum. South Western Fever Hospital King's College Hospital. Guy's Hospital. Evelina Hospital. St. Thomas's Hospital. Belgrave Hospital for Children. Hostel of God, Clapham. Greenwich Infirmary. Tooting Bec Asylum. Charing Cross Hospital. Miller Hospital, Greenwich. Metropolitan Asylum, Caterham. Darenth Asylum. Hanwell Asylum. Banstead Asylum. Epileptic Colony, Epsom. National Hospital, Queen's Square. Ilford Asylum. Caterham Asylum. London Hospital. St. Peter's Hospital. Bermondsey Workhouse. Bermondsey Infirmary. Westminster Hospital. Southwark Workhouse. Norwood Asylum. Park Hospital, Lewisham. Mount Vernon Hospital. St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Middlesex Hospital. Horton Asylum. Homœopathic Hospital. Royal Eye Hospital. Leavesden Asylum. Colney Hatch Asylum. St. George's Hospital. St. Mary's Roman Catholic School, Eltham. Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street. Friedenheim Hospital. Royal Free Hospital. Brompton Consumption Hospital.	Camberwell Infirmary. Constance Road Workhouse. Gordon Road Workhouse.

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
	Woolwich Infirmary. Lambeth Infirmary. Gore Farm Temporary Asylum. Lambeth Workhouse. Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich. Throat Hospital, Golden Square. Clapham Maternity. General Lying-in Hospital. Metropolitan Hospital, Hackney. Cancer Hospital, Chelsea. Manor Asylum, Epsom. West London Hospital, Hammersmith. Queen's Jubilee Hospital. H.M. Prison, Wandsworth. Anti-Vivisection Hospital, Battersea. Infants' Hospital, Hampstead. Claybury Asylum. East London Hospital, Shadwell. St. Mary's Hospital. Central London Sick Asylum. City Infirmary, Bow Road. Chest Hospital, Bethnal Green. City of London Asylum, Stone. Metropolitan Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital. Hampstead Hospital. University College Hospital.	

TABLE XII.

ANNUAL MORTALITY RETURN OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES, FROM 1856 (inclusive).

Year.	Hooping Cough.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Fever.	Smallpox.	Diarrhœa.
1856 ..	32	48	30		19	5	29
1857 ..	30	7	44		24	4	50
1858 ..	51	28	129	14	20	7	26
1859 ..	66		82		31	12	?
1860 ..	36	40	34	11	26	5	?
1861 ..	72	8	13	25	25	2	?
1862 ..	53	32	101	40	64	0	?
1863 ..	57	32	124	29	41	14	?
1864 ..	61	29	83	16	51	10	?
1865 ..	52	39	55	14	31	12	118
1866 ..	72	38	59	11	53	35	76
1867 ..	64	20	75	8	41	9	67
1868 ..	58	67	71	17	45	13	146
1869 ..	134	43	164	9	46	9	133
1870 ..	49	24	192	10	57	23	160
1871 ..	50	29	60	9	40	153	143
1872 ..	132	46	86	1	38	41	124
1873 ..	60	49	7	7	38	2	137
1874 ..	76	54	24	9	57	2	93
1875 ..	125	64	177	14	40	1	107
1876 ..	93	33	78	16	31	32	126
1877 ..	61	72	38	12	27	124	94
1878 ..	206	88	59	29	41	81	176
1879 ..	122	123	76	31	35	80	75
1880 ..	206	59	126	32	36	33	223
1881 ..	74	95	120	29	44	190	127
1882 ..	180	168	76	60	44	66	100
1883 ..	91	112	48	49	35	19	122
1884 ..	173	171	82	78	40	34	240
1885 ..	136	91	20	68	27	154	135
1886 ..	156	97	18	48	30	2	215
1887 ..	203	133	99	71	41	0	239
1888 ..	130	101	105	65	31	1	115
1889 ..	149	193	37	76	27	0	145
1890 ..	191	163	51	60	26	0	144
1891 ..	123	67	29	56	21	1	142
1892 ..	128	189	63	85	21	1	169
1893 ..	104	78	80	118	30	11	213
1894 ..	126	164	45	193	21	2	115
1895 ..	61	100	47	181	30	7	254
1896 ..	180	192	52	262	34	0	238
1897 ..	101	125	32	167	28	5	339
1898 ..	121	113	18	86	25	0	350
1899 ..	76	127	19	162	32	0	371
1900 ..	110	38	11	131	33	0	282
1901 ..	77	149	47	110	22	7	186
1902 ..	96	105	40	88	29	62	131
1903 ..	68	75	11	36	18	0	110
1904 ..	94	100	16	23	16	0	229
1905 ..	70	79	29	18	9	0	166

Under the head of fever I have only included the deaths from enteric fever

TABLE XI.

MORTALITY RETURNS OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES QUARTERLY FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS.

Year.	Hooping Cough.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Fever.	Smallpox.	Diarrhœa.	Influenza.
1900. 1st Quarter	5	21	3	54	6	0	19	99
2nd ,,	25	9	1	20	6	0	13	18
3rd ,,	62	1	1	18	7	0	219	1
4th ,,	18	7	6	39	14	0	31	8
1901. 1st Quarter	19	40	10	35	3	0	21	18
2nd ,,	22	49	13	20	8	0	24	9
3rd ,,	21	39	11	26	5	0	106	6
4th ,,	15	21	13	29	6	7	35	7
1902. 1st Quarter	25	0	15	23	4	16	5	30
2nd ,,	36	9	10	20	5	42	6	7
3rd ,,	25	23	5	28	11	3	97	5
4th ,,	10	75	10	17	9	1	23	7
1903. 1st Quarter	26	40	3	19	8	0	12	14
2nd ,,	24	8	0	9	2	0	6	7
3rd ,,	11	11	6	5	4	0	62	2
4th ,,	7	16	2	3	4	0	30	7
1904. 1st Quarter	35	34	1	6	4	0	8	9
2nd ,,	36	53	3	4	3	0	6	0
3rd ,,	12	13	5	5	5	0	200	1
4th ,,	11	0	7	8	4	0	15	16
1905. 1st Quarter	36	10	3	5	1	0	9	12
2nd ,,	19	28	10	5	2	0	6	15
3rd ,,	4	4	7	3	4	0	140	1
4th ,,	11	37	9	5	2	0	11	6

TABLE F.—RETURN OF WORK CARRIED OUT AT THE DISINFECTING STATION DURING THE YEAR 1905.

ARTICLES DISINFECTED AND RETURNED TO OWNERS.

Beds	Sheets	Blankets	Mattresses	Palliasses	Carpets	Pillows	Quilts	Cushions
1,505	1,441	2,118	666	203	44	2,838	1,247	616

Curtains	Bolsters	Public Library Books	Sunday School and Day School Books	Mattresses Re-tabbed	Cushions Re-tabbed	Houses Visited	Rooms Disinfected
58	996	165	51	666	618	2,414	1,978

UNSOUND FOOD, ETC., DESTROYED AT DEPÔT.

Beef	Fish	Rabbits	Preserved Fruit	Ice Cream	Eggs
2cwt. 1qr. 16½lb.	8cwt. 2qr. 18lb.	4cwt. 0qr. 0lb.	12cwt. 1qr. 14lb.	10qts. 1pt.	800

Waste Paper Destroyed.	Palliasses and Mattresses Destroyed.	Public Library Books Destroyed.	Sunday and Day School Library Books Destroyed.	Miscellaneous Articles Destroyed.
34 loads	995	64	37	123

RETURN OF WORK PERFORMED IN THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDING DECEMBER, 1905.

Description of Work.	INSPECTORS.												Totals.
	Pointon.	Eagle.	Scudamore	Collins.	Heath.	Kerslake.	Morley.	Homer.	Farmer.	Dewey.	Perry.	Miss Bevan.	
Complaints	55	103	109	46	106	86	78	111	98	71	30	3	896
Inspections arising from Complaints ..	148	125	272	722	208	88	96	124	93	75	49	3	2003
House-to-House Inspections	827	653	395	111	866	319	265	438	161	452	409	0	4896
Tenement Houses Inspected	4	0	1	12	425	134	42	10	8	153	14	0	803
Houses Let in Lodgings Inspected ..	1	0	5	0	0	19	0	0	0	23	136	0	184
New Buildings Inspected	87	3	10	163	12	14	166	5	27	7	48	0	542
Visits to New Buildings	199	102	158	2360	418	200	915	0	571	142	423	0	5488
No. of inspections of Slaughterhouses ..	19	40	8	43	5	8	0	20	0	9	1	0	153
Do. do. Bakehouses	43	40	53	72	37	46	36	101	75	61	16	0	580
Do. do. Cowhouses and Dairies	34	78	10	94	8	7	4	1	6	39	6	0	287
Do. do. Ice Cream Shops ..	78	28	49	61	48	46	36	65	17	42	25	0	495
Do. do. Milkshops	150	77	185	90	133	114	103	228	86	108	56	0	1330
Do. do. Railway Stations ..	34	11	10	53	0	0	14	0	0	4	1	7	134
Do. do. Workshops	121	100	205	50	166	127	65	117	102	120	82	692	1947
Do. do. Urinals, Public ..	83	52	18	0	12	46	4	56	65	86	31	7	460
Do. do. do. Private ..	155	435	246	126	190	388	631	394	629	238	118	0	3550
Do. do. Schools, Board ..	68	70	29	33	7	17	25	57	60	30	27	0	423
Do. do. do. Private ..	55	7	5	66	8	21	14	15	28	5	3	0	227
Do. do. Laundries	10	11	7	1	2	3	8	15	25	10	0	156	248
Do. do. *re* Overcrowding ..	52	4	9	0	18	7	0	20	0	20	84	0	214
Miscellaneous	143	55	66	69	20	187	90	534	44	288	178	947	2621
Re-Inspections	3257	4542	3405	3225	3332	4160	3402	4260	4109	2780	2370	76	38918
No. of Infected Houses	152	130	247	77	193	125	178	262	196	142	85	38	1825
Do. do. Re-visited	152	43	127	164	74	49	63	133	112	82	71	0	1070
Measles	157	80	89	22	171	71	52	148	66	78	47	0	981
Intimations served under P.H. Act ..	391	737	423	257	680	528	360	270	362	508	260	31	4807
Statutory Notices do. do. ..	88	323	73	77	135	133	100	20	84	107	35	3	1178
Notices *re* Houses Let in Lodgings ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	219	0	261
Summonses under the P.H. Act	4	10	4	3	29	15	3	6	8	10	3	0	95
Smallpox Contacts	1	4	10	30	55	77	13	8	2	4	4	0	208
TOTALS	6568	7863	6228	8027	7358	7035	6763	7418	7034	5736	4831	1963	76824

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1ST, 1905.

Description of Work.	Pointon.	Eagle.	Scudamore.	Collins.	Heath.	Kerslake.	Morley.	Homer.	Farmer.	Dewey.	Perry.	Totals.
Cleanse and Limewash	126	233	89	20	243	189	49	119	87	212	153	1520
Repair Guttering, &c	77	179	34	23	185	144	54	74	78	169	78	1095
Ventilate under Floors, &c.	27	137	16	5	7	138	53	27	110	49	21	590
Abate Overcrowding	10	15	8	1	13	2	1	38	..	23	26	137
Abate Smoke Nuisance	1	10	2	..	12	13	2	7	17	18	10	92
Light and Ventilate Staircase	37	130	..	6	7	37	42	12	7	4	10	292
Provide, Repair or Remove Dustbin ..	74	116	72	79	198	68	61	64	43	69	43	887
Remove Refuse or Manure	62	17	13	56	21	19	40	6	23	17	17	291
Pave, Level or Drain Yard, &c.	158	122	43	39	78	115	77	119	77	66	115	1009
Provide Manure Pit	4	11	11	2	6	6	6	15	2	1	..	64
Provide sufficient Water Supply	6	..	5	33	11	19	2	13	8	5	3	105
Provide or Reconstruct Receptacle (render accessible)	23	9	2	10	7	2	4	6	3	3	18	87
Repair, Cover or Cleanse Receptacles ..	48	38	7	12	27	55	21	15	25	30	2	280
Provide, Repair or Remove Closets, Pans, &c.	136	56	126	100	59	86	46	106	81	85	51	932
Proper Water Supply to Closet and Apparatus	100	126	54	108	129	115	36	88	58	66	41	921
Ventilate and Remove to outside Soil Pipes, Cleanse, Repair and Trap Drains or Sinks	141	174	124	66	88	165	84	76	99	63	32	1112
Disconnect Rain Water Pipes, Sinks and other Wastes	22	49	29	65	10	24	16	48	34	..	3	300
Empty and Cleanse Cesspools or Drain into Sewer	7	8	..	2	..	1	..	36	1	..	..	55
Totally Reconstruct Drains	57	77	44	22	47	62	24	34	5	26	39	437
Partially Reconstruct Drains	37	12	2	38	18	56	8	14	1	37	9	232
Animals to be kept Clean or Removed ..	4	6	6	5	2	3	9	5	3	6	2	51
Public Conveniences—Cleanse, supply with Water, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Private Conveniences—Cleanse, supply with Water, &c.	1	2	4	2	1	5	2	32	1	11	13	74
Abate Nuisance—from Offensive Trades..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
,, from Road Gullies ..	..	1	1	..	2	3	..	3	..	..	6	16
Miscellaneous	..	54	10	18	43	14	11	19	..	53	19	241
TOTALS	1158	1583	704	712	1214	1341	648	977	763	1013	712	10825

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Miss G. D. BEVAN. REPORT OF WORK DONE DURING 1905.

	No. of Visits.	Want of Cleanliness.	Overcrowding and Want of Ventilation.	Defective Roof and Dampness.	Defective Flooring.	Sanitary Accommodation.			Miscellaneous.			Intimation Notices.	Statutory Notices.	Summonses.
						Dirty and Defective.	Insufficient.	Not Separate.	Uncovered Cisterns.	Defective Dustbins.	Unsuitable Premises.			
Complaints	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Visits *re* Complaints	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Workshops, New	98	9	11	2	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..
Do. Old	553	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundries, New	6	3	..	2	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Do. Old	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Factories, New	2	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Do. Old	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Outworkers, New	554	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Old	404	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infectious Disease (Outworkers' Premises)	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Re-inspections (*re* Work in Hand)	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eating Houses	95	5	..	3	2	..	..	..	3	7	1	8	2	..
Public Lavatories (Women) ..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	760	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	2,820	29	11	7	6	30	..	..	3	7	1	26	4	..

PROCEEDINGS DURING 1905.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES. On Register at end of 1904.	Added in 1905.	Removed in 1905.	On Register at end of 1905.	Number of Inspections, 1905.	Number of Notices, 1905.	Number of Prosecutions, 1905.
Milk Premises ..	582	38	18	602	1,493	30	1
Cowsheds	18	—	—	18	307	—	—
Slaughterhouses ..	12	—	—	12	163	—	—
Other Offensive Trade Premises ..	6	—	—	6	—	—	—
Ice Cream Premises	221	23	22	222	495	6	4
Registered Houses Let in Lodgings ..	228	17	28	217	184	(a)* 84 (b)* 177	(a)* 1 (b)* —

* (a) For overcrowding. (b) For other conditions.

Total Number of Intimation Notices served for all purposes ..	4,807
Overcrowding, 1905 :—	
Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded	137
Number remedied	137
Number of prosecutions	Nil
Underground rooms :—	
Illegal occupation dealt with during year	Nil
Number of rooms closed	Nil
Insanitary houses :—	
Number closed under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891	1
Number closed under the Housing of the Working Classes Act	Nil
Number of Verminous Premises cleansed under Section 20 of the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1904	14
Shelters provided under sec. 60 (4) *of the Public Health (London) Act*, 1891 :—	
Number of persons accommodated during the year ..	Nil
Revenue Acts :—	
Number of houses for which applications were received during year..	2
Number of tenements comprised therein	5
Number of tenements for which certificates were—	
(a) Granted	Nil
(b) Refused	Nil
(c) Deferred	5

Number of Prosecutions under By-laws under Public Health Act, 1891:—

(*a*) For prevention of nuisance arising from snow, ice, salt, filth, etc.	Nil
(*b*) For prevention of nuisance arising from offensive matter running out of any manufactory, etc.	Nil
(*c*) For the prevention of keeping of animals in such a manner as to be injurious to health	1
(*d*) As to paving of yards, etc., of dwelling houses ..	7
(*e*) In connection with the removal of offensive matter, etc.	8
(*f*) As to cesspools and privies, removal and disposal of refuse, etc.	8
(*g*) For securing the cleanliness of tanks, cisterns, etc. ..	4
(*h*) With respect to water closets, earth closets, etc. ..	4
(*i*) With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water closets	8
(*j*) With respect to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Act, Section 202)	20
(*k*) With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (By-laws) Act, 1899)	Nil

Mortuaries:—

Total number of bodies removed	324
Total number of infectious bodies removed	3

Appendix III. to Annual Report.

Borough of Camberwell.

RETURN

OF

HOURS OF LABOUR AND WAGES

OF

WEEKLY EMPLOYÉS.

1906.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY G. MORRISH, 114, CAMBERWELL ROAD, S.E.

BOROUGH OF CAMBERWELL

RETURN OF HOURS OF LABOUR,

Workmen.	Season.	Days.	Commence Work.	Leave Work.	Gross No. of Hours per day.	Deduct for Meals.
			a.m.	p.m.	Hours.	Hours.
FOREMEN GANGERS	*Summer.*	Monday to Friday	Same 6.0	Hours as 5.0	Sweepers thus: =11	— 1½
		Saturday	6.0	1.0	= 7	— ½
	Winter.	Monday to Friday	7.0	5.0	=10	— 1½
		Saturday	7.0	1.0	= 6	— ½
WORKING GANGERS	*Summer.*		Same	Hours as	Foremen	Gangers.
	Winter.		Same	Hours as	Foremen	Gangers.
DEPOT OR WHARF TICKET CLERKS		The	Clerks Depôts	attend as long	at the as they	various are open.
GENERAL LABOURERS ..	*Summer.*	Monday to Friday	6.0	5.0	= 11	— 1½
		Saturday	6.0	1.0	= 7	— ½
	Winter.	Monday to Friday	7.0	5.0	= 10	— 1½
		Saturday	7.0	1.0	= 6	— ½

WEEKLY EMPLOYES.

&c., as existing April 1st, 1906.

Nett No. of Working Hours per Day.	No. of Days per Week.	Nett No. of Working Hours per Week.	Rate of Wage per Week.	Weekly Wage = at per hour Worked.
Hours.	Days.	Hours.		
=9½	× 5	=47½		
=6½	× 1	= 6½		This wage is inclusive of all Sunday work, overtime and extra duties.
		— 54	39s.	
= 8½	× 5	=42½		Average hours per week, 51. Average wages at per hour, about 9¼d.
= 5½	× 1	= 5½		
		— 48	39s.	
as above		54	34s.	Average hours per week, 51. Average wages at per hour, 8d.
as above		48	34s.	
			35s.	NOTE.—The wages of Depôt Clerks are inclusive of all Sunday work, overtime and extra duties.
= 9½	× 5	=47½		
= 6½	× 1	= 6½		
		— 54	30s.	Average hours per week, 51. Average wages at per hour, 7d.
= 8½	× 5	=42½		
= 5½	× 1	= 5½		
		— 48		

RETURN OF HOURS OF LABOUR, &c.—*Continued.*

Workmen.	Season.	Days.	Commence Work.	Leave Work.	Gross No. of Hours per day.	Deduct for Meals.	Nett No. of Working Hours per Day.	No. of Days per Week.	Nett No. of Working Hours per Week.	Rate of Wage per Week.	Weekly Wage = at per hour Worked.
UNLOADING BARGES BY GENERAL LABOURERS ..			a.m.	p.m.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Days.	Hours.		
			6 men to each barge and paid for at the rate of				7s. 6d. per barge per man.				
URINAL CLEANERS			Same Hours as General Labourers. See foregoing.					In Summer	54	30s.	Average hours per week, 51. Average wages at per hour, about 7d.
								In Winter	48		
MASONS	Summer.	Monday to Friday	6.0	5.0	= 11	— 1½	= 9½	× 5	=47½		
		Saturday	6.0	1.0	= 7	— ½	= 6½	× 1	= 6½	42s.	Average hours per week, 51. Average wages at per hour, about 10d.
	Winter.	Monday to Friday	7.0	5.0	= 10	— 1½			— 54		
		Saturday	7.0	1.0	= 6	— ½	= 8½	× 5	=42½		
							= 5½	× 1	= 5½		
									— 48	42s.	
MASONS' LABOURERS			Same Hours as Masons, viz.:—					In Summer	54	30s.	Average hours per week, 51. Average wages at per hour, about 7d.
								In Winter	48	30s.	
CARPENTERS ..	Summer.	Monday to Friday	6.30	5.0 a.m.	= 10½	— 1½	= 9	× 5	=45		
		Saturday	6.30	12.0	= 5½	— ½	= 5	× 1	= 5		
	Winter (*a*)	Monday to Friday	8.0	p.m. 5.0 a.m.	= 9	— 1			— 50	43s. 9d.	At 10¼d. per hour. (*Summer and Winter.*)
		Saturday	8.0	12.0	= 4	— Nil.	= 8	× 5	=40		
	Winter (*b*)	Monday to Friday	8.0	p.m. 5.0 a.m.	= 9	— 1	= 4	× 1	= 4		
		Saturday	8.0	12.0	= 4	— Nil.			— 44	38s. 6d.	NOTE.—Winter: 13 weeks commencing 2nd Monday in November. Winter (*a*): 10 Weeks at beginning of above period (1 hour dinner). Winter (*b*): 3 Weeks at end of above period (1 hour dinner).
							= 8	× 5	=40		
							= 4	× 1	= 4		
									— 44	38s. 6d.	
FOREMAN CARPENTER			As above.				As above.		Summer 50 Winter 44 44	£2 10s. 0d. £2 4s. 0d. £2 4s. 0d.	At 1s. per hour.
CARPENTERS' LABOURERS			Same Hours as Carpenters. As above.						Summer 50 Winter 44 44	(*a*) 31s. 3d. (*b*) 27s. 6d. (*c*) 27s. 6d.	At 7½d. per hour.

RETURN OF HOURS

Workmen.	Season.	Days.	Commence Work.	Leave Work.	Gross No. of Hours per day.	Deduct for Meals.
			a.m.	p.m.	Hours.	Hours.
CART PAINTERS ..	*Summer and Winter.*	Same	Hours as	Wheelw	rights,	viz.:—
		Monday to Friday	6.0	5.0	= 11	— 1½
		Saturday	6.0	1.0	= 7	— ½
FOREMAN PAINTER	*Summer & Winter.*		As	above.		
LINERS AND WRITERS	*Summer & Winter.*		As	above.		
JOBBING PAINTERS OR PAINTERS' LABOURERS (*a*)	*Summer.*	Same	Hours as	General	Laboure	rs, viz.:
		Monday to Friday	6.0	5.0	= 11	— 1½
		Saturday	6.0	1.0	= 7	— ½
	Winter.	Monday to Friday	7.0	5.0	= 10	— 1½
		Saturday	7.0	1.0	= 6	— ½
(*b*)	*Summer & Winter.*	Monday to Friday	6.0	5.0	= 11	— 1½
		Saturday	6.0	1.0	= 7	— ½
SHOOTMEN (SLOP) ..	*Summer.*	Monday to Friday	6.30	5.30	= 11	— 1½
		Saturday	6.30	1.30	= 7	— ½
	Winter.	Monday to Friday	7.30	5.30	= 10	— 1½
		Saturday	7.30	1.30	= 6	— ½

OF LABOUR, &c.—*Continued.*

Nett No. of Working Hours per Day.	No. of Days per Week.	Nett No. of Working Hours per Week.	Rate of Wage per Week.	Weekly Wage = at per hour Worked.
Hours.	Days.	Hours.		
= 9½	× 5	= 47½		
= 6½	× 1	= 6½ — 54	40s. 6d.	= 9d. per hour. NOTE.—During the slack time of the Winter of 1905–6 this trade worked 45 hours per week.
		54	45s.	= 10d. per hour. NOTE.—During the slack time of the Winter of 1905–6 this trade worked 45 hours per week.
		54	45s.	= 10d. per hour. NOTE.—During the slack time of the Winter of 1905–6 this trade worked 45 hours per week
= 9½	× 5	= 47½		NOTE.—During the slack time of the Winter of 1905–6 this trade worked 45 hours per week.
= 6½	× 1	= 6½ — 54	(*a*) 32s.	
= 8½	× 5	= 42½		
= 5½	× 1	= 5½ — 45	(*a*) 32s.	Average hours per week, 51. Average wages at per hour, about 7½d.
= 9½	× 5	= 47½		
= 6½	× 1	= 6½ — 54	30s.	Average hours per week, 54. Average wages at per hour, 6¾d.
= 9½	× 5	= 47½		
= 6½	× 1	= 6½ — 54	30s.	Average hours per week, 51. Average wages at per hour, about 7d.
= 8½	× 5	= 42½		
= 5½	× 1	= 5½ — 48	30s.	

RETURN OF HOURS OF LABOUR, &c.—*Continued.*

Workmen.	Season.	Days.	Commence Work.	Leave Work.	Gross No. of Hours per day.	Deduct for Meals.	Nett No. of Working Hours per Day.	No. of Days per Week.	Nett No. of Working Hours per Week.	Rate of Wage per Week.	Weekly Wage = at per hour Worked.
			a.m.	p.m.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Days.	Hours.		
SHOOTMEN (DUST) ..	*Summer.*	Monday to Friday	6.30	5.30	= 11	— 1½	= 9½	× 5	=47½		
		Saturday	6.30	1.30	= 7	— ½	= 6½	× 1	= 6½	30s.	Average hours per week, 51. Wages at per hour, about 7d.
	Winter.	Monday to Friday	7.30	5.30	= 10	— 1½			— 54		
		Saturday	7.30	1.30	= 6	— ½	= 8½	× 5	=42½		
							= 5½	× 1	= 5½	30s.	
									— 48		
HORSEKEEPER AT GROVE VALE DEPOT		Monday to Saturday	about 5.0	about 8.30	about = 13½	— ½ — 1 — ½					
		Sundays 6.30	to 10.0 a.	m., back	to Yard	— 2 12.0 to 1.	= 11½ 6.0 to 8.0	× 6 p.m.	=69 6½	40s.	And Cottage at Grove Vale Depôt rent free.
									about 75½		
HORSEKEEPER PECKHAM PARK ROAD WHARF		Monday to Saturday	5.15	7.30	= 14¼	— 1¾	= 12½	× 6	= 75 about	40s.	And Cottage on Wharf rent free.
HORSEKEEPER GLENGALL WHARF STABLES			As	Peckham	Park	Road.		See	foregoing.	39s.	Wages increased from 35s. to 39s. in consideration of his having to pay increased rent consequent upon cottage at depôt being required for disinfecting purposes.
NIGHT WATCHMAN AT DEPOT GROVE VALE DEPOT (*a*) STABLES ..	*Summer & Winter.*	Monday to Saturday	p.m. 6.30	a.m. 7.0	= 12½	— Nil.	= 12½	× 6	= 75 about	36s.	about 5¾d. per hour.
(*b*) SHOPS AND YARD	*Summer & Winter.*	Monday to Saturday	5.0	6.0	= 13	— Nil.	= 13	× 6	= 78	30s.	about 4¾d. per hour.

RETURN OF HOURS

Workmen.	Season.	Days.	Commence Work.	Leave Work.	Gross No. of Hours per day.	Deduct for Meals.
YARDMAN *	*Summer & Winter.*	Monday to Friday	a.m. 6.0	p.m. 5.0	Hours. = 11	Hours. — 1½
		Saturday	6.0	1.0	= 7	— ½
CARMEN	*Summer.*	Monday to Friday	5.45	5.15	= 11½	— 1½
		Saturday	5.45	1.0	= 7¼	— ½
	Winter.	Monday to Friday	6.30	6.0	= 11½	— 1½
		Saturday	6.15	1.30	= 7¼	— ½
NIGHT HORSE BROOM SWEEPERS		Monday to Saturday	p.m. 11.0	a.m. 8.0	= 9	— Nil.
GROVE VALE—						
SHOEING SMITHS. BLACKSMITH OR FARRIER	*Summer & Winter.*	Monday to Friday	5.0	4.30	= 11½	— 2
		Saturday	5.0	12.30	= 7½	— 1
DOORMEN ..			Same Hours as Farrier			
GLENGALL— FARRIER ..			As above.			

OF LABOUR, &c.—*Continued.*

Nett No. of Working Hours per Day.	No. of Days per Week.	Nett No. of Working Hours per Week.	Rate of Wage per Week.	Weekly Wage = at per hour Worked.
= 9½	× 5	= 47½		
= 6½	× 1	= 6½	30s.	about 6¾d. per hour.
		— 54		
= 10	× 5	=50		
= 6¾	× 1	= 6¾	30s.	Average hours per week, 56¾. Average wages at per hour, about 6¼d.
		— 56¾		*Summer.*—Monday to Friday.
= 10	× 5	=50		*Enter Stables*—5.45 a.m., 4.45 p.m.
= 6¾	× 1	= 6¾	30s.	*Leave Stables*—6.15 a.m., 5.15 p.m. Saturday.
		— 56¾		*Enter Stables*—5.45 a.m., 12.0 noon.
				Leave Stables—6.15 a.m., 1 p.m.
				Winter—Monday to Friday.
				Enter Stables—6.30 a.m., 5.15 p.m.
				Leave Stables—7.0 a.m., 6.0 p.m. Saturday.
				Enter Stables—6.15 a.m., 12.45. p.m.
				Leave Stables—6.45 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
= 9	× 6	= 54	30s.	=6⅔d. per hour. N.B.—These men are provided with capes, sou'-westers and leggings. On districts—11.30 p.m. to 6 a.m.
		about		
= 9½	× 5	=47½		N.B.—If required, start work earlier but make the same number of hours.
= 6½	× 1	= 6½	44s.	= about 9¾d. per hour.
		— 54		
		54	38s.	= 8½d. per hour.
			42s.	= about 9¼d. per hour.
				These wages include 2s. "walk money." The Farriers look round the stud at Grove Vale Depôt every morning, and one Farrier attends in rotation each Sunday morning to examine the horses at that Depôt. Any spare time of the Farriers is utilised in sharpening picks and in the performance of incidental smiths' work.

RETURN OF HOURS

Workmen.	Season.	Days.	Commence Work.	Leave Work.	Gross No. of Hours per day.	Deduct for Meals.
			a.m.	p.m.		
WHEELWRIGHTS' SMITHS	*Summer & Winter.*		Same Hours as		Wheelwrights.	
SMITHS' HAMMERMEN	*do.*		Same Hours as		Wheelwrights.	
			a.m.	p.m.	Hours.	Hours.
INCIDENTAL SMITHS	*do.*		Same Hours as		Wheelwrights.	
	(*a*)					
	(*b*)					
TYRE SMITH	*do.*		Same Hours as		Wheelwrights.	
WHEELWRIGHTS ..	*Summer & Winter.*	Monday to Friday	6.0	5.0	= 11	— 1½
		Saturday	6.0	1.0	= 7	— ½
FOREMAN WHEELWRIGHT ..			Same Hours as		Wheelwrights.	
WHEELWRIGHTS' LABOURERS	*do.*		Same Hours as		Wheelwrights.	
CHAFF CUTTER ..	*Summer & Winter.*	Monday to Friday	6.0	5.30	= 11½	— 1½
		Saturday	6.0	1.0	= 7	— ½

OF LABOUR, &c.—*Continued.*

Nett No. of Working Hours per Day.	No. of Days per Week.	Nett No. of Working Hours per Week.	Rate of Wage per Week.	Weekly Wage = at per hour Worked.
Hours.	Days.	Hours.		
as	below.	54	40s. 6d.	=9d. per hour. NOTE. During the slack time of the Winter of 1905–6 this trade worked 45 hours per week.
as	below.	54	31s. 6d.	=7d. per hour. NOTE.—During the slack time of the Winter of 1905–6 this trade worked 45 hours per week.
Hours.	Days.	Hours.		
as	below.	(*a*) 54	40s. 6d.	=9d. per hour.
		(*b*) 54	38s. 3d.	=8½d. per hour. NOTE.—During the slack time of the Winter of 1905–6 this trade worked 45 hours per week.
as	below.	54	40s. 6d.	=9d. per hour. NOTE.—During the slack time of the Winter of 1905–6 this trade worked 45 hours per week.
= 9½	× 5	=47½	42s. 9d.	=9½d. per hour.
= 6½	× 1	= 6½ — 54		NOTE.—During the slack time of the Winter of 1905–6 this trade worked 45 hours per week.
as	above.	54	45s.	=10d. per hour.
as	above.	54	31s. 6d.	=7d. per hour. NOTE.—During the slack time of the Winter of 1905–6 this trade worked 45 hours per week.
= 10	× 5	= 50		
= 6½	× 1	= 6½ — 56½	30s.	= about 6¼d. per hour.

RETURN OF HOURS OF LABOUR, &c.—*Continued.*

Workmen.	Season.	Days.	Commence Work.	Leave Work.	Gross No. of Hours per day.	Deduct for Meals.	Nett No. of Working Hours per Day.	No. of Days per Week.	Nett No. of Working Hours per Week.	Rate of Wage per Week.	Weekly Wage = at per hour Worked.
			a.m.	p.m.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Days.	Hours.		
HARNESS MAKER ..	*Summer & Winter.*	Monday Wednesday, Friday	7.0	5.30	= 10½	— 1½	= 9	× 3	=27		
		Tuesday Thursday	7.0	6.30	= 11½	— 1½	= 10	× 2	=20		
		Saturday	7.0	1.0	= 6	— ½	= 5½	× 1	= 5½		
									— 52½	40s.	= about 9d. per hour.
PLUMBER	*Summer.*	Monday to Friday	6.30	p.m. 5.0 a.m.	= 10½	— 1½	= 9	× 5	=45		
		Saturday	6.30	12.0	= 5½	— ½	= 5	× 1	= 5		
									— 50	45s. 10d.	At 11d. per hour (Summer and winter
	Winter. (*a*)	Monday to Friday	8.0	p.m. 4.30 a.m.	= 8½	— 1	= 7½	× 5	=37½		NOTE.—Winter 13 weeks, commencing 2nd Monday in November.
		Saturday	8.0	12.0	= 4	Nil	= 4	× 1	= 4		Winter (*a*) 10 weeks at beginning of above period.
									— 41½	38s. 1d.	Winter (*b*) 3 weeks at end of above period. (1 hour dinner allowed all the year round.)
	(*b*) *Winter.*	Monday to Friday	8.0	p.m. 5.0 a.m.	= 9	— 1	= 8	× 5	= 40		
		Saturday	8.0	12.0	= 4	Nil	= 4	× 1	= 4		
									— 44	40s. 4d.	
PLUMBER'S LABOURER			Same Hours as Plumbers.						Summer	50	31s. 3d. = 7½d. per hour.
									Winter (*a*)	41½	25s. 11d.
									Do. (*b*)	44	27s. 6d.
MACHINIST .. (*a*)	*Summer.*	Monday to Friday	6.0	5.0	= 11	— 1½	= 9½	× 5	=47½		
		Saturday	6.0	12.0	= 6	— ½	= 5½	× 1	= 5½		
									— 53	(*a*) 39s. 9d.	= 9d. per hour.
	Winter.	Monday to Friday	8.0	5.0	= 9	— 1	= 8	× 5	=40		
		Saturday	8.0	12.0	= 4	Nil	= 4	× 1	= 4		
									— 44	33s. 0d.	
(*b*)		As above						In Summer	53	(*b*) 35s. 4d.	= 8d. per hour.
								In Winter	44	29s. 4d.	
STABLE HELP ..	*Summer & Winter*		Same Hours as Carmen						56¾	30s.	= 6¼d. per hour.

RETURN OF HOURS

Workmen.	Season.	Days.	Commence Work.	Leave Work.	Gross No. of Hours per day.	Deduct for Meals.
			a.m.	p.m.	Hours.	Hours.
STOREKEEPER .. (ASSISTANT)	*Summer & Winter.*	Monday to Friday	6.0	5.0	= 11	— 1½
		Saturday	6.0	1.0	= 7	— ½
STEAM ROLLER DRIVERS		Same Hours as General Labourers viz. :—				
STEAM ROLLER ATTENDANTS ..		Same Hours as General Labourers viz. :—				
WATCHMEN WITH STEAM ROLLER	*Summer.*	Monday to Friday	p.m. 5.0	a.m. 6.0	= 13	— Nil.
		Saturday	Do not Work with Roller.			
	Winter.	Monday to Friday	5.0	7.0	= 14	— Nil.
		Saturday	Do not Work with Roller.			
SHOOT CLERK AT GLENGALL WHARF ..			The Clerks attend at the various Depots as long as they are open.			
TICKET CLERK AT GLENGALL WHARF ..		as above				
ASSISTANT GARDENER		Same Hours as Open Spaces Labourers, as below.				
OPEN SPACES' LABOURERS .. (Camberwell Green, &c.)	*Summer.*	Monday to Friday	6.0	5.0	= 11	— 1½
		Saturday	6.0	1.0	= 7	— ½
	Winter.	Monday to Friday	7.0	5.0	= 10	— 1½
		Saturday	7.0	1.0	= 6	— ½

OF LABOUR, &c.—*Continued.*

Nett No. of Working Hours per Day.	No. of Days per Week	Nett No. of Working Hours per Week.	Rate of Wage per Week.	Weekly Wage = at per hour Worked.
Hours.	Days.	Hours.		
= 9½	× 5	= 47½		
= 6½	× 1	= 6½		
		— 54	32s.	=about 7d. per hour.
	In Summer	54	40s.	Average hours per week, 51.
	In Winter	48	40s.	Average wages at per hour, about 9½d.
	In Summer	54	30s.	Average hours per week, 51.
	In Winter	48	30s.	Average wages at per hour, about 7d.
= 13	× 5	= 65	25s. (5 nights)	
				Average hours per week, 67½.
= 14	× 5	= 70	25s. (5 nights)	Average wages at per hour, about 4½d.
			35s.	N.B.—These wages are inclusive of all Sunday work, overtime and extra duties.
	In Summer	54	40s.	Average hours per week, 50½.
	In Winter	48	40s.	Average wages at per hour, about 9½d.
				The Assistant Gardener is provided with a reefer suit and hat.
= 9½	× 5	= 47½		Open Spaces Labourers are provided with hats.
= 6½	× 1	= 6½		
		— 54	30s.	Average hours per week, 50½.
= 8½	× 5	= 42½		Average wages per hour, about 7d.
= 5½	× 1	= 5½		
		— 48	30s.	

RETURN OF HOURS

Workmen.	Season.	Days.	Commence Work.	Leave Work.	Gross No. of Hours per Day.	Deduct for Meals.
CAMBERWELL GREEN.						
(*a*) OPEN SPACES' GARDENERS AND ATTENDANTS ..		Monday to Saturday	About 8 0 a.m. to 7.0 p.m. average all the year round		11	— 1½
(*b*) OPEN SPACES' WATCHMEN .. (Other Open Spaces)		Monday to Saturday	About 9. 0 a.m. to 7.0 p.m. average all the year round		10	See Note
NOTE —Included in the nett hours per week are 9 hours per week (average) for meal times during which the "Watchmen" and "Gardeners and Attendants" are not supposed to leave the grounds.						
SEWER FLUSHERS, WHEN UNDERGROUND	*Summer & Winter.*	Monday to Friday	8.0	4.0	= 8	— 1 Dinner.
		Saturday	8.0	1.0	= 5	Nil
SEWER FLUSHERS, WHEN ABOVEGROUND	*Summer & Winter.*	Monday to Friday	7.0	5.0	= 10	— 1
		Saturday	7.0	1.0	= 6	— ½
SEWERS WORK CLERK	*Summer & Winter.*	Monday to Saturday	The Clerks attend at the various Depots as long as they are open.			
DISINFECTING MEN (*a*) DISINFECTOR	*Summer & Winter.*	Monday to Friday	7.0	6.0	= 11	— 1½
		Saturday	7.0	1.0	= 6	— ½
(*b*) ASSISTANTS ..		..	..	..	..	Hours
(*c*) DRIVER, &c. ..		..	..	..	..	Hours
MALE LAVATORY ATTENDANTS (CAMBERWELL GREEN, HIGH STREET, "TRIANGLE," RYE LANE, OLD KENT ROAD AND DULWICH CHALET CONVENIENCES.)	*Summer & Winter.*	Working Shifts as follows:				
		Sunday	7.0	4.0	= 9	
		Monday to Saturday	7.0	4.0	= 9	
		Sunday	4.0	10.55	— 7	
		Monday to Friday	4.0	12.25	= 8½	
		Saturday	4.0	11.55	= 8	
		NOTE.—Dulwich Chalet as above but leave off at 11.5 p.m.				
FEMALE LAVATORY ATTENDANTS ..	*Summer & Winter.*		Same Hours as Males.			

OF LABOUR, &c.—*Continued.*

Nett No. of Working Hours per Day.	No. of Days per Week.	Nett No. of Working Hours per Week.	Rate of Wages per Week.	Weekly Wage = at per Hour Worked.
= 9½	× 6	= 57	30s.	Open Spaces Gardeners and Attendants are provided with reefer suits and caps = about 6½d. per hour.
	× 6	= 60	30s.	Open Spaces Watchmen are provided with frock coats, trousers, vests & caps. = about 6d. per hour.
= 7	× 5	=35		N.B.—Sewer Men are provided with top boots, stockings, sou'-westers and serge jackets. Average hours per wk. (underground) 40. = about 10⅜d. per hour.
= 5	× 1	= 5		
		— 40	36s.	
= 9	× 5	=45		Average hours per week above ground, 50½.
= 5½	× 1	= 5½		
		— 50½	36s.	=About 8½d. per hour.
			35s.	NOTE.—This wage is inclusive of all Sunday work, overtime and extra duties.
= 9½	× 5	=47½		Average hours per week, 53.
= 5½	× 1	= 5½		
		— 53	(*a*) 35s.	=About 8d. per hour.
As above	..	..	(*b*) 35s.	=About 8d. per hour.
			32s.	=About 7½d. per hour.
As above	..	..	(*c*) 35s.	=About 8d. per hour.
= 9	× 1	= 9		Male lavatory attendants are provided with suits and caps.
= 9	× 5	=45		
		— 54		Average hours per week, 51½.
= 7	× 1	= 7		
= 8½	× 4	=34		
= 8	× 1	= 8		=About 7d. per hour.
		— 49	30s.	
Average ..		51½	20s.	=About 4¾d. per hour.

SUMMARY OF WORKMEN. APRIL 1st, 1906.

Class of Workmen.	No. 1 District.	No. 2 District.	No. 3 District.	No. 4 District.	No. 5. District.	No. 6. District.	Open Spaces.	Grove Vale Depot.	Peckham Park Road (Stables.)	Glengall Wharf Stab'es	Public Health.	Total.
Gangers, Foremen ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	6
,, Working	2	3	3	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	16
Depôt or Ticket Clerks ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
Shoot Clerks, Glengall Wharf	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
General Labourers ...	42	41	40	35	39	42	...	...	...	..	...	239
Masons	3	3	4	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	18
,, Labourers	3	4	4	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	21
Painters	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8
,, Labourers ...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Watchmen, Depôts ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4
Carpenters...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
,, Labourers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Horsekeepers	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3
Night Watchmen, Stables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	2
Yardmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Stable Helps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Carmen	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	93	24	23	...	141
Farriers	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	...	...	...	4
Smiths, Wheelwrights' ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
,, Incidental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
,, Tyre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Hammermen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Wheelwrights ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
,, Labourers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1
Chaff Cutter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
,, Assistant ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Harness Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	..	2
Cleaner	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Mess Room Boy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Storekeeper, Assistant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	1
Steam Roller Drivers ..	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	5
,, Attendants...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	5
,, Watchmen...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	5
Assistant Gardener ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Open Spaces' Gardeners and Attendants ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
Open Spaces' Watchmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
,, Labourers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Machinist	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	2
Plumber	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
,, Labourer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Sewers Works Clerk ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1
Sewer Flushers	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	13	13
Driver, Light Trap ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Disinfecting Men ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Lavatory Attendants ...		...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	22	22
Crossing Sweepers ...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5
Totals	59	59	54	48	52	54	24	151	25	25	44	595

NOTE.—This Summary does not include workmen employed at Baths and Cemetery.