

Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough of Bermondsey for the year 1904.

Contributors

Bermondsey (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.
Brown, R. K.

Publication/Creation

London : Frederic Shaw, 1905.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/v3wut3v8>

License and attribution

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

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

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



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

Metropolitan Borough of Bermondsey.

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

BOROUGH OF BERMONDSEY,

For the Year 1904.

BY

R. K. BROWN,

B.A., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O. (R.U.I.), D.P.H. (Lond.)

(Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health.)

(Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health.)

Medical Officer of Health for the Metropolitan Borough of Bermondsey.

London :

FREDERICK SHAW & CO., PRINTERS, DOCKHEAD, S.E.

1905.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
VITAL STATISTICS—		SANITARY ADMINISTRATION—	
Population	3	Offensive Trades	26
Births	4	Offensive Matter	26
Marriages	4	Milk Premises... ..	26
Deaths	5	Cowsheds	26
Infantile Mortality	7	Slaughterhouses	26
Senile Mortality	9	Ice Cream Premises	26
Death Certification	9	Houses Let in Lodgings... ..	26
Zymotic Diseases	9	Sec. 48 Public Health (London) Act,	
Small-pox	10	1891	29
Measles	10	Disinfection	29
Whooping Cough	10	Food Inspection	29
Typhus Fever	10	Food Premises	30
Enteric Fever	10	Unsound Food Seizures... ..	30
Simple Continued Fever	10	Food Destroyed	30
Diarrhoea	10	Bacteriological Laboratory	30
Tubercular Diseases	11	Overcrowding	31
Phthisis	11	Food and Drugs	32
Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of Liver... ..	12	Housing of Working Classes	32
Cancer and Malignant Disease	12	Back-to-back Houses	36
Heart Disease	12	House Refuse	37
Suicides	13	Smoke Nuisances	38
Accidents	13	Customs and Inland Revenue Act	38
Other Violent Deaths	13	Public Health Legislation	38
NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE—		FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—	
Small-pox	13	Home Work	41
Typhus Fever	14	Bakehouses	41
Diphtheria	14	APPENDIX—TABLES—	
Scarlet Fever	15	Local Government Board Tables	43-45
Enteric Fever	16	Meteorology	46
Continued Fever	18	Marriages	46
Puerperal Fever	18	Proceedings during Year	47
Measles	18	Factories and Workshops	46-48
Chicken-pox	22	Sanitary Work	49
Notification of Phthisis	22	Food and Drugs	50-51
Anthrax	24	List of Bakehouses	52
Children excluded from School	25	Extended Table of Deaths	53



Metropolitan Borough of Bermondsey.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF BERMONDSEY.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my fourth Annual Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Metropolitan Borough of Bermondsey during the year 1904. This report deals with the 52 weeks which commence on the 3rd January, and end on the 31st December, 1904.

The death rate was 20·1, compared with 18·4 in 1903, the causes for this increase being explained on page 5.

There have been no serious outbreaks of notifiable infectious diseases during the year, but measles was very prevalent. The subject matter will be found under the following heads, viz., I.—Vital Statistics; II.—Notification of Infectious Disease; III.—Sanitary Administration; IV.—Factories and Workshops.

In the Appendix will be found the various Tables required by the Local Government Board, along with other Tables relating to matters dealt with in the Report. A new and extended Table of the causes of death will also be found here.

I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for the interest they have displayed in all sanitary matters during the year, and also to the Chief Inspector and other members of the department for the ready assistance and support they have given me on all occasions.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. K. BROWN.

I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The populations of the Borough of Bermondsey and its registration sub-districts, as enumerated in the Census of 1891, 1896 and 1901, were as follow:—

	1891.	1896.	1901.	Estimate, 1904.
Bermondsey	84,682	85,475	82,483	81,986
Rotherhithe	39,255	40,379	38,460	38,304
St. Olave's	12,723	11,731	9,817	8,897
Borough	136,660	137,585	130,760	129,187

In commenting on the large changes which took place in the population between the census periods in the above table, these were attributed to the pulling down of houses in various districts for railway widening, improvement schemes and the formation of the Thames Tunnel in Rotherhithe. Buildings have been provided for the greater part of the displaced population in Abbey Street (now occupied), in Fulford Street area (partly occupied), in Swan Lane (nearly all occupied), to these have now to be added 64 tenements with a population of 344, built by the South Eastern Railway in Rotherhithe New Road. For this reason I do not think that the London County Council Census for 1906 will show any marked change from that of 1901, and it is quite possible that it may show a slight increase.

As, however, there is no accurate method except actual enumeration of finding out the changes in the population, we must fall back on that adopted in previous reports, viz., an estimate. This year it has been based on the Registrar General's figures for 1891 and 1901, the population being assumed to increase or decrease at the same rate as it did in the last intersensal period. In Bermondsey this works out as a slight decrease. It is on this estimated figure that the various rates in this report are calculated except where otherwise stated.

To give some idea of the density of population, i.e., the number of inhabitants per acre, the following table has been prepared. The areas of each ward were kindly worked out by the Borough Surveyor. It will be noticed that in calculating the density the area of the river has not been taken into account.

Wards.	Areas measured to centre of river.	Land areas.	Population at Census, 1901.	No. of persons per acre computed on land area.
	Acres.	Acres.		
BERMONDSEY	681	624	82,483	132
Ward 1	79	79	14,323	181
Ward 2	105	105	14,405	137
Ward 3	155	155	15,633	101
Ward 4	141	141	16,336	116
Ward 5	124	86	11,804	137
Ward 6	77	58	9,982	172
ROTHERHITHE	899	751	38,460	51
Ward 1	164	131	15,508	118
Ward 2	167	167	15,046	90
Ward 3	568	453	7,906	17
ST. OLAVE	162	121	9,817	81
St. Olave Ward	61	35	2,250	64
St. John's Ward	64	49	5,986	122
St. Thomas' Ward	37	37	1,581	43
Whole Borough	1742	1496	130,760	87

Births.

The total number of births registered in the Borough for the 52 weeks ending December the 31st, 1904, was 4,193, consisting of 2,169 males and 2,024 females. This is 463 below the average for the last ten years and 7 below the figure for 1903.

This total includes 2,748 for Bermondsey, being 53 below that for 1903, and 276 below the average for the last ten years; 1,083 for Rotherhithe, being 33 below the number for 1903, and 168 below the average for the last ten years; 362 for St. Olave's, being 79 above the number for 1903 and 18 below the average for the last ten years.

In Table II. of the Appendix will be seen particulars of these numbers for the last 10 years in the three registration sub-districts, and in Table I. figures for the whole Borough.

The birth rate for 1904 was 32.4 per thousand persons living, which is the same rate to one decimal place as that for 1903 and 2.4 below the average for the last ten years. Particulars of the birth rate will be found in the annexed Table A. The birth rate for London is included for purposes of comparison.

TABLE A—BIRTH RATES. A.

Year.	Bermondsey.	Rotherhithe.	St. Olave's.	Whole Borough.	London.
1894	36.31	33.83	39.77	35.9	30.1
1895	37.63	32.43	36.04	35.9	30.5
1896	37.53	33.41	36.03	36.2	30.2
1897	37.48	31.53	38.68	35.8	30.0
1898	36.73	32.85	32.97	35.3	29.5
1899	36.67	32.38	34.55	35.2	29.4
1900	34.07	30.56	39.67	33.5	28.6
1901	35.42	31.73	32.73	34.1	29.0
1902	34.70	30.47	33.92	33.4	28.5
1903	31.12	29.10	30.83	32.4	28.4
Average for years 1894-1903	36.07	31.83	35.52	34.8	29.4
1904	33.52	28.27	40.69	32.4*	27.8

Taken as a whole there is no decline this year in the birth rate for the Borough, but taking the registration sub-districts Bermondsey and Rotherhithe, they show a fall of 1.7 and 2.8 per cent. respectively, while St. Olave shows a rise of 30 per cent. The high birth rate in St. Olave's is no doubt due to the lying-in ward in Parish Street Workhouse, where 91 births occurred in 1904 and 53 in 1903. Were these allocated to their proper addresses the former two sub-districts would probably show the same rate as 1903.

Marriages.

The total number of marriages in the Borough for 1904 was 1,105, being 4 above that for 1903 and 7 above the average for the last ten years.

In Table VI. of the Appendix will be found the figures for the three registration sub-districts. These have been supplied by the Superintendent Registrar.



Deaths.

In Table IV. of Appendix will be found the Local Government Board tables dealing with the deaths in the Borough. Table XIV. is an extended one inserted here for the first time, giving particulars as to age and sex distribution, and diseases. This in future years will be found very useful to anyone who wishes to obtain in a convenient form for reference, details as to any particular disease.

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough during the 52 weeks ending December 31st, 1904, was 2,142, which is 169 more than in 1903, and 337 less than the average for the last 10 years.

When this figure is corrected by exclusion of deaths of non-parishioners occurring in the district and the inclusion of deaths of parishioners occurring outside the district, the number is raised to 2,593. This is 211 more than in 1903 and 257 less than the average for the last ten years.

The annexed table shows the distribution of deaths in quarters, together with the corresponding quarters of 1903. The largest number of deaths occurred as usual in the first and fourth quarters. Comparing 1904 with the previous year it will be seen that there is a substantial increase in all the quarters except the last. The greatest increase, which is 74, appears in the third quarter, and is entirely due to summer diarrhoea. This subject will be discussed later.

TABLE B.

Quarter.	Bermondsey.		Rotherhithe.		St. Olave's.		Whole Borough.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
First ...	400	423	179	196	48	70	627	689
Second	330	401	160	161	58	53	548	615
Third ...	362	389	182	163	51	67	545	619
Fourth	431	421	134	193	47	56	662	670
Total Deaths	1523	1634	655	713	204	246	2382	2593

The death rate of the Borough during 1904 was 20.1 per 1,000 living inhabitants, being 1.7 above that recorded for 1903 and 1.2 below the average for the last ten years. This is a slight increase on 1903, and an examination of Table D will show that the three registration sub-districts of Bermondsey, Rotherhithe and St. Olave's all participated in this increase.

TABLE C.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF DISEASES IN 1904 COMPARED WITH 1903.

Increase.				Decrease.			
	Amount.		Amount.		Amount.		Amount.
Measles ...	86	Bronchitis ...	26	Scarlet Fever ...	7	Cancer ...	16
Whooping Cough	27	Pneumonia ...	30	Diphtheria ...	1	Pleurisy ...	3
Enteric ...	5	Alcoholism and		Typhus ...	4	Other Respiratory	
Continued Fever	3	Cirrhosis of		Influenza ...	5	Diseases ...	7
Diarrhoea ...	86	Liver ...	11	Enteritis ...	8	Diseases of Partu-	
Erysipelas ...	6	Venereal ...	1	Puerperal Fever	2	rition ...	9
Accidents ...	5	Premature Birth	10	Other Tubercular		Heart Diseases ...	5
Suicides ...	4	All other causes	9	Diseases ...	49		
Phthisis ...	36						

By adding the above figures it will be seen that the increases amount to 336 and the decreases to 125, making a balance of 211 in favour of 1903. The smaller figures are naturally accounted for by the variations which must occur in the number of deaths from year to year, but taking three diseases, viz., measles, whooping cough and diarrhoea, they make a total of 199, which practically accounts for the increase, leaving the question of bronchitis and pneumonia out of account. Against the increase of phthisis one can balance the decrease in other tubercular diseases.

In column 1, at the foot of Table I. of the Appendix, will be found a list of places where the deaths of non-parishioners occurred in the district. 14 such deaths occurred in the St. Olave's Infirmary, 9 in the River Thames, 5 in the Surrey Commercial Docks, 2 in the St. Olave's Workhouse, Parish Street, 4 at South Wharf, and 1 at each of the following:—Globe Wharf, Rotherhithe; South Bermondsey Station; S. E. & C. Ry., Rotherhithe; L. B. & S. C. Ry., London Bridge; a granary in St. Marychurch Street; ss. "Grattan," River Thames; 7, Duke Street; 203, Lower Road; 91, Silwood Street; 63, Leroy Street.

There were 44 such deaths registered as occurring in the Borough in 1904, against 40 in 1903. This is practically the average number.

495 persons belonging to this Borough died in outlying institutions, against 449 in 1903. The names of the various places where the deaths occurred will be found in columns 2 and 3 at foot of Table I. of Appendix. As remarked in last year's Report, these numbers show a tendency to increase owing to the greater advantages now taken of treatment in hospitals, the average for the last ten years being 427, showing an increase of 68 in 1904.

TABLE D.—DEATH RATE.

Year.	Bermondsey.	Rotherhithe.	St. Olave's.	Whole Borough.	London.
1894	20.35	19.10	22.20	20.1	17.4
1895	21.89	19.47	26.44	21.6	19.4
1896	21.95	20.70	22.44	21.6	18.2
1897	22.22	19.20	22.54	21.4	17.7
1898	21.05	19.56	21.42	20.6	18.3
1899	24.70	22.11	26.42	24.1	19.3
1900	23.49	22.79	22.91	23.2	18.3
1901	21.44	19.43	20.93	20.8	17.1
1902	21.66	19.30	24.62	21.2	17.2
1903	18.54	17.08	22.23	18.4	15.1
Average for years 1894-1903	21.73	19.87	23.21	21.3	17.8
1904—					
On estimated population..	19.91	18.59	27.65	20.1	16.0
On Census population..	19.77	18.51	25.06	19.83	

The following extract from the Annual Report for 1903 explains Table E. below :—

"Since the mortality per thousand living is much greater among children under 5 and old people, and is higher at practically all ages among men, it follows that a community which has a preponderance of these elements will have *ceteris paribus* a higher death rate than one which has not.

"The age and sex distribution of the population of England and Wales being taken as a standard to all communities within their borders, the death rates of different localities can be calculated on the assumption that they have the same proportions of children under 5, old people and women, as have the population of England and Wales. By thus eliminating this disturbing factor of age and sex distribution different communities can be brought into strict comparison with one another.

"In 1883 the Registrar-General commenced a method of correcting the death rates of the great towns of England and Wales. Taking account of the differences of age and sex distribution between these and the latter, he has calculated a factor for each great town by which the recorded death rate must be multiplied so as to allow for the differences of age and sex, and thus places them as regards these matters on an equal footing. You thus get death rates, the differences in which can be put down to general sanitary conditions alone. In illustration of this I have taken the following rates for a table calculated on the Registrar's method by the Medical Officer of the London County Council, published in his Annual Report for 1902.

"It will be seen from this that in London and the Boroughs the correction raises the death rate, showing that there is in them a preponderance of people living at ages when the death rate is low (*viz.*, between 5 and 50), and also of women, sufficient to keep the recorded death rate down, notwithstanding the great number of children under 5."

TABLE E.—DEATH RATES CORRECTED FOR AGE AND SEX CONSTITUTION OF THE VARIOUS POPULATIONS.

District.	Year.	Factor for Correction of Age and Sex Distribution.	Crude Death Rate.	Corrected Death Rate.
London	1902	1.05107	17.2	18.1
Camberwell	1902	1.03788	16.3	16.9
Deptford	1902	1.05107	16.5	17.3
Southwark	1902	1.04684	21.4	22.4
BERMONDSEY	1902	1.03375	21.2	21.9
"	1903	1.03375	18.4	19.0
"	1904	1.0244	20.1	20.6

Infantile Mortality.

This is calculated as usual, as the number of children dying under one year of age to every 1,000 births of the same year, the reasons previously assigned for this method being the difficulty of getting the infantile population at the census.

The high infantile mortality in Bermondsey and its causes have been the subject of comment in the last three Annual Reports, and I am happy to be able to report this year that the Council of this Borough has at last taken a serious step in its endeavour to check the appalling loss of child life here.

The total number of infantile deaths in the Borough in 1904 was 723, viz., 477, 187 and 59 for the sub-divisions of Bermondsey, Rotherhithe and St. Olave's, the corresponding figures for 1903 being 657 for the whole Borough, and 453, 168 and 36 for its divisions. This gives an infantile mortality for 1904 of 172 for the Borough, the other figures being 173 Bermondsey, 173 Rotherhithe, and 163 St. Olave's.

This is a very high mortality, for which the hot summer with its attendant diarrhoea is largely responsible.

TABLE F.—INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Year.	Bermondsey.		Rotherhithe.		St. Olave.		Whole Borough.		London.	
	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.
1894	451	146	218	161	55	114	724	147	18,604	143
1895	520	162	193	148	88	205	801	162	22,013	165
1896	513	160	214	159	64	153	791	159	21,695	160
1897	605	190	219	174	67	154	891	183	21,106	158
1898	485	157	220	169	47	132	752	158	21,931	166
1899	574	187	215	169	53	147	842	180	22,129	166
1900	526	186	243	205	48	120	817	185	20,780	158
1901	497	170	215	176	42	132	754	169	19,412	148
1902	455	159	174	149	49	153	678	156	18,478	139
1903	428	153	179	160	50	176	657	156	16,978	130
Average for years 1894 to 1903.	505	167	209	167	56	149	771	165	20,308	153
1904	477	173	187	173	59	163	723	172	18,600	143

On October 20th, 1904, I presented the following report on the subject to the Public Health Committee, together with a draft of suggested instructions on infant feeding. After several adjournments and reconsiderations my suggestions were finally adopted in February, 1905, with the alteration that instead of giving the leaflets, etc., to the Registrars to distribute on the registration of the birth they should be invited to send the names and addresses of infants to me, which would serve the double purpose of enabling us to send a copy of the instructions by post, and also allocate the births along with deaths to the various wards for statistical purposes.

REPORT.

"In commenting on the subject of infantile mortality, I pointed out in the last Annual Report, that while the general death rate showed a steady decline, the figures of infantile mortality both in Bermondsey and the country generally, unfortunately, did not point to a similar conclusion with regard to it.

"In this report as well as previous ones I showed that the majority of deaths at this age could be attributed more or less directly to gastro-intestinal disorders, largely if not solely traceable to improper feeding.

"As one remedy for this state of matters, it was recommended that mothers should have systematic instructions on infant feeding.

"I have therefore drawn up a series of these for your consideration, and suggest that if they are adopted they should be printed on stiff cardboard so as to last.

"The question of the best method of having them distributed to mothers has been under my consideration, and the first one which occurs is distribution by the Registrar of Births or by making an arrangement whereby they would supply us with the names and addresses of infants registered, by which method we would be responsible for each mother receiving a copy. From enquiries made it seems that children are generally registered within about five weeks of birth, which delay it seems to me is a drawback, because in this period a good deal of mischief may be done."

"The cost would be about £18 per annum. By this method one would be assured that each mother had a copy a few weeks after the birth of the child.

"Another way, either alone or in conjunction with the above, would be to supply each midwife and doctor practising in the Borough with a certain number of these cards. It would be advisable for the midwives to give these cards in all cases in which they attend, since their practice would be amongst the poorest classes, and those in which the

mothers are most in need of instruction. The doctors might be asked to give them in those cases in which they think such instructions would be useful. The addresses of the midwives practising in the Borough are now or will be shortly available, since the London County Council, owing to the new Midwives Act, will have to keep a register. I am afraid, however, that this method would not prove reliable in actual practice.

"Organisations in the Borough which employ district visitors, nurses, etc., might also be pressed into service for the distribution of these instructions, and in many of these could be accompanied by further verbal recommendations. This is pre-eminently a work in which the services of one or two female sanitary inspectors would prove most useful.

"In order, however, that the present children in the Borough may benefit by these instructions, each family in the Borough should be supplied with one of these cards immediately they are ready."

Instructions on the Feeding and Care of Infants and Young Children.

Food.

The natural food for children for the first seven or eight months of life is breast milk. It is BY FAR THE BEST FOOD, and NO form of artificial food is equal to it.

For the first week or two the child should be fed every two hours during the day, and less frequently at night, so as to give about ten feedings in the twenty-four hours.

From this period up to two months the intervals should be extended to 2½ hours during the day and longer at night, so as to give in all eight feedings in the twenty-four hours.

From the end of the second month onwards the intervals should be three hours in the daytime, and the number of feeds six or seven in the twenty-four hours. About the eighth month the child should be gradually weaned, but this should not be done during the months of July, August and September, when diarrhoea is prevalent.

The child should not be put on the breast every time it cries, but a little water or thin barley water, sweetened, may be given with a teaspoon.

The nipples should be washed with warm water immediately before and after feeding.

While nursing, the mother should live on plain diet, largely vegetable. Stout or any alcoholic drink is not only unnecessary, but frequently harmful. The best drinks for the mother during this period are milk or barley water taken about an hour before feeding time.

If the mother from any cause is unable to feed the child for the whole period above mentioned she should attempt it for a shorter period, and if she has insufficient milk she should try to feed the child twice or three times a day, and supplement this by artificial feeding as directed below.

If the mother is unable to nurse the child at all, some form of artificial feeding should be resorted to. This should consist of milk for the first seven or eight months, and the best for this purpose is COWS' MILK (NOT SKIMMED OR SEPARATED). This should be given warm, diluted with water, or barley water, in the proportions as mentioned in the table.

A lump of white sugar or a teaspoonful of sugar of milk, and a teaspoonful or two of limewater should be added to each feed.

Feeding Table.

Age of Child.	Milk.	Barley Water.	Total Amount each feed.	No. of Feeds in 24 hours.
	Tablespoonfuls.			
During first fortnight	1	2	3	10
„ second „	2	3	5	9
„ second month	2½	3½	6	8
„ third „	4	4	8	7
„ fourth „	5	4	9	7
„ fifth „	7	4	11	6
„ sixth „	8	4	12	6
„ seventh „	9	4	13	6
„ eighth „	10	4	14	6
„ ninth „	12	4	16	6
Over twelve months...	Pure milk		16 and	upwards

The above quantities are suited to the size and capacity of the stomach of a child of average size, and SHOULD NOT BE EXCEEDED except in the case of exceptionally big children.

The feeding bottle with the long tube should on no account be used, since it is impossible to keep the inside of this tube clean and with it children are liable to be given too much. The best bottle is the boat-shaped pattern with nothing but a teat.

This should be scalded, immediately after feeding, with water to which a little washing soda has been added, and kept when not in use along with the teat lying in plain water which has been boiled.

After the eighth month the child may begin to have its milk thickened with a little oatmeal once or twice a day made so that it can pass easily through the teat of the bottle. Foods which contain starch, such as arrowroot, rice, bread and oatmeal, should not be given before this period as the child's stomach cannot possibly digest them earlier.

At ten months a little bread and milk, bread and butter, or milk pudding may be given.

At twelve months a little mutton broth, gravy mixed with mashed potatoes, porridge and milk, a lightly boiled egg and milk to drink, and at eighteen months a little fish, fowl or meat, may be added to the diet. During the summer months the milk should be boiled immediately it is received from the milkman.

If cows' milk is found to disagree, condensed milk may be tried for a short time, but should not be continued. A whole milk brand should always be chosen, and the cheap forms of "separated" or "skimmed" milk should NEVER BE USED for feeding children, as there is little or no nourishment in them. Once a tin is opened it should be carefully recovered and kept in a cool place until it is used again. Children should have their meals regularly and at not too long intervals. They should not be allowed to eat between meal times. WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, TEA, COFFEE, CAKES, OR SWEETMEATS SHOULD NEVER BE GIVEN TO INFANTS. They must not have the ordinary food of parents, and condiments such as mustard, pepper, etc., should be avoided.

Clothing.

Children should wear flannel next to the skin, and all clothing should be warm and light. The legs and arms should not be exposed. Stiff binders put on with the idea of "supporting" the child should not be used. Anything which injures the free movements of the body, and especially of the lungs, should be avoided. PARENTS ARE SPECIALLY REMINDED OF THE GREAT DANGER OF FLANNELETTE CLOTHING COMING IN CONTACT WITH FIRE.

Air.

Children should be trained to sleep in a room with the window open, and the sleeping room should be well flushed by opening wide all the windows and doors two or three times a day.

Sleep.

Babies and young children require at least twelve hours' sleep, and should be put to bed early. They should never sleep in the same bed as their parents, BUT FROM BIRTH SHOULD HAVE A SEPARATE COT. If this cannot be afforded, an orange box or clothes basket will do just as well. In this way only can so many deaths from suffocation due to overlaying be avoided.

Washing.

The child should be washed all over every day with soap and warm water. Plain yellow soap is the best.

How to prepare Barley Water.

Take a teaspoonful of pearl barley and scald it. Then place it in a pint and a half of clean water and simmer gently down to a pint—strain. It should be made twice a day.

How to prepare Lime Water.

Take a piece of quicklime about the size of an orange and slake it by pouring a little water on it. Then place it in a gallon jar, fill up with water, and cork. Shake it and allow it to settle for twenty-four hours. Pour off the top what is required, and fill up again with water. The jar must be kept tightly corked as the lime water soon becomes spoiled by exposure to the air.

Senile Mortality.

The number of deaths over 65 years of age in 1904 was 478, against 396 in 1903. The increase here is principally due to bronchitis and pneumonia.

Death Certification.

There were five deaths uncertified in 1904, the corresponding figure for 1903 being also five.

Zymotic Diseases

The following table gives the death rates for the principal zymotic diseases. Corresponding figures are given for London for comparison.

TABLE G.

Year.	All Causes.		Principal Zymotic Diseases.		Small-Pox.		Measles.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Whooping Cough.		Typhus Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Simple Continued Fever.		Diarrhoea.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1894	2766	20.1	449	3.27	1	.00	139	1.01	42	.31	100	.73	71	.52	1	.00	18	.13	—	—	77	.56
1895	2966	21.6	411	2.99	1	.00	136	.99	24	.17	64	.46	37	.27	—	—	22	.16	—	—	127	.92
1896	2968	21.6	542	3.95	—	—	129	.94	35	.25	108	.79	146	1.06	—	—	24	.17	—	—	100	.73
1897	2902	21.4	537	3.95	—	—	103	.76	58	.43	85	.62	87	.64	—	—	16	.12	—	—	188	1.38
1898	2776	20.6	375	2.79	—	—	97	.72	30	.22	58	.43	73	.54	—	—	11	.08	—	—	106	.79
1899	3204	24.1	440	3.31	—	—	92	.69	23	.17	129	.97	43	.32	2	.01	31	.23	—	—	120	.90
1900	3062	23.2	437	3.32	—	—	87	.66	14	.11	88	.67	94	.71	—	—	37	.28	—	—	117	.89
1901	2719	20.8	387	2.96	14	.10	76	.58	45	.34	36	.27	56	.42	—	—	22	.16	5	.03	133	1.0
1902	2756	21.2	396	3.06	31	.24	154	1.19	18	.14	29	.22	64	.49	—	—	12	.09	—	—	88	.68
1903	2382	18.4	251	1.96	—	—	50	.39	25	.19	18	.14	41	.32	4	.03	11	.09	—	—	103	.80
Average for years 1894-1903.	2850	21.3	422	3.16	4.7	.03	106	.79	31	.23	71	.53	71	.53	7	.00	20	.15	5	0.00	116	.86
1904	2593	20.1	447	3.46	—	—	136	1.05	18	.14	17	.13	68	.53	—	—	16	.13	3	.02	189	1.46
London 1904	74556	16.0	9907	2.13	25	.00	2256	.48	365	.08	723	.15	1495	.32	—	—	286	.06	6	.00	4751	1.02

Taking the figures for small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, enteric fever, and simple continued fever, they amount to 54 deaths in 1904 compared with 58 in 1903. These are diseases which are much more under control than any other. The increase is solely to be found in measles, whooping cough, and diarrhoea, the number of deaths for these being 393 in 1904 and 194 in 1903. The subject of the control of these will be discussed under the head of Notification of Infectious Disease.

Small-pox.

There were no deaths from this disease in Bermondsey in 1904.

Measles.

There were 136 deaths due to this disease, which is 30 above the average for the last 10 years, and 86 above the number in 1903.

The deaths occurred in quarters as follow:—viz., 22, 68, 15 and 31. In contrast to 1903, in which the majority of the deaths occurred in the first quarter, the largest number occurred in the second quarter.

Whooping Cough.

68 deaths were attributed to this cause against 41 in 1903; of these 35 occurred in the first quarter, and 21, 4 and 8 in the other quarters respectively.

Typhus Fever

There were no deaths from this cause in 1904.

Enteric Fever.

16 deaths were due to this cause, viz., 8 in Bermondsey and 8 in Rotherhithe. This is 5 more than occurred in 1903.

Simple Continued Fever.

3 deaths were attributed to this cause. This heading is kept in the notification forms and death returns, so that the possibility of overlooking enteric fever may be obviated and preventive measures not be neglected.

Diarrhoea.

Under this head are included:—

Epidemic enteritis.

Zymotic

Epidemic or summer diarrhoea.

Dysentery or dysenteric diarrhoea.

Choleraic diarrhoea, cholera, and cholera nostras (in absence of Asiatic cholera).

189 deaths were due to this cause in 1904, 122 for Bermondsey, 49 for Rotherhithe, and 18 for St. Olave's. This is a very high figure, the highest in fact during the past eleven years. There were 188 deaths in 1897, which is the nearest approach to this. Taken in age periods the deaths under one year were 148, between one and five 35, and over five 6. It is thus evident that it is practically confined to infants and those of tender years. As mentioned in previous reports it is a disease due to contamination of food, more especially milk, by a special microbe or microbes (because the special cause in each case may not be exactly identical, but undoubtedly all belong to similar species), and the view is finding general acceptance that it is contagious in the same sense as typhoid fever, cholera and other diseases connected with the intestines, i.e., that if a case occurs in a family that the infection of the excreta gets on to the hands of those attending the patient, soils various articles in the house, possibly gets dried and thrown about

or carried by flies, and thus contaminates food, leading to other cases in the same house and neighbourhood. It has been long known that there is a close connection between the heat and dryness of the summer, the height to which the temperature of the earth attains 3 or 4 feet below the surface, and the occurrence of diarrhoea. These conditions, as one time supposed, are not the direct cause, but act as factors favouring the growth and propagation of the specific cause above-mentioned.

An examination of appended Table H. illustrates this point very well. The temperature and rainfall here are the mean of each week during the diarrhoea period. Taking the air temperature first it is evident that the summer of 1904 was much hotter than 1903, and this contrast is much more marked in the 3-foot thermometer. A glance at the rainfall is also sufficient to show the difference between the two years in that respect. Wet acts in a double way, firstly, by flushing and keeping the streets more or less damp; and secondly, by keeping down the temperature. The former is probably the more important function.

TABLE H.

Weeks.	Temperature of the Air.		Temperature of ground 3 feet below surface.		Rainfall.		Deaths from Diarrhoea.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
	°	°	°	°	ins.	ins.		
July ...	60.5	67.1	61.39	63.58	3.18	0.04	3	10
	58.6	65.4	61.07	64.23	1.52	1.83	6	10
	61.2	68.1	60.70	64.53	0.35	0.08	3	25
August ...	59.5	61.0	60.87	64.62	2.11	0.06	2	20
	58.3	59.5	60.49	63.26	1.11	0.47	8	29
	58.1	57.6	59.83	61.58	1.23	0.22	5	23
September ...	62.9	61.0	60.69	61.37	0.86	1.01	6	17
	53.7	57.0	60.53	60.57	0.55	0.36	9	8
	51.7	56.4	57.98	59.29	0.01	0.24	4	5
October ...	59.3	53.6	57.87	58.13	0.22	0.20	7	9
	59.3	52.1	58.72	56.72	0.81	0.14	6	5
	54.9	50.3	58.33	56.03	1.05	0.86	9	1
Weekly average ...	52.0	47.8	56.44	54.46	1.39	0.02	6	6
	49.3	54.9	54.80	53.74	0.60	0.43	3	2
Weekly average ...	57.1	58.0	59.26	60.15	1.06	0.42	5	12

In Table I. confirmation of these views can be seen in that breast-fed children are much less frequently attacked than those artificially so. The reason is obviously that the milk in the former is not open to contamination to anything like the same extent as in the case of the latter. I hope in the future to see some improvement in the diarrhoea mortality from the instructions on infant feeding, but education in these matters is slow, and too much must not be expected at first.

TABLE I.—DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA.

Year.	Cases Inquired into.	State of Premises.			Family.		Method of Feeding.			Over-crowding.
		Good.	Fair.	Defective.	Clean and Careful.	Dirty and Improvident.	Breast.	Artificially.	Partially by Both Methods.	
1901 ...	74	49	23	2	70	4	13	59	2	—
1902 ...	40	21	18	1	37	3	6	33	1	1
1903 ...	40	15	22	3	38	2	8	29	3	—
1904 ...	115	55	54	6	101	14	16	82	17	—
Total	269	140	117	12	246	23	43	203	23	1

Tubercular Diseases.

The number of deaths due to all forms of tubercular diseases in 1904 was 350, against 363 in 1903.

This figure comprises 226 for Bermondsey, 89 for Rotherhithe, and 35 for St. Olave's. Of the 350, 257 were due to phthisis, and 93 to other tubercular diseases, that is, there was an excess of 36 deaths from the former over those in 1903, but 7 less than the average during the last ten years, and a decrease of 49 in tubercular diseases other than phthisis, compared with the number in 1903.

Phthisis.

In Table J will be found particulars of deaths of phthisis since the year 1894; 257 deaths occurred from this cause, which is an excess of 36 over 1903.

Judging from the increase in bronchitis and pneumonia in 1904, as compared with 1903, it was seen that the former was more fatal to persons with lung complaints, and that as a consequence a certain number of patients with phthisis were carried off who might have survived longer had the winter been milder.

The subject of phthisis is again reverted to under Notification:—

TABLE J. PHTHISIS.

SUB-DIST.	BERMONDSEY.		ROTHERHITHR.		ST. OLAVE'S.		WHOLE BOROUGH.		LONDON.	
Year.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1894	188	2.21	66	1.65	32	2.65	286	2.08	7334	1.69
1895	190	2.22	76	1.89	32	2.69	298	2.16	7742	1.77
1896	176	2.06	90	2.23	26	2.24	292	2.13	7567	1.68
1897	174	2.05	64	1.60	33	2.94	271	1.99	7629	1.71
1898	184	2.19	74	1.87	25	2.31	283	2.10	7746	1.72
1899	183	2.19	75	1.92	28	2.68	286	2.15	8275	1.82
1900	169	2.04	47	1.21	29	2.88	235	1.78	7809	1.71
1901	150	1.82	57	1.48	19	1.95	226	1.73	7514	1.66
1902	163	1.98	55	1.43	21	2.22	239	1.83	7424	1.62
1903	147	1.79	56	1.46	18	1.96	221	1.70	7124	1.54
Averages for years 1894-1903.	172	2.05	66	1.67	26	2.45	264	1.96	7616	1.69
1904	165	2.02	60	1.57	31	3.48	257	1.99	7526	1.62

Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of the Liver.

Thirty-nine deaths were attributed to these causes against 28 in 1903. In these the death could be directly traced to alcoholic beverages, but were all those deaths in which such beverages are an indirect cause enumerated, the figures above-mentioned would require to be very largely increased.

Cancer and Malignant Disease.

There were 92 deaths from this cause, 86 of which were due to carcinoma, or cancer as it is ordinarily understood, and six of which were due to sarcoma, an equally malignant form of tumour, but one which attacks bones and connective tissue as distinguished from skin, and usually occurs in younger people. The corresponding figures for last year were 108, including 104 carcinoma and 4 sarcoma.

TABLE K. CANCER. DEATHS DURING 1903 AND 1904.

Forms of the disease.	Sex.	All ages.	15 to 20.		20 to 25.		25 to 35.		35 to 45.		45 to 55.		55 to 65.		65 to 75.		75 to 85.		85 and upwards.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
		
Cancer of rectum	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	6	3	2	1	2	...	1	1	...	...
Cancer of stomach	33	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	...	8	4	4	6	1	1	...	...	...
Cancer of bowel	10	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cancer of liver	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	2	4	1	3	...	1	...
Cancer of breast	18	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	6	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Cancer of female pelvis and uterus, etc.	40	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	10	...	15	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Cancer of cesophagus	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
Cancer of mouth, tongue and pharynx, cheek and lower jaw...	17	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	5	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cancer of peritoneum	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cancer of other parts	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malignant disease, kind not stated.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarcoma	10	2	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	200	2	1	1	...	2	6	8	18	19	28	29	37	17	17	2	11	1	1

In this table the two years 1903 and 1904 are taken together. It will be seen from this that there are 190 deaths due to carcinoma, of which 116 were females and 74 were males. The preponderance of females is due to their tendency to cancer of the breast and uterine appendages. Of the 10 deaths from sarcoma 7 were male and 3 female.

Heart Diseases.

154 deaths were due to this cause, which is 5 deaths below that for 1903, and 3 below that for 1901 and 1902. These numbers refer only to organic or valvular diseases of the heart.

Suicides.

11 persons belonging to the Borough committed suicide in 1904, viz., 1 by poison, 6 by hanging, 1 by drowning, 1 by firearms, 1 by knife, and 1 by jumping from height.

Accidents.

103 deaths were due to this cause against 98 in 1903, and 108 in 1902. Particulars will be found in the large table of deaths in the appendix.

Other violent deaths.

There was one death from homicide by stabbing in the neck.

II.—NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

In Table III. of Appendix will be found full particulars of the diseases notified in Bermondsey during the 52 weeks ending December 31st, 1904.

This year I have to report a slight increase in the notification of infectious disease. The increase, however, is not sufficiently large to invalidate the statement that the diminution which was reported in 1903 is still maintained, and is probably to be explained by the ordinary variations which occur from year to year.

The number of cases notified in 1904 (exclusive of chicken-pox) was 926, and including this was 1,220. The corresponding total for 1903 was 867 (chicken-pox not being notifiable), showing an increase of 59. The diseases which showed an increase were small-pox (12), diphtheria (19), erysipelas (5), scarlet fever (51), continued fever (1); and those which showed a decrease were membranous croup (2), typhus (18), enteric (3), relapsing fever (1), puerperal fever (5).

The numbers in the registration sub-districts (exclusive of chicken-pox) were Bermondsey 569 against 575 in 1903, Rotherhithe 308 against 186 in 1903, St. Olave's 49 against 106 in 1903.

It would thus appear that there has been a slight diminution of infectious disease in Bermondsey, a large diminution in St. Olave's, and a considerable increase in Rotherhithe. In this latter scarlet fever accounts for practically all the increase, the numbers for 1904 being 163, and for 1903, 71—less than half.

The attack rate of these diseases per 1,000 inhabitants, excluding chicken-pox, is 7.2 for the whole Borough, the rate for the sub-districts being 6.9 Bermondsey, 8.0 Rotherhithe, and 5.5 St. Olave's. The corresponding figures for 1903 were 6.7 whole Borough, 7.0 Bermondsey, 4.8 Rotherhithe, and 11.5 St. Olave's.

Forty-one cases of the above were returned from hospital as not suffering from the diseases for which they were notified. Although strictly speaking these should be deducted to give a net result, for the reasons mentioned in previous reports they probably more nearly represent the true number of cases occurring.

Small-pox.

There were 19 notifications of small-pox during the year, of which 18 were genuine cases, and one was returned as not being small-pox.

This small percentage of wrong diagnosis was largely due to the appointment by the London County Council of two experts, Messrs. Wanklyn and Bingham, both of whom had a large and recent experience of small-pox. There were no deaths. The following are particulars of the individual cases:—

- (1) February 3rd.—C. W., 25, male, Temeraire Street. Vaccinated in infancy. Convalescent when notified.
- (2) February 3rd.—A. S. W., 23, female, wife of above. Vaccinated in infancy.
- (3) February 3rd.—C. J. W., 5 weeks, male, son of above. Unvaccinated.

The history of infection in this family is very interesting, and illustrates the value of intercommunication between Medical Officers of Health where "contacts" are concerned. The following is the report transmitted to the Public Health Committee:—

"On February 2nd I received a letter from the Medical Officer of Health, Wandsworth, confirming a telephone message on the previous day, that C. R., 27 years (x), had been removed from a house in Wandsworth suffering from small-pox. It appears he had been a resident at Albion Street, Rotherhithe, until January 19th, when he went to a situation in Wandsworth. He fell ill on January 28th, and the rash appeared on the 30th. On January 31st he visited Albion Street, and remained there all day. He went back to Wandsworth on February 1st, on which day he was removed to hospital.

"I ascertained that this patient's sister lived in Temeraire Street, and that there had been cases of chicken-pox in her family. I visited this house and found that C. W., her husband, fell ill on January 7th, and was attended by a medical man for chicken-pox. On January 18th, the baby, 4 weeks old, fell ill with what was diagnosed by the same medical man as chicken-pox. On January 21st the mother seems to have taken ill, and had a few spots on her face. I may say the history of the illness in none of these cases was suggestive of small-pox, but, on examining the child, I found there were abundant scars on the hands, feet, body and face, and on the face and head and parts of the body there were numerous scabs.

" From these appearances I diagnosed that the case was one of small-pox, and, after consultation with the medical attendant, agreed to send the mother and child to hospital, where they have been detained. The father and mother have been vaccinated, but the baby has not.

Since writing above I have examined the husband, C. W., and from the appearance and distribution of the scars am of opinion he has recently recovered from small-pox.

- (4) March 27th.—G. W., 17 years, male, Southwark Chambers, Tooley Street. Unvaccinated. Fell ill March 21st, rash appeared March 26th. His length of residence on the day of notification was four days. Source of infection probably a lodging house in East Smithfield, where several cases had occurred previously.
- (5) April 9th.—P. D., 33, male, Southwark Chambers. Fell ill April 7th, rash April 9th. Vaccinated in infancy. Source of infection previous case.
- (6) April 18th.—C. O'L., 21, male, Southwark Chambers. Fell ill April 7th, rash April 10th. Vaccinated in infancy. Source of infection case (4).
- (7) April 12th.—W. J., 19, male, Eugenia Road, Rotherhithe. Vaccinated in infancy. Fell ill April 7th, rash April 10th. Source of infection unknown.
- (8) April 25th.—S. J., 46, female, mother of (7). Vaccinated in infancy. Fell ill April 22nd, rash April 23rd. Source of infection case (7).
- (9) April 26th.—J. M., male, Southwark Chambers. Vaccinated 6 or 7 years previously. Returned not smallpox.
- (10) April 29th.—E. D., 9 years, female, Raymouth Road. Vaccinated in infancy (stated unsuccessfully). Fell ill April 23rd, rash April 25th. Source of infection unknown.
- (11) May 9th.—W. J. W., 46, male, Southwark Chambers. Vaccinated in infancy. Fell ill May 1st, rash May 6th. Source of infection unknown. Had been 7 months resident here.
- (12) May 21st.—H. E., 28, male, Abbey Street. Vaccinated in infancy. Fell ill May 18th, rash May 19th. Source of infection unknown.
- (13) May 22nd.—E. R., 39, male, Southwark Chambers. Vaccinated in infancy. Fell ill May 26th, rash May 23rd. Source of infection case (11).
- (14) May 24th.—J. G., 34, male, Alscot Road. Vaccinated in infancy. Fell ill May 19th, rash May 21st. Source of infection doubtful, was acquaintance of (12).
- (15) May 24th.—J. M., 31, male, Southwark Chambers. Vaccinated in infancy. Fell ill May 23rd, rash May 24th. Source of infection (11).
- (16) June 6th.—G. G., 16 years, male, Lockyer Street. Vaccinated in infancy. Fell ill June 4th, rash June 6th. Source of infection: This patient's sister was in contact with a girl who was removed to hospital with small-pox from an address in Southwark.
- (17) June 17th.—R. G., 26, female, Abbey Street. Vaccinated in infancy. Fell ill June 6th, rash June 8th. Source of infection unknown.
- (18) June 17th.—E. G., 27, male, Abbey Street. Vaccinated in infancy. Source of infection (17).
- (19) June 17th.—R. H. G., 1½ years, female, Abbey Street. Unvaccinated. Fell ill June 16th, rash not developed when sent to hospital on 17th, but did so the following day. Source of infection (17)."

All the above cases were removed to hospital on the date of notification, i.e., the first date mentioned.

Disinfection was carried out immediately on removal and vaccination recommended.

Exclusive of the cases which occurred in Southwark Chambers, which is a common lodging house, there were 31 contacts kept under close observation till the incubation period was passed, 4 of these were stated to be unvaccinated, 15 were vaccinated, 1 had had small-pox, and about 11 there was no information. Of these 3 developed small-pox, viz., cases (8), (18) and (19). Two belonged to Camberwell but did not develop the disease.

The London County Council kept a very close watch on the Southwark Chambers, which are capable of accommodating upwards of 500 lodgers. The average number of lodgers on the night previous to the notification of the various cases was 395. 349 contacts were vaccinated and none of these showed any symptoms of smallpox. The premises were visited every morning by the special inspector of the L.C.C., and during the day by our inspector and all suspicious cases were immediately sent to bed and isolated till one of the London County Council small-pox experts pronounced an opinion on them.

Judging from the small number of contacts who developed attacks the poison does not appear to have been as virulent as that in 1901 and 1902, but this is what one may expect from the history of previous epidemics of small-pox and other infectious diseases, which goes to show that towards the end of an epidemic the cases are usually of a much milder type since the poison appears to "wear itself" out.

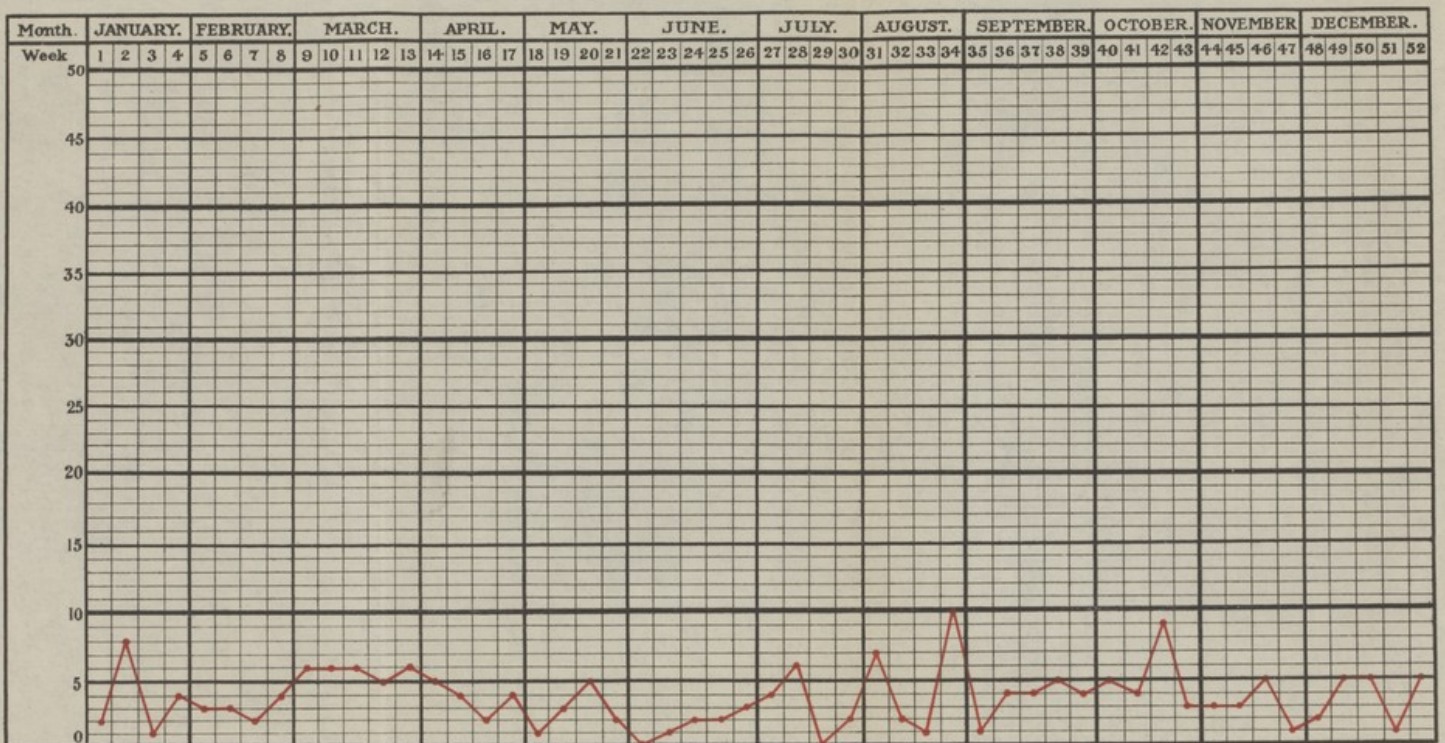
Typhus Fever.

There were no notifications of this disease during 1904.

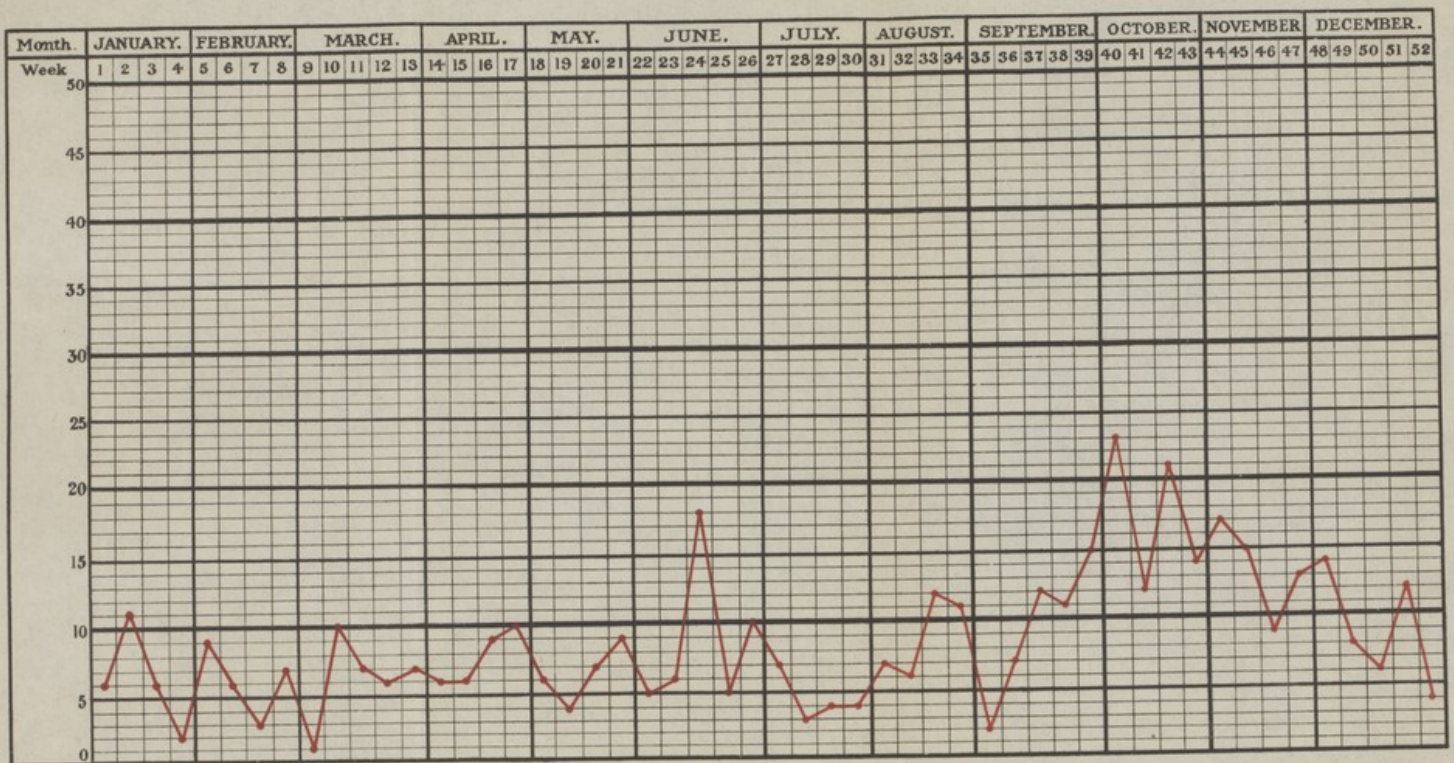
Diphtheria.

There were 191 cases of diphtheria notified in 1904, of which 123 occurred in Bermondsey, 60 in Rotherhithe and 8 in St. Olave's. This shows a slight increase on 1903, when the figures were 172 for the Borough, and 115, 38 and 19 for Bermondsey, Rotherhithe and St. Olave's respectively. The increase is so small that one may practically state that the decrease for 1903 is still maintained when the figures were 329 for the Borough.

DIPHTHERIA



SCARLET FEVER



FEVER THERM



There were 17 deaths, making a case mortality of 8.9 per cent. in 1904, against 10.5 per cent. in 1903. This is a strikingly low mortality and this is principally due to the introduction of antitoxin. Previous to its introduction the mortality was about 20 per cent.

The accompanying chart shows that the notifications were pretty evenly distributed throughout the year, and that there was an absence of special outbreaks.

25 cases were returned from hospital not suffering from the disease. This number of cases returned is largely due to the general practitioners not taking advantage of the facilities afforded for free bacteriological examination of swabs, etc.

Of the 20 specimens sent in by medical practitioners and examined with positive results before being sent to hospital, 2 cases were returned. One of these cases occurred in Guy's Hospital where it was bacteriologically examined, and the other was examined here. I examined the Guy's specimen which was a very typical example of diphtheria bacilli. In my opinion these were both cases of genuine diphtheria, and the hospital made a mistaken diagnosis because they did not find the bacilli. In such cases one positive result is more valuable than two or three negatives.

During the year the plan of examining school contacts, inaugurated the year previously, was continued with useful results. This was outlined in my last annual report and I reproduce it for the information of the Council.

"On the notification of a case of diphtheria the Inspector visits the house and sees that the necessary precautions of removal, disinfection, etc., are duly carried out. He then requests the parents to send up those children attending school to the Town Hall during the second week after the removal of the case, to have their throats examined by the Medical Officer. If no diphtheria bacilli are found the headmaster and parents are notified that the children may return to school at once, but if they are found a request is sent to the headmaster to exclude them till further examination. The parents are at the same time notified of this and asked to bring the children to their medical attendant for an antiseptic gargle and requested to bring them up for a second bacteriological examination in 14 days.

"If, of course, any of these 'contacts' at the time the inspector calls or during the subsequent period develop sore throats the parents are advised to call in their medical attendant at once."

The only alteration in this was sending an additional notification of the result of the examination to the Divisional Superintendent of the schools so that the school visitors should know the result at the same time as headmasters.

The method here described has worked very satisfactorily during the year, and no difficulty has been experienced in getting parents to have their children examined, especially when the advantages of early knowledge of the commencement of an attack was explained to them.

The number of contacts examined for school attendance was 145, belonging to 60 families. Out of this number 11 had diphtheria bacilli in their throats, and of these 4 subsequently showed symptoms of diphtheria and were removed to hospital. This is a smaller number than 1903, when the number of infected children was 20, 16 of whom developed the disease.

One contact was examined for bacilli with a negative result, but he was removed subsequently to hospital with laryngeal diphtheria. The bacilli were evidently confined at the time of the examination to the larynx, which cannot be reached by an ordinary throat swab.

Those contacts which had the bacilli in their throats but no clinical symptoms of diphtheria were advised to have an antiseptic gargle, and were not allowed to attend school till a subsequent examination of the throat, at an interval of 14 days, showed them to be free from infection.

Many experts consider that there ought to be at least three examinations of the throats of convalescents and "contacts" before they can be considered free from diphtheria bacilli, but that is not practicable in a district of this kind where the children come to the laboratory.

I am still of opinion that this method is a very valuable safeguard against the introduction of the disease in question into public elementary schools.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 451 notifications of scarlet fever, 268 for Bermondsey, 163 for Rotherhithe and 20 for St. Olave's. This is an increase of 51 for the Borough on the figure for 1903, the only decrease in the sub-districts being St. Olave's, which had 70 cases in 1903, owing to the outbreak in Parish Street Workhouse.

Eight cases were returned from hospital as not suffering from scarlet fever. Looking at the chart of the notifications, it will be seen that they remained fairly constantly between 5 and 10 per week with two exceptions, viz., the middle of June, when there were 18 cases in one week, and during October and the first week in November, when the cases went above 20. This is a normal scarlet fever curve for London, since a curve taken on the mean of 40 years shows a seasonal maximum during the months of October and November and a minimum in March and April. In 1903 the maximum was in March.

Out of the 451 cases notified there were 18 deaths, making a case mortality of 3.9 per cent. This is much lower than 1903, when it was 6.25 per cent., and slightly above that for 1902, which was 3.7 per cent. This indicates that the cases were of a milder type than 1903. From a good many cases which I had the opportunity of visiting in consultations I can confirm this.

The attack rate per 1,000 living was 3.49, compared with 3.08 in 1903.

In 53 cases the source of infection was attributed as follows:—

Previous cases in house or family ...	...	31
From friends (visiting) ...	...	5
"Return" cases ...	...	15
Playmates ...	...	2

In addition to the above, in 10 cases there was history of sore throats in the family previous to the case of scarlet fever, but there was no proof that these originated the scarlet fever or, in other words, that they were mild cases of that disease, and in 8 cases there was a history of a patient having returned from hospital recently in the same building or street. In these cases the connection between the returned case and the fresh case was too indefinite to draw any conclusion.

By "return" case referred to in above table is meant a case caused by a return into a family of a case recently convalescent from scarlet fever. These cases have been the subject of a great deal of investigation. The first investigation on a large scale was by Professor Simpson on behalf of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. This was followed by another by Dr. Cameron in the same connection, the results of which for some reason or other have not been yet published by the Board. More recently, the matter has been investigated by Dr. Newsholme, of Brighton, who has the advantage of being both Medical Officer of Health and Medical Superintendent of the fever hospital of Brighton.

When this source of infection was first brought into prominence, it was thought to be a hospital phenomenon, and it was surmised that on cases being sent to hospital they returned home in a more infectious condition than if they had been nursed at home, i.e., that if a mild case, which would soon get rid of the infection, is put into a ward along with severe cases it harbours the infection of the severe case in its throat or nose; this aggravates the inflammation in these parts, so that when the case is sent home it immediately infects others. Different plans have been tried from time to time to obviate this, such as keeping the convalescent children in wards by themselves for some time before sending them out, sending them away to convalescent homes and treating mild and severe cases in separate wards. Notwithstanding all these efforts "return" cases still occur and will probably continue to occur until the infective microbe of scarlet fever has been discovered and a ready method of proving its presence or absence has been found. Unfortunately there are at present no reliable statistics on "return" cases in private practice, though such do undoubtedly occur. The whole matter, however, is still *sub judice*, and at the present time the opinion seems to be that the source of infection in these cases is not the peeling, but that the poison lingers in the throat, the crypts of the tonsils and other hollows or sinuses of the nasal passages and that under certain conditions, as the occurrence of sore throat, cold, nasal catarrh, in the patient, it again becomes active and liable to infect others. In the cases which occurred in Bermondsey this is borne out by the fact that in no case did the parents state definitely that they found a discharge from the nose or ears when they went to the hospital for the child, and that in those cases in which a discharge occurred it came on after the child had been home some time. In one case infection appeared to be caused by a small abscess in the tear duct, which burst a couple of days after the return of the patient. In some cases no discharge of nose or ears was visible at any time in the case which was supposed to cause the infection.

The percentage of these "return" cases to the total notifications is small in any case, the numbers being, 1901, 3 per cent.; 1902, 2.2 per cent.; 1903, 1.5 per cent., and 1904, 3.3 per cent.

Whatever will be found to be the ultimate explanation, I am quite convinced that it is not due to carelessness or premature discharge from the Board's hospitals, and that the Medical Superintendents are doing everything in their power to prevent their occurrence.

Extra precautions were taken by me during 1903 to prevent the occurrence of these cases.

The Board, at the request of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, furnish us with the names and addresses of patients about to be discharged from their hospitals, a day or two before they are sent out, and I am in the habit of sending by post a letter, advising that the patient should not be sent to school for 14 days after return, that he should sleep alone, and during the day be in the open air as much as possible.

Enteric Fever.

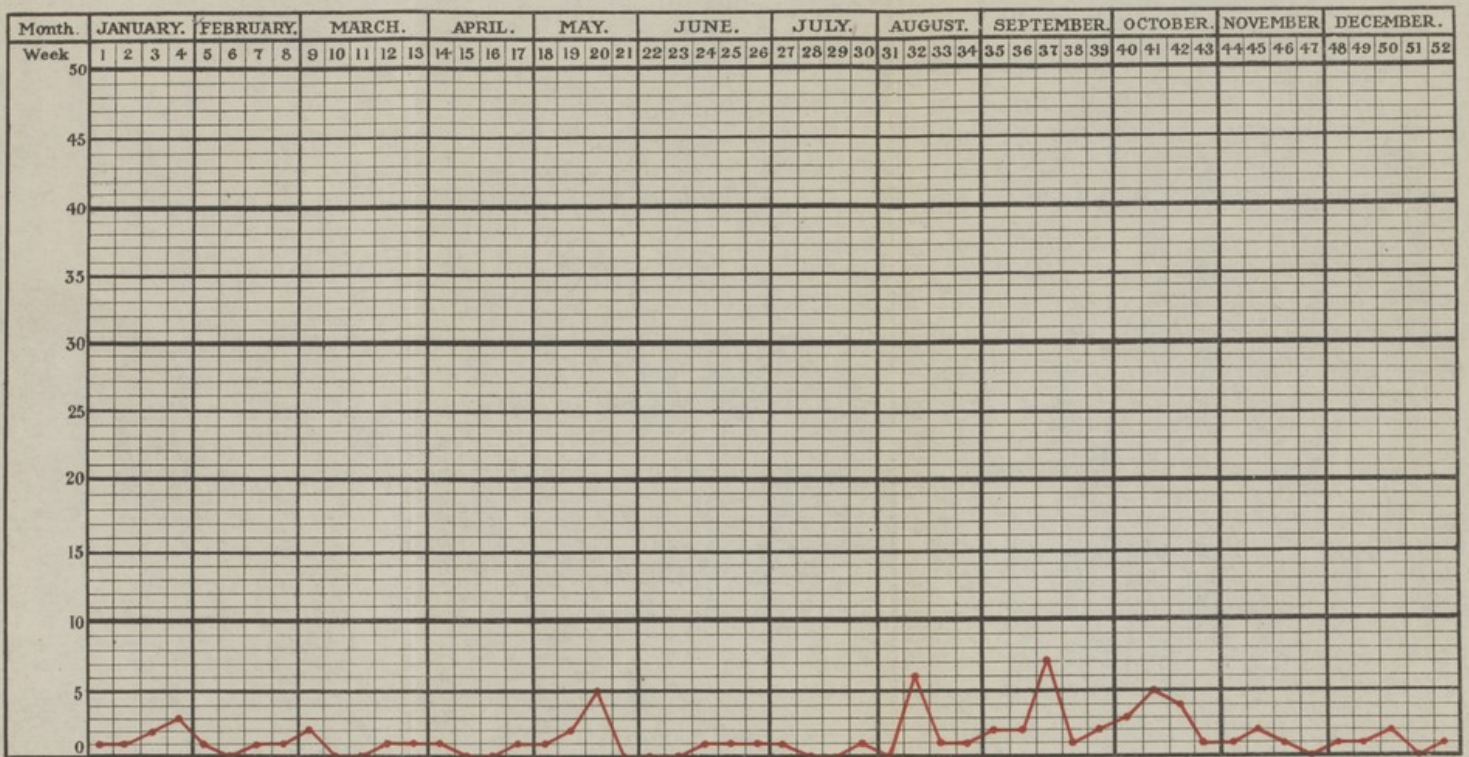
73 cases of this disease were notified in 1904, being 42 for Bermondsey, 29 for Rotherhithe, and 2 for St. Olave's.

This is a slight diminution on 1903 when the number notified was 76. Of the 73 cases notified, 7 were returned from hospital as not suffering from that disease, making the actual number of cases 66, which is one more than the actual number in 1903.

On inquiries being made by the inspectors the sources of infection attributed mostly by the patients were as follow:—

- (a) 1 patient had eaten oysters recently.
- (b) 1 " mussels and whelks.
- (c) 2 " cockles.
- (d) 3 " fried fish.
- (e) 1 " tinned salmon.
- (f) 1 " frequently went to Borough Market, where he obtained quantities of unwholesome fruit.
- (g) 1 " complained that at Whitechapel Station where he is employed the platform became foul with the liquid from fish trunks.
- (h) 8 attributed to previous cases.
- (i) 3 " a doubtful illness occurring in the house before, which may have been a mild form of enteric.

ENTERIC FEVER





LEVEL

With regard to the majority of the cases a source of origin could not be suggested, and even in the above table one can only speak with any certainty in those marked (b), (h) and (i).

In (b) W. G. S., of St. James' Road, was taken ill June 21st, 1904. Three weeks previously he had eaten some mussels and whelks from a stall at New Cross Gate. Within an hour of eating these he was taken ill with what was evidently ptomaine poisoning, and had some difficulty getting home. He, however, did not completely recover from this before symptoms of enteric developed. There is no doubt in my mind that these shellfish were contaminated with the bacteria which produced these symptoms as well as those of enteric later.

In the case of (h) the following is the Report to the Public Health Committee in October:—

"In one house in St. Helena Road, 9 cases have occurred. The following are the names, ages, and dates on which they fell ill:—

Date Notified, 1904.	Name.	Age.	Fell ill.
Sept. 6 ...	John J. Bernell	51	Aug. 20
" 12 ...	Phoebe "	19	Sept. 9
" 12 ...	Lily "	6	" 9
" 12 ...	Rose "	4½	" 12
Oct. 4 ...	George "	10	" 30
" 6 ...	John Rabjohns	4	Oct. 4
" 6 ...	Alice Bernell	43	" 3
" 12 ...	Lottie "	12	" 8
" 12 ...	John J. "	12	" 8

"This is evidently an outbreak in which there was no common source of infection for all the cases, but in which one case became infected from another. The father, John James Bernell, was a week in the Infirmary before the nature of his disease was discovered, and the three cases on September 12th evidently acquired their infection from him. On October 4th another case occurred, at which time I visited the house and discovered that the mother and another child were ill with the disease. They were removed to the hospital, and the three smallest children taken into the Council's shelter, the other two members of the family and the lodgers refusing to come in. In the shelter two further cases occurred, viz., Lottie and John Bernell. They evidently received their infection from the mother, who had been ill some little time before removal. The father is the only death which has occurred so far.

"The house has been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and the drains are in good order. The origin of the first case is obscure. He was in the habit of getting fish from a shop in Derrick Street, but there is no reason for suspecting that this was the source of infection."

The next report refers to (i):—

"There have been three cases of enteric fever recently in connection with a house in Pages Walk. They are as follow:—January 19th, A. T., 7 years (F); January 23rd, T. S., 6 years (M); January 29th, F. T., 2 years (M). There is a history in connection with these cases which suggests a common origin for the first two, the third one having arisen direct from the first. The first two cases belong to separate families, who were in the habit of frequently visiting one another. In the family of the second case there has been some indefinite form of illness, which affected three members of the family besides the one removed with enteric. Edith, 4 years, took ill at the end of November with what appeared to be a cold, and was attended by a medical man, who described the illness as bronchitis and pneumonia. She is slowly convalescing at present. Frederick, 14 years, took ill with symptoms resembling influenza a week before Christmas; he is now recovered, but does not look very well. George, 12 years, had a similar illness before Christmas, and has now recovered. The father, mother and baby seem to be the only ones that escaped.

"If these should have been anomalous cases of enteric it would account for the first two cases. I purpose making further investigations and will report at the next meeting."

The further investigation consisted in an endeavour to get specimens of the blood from the un-notified cases with what result appears in the next report to the Committee:—

"The following is the full investigation into the three cases of typhoid fever which occurred at 21, Pages Walk. The notifications occurred as follows:—

January 19th, 1904	...	A. T.	...	17 years, female.
" 23rd, "	...	T. E. S.	...	6 " male.
" 29th, "	...	F. T.	...	12 " "

"E. S., 3 years (F), took ill at the end of November, 1903, with cold and bad cough, later with diarrhoea and vomiting, and was diagnosed to be suffering from pneumonia and bronchitis. She was ill when I saw her on February 3rd, and did not recover until at least a fortnight later.

"F. S., 14 years (M), brother of above, took ill a week before Christmas. He was described as "sleepy and lying about," with pains and headache, loss of appetite, but no bowel symptoms. He was ill about four weeks.

"G. S., 12 years (M), another brother, took ill about the new year, and had not quite recovered when I saw him on February 3rd. He had similar symptoms to F. S., but had abdominal pains.

"As the laboratory was not fixed up, I did not examine the blood until February 26th, and was then only able to examine two of these, viz: E. S. and G. S.; the third

case was at business. The result was negative in both. I found, on communication with the hospital where the notified cases were sent, that they were suffering from genuine typhoid, and notwithstanding the result of the examination of the blood, I still think there is good ground for believing that these illnesses were of similar if less severe type to the three that were notified.

"If this is so, then the first case notified on January 19th arose from them, and that in turn gave rise to the next two notified, as the families were on frequent visiting terms with one another."

The fixing of the laboratory here referred to, was its removal from our old quarters in Rotherhithe Town Hall, up to the Town Hall, Spa Road. Some doubt occurred later as to the purity of the typhoid culture used here, so that the result of the inquiry does not preclude the possibility mentioned in these reports.

Of the seven cases returned as not suffering from enteric, the diseases which were mistaken for it were tubercular meningitis (2), diarrhoea (2), lobar pneumonia (1); about 2 there was no diagnosis recorded.

There were 16 deaths, which makes a case mortality of 24.2 per cent. This is unusually high, since the average mortality in London is between 16 and 17 per cent., and shows that the type of disease must have been very severe.

In the latter part of the year 1903 Dr. J. King Warry, Medical Officer of Health for Hackney, traced a number of cases of enteric fever to the eating of watercress. A copy of this report was sent to this Council, with the request that we would support the suggestion that the London County Council should make an extended enquiry on the supply of watercress of the metropolis. This suggestion was supported by this Council.

As far as this district is concerned no cases have been traced to this source.

Continued Fever.

1 case was reported under this heading and the patient died. As she was not removed to hospital, and there was no post-mortem, it is impossible to say precisely what the fever was. It is probable it was a case of enteric, in which some of the usual symptoms were absent. As far as preventive measures were concerned it was treated as enteric.

Puerperal Fever.

4 cases of puerperal fever were notified in 1904, and 2 of these died. This is a considerable diminution on 1903, in which there were 9 notifications and 4 deaths. Only one of these cases was in connection with Guy's Hospital.

Measles.

As stated in last report the London County Council applied the sections of the Public Health Act dealing with infectious disease, to measles, with the exception of those dealing with notification and removal to hospital.

Taking advantage of this we have endeavoured to control the disease by disinfecting in every case which came to our knowledge and excluding contacts for a period of three weeks and until disinfection is completed.

The plan was not fully adopted in the early months of the year, but as the numbers of cases and deaths began to increase, an effort was made to have measures against the disease thorough and systematic.

The following is the first report on the subject presented to the Public Health Committee on May 9th:—

"When reports of measles are received from the head masters of board schools, my custom is to send on a notice to the master of the house similar to that which is sent in cases of dangerous infectious diseases under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and also a postcard to be signed by the medical attendant and the master of the house, when, in the opinion of the former, the patient is well and the house ready for disinfection.

"I have written to several schools requesting them not to receive these children back until they produce certificates that their houses have been disinfected.

"I am informed however, by the district Inspectors, that the School Board visitor in connection with Alexis Street, Farncombe Street, and Keeton's Road Schools, has been urging the parents to send the "contacts" back to school when he thinks it is time for them to return, which is a fortnight from the beginning of the illness, and telling them not to mind the question of disinfection.

"In this respect he would seem to be acting in conformity with the regulations of the late School Board for London, in which it is stated that "children suffering from measles must be excluded for at least one month. Children coming from houses where measles exists, but who themselves are not suffering from the disease, must be excluded from school for two weeks."

"This regulation was framed before the London County Council made the Order extending certain sections of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, relating to infectious diseases, to measles. I do not see the use of enforcing these sections, especially as regards disinfection, if children are allowed to go backward and forward to school while a member of the family is lying ill with measles.

"This disease being so infectious and prevalent at certain times of the year no doubt interferes greatly with school attendance.

"I should therefore advise the Committee under article 88 of the Education Code, to exclude children suffering from measles for a period of one month, and "contacts" for three weeks, and then only to readmit them after the rooms, etc., have been disinfected.

"The reason I have chosen this period is that in the majority of measles disinfection could take place at the end of three weeks, immediately after which the "contacts" would return, the patient remaining away for another week. In addition these three weeks would cover the incubation period, when those "contacts" who had not previously had measles would have an opportunity of contracting the disease.

"Arrangements have been made to inform the head master of the school by post-card immediately disinfection has taken place in any particular case, so that unnecessary delay may be avoided."

As the epidemic seemed to proceed unchecked, and my recommendations were not being strictly carried out, I made a Special Report to the Committee pointing out the difficulties of our position and suggesting, if we were to continue disinfection, etc., that we should have compulsory notification so as to have a legal basis on which to act.

As I did not specifically recommend notification, the report was simply sent on to the Council and nothing particular was done.

The following is a copy of the Special Report:—

"September 13th, 1904.

"Gentlemen,—The necessity of making some effort to control measles being now admitted by all those interested in sanitary matters, it is unnecessary to refer to this part of the subject further than to state that the average death rate for this disease for the ten years ending 1902 was 79 per 1,000, which is the highest rate for any single zymotic disease, diarrhoea excepted, which was 86. The usual preventive measures, viz., notification, isolation, disinfection, school closure, and the application of those sections of the Public Health Acts dealing with disease prevention have all been tried with varying success.

It is the object of the present report to show the anomalous position in which the recent Order of the London County Council has placed us by applying those sections of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, which ostensibly give us powers to deal with measles, but which we cannot effectively enforce. It is similar to supplying an army with guns, powder, etc., but leaving out the means of igniting the latter. The two sections which the London County Council left out are notification and removal to hospital.

"Taking removal to hospital first, I do not think it is advisable or practicable to provide hospital accommodation for measles. The disease is very widespread and comes in epidemics, which would strain whatever hospital accommodation we could provide to the utmost. Practically all deaths in this disease are due to complications and occur in the first five years of life. Out of 90 deaths which occurred during the first six months of the present year in Bermondsey, 86 were of children under five years.

"There is no doubt that many of the deaths are due to ignorance and carelessness on the part of the parents, and anything which teaches the parents to look upon the disease as a serious one will do a great deal of good.

"We have just passed through a rather severe epidemic in Bermondsey, and the experience gained by it has emphasised the difficulties of our present position.

"In dealing with any infectious disease the first thing is to know where it is. Granted this, the three essentials of the information are that it must be (1) early, (2) accurate, and (3) complete. Practically the only information we receive at present of the existence of measles is from the school notifications, and our recent experience shows that these notifications are wanting in the essentials just mentioned.

"In the first place these notifications are not early. The information in them is very rarely less than a week old, and not infrequently is four weeks old. This arises as a natural consequence of the way the information is obtained. A child is absent, and as soon as the teacher can find out the cause of the absence, either through brothers or sisters of the absentee, neighbours' children, or, on the return to school of the child, she reports to the Medical Officer of Health. The longest delay is generally when the cause of the absence is ascertained from the patient on his or her return. These absentees are at the same time reported to the school visitor about twice a week, or as often as he may call at the school.

"In the second place the information is not accurate. Between February 28th and July 2nd (18 weeks), which practically covers the epidemic period of measles referred to above, 687 cases were reported from the schools. In 55 the addresses were wrong, in 142 the disease was not measles but some totally different complaint or some other excuse for absence, such as want of boots, etc. Thus nearly 200 or about 29 per cent. of the notifications were incorrect, necessitating a very large amount of unnecessary work on the part of your Inspectors.

"In the case St. Paul's School most of the cases were discovered by the enquiries of the Inspector and not through the school notifications.

"In Grange Walk School I only learned of the existence of an epidemic by the head teacher sending to me for a certificate for the epidemic grant which she was unaware had been abolished. On visiting this school the number of notifications I got one morning were 57, of these 36 turned out to be genuine cases, in 18 there were no measles in the house, and in three wrong addresses had been given.

"In the third case the information is not complete. Many cases occur which are never heard of unless someone in the house happens to attend a school, and all our information practically ceases during school vacation.

"In connection with these school returns it will be convenient to examine the probable influence of the abolition of the Epidemic Grant. Under Article 88 of the Education Code the local sanitary authority, acting on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health, have power to exclude children from school on account of infectious disease. In times of prevalence the exercise of the power given by this Article may cause a very serious diminution of the school attendance and a consequent reduction of the Government grant. In order that schools might not suffer by the exclusions made by the sanitary authority a special grant under Article 101,* known as the Epidemic Grant, was provided. It reads as follows:—

"Where the Board are satisfied that by reason of a notice of the sanitary authority under Article 88 or any provision of an Act of Parliament requiring the exclusion of certain children, or by reason of the exclusion under medical advice of children from infected houses, the average attendance has been seriously diminished, and that consequently a loss of the annual grant would, but for this Article, be incurred, the Board have power to make a special grant not exceeding the amount of such loss in addition to the ordinary grant.

"In the provisional Code for 1903 this Article is abrogated, and in the Prefatory Memorandum Mr. R. L. Morant states that 'After March 31st, 1903, the Board will discontinue the special Epidemic Grant which has hitherto been allowed to schools in compensation for loss of income in any particular year owing to the grant being payable on a diminished attendance, while the expenditure on staff and maintenance remain unreduced. The amounts payable under this Article to individual schools have, as a rule, been inconsiderable as compared with the total income and expenditure of the year. Many difficulties, too, have been found incident to the administration of the Article, and it is believed that the money spent under its provisions might better be devoted to the improvement of the instruction given to pupil teachers. Arrangements are accordingly being made to effect this.'

"By Article 101* it is obvious that it was not to the interest of school teachers or attendance officers to hurry back to school children who were either suffering from infectious disease, or came from houses in which such existed. They knew that allowance would be made for these cases, and that the average attendance would not be diminished from this cause.

"The result was that fairly accurate records of disease were kept both in the voluntary schools and under the late School Board for London. There was then no hampering of the sanitary authority through the desire to keep up the attendance.

"Previous to the abolition of the Epidemic Grant, if a teacher saw a child suffering from a severe cough, suggesting whooping cough, or others suffering from similar symptoms to the well known symptoms of measles, it was to their interest to exclude such children until the existence or non-existence of the disease was confirmed.

"Now, however, it is clear that such cases are likely to be kept at schools during the stage before mentioned, unless, as is frequently the case, the parents take the matter in hand and keep the children at home. This is, of course, only a single safeguard against the double one which existed previously.

"Under the present conditions, it is the interest of the school authority on the one hand to keep up their average attendance when diminution is threatened from whatever cause, and of the sanitary authority to keep down infectious disease, and though in the schools controlled by the late School Board and now by the London County Council there are various rules about re-admission of "contacts" and those who have recovered from infectious disease, I have found that there is a tendency on the part of the attendance officers to hurry the children back to school when insufficient time has elapsed either for recovery or disinfection, and that this is fostered by the rivalry which exists between the attendance officers of different districts to keep their averages as high as possible. I have also reason to believe that the records of infectious disease, notwithstanding statements to the contrary, are not so accurately or well kept as they were previous to March, 1903, when this grant was done away with. Of course the answer to this is that a body like the London County Council would not countenance a relaxation of the regulations regarding infectious diseases as I have mentioned. That I quite believe, but at the same time it does not prevent over-zealous officers of the Council acting in the way I have mentioned.

"In the case of one disease, viz., measles, I received so many complaints from our District Inspectors about children being hurried back to school regardless of disinfection, or the time they had been away, that I found it necessary to recommend your Council to exercise powers under Article 88 and exclude all patients suffering from measles for a month, "contacts" for three weeks, and none of them to be readmitted until disinfection had taken place. It is therefore quite evident that the loss of the epidemic grant has produced as regards measles tangible and far-reaching results, and no doubt the same applies to many other diseases, and although the trouble regarding measles has been stopped to a large extent, the tendency still remains to hurry the children back and has to be constantly guarded against. The Article in question was of great assistance to Medical Officers of Health and did away with all friction between the sanitary and the school authorities as regards infectious disease, and I think that the Board of Education were badly advised in doing away with it.

"These school notifications are useless if legal proceedings should become necessary to enforce disinfection or any other section applicable to this disease. For such proceedings a medical certificate is absolutely necessary. Of course one might say that the Medical Officer could visit, but that is out of the question because by the time legal proceedings become necessary in any particular case all symptoms of the disease have gone, and even if he visited every case, which would be impossible, the rash would have gone in the majority by the time he arrived.

"From these considerations it would appear that if these sections continue to be applied to measles by the London County Council, and if they wish the sanitary authorities to enforce them, it follows as a logical consequence that cases ought to be notified in the same way as any other infectious disease. Proceedings can always be taken on a notification certificate, and in fact it is the only basis for proceedings in the notifiable diseases. In many cases we have had refusals to disinfect and great difficulty has not infrequently been experienced in enforcing it. The result in many cases has been arrived at by a compromise on our part.

"There are difficulties of course attending the notification of measles, one being that it has apparently done no good in some of the districts where it has been tried. This is probably due to its not having been tried for a sufficiently long period, or to imperfections of diagnosis. It is generally stated in measles that the mischief is done before the rash appears, but I cannot think that this will prove an insurmountable difficulty in the future, because with a little patience it is now possible to diagnose measles a day or two before the rash appears, and when bacteriology comes to our aid, as no doubt it will, we shall have full means of early diagnosis.

"Another difficulty is that a great many medical men do not at present draw a sharp distinction between 'epidemic roseola,' often known as German measles, and ordinary measles. German measles is a comparatively trivial affection, and is rarely a cause of death, either alone or through complication. If it was pointed out, however, that it would not be notifiable, but that notification would be strictly confined to measles, I have no doubt that in time this difficulty would be done away with. If the principle of notification were adopted, the matter of the amount of the fee and other details could be settled later, but the present requisite is a medical certificate on which action can be taken.

"There are other points which might be mentioned in dealing with measles epidemics. Since the disease, as shown above, is most fatal under five years, if infant classes were done away with, and the children not sent to school during this period, there is no doubt that measles epidemics would be greatly curtailed, and those which did occur would be postponed to a later age period. The abolition of these would also save about 14 per cent. of the present school rate, so that it would have both hygienic and economic advantages.

"Another practical and useful check to measles would be the printing and distribution of a leaflet giving general instructions on the importance of careful nursing, etc., in cases of that disease. I should be glad if the Committee would give me instructions to have such a leaflet drawn up and printed.

"Your obedient Servant,

"R. K. BROWN,

"Medical Officer of Health."

The annexed table gives the number of notifications received from the schools, the number of "contacts" included and the number of deaths in fortnightly intervals.

Fortnight ending	Patients.	"Contacts."	Deaths.
January 16th ...	17	12	—
January 30th ...	14	11	3
February 13th ...	6	14	4
February 27th ...	34	64	2
March 12th ...	23	19	4
March 26th ...	48	96	4
April 9th ...	38	37	10
April 23rd ...	64	155	10
May 7th ...	81	148	11
May 21st ...	142	172	19
June 4th ...	177	159	6
June 18th ...	57	125	9
July 2nd ...	57	129	8
July 16th ...	16	63	4
July 30th ...	10	54	5
August 13th ...	Schools closed		—
August 27th ...	25	38	3
September 10th ...	19	24	2
September 24th ...	37	110	—
October 8th ...	24	68	1
October 22nd ...	58	92	5
November 5th ...	23	74	6
November 19th ...	20	35	6
December 3rd ...	49	79	4
December 17th ...	42	57	5
December 31st ...	8	7	5
	1089	1842	136

The figures in the first column do not give an idea of the number of cases which occurred in the Borough, probably not more than half, or at most two-thirds, of the cases which occur come to our knowledge.

The number of rooms disinfected were 917, in addition to portions of 9 schools which were closed on account of measles.

Several schools or portions of schools were temporarily closed by the Medical Officer of the Education Department of the London County Council for measles, during which time they were disinfected viz.: Fair Street, Infant's Classroom "A"; Midway Place, Classroom "G"; Magdalen Street, St. Paul's, Pages Walk, Grange Walk, Infants; Farncombe Street, Infants; Southwark Park, Classroom "A," Infants; and Rotherhithe New Road, Classroom "VII," Infants.

The total cost of disinfecting measles during the year was £247 8s. 7d., the cost of disinfecting other infectious diseases being £270 18s. 11d.

In addition to the precaution of disinfection, the following leaflet is sent per post to each house where a case of measles is known to occur along with the copy of the section of the Public Health Act dealing with infectious diseases.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF BERMONDSEY.

PRECAUTIONS IN MEASLES.

The Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Bermondsey desire to draw the attention of parents and guardians to the serious nature of measles. During 1903 it caused more deaths than any other infectious disease. In the first six months of 1904 it caused 90 deaths, 86 of which were in children under five years of age. It is therefore **MOST FATAL IN YOUNG CHILDREN.**

Death in measles is nearly always caused by complications, and those which occur most frequently are **PNEUMONIA** and **BRONCHITIS.** It is therefore **MOST IMPORTANT** that on the first symptoms the patient should be isolated and **KEPT IN BED, IN A WARM, WELL-VENTILATED ROOM,** so as not to "catch cold." As the eyes are very sensitive to light it is advisable that the patient should be so placed that it should not shine directly into them.

It takes ten or eleven days after the child has become infected before the first symptoms appear.

These come on somewhat **SUDDENLY,** and consist of sneezing, coughing, running and redness of the eyes and nose, loss of appetite, the symptoms generally being those of a bad cold.

On the fourth day the rash appears, usually first about the roots of the hair, forehead, sides of the head, and neck, and rapidly invades the remainder of the trunk and limbs.

MEDICAL ADVICE should **ALWAYS** be sought at this stage and **STRICTLY FOLLOWED.** The patient, if attending school, should be excluded on the first suspicious symptoms, and as soon as they are confirmed by the beginning of the rash, the other members of the family attending school should also be excluded. Complications are most liable to appear during the height of the rash, but a patient is **NEVER SAFE** from them until recovery is complete.

This generally takes three or four weeks. In order to prevent the patient and members of the family carrying infection back to school it is **MOST IMPORTANT** that their clothes should be **DISINFECTED** before return there. This will be done on receipt of enclosed post card duly filled up.

R. K. BROWN, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

TOWN HALL.

The results of all these precautions have been somewhat disappointing, considering that it is the first year during which disinfection has been systematically carried out; for in this year we have the highest mortality from measles of any year during the past eleven years with the one exception of 1902. The question whether it is worth spending this amount on disinfection considering the small return is at present under consideration.

Chicken-pox.

This disease was made notifiable by an Order of the London County Council from April 7th till November 7th, 1904. There were 294 notifications during this period. None of these turned out subsequently to be small-pox. As mentioned in the section of this report dealing with small-pox, some cases in Hatteraick Street were treated as chicken-pox and turned out to be small-pox, but the former was not notifiable at this period.

Membranous Croup.

There were no notifications from this disease, against 2 in 1903.

Notification of Phthisis.

128 cases of phthisis were voluntarily notified in 1905. The leaflet with precautions was posted at once to the patient, and this was followed in the course of a week or two by a visit from myself. I then amplified the recommendations and pointed out the value of disinfection, which was accepted in some cases. From these visits, besides the benefit of the advice to the patients, I learned that the knowledge of the infectious nature of consumption is becoming much more common, and that the people are more anxious to do everything in their power not to be a danger to others. Those patients who have been to sanatoria, convalescent homes and hospitals for this disease, are much the most careful, and sanatoria for the poor, if they did nothing else than train people in the hygiene of phthisis, would be doing an excellent work. I hope to see phthisis compulsorily notifiable before very long, and the principal work which the voluntary notification is doing at present is preparing public opinion for this extension. The fear in the public mind is that if phthisis is classed with the other infectious diseases there will be too much interference with the liberty of the patient, especially in relation to his occupation. It should, however, be made clear that this will not be the case, but disinfection at stated intervals, as advised by the medical attendant, should be insisted on. Every case also should have a period of treatment at an open-air sanatorium, but until the Metropolitan Asylums Board take up the provision of these seriously I fear we will remain a long way behind-hand in London.

Disinfection was carried out in 77 cases, but this was mostly after death from this disease.

The annexed table gives the ages and occupation of all the cases notified up to December 31st, 1904.

Of the 128 cases notified in 1904, in 40 there was a family history of phthisis in near relatives, in 20 there was a similar history in distant relatives, in 4 the patients' husbands were phthisical, in 14 no information was obtainable, and in 70 the family history as regards phthisis seemed to be good.

I certainly see no reason to give up the voluntary notification, but on the contrary hope it will be extended at no distant date.

OCCUPATION.	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	ALL AGES.
Barmaid	1	...	...	...	...	1
Book Keeper	1	...	...	...	...	1
Builder's Labourer	1	...	...	1
Book Folder	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boot Repairer	1	...	...	...	...	1
Buttonhole Maker	1	...	1	...	...	2
Card Maker	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cashier	1	...	...	...	1
Charwoman	1	...	...	1
Clerk	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Collar Turner	1	...	1
Compositor	1	...	1	...	...	2
Cook	1	...	...	1
Cork Cutter	1	...	1
Domestic Servant and General Work	1	1	...	...	1	1	4
Dressmaker	1	...	...	...	...	1
Engine Driver	1	...	...	...	...	1
Engineer's Labourer	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Envelope Maker	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fitter	1	...	...	...	...	1
Forewoman (wholesale grocers)	1	...	...	...	1
Fur Dresser	1	...	...	1
Fur Puller	1	1
Grocer's Assistant	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hatter	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Housewife	4	16	18	8	3	2	51
Indoor Porter	1	...	1
In Cold Store...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
In Confectioner's Shop	1	1
Jam Factory hand	1	...	...	...	1
Lambswool Cutter	1	...	...	...	1
Lace Tagger	1	...	...	...	1
Laundry	1	...	...	2	...	...	3
Labourer (waterside)	1	2	4	1	...	8
Labourer (iron work)	1	...	...	1
Labourer (general)	2	2	1	...	...	...	5
Lighterman	1	...	...	...	1
Lead Worker	1	...	...	...	1
Leather Dresser	1	1	...	1	...	...	3
Lath Maker	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Machinist	1	2	...	1	...	...	4
Mat Weaver	1	...	...	1
Mantle Maker	1	...	...	...	...	1
Messenger	1	...	...	...	...	1
Night Watchman	1	...	1
Office Cleaner	1	...	...	...	1
Paper Bag Maker	1	...	...	...	...	1
Park Labourer	1	...	...	...	...	1
Printers	1	...	1	1	...	...	3
Printing Machine Minder	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Printer's Warehouseman	1	...	...	...	1
Spring Blind Maker	1	...	...	...	1
Smelter	1	...	...	...	1
Stevedore	1	1	...	...	2
Sackmaker	1	...	...	1
Seamstress	1	1	...	...	...	2
Ship's Steward	1	...	...	...	...	1
Sailor (H.M. Navy)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sawyer	1	...	1
Scholar	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Tin Work	1	...	1	...	...	2
Telegraphist	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tobacco Hand	1	...	...	1
Watcher (Customs)	1	...	...	...	1
Whitesmith	1	...	...	1
Warehouseman	1	1	...	1	...	3
Waitress	1	...	...	...	...	1
Woodchopper	1	...	...	1
No occupation	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
No information	5	3	9	3	...	...	20
TOTALS	9	15	32	43	46	34	11	5	195

Anthrax.

The following is a complete list of all the cases of anthrax which occurred in connection with Bermondsey in 1904.

Date notified 1904.	Name and Address of Patient.	Occupation.	Part Affected.	Source of Infection.	Result of Illness.
Jan. 22	C. S., Poppins Court, Fleet Street, E. C.	Warehouseman, Topping's Wharf, Tooley Street	Left side of neck	Firm import large quantities of hides, but patient only had finished hides to deal with	Recovered
April 5	P. K., 502, Hanover Buildings	Employed at Nesbitt's Hide and Skin Warehouse, Pickle Herring Street	Left side of neck	Worked last on March 31st on dry Columbian ox and cow hides	"
April 5	F. P., 146, Guinness Buildings, Snowfields	Carman at Neal's, 8, Tooley Street, Contractors, who deal principally in provisions	Left side of nose	Patient had not been working with any hides as far as could be ascertained	"
Sept. 27	E. B., Rowton House, Newington Butts	Employed at Tower Bridge Wharf	Left side of neck	Patient had been employed on Cape goat skins three or four days previous to notification	"
Dec. 5	R. B., 1, Curlew Street	Waterside Labourer, General Steam Navigation Co.	Near left ear	Engaged in unloading foreign hides	"
Dec. 8	W. H. D., 61, Riley Street	Lime Jobber, Wichelow's, Tidal Place	Right side of nose	Been working at Cape goat skins	Died
Dec. 8	P. B., 42, Crosby Row	Waterside Labourer, Pickle Herring Wharf	Front of ear	Engaged in unloading foreign hides	Recovered
Dec. 9	W. H., Maybrow Bldgs., Redcross Street, Borough	Works at Voss & Son, 75, Weston Street	Right side of neck	Been working at foreign hides	"
Dec. 10	E. W. S., 101, Percival Road, Enfield Town	Works at Voss & Sons, 75, Weston Street	Left side of neck	Been working at foreign hides	"

Every precaution is taken by the above firms to prevent the occurrence of the disease, and to ensure its early recognition, hand basins, nail brushes, etc., being supplied.

In addition the following recommendations in the form of a bill drawn up by me at the request of the Public Health Committee is exhibited in different parts of the premises:—

"Anthrax is a fatal disease affecting certain animals, which may be conveyed from them to man especially to those handling hides, wool, or horsehair of animals which have died of this disease. The minute germs or spores remain for a very long time in the hair and hides of animals which have died of, or have been slaughtered while suffering from the disease.

"It is communicated to man sometimes by swallowing the dust from an infected hide, but more usually by the poison lodging in some place where the skin is broken, such as a fresh scratch or cut, or a scratched pimple or even chapped hands. This happens most frequently on the neck, but also on the hands, arms, face, or any uncovered part. Infection may also be brought about by rubbing or scratching a pimple with hand or nail carrying anthrax poison.

"The first symptom of anthrax is a small inflamed swelling like a pimple or boil, often quite painless, which extends, and in a few days becomes black in the centre and surrounded by other pimples. The poison spreads from this over the whole body. The disease can be cured by prompt treatment in the early stages and before it has spread beyond the boil or pimple. It is of the utmost importance therefore to consult a medical man early.

"In working among hides avoid breathing dust from them, and before working among wet or dry hides be sure that all scratches and cuts are carefully covered. Do not take any food or allow the hands to touch the face or neck unless the hands are thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. In doing this a nail brush should be used, particular attention being paid to cleaning the nails. It is advisable to keep these short so that there will be less room for dirt collecting underneath."

Children excluded from School on account of Infectious Diseases.

Schools.	Total.	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Erysipelas.		Small-pox.		Continued Fever.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Chicken-pox.		Mumps.		Ophthalmia.		Eczema.	
		Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."
Alma, Southwark Park Road	217	6	10	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	95	39	14	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Alexis Street	314	6	5	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	181	9	3	4	8	1	...	...	...	...	...
Amicable, Adams' Gardens...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...
Albion Street	471	7	17	12	22	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	99	205	14	5	33	51	3	...	...	...	...	...
Alsot Road (Miss Jennings)	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacon, Grange Road	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boucher, Grange Road	33	6	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clarence Street	149	12	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	14	...	4	7	45	29	...	...	...	...	...
Credon Road	103	4	7	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	57	4	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chancer, Tabard Street	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christ Church, Paradise Street	112	1	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	56	1	...	6	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Dockhead Catholic...	163	8	32	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	65	10	1	7	7	1	...	3	...	...	...
East Lane	312	18	55	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	142	12	13	4	18	3	2	...	...	...	...
Fair Street	266	6	9	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	88	25	12	33	27	3	4	1	...	...	...
Farncombe Street	144	6	21	...	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	27	61	11	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...
Galleywall Road	221	17	33	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	72	27	2	8	14	1	...	...	...	...	...
Gomm Schools, Plough Road	32	10	14	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grange Walk	139	13	20	3	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	47	43	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holy Trinity, Rotherhithe	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keetons Road	336	15	28	9	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	122	12	6	8	11	18	18	...	...	...	...
Laxon Street	115	6	5	3	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	47	43	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mawbey Road	24	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magdalen Street	93	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	29	17	4	8	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Mina Road, Old Kent Road	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mellor Street	7	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midway Place	76	7	2	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	21	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monnow Road	281	15	20	2	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	70	71	85	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neckinger	261	11	26	2	8	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	93	9	10	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Newcomen Street	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Page's Walk	101	2	5	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	63	2	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Riley Street	84	2	11	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	53	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rotherhithe New Road	178	20	28	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	63	5	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rolls Road	34	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	19	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
St. Mary Magdalen, Purbrook Street	12	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
St. Paul's Lane	18	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. James', Spa Road	132	8	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	36	7	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
Silwood Street	48	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	23	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stephen the Yeoman, Marigold Street	9	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's Paradise Street	35	1	7	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's, Rotherhithe	47	12	12	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Southwark Park	122	16	23	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	24	...	3	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Snowsfields	49	3	6	6	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	10	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Webb Street	134	3	18	3	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	5	4	...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weston Street	66	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	47	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	4965	260	522	91	179	22	6	6	1	1	2	...	2	1093	1838	334	92	156	181	107	58	12	...	2	...

III.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

In Table X. of Appendix will be found particulars of the general sanitary work for 1904 by the different inspectors, and in Table VII. the number of premises on the register to which special attention has been paid, such as milkshops, etc. The house-to-house inspections, which number 5,073, are fewer than in 1903, but this is no doubt due to two of the districts being some time without an inspector, one between January 14th, when Mr. Davies left the Council's service, and March 7th, when Mr. Harris commenced duties, and the other between September 2nd, when Mr. Williams left, and October 3rd, when Mr. Jones commenced duties.

The number of re-inspections was 24,707, against 24,409 in 1903. The number of intimations served was 3,670, against 4,251 in 1903. Part of the reduction is no doubt due to the cause above mentioned. The number of statutes was 899, against 1,314 in 1903. This reduction appears to me satisfactory, since it shows that the work was largely done on the first notice.

Offensive Trades.

The same number of offensive trades, viz., 13, are on the register as during 1903. They consist of the following:—

Tripe boiler	...	...	1	Glue and size makers	...	4
Fellmongers	...	...	3	Fat melters	...	4
Manure manufacturers	...	...	1			

118 inspections were made, against 58 in 1903, and 3 notices were served. Several minor defects were remedied without notice being served. I have so far found the occupiers of these premises ready and willing to carry out any reasonable suggestion for the prevention of nuisances.

There were two prosecutions in connection with these trades in 1904, both against the manure manufacturer J. A. Smith (later known as Freeland, Smith & Co.). In the first case he was fined £1 and 2s. costs for having the door of the closed chamber in which the offensive process is carried on, open at an improper time, and in the second the firm were fined £5 and 2s. costs for allowing the fire which consumes the offensive vapours of this chamber to go out, in both these cases causing an offensive smell in the neighbourhood.

Offensive Matter.

Five summonses were taken out under the London County Council bye-laws for carrying offensive matter through the streets at improper hours or in improper receptacles:—

Date.	Name and Address.	Offence.	Result.
Jan. 5, 1904...	Dennis Sheehan, 208, Rotherhithe New Road	Carriage of fish offal in unsuitable receptacle	£5 and 2s. costs
Sept. 21, 1904	T. Maule, The Grange ...	Carriage of offensive matter in unsuitable receptacle	£2 & 2s. costs, summons agst. carman dismissed
Sept. 30, 1904	A. Stannard, 16, Sudlow Road, Wandsworth	Carriage of offensive matter during prohibited hours	£1 & 2s. costs, summons agst. carman dismissed

Milk Premises.

There were 286 milk premises on the register at the end of 1903, 18 were added and 3 removed in 1904, making a total of 301 on the register at the end of the year under report. The number of inspections was 444 and 15 notices were served.

Cowsheds.

There are seven cowsheds in the Borough, these were regularly inspected. Unfortunately in the table from which the inspections are taken the cowsheds and slaughterhouses are put under one head, the total inspections being 170. They will be separated in future reports.

Slaughterhouses.

There are three at present in the Borough. A small number of the inspections under the latter head should be included here.

Ice Cream Premises.

There were 68 premises, where ice cream was manufactured, on the register at the end of 1903, one was added making the total 99 in 1904.

There were 285 inspections of these premises and 14 notices served. We are still without any power to make regulations regarding the actual process of manufacture, and I hope that some legislation will be brought in enabling Sanitary Authorities to deal with this subject.

Houses let in Lodgings.

In 1903 there were 207 "houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family" on the register, and during 1904, 11 more were added bringing the total up to 218.

These, according to the instructions of the Public Health Committee, were visited quarterly, the total number of inspections being 462.

95 notices were served and 2 of these were for overcrowding. No further proceedings were required.

The following is a list of the houses let in lodgings :--

5, Aberdour Street	60, Gainsford Street	9, Porlock Place
11, "	9, Grange Walk	19, "
13, "	76, "	21, "
14, "	81, "	21, Paulin Street
17, "	87, "	2, Parkers Buildings
56, Arnolds Place	91, "	4, "
82, Abbey Street	5A, Green Walk	6, "
86, "	6, Hatteraick Street	10, "
95, "	9, Kenning Street	13, "
98, "	10, "	20, "
100, "	11, "	28, "
10, Alice Street	19, Kipling Street	11, Read Street
26, Bermondsey Street	31, "	9, Riley Street
84, "	6, Lamb Alley	350, Rotherhithe Street
117, "	7, "	352, "
131, "	8, "	556, "
136, "	46, Larnaca Street	1, Suffolk Street
50, Bermondsey Wall	47, "	42, "
52, "	54, Leroy Street	1, Salisbury Place
6, Bell Court	58, "	4, "
8, "	62, "	10, "
9, "	72, "	14, "
12, "	74, "	16, "
15, "	76, "	20, "
18, "	78, "	8, Salisbury Street
24, Bermondsey New Road	82, "	24, "
7, Cloyne Row	86, "	27, "
1, Curlew Street	22, Littlington Street	29, "
2, "	11, London Street	55, "
10, Crosby Row	12, "	57, "
19, Debnam's Road	13, "	58, "
21, "	14, "	59, "
23, "	15, "	66, "
13, Decima Street	16, "	14, Snowsfields
42, "	17, "	43, "
28, Enid Street	18, "	16, St. Helena Road
2, Emba Street	19, "	78, St. Marychurch Street
4, "	20, "	80, "
28, East Lane	31, Lafone Street	19, The Grange
29, "	230, Long Lane	21, "
3, Elim Street	201, Lower Road	51, "
7, "	35, Mellicks Place	86, Tanner Street
9, "	39, "	23, Trident Street
18, "	41, "	26, "
19, "	43, "	13, Turners Retreat
21, "	63, "	40, Vauban Street
40, "	4, Maze Pond	41, "
41, "	6, "	3, Warford Place
45, "	8, "	4, "
24, Freda Street	10, "	14, Wilds Rents
1A, Flockton Street	12, "	1, William Square
5, Foxlow Street	14, "	29, West Lane
7, "	16, "	40, "
8, "	18, "	43, "
15, "	7, Morris Court	45, "
16, "	8, "	48, "
17, "	9, "	50, "
19, "	10, "	62, "
20, "	11, "	20, Westlake Road
21, "	12, "	22, "
22, "	19, Manor Lane	52, Weston Street
23, "	6, Marigold Street	54, "
25, "	10, "	199, "
23, Faustin Place	12, "	247, "
31, "	1, Marshall's Place	253, "
35, "	21, "	4, Woods Place
4, Fendall Street	9, Maynard Road	11, "
30, Ferrand Street	9, Marcia Road	14, "
31, "	13, "	15, "
16, Fulford Street	2, Oldfield Road	16, "
18, "	3, "	1, Woolf Street
12, Gedling Street	1A, Osborne Buildings	2, "
14, "	10, Pages Walk	

During the year two very important decisions were given in the High Court affecting the validity of certain of the bye-laws, made by the London County Council and this Council, for the above as well as other matters. The following is a short report of the cases:—

"In the first case, *Stiles v Galinski*, the appellant was a sanitary inspector of the Stepney Borough Council, and the respondent a landlord within the meaning of the bye-laws in force in Stepney as to houses let in lodgings. At the Thames Police Court, on 23rd June, 1903, an information was preferred by the appellant against the respondent that he being the landlord of a lodging house did not in the first week of April last cause every part of the premises to be cleansed as required by the bye-laws in such case made and provided. In this case the magistrates dismissed the summons as no notice had been sent to the landlord."

"In the second case, *Nokes and Nokes v the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of Islington*, the appellants were the landlords within the meaning of the bye-laws, the information preferred was similar to that in the first case, and the magistrate sitting at the Clerkenwell Police Court convicted the appellants and fined them 10s. and costs."

The appeal here was dismissed on the same grounds as the last, viz., that the bye-laws were invalid as there was no provision for notice being given.

Bye-laws.

As a consequence of the above decision, the London County Council amended their bye-laws in the beginning of the year, and the Borough Council in April. The following are the recommendations of the Public Health Committee which were adopted by the Council.

For the prevention of nuisances arising from any snow, ice, salt, dust, ashes, rubbish, offal, carrion, fish or filth or other matter or thing in any street.

Insert at the end of bye-law 2:—

"Provided that the person receiving the rent either on his own account or as the agent of another person and not residing upon the premises shall not be deemed to have offended against this bye-law until the sanitary authority shall have caused notice to be served upon such person requiring him forthwith or within such reasonable time as may be specified in the notice to comply with the requirements of such bye-law and he shall have failed to do so."

For the prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises in such place or manner as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health.

Insert at the end of bye-law 9:—

"10. Provided that with the exception of the provisions contained in the third paragraph of No. 9, no person shall be deemed to have offended against the two previous bye-laws until the sanitary authority shall have caused notice to be served upon such person requiring him forthwith or within such reasonable time as may be specified in the notice to comply with any of the requirements of the said two bye-laws and he shall have failed to do so."

As to the paving of yards and open spaces in connection with dwelling houses.

Insert at the end of bye-law 10:—

"Provided that an owner of a dwelling-house shall not be deemed to have offended against this bye-law until the sanitary authority shall have caused notice to be served upon such owner, requiring him forthwith or within such reasonable time as may be specified in the notice to comply with the requirements of such bye-law, and he shall have failed to do so."

For securing the cleanliness and freedom from pollution of tanks, cisterns and other receptacles used for storing of water used, or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drink for the use of man.

Insert at the end of bye-law 4:—

"4a. Provided that neither the owner nor the person receiving the rent, either on his own account or as the agent of another person and not residing upon the premises, shall be deemed to have offended against bye-laws 2, 3 and 4, until the sanitary authority shall have caused notice to be served upon either of such persons respectively, requiring compliance with the requirements of such bye-laws forthwith or within such reasonable time as may be specified in the notice, and they shall have respectively failed to do so."

With respect to the keeping of water-closets supplied with sufficient water for their effective action.

Insert at the end of bye-law 2:—

"Provided that no person shall be deemed to have offended against this bye-law until the sanitary authority shall have caused notice to be served upon such person, requiring him forthwith or within such reasonable time as may be specified in the notice to comply with the requirements of such bye-law, and he shall have failed to do so."

Bye-laws made by the Borough Council with respect to houses let in lodgings, or occupied by members of more than one family in the Metropolitan Borough of Bermondsey.

Insert at the end of bye-law 21:—

" 21a. Provided that the landlord of any lodging-house who does not reside upon the premises shall not be deemed to have offended against these bye-laws until the sanitary authority shall have caused notice to be served upon him requiring him forthwith or within such reasonable time as may be specified in the notice to comply with the requirements of such bye-laws, and he shall have failed to do so."

Sec. 48, Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Certificates were granted to the following premises for a proper and sufficient water supply:—

South Eastern Railway Flats, Rotherhithe New Road.
Hythe Buildings, Swan Lane (1 to 70).
21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 33, Leroy Street.
9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, Bush Road.
21, 22, Silver Street.
Barnaby Buildings, Swan Lane (1 to 20).
Winchelsea Buildings, " (41 to 65).
Seaford Buildings, " (1 to 40).
Abbey Street Buildings.
Police Station, Tooley Street.
Four houses in Gomm Road.
8, St. Helena Road.

Summons taken out for permitting 33, Leroy Street to be occupied without a certificate under Sec. 48, Public Health Act. Fined 20s. and 2s. costs.

Disinfection.

The following table shows the number of articles passed through the steam disinfecter during the year:—

Beds	...	...	1338	Pillows	...	...	2182
Blankets	...	...	1407	Quilts	...	...	1012
Bolsters	...	...	672	Sheets	...	...	1978
Carpets	...	...	253	Wearing apparel, etc.	...	...	7092
Cushions	...	...	349				
Mattresses	...	...	1322	Total	...	...	17665
Pallliasses	...	...	60				

The corresponding number in 1903 was 17,046, and the increase is mostly due to the prevalence of measles.

Food Inspection.

This has been systematically carried on during the year. All places where food is manufactured in the Borough and imported by road, rail or river were regularly inspected. The markets are inspected every Sunday morning by the district Inspectors in rotation, and regularly, in addition, by the Chief Inspector. The inspection of fruit is principally done by the Chief Inspector, who visits the various jam factories about twice a day each during the season, and at other irregular times. He is assisted by the district Inspectors.

Each Inspector is responsible for the food places in his own district and is required to hand in before every Public Health Committee meeting a record of his work in this department during the time elapsed since the last meeting. At the beginning of the year great difficulty was experienced in settling on a common basis whereby records could be kept by each inspector which could be compared. Some of them used to state their inspections in lots of various sorts and sizes, such as trunks of fish, pipes, parcels, etc., and after various changes the following table was commenced on July 6th, and is completed up to January 3rd, 1905. Partly with the help of the various tradesmen, etc., whose premises are inspected, rough estimates of the weight of the articles inspected are made. The number of inspections are accurate, but according to the bulk and nature of the article some inspections are larger than others. The number of these, therefore, must be taken in conjunction with the articles mentioned in the next column in endeavouring to form an idea of the work done.

FOOD EXAMINED FROM JULY 6TH, 1904, TO JANUARY 3RD, 1905.

Inspectors.	Meat.		Fish.		Fruit.		Vegetables.		Tinned Goods.		Dairy Produce.		Cereals.	
	Inspections.	Tons.	Inspections.	Tons.	Inspections.	Tons.	Inspections.	Tons.	Inspections.	Tons.	Inspections.	Tons.	Inspections.	Tons.
Mr. Thomas	1031	683½	467	158	861	2075½	32	63½	40	60½	26	114½	3	13¾
" Ashdown	139	382½	74	29½	402	1398½	164	3282½	163	224½	637	2997	4	10¾
" Cockburn	42	71	25	18	27	32½	27	146	2	1½	5	23½	—	—
" Bartlett	18	8	9	1½	—	—	7	2½	—	—	2	2	—	—
" Toogood	75	53½	116	47½	27	91	31	511	14	50	—	—	1	10
" Scott	170	60½	72	23	7	10½	—	—	8	10½	12	26½	—	—
" Hoskins	32	50½	15	6½	68	202½	19	17½	—	—	2	4½	—	—
" Harris	37	27½	25	3½	7	1½	5	1½	—	—	—	—	19	83
" Jones	31	39½	11	4	10	12	4	3½	6	2	10	5	—	—
	575	1376½	814	291½	1409	3823½	589	4027½	233	348½	694	3172½	27	117½

Mr. Jones commenced duties on October 3rd.

The total number of inspections of wharves, factories and shops where food stuffs are stored or made, was 2,942 during the year 1904.

Register of places where Food is Prepared for Sale.

The following table gives the number and kind of the various places where food is prepared (exclusive of the warehouses and wharves on the riverside) at present on our register. A special register was started towards the end of 1903 for such places, and a considerable number were added during 1904.

Butchers	10	Pork butchers	4
Confectioners (wholesale)...	2	Picklers	2
Coffee and eating houses...	93	Restaurants	9
Eel pie shops	6	Tinned provision merchants	4
Fried fish shops	22	Tea rooms	2
Fish shops... ..	10	Various	9
Fish curers	7		
Ham and beef shops	3	Total	185
Oyster rooms	2		

Unsound Food Seizures.

The following are particulars of unsound food seized during the year 1904:—

20th March...	4 tins unwholesome salmon	...	Fined £5 and 5s. costs
19th " ...	48 tins bloater paste	...	" £5 and 5s. "
4th July ...	84 sacks gooseberries	...	" £5 and £1 11s. 10d. costs
19th " ...	56 half sieves red currants	...	" £5 and £1 costs
14th " ...	2 baskets of black currants	...	*Dismissed
14th Aug. ...	5 pigs' heads, 4 half pigs' heads,	...	Fined £1 10s. and 5s. costs
	1 piece of bacon	...	Committed to prison for three months
25th Oct. ...	3 trunks of fish	...	" " 28 days
7th Dec. ...	13 pairs soles	...	" " "

* Magistrate held that the goods were sold subject to sorting.

Food Destroyed.

The following articles were brought to the notice of the Department, found to be unfit for human food, and destroyed as trade refuse:—

12,478 tins various tinned foods	336 lbs. of meat
25 cwt. " "	1,168 boxes (about) of tomatoes
29 cases " "	2 cwt. " "
3½ barrels of fish	601 bags of carrots
3 boxes " "	3 cases of eggs
1 case " "	3½ cwt. of liquid eggs
3 trunks " "	19 cwt. of cheese
6 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs. of fish	7 bags of Brussels sprouts
484 bags of potatoes	36½ pipes of orange peel
76 tons 2 qrs. 11 lbs. potatoes	278 half sieves of fruit
910 bags of onions	1 case of oranges
70 crates of bananas	15 casks of apples
22 cases " "	5 cases of pears

Bacteriological Laboratory.

The total number of specimens examined was 432, against 465 in 1903. The most noticeable thing is the decrease in the diphtheria swabs, but this is due largely to the comparative freedom of the Borough from suspicious throats in 1904.

The number of specimens of tubercle is steadily increasing and was 172, compared with 134 in 1903 and 67 in 1902

Nature of Specimen.	Number Examined.	Result of Examination.	
		Positive Result.	Negative Result.
Diphtheria (specimens taken by the Medical Officer of Health) ...	149	11	138
Ditto (taken by private practitioners)	91	20	71
Diphtheria (total specimens taken)	240	31	209
Tubercle	172	69	103
Enteric	17	6	11
Various	3	1	2
Total Specimens taken	432	107	325

Address.	Occupants of overcrowded part of house.	Space Required.	Rooms occupied and cubic feet space.	Deficiency.	State of Premises and Family.
Weston St.	Man, wife and 2 children, 18 (F) and 14 (F)	Sleeping, 1200 cubic feet	Front room, first floor, 816 cubic feet	cubic ft. 384	The occupants of this house are all Italians, and considerable difficulty was experienced in making them understand.
Do.	Three men, lodgers ...	Sleeping, 900 cubic feet	Second room, first floor, 568 cubic feet	332	
Sards Rents	Man, wife and 3 children, 3 (M), 2 (F) and baby 2 months	Living and sleeping, 1400 cubic feet	Front room, top floor, 708 cubic feet	692	The husband is a hawker and sells fruit and flowers. He earns about 15s. per week. Rent 3s. per week. Light and ventilation bad. The room is clean and the people very poor.
Risdon Street	Man, wife and six children, 9, 7, 5, 3 (M), and 11, 5 months (F)	Living and sleeping, 2200 cubic feet	Front room, first floor, 954 cubic feet	1246	The ventilation was bad and the light indifferent when I called. Husband a waterside labourer, who met with an accident some 18 months ago, and his wife stated he has done little work since. They were evidently in very straitened circumstances. This is a very bad case of overcrowding. The wife stated she was unable to obtain room anywhere owing to the children.
Parkers Buildings (Registered house)	Man, wife and 2 children, 2 (M) and 1 (F)	Living and sleeping, 1200 cubic feet	Front room, first floor, 968 cubic feet	232	Husband a casual labourer, earning 12s. to 15s. a week. His wife takes in needlework and earns 5s. a week. Walls and ceilings fairly clean, but bedclothes scanty and dirty. The room generally untidy. Light and ventilation fairly good.
Marshalls Place	2 adults and 2 children...	Living and sleeping, 1200 cubic feet	Front room, first floor, 811 cubic feet	387	Husband a waterside labourer, earning 15s. to 20s. a week, but his work very uncertain. Room and bedclothes fairly clean, but floor dirty at time of visit. Light and ventilation fairly good.
Maltby Street	3 adults, mother, son 18 and daughter 13	Living and sleeping, 1200 cubic feet	Front room, first floor, 1008 cubic feet	192	I was informed that at the time of visit another brother, a soldier, aged about 20, was sleeping here also. This would bring the deficiency up to 392 cubic ft. Mother a widow, making a living by nursing and washing. The son, aged 18, earns 12s. per week in a leather warehouse. Light and ventilation not very good. Room fairly clean but bedclothes scanty and dirty. This is not only a case of overcrowding but of indecent occupation.
Hickmans Folly	Man, wife and 2 boys (9 months and 3 years)	Living and sleeping, 1200 cubic feet	Ground floor, room on right, 595 cubic feet	605	Husband is a leather dresser but had done no work at his trade for two years. He at the time of visit earned a precarious living by selling fish (about 10s. per week). Room dirty and bedclothes scanty and dirty. Light and ventilation bad. The husband stated he was recovering from an illness.
Gillhams Court	4 adults and 1 child, 7 years	Living and sleeping (1 adult) .. 400 Sleeping (3 adults and 1 child)... 1050	Attic, 780 cubic feet	670	I was informed at the time of visit that there were only three adults, viz., an old lady, aged 75, in receipt of parish relief, a girl 20, a girl 15 and a child occasionally. Whichever figure is correct the place is overcrowded and very unhealthy, as the light and ventilation are very bad.
Dunlop Place	Mother and 3 children, 12 (M), 4 and 6 (F)	Total (cubic ft.) 1450 Living and sleeping, 1200 cubic feet	First floor, front room, 752 cubic feet	448	The tenant of this room is a widow, who is stated to earn 9s. or 10s. per week at Messrs. E. & T. Pink's. The room is dirty and the bedclothes scanty and dirty. Light and ventilation somewhat deficient.

Food and Drugs.

In Tables XI. and XII. of Appendix will be found a list of samples taken during the year and the action taken. There were 844 samples taken, compared with 721 in 1903. Of these 8.2 per cent. were found adulterated, against 7.6 in 1903.

No special Inspector for food and drugs has yet been appointed by the Council, but I hope before long the matter will be considered by them. The following remarks, reprinted from last year's report, fully expresses my opinion on the subject:—

"The administration of the Food and Drugs Acts is extremely important and owing to the constant influx of new articles of food into the market and the rapid increase of new and more refined methods of adulteration, there has grown up recently a large amount of literature on the subject which renders it very difficult for the ordinary Inspector to keep up to date with the question of adulteration, while performing the multifarious duties which he is called upon to undertake.

"In my opinion, therefore, it would be well for the Public Health Committee to consider the advisability of appointing an Inspector whose sole duty would be to administer the Food and Drugs Acts.

"Specialising in this, as in many other branches, leads to a man taking an interest in the particular subject he has to deal with, and makes him much more efficient in carrying it out.

"Another advantage is that the Act could be more uniformly administered by the single Inspector. Under the present regime, there is a considerable and unavoidable difference in the methods by which the various Inspectors take samples, and the discovery of adulteration depends very largely on the way this is done.

"About half the Sanitary Authorities in the Administrative County of London have Special Inspectors for this purpose, and, from enquiries made, in those cases in which experience has been had of both plans, opinion is greatly in favour of having a Special Inspector.

"I think that there would be quite sufficient work to keep one man occupied in the administration of this Act for the whole Borough. If this were not so he could perform other special duties, such as smoke, food inspection, etc."

Particulars of prosecutions and fines will be found on Table Milk and butter are the articles to which most attention was paid as they are in every day use as staple articles of food. Drugs were not neglected as three prosecutions in cod liver oil will show. Samples of cod liver oil were taken from all the chemists in the Borough, and the three which were adulterated came from those calling themselves "herbalists."

Milk.—The total number of milk samples taken in 1904 was 451 against 374 in 1903. This is an improvement, but I think if the milk standard is to be raised the number might still be increased. For instance, the total number of milk premises in the Borough on the register is 301, and each of them ought to be sampled at least, say, once a year, the remaining number being taken in the streets, railway stations, etc.

It is a curious coincidence that with the increase of the number of samples taken during the year 1904 there should be an improvement in the quality of the genuine samples taken, as the following table shows:—

Of samples taken in 1904—

Under 3 per cent.	5	...	1.2 per cent. of total
3 per cent. and under 3.5 per cent.	147	...	35.1 "
3.5 " 4 " "	164	...	39.1 "
4 per cent. and over	103	...	24.6 "
	419		100.0 "

1903—

Under 3 per cent.	32	...	8.63 per cent. of total
3 per cent. and under 3.5 per cent.	134	...	36.12 "
3.5 " 4 " "	135	...	36.33 "
4 per cent. and over	70	...	18.87 "

The adulterations this year were also 7.1 per cent. compared with 7.5 per cent. in 1903. It would therefore be worth while increasing these to see if a corresponding improvement occurs.

Housing of the Working Classes.

In the latter end of 1902 an old pond known as the Mill Pond was filled up. It consisted of a stretch of water 300 ft. long with a width varying from 15 ft. at the Paradise Street end to 40 ft. at the Rotherhithe Street end.

The houses of one side of Gilham's Court backed on to it on the east and those on one side of West Lane on the west side.

A considerable strip of vacant land was thus formed belonging to the flour mill at 16, Rotherhithe Street. This mill became empty in 1903, and the freeholders offered to sell it and the Mill Pond to the Borough Council for building purposes. As it was scarcely worth negotiating for without the surrounding property, I was requested by the Public Health Committee to inspect and report on this, so as to assist the Housing Committee to come to a decision. The following is the report submitted in the beginning of 1904:—

"Report on condition of property adjacent to and surrounding the piece of vacant land originally occupied by the Mill Pond, and buildings in the same curtilage.

"The buildings and property at present for sale comprise a flour mill, offices and a piece of vacant land—the site of the old Mill Pond. This extends in a narrow strip from the river Thames, near 14, Rotherhithe Street, on the north, to Paradise Street on the south. It is bounded on the west by the following houses: (1st) 10 to 14 (even numbers) Rotherhithe Street, (2nd) 22 to 62 (even numbers), West Lane, (3rd) Iphigenia Cottages, and on the east by (1st) Candlish's Warehouse, (2nd) the houses on both sides of Gilham's Court, and (3rd) 1 to 9 (odd numbers) Paradise Street.

"For convenience of description the various houses and properties can be divided into certain groups and divisions, which I will take in the above order.

"Taking the west boundary, the first group comprises three large three-storied houses, Nos. 10 to 14, Rotherhithe Street. No. 10 is occupied below as an office, the remainder being let out. No. 12 is a public-house, and No. 14 is sub-let to the employees of Messrs. Tidy, Farrand's Wharf, and has a large stable attached in the occupation of the same firm.

"The brickwork of these houses is good, as is also the general sanitary condition. Nos. 10 and 14 were redrained within the last 3 years, and during this process the drains of No. 12, which discharge into the same system, were subjected to examination and found to be in sound condition.

"Rotherhithe Street here is 22 feet wide, and partly owing to this and the height of the opposing warehouses, the front rooms of these houses are somewhat dark.

"Between 10, Rotherhithe Street and 62, West Lane are the stables already mentioned.

"The second group of houses extends from 46 to 62 (even numbers), West Lane. This consists of seven large three-storied houses. The third story in 48, 50 and 60 is an attic with dormer window. These houses are all very old, but the brickwork is in fairly good condition. In Nos. 48, 50 and 52 the back of the house is weatherboard and in fair condition, and the fronts of 56 and 58 are plastered; these houses have all been redrained within the last three years. They are sub-let, most of the occupants being very poor. The houses are clean for this class of tenant. The ventilation generally is fairly good. The yards at rear of Nos. 48, 50, 52, 54, 60 and 62 range from 20 to 22 ft. in depth, those of 46, 56 and 58 being not less than 9 ft. The yard paving in one or two was defective, and other sanitary faults, such as defective w.c. flushes, were found. The main defects from a sanitary point of view are: (1) The roofs are old, and if not at present leaking seem to have been recently in that state; they are tiled. (2) The staircases are mostly in the centre of the houses and very dark. (3) The whole of the front rooms are dark, owing to the narrowness of West Lane (13 ft.) in this portion, and the height of the opposite building, which is a warehouse.

"The third group of houses comprises the numbers 22 to 44, West Lane. They are all three-storied houses. In Nos. 28 to 36 the third storey consists of a small attic with dormer window. They are sub-let like the last. The walls of No. 36 are weatherboard, front and rear, in good condition. In the remainder the brickwork though old is in very good repair. They are fairly clean and in good condition generally, and any nuisances found were of a minor character, such as defective yard paving and, in one or two cases, defective w.c. flushes. The main defects from a sanitary point of view are: (1) Old tiled roofs and (2) dark staircases. The ventilation is good, and the air space ample in front and rear, since though the back yards of Nos. 22 to 26 are somewhat narrow they abut on the Mill Pond, and West Lane in the front varies in width from about 20 ft. opposite No. 44 to 38 ft. opposite No. 22, so that the front is both well lighted and ventilated.

"The fourth group of houses is known as Iphigenia Cottages, and comprises three houses numbered 1, 2 and 3. They are entered from West Lane by a narrow passage consisting of two parts, the first being covered, 23 ft. 6 in. long, 2 ft. 11 in. wide, and about 10 ft. high; and the second open and 22 ft. long by 4 ft. 2 in. wide. These cottages are two storey. They are old but in fairly good condition sanitarily, since they were redrained about six years ago. The yards are rather small, but in Nos. 2 and 3 this is compensated for by the backs of the yards abutting on an open space belonging to the flour mill. No. 1 is rather confined in the front owing to the proximity of the wall of the back addition of 44, West Lane. Nos. 2 and 3 abut on an open space in front, and the side wall of No. 3 forms part of the boundary of the Mill Pond. The roofs here have the same defects as those in West Lane, but otherwise the sanitary condition is good. No. 3 was flooded three months ago, when the sluice valve of the Mill Pond was open."

"The fifth group of houses includes 1 to 9 (odd numbers), Paradise Street. The houses in this group differ considerably from one another as regards their apparent age, state of repairs and general structure. They are all four-storied houses, the lowest storey being a basement, and, in Nos. 7 and 9, the top storey an attic with dormer window.

"1 to 5, Paradise Street have been redrained within the last three years. No. 1 is a large house in the occupation of a builder and his family, two rooms being sub-let, and is in good repair and sanitary condition. No. 3 is sub-let. The brickwork of the back wall is in bad condition and requires pointing. The roof is leaky, but otherwise the house is in fair condition. The light and ventilation and air space are good. No. 5

is a very old and peculiarly built house. It consists of a basement used as a coal and wood store, and wash-house, first floor (three rooms), second floor (three rooms), and top floor (three rooms). One room on the top floor is registered as a common lodging house. The house is clean and in passable repair. There are no serious sanitary defects except that the staircase is dark and ill-ventilated owing to it being in the centre of the house. No. 7 has a basement used as a bakehouse. It is a very old house, curiously constructed. The first floor back is made of wood. The house is in fairly good repair, and there are no serious sanitary defects. No. 9 is sub-let. The house is very old, the staircase dark and the roof leaky, but otherwise clean and in good repair.

"Since the houses in this group all possess large back yards and the street in front is very open, they are, with the exceptions mentioned above, well off as regards light, ventilation and air space back and front.

"The sixth group of houses is Gilham's Court. This consists of a long, narrow passage running from Paradise Street (between Nos. 5 and 7) north to Rotherhithe Street. It is about 130 yards long, and at its widest part is 8 ft. 9 in. wide. The entrance is narrower than the court itself, varying from 4 ft. to 5 ft. wide by 52 ft. long, and partly covered. For convenience in description, the houses naturally fall into four groups which have similarities of structure and condition. Group 1 is situated at the north end of the court and on the east side. It consists of four rather large three-storied houses. They are all very old and are generally badly constructed, the staircases being especially dark and ill-ventilated through being situated in the middle of the house. The brickwork is in fair repair. The top storey is an attic with dormer window. It is deficient in cubic space and light. The tenants which occupy these houses are very poor and not very clean; but the houses are, for this class, fairly clean and the general condition good. The roofs are tiled, and one was leaky, while the rest showed signs of having recently been so. The ventilation, with the exception of the staircase, is good, since these houses possess large yards varying from 15 to 20 feet in depth. They were redrained about six months ago. The whole of the front rooms are very dark, since the court here is only 8 feet wide, and the flour mill opposite is very high.

"The second group comprises three two-storied houses, Nos. 5, 6 and 7. Judging from their appearance these houses are much newer than the last. The brick-work is fresh-looking, and in very good condition. Structurally they are better than the last, but the staircases are somewhat dark. They are sub-let, and occupied by poor people. The houses are clean. The only sanitary defects were the yard paving and condition of the top room at No. 7, which required stripping and cleansing. The light of the front rooms is fairly good, although the court here is only 8 feet wide, since the wall of the mill opposite is comparatively low; but both light and ventilation in the rear are good since the back yards have a depth of 16 feet.

"The third group comprises twelve houses, viz., 7A to 18. It bounds the court on the east side from the group just described to the rear of Paradise Street. Judging from appearance, these, and the group opposite, next to be described, would appear to be some of the oldest property adjacent to the Mill Pond. They are three-storied houses with four rooms, viz., two ground, one first floor and one attic. The attics are deficient in light, ventilation, and cubic space, since though the floor space is sufficient, the tapering of the roof makes it impossible to stand up except in the centre of the floor.

"As the court between these and the opposite houses is only 8 feet 9 inches wide they are all deficient in light in the front rooms, ground floor. They have proper through ventilation. The first floors are better lighted because they have a window overlooking the yard as well as one in front. The back yards of these houses have each an area of 182 square feet with the exception of Nos. 7A, 17 and 18, which are somewhat less. The only structure in these is a small w.c. and occasionally a shed. The depth, with the exception of those above mentioned, is 16 feet 4 inches from front to rear, and in the exceptions mentioned, not less than 12 feet. In addition the yards of Nos. 11 to 18 abut on the yards of Donne Place which are 8 feet in depth, so that all these houses are well provided with air space and light behind. On the whole the brickwork of these houses shows signs of age and is in want of re-pointing. This has been done in the case of the front walls of Nos. 7A, 14, 15 and 16, and No. 17 has been re-pointed back and front. The back portion of No. 18 is weatherboard, in dilapidated condition. The roofs are tiled and old and were mostly watertight, though those which were not actually leaky showed signs of having recently been so. In the interior of these houses the lower part of the staircase is very dark. The houses are tolerably clean and in a passable state of repair. They are all sub-let, and the tenants are very poor and none too clean.

"The fourth and last group comprises eight houses on the opposite side of the Court, viz., Nos. 19 to 26. They are similar in structure and condition to the last, with the exception of the back yards. The attics are dark and ill-ventilated. The lower front rooms are dark, as also the bottom part of the staircase. The roofs are in similar condition to the previous group, and the brickwork shows signs of decay and requires pointing. The back wall of No. 26 is weatherboard in good condition. The back walls of the remainder are brick, those from 22 to 25 being more dilapidated than in any other part of the Court, while 19 to 21 are in fair condition. Nos. 19 to 24 have extra

long back yards, that at No. 26 being the smallest. As they abut on the old Mill Pond, all these dwellings are practically well off for light, ventilation, and air space in the rear.

"Looking at the property under report, it may be described as old and in some parts might be in better repair. The light, ventilation and air space in the front and rear of the houses, with the exceptions above-mentioned, are on the whole fairly good, and with regular inspection they could be kept in a sanitary condition for a good while to come. They are all ventilated under the floors, and, though many show no evidence of a damp course, the walls are dry. The roofs, where possible to ascertain, were tiled and liable to leak at any moment. The attics in those houses which possess them have very similar defects to those described in the attics of 7 to 26, Gilham's Court.

"The following table gives particulars as to population, number of rooms, and ownership of the various houses :—

Premises.	Rooms.	Families.	Adults.	Children		Owner or Agent.
				under 10	under 1	
1, Gillhams Court ...	3	2	5	0	0	Mr. Lugg
2, " ...	5	1	2	4	0	"
3, " ...	5	3	12	3	0	"
4, " ...	4	2	4	1	0	"
5, " ...	5	2	3	3	0	Mr. Rye
6, " ...	5	1	3	2	0	"
7, " ...	5	1	5	3	0	"
7a, " ...	4	1	4	1	0	Mr. Cripps
8, " ...	4	2	5	1	0	Mr. Efford
9, " ...	4	2	8	1	1	Mrs. Holding
10, " ...	4	2	5	2	0	"
11, " ...	4	1	6	1	0	Mrs. Edwards
12, " ...	4	1	6	1	0	"
13, " ...	4	1	5	0	0	"
14, " ...	4	1	4	2	0	"
15, " ...	4	2	6	1	0	Mr. Lugg
16, " ...	4	1	4	0	0	"
17, " ...	5	2	6	0	1	Mr. Osman
18, " ...	4	2	4	1	1	Messrs. Bisley
19, " ...	5	2	5	4	1	Mr. Osman
20, " ...	5	2	10	1	0	Mrs. Holding
21, " ...	5	2	7	4	1	Mrs. Brown
22, " ...	4	1	5	0	0	Mr. Efford
23, " ...	4	2	6	0	0	"
24, " ...	4	2	4	1	0	"
25, " ...	4	2	4	1	0	"
26, " ...	5	1	5	1	0	Mr. Back
1, Paradise Street ...	7	2	9	0	0	Mr. Harris
3, " ...	7	2	5	3	0	Mr. O'Connor
5, " ...	8	5	11	0	0	"
7, " ...	5	1	2	0	0	"
9, " ...	6	3	5	5	0	"
22, West Lane ...	5	2	5	2	0	Mr. Robertson
24, " ...	6	2	11	2	0	"
26, " ...	6	2	6	0	0	"
28, " ...	5	2	8	1	0	Mr. D. Farmer
30, " ...	5	2	4	3	0	"
32, " ...	5	1	3	0	0	"
34, " ...	5	2	9	2	0	Mr. Cripps
36, " ...	7	2	10	2	0	Mr. Cripps
38, " ...	11	6	11	3	1	Mr. Gardiner
40, " ...	11	5	20	4	1	Mr. Watts
42, " ...	11	3	7	11	1	"
44, " ...	11	3	11	4	1	"
46, " ...	6	2	6	1	0	Mr. Boswell
48, " ...	5	2	9	1	0	Mr. Chandler
50, " ...	5	1	5	4	1	"
52, " ...	6	2	7	5	0	"
54, " ...	6	3	7	6	1	Mr. Cripps
56, " ...	6	4	7	4	1	Mrs. Nutbeern
58, " ...	6	3	7	1	0	"
60, " ...	6	2	9	7	0	Mr. Cripps
62, " ...	6	3	9	0	0	" (Regd.)
1, Iphigenia Cottages ...	4	1	6	0	0	"
2, " ...	4	1	3	0	0	"
3, " ...	4	1	7	1	0	"
10, Rotherhithe Street ...	5	2	6	2	0	Mr. Tidy
12, " ...	5	1	3	0	0	Messrs. Barneys
14, " ...	5	1	3	3	1	Mr. Tidy
	317	118	374	116	13	

"The total deaths during the last three years in this area number 42, which gives an annual death rate of 27·8, as compared with an average for the whole Borough for the last ten years of 21·8. The deaths of children under one year, during the same period, are 11, and the number living at present are 13, which gives an infantile mortality of 282 per thousand, compared with an infantile mortality of 167 for the whole Borough during the last ten years. I would point out that the basis on which the infantile mortality is calculated is different from that of the whole Borough, the latter being on the number of births, and not on the population under one year old living at the time. Not knowing the births in this area, it is impossible to say how far the actual rates differ. The number of persons per room is 1·6, but Mr. Hoskins, the Inspector for the district, is of opinion that the actual population is more than that stated here. If this is so, the rates should be lowered.

"Too much stress should not, however, be laid upon the death rate from so small an area, unless the difference between it and the rest of the Borough were very much greater.

"The infectious diseases notified during the last three years consist of:—Scarlet fever, 1 case; diphtheria, 3 cases; enteric fever, 3 cases; erysipelas, 3 cases, and small pox, 1 case. This makes an attack rate of 7 per thousand, compared with 10 for the Borough in 1902.

"Taking all the facts into consideration the area is not, in my opinion, a suitable one to form the subject of an official representation as an "Insanitary Area" under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, though it would be a suitable site for a housing scheme, could the property be purchased along with the Mill Pond area, at a reasonable cost."

Back-to-Back Houses.

The following is a list of the back-to-back houses in the Borough. It is complete as far as groups of houses are concerned. There are two types in the Borough, 1st, the genuine, i.e., where two dwelling-houses back on to one another or on to a warehouse or other building, with no through ventilation in either case; 2nd, houses which have no back yard, but back on to an open space. Some of these have a very small window, generally high up in the staircase, but the ventilation is deficient. The difference is indicated in the following list. There may be a few odd houses of the second type not included here:—

No.	Address.	Rooms.	Persons.		Remarks.
			Adults.	Ch'n.	
1	Medley Place	3	4	2	1 room on each floor. Back on a large warehouse. No yards. Small windows opening on to top of staircase. These form one type of back-to-back houses.
2	"	3	4	1	
3	"	3	3	3	
4	"	3	2	3	
5	"	3	4	1	
6	"	3	5	0	
7	"	3	6	1	
8	"	3	3	5	
9	"	3	4	3	
10	"	3	3	3	
1	Mariners Buildings	3	2	3	Small yard at side in this case. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 back on Nos. 4, 5 and 6. These and next are typical back-to-back.
2	"	3	2	2	
3	"	5	3	2	
4	"	5	1	—	
5	"	3	2	4	
6	"	3	2	3	
7	"	3	2	—	
8	"	3	2	4	
30A	Trinity Road	3	2	—	Nos. 7 and 8 Mariners Buildings back on to Nos. 31 and 32, Trinity Road. This is a type of back-to-back. See above. 30, Trinity Road sides on to 30A, Trinity Road.
30	"	5	2	5	
31	"	3	2	3	
32	"	3	2	4	
1	Bryants Court	3	1	3	2, Bryants Court backs on No. 4 4 " " " 1 1 " " " 3 } Genuine back-to-back.
2	"	3	3	2	
3	"	3	2	3	
4	"	3	2	2	
9	Silver Street	4	—	—	9, Silver Street sides on to No. 10.
10	"	4	1	3	
1	Little Morris Court	3	5	—	Type of back-to-back (unoccupied) { Back on to New Lane without windows in back wall except small window in staircase.
2	"	3	2	3	
3	"	3	—	—	
9	Nolan Place	3	2	3	(unoccupied) { Nos. 9 and 10 back on stables Nos. 11 and 12 back on Adam Street
10	"	3	3	1	
11	"	3	2	—	
12	"	3	—	—	
15	Bethel Place	2	5	—	Back on to public court but only have small ventilator in each through back wall top room
16	"	2	2	—	

No.	Address.	Rooms.	Persons.		Remarks.
			Adults.	Ch'n.	
17	Bethel Place ...	2	2	—	Both have yards. Door leading thereto from ground floor room. Small ventilator through back wall from first floor room.
18	" ...	2	4	—	
19	" ...	2	1	1	These are actually back-to-back premises. Back on a shed. Neither have any through ventilation, but 22 has a small ventilator at extreme back portion of gable end.
20	" ...	2	2	5	
21	" ...	2	5	—	Nos. 4 and 5 back on to yards of Morris Court.
22	" ...	2	2	1	
4	Little Morris Court ...	3	6	—	No. 6 backs end of house, 7, Morris Court. Backs on to end wall of 1, Bermondsey Pl.
5	" ...	3	4	3	
6	" ...	3	4	4	Backs on to end wall of 7, Bermondsey Pl. No vent. back wall. Small louvre in roof over staircase in back.
55	Tanner Street ...	4	5	3	
57	" ...	4	5	—	Back on to tanyard. (small windows on staircase)
1	Bermondsey Place ...	3	3	2	
2	" ...	3	7	—	Back on yards of Finnimore Place, but have no light or vent. in back wall except small window on each staircase.
3	" ...	3	5	4	
4	" ...	3	6	—	Llama Place ...
5	" ...	3	2	1	
6	" ...	3	3	2	These are typical back-to-back houses.
7	" ...	3	3	1	
1	Llama Place ...	2	3	3	These houses have no back yards and might be classed as one type of back-to-back houses. They have, however, ample space in front.
2	" ...	2	3	1	
3	" ...	2	4	—	These houses back on to a large warehouse and have no through ventilation whatever.
4	" ...	2	4	—	
5	" ...	2	2	2	They might be classed as genuine back-to-back houses.
6	" ...	2	2	2	
7	" ...	2	2	2	Gutteridge Court...
8	" ...	2	1	2	
9	" ...	2	2	3	These houses have no back yards and might be classed as one type of back-to-back houses. They have, however, ample space in front.
10	" ...	2	2	1	
11	" ...	2	3	2	These houses back on to a large warehouse and have no through ventilation whatever.
12	" ...	2	5	—	
1	Gutteridge Court...	3	3	2	They might be classed as genuine back-to-back houses.
2	" ...	3	2	2	
3	" ...	3	3	1	These houses back on to a large warehouse and have no through ventilation whatever.
4	" ...	3	5	2	
5	" ...	2	2	4	They might be classed as genuine back-to-back houses.
6	" ...	2	4	2	
7	" ...	2	2	4	These houses back on to a large warehouse and have no through ventilation whatever.
1	Caroline Court ...	2	2	1	
2	" ...	2	2	—	They might be classed as genuine back-to-back houses.
3	" ...	2	2	—	
4	" ...	2	2	1	These houses back on to a large warehouse and have no through ventilation whatever.
5	" ...	2	2	3	

Insanitary Area.

I made an official representation to the London County Council of an area near Crosby Row, but, as the matter is still under consideration, I do not propose to enter into any details until next Annual Report.

House Refuse.

The following table gives the amount of house and trade refuse disposed of during the year ended March 31st, 1905. There is a slight increase in both totals. During the year two fresh cells were added to the Bermondsey Destructor, making the number in use now eight. In addition, the Rotherhithe Destructor was closed down, since it was found more economical to deal with the refuse at one place, especially as the Rotherhithe one was so out of the way. This accounts for the small amount burnt in Rotherhithe.

		Loads.		Tons.	cwts.	qrs.
Bermondsey Destructor	...	8,847	...	17,892	0	1
Rotherhithe "	...	686	...	1,284	16	0
Bermondsey Wharf	...	21	...	37	17	0
Rotherhithe "	...	304	...	582	16	0
		9,858		19,797	9	1
Trade Refuse—						
Bermondsey Destructor	...	447	...	349	9	2
" Wharf	...	804	...	1,567	16	0
Rotherhithe Destructor	...	11	...	19	16	0
		1,262		1,937	1	2

Smoke Nuisances.

148 observations were made and 48 nuisances were reported to the Committee. No proceedings were taken.

Customs and Inland Revenue Act.

Certificates under section 26 of the above Act were granted to the following premises:—

Hythe Buildings, Swan Lane	...	...	70 tenements
Barnaby Buildings, Leroy Street	...	...	80 "
Winchelsea Buildings, Swan Lane...	...	...	65 "
17, 19, 21, 23, Cherry Garden Street	...	...	12 "

Public Health Legislature.

VACCINATION. THE EXPIRING LAWS CONTINUATION ACT, 1904, extended the period of the Vaccination Act, 1898, to December 1st, 1905.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT came into force on August 15th.

The provisions concerning the public health are dealt with under Part IV.

Sec. 19 (1). Enables the Sanitary Authority, on the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health, to disinfect any articles in any house which are in such a filthy, dangerous or unwholesome condition, that health is affected or in danger.

Sec. 19 (2). Enables them to compensate the owner for unnecessary damage.

Sec. 20 (1). Enables the Sanitary Authority, on the certificate of their Medical Officer of Health that any house is infected with vermin, to give notice to the owner or occupier to have it disinfected.

Sec. 20 (2). If the person fails in the above the Sanitary Authority have power to do the disinfection and recover the cost.

Sec. 20 (3). Deals with the apportionment of the cost.

Sec. 21. Extends the provisions of Sec. 59 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, to the last two sections.

Sec. 22. Enables the Sanitary Authority to deal with any sanitary convenience now or hereafter erected, which is a nuisance or offensive to public decency.

Sec. 23. Enables them to require that fixed ashpits be removed where movable ashpits have been provided.

Sec. 24. Deals with power of entry for the aforesaid purposes.

Sec. 25. Deals with the enforcing of the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 26. Deals with the interpretation of the terms used.

Part V. Deals with tuberculosis of the udder in cows, and enables the veterinary surgeon appointed by the Council for the purpose of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1899, if he suspects any cow to be suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, to have this cow removed and slaughtered, due provision being made for compensation.

An important Conference was held during the year on the Administration of the Public Health Act, 1891, convened by the London County Council, and in which all the Metropolitan Boroughs were asked to participate. The following resolutions were passed:—

HOUSING.*Houses Let in Lodgings.*

(6) That the efficient administration of Section 94 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, relating to the registration and regulation of houses let in lodgings is a matter of extreme importance to the public health of London.

(7) That it is advisable that in bye-laws made in respect of houses let in lodgings there should be no rental limit of exemption, but that they should be so framed as to apply only to such houses as are registered by the sanitary authority.

(8) That the efficient enforcement of bye-laws relating to houses let in lodgings is the most effective method of dealing with overcrowding, but that inspection should from time to time be made during the early hours of the morning at other houses where overcrowding within the meaning of Section (2), (1), (e) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, is suspected.

Underground Rooms.

(9) That a single angle of light and air to underground dwelling rooms should be adopted in the enforcing of Section 96 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

(10) That this Conference is of opinion that no underground room not complying with the conditions laid down by Section 96 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, should be used for sleeping.

Water Supply.

(11) That a draw-off tap from the rising main and a sink should be provided on every floor of a tenement house.

Factories and Workshops.

(12) That it is desirable that the sanitary authorities in enforcing Section 38 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, should adopt the following standards:—

I. In factories and workshops where females are employed or in attendance there shall be one sanitary convenience for every 25 females, provided that in factories or workshops where the number of females employed or in attendance does not exceed 75, the following shall be the standard:—

One sanitary convenience where no more than 15 females are employed or in attendance.

Two sanitary conveniences where from 15 to 40 females are employed or in attendance.

Three sanitary conveniences where from 40 to 75 females are employed or in attendance.

II. In factories or workshops where males are employed or in attendance there shall be one sanitary convenience for every 25 males; provided that—

(a) in factories or workshops where the number of males employed or in attendance does not exceed 50, and sufficient urinal accommodation is also provided there shall be one sanitary convenience where no more than 20 males are employed or in attendance, and two sanitary conveniences where from 20 to 50 males are employed or in attendance.

(b) in factories or workshops where the number of males employed or in attendance exceeds 100, and sufficient urinal accommodation is also provided, it shall be sufficient if there is one sanitary convenience for every 25 males up to the first 100, and one for every 40 after;

(c) in factories or workshops where the number of males employed or in attendance exceeds 500, and the district inspector of factories certifies in writing that, by means of a check system, or otherwise, proper supervision and control in regard to the use of the conveniences are exercised by officers specially appointed for that purpose, it shall be sufficient if one sanitary convenience is provided for every 60 males, in addition to sufficient urinal accommodation. Any certificate given by an inspector shall be kept attached to the general register, and shall be liable at any time to be revoked by notice in writing from the inspector.

(In calculating the number of conveniences required, any odd number of persons less than 15, 20, 25, 40 or 60, as the case may be, shall be reckoned as 15, 20, 25, 40 or 60.)

Shops.

(13) That it is desirable that power should be given to local authorities to inspect the sleeping accommodation in shops where the assistants are boarded in.

FOOD.

Premises where food is prepared for sale.

(14) That the London County Council be requested to insert in their General Powers Bill for the Session of 1905 a clause enabling them to make bye-laws for the regulation of the structure of premises where food is prepared for sale and that no such premises should be used unless certified by the Borough Council to be suitable for the purpose.

(15) That the London County Council be requested to insert in their General Powers Bill for the Session of 1905 a clause enabling them to make bye-laws for the regulation of the conduct of the business carried on in premises where food is prepared for sale, such bye-laws to be enforced by the Borough Councils.

Abolition of private Slaughter-houses.

(16) That the time has arrived when private slaughter-houses should cease to exist in London.

Inspection of meat killed in private Slaughter-houses.

(17) That it is desirable that Borough Councils should endeavour to have all meat that is killed inspected.

Inspection of Slaughter-houses, Cowhouses, Dairies, Milkshops, and Milkstores.

(18) That slaughter-houses, cowhouses, dairies, milkshops and milkstores should be frequently inspected.

Registration of Milk Shops.

(19) That the London County Council be requested to take powers to enable the Metropolitan Borough Councils to refuse registration of premises as milkshops where, in their opinion, the premises are unfit for the purpose."

Sale of Milk.

(20) That the London County Council be requested to introduce legislation providing for the penalising of persons selling filthy milk in London.

Municipal Milk Depots.

(21) That, having regard to the declining birth rate and the large infantile mortality rate of the Metropolis, it is desirable that the Metropolitan Borough Councils should be empowered at their discretion, to provide in their respective districts depots for the preparation and sale of sterilised and humanised milk for the food of infants, and that the London County Council be requested to insert a clause in its General Powers Bill for the session of 1905 to confer such power upon the said Borough Councils.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

(22) (a) That, in the opinion of this Conference, the provisions of section 25 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1875, and of section 20 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1899, operate to the prejudice of the purchaser and of public health, and should be repealed. (b) That the London County Council be requested to make a communication, conveying the resolution of the Conference, to the President of the Local Government Board, with a view of his promoting legislation for this purpose.

(23) That the Local Government Board and the Board of Agriculture be asked to take such steps as may be necessary in order that a limit may be fixed as to the amount of boracic acid—that is free or combined boracic acid—or other preservatives which may be mixed with food other than milk.

(24) That every registered milk seller in a borough shall have his milk tested frequently.

Cisterns.

(25) That, in cases where there is a constant water supply, cisterns should only be used in connection with hot water services and sanitary conveniences.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

Disinfection.

(26) That this Conference is of opinion that disinfection should be carried out by the responsible officers of the sanitary authority without the intervention of a contractor.

(27) That the London County Council be asked to take measures to amend the law with regard to disinfection, so that disinfection should be carried out by the responsible officers of the sanitary authority, without the intervention of a contractor, and that in all cases the disinfection should be to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

Provision of Laundry.

(28) That the provision of a laundry for use in connection with the disinfection of infected articles is essential.

Provision of Permanent Shelter Accommodation.

(29) That at least one permanent shelter for temporary use should be provided in each borough for the accommodation of persons during the disinfection of their homes.

(30) That the word "accommodation" mentioned in Section 60, sub-section 4, of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, should, if and when necessary, include the expense of the supply of food.

Precautionary Measures against Phthisis.

(31) That the system of voluntary notification of phthisis is desirable, and should be made general throughout London.

(32) That the sanitary authorities should disinfect the premises in which a person suffering from phthisis has died, or from which such a patient has removed or has been removed.

Hospital Accommodation.

(33) That it is desirable to make provision of sanatoria for the isolation and treatment of persons suffering from consumption, for the Metropolis as a whole, and under one authority; and that, in the opinion of this Conference, the Metropolitan Asylums Board should be such authority.

(34) That the foregoing resolution be sent to the Local Government Board with the request that they give the matter their immediate consideration.

Offensive Trades.

(35) That the business of a marine store dealer should be added to the list of offensive businesses specified in Section 19 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

(36) That the business of a fried fish shop keeper should be added to the list of offensive businesses specified in Section 19 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

(37) That the London County Council be requested to make an Order to carry out these resolutions.

House Refuse.

(38) That this Conference is of opinion that dust collection should be carried out by the responsible officers of the sanitary authority, without the intervention of the contractor.

(39) That the daily removal of house refuse in suitable districts is advisable.

(40) That improved dust carts should be adopted, so covered as to minimise annoyance caused to passers-by during collection of house refuse, especially in crowded thoroughfares.

(41) That the method of destruction of house refuse by fire should be universally adopted in London.

Collection of Fish Offal and other Offensive Trade Refuse.

(42) That the collection of fish offal and other offensive trade refuse should be undertaken by the sanitary authorities at the expense of the producers.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

(43) That female inspectors should be employed in each borough.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Municipal Crèches.

(44) That, having regard to the declining birth rate and the large infantile mortality rate of the Metropolis, it is desirable that the Metropolitan Borough Councils should be empowered at their discretion to establish crèches for the reception of young children during the hours their mothers are employed in work away from home, and to make reasonable charges for the accommodation so provided and for the food of the children, and that the London County Council be requested to insert in their General Powers Bill for the session of 1905 a clause to confer such power upon the said Borough Councils.

Smoke Nuisances.

(45) That in the opinion of this Conference it is desirable that the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, as to nuisances arising from the emission of smoke, should be applied to property in the possession of the Crown.

Metropolitan Ambulance Service.

(46) That the Conference, taking note that the Metropolitan Asylums Board are prepared to extend the operations of their ambulance service so as to include the transport of medical, surgical and mental cases, respectfully requests the Local Government Board to obtain for the Managers the requisite legal authority to enable them to do so.

(47) That the Conference desires to express the opinion that should the London County Council not be able to provide for a street ambulance service the duty should be undertaken by the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Application of Acts to Government Property.

(48) That all provisions of the Public Health and Sanitary Acts should apply to Government property.

On these resolutions being presented to the Bermondsey Borough Council, they expressed the following views and recommendations:—

"With some few exceptions we concur in and thoroughly endorse the views expressed and proposals made in the various resolutions.

With reference to resolution No. 28, "that the provision of a laundry for use in connection with the disinfection of infected articles is essential," we have directed the Medical Officer to make inquiries and report fully to us upon the matter.

With reference to resolutions Nos. 33 and 34 (Hospital accommodation for Consumption), 43 (Female Sanitary Inspector), 44 (Municipal Crèches), we do not submit any recommendation. We recommend—

That the London County Council be informed—

(a) That this Council approves of the views and proposals contained in the resolutions numbered 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48.

(b) That with reference to resolution 22 this Council adheres to the views expressed in the report forwarded to the County Council on the 19th September, 1904, dealing with the question of warranties under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

(c) That as regards resolution 22 the views of this Council will be forwarded at a later date.

(d) That this Council disagrees with the proposal in resolutions 36 and 37 to add the business of a fried fish shop keeper to the list of offensive businesses under Sec. 19 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

(e) That with reference to resolution 39, the Council is further of opinion—

(1) That bye-law No. 9 made by the London County Council should be amended so as to provide for the removal of house refuse at least twice every week instead of once a week as at present.

(2) That the daily removal of house refuse is advisable in all districts during the months of June, July, August and September."

A Conference on the spread of infectious disease among vagrants was also convened by the London County Council, and attended by representatives of the County Councils of England and Wales, the Corporation of the City of London, and the Councils of County and Metropolitan Boroughs.

Various resolutions were adopted for dealing with this evil, and to give effect to these a Special Committee was appointed to wait on the Local Government Board and take such measures as might be deemed advisable to support the resolutions of the Conference.

IV.—FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

In Table VIII. of the Appendix will be found particulars of inspection of factories and workshops and the action taken, and in annexed table some particulars regarding the number of workshops on the register with the number of persons employed. In 1904 there were 476 workshops on the register against 322 in 1903.

Including bakehouses, of which there are 105, the total is 581. The number is being gradually increased, but I do not think we have got more than two-thirds of those that exist in Bermondsey on the books.

I have urged in each report the advisability of employing a female inspector for this branch of the administration, but the Council (when I brought the matter up this spring) decided against it.

Home Work.

There were 477 outworkers' premises on the register in 1904, against 345 in 1903. Several of these are on the workshops' register. 24 lists were sent in by firms in Bermondsey which give out work, and those names which received work outside the Borough were duly forwarded to their respective boroughs. There is some difficulty getting firms to forward these lists regularly, but there are some signs of improvement in this respect. They were written to two or three times during the year.

Very often the inspectors in the course of their house-to-house visitation come across an outworker whose name has not been received.

Occasionally they refuse to tell the name of the firm for which they work; this happened at least once last year. Unfortunately, there does not appear to be any provision in the Act to compel the outworker in such case to give correct information.

One case of enteric fever occurred in the home of an outworker in St. James' Road during the year. The firm giving the work was immediately notified of it, and no more work was given out until the house and articles in it likely to retain infection were disinfected after the death of the patient on September 6th, 1904.

Bakehouses.

There are at present 105 retail bakehouses in the Borough, viz., 41 underground and 64 above. Of the underground 33 are in use and 8 not. Six of these were not in use at the time the Factory and Workshop Act came into force and two were not granted certificates as the owners did not comply with the requirements of the Council. Of the 64 overground bakehouses 56 are in use and 8 not.

The bakehouses were all visited twice during the year, and the usual requirements as to limewashing were complied with. The improvements in connection with the underground bakehouses were fully dealt with in last year's report.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for freedom.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for freedom.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1904 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1894	137,249	4928	35.9	745	151	2417	17.6	336	43	392	2766	20.1
1895	137,438	4944	35.9	818	165	2650	19.3	387	41	357	2966	21.6
1896	137,231	4968	36.2	807	162	2646	19.3	385	57	379	2968	21.6
1897	135,827	4868	35.8	903	185	2540	18.7	404	35	397	2902	21.4
1898	134,446	4745	35.3	779	164	2422	18.0	438	81	435	2776	20.6
1899	133,085	4690	35.2	855	182	2817	21.2	515	48	435	3204	24.1
1900	131,748	4410	33.5	837	190	2684	20.4	540	99	477	3062	23.3
1901	130,633	4459	34.1	711	159	2320	17.8	423	52	451	2719	20.8
1902	130,137	4346	33.4	636	146	2323	17.8	460	63	496	2756	21.2
1903	129,654	4200	32.4	596	142	1973	15.2	414	40	449	2382	18.4
Averages for years 1894-1903	133,745	4656	34.8	769	165	2479	18.5	430	56	427	2850	21.3
1904	129,187	4193	32.4	654	156	2142	16.6	440	44	495	2593	20.1

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

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 1336.1.

At Census of 1901—Total population of all ages, 130,760.

" " Number of inhabited houses, 15,817.

" " Average number of persons per house, 8.26.

I.	II.	III.
Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Column No. 10 includes deaths of non-residents which occurred in the following:—	Bermondsey Workhouse, Ladywell—51 deaths	Guy's Hospital 233
1. Bermondsey Infirmary, Rotherhithe		Bermondsey Workhouse, Ladywell ... 51
2. Bermondsey Workhouse, Tanner Street		" Children's Home, Peckham Rye 3
3. Bermondsey Workhouse, Parish Street		Brook Hospital 32
4. Metropolitan Asylums Board Wharf and Shelter, Rotherhithe		Park " 5
5. Surrey Commercial Docks, River Thames, etc.		South Western Hospital 2
		St. Bartholomew's Hospital 11
		Evelina Hospital 10
		Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich ... 3
		King's College Hospital 3
		London Hospital 5
		St. Thomas' Hospital 8
		East London Hospital 10
		Chest Hospital, Victoria Park ... 1
		Royal Face Hospital 1
		Westminster Hospital 1
		London Temperance Hospital ... 1
		General Lying-in Hospital, York Road 2
		Friedenheim Hospital 2
		Charing Cross Hospital 8
		West London Hospital 1
		Homœopathic Hospital, Great Ormond Street 2
		Miller Hospital 1
		New Hospital for Women, Euston Rd. 1
		Cancer Hospital 1
		Clapham Maternity Hospital ... 1
		Cane Hill Asylum 12
		Dartford Asylum 8
		Caterham Asylum 14
		Leavesden Asylum 2
		Banstead Asylum 5

L. 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.	No. of Deaths
		Tooting Bec Asylum 15 Norwood Asylum 1 Claybury Asylum 4 Darenth Asylum 1 Horton Asylum 5 Manor Asylum, Epsom 1 City Infirmary, Bromley 1 Shoreditch Infirmary 2 Southwark Infirmary 1 Lewisham Infirmary 1 Whitechapel Infirmary 1 Greenwich Workhouse 2 St. Peter's House, Kennington 1 Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, Peckham 1 Wandsworth Prison 1 River Thames 5 Grand Surrey Canal 2 Miscellaneous 10 Total 495	

TABLE II.—VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1904 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	BERMONDSEY.				ROTHERHITHE.				ST. OLAVE'S.			
	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.
1894	85,197	3095	1734	451	39,983	1353	764	218	12,069	480	268	55
1895	85,356	3212	1869	520	40,208	1304	783	193	11,874	428	314	88
1896	85,323	3203	1873	513	40,281	1346	834	214	11,627	419	261	64
1897	84,717	3176	1883	605	39,890	1258	766	219	11,220	434	253	67
1898	84,116	3090	1771	485	39,504	1298	773	220	10,826	357	232	47
1899	83,518	3063	2063	574	39,121	1266	865	215	10,446	361	276	53
1900	82,925	2826	1948	526	38,742	1184	883	243	10,081	400	231	48
1901	82,441	2920	1768	497	38,446	1220	747	215	9,746	319	204	42
1902	82,281	2855	1782	455	38,394	1170	741	174	9,462	321	233	49
1903	82,129	2801	1523	453	38,347	1116	655	168	9,178	283	204	36
Averages of years 1894 to 1903.	83,800	3024	1821	508	39,292	1251	781	208	10,653	380	248	55
1904	81,986	2748	1634	477	38,304	1083	713	187	8,897	362	246	59

TABLE III.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1904.

Notifiable Disease.	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.						Bermondsey.	Rotherhithe.	St. Olave.	Bermondsey.	Rotherhithe.	St. Olave.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 and upwards.						
Small-pox ...	19	1	1	1	6	10	—	6	6	7	6	5	7
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	191	12	69	92	13	5	—	123	60	8	118	48	8
Membranous croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	187	4	11	22	21	100	29	126	50	11	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ...	451	8	165	247	20	11	—	268	163	20	242	137	20
Typhus fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever ...	73	—	4	26	21	22	—	42	29	2	32	22	2
Relapsing fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever ...	4	—	—	—	3	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox ...	294	35	136	121	2	—	—	157	99	38	—	—	—
(From April 7th to Nov. 7th)													
Totals ...	1220	60	386	509	86	150	29	726	407	87	398	212	37

TABLE IV.—BIRTHS AND CORRECTED DEATHS, FOR THE YEAR 1904.

Cause of Death.	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 4.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and upwards.	Corrected deaths all ages.			Outlying Institutions.	Institutions in Borough.	Deaths of Non-Parish-toters in Boro.
								Bermondsey.	Rotherhithe.	St. Olave's.			
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	136	33	99	4	—	—	—	87	42	7	7	3	—
Scarlet Fever ...	18	2	9	7	—	—	—	12	6	—	17	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	68	22	45	1	—	—	—	43	19	6	4	2	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	17	4	10	2	—	—	1	10	6	1	15	—	—
Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever. { Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Enteric	16	—	—	4	4	7	1	8	8	—	12	1	—
{ Other Continued	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic Influenza .	19	—	1	1	—	12	5	13	2	4	—	5	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea	189	148	35	—	—	3	3	122	49	18	25	2	2
Enteritis	13	8	1	1	—	3	—	11	2	—	2	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—
Erysipelas	8	2	1	—	—	2	3	4	2	2	2	4	—
Other Septic Diseases	23	3	3	1	2	8	6	17	3	3	14	3	—
Phthisis	257	3	6	12	34	197	5	166	60	31	19	112	3
Other Tubercular diseases	93	33	35	17	1	7	—	60	29	4	22	22	1
Cancer and Malignant disease	92	—	3	—	—	63	26	62	23	7	19	30	4
Bronchitis	256	55	14	—	—	75	112	171	72	13	20	53	1
Pneumonia	273	84	88	3	7	58	33	164	81	28	47	23	2
Pleurisy	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	11	2	1	1	1	3	3	5	2	4	6	—	1
Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of Liver	39	—	—	—	—	25	4	21	11	7	7	8	1
Venereal diseases ...	7	6	—	—	1	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—
Premature birth ...	91	91	—	—	—	—	—	53	32	6	8	1	—
Diseases and accidents of Parturition	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Heart diseases ...	154	1	2	7	9	84	51	90	46	18	33	35	2
Accidents	103	30	10	8	8	37	10	59	29	15	46	2	14
Suicides	11	—	—	—	2	9	—	8	3	—	3	—	3
All other Causes—	691	194	32	16	11	222	216	437	183	71	164	134	9
All Causes	2593	723	396	85	81	829	479	1634	713	246	495	440	44

BIRTHS.	BERMONDSEY.			ROTHERHITHE.			ST. OLAVE'S.			WHOLE BOROUGH.		
	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
	1429	1319	2748	542	541	1083	198	164	362	2169	2024	4193

TABLE V.—METEOROLOGY OF THE YEAR, 1904 (Greenwich Record).

1904. MONTH.	Mean Reading of the Barometer.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.			RAIN.	
		A Minimum.	B Maximum.	Mean of A and B.	Number of days it fell.	Amount collected.
	Ins.	°	°	°		Ins.
January	29.778	33.8	43.7	38.7	16	2.51
February	29.417	34.5	44.4	39.4	19	2.55
March	29.800	33.7	47.3	40.5	12	1.36
April	29.771	40.7	57.7	49.2	13	1.01
May	29.781	45.4	62.0	53.7	14	1.92
June	29.875	48.6	68.4	58.5	8	0.87
July	29.859	55.2	77.3	66.2	14	2.23
August	29.845	51.8	73.0	62.4	8	1.24
September	29.893	46.9	64.7	55.8	11	1.34
October	29.932	43.6	57.5	50.6	16	1.74
November	29.892	36.7	47.5	42.1	11	1.65
December	29.762	35.6	44.9	40.3	23	2.25
Means	29.800	42.2	57.4	49.8	165 Sun.	20.67 Sun.

TABLE VI.—MARRIAGES.

Year.	BERMONDSEY.		ROTHERHITHE.		ST. OLAVE'S.		WHOLE BOROUGH.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1894	547	12.84	225	11.26	105	17.40	877	12.78
1895	605	14.18	240	11.94	72	12.12	917	13.34
1896	686	16.08	268	13.30	73	12.56	1027	14.96
1897	831	19.62	280	14.04	86	15.32	1197	17.62
1898	833	19.80	302	15.28	81	14.96	1216	18.08
1899	826	19.78	288	14.72	68	13.02	1182	17.76
1900	783	18.88	334	17.24	69	13.68	1186	18.00
1901	800	19.44	296	15.42	58	11.92	1154	17.70
1902	799	19.55	270	14.22	54	11.50	1123	17.39
1903	794	19.56	238	12.65	69	15.23	1101	17.22
Average for years 1894-1903	750	17.97	274	14.01	73	13.77	1098	16.48
1904	767	18.71	280	14.62	58	13.04	1105	17.11

TABLE VII.—PROCEEDINGS DURING 1904.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES.				Number of inspections, 1904.	Number of notices, 1904.	Number of prosecution- 1904.
	On register at end of 1903.	Added in 1904.	Removed in 1904.	On register at end of 1904.			
Milk premises	286	18	3	301	444	15	—
Cowsheds	7	—	—	7	170	2	—
Slaughter-houses	3	—	1	2	—	—	—
Other offensive trade premises ...	13	—	—	13	118	3	2
Ice cream premises	68	1	—	69	285	14	—
Registered houses let in lodgings...	207	11	—	218	462	93	—
						2 for over- crowding	

TABLE VIII.—FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

(1) Inspection.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	47	13	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	264	72	—
Workplaces	376	138	—
Homeworkers' Premises	274	32	—
Total	961	255	—

TABLE VIII.—continued.

(2) Defects Found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	180	180	—	—
Want of Ventilation	11	11	—	—
Overcrowding	3	3	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	23	23	—	—
Other Nuisances	213	206	—	—
Sanitary Accommodations {	Insufficient	15	15	—
	Unsuitable or Defective	81	81	—
	Not Separate for Sexes	10	10	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
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 { Unwholesome (s. 108)	—	—	—	—
in premises which are { Infected (s. 110)	—	—	—	—
Allowing Wearing Apparel to be made in Premises infected by Scarlet Fever or Small Pox (s. 109) ...	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
Total	536	529	—	—

(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) ...	2
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (s. 5) { Notified by H.M. Inspector	1
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors ...	1
Other ... ..	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
In use during 1903	33
Certificates granted { in 1903	33
{ in 1904 ... ..	...
In use at the end of 1904	33
Homework :—	
List of Outworkers (s. 107) :—	Number of
Lists received	Lists. Outworkers.
Addresses of outworkers { forwarded to other Authorities	24 363
{ received from other Authorities	54 169
	86 283
Homework in unwholesome or infected premises :—	
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (s. 108) ...	Wearing Apparel. Other.
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises ...	... ..
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (s. 110)	1 ...
	1 ...
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of 1904	476
Bakehouses	105
Total number of workshops on Register	581

TABLE IX.—WORKSHOPS.

Trade.	No. of Workshops on Register.	No. of Workrooms.	Persons Employed.		
			Males.	Females.	Young Persons.
Brushmakers	17	21	25	11	—
Bottle Washers	2	4	12	7	—
Boot Makers and Repairers ...	34	36	63	1	—
Buttonhole Makers	4	5	6	3	—
Collar Workers	13	15	—	16	—
Chair Making	2	3	3	—	—
Cycle Makers	4	5	6	—	2
Curriers	2	4	7	—	—
Coopers	6	6	21	—	—
Cork Cutters	2	2	4	—	—
Carmen, Stables	5	6	68	—	—
Carpenters' Shops (builders) ...	9	9	19	—	—
Dressmakers, etc.	33	42	1	86	10
Engineers and Smiths	7	7	13	—	2
Farriers	3	3	11	—	1
Harness Makers and Strap Workers	7	8	21	—	2
Hairdressers	88	88	158	1	4
Leather Workers	9	9	34	5	—
Laundries	23	56	5	170	—
Mantle Makers	11	12	2	31	—
Paper Bag Makers	3	3	—	3	—
Picture Frame Makers	2	6	12	—	—
Rag Sorters	2	2	1	2	—
Sack Makers	4	4	3	4	2
Shirt and Blouse Makers... ..	5	5	—	6	—
Shirt Makers	19	19	—	26	—
Tailors	10	10	17	26	—
Tobacco Pipe Makers	2	4	—	—	—
Tie Makers... ..	9	9	—	23	—
Tin Workers	2	5	8	2	—
Underclothing	9	11	—	22	—
Undertakers	2	2	3	—	—
Wheelwrights	6	8	28	—	—
Waistcoat Work	4	4	—	8	—
Wood Choppers	9	9	10	2	17
Various	107	123	340	54	21
Totals	476	565	901	509	61

TABLE X.—SANITARY WORK, 1904.

	Mr. Thomas.	Mr. Ashdown.	Mr. Cockburn.	Mr. Bartlett.	Mr. Toogood.	Mr. Scott.	Mr. Williams.	Mr. Hoskins.	Mr. Harris.	Mr. Jones.	Mr. Davies.	Totals.
Houses and other places inspected :—												
House to house	822	565	466	689	509	547	383	450	534	105	3	5073
Various	359	662	655	681	832	771	527	893	428	219	4	6031
Re-inspections	2714	2595	3138	2790	2929	2321	1940	3466	2022	764	28	24707
Notices and intimations served :—												
Intimations	541	618	415	247	356	318	329	452	281	108	5	3670
Statutory	224	84	147	33	100	30	53	129	83	16	—	899
Houses or parts of houses cleansed or repaired	273	229	321	70	152	87	195	97	113	131	1	1669
W.C. accommodation provided or reconstructed	11	4	1	—	6	1	11	4	5	3	—	46
W.C.s repaired, ventilated, and whitewashed	110	103	50	9	27	14	59	2	31	29	1	435
Closets panned and trapped, or old pans cleansed or new ones fixed	56	91	289	14	23	16	39	67	7	23	—	625
Closets supplied with water or defective water supplies remedied	40	88	37	9	96	25	48	93	21	30	—	487
Defective drains reconstructed, repaired, ventilated or trapped	43	49	107	32	15	39	36	95	14	5	1	436
Stopped drains and W.C.s cleared	49	86	43	24	45	48	32	83	27	10	1	448
Yards and forecourts paved or paving repaired	180	95	25	84	42	34	75	76	25	29	1	616
Houses supplied with water	5	2	13	—	5	3	6	2	2	—	2	40
Defective roofs repaired	144	55	83	30	37	39	89	92	55	31	—	655
Defective rainshoots and gutters repaired, unstopped, or disconnected from drain	144	85	32	21	40	33	55	151	22	20	—	603
Offensive accumulations removed	4	57	3	1	8	6	13	8	5	4	—	109
Defective water apparatus in W.C.s repaired	99	2	22	38	—	68	40	48	35	23	—	375
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance removed	6	11	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	22
Urinals cleansed, supplied with water and doors	4	22	29	6	8	13	9	39	2	11	—	143
Stables and other premises drained and paved	12	10	2	—	1	—	1	7	4	1	—	38
Waste water pipes disconnected from drains and made to discharge in open air, and new waste pipes provided	2	22	33	2	7	10	30	37	5	3	—	181
Providing means of ventilation beneath ground floor	25	10	7	4	2	1	21	6	4	4	—	84
Dung receptacles provided or repaired	12	3	3	—	3	1	7	8	6	4	—	47
Accumulations of manure removed	4	7	8	2	3	—	3	4	6	3	—	40
Separating W.C. and domestic water supplies	—	2	4	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	9
Effective means taken to prevent dampness	7	7	12	7	10	14	21	42	5	12	—	137
Yards cleansed	13	46	—	—	11	—	6	16	5	4	—	101
Means of ventilation provided or improved	58	—	15	—	10	13	17	2	45	3	—	163
Cisterns cleansed or covers provided	1	36	—	6	1	20	8	—	11	5	—	88
Cowsheds cleansed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Miscellaneous	114	129	—	—	21	2	55	60	34	21	—	436
Drains tested	12	99	364	81	48	85	162	247	40	24	—	1162

NOTE.—Mr. Davies left the Council's service on January 14th.
 Mr. Williams left the Council's service on September 2nd.
 Mr. Harris commenced duties on March 7th.
 Mr. Jones commenced duties on October 3rd.

Rooms disinfected	1769
Articles disinfected	17665
Bodies removed to Mortuary	178
Post-mortem examinations	77
Houses disinfected to satisfaction of Medical Attendant	72

TABLE XI.—FOOD AND DRUGS.

Articles submitted for analysis.	Total samples taken.	Number genuine.	Number adulterated.	Percentage of articles adulterated.
Milk	451	419	32	7.1
Skimmed Milk	1	1	nil	...
Separated Milk	13	9	4	30.8
Milk and Water	1	1	nil	...
Condensed Milk (machine skimmed)	1	1	nil	...
Condensed Milk	1	1	nil	...
Butter	180	161	19	10.6
Margarine	12	12	nil	...
Ginger Wine	28	21	7*	25.0
Pepper	18	18	nil	...
White Pepper	1	1	nil	...
Vinegar (Malt)	10	9	1	10.0
Vinegar	9	9	nil	...
Lard	8	8	nil	...
Coffee	13	12	1	7.7
Cheese	18	18	nil	...
Cheese (Dutch)	1	1	nil	...
Arrowroot	8	8	nil	...
Glycerine	2	2	nil	...
Cod Liver Oil	28	25	3	10.7
Mustard	11	11	nil	...
Ice Cream	5	5	nil	...
Green Peas	2	2	nil	...
Fluid Beef	2	2	nil	...
Extract of Beef	1	1	nil	...
Demerara Sugar	4	2	2	50.0
Beef Sausage	3	3	nil	...
Jam (Raspberry)	2	2	nil	...
Baking Powder	2	2	nil	...
Gin	2	2	nil	...
Whisky	1	1	nil	...
Cream of Tartar	1	1	nil	...
Liquorice Powder	1	1	nil	...
Assorted Chocolates	1	1	nil	...
Marmalade	1	1	nil	...
Cocoa	1	1	nil	...
Totals	844	775	69	8.2

* Ginger Wine containing more than 1 grain per pint of Salicylic Acid is considered adulterated in the above Table.

TABLE XII.—PROSECUTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1904.

No.	Sample.	Adulteration.	Result.
117H	Milk	Added water 12 per cent.	Fined £1 and 12/6 costs
164W	Separated Milk	Said sample not a separated milk but a whole milk containing 5 per cent. of added water	Dismissed; magistrate held no prejudice to purchaser
211A	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 20 per cent....	Fined £1 and 12/6 costs
124H	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 10 per cent....	Dismissed; warranty proved
333C	Butter	Margarine 100 per cent.	Fined £2 and 12/6 costs
386B	Cod Liver Oil...	Consisted of at least 90 per cent. of oil other than Cod Liver Oil	Fined £1 and £2 2s. costs
174W	Cod Liver Oil...	Consisted of at least 90 per cent. of oil other than Cod Liver Oil	Fined £1 and £5 5s. costs
189H	Cod Liver Oil...	Consisted of at least 90 per cent. of oil other than Cod Liver Oil	Fined £1 and £5 5s. costs
135H	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 16 per cent....	Dismissed; warranty proved
147H	Butter	Margarine containing 9 per cent. of butter fat	Fined £10 and 14/6 costs
149H	Butter	Margarine containing 8 per cent. of butter fat	Fined £5 and 14/6 costs
220A	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 15 per cent....	Fined £1 and 12/6 costs
222A	Margarine	Bulk not marked	Fined the costs, 12/6
256T	Malt Vinegar ...	Malt Vinegar about 20 per cent., Wood Vinegar about 80 per cent.	Fined £1 and 12/6 costs
229A	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 15 per cent....	Fined £1 and 12/6 costs
268T	Milk	Added water 8 per cent.	Fined £2 and 12/6 costs
419B	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 10 per cent....	Fined £2 and 18/6 costs
421B	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 10 per cent....	Fined £2 and 12/6 costs
424B	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 13 per cent....	Fined £2 and 12/6 costs
174H	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 17 per cent....	Fined £1 and 12/6 costs
240A	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 30 per cent....	Dismissed; warranty proved
276T	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 22 per cent....	Fined £3 and 12/6 costs
280T	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 18 per cent....	Fined £1 and 12/6 costs
*229S	Separated Milk	Boracic acid preservatives equivalent to 17·5 grains per pint	Fined £5 and 12/6 costs
32D	Butter	Margarine 100 per cent.	Fined £2 and 12/6 costs
33D	Butter	Margarine 100 per cent. and wrapper not marked	Fined £3 and 12/6 costs for wrapper not marked. Summons for "Margarine sold as Butter" withdrawn, 2/- costs
34D	Butter	Margarine 100 per cent.	Fined £3 and 12/6 costs
288T	Butter	Margarine 100 per cent.	Fined £1 and 12/6 costs
185H	Butter	Margarine 100 per cent. and wrapper not marked	Fined £2 and 12/6 costs. Summons for "Wrapper not marked" withdrawn, 2/- costs
239S	Milk	Separated milk containing 0·10 per cent. of boracic acid (8½ grains per pint)	Fined £5 and 12/6 costs
193H	Butter	Margarine 100 per cent.	Fined £3 and 12/6 costs
374C	Milk	Added water 15 per cent.	Fined £3 and 12/6 costs
198H	Milk	Vehicle not marked	Costs 12/6
211J	Margarine	Wrapper not marked	Fined £3 and 12/6 costs
461B	Butter	Fats other than butter fat 20 per cent., water, salt and curd, and traces of boracic acid 16·8 per cent., and wrapper not marked	Fined £1 and 12/6 costs. Summons for "Wrapper not marked" withdrawn
206H	Milk	Added water 10 per cent., deficient in milk fat 14 per cent.	Fined £1 and 14/6 costs
208H	Milk	Added water 12 per cent.	Fined £1 and 12/6 costs
213J	Butter	Margarine 100 per cent.; wrapper not marked	Fined £2 and 12/6 costs. Summons for "Wrapper not marked" withdrawn, 2/- costs
463B	Ginger Wine ...	13 grains per pint of salicylic acid	Dismissed.
223J	Butter	Margarine 100 per cent.	Fined £2 and 14/6 costs
331T	Coffee	Chicory 45 per cent.	Fined £1 and 12/6 costs
272S	Milk	Water beyond that in standard milk 5 per cent.	Dismissed; warranty proved
239J	Demerara Sugar	Consisted of white sugar crystals coloured with a yellow aniline dye	Withdrawn, 12/6 costs
245J	Demerara Sugar	Consisted of white sugar crystals coloured with a yellow aniline dye	Withdrawn, 12/6 costs

SUMMARY.

Fines	...	...	...	£76	0	0
Costs	...	...	...	35	9	6
				£93	9	6

*In this case the defendant went to prison for 1 month in lieu of paying fine.

TABLE XIII.—LIST OF BAKEHOUSES IN THE BOROUGH.

Address.	Situation of Bakehouse.	Address	Situation of Bakehouse.
49, Abbey Street ...	Underground	91, Old Kent Road ...	Above ground
157, " ...	"	69, " ...	"
20, Alice Street (closed)	"	7, Paradise Street ...	Underground
2, Alscot Road ...	"	246, Rotherhithe New Road	"
126, " (closed)	"	365, " ...	"
186, Abbey Street ...	Above ground	173, " ...	"
66, Abbeyfield Road ...	"	25, Parkers Row ...	Above ground
218, Bermondsey Street	Underground	49, " ...	"
88, Bermondsey Wall ...	"	25, Paradise Street ...	"
20, Bracton Road ...	"	3, Plough Road ...	"
(not in use)	"	1, Rosebery Street ...	"
209, Bermondsey Street	"	79, Rouel Road ...	"
(not in use)	"	270, Rotherhithe Street	"
101, Bermondsey Street	Above ground	34, Rotherhithe New Road	"
111, " ...	"	37, Rolls Road ...	"
31, Charlotte Street ...	"	(not in use)	"
48, Cherry Garden Street ...	"	574, Rotherhithe Street	"
31, Crimscott Street ...	"	(not in use)	"
(not in use)	"	39, St. James' Road ...	Underground
145, Drummond Road	Underground	239, Southwark Park Road	"
51, Dockhead ...	Above ground	351, Southwark Park Road	"
27, Derrick Street ...	"	415, Southwark Park Road (not in use)	"
20, Dockhead ...	"	479, Southwark Park Road	"
(not in use)	"	3, Spa Mansions (never been used)	"
51, Esmeralda Road ...	"	49, Southwark Park Road	Above ground
49, Frean Street ...	"	119, Southwark Park Road	"
(not in use)	"	158, Southwark Park Road	"
77, Grange Road ...	Underground	198, Southwark Park Road	"
31, George Row ...	"	319, Southwark Park Road	"
68, Galleywall Road ...	"	355, Southwark Park Road	"
163, Grange Road ...	"	208, Southwark Park Road	"
(not in use)	"	92, Snowfields ...	"
55, " ...	"	92, Spa Road ...	"
(not in use)	"	61, Salisbury Street ...	"
33, " ...	Above ground	5, St. Marychurch Street	"
125, " ...	"	96, Tooley Street ...	Underground
2, Galleywall Road ...	"	157, " ...	"
36, Gedling Street ...	"	167, " ...	"
(not in use)	"	95, Tower Bridge Road	"
1a, Ilderton Road ...	Underground	87, " ...	Above ground
16, " ...	"	43, Tanner Street ...	"
170, Jamaica Road ...	"	144, " ...	"
53, " ...	"	245, Tooley Street ...	"
140, " ...	"	53, Tower Bridge Road	"
75, " ...	Above ground	26, " ...	"
203, " ...	"	65, " ...	"
227, " ...	"	22, The Grange ...	"
29, Kipling Street ...	"	106, Union Road ...	"
82, Keetons Road ...	Underground	(not used)	"
142, Long Lane ...	"	22, Union Road ...	"
2, Lucey Road ...	"	94, " ...	"
97, Lynton Road ...	"		
132, Lower Road ...	"		
93a, " ...	"		
184, Long Lane ...	Above ground		
49, Lucey Road ...	"		
25, Lower Road ...	"		
160, " ...	"		
182, " ...	"		
204, " ...	"		
47, Maltby Street ...	Underground		
17, Neckinger Street ...	Above ground		
16, Neptune Street ...	"		
69, New Church Street (not in use)	"		
333, Old Kent Road ...	"		

TABLE XIV.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1904.
Corrected for deaths of non-residents within the Borough and deaths of residents without the Borough.

Disease.	Whole Boro. All Ages.		SUB-DISTRICTS.																	
			Barnesbury.		Rotherhithe.		St. Olave.		St. Andrew.		St. George.		St. James.		St. John.		St. Mark.		St. Paul.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Meningitis	75	63	136	17	16	53	46	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	10	8	18	1	1	5	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epidemic Influenza	12	7	19	1	1	18	12	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping-Cough	22	28	68	11	11	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup	7	10	17	4	3	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enteric Fever	29	44	83	30	35	6	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhoea, Dysentery	39	44	83	30	35	6	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis	54	52	106	46	37	8	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other allied diseases	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tetanus	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anthrax, Splenic Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syphilis	3	4	7	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas	4	4	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Fever	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	4	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Septic, Ulcerative or Infective Endocarditis	1	6	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other allied diseases	5	6	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatic Fever	5	6	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Brain or Meninges, Acute Hydrocephalus	14	11	25	3	4	7	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Lungs, Phthisis Pulmonalis	161	96	257	3	4	7	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Intestines, Tubæ Mesentericæ	10	10	20	4	4	8	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General Tuberculosis, tubercular disease of undefined position	23	14	37	8	4	10	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula	5	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hydral Diseases	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases due to altered food	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens	4	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chronic Alcoholism	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Osteo-arthritis, Rheumatoid Arthritis	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gout	4	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cancer (Carcinoma)	36	50	86	2	3	5	2	3	9	6	12	14	18	10	7	6	1	23	34	57
(Sarcoma)	2	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5
Diabetes Mellitus	6	8	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Purpura Hemorrhagica	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hæmophilia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anæmia, Leucocythæmia	3	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lymphadenoma, Hodgkin's Disease	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Premature birth	60	31	91	60	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Injury at birth	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Debility at birth	28	18	46	28	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Atelectasis	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congenital defects	9	7	16	9	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Want of breast milk	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Atrophy, Debility Marasmus	38	21	59	36	20	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dentition	4	6	10	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rickets	4	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Old Age, Senile decay	45	42	87	14	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Concussions	16	9	25	16	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meningitis	16	9	25	16	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Encephalitis	1	8	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Apoplexy	1	8	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Softening of brain	5	6	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hæmiplegia, Brain Paralysis	2	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General Paralysis of Insane	7	4	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other forms of Insanity	6	6	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cerebral Tumour	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epilepsy	6	6	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Locomotor Ataxia	9	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paraplegia, Disease of Spinal Cord	8	5	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other and ill-defined diseases of Brain or Nervous System	10	9	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Otitis, Otorrhœa	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pericarditis	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Endocarditis, valvular disease of Heart	72	79	147	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hypertrophy of Heart	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Angina Pectoris	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anæmia	5	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Senile Gangrene	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Embolism Thrombosis	4	4	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Phlebitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other and ill-defined diseases of Heart and Circulatory System	42	50	93	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laryngitis	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1</											



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100