

Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough of Bermondsey for the year 1913.

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Metropolitan Borough of Bermondsey.

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

BOROUGH OF BERMONDSEY

For the Year

1913

BY

R. KING BROWN,

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

Medical Officer of Health.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
 TOWN HALL,
 SPA ROAD, S.E.

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 Thirteenth Annual Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough of Bermondsey during the year 1913. The death-rate was 17·98, compared with 16·9 in 1912 and 18·4 in 1911. The increase is entirely accounted for by the considerably larger number of deaths from non-tubercular pulmonary diseases and diarrhoeal diseases.

The sections of the report are, as usual, divided into :—

- I.—Vital Statistics.
- II.—Notification of Infectious Diseases.
- III.—Sanitary Administration.
- IV.—Factories and Workshops.

In the Appendix will be found the Local Government Board Tables, including a special Table on Infantile Mortality.

Again, I may record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their cordiality and co-operation throughout the year. Thanks are also due to the members of the staff for their hearty co-operation in carrying out the various duties devolving on the Public Health Department.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. KING BROWN.



I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The populations of the Borough of Bermondsey and its registration sub-districts, as enumerated in the Census of 1901 and 1911, and the estimate for the year under report, are as follows :—

	1901.	1911.	Estimated to June 30th, 1913.
Bermondsey	82,483	81,959	81,833
Rotherhithe	38,460	35,247	34,477
St. Olave	9,817	8,697	8,429
Borough	130,760	125,903	124,739

As the Census is taken in April, it is usual to calculate the various rates on the mean population, which is assumed to be that existing at the end of June or the middle of the year under report. To arrive at this it is therefore necessary to estimate for a further three months, which in Bermondsey is assumed to be a decrease.

The decrease is partly due to the increased facilities of transit, leading to a tendency on the part of the population of this, as well as other central boroughs, to seek residence further out. This is an object to be desired, since it is beneficial alike to those going and those remaining, for only in this way can sufficient space be provided round houses and overcrowding on large areas be avoided. If the demand for slum property ceased it would soon lead to its abolition. Another cause of decrease is the replacement of small house property by factories and warehouses as soon as the leases fall in. This cause is slow but steady and will gradually displace the population towards the periphery of the metropolis.

Births.

The total number of births registered in the Borough for the 53 weeks ended January 3rd, 1914, was 3,842, consisting of 1,939

males and 1,903 females. This is 213 below the average for the last 10 years, and 43 above the figure for 1912.

This total includes 2,548 for Bermondsey, being 46 above that for 1912, and 154 below the average for the last 10 years; 1,074 for Rotherhithe, being 9 above the number for 1912, and 16 below the average for the last 10 years; and 220 for St. Olave, being 12 below the number for 1912, and 44 below the average for the last 10 years.

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

The birth-rate for 1913 was 30.8 per thousand persons living, which is 0.5 above that for 1912 and 0.9 below the average for the last 10 years. Particulars of rates will be found in annexed Table A. London is included for comparison.

A new departure with regard to births was made by the Registrar-General in 1906. The births are corrected by distributing those which occurred in the chief lying-in hospitals of the Metropolis to the Boroughs in which the mothers had resided previous to admission.

Those allocated to Bermondsey in 1913 number 23, and if they are added to the above total the rate would be 31.0.

TABLE A—BIRTH-RATES.

Year.	Bermondsey.	Rotherhithe.	St. Olave.	Whole Borough.	London.
1903	31.12	29.10	30.83	32.4	28.4
1904	33.52	28.27	40.69	32.4	27.8
1905	35.35	29.53	30.64	33.3	27.1
1906	32.83	28.48	31.08	31.4	26.5
1907	32.76	29.06	28.45	31.4	25.6
1908	33.53	29.02	32.58	32.1	25.2
1909	33.65	28.02	32.99	31.9	24.2
1910	32.73	27.27	35.53	31.3	23.6
1911	30.79	30.43	28.48	30.5	24.8
1912	30.48	30.65	27.08	30.3	24.5
Average for years 1903-1912	32.68	28.98	31.84	31.7	25.8
1913	31.14	31.15	26.10	30.8	24.5

From this table it will be seen that there is an increase in the birth-rate for the Borough, which is shared by Bermondsey and Rotherhithe.

Marriages.

The total number of marriages in the Borough in 1913 was 1,203, being 21 above the number for 1912, and 89 above the average for the last 10 years.

In Table VIII. of the Appendix will be found particulars of numbers and rates in the three Registration Sub-districts. The numbers have been supplied by the Superintendent Registrar.

Deaths.

In Table IV. of Appendix will be found the Local Government Board tables dealing with deaths in the Borough. The extended table of causes of death initiated in 1904 will also be found in the Appendix.

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough for the year ended December 31st, 1913, was 1,730, which is 129 more than in 1912, and 156 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 2,243. This is 124 more than in 1912, and 131 less than the average for the last 10 years.

The annexed table shows the distribution of deaths in quarters, together with the corresponding quarters of 1912. The largest number of deaths occurred in the first quarter of the year.

TABLE B.—DEATHS.

Quarter.	Bermondsey.		Rotherhithe.		St. Olave.		Whole Borough.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
First ...	396	397	140	178	48	45	584	621
Second ...	343	356	118	151	36	34	497	541
Third ...	343	365	123	119	37	42	503	526
Fourth ...	357	383	130	136	48	36	535	555
Total Deaths	1,439	1,501	511	584	169	157	2,119	2,243

The death-rate for the Borough in 1913 was 17·9 per thousand living inhabitants, being 1·0 above that recorded in 1912, and 0·7 below the average for the last 10 years. If the Census population be taken as the basis of calculation of the rate, it works out at 17·8, which is 1·0 above that for 1912.

TABLE C.—DEATH RATES.

Year.	Bermond-sey.	Rother-hithe.	St. Olave.	Whole Borough.	London.
1903	18·54	17·08	22·23	18·4	15·1
1904	19·91	18·59	27·65	20·1	16·0
1905	19·51	15·78	22·98	18·6	15·1
1906	19·80	18·36	25·08	19·7	15·1
1907	18·45	17·51	20·25	18·3	14·6
1908	19·42	15·70	27·78	18·8	13·8
1909	19·20	17·14	22·70	18·8	14·0
1910	17·72	15·81	25·67	17·6	12·7
1911	17·90	19·00	21·22	18·4	15·8
1912	17·53	14·70	19·72	16·9	13·6
Average for years 1903-1912	18·80	16·97	23·53	18·6	14·6
1913— On estimated population	18·35	16·94	18·63	17·9	14·2
On Census population, 1911	18·33	16·57	18·05	17·8	—

TABLE D.—Increase or Decrease of Deaths from Various Diseases in 1913 compared with 1912.

Increase.				Decrease.			
Heart Diseases ...	...	4		Measles ...	...	13	
Bronchitis ...	...	21		Scarlet Fever ...	...	3	
Influenza ...	...	9		Diphtheria ...	...	1	
Whooping Cough ...	...	11		Cancer ...	...	17	
Diarrhœa and Enteritis		79		Phthisis ...	...	11	
Alcoholism and Cirrhosis		2		Premature Birth...	...	2	
Pneumonia ...	...	42		Accidents ...	...	19	
Other causes ...	...	55		Suicides ...	...	2	
				Enteric Fever ...	...	3	
				Other Tubercular Diseases		22	
				Other Respiratory Diseases		6	
Total ...		223		Total ...		99	

It will be seen from the above that the increases amount to 223, and the decreases to 99.

Bronchitis, pneumonia and diarrhoea and enteritis are chiefly accountable for the increase.

In column 1, foot of Table I. of the appendix, will be found a list of places where deaths of non-parishioners occurred in the district. There were 21 such deaths in all, against 20 in 1912, and 22 in 1911.

6 such deaths occurred in the infirmary; 9 in River Thames and Docks; 1 in an office; and 5 in the street.

534 persons belonging to this Borough died in outlying institutions, against 538 in 1912, and 560 in 1911. 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.

TABLE E.—*Death-rates corrected for Age and Sex Constitution of the various Populations, 1912.*

Area.	Factor for Correction for age and sex distribution.	Crude Death-rate per 1,000 persons living. 1913.	Corrected Death-rate per 1,000 persons living. 1913.	Comparative Mortality Figures. 1913.
England and Wales	0.9790	13.7	13.4	1,000
London, County of	1.0000	14.2	14.2	1,042
Paddington ...	0.9941	13.4	13.4	942
Kensington ...	0.9957	13.7	13.6	995
Hammersmith ...	0.9884	13.9	13.8	997
Fulham ...	1.0340	12.5	12.9	1,018
Chelsea ...	0.9513	13.9	13.2	1,054
Westminster, City of	1.0540	12.7	13.3	1,003
St. Marylebone ...	1.0198	14.0	14.3	1,084
Hampstead ...	1.0572	10.7	11.3	798
St. Pancras...	0.9971	15.2	15.2	1,119
Islington ...	0.9749	15.1	14.8	1,073
Stoke Newington ...	0.9512	13.6	12.9	885
Hackney ...	1.0066	13.4	13.5	936
Holborn ...	1.0034	14.6	14.7	1,180
Finsbury ...	0.9887	18.3	18.1	1,427
City of London ...	1.0419	15.2	15.8	1,078
Shoreditch ...	1.0331	18.6	19.2	1,440
Bethnal Green ...	1.0397	15.4	16.1	1,224
Stepney ...	1.0433	14.9	15.6	1,221
Poplar ...	0.9898	16.3	16.1	1,244
Southwark ...	1.0060	17.4	17.6	1,291
Lambeth ...	0.9804	14.3	14.0	1,003
Battersea ...	1.0098	13.9	14.0	949
Wandsworth ...	1.0045	10.6	10.6	786
Camberwell ...	0.9883	13.7	13.6	979
Deptford ...	0.9879	15.3	15.2	997
Greenwich ...	0.9837	14.2	14.0	991
Lewisham ...	0.9826	10.6	10.4	786
Woolwich ...	1.0249	12.6	13.9	914
BERMONDSEY ...	0.9976	17.9	17.8	1,288

NOTE.—The following extract from a previous report explains Table E :—

“ 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 proportion 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 difference in which we can put down to general sanitary conditions alone. In illustration of this I have taken the above figures from the Registrar-General's Annual Summary for 1912 to form Table E.

“ 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 F.—INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Year.	Bermondsey.		Rotherhithe.		St. Olave.		Whole Borough.		London.	
	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1903	428	153	179	160	50	176	657	156	16,978	130
1904	477	173	187	173	59	163	723	172	18,600	143
1905	422	146	164	145	45	170	631	147	16,324	129
1906	408	115	170	156	46	178	624	155	16,307	130
1907	335	125	144	130	22	96	501	125	14,114	116
1908	411	147	151	134	48	186	610	146	13,943	113
1909	396	144	143	134	34	137	573	141	12,582	108
1910	341	128	135	130	26	101	502	127	11,809	103
1911	403	159	167	157	41	166	611	159	14,440	129
1912	290	116	113	106	30	129	433	114	10,056	91
Average for years 1903-1912	391	141	155	143	40	150	587	141	14,515	119
1913	357	140	118	110	30	136	505	131	11,869	105

I may repeat here the comment I have made with slight variations in every annual report, viz. :—That there is a very close connection between infantile mortality and summer heat. Although infants suffer considerably from pulmonary diseases in winter, there is no doubt that the warm season is much the most dangerous, and it is during this time of year that hundreds are swept away by diarrhoeal diseases. If it were not for these the infantile mortality would soon fall to a minimum with little variation from year to year. An examination of the above table in conjunction with table H will illustrate my remarks. In the summer of 1912, the weekly average temperature of the air was 55·23 and in 1913 it was 58·2 and the weekly number of deaths from diarrhoea during the same period was double in 1913 to what it was in 1912. Diarrhoea is a disease which is liable to be conveyed from child to child, and is no doubt due to contamination of food. The opinion is now becoming prevalent that this contamination which is mostly in the shape of micro-organisms is borne by flies. At the time of writing, the Council have issued a handbill which will be distributed to every house in the Borough on the importance of the destruction of flies and a detailed report will be given on the subject in the next annual report.

TABLE G.

Year.	All Causes.		Principal Zymotic Diseases.		Small-pox.		Measles.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Whooping Cough.		Typhus Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Pyrexia. (Origin uncertain)		Diarrhœa.	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1903	2382	18·4	251	1·96	—	—	50	·39	25	·19	18	·14	41	·32	4	·03	11	·09	—	—	103	·80
1904	2593	20·1	444	3·44	—	—	136	1·05	18	·14	17	·13	68	·53	—	—	16	·13	—	—	189	1·46
1905	2399	18·6	287	2·23	1	·01	59	·45	17	·13	18	·14	38	·29	—	—	9	·07	—	—	145	1·13
1906	2529	19·7	400	3·12	—	—	94	·73	30	·23	34	·27	50	·39	—	—	4	·03	—	—	188	1·46
1907	2338	18·3	223	1·74	—	—	51	·40	36	·28	22	·17	52	·41	—	—	7	·05	—	—	55	·43
1908	2444	18·8	300	2·31	—	—	105	·81	26	·20	26	·20	18	·14	—	—	12	·09	—	—	113	·87
1909	2387	18·8	368	2·89	—	—	196	1·54	17	·13	12	·09	54	·42	1	·00	2	·01	—	—	86	·68
1910	2229	17·6	310	2·44	—	—	143	1·12	14	·11	18	·14	44	·34	—	—	4	·03	—	—	87	·68
1911	2320	18·4	352	2·79	—	—	51	·41	6	·05	15	·12	48	·38	—	—	6	·05	—	—	226	1·80
1912	2119	16·9	252	1·21	—	—	101	·81	8	·06	17	·14	36	·29	1	·00	5	·04	—	—	84	·67
Average for years 1903 to 1912	2374	18·6	319	2·41	—	—	99	·77	20	·15	20	·15	45	·35	1	·00	8	·06	—	—	127	1·0
1913	2243	17·9	320	2·56	—	—	88	·70	5	·04	16	·13	47	·38	—	—	2	·02	—	—	162	1·30
London 1913	65030	14·2	6201	1·36	—	—	1570	·34	188	·04	431	·09	800	·17	—	—	114	·02	—	—	3098	27·50

There has been an increase in the deaths from these diseases, the figures being 320, against 252 in the previous year, and 319 the average for the last ten years. This gives a zymotic death-rate of 2.56.

The total number of deaths from notifiable diseases, viz., scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhus fever, and enteric fever, was 23, compared with 31 in 1912, and for the non-notifiable, viz., measles, whooping cough, and diarrhœa, 297 compared with 221 in the previous year.

Senile Mortality.

The number of deaths over 65 years of age in 1913 was 504, compared with 516 in 1912.

Death Certification.

There were no uncertified deaths in 1913.

Small-pox.

There were no deaths from this cause in 1913.

Measles.

There were 88 deaths due to this disease, which is 11 below the average for the last ten years, and 13 below the number for 1912.

The deaths occurred in quarters as follows, viz. :—29, 43, 13, 3.

Diarrhœa.

Table H shows the connection between the meteorological conditions and deaths from this disease. The most important factor in the prevention of diarrhœa is undoubtedly breast-feeding. If young children are breast-fed and given reasonable care, their chances of life are four or five times, and according to some authorities ten times, as great as children artificially fed, even when this is done under favourable conditions.

TABLE H.

Weeks.	Temperature of the Air.		Temperature of ground 3 ft. below surface.		Rainfall.		Deaths from Diarrhœa.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	°	°	°	°	ins.	ins.		
July ... {	65.8	60.0	63.65	59.61	0.04	0.52	5	1
	64.8	57.7	63.22	59.45	0.16	0.05	7	3
	57.8	59.5	63.09	59.73	0.54	0.00	6	2
August ... {	57.6	57.1	61.57	60.24	1.26	0.09	5	5
	56.2	60.7	60.48	60.10	0.23	0.14	6	9
	57.2	60.9	60.22	60.58	1.27	0.36	7	16
	56.9	62.8	59.74	60.62	1.33	0.51	4	14
	54.8	59.1	59.08	60.63	0.21	1.43	2	15
September {	52.4	58.0	58.01	59.96	0.02	0.06	3	12
	53.6	54.9	57.38	59.03	0.00	0.60	2	5
	51.5	60.2	56.20	58.46	0.02	0.13	3	12
October ... {	48.8	58.5	55.11	58.75	2.30	0.22	2	10
	46.0	52.9	52.62	57.84	0.00	1.28	1	5
	49.8	52.8	51.93	56.30	0.13	0.12	1	5
Weekly average {	55.23	58.2	58.74	59.38	0.54	0.39	4	8

Whooping Cough.

47 deaths were due to this cause, against 36 in 1912. The deaths occurred in quarters as follows:—13, 29, 5, 0.

Typhus Fever.

No deaths occurred from this disease.

Enteric Fever.

2 deaths were due to this cause, both in Rotherhithe. The corresponding figures for 1912 were 5 for the Borough, viz., 3 in Bermondsey, 1 in Rotherhithe, and 1 in St. Olave.

Tubercular Diseases.

The number of deaths from all forms of tubercular disease in 1913 was 277, against 299 in 1912.

This figure comprises 180 for Bermondsey, 80 for Rotherhithe, and 17 for St. Olave. Of these, 201 were due to phthisis and 76 to the other tubercular diseases.

Phthisis.

In Table J will be found particulars of deaths from phthisis since the year 1903. There were 201 deaths due to this cause, which is 11 less than the number recorded in the previous year.

TABLE J.—PHTHISIS.

Sub-District	Bermondsey.		Rotherhithe		St. Olave.		Whole Borough		London.	
Year.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1903	147	1.79	56	1.46	18	1.96	221	1.70	7124	1.54
1904	165	2.02	60	1.57	31	3.48	257	1.99	7526	1.62
1905	148	1.81	55	1.44	20	2.32	223	1.73	6622	1.42
1906	155	1.90	77	2.01	18	2.16	250	1.95	6775	1.44
1907	150	1.84	68	1.78	19	2.36	237	1.85	6654	1.40
1908	157	1.89	60	1.54	24	3.03	241	1.85	6419	1.32
1909	147	1.80	56	1.46	17	2.27	220	1.73	6337	1.31
1910	148	1.82	50	1.31	21	2.91	219	1.73	5555	1.14
1911	141	1.72	52	1.48	18	2.08	211	1.68	6084	1.35
1912	138	1.68	57	1.64	17	1.98	212	1.69	6069	1.35
Averages for years 1903-1912	150	1.83	59	1.57	20	2.46	229	1.79	6517	1.39
1913	125	1.53	64	1.86	12	1.42	201	1.61	5981	1.30

The phthisis death rate is the lowest since the formation of the Borough and this is part of the steady fall which is taking place all over the country in this disease. There are two causes at work to produce this, first the immunity which is being acquired owing to the gradual elimination of unhealthy stocks, and second the various sanitary measures which have been recently put in force. How much is due to each it is impossible to say.

Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of the Liver.

22 deaths were attributed to this cause in 1913, against 20 in 1912. This number gives a very small idea of the deaths caused by these diseases, since they are often the remote causes of death, and are not always mentioned on the certificate for various reasons.

Cancer.

138 deaths were attributed to this cause. The Cancer Research Commission have not yet issued their final report on the subject.

Heart Diseases.

178 deaths were due to this cause, which number is 4 above that for the previous year. This refers to organic or valvular disease of the heart.

Suicides.

13 persons committed suicide in 1913, viz., 4 by poison, 6 by hanging or strangulation and 3 by drowning.

Accidents.

78 deaths were due to accidents, against 96 in the previous year. Particulars will be found in the extended table of the Causes of Death in the Appendix.

Other Violent Causes.

There was no death by homicide during the year under report.

II.—NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

In Table III. of Appendix will be found particulars of infectious diseases notified during the year under report.

The number of cases notified exclusive of notification of phthisis which numbered 760 was 1193, compared with 896 in 1912 and 943 in 1911. The diseases which show a decrease on the number for the previous year are erysipelas (40), typhoid fever (8), ophthalmia neonatorum (18), puerperal fever (6), acute polio-myelitis or acute polio-encephalitis (6), membranous croup (3), while those showing an increase are scarlet fever (321), diphtheria (34). The number of cases notified in the registration sub-districts was 800 in Bermondsey against 598 in 1912, 339 in Rotherhithe against 238, and 54 in St. Olave against 60 in 1912.

The attack-rate per thousand inhabitants was 9.6, the rate for the sub-districts being 9.8 for Bermondsey, 9.8 for Rotherhithe, and 6.2 for St. Olave. The corresponding rates in the previous year were 7.1 for the Borough, 7.3 for Bermondsey, 6.9 for Rotherhithe, and 7.0 for St. Olave.

33 cases were returned from hospital as not suffering from the disease for which they were notified, but if allowance is made for mild unreported cases, the recorded notifications would, if anything, understate the actual number of cases.

Small-pox.

No cases were notified during the year under report.

Typhus Fever.

One case of typhus fever was notified during the year under report.

H.L. female, 20 years, of No. 15, Woolf Street, was notified on May 24th as suffering from typhoid fever, but, on removal to hospital the same day was found to be suffering from typhus fever and notified from the hospital accordingly. This disease has no connection with typhoid fever and 40 or 50 years ago was very prevalent in many of the large towns. It has, however, practically died out with the exception of Liverpool, in England and one or two places in Scotland and Ireland. Almost every year a single case occurs in London, but it does not seem to spread any further. The only serious outbreak we have had in Bermondsey was in 1903.

I visited the patient in the hospital and found that the rash and many of the symptoms were typical of typhus, but there were one or two symptoms of this disease apparently absent. The most noticeable deviation was in the mental condition of the patient which with the exception of one day, was bright and clear. She recovered, but this did not take place as it generally does by crisis, *i.e.*, the sudden falling of the temperature and an improvement of the symptoms about the fifteenth day of the disease, but by a gradual falling of the temperature and return of appetite.

The usual precautions were taken, *viz.*, prompt isolation, disinfection and subsequent observation of the "contacts" for three weeks.

Diphtheria.

There were 245 cases of diphtheria notified in 1913, of which 164 occurred in Bermondsey, 68 in Rotherhithe, and 13 in St. Olave. This is an increase on 1912, for which the figures were:—Borough, 211; Bermondsey, 137; Rotherhithe, 65; and St. Olave, 9. From the following table it will be seen that an increase has taken place throughout London.

CASES OF DIPHTHERIA NOTIFIED.

Year.	London.	Bermondsey.
1892	8,368	161
1893	13,712	367
1894	11,204	446
1895	11,231	281
1896	13,825	425
1897	13,217	393
1898	11,883	326
1899	13,711	734
1900	12,023	471
1901	12,156	329
1902	10,731	277
1903	7,738	172
1904	7,219	191
1905	6,482	165
1906	8,041	327
1907	8,779	311
1908	8,001	251
1909	6,679	191
1910	5,494	207
1911	7,385	260
1912	7,101	211
1913	7,654	245
Average	9,711	306

The attack-rate per thousand inhabitants was 1.96, against 1.68 in 1912. The case mortality was 6.5 per cent., against 8.1 per cent. in 1912 and 5.0 per cent. in 1911. 3 cases were returned as not suffering from this disease.

250 specimens were sent in by medical practitioners for bacteriological examination, against 223 in 1912 and 176 in 1911. Of these 44 were found to contain diphtheria bacilli, all of which were notified.

In 1 case of diphtheria the source of infection was attributed to a previous case in the family.

The following appeared in the report last year and gives an explanation of the method adopted in this Borough to prevent the spread of this disease.

Diphtheria is a disease caused by a characteristic bacillus known as the Klebs-Löffler Bacillus, which occurs in the throats of persons attacked by the disease. It seems to be conveyed from person to person by direct contact, and there is no virulent disease which will spread more rapidly under certain circumstances than this will among school children. It is more or less directly conveyed from throat to throat by children passing sweets, slate pencils, and other articles which they are liable to put in their mouths, from one child to another. Kissing an affected person on the mouth will also frequently give rise to the disease, and an infected child coughing in the neighbourhood of non-infected ones will also often transmit the disease to them. Sometimes the bacilli will exist in the throat for a long time without producing any symptoms, but such children, while not suffering themselves, will be liable to convey the infection to others.

For this reason they have been called "carrier" cases, and, as expressed in previous reports, my belief is that a large part of the spread of the disease is due to such cases. Since 1902 an endeavour has been made in this Borough to prevent any of these "carrier" cases returning to school, and each Annual Report has contained some account of the working of the plan. This consists in getting the parents of a child which is notified as suffering from diphtheria to bring up the other members of the family within



1952-1953

ALBERTA

1952-1953

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1952-1953

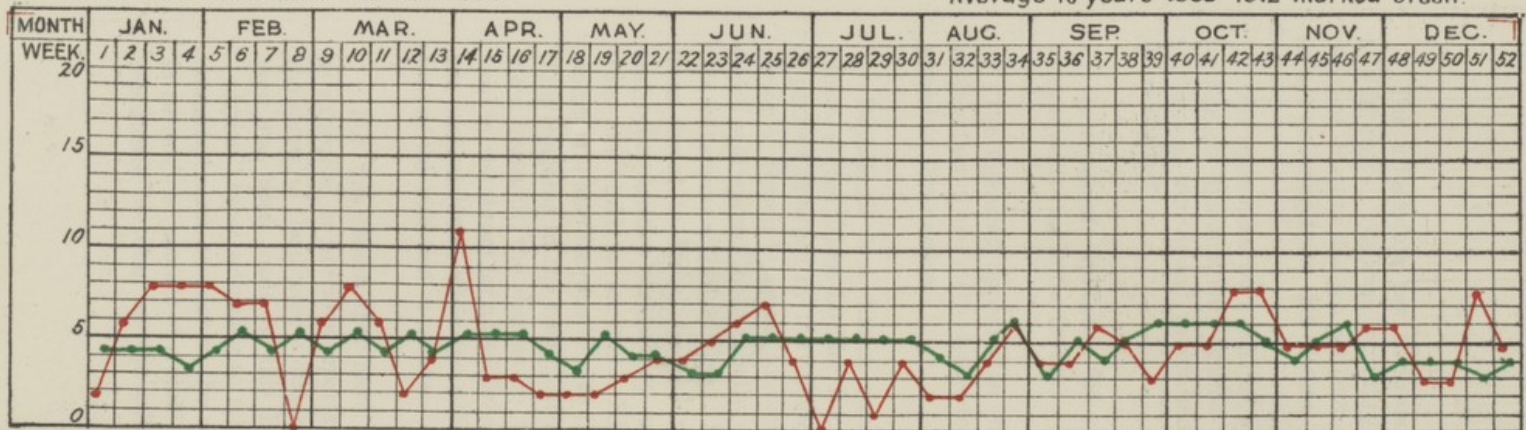
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DIPHTHERIA.

Notifications 1913 marked Red.

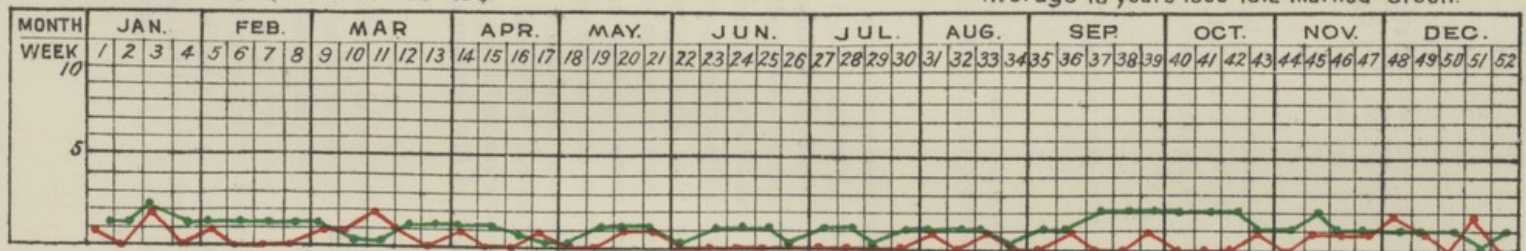
Average 10 years 1903-1912 marked Green.



ENTERIC FEVER.

Notifications 1913 marked Red.

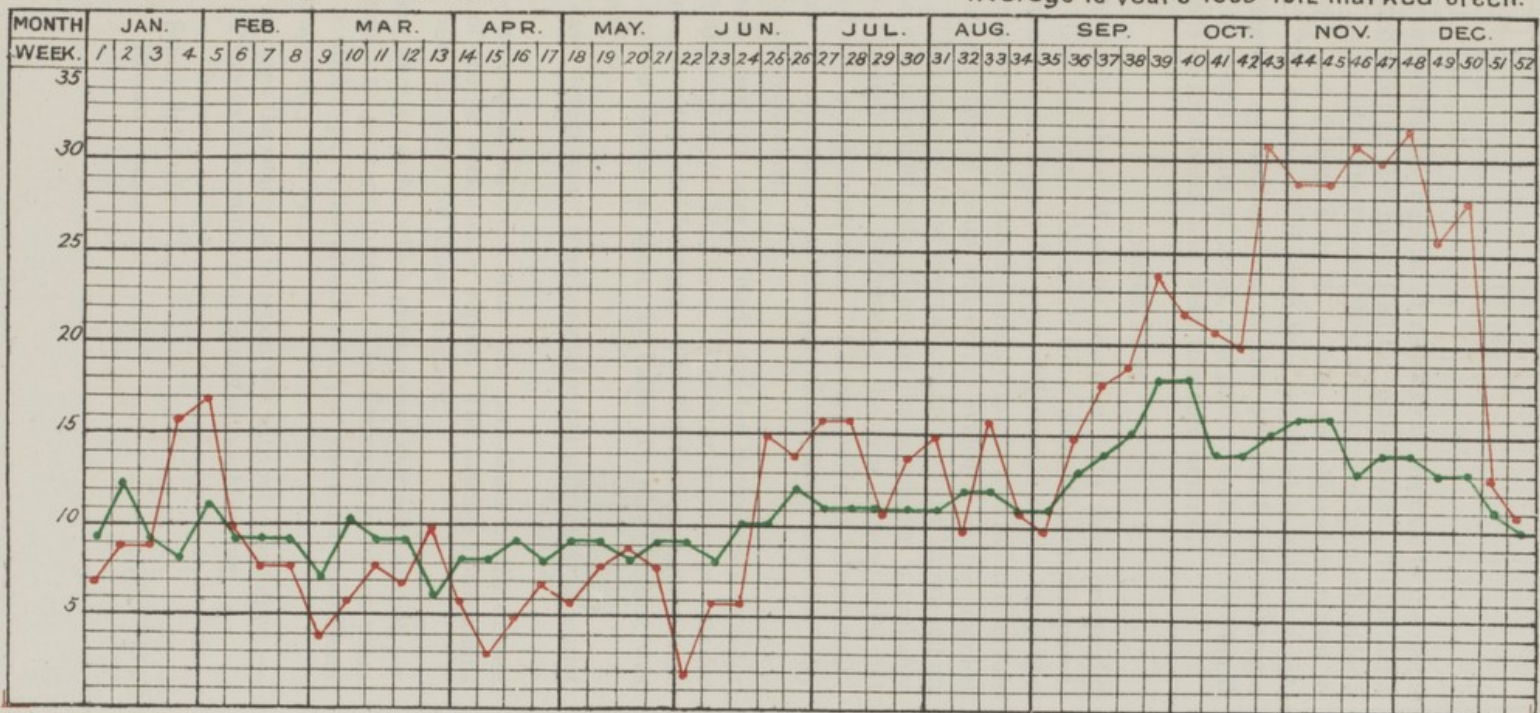
Average 10 years 1903-1912 marked Green.



Notifications 1913 marked Red.

SCARLET FEVER.

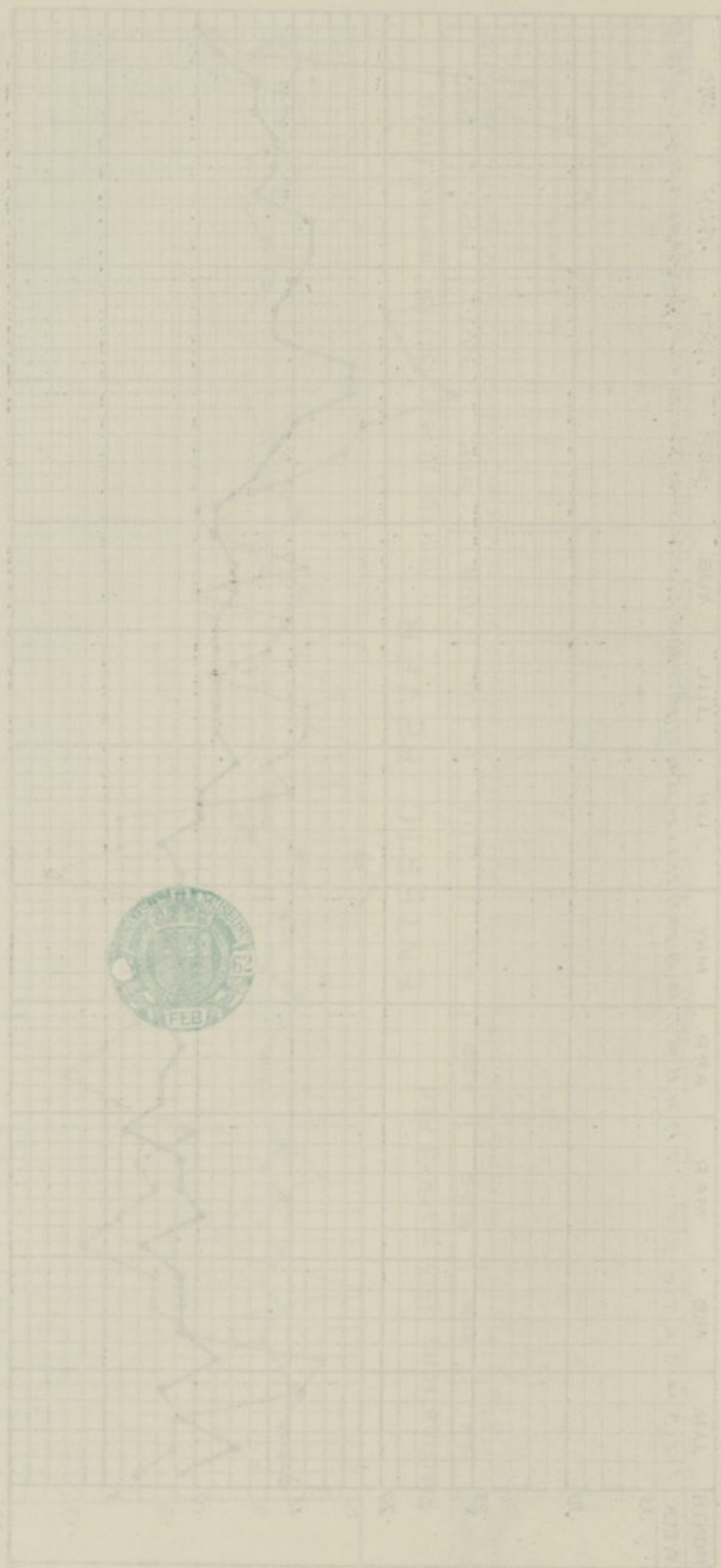
Average 10 years 1903-1912 marked Green.



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a week or so after the removal or recovery of the case to the municipal laboratory at the Town Hall for examination. If diphtheria bacilli are found in the throats they are excluded from school for a fortnight, and if then found to be free, are allowed to return to school. The number of children thus examined in 1913 was 352, belonging to 145 families. Out of this number 8 had diphtheria bacilli in their throats or noses, 4 of whom developed the clinical symptoms of diphtheria, and were therefore notified.

Scarlet Fever.

The notifications of scarlet fever in 1913 were practically double those for 1912. This result is not altogether unanticipated, as reference to the report for 1912 will show. Scarlet fever like other infectious diseases has a tendency to rise and fall at intervals of certain numbers of years and we are evidently on the upgrade again. The causes of these prevalences are not fully known but an increase of susceptible material among the population is probably the most potent cause. Fortunately the type is very mild and attended with a low death rate. This very mildness has no doubt conduced to some extent to the prevalence since cases are very liable to be overlooked.

There were 732 cases notified—503 for Bermondsey, 206 for Rotherhithe, and 23 for St. Olave. This is an increase of 321 for the Borough on the total for 1912. The distribution of the disease in the various Wards, as shown in Table III. of Appendix, was fairly uniform.

25 cases were returned from hospital as not suffering from scarlet fever.

The accompanying chart shows the prevalence of the disease in each of the 52 weeks under report. The average notifications for the past ten years are shown in green.

There were 5 deaths, which gives a case mortality of 0.68 per cent., against 1.9 per cent. in 1912. The disease, as in recent years was of a mild type. The attack rate per thousand inhabitants was 5.9, against 3.3 in 1912.

In 62 cases the source of infection was attributed as follow :—

Previous cases in house or family or neighbouring						
houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	26
School infection	...	...	...	...	...	23
" Return " cases	...	...	...	...	...	13

In the 13 cases classified as "return" cases the source of infection was some other member of the family or occupant of the same house who had returned from hospital after an attack of scarlet fever within a fortnight previous to the second case occurring, in this case the source of infection in the second case is presumed to be the child recently returned from hospital. The following statement on the subject is reprinted from my Annual Report for 1907 :—"A good deal of attention has been given to these so-called "return" cases on the part of the laity, and also by medical authorities, the former generally being inclined to attribute it to premature discharge from the infectious disease hospital. As stated, however, in previous reports, facts do not support this view, because in the first place the cases are very few compared with the number discharged, and in the second case it is sometimes those children who are detained months over the usual time and that cannot be considered to have been prematurely discharged who produce the disease.

"The micro-organism which produces scarlet fever has yet to be discovered, and the probability is that when this is made it will be found it behaves in a somewhat similar manner to diphtheria, and will be found to exist in the noses and throats of the patients who either have not got the disease at all, or who have recovered from an attack some considerable time previously. Those patients who have suffered from complications leading to pathological discharges from nose, throat and ears are more liable to spread the disease than simple, uncomplicated cases."

Measles.

The number of deaths for 1913 was 88, against 101 in 1912, 51 in 1911 and 143 in 1910.

The annexed table gives the number of notifications received from schools, the number of "contacts" excluded. In the first quarter there were 29 deaths, in the second 43, in the third 13, and in the fourth 3.

This disease is subject to considerable fluctuations, and as practically every child gets it it depends largely on the number of susceptible children and the number of foci in a district which start the infection.

As remarked in my previous report, there is no doubt that the infants' departments of the schools are very largely responsible for the spread of this disease, though the London County Council's regulations, of which the following is a copy, are strictly carried out :

(1) Senior Departments—

- (a) If a child has had measles it need not be excluded from attendance at school.
- (b) If a child has not had measles it should be excluded from attendance at school until Monday following 14 days from the commencement of the illness of the last case in the house.

(2) Infants' Departments—

All children should be excluded from attendance at school until Monday following 14 days from the commencement of the illness of the last case in the house.

Enteric Fever.

26 cases of enteric fever were notified, being 13 for Bermondsey, 8 for Rotherhithe, and 5 for St. Olave. 5 cases were returned as not suffering, making an actual total of 21. The total number of cases notified in the previous year was 34.

Puerperal Fever.

13 cases of puerperal fever were notified. There were 3 deaths.

Membranous Croup.

No notification of this disease was received during the year under report.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were 24 cases of this disease notified during the year.

Under this heading is included every kind of "sore eyes" occurring in the newly born. They were all visited by the Health Visitors, who instructed them to immediately seek medical advice.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Three cases of this disease were notified.

In the first case the patient recovered completely, in the next the patient died in hospital and the last removed out of the borough and we have been unable to obtain any further information.

The following paragraph printed in last year's annual report represents my views at present.

Most of the cases diagnosed under this heading in London are cases of meningitis occurring in children and have been long known as "post-basic meningitis" or "Still's disease." They have always been with us, but as they are caused by a micro-organism which resembles that causing the disease known as cerebro-spinal fever, which occurs in outbreaks, it was thought advisable by the London County Council to include them under the term "cerebro-spinal fever." Dr. T. Houston, of Belfast, who has had an opportunity of investing a large outbreak which occurred there in 1911 and 1912, is of opinion that the micro-organisms of the two diseases, although belonging to the same group, are fundamentally different and give rise to different diseases, and with this view, on present evidence I am inclined to agree.

The cases notified in Bermondsey gave rise to no other cases, but disinfection and isolation were carried out.

Acute Polio-Myelitis.

Three cases of this disease were notified during the year under report. The disease is commonly known as infantile paralysis and is a very common cause of deformities of the arms or legs seen in adults. It frequently takes the form of an arm or leg ceasing to grow and on enquiry one finds it came on in childhood. The disease is an infection of parts of the interior of the spinal cord and exists in two forms, viz. : sporadic when odd cases occur about a district and do not spread and epidemic form when several cases occur together and seem to be connected with one another. The above three cases may be described as sporadic.

It is not so fatal as cerebro-spinal meningitis, but it is more liable to leave paralytic conditions behind. All three cases recovered but there was some paralysis of the limbs left. The cases have been kept under observation but show no signs of spreading. The organism causing the disease is not known.

Pneumonia.

Four fatal cases of pneumonia occurred among a family belonging to the Borough, as follow :—

Initials.	Age.	Sex.	Onset of illness.	Death.	
E.H.R.	26 years	M	Feb. 22nd	Mar. 4th	Lived in Walworth.
H.S.R.	63 years	F	Mar. 6th	„ 9th	Mother of above, nursed him.
F.R. ...	32 years	F	„ 6th	„ 14th	Sister of first patient, helped to nurse him, died at St. Thomas' Hospital.
A.M. ...	30 years	F	„ 10th	„ 16th	Married sister to first patient, helped to nurse him and mother, died at St. Thomas' Hospital.

E.H.R.'s illness began with what was considered an ordinary attack of influenza, but on February 27th he developed acute pneumonia and was obliged to take to bed. He then gradually got worse and died on March 4th. During his illness he was nursed by his mother and sisters. The next person to be taken ill was the mother, but she had a weak chest and was undoubtedly a susceptible person, and the next two patients were probably rendered susceptible by want of proper rest while nursing the brother and mother. Pneumonia is caused by a micro-organism, and in the ordinary way is only slightly infectious ; but as in the above family the type seems from unknown causes to occasionally become virulent and spread to those in close contact with the patient especially if they are not careful to prevent spread of infection by means of drinking vessels, handkerchiefs, etc.

That close contact and susceptibility both played a part in its spread is shown by the fact that some five other members of the family and two strangers were more or less constantly in attendance on the patients remained in good health.

CHILDREN EXCLUDED FROM SCHOOL ON ACCOUNT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

School.	Total Exclusions.	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Erysipelas.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Chicken pox.		Mumps.		Ophthalmia.		Eczema.		Scabies.		Ring-worm.	
		Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."
Albion Street ...	185	9	21	4	5	...	...	...	...	38	25	8	3	1	4	...	2	55	...	...	...	7	...	3	...
Alexis Street ...	314	31	83	7	16	...	...	...	...	42	26	15	1	24	7	42	...	10	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
All Saints ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Alma ...	228	17	46	1	10	...	...	...	...	51	27	25	1	7	4	15	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	17	1
Amicable ...	8	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arthur Street ...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacon ...	14	1	10	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boundary Lane ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boucher ...	69	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	3	4	1	9	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Chaucer ...	50	2	14	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	2	...	9	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...
Christ Church ...	56	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	5	3	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Clarence Street ...	47	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	24	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cobourg Road ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Credon Road ...	66	8	18	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	6	1	4	4	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Dockhead ...	115	11	15	1	9	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	2	6	3	...	39	...	1	...	9	...	7	...	...
East Lane ...	156	8	26	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	5	26	3	4	2	26	4	30	...	1	...	11	...	6	...
English Martyrs ...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fair Street ...	182	9	19	7	15	...	...	1	...	25	21	14	3	14	7	7	4	11	...	...	10	...	15	...	...
Farncombe Street ...	99	8	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	2	6	...	2	5	6	...	38	...	1	...	6	...	5	...
Galleywall Road ...	103	13	16	...	9	...	...	...	...	26	4	...	...	10	3	6	2	...	...	...	11	...	3	...	...
Grange Walk ...	17	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Holy Trinity ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keeton's Road ...	263	21	25	4	3	...	...	...	...	45	19	18	4	21	14	60	3	4	...	...	4	...	18	...	...
Laxon Street ...	86	6	16	2	6	...	...	...	...	10	8	...	...	4	8	2	...	7	...	...	14	...	3	...	...
Magdalen Street ...	53	4	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	10	3	2	6	4	6	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Mawbey Road ...	13	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Melior Street ...	63	4	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	13	9	8	...	3	...	3	1	10	...	...	3	...	1	...	...
Midway Place ...	185	8	7	3	14	...	...	...	...	37	18	13	1	10	5	34	...	20	...	5	...	7	...	3	...
Mina Road ...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Monnow Road ...	207	14	26	3	6	...	...	...	...	12	9	9	...	67	11	46	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
Neckinger ...	139	7	22	1	5	...	...	...	...	20	20	18	1	15	11	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Kent Road (P.D.)	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pages Walk ...	290	16	16	3	11	...	...	...	...	81	40	19	8	15	9	25	3	35	...	1	...	5	...	3	...
Paragon ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riley Street ...	179	10	17	5	16	...	...	...	...	45	25	7	3	...	4	23	...	6	...	3	...	12	...	3	...
Redriff ...	60	4	13	1	1	1	...	1	...	4	3	1	...	4	3	6	...	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Rolls Road ...	90	6	18	1	1	...	...	...	...	15	8	12	...	4	2	17	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rotherhithe New Road	134	13	16	3	5	...	...	...	...	42	16	16	4	...	...	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Barnabas ...	54	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	17	...	...	1	2	12	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
St. James' ...	97	13	20	2	3	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	3	3	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
St. Joseph's ...	22	5	8	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's ...	12	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
St. Paul's ...	56	2	10	3	2	...	...	...	...	4	14	4	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
St. George's-in-the-East	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Silwood Street ...	21	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	10	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	21	...
Snowsfields ...	219	6	17	6	22	...	...	1	...	30	44	8	2	4	1	25	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South London Jewish	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	13	...
Southwark Park ...	212	24	39	2	7	...	...	...	...	60	25	6	1	6	4	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surrey Square ...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Townsend Street ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	8	...
Webb Street ...	149	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	15	9	30	3	15	2	39	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weston Street ...	87	6	16	2	9	...	...	...	...	7	4	8	5	3	3	4	1	5	...	1	...	5	...	8	...
TOTAL	4,446	308	597	74	200	1	...	3	...	748	460	307	52	273	132	519	31	392	2	14	...	143	1	188	1

Sanatorium Patients.

No.	Initials.	Sex	Age.	Occupation.	Date of leaving Sanatorium.	Time in Sanatorium.	Condition on leaving.	Present Condition.	Present Occupation.	Remarks.
1	A. T. H.	M.	21	Chemist's Assistant	1911 9th Feb.	4 months	Very good	In good health	—	Living in West Borneo.
2	S. G. M.	M.	19	Clerk	—	2½ years	—	In full work as farm labourer	On Staff at Sanatorium	Full work.
3	N. M. H.	F.	22	Leather Stitcher	24th Jan.	3 months	Much improved	—	—	Died 28th August, 1911, of heart failure.
4	C. H. R.	M.	28	A.B. Royal Navy	13th April	3 "	Fairly good progress; improved	—	—	Died July, 1912.
5	W. S.	M.	41	Brewer's Labourer	16th May	3 "	Progress good; improved	—	—	Dead.
6	A. A.	F.	22	Bookfolder	16th May	4 "	Good	Good	Bookfolder	Full work. Doing well.
7	J. S. C.	M.	24	Clerk	1912 15th May	11 "	Improved, but had laryngitis	—	—	Died 26th Oct., 1912.
8	W. F. S.	M.	27	Market Porter	1911 16th Aug.	3 "	—	—	—	Dead.
9	W. R. S. G.	M.	24	Baker	30th Aug.	3 "	Much improved excellent	—	—	Can't trace. In good health last time seen.
10	T. H.	M.	34	Lamp-lighter	6th Sept.	3 "	Improved	Relapsed	Lamp-lighter	Not worked since May, 1914.

No.	Initials.	Sex	Age.	Occupation.	Date of leaving Sanatorium.	Time in Sanatorium.	Condition on leaving.	Present Condition.	Present Occupation.	Remarks.
11	H. B.	M.	20	Warehouseman	16th Oct.	3 months	Excellent ; much improved	Excellent no symptoms	Porter at Dispensary	Full work.
12	W. S.	M.	23	Clerk	15th Nov.	3 "	Slight improvement	Fair	—	Cannot get work.
13	R. S. H. T.	M.	45	Plumber's Mate	5th Dec.	3 "	Good ; much improved	Excellent	Plumber's mate	Full work.
14	W. W.	M.	39	Shopkeeper	1912 16th Jan.	3 "	Much improved	Good	Shopkeeper	Full work.
15	W. S.	M.	35	Labourer	13th Feb.	2 "	Excellent	Fair	Leather worker	Full work.
16	F. E. P.	M.	26	Oysterman	1st April	2½ "	Excellent	—	—	Can't trace ; removed
17	E. A. R. G.	M.	26	Serving in shop	13th May	3 "	Excellent	Excellent	Serving in shop	Full work.
18	C. H.	M.	35	Warehouseman	24th May	3 "	Excellent	—	—	Dead.
19	G. S.	F.	26	Shorthand writer and typist	27th June	3 "	Excellent	Excellent ; no symptoms	Book-keeper	Removed to Denmark Hill.
20	E. L. H.	F.	20	Housemaid	27th June	3 "	Excellent	Excellent	Housemaid	Full work.
21	L. H.	M.	17	Clerk	5th July	3 "	Excellent	Excellent ; no symptoms	Training as Taxicab Driver	Full work.
22	W. J. G.	M.	26	Garment Dyer	9th August	3 "	Fair	Bad	—	Unable to work.
23	J. H. B.	M.	18	Bassinette Liner	17th Sept.	4 "	Much improved	Good	Tea Traveller	Full work.

No	Initials.	Sex	Age	Occupation	Date of leaving Sanatorium.	Time in Sanatorium.	Condition on leaving.	Present Condition.	Present Occupation.	Remarks.
24	W. A.	M.	24	School Teacher	1913 13th Jan.	6 months	Excellent	No change	School Teacher	Full work.
25	E. F.	F.	36	Housewife	1912 5th Oct.	3 "	Good	Good	Housewife	Working in house.
26	R. P.	M.	41	Traveller	9th Nov.	3 "	Fairly good	Very good	Traveller	Full work.
27	A. H. A.	M.	24	Picture Palace Attendant		5 "	Excellent	—	—	Gone to Northampton
28	E. W.	M.	16	Schoolboy	1913 11th Jan.	2 "	Excellent	Very good	—	Full work.
29	C. N.	M.	28	Lighterman	17th Jan.	5 days	Only stopped at Sanatorium	5 days.		
30	D. K. M.	F.	11	Schoolgirl		6 months	much improved	Very good	Schoolgirl	At school.
31	F. A. P.	M.	14	Schoolboy	24th June	4½ "	Improved	Fairly well	Schoolboy	At school.
32	J. O.	M.	13	Schoolboy	27th May	3 "	Excellent	Very good	Schoolboy	At school.
33	J. F.	M.	20	Soldier	20th March	16 days	Discharged	for misbehaviour.		
34	J. B.	M.	34	Leather worker	4th June	2 months	No improvement	—	—	Died 12th Oct., 1913.
35	H. J. P.	M.	34	Shop Assistant	16th July	2 "	Good deal improved	Bad	—	In infirmary.
36	M. M. B.	F.	14½	Dressmaker	10th Oct.	9 "	Very good	Relapsed	Dress-maker	Full work.
37	E. M.	F.	36	Housewife	15th Aug.	2 "	Good	—	—	Removed to Norwood
38	W. F. I.	M.	11	Schoolboy	8th Nov.	3 "	Excellent	—	Schoolboy	
39	F.C.S.E.	F.	30	Housewife	10th Sept.	2 "	Good	Very good	Housewife	

No.	Initials	Sex	Age	Occupation	Date of leaving Sanatorium	Time in Sanatorium	Condition on leaving	Present Condition.	Present Occupation	Remarks
40	A. D.	F.	25	Housekeeper	1914 2nd Jan.	4 months	Good	Very good	House-keeper	Full work.
41	F. D.	F.	30	Laboratory Attendant	1913 18th Nov.	3 „	Much improved			
42	R. G. C.	M.	22	Barber	10th Dec.	3 „	Improved	Bad	Barber	Recently re-notified.
43	A. L. M.	F.	43	Housewife	1914 17th Feb.	3 „	Good	Very good	Housewife	In very good health.
44	A. S.	M.	8	Schoolboy	1913 22nd Dec.	6 weeks	Excellent	Good	Schoolboy	
45	R. T.	F.	6	Schoolgirl	1914 20th Jan.	3 months	Very good	Very good	Schoolgirl	Gone to East Ham.

Out of 45 patients sent to the sanatorium there are only 7 deaths and the remainder are doing as well as can be expected. This must be considered a very satisfactory result considering that we were not able to get hold of the best cases from a sanatorium point of view. The majority of suitable cases were unwilling to leave their work as they had no method of supporting their families. The greatest difficulty one has to deal with is the after care of consumptives, and until there is some organisation whereby suitable work can be found for patients on leaving the sanatorium a great deal of the money spent on this treatment will be wasted.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Offensive Matter.

No summonses were taken out under the London County Council's bye-laws for carriage of offensive matter through streets in unsuitable receptacles and during prohibited hours, during the year under report.

Unsound Food.

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

					Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Apples ...	...	...	...	...	—	16	2	10
Apple pulp ...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2	20
Apple waste ...	...	...	...	...	1	8	2	6
Apricots ...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	10
Apricot Pulp ...	...	...	...	...	—	10	2	26
Bacon ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	5
Champignons (in glass)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1
Coal Fish ...	...	...	...	...	—	2	0	0
Cucumbers ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	24
Dabs ...	...	...	...	...	—	1	2	0
Dog Fish ...	...	...	...	...	—	1	0	0
Eggs ...	...	...	...	...	83	17	2	27
Fish ...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	5
Fruit ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	18
Fruit Pulp ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	22
Greengage Pulp ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	10
Green Peas ...	...	...	...	...	—	5	3	7
Haddocks ...	...	...	...	...	—	5	1	0
Ham ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	13½
Herrings (Brown)	...	...	...	...	—	1	0	0
Kippers ...	...	...	...	...	—	1	3	0
Lambs Tongues ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	3
Lamb Tongue Trimmings	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	0

					Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Lemons	...	...	...	...	—	14	2	15
Lemon Skins	...	...	...	...	—	1	0	14
Lemon Waste	...	...	...	...	1	15	3	2
Macedoines (in glass)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1
Mackerel	...	...	...	...	—	1	2	14
Mushrooms	...	...	...	...	—	14	0	0
Mushrooms (bottled)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	6
Mussels	...	...	...	...	—	3	0	0
Onions	...	...	...	...	1	5	0	0
Oranges	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	3
Orange Waste	...	...	...	...	2	17	2	22
Orange Pulp	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	14
Pears	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1
Peas (in glass)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1
Pigeons	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	7
Plums	...	...	...	...	1	7	3	14
Plums in Syrup	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	10
Plum Waste	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	14
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	1	0	2	14
Raspberries	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	14
Roker	...	...	...	...	—	—	3	0
Sardines (in glass)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	2
Sardines and Tomato (in glass)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	14
Sausages	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1
Sheep's Kidneys	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	15
Skate	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	14
Soup (in glass)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spanish Onions	...	...	...	...	—	—	3	21
Strawberries	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	0
Tinned Condensed Milk	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	6
„ Fish	...	...	...	...	—	1	0	26 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Fruit	...	...	...	...	—	2	2	19 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Meat	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ Vegetable	...	...	...	...	—	3	0	24
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	—	3	0	14
Tomato puree	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	14
Tongues (in glass)	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tongue and Beef (in glass)	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1
Turkeys	...	...	...	...	—	—	3	0
Various Tinned Goods	...	...	...	...	4	2	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Whiting	...	...	...	...	—	2	0	23
					—	—	—	—
					<u>105</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

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 or stored :—

Bakehouses	84
Butchers	77
Fishmongers, friers and curers	75
Food stores	567
Food wharves and depots	99
Food factories	24
Fruiterers and greengrocers	103
Ice cream	114
Milk-sellers	254
Restaurants and eating houses	146
Coffee stalls	12
	<hr/>
	1 555
	<hr/>

Unsound Food Seizures.

The following prosecutions took place during the year under report :—

January 1st—

Exposing $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $7\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of bullock's
liver for sale... .. Fined £2, Costs £1 8s.

January 22nd—

Depositing 50 half sheep's heads for
sale Fined £10, Costs £5 5s.

*February 19th—

Exposing 75 lbs. walnuts for sale ... Fined £1, Costs 5s.

†December 17th—

Depositing 41 and exposing 38 mack-
erel for sale Fined £3 or 1 month
imprisonment, costs 4s.

*Defendant paid 12s. 6d. and served 7 days imprisonment.

†Defendant went to prison.

FOOD EXAMINED DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Inspectors.	Meat.		Fish.		Fruit.		Vegetables.		Tinned Goods.		Dairy Produce.		Cereals.		Various.	
	No. of In-spec-tions.	Tons.	No. of In-spec-tions.	Tons.	No. of In-spec-tions.	Tons.	No. of In-spec-tions.	Tons.	No. of In-spec-tions.	Tons.	No. of In-spec-tions.	Tons.	No. of In-spec-tions.	Tons.	No. of In-spec-tions.	Tons.
Mr. Ashdown ...	931	13330 $\frac{3}{4}$	21	254 $\frac{1}{4}$	456	21689 $\frac{3}{4}$	164	9734	271	1562 $\frac{1}{4}$	110	5189 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	256 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	127
Mr. Scott ...	784	603 $\frac{1}{2}$	574	268 $\frac{3}{4}$	609	1674 $\frac{3}{4}$	633	641 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...
Mr. Hoskins ...	1198	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	644	164	730	1741 $\frac{1}{2}$	844	784 $\frac{1}{4}$	884	101	27	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	46	1863 $\frac{1}{4}$	13	156
Mr. Wood ...	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. Merryman ...	7	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. Toogood ...	...	...	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. Freeman ...	1	1	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. Pitts ...	...	...	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	2926	15133 $\frac{1}{2}$	1250	690 $\frac{1}{2}$	1807	25111 $\frac{1}{2}$	1655	11169 $\frac{3}{4}$	1252	1693 $\frac{1}{2}$	146	5246 $\frac{3}{4}$	78	2119 $\frac{3}{4}$	28	283

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NOTE.—The inspections refer to the number of separate lots, and the weights are only approximate.

Milk Premises.

There were 248 milk premises on the Register at the end of 1912. 43 were added and 37 removed during 1913, making a total of 254 on the Register at the end of the year under report. 910 inspections were made and 32 notices served.

Cowsheds.

There are 2 cowsheds in the Borough. These received regular visits, the total number of inspections for 1913 being 7. One notice was served.

Slaughterhouses.

There is 1 slaughterhouse in the Borough. Twenty inspections were made. No notices were served.

Ice Cream Premises.

There were 120 premises where ice cream is manufactured on the Register at the end of 1912, 6 were removed during the year under report, making a total of 114. 148 inspections were made and 6 notices served.

UNSOUND FOOD AND FOREIGN MEAT REGULATIONS.

The following articles of food were dealt with under the above regulations during the period under report.

Article.	Quantity Unsound.							
	Disposed of for other Purposes than Human Food.		Destroyed.		Removed for Sorting under S.A.		Exported.	
	Quantity.	Weight.	Quantity.	Weight.	Quantity.	Weight.	Quantity.	Weight.
		Tons. cwt. qr. lbs.		Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.		Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.		Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.
Frozen Beef	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Veal	81 carcasses	2 6 2 23	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Hog Carcase	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 carcass	— 1 1
" Beef Tongues	—	—	3,202 tongues	2 8 — 0½	—	—	—	—
" Beef Kidney	—	—	1 kidney	— — — 2½	—	—	—	—
" Sheep's Kidney	—	—	1 kidney	— — — 0½	—	—	—	—
" Poultry	492 boxes	6 3 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pork	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pickled Beef Tongues	—	—	110 tongues	— 1 3 6½	—	—	—	—
Salted Hog Tongues	—	—	152 tongues	— 1 3 21	—	—	—	—
" Sausage Casings	—	—	—	— — — 24	1 cask	— 6 — 3	—	—
Bacon	—	—	42 sides and 80 pieces	1 1 3 16	—	—	147 cases	3 13 2
Pickled Salmon	14 casks	3 4 — —	—	— — 3 21	—	—	—	—
Tinned Meat	—	—	—	7 12 3 21	—	—	—	—
" Fish	—	—	—	12 11 1 13½	—	—	—	—
" Fruit	—	—	—	92 7 1 15½	—	—	—	4 1 24
" Vegetables	—	—	—	— 1 2 14½	—	—	—	—
" Goods (Various)	—	—	—	— 13 3 17½	—	—	—	—
Apples	—	—	80½ barrels and 5 pkgs.	5 4 1 23	—	—	—	—
Apricots	—	—	125 pkgs.	— 16 2 27	—	—	—	—
Bananas	—	—	26 crates	— 18 3 18	—	—	—	—
Currants	—	—	7 boxes	— 17 2 —	—	—	—	—
Fruit	—	—	10 cases	— 4 2 14	—	—	—	—

UNSOUND FOOD AND FOREIGN MEAT REGULATIONS—continued.

Article.	Quantity Unsound.							
	Disposed of for other Purposes than Human Food.		Destroyed.		Removed for Sorting under S.A.		Exported.	
	Quantity.	Weight.	Quantity.	Weight.	Quantity.	Weight.	Quantity.	Weight.
Grapes... ..	—	— — — —	14 pkgs.	— 6 1 14	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Lemons	—	— — — —	—	23 15 3 23	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Oranges	—	— — — —	—	9 12 — 21	23 cases	1 6 3 —	—	— — — —
Peaches	—	— — — —	28 baskets and 6 packages	— 5 3 —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Pears	—	— — — —	1,013 pkgs., 23 boxes, 16 cases & 8 half-boxes	27 — — 10	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Plums	280 pkgs.	7 — — —	209 baskets, 62 crates and 7 packages	1 — — 22	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Tomatoes	—	— — — —	919 crates, 71 pkgs. and 10 boxes	38 1 — 4	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Walnuts	—	— — — —	123 bags	1 6 — 13	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Onions... ..	—	— — — —	2 cases	— 2 2 —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Potatoes	—	— — — —	329 bags	14 2 2 —	521 bags	26 1 — —	—	— — — —
Wheat	—	17 3 — 24	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Broken Rice	—	4 — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Flour	—	— — — 9	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Quaker Oats	5 bags	— 3 3 20	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Butter	4,598 pkgs.	154 12 3 12	—	— — — 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 casks	— 7 2 4	—	— — — —
Cheese	—	— — — —	12 crates	— 12 3 12	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Citron in brine	—	— — — —	2 pipes and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ casks	1 12 1 14	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Coffee	—	— — — —	2 bags	— 9 1 9	—	— — — —	77 bags	5 5 3 14
Eggs	—	— — — —	—	6 4 2 12	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Lemon skins in brine	—	— — — —	47 half-pipes	13 14 2 —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Peel in brine	—	— — — —	34 casks	13 12 — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Pulp	—	— — — —	4 casks	— 14 — —	8 casks	1 8 — —	—	— — — —

The following remarks on the year's work which are here submitted were drawn up by the Wharves Inspector, Mr. T. Ashdown.

Unsound Food and Foreign Meat Regulations.

In reviewing the operations under the above, in this district, I find that in the majority of cases the quantity of goods landed is greater than in the previous year, consequently the labour of the department, both clerical and inspectorial, has been heavier.

No alterations to the regulations have come into operation during the period under report, and no additional "Official Certificates," relative to foreign meats, have been declared admissible.

The quality of the bacon, which is principally Siberian or Russian, is still improving. Landings of Siberian in this district have increased from about 73,000 parcels in 1912 to about 108,000 this year; the quantity seized has been small.

Beef, Queensland Frozen.

The quantity handled has been above the average, but only a very small percentage is now found infested with the worm nests.

Beef tongues have again caused considerable trouble, as they come in ostensibly as "short cuts," some of which show glands and others completely without them. These are examined individually, and it will be seen that over 3,000 were found diseased, or unsound and seized.

Once more I express regret the regulations have not been amended so as to deal more effectively with this line of goods.

Beef Offal.

Only a very small quantity reached this district unexamined by some other waterside authority.

Butter.

Only three lots, about 154 tons, have been dealt with under the regulations.

Coffee.

Some official decision as to what is unfit seems necessary, as it appears the prevailing view held by the trade is that coffee, no matter in what condition, can again be made fit, market value being almost the only consideration.

Eggs.

The imports have increased from about 300,000 cases in 1912 to about 377,000 cases this year. The same rules have been adhered to with regard to sorting, etc., and continue to work satisfactorily. It will be seen that, including seizures, collections from sorting places and warehouses, about 90 tons have been destroyed.

Peels in Brine.

An attempt has been made to deal more efficiently with this commodity. The waste on the imports is now large, principally caused by unsuitable packing, the casks used being too fragile for the weight they contain are easily damaged, and the brine escapes in transit.

Pork.

In carcase the quantity landed has been very small, but tongues continue to arrive from Siberia or Russia, and still in a very unsatisfactory condition. A large percentage, on arrival, has no portion of the lymphatic glands left, others only small portions, and including these in the bulk, about 5 per cent. have been found diseased. I think it should be mentioned that these tongues come from the same ports, by the same ships, and to the same consignees as a fair quantity of the bacon.

Soft Fruit and Vegetables.

The quantities landed in the district have been considerably below the average, but the quality fair and the seizures and stoppages small.

Customs Authority.

The ever-ready and valuable assistance rendered by the Customs Officers is deserving of the warmest thanks.

DESTRUCTION OF TINNED GOODS.

The following report on the destruction of tinned goods was made to the Council and they decided to have all tins pricked and put into the destructor.

"Owing to the alteration in the method of disposal of some of the refuse in Bermondsey, we find it very difficult to get rid of rejected tins of food, of which we receive a very large

quantity for destruction. Up to quite recently these were pricked under the supervision of one of the wharves inspectors, soaked in disinfectant, and put into barges, by which they were transported out of reach of persons who rake over rubbish heaps.

A few days ago a large quantity of tins were collected from a firm in this Borough by a van from the Surveyor's Department and deposited on a piece of vacant ground off Trundleys Road, Deptford. They were only covered with a light layer of earth, and no doubt would have been an attraction to a certain class as soon as their whereabouts was discovered. A man was sent down immediately it came to our knowledge, who pricked them so they could not be used again.

It seems to me the proper way to destroy this stuff is to prick the tins and then put them in the destroyer, but as one of the principal functions of this is to raise steam there is an objection to putting them into the furnaces from an engineering point of view.

There are two alternatives to putting them in the destructor, the first is to let them go to the new "tip" after they are thoroughly pricked and soaked in disinfectant. After deposit they should then be covered with two or three feet of earth; the other method would be to open the tins and empty out the contents. This is the next best method to burning, but both of these, especially the emptying of the tins, are going to cost considerably more than putting them in the destructor."

Inspections.

In Table XII. of Appendix will be found particulars of the general sanitary work by the District Inspectors during 1913, and in Table IX. the number of premises on the Registers to which special attention has been paid.

The house-to-house inspections number 4,270. This is 50 above the total for the previous year, and is an average of 534 per Inspector, against 528 in 1912.

4,829 intimation notices were served, compared with 4,592 and 1,273 statutories, against 1,160 in the previous year.

The following table shows the work done by the District Inspectors during the year :—

	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
	House to House.		Special Inspections		Complaints		Infectious Diseases		Factories and Workshops specially Inspected.		Offensive Trades.		Outworkers. Bi-Annual Inspection.		Underground Conveniences.		Drains Tested.		Re-inspections.		Other Calls and Visits.		Chimneys Watched.	
	No.	Ints.	No.	Ints.	No.	Ints.	No.	Ints.	No.	Ints.	No.	Ints.	No.	Ints.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Ints.	
Mr. Grice ...	703	379	193	70	310	143	124	20	68	8	3	...	129	21	153	75	3150	412	3	...				
Mr. Wood ...	736	414	291	114	320	155	223	51	101	27	35	4	83	6	6	153	2913	665	10	2				
Mr. Merryman	734	337	191	119	278	136	380	61	100	20	16	...	220	19	153	181	2886	574	8	3				
Mr. Toogood	739	397	99	17	467	274	275	80	58	12	74	...	143	13	...	96	3284	654	3	2				
Mr. Freeman	670	358	209	129	274	182	382	130	77	27	38	2	191	24	79	184	3171	502	2	2				
Mr Bartlett ...	421	182	31	7	97	50	133	15	7	...	17	...	165	1	89	61	1395	371	11	...				
Mr. Pitts ...	610	332	215	37	194	108	216	27	59	9	...	...	67	...	156	64	3149	270	9	4		
Mr Cockburn	557	412	84	17	150	115	271	51	18	5	...	...	169	14	177	283	2848	33	1	1		
Totals ...	4270	2811	1313	510	2090	1163	2004	435	488	108	183	6	1167	98	813	1097	22814	3481	47	14				

Food Inspectors.
PARTICULARS OF WORK, 1913.

	Visits.	1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Food Factories			Bakehouses.	Butchers.	Cowsheds.	Fishmongers, Friers and Curers.	Food Stores.	Food Wharves and Depots.	Fruiters and Greengrocers.	Ice Cream.	Markets.	Milk Sellers	Restaurants and Eating Houses	Slaughterhouses.	Destruction of Food	Nuisances Reported	Various.	Number of Samples Taken.
		Jam.	Butter and Margarine	Other.																
Mr Ashdown	Re-visits ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	553	2946	...	...	10	...	...	...	320	10	...	9
	New occupiers or Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr Scott ...	Re-visits ...	240	3	40	93	221	...	116	470	1	98	38	360	337	152	20	52	17	144	592
	New occupiers or Premises	...	...	...	3	1	...	5	26	...	9	2	...	22	9	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. Hoskins ...	Re-visits ...	106	23	82	152	147	7	136	726	269	186	110	377	573	160	...	95	92	237	598
	New occupiers or Premises	...	...	...	5	12	1	12	42	1	7	23	...	25	18	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	Re-visits ...	348	26	122	245	368	7	252	1749	3216	284	148	747	910	312	20	467	119	381	1199
	New occupiers or Premises	...	...	...	8	13	1	17	68	1	16	25	...	47	27	...	...	...	...	...

Food and Drugs.

In Tables XIII. and XIV. of Appendix will be found a list of the samples taken in 1913, and the action taken ; 1,193 samples were taken, compared with 1,175 in 1912 and 1,214 in 1911. Of these 14.7 per cent. were found adulterated, compared with 8.1 per cent. in the previous year and 11.4 per cent. in 1911.

The most notable feature of the analysis of samples of this and recent years is the number of adulterations of milk which show the addition of small percentages of water, ranging from 1.5 to 4.0 per cent. This is due to the present standard which requires 3 per cent. of fat and 8.5 per cent. of non-fatty solids. Magistrates and others are liable to forget that this so-called "standard" represents the lowest limit below which milk must not go. The vast majority of natural milks show considerably higher figures, and the result is that the samples are watered down so as to be as near as possible this "standard" and the small percentages show that they occasionally overstep the mark.

Sixteen per cent. is the amount of water allowed in butter, and it is astonishing how closely manufacturers keep to this amount, but occasionally they also overstep the mark, but even this small percentage beyond the legal limit is very beneficial to the trader if undetected, since he can make a very large profit out of 1 per cent.

In the accompanying table will be seen the percentages of milk fat in the various samples of milk.

Year.	Total Samples.	MILK FAT.							
		Under 3 per cent.		3 per cent and under 3.5 per cent.		3.5 per cent and under 4 per cent.		4 per cent. and over.	
		No. of Samples.	Percentage of total.	No. of Samples.	Percentage of total.	No. of Samples.	Percentage of total.	No. of Samples.	Percentage of total.
1904	419	5	1.2	147	35.1	164	39.1	103	24.6
1905	505	9	1.7	216	42.8	168	33.3	112	22.2
1906	507	3	0.6	211	41.6	178	35.1	115	22.7
1907	617	24	3.9	232	37.6	249	40.3	112	18.1
1908	575	12	2.1	258	44.9	226	39.3	79	13.7
1909	722	10	1.4	332	46.0	271	37.5	109	15.1
1910	676	5	0.7	294	43.5	281	41.6	96	14.2
1911	778	22	2.8	395	50.8	282	36.2	79	10.2
1912	787	37	4.7	375	47.6	306	38.8	69	8.8
1913	613	41	6.7	303	49.4	209	34.0	60	9.7
Average, 10 yrs.	619	16	2.5	276	43.9	233	37.5	93	15.9

Bacteriological Laboratory.

The total number of specimens examined in 1913 was 1,040, compared with 916 in 1912, and 843 in 1911.

Nature of Specimen.	Total Examina- tions.		Results of Examination.			
			Positive.		Negative.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
DIPHTHERIA (specimens taken by Medical Officer of Health) ...	373	352	3	10	370	342
Ditto (taken by general practitioners)	223	250	49	44	174	206
DIPHTHERIA (total specimens taken)	596	602	52	54	544	548
Phthisis	303	419	56	77	247	342
Enteric	12	15	2	3	10	12
Various	5	4	3	4	2	...
Total specimens taken	916	1,040	113	138	803	902

Houses let in Lodgings.

In 1912 there were 228 "houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family" on the Register. Ten were pulled down under the Housing and Town Planning Act, making a total of 218. These were visited quarterly in accordance with the instructions of the Public Health Committee.

117 notices were served, 10 of these being for overcrowding. The following is a list of registered houses let in lodgings:—

5, Aberdour Street
11 "
13 "
14 "
17 "
56, Arnolds Place
82, Abbey Street
86 "

95 Abbey Street
98 "
100 "
10, Alice Street
36, Barnham Street
6, Bermondsey Square
7 "
26, Bermondsey Street

115	Bermondsey Street	91	Grange Walk
117	"	5A,	Green Walk
131	"	6,	Hatteraick Street
136	"	1,	Janeway Street
50,	Bermondsey Wall	4	"
52	"	10	"
7,	Cloyne Row	14	"
1,	Curlew Street	16	"
2	"	20	"
5	"	9,	Kenning Street
10,	Crosby Row	10	"
19,	Debnams Road	11	"
21	"	19,	Kipling Street
23	"	31	"
13,	Decima Street	6,	Lamb Alley
42	"	7	"
28,	Enid Street	8	"
2,	Emba Street	46,	Larnaca Street
4	"	47	"
28,	East Lane	44,	Leroy Street
29	"	54,	"
3,	Elim Street	58	"
7	"	62	"
9	"	72	"
18	"	74	"
19	"	76	"
21	"	78	"
40	"	82	"
41	"	86	"
45	"	22,	Litlington Street
24,	Freda Street	230,	Long Lane
1A,	Flockton Street	201,	Lower Road
86	"	4,	Maze Pond
5,	Foxlow Street	6	"
7	"	8	"
8	"	10	"
15	"	12	"
16	"	14	"
17	"	16	"
19	"	18	"
20	"	20	"
21	"	19,	Manor Lane
22	"	6,	Marigold Street
23	"	10	"
25	"	12	"
23,	Faustin Place	1,	Marshalls Place
31	"	21	"
35	"	9,	Maynard Road
4,	Fendall Street	9,	Marcia Road
30,	Ferrand Street	13	"
31	"	35,	Mellicks Place
14,	Fulford Street	39	"
16	"	41	"
18	"	43	"
12,	Gedling Street	63	"
14	"	2,	Oldfield Road
60,	Gainsford Street	3	"
151,	Grange Road	1A,	Osborne Buildings
9,	Grange Walk	10,	Pages Walk
76	"	9,	Porlock Place
81	"	19	"
87	"	21	"

21, Paulin Street	80 St. Marychurch Street
2, Parkers Buildings	19, The Grange
4 "	21 "
6 "	86, Tanner Street
8 "	24, Tower Bridge Road
9 "	23, Trident Street
10 "	26 "
13 "	40, Vauban Street
15 "	41 "
20 "	3, Warford Place
23 "	4 "
28 "	29, West Lane
25, Princes Street	40 "
11, Reed Street	42 "
Lawrence House, Rephidim St.	43 "
Edward House "	45 "
9, Riley Street	48 "
350, Rotherhithe Street	50 "
352 "	20, Westlake Road
556, "	22 "
1, Suffolk Street	199, Weston Street
42 "	247 "
8, Salisbury Street	253 "
24 "	14, Wilds Rents
27 "	1, William Square
29 "	11, Wolseley Street
55 "	12 "
57 "	13 "
58 "	14 "
59 "	15 "
66 "	16 "
12, Snowsfields	17 "
14 "	18 "
43 "	19 "
62 "	20 "
63 "	11, Woods Place
75 "	14 "
16, St. Helena Road	1, Woolf Street
78, St. Marychurch Street	2 "

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

Certificates under the above section were granted for the following houses :—

25, Jamaica Road ; 1, 1a, 3, 3a, 5, 5a and 7, Bush Road.

Disinfection.

The following table shows the number of articles passed through the steam disinfector during the year under report :—

Beds ...	1,066	Quilts ...	1,126
Blankets ...	1,350	Sheets ...	1,338
Bolsters ...	750	Books ...	514
Carpets ...	34	Miscellaneous ...	5,897
Cushions ...	421	Verminous Clothing ...	22,734
Mattresses ...	738		
Overlays ...	447	Total ...	38,467
Pillows ...	1,902		

19,242 new tabs were used to replace those taken off mattresses, palliases, and cushions before disinfection.

Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897.

During the year under report 31 male adults, 4 female adults, 1,362 male and 1,287 female children used the Verminous Baths and had their clothing disinfected. The total number of articles disinfected for this purpose was 22,734.

Smoke Nuisances.

45 chimneys were kept under observation and 14 notices served.

House Refuse.

The following table shows the amount of house and trade refuse disposed of during the year ended December, 1913 :—

HOUSE REFUSE—

Bermondsey Destructor	11,143 loads.	17,162	19	0
Barged away	185 „	284	19	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	11,328 „	17,447	18	0

TRADE REFUSE—

Bermondsey Destructor	1,470 loads.	1,365	16	0
Barged away	626 „	581	12	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	2,096 „	1,947	8	0

Offensive Trades.

The offensive trades on the Register are as follow :—

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

183 inspections were made, against 194 in 1912. 6 notices were served.

The following report was made to the Public Health Committee and partly as a result of this and the report of their own Inspector, the L.C.C. successfully prosecuted the firm, getting an order that they must confine the business to the two arches originally registered.

"Messrs. Freeland & Smith occupy nine railway arches which open on to a private road, the main entrance of which is in Southwark Park Road, in the neighbourhood of the "John Bull." Four of these arches belong to the South Eastern and Chatham Railway, and five to the London Brighton and South Coast Railway. Two of the latter only, Nos. 13 and 14, are registered with the County Council for the manufacture of manure, which is an offensive trade. No. 13 is used as the main entrance of the business premises and also as an office, and No. 14 is intended to be a closed chamber as required by the by-laws for the carrying on of offensive processes. The remaining seven arches are mainly used for storing scutch (the residue from glue boiling), furriers' waste, feathers, "brown scum" (sugar waste), shoddy and various waste matters from manufactures. These are stated to be simply stored, bagged, and sent out just as received, that is, without undergoing any process which might be construed as the manufacture of manure.

Some years ago the question was raised as to whether this firm had not established anew the business of a manure manufacturer within the meaning of the Act, inasmuch as they had increased their business by the storing of scutch in the large arch to be mixed with other matter in the closed chamber. The firm denied doing any mixing, and said the scutch was carted out as received.

On January 16th, however, on visiting these premises in company with a London County Council Inspector, we made a complete inspection, and, among other things detailed below, found that the firm were actually mixing scutch along with other waste products in the closed chamber, and it was evident to us that the scutch stored in the large arch above referred to was being used for the purpose of the manufacture of manure. There were machines in some of the other arches apparently used for breaking up matter, but we could not say they were being used in the closed chamber.

The closed chamber does not comply with the by-laws in the following respects :—

- (1) The paving was partly composed of stone setts, and not jointless.

(2) There was no drainage and there was liquid lying about on the floor.

(3) Walls were not of brickwork, but were partly of wood.

(4) Chamber was not air-tight, but the smell could escape from the defects in the roof.

(5) The window was not one-tenth of the floor area, and the glass did not appear to be one-eighth of an inch in thickness and was not properly protected.

(6) The doors did not fit close and were not self-closing.

(7) There was no inlet fan, and the outlet fan, which is not a very good one, was not working. This latter is an offence which is punishable under the by-laws.

(8) There was no cement rendering to a height of 6 ft. around the walls.

As regards the arches generally, the paving was very defective and the floors in a filthy condition, and the arches generally dirty, some of them being worse than others.

This firm are in the habit of standing carts for various periods, very often containing offensive matter, out in the road opposite the premises.

I think they should be written to and formally requested to comply with the by-laws as to the structure of the premises.

It is for the Committee to decide whether they should be prosecuted for the extension of the business above mentioned and for the breach of the by-laws in not having the extraction fan working.

Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

The following reports were submitted to the Council during the year under report and in each case Closing Orders under Section 17 of the above Act were made :—

2, 3 and 4, Clove Place.

I beg to report the above houses for closing orders under Section 17 as being unfit for human habitation.

The following are the main defects: Want of thorough ventilation on all floors; at present they are of the back-to-back type. All the woodwork in the houses is old, dirty and dilapidated, the light and ventilation in the rooms and staircases defective, and dampness in the back walls, which are also dilapidated.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Cloyne Row.

The above houses have been inspected in accordance with Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, to ascertain whether they are in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.

The following is the result of the inspection :—They are small two-storied cottages, each containing 3 rooms and a wash-house. They abut on a pathway, 4 ft. 6 ins. wide, which leads from the bottom of New Church Street into Loftie Street. As, however, there are no high buildings opposite there is little obstruction to the light. The back walls of the wash-houses and back rooms, first floor, are very close to the wall of a large warehouse, which completely blocks out light and ventilation. The yards, which are situated at the side of the washhouse, have a superficial area of about 8 sq. ft., but as half of this is taken up by the w.c's., the actual area of the open yard is about 4 sq. ft. The water-tap is placed here, with the result that the surrounding walls are in a chronic state of dampness owing to the splashing of the tap water. The w.c's. are very small, dark, damp, badly ventilated and dirty. The back ground floor rooms, used as wash-houses, are very dark, dirty, damp and dilapidated; there is a small window in the back wall, but this is close to the wall of the opposite warehouse, so that very little light penetrates. The walls of the ground floor front rooms are in most cases match-boarded, probably to hide

the damp. In four of the houses the walls showed dampness above this. The light of these rooms is fairly good, but the air, which comes from the yard and the damp dirty wash-houses, can neither be wholesome nor sufficient. In the front rooms first floor the lighting is good and the ventilation is passable, but as the back rooms are in such bad condition they must interfere considerably with the purity of the air. The back rooms first floor are extremely small and have a cubic capacity of a little over 300 ft. ; they are very dark, and dilapidated, and the damp, which is very bad, affects not only the back walls but also the ceilings in most of the cases. With one exception they are all used as bedrooms, and it would be difficult to conceive a more unsuitable room for the purpose. The cubic capacity is sufficient for one person only, but in many cases there were over this number. The staircases are narrow, winding, and dark, and as the treads themselves are very narrow they seem to me to be very dangerous. Several of the rooms are verminous.

The general state of repair is bad, and in some cases the woodwork might be described as old, dirty, and dilapidated. In consideration of the general structure, position, and condition of the back portions of these houses, I consider they are at present unfit for human habitation, and recommend the Council to serve notices to that effect under Section 17 of the above specified Act.

Nos. 1-10, and 15-35, Wood Place, Grange Road (31 Houses).

I beg to make a representation that the above dwelling houses are in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and recommend the Council to make Closing Orders under Section 17 of the above Act.

The following are the reasons :—

The houses, which are two and four roomed cottages, are situated in a small court approached by a narrow passage from Grange Road. On the south and east sides this court is closed in by buildings, 50 and 60 ft. high respectively, which prevent the proper access of light and air. On the north side the buildings, which form the boundary are about 35 ft. high and prevent ventilation to some extent. As regards the dwelling

houses in the area ; on the east side there are 11 houses facing one of these high buildings, and they are situated in a cul-de-sac 15 ft. 9 in. wide ; those on the west side and in the centre of the area abut on a court 19 ft. wide, and though this court is not a complete cul-de-sac, for practical purposes it is little better since it is shut in by four dwelling houses at the south end and the only exit is a narrow circuitous passage 6 ft. wide. All the houses are old, dilapidated and worn out ; the wood-work is old, dirty and dilapidated ; the plaster on the walls on the inside is in the last stage of dilapidation, and is only prevented in many cases from crumbling away by being covered by cheap wall paper ; the rooms are very dirty and verminous, and the yards are small and badly paved. The light and ventilation are more or less deficient in all the rooms, which in many cases are overcrowded. The inhabitants consist mostly of hawkers, costermongers, casual labourers and others whose habits are not very cleanly. A considerable amount of the food which is sold on the barrows in Tower Bridge Road is stored over night in these houses and therefore exposed to all sorts of filth and contamination.

The death rate for the area for the last 10 years is 36 per thousand living inhabitants, which is almost double that of Bermondsey for the same period and considerably more than double that of Bermondsey for 1912.

This area has given a great deal of trouble to the department during the past 12 years, and the only remedy consists in the radical treatment of it as a whole.

Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, Nolan Place, Rotherhithe.

I beg to make a representation that the above dwelling houses are in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and recommend the Council to make Closing Orders under Sec. 17 of the above Act.

The following are the reasons :—

These houses are situated in a small court, approached by a narrow entrance which passes underneath the first floor of No. 13 at the bottom of Hatteraick Street, Rotherhithe. The width of the court is 13 feet and as the houses opposite are about 16 feet high, the lower portions of the houses under representation are very dark. The back yards are small, the

net areas of Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 average 33 square feet, while that for No. 9 is 82 square feet. Nos. 9 and 10 are back-to-back houses and their whole condition may be described as one of extreme dirt and dilapidation from roof to ground floor. They are verminous, and the ground floor rooms are very dark; the staircases are dark, winding, rickety and dangerous. No. 10 is unoccupied. No. 11 is also unoccupied and is the last stage of dilapidation; the floors are partially up and the back of the roof is falling in. I consider these empty houses are a menace to the court. The back wall of No. 12 is very dilapidated and partly weatherboard; the roof is tiled, old and more or less liable to leak; The ground floor room is approached from the yard by a low narrow door, which is broken; the room itself is very dark and the floor is a foot and half below the yard level and 3 inches below the street level. The staircase is old, rickety and dangerous and the top rooms are dirty and the woodwork in them is old, dirty and dilapidated. No. 13, as stated above, is partly built over the entrance to the court. The front door opens from this entrance into a small, very dark and badly ventilated living room; the scullery is very small and dark and the staircase and rooms generally are in a dilapidated condition especially the flooring. The back wall of this house is very dilapidated and partly weatherboard. There is one w.c. for Nos. 12 and 13, one for Nos. 10 and 11, and No. 9 has its own. The structure of walls and roof of the w.c.'s is very defective and dilapidated. There are various other defects which could be enumerated, but enough has been said to indicate the nature.

Nos. 2, 3, and 4, Clove Place, and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Cloyne Row were made fit for human habitation, and the Closing Orders were determined.

Demolition Orders were served on 1—10, and 15—35, Woods Place, and 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, Nolan Place.

RAG FLOCK ACT.

4 samples were taken under the above Act. One sample of jute showed a very high percentage of impurities but no action was taken as the Town Clerk decided on the strength of a previous High Court case that this did not come under the definition of rag flocks. It has now been decided by the High Court that this material is rag flock with the result that the trade in it has been practically given up.

Health Visitors.

The following table shows the work done by the Health Visitors during the year under report :—

	Whole Borough.	Bermondsey Wards.						Rotherhithe Wards.			St. Olave Wards.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	St. John.	St. Olave.	St. Thomas.
Births Notified—													
By Guy's Hospital ...	1,465	407	398	259	6	2	230	1	1	1	84	38	38
By Midwives ...	781	25	17	77	120	126	58	196	107	34	10	5	6
By Doctors ...	1,074	16	36	133	208	171	33	186	182	68	36	...	5
By Parents ...	457	20	33	45	62	23	15	31	135	76	14	1	2
Total ...	3,777	468	484	514	396	322	336	414	425	179	144	44	51
Visits—Miss Nuttall :—													
Births (first) ...	1,467	334	378	330	26	...	252	...	...	...	90	23	34
Births (subsequent) ...	106	17	28	25	4	...	20	...	...	...	7	4	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	13	3	5	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Phthisis (first) ...	538	116	137	135	26	6	82	...	...	...	21	9	6
Phthisis (subsequent) ...	27	3	10	8	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	7	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1
Diarrhoea ...	37	8	5	10	...	5	2	...	...	...	4	2	1
Polio-myelitis ...	8	1	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Various ...	198	40	35	50	1	...	31	...	...	...	21	14	6
Total ...	2,401	522	601	564	59	11	396	...	...	...	146	53	49
Visits—Mrs. Croke :—													
Births (first) ...	1,186	...	...	...	195	194	25	327	202	243	...	...	...
Births (subsequent) ...	124	...	...	...	21	22	8	26	20	27	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	19	...	...	...	4	7	...	2	3	3	...	...	...
Phthisis (first) ...	680	...	...	...	98	116	16	187	127	136	...	...	...
Phthisis (subsequent) ...	77	...	...	...	7	12	1	22	18	17	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	8	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	26	...	...	...	4	4	...	8	2	8	...	...	...
Polio-myelitis ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Various ...	157	...	...	...	29	23	3	48	23	31	...	...	...
Total ...	2,280	...	...	...	363	378	56	622	395	466	...	...	...

Number of babies breast fed ... 2,564.

Number of babies bottle fed ... 63.

Number of babies fed otherwise (e.g. spoon) ... 2.

TOTAL ... 2,629.

* Type of feeding bottle used :—Boat shape, 57 ; long tube, 6.

The total number of births which took place in Bermondsey last year was 3,842, and of these 3,777 were notified under the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

The difficulty referred to in earlier reports of getting the whole of the cases notified has to a large extent been overcome by the sending out to parents and doctors the special letters mentioned in my comments on this table for 1911. I am still of opinion that it would have been better had the time allowed for registration been shortened from six weeks to one, instead of having a special Act. An endeavour is now being made to hunt up delinquents, and a letter is being sent to the medical practitioners pointing out to them that it is their duty to inform the father of his duty under the Act, and that the medical man in attendance is not exempt unless he has reason to believe that someone else has notified.

Of the 3,777 births notified, 2,653 received primary visits from the Health Visitors. The number of secondary visits was 230. Of this number 2,564 were breast fed, so that, with very few exceptions, breast feeding among the working classes in Bermondsey is the rule. This, however, only continues for a period of a month, or six weeks at furthest, after which period working mothers here find it necessary to supplement the meagre income by work of some description. Their infants are then left in charge of a stranger or some inexperienced member of the family, the result being they are artificially fed, and the wonder is that the infantile mortality is not much greater. It speaks well for the vitality of the infantile population that they survive the extraordinary methods of feeding to which some of them are subjected. Any enquiries into the subject of breast feeding and the best methods of ensuring its continuance will be incomplete if the economic conditions of the mothers is not taken into account.

BABIES' CLASS.

One part of the Health Visitor's work requires special mention, viz. :—The Babies' Class which is held in the Town Hall every Tuesday afternoon from 2.30 to 4.30. Mothers are encouraged to bring their children every week until they are a year old. They are regularly weighed and if the infants fail to progress favourably they are examined by myself and the mother advised as to suitable

measures. Should these extend beyond such simple remedies as suitable diet or an ordinary aperient, the mother is advised to consult her usual medical attendant. In the case of poor people, they are given a card for the Evelina Hospital or the Children's Department of Guy's Hospital. The mothers take a great interest in the class and especially in the weekly gain in weight of the infants. They greatly appreciate the advice as to food and clothing given by the Health Visitors and myself, but we find it very difficult to overcome old prejudices and customs. As an example, immediately a baby is born, practically every mother in London buys a stiff binder about 4 inches broad made of some stiff webbing material. This is often bound round the body so tightly so that the baby as far as the trunk is concerned is swathed like a small Egyptian mummy. The result, naturally, is that the lungs and abdomen cannot expand properly and bronchitis and bowel troubles are the result. When objection is made to it we are generally informed that the baby must have a support to its back and our assurance that it is not necessary is generally received with polite incredulity. I am told that in the north of England these binders are unknown. The average attendance is 15, and it is greatly to be regretted that owing to lack of room and also time on the part of the Health Visitors the work cannot be extended.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The question of a voluntary versus a municipal dispensary was very acutely debated in the autumn of 1913 and the spring of 1914, and it was finally decided under special agreement to contribute a sum of £200 to the Voluntary Dispensary and incorporate it to some extent with the work of the Public Health Department. Next annual report will contain an account of the working of this arrangement.

Consultations.

I was called in by medical practitioners to assist in the diagnosis of 7 cases of doubtful infectious disease.

75 children were examined at the request of school teachers, school nurses, parents, etc.

I examined at the Town Hall 32 phthisis patients, 7 members of the Council's Staff and 22 candidates for appointments.

Hairdressers and Barbers.

At the end of 1913 eleven barbers were in possession of certificates.

IV.—FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

In Table X. of the Appendix will be found particulars of the inspections of factories and workshops, and in the following table particulars regarding the trades and persons employed in connection with workshops. There were 322 workshops on the Register in 1913. Including bakehouses, of which there were 74 in use, the total is 396.

OUTWORKERS.

There were 584 outworkers on the Register at the end of 1913. 96 lists were sent in by firms in this Borough employing outworkers. Table X. of the Appendix shows the various trades followed by outworkers in this district.

THE CHURCH AND THE STATE

The Church and the State are two distinct entities, each with its own proper sphere of activity. The Church is a spiritual body, concerned with the salvation of souls, while the State is a temporal body, concerned with the maintenance of order and justice.

THE CHURCH AND THE STATE IN THE MIDDLE AGES

In the Middle Ages, the Church and the State were closely intertwined. The Church was the dominant power in society, and the State was often a mere puppet of the Church. The Pope claimed the right to depose kings, and kings often sought the approval of the Pope before undertaking any major action.

THE REFORMATION

The Reformation was a movement that sought to reform the Church and its relationship with the State. It was led by men like Martin Luther and John Calvin, who argued that the Church should be free from the control of the State, and that the State should be free from the control of the Church.

THE CHURCH AND THE STATE IN THE MODERN AGE

In the modern age, the Church and the State have become even more distinct. The Church is now a voluntary association of believers, and the State is a secular body, concerned with the temporal welfare of its citizens. The Church no longer claims the right to depose kings, and kings no longer seek the approval of the Pope.

The Church and the State are still two distinct entities, but their relationship has changed. The Church is now a voluntary association of believers, and the State is a secular body, concerned with the temporal welfare of its citizens. The Church no longer claims the right to depose kings, and kings no longer seek the approval of the Pope.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1913 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.	
		No.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					No.	Rate.*
				No.	Rate per 1,000 Births. registered.	No.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1903	129,654	4,200	32·4	596	142	1,973	15·2	414	40	449	2,382	18·4
1904	129,187	4,193	32·4	654	156	2,142	16·6	440	44	495	2,593	20·1
1905	128,730	4,288	33·3	547	127	1,911	14·8	439	33	521	2,399	18·6
1906	128,288	4,031	31·4	533	132	1,979	15·4	456	20	570	2,529	19·7
1907	127,856	4,013	31·4	441	110	1,856	14·5	460	25	507	2,338	18·3
1908	127,438	4,172	32·1	534	128	1,951	15·0	531	37	530	2,444	18·8
1909	127,030	4,055	31·9	480	118	1,947	15·3	562	26	466	2,387	18·8
1910	126,634	3,957	31·2	403	102	1,717	13·5	550	30	542	2,229	17·6
1911	125,840	3,842	30·5	497	130	1,782	14·2	515	22	560	2,320	18·4
1912	125,388	3,799	30·3	433	114	1,601	12·8	483	20	538	2,119	16·9
Averages for years 1903-1912	127,605	4,055	31·7	512	126	1,886	14·7	491	30	518	2,374	18·6
1913	124,739	3,842	30·8	505	131	1,730	13·9	529	21	534	2,243	17·9

*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 1911—Total population of all ages, 125,903.

Do. Number of inhabited houses, 14,967.

Do. Average number of persons per house, 8·41.

TABLE I.—continued.

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.
No. of Deaths.		No. of Deaths.
Bermondsey Infirmary, Lower Road 6	Bermondsey Workhouse, Ladywell—62 deaths	Bermondsey Workhouse, Ladywell 62
Deaths in River Thames, Surrey Commercial Docks, Wharves, etc. 9		Guy's Hospital ... 214
Street 5		Abergavenny Lunatic Asylum ... 1
Office 1		Brook Hospital ... 6
Total 21		Banstead Asylum ... 8
		Bolingbroke Hospital ... 1
		Camberwell Workhouse ... 2
		Cancer Hospital, Chelsea ... 1
		Cane Hill Asylum ... 16
		Caterham Asylum ... 11
		Charing Cross Hospital ... 4
		Children's Hospital Gt. Ormond Street ... 2
		Cheyn Hospital ... 1
		City Police Hospital ... 1
		City of Westminster Infirmary ... 1
		Claybury Asylum ... 5
		Coal Works ... 1
		Convent Hospital, Shoreditch ... 1
		Darenth Industrial Colony ... 2
		Dartford Heath Asylum ... 9
		Downs Sanatorium ... 1
		East London Hospital ... 11
		Essex County Asylum ... 1
		Evelina Hospital ... 18
		Factory ... 1
		Fountain Temperance Asylum ... 1
		Friedenheim Hospital ... 1
		German Hospital, Hackney ... 1
		Grand Surrey Canal ... 1
		Greenwich Infirmary ... 1
		Homœopathic Hospital ... 2
		Holborn Infirmary ... 1
		Holborn Workhouse ... 1
		Horton Asylum ... 8
		London Temperance Hospital ... 1
		London Hospital ... 4
		Lambeth Infirmary ... 1
		Leavesden Asylum ... 2
		Long Grove Asylum ... 13
		Manor Asylum ... 2
		Miller Hospital ... 1
		Millwall Docks ... 1
		Mildmay Hospital ... 1
		New Hospital for Women ... 1
		Northern Hospital ... 1

TABLE I.—continued.

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from out- side 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.		No. of Deaths. Park Hospital 4 Private Houses 5 Poplar Hospital 2 Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton 5 River Thames 2 Royal Hospital for Incurables ... 1 Royal Waterloo Hospital 2 Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone 1 St. Bartholomew's Hospital ... 3 St. Catherine's Hospital, Ramsgate 2 St. Nicholas Hospital, Wade ... 1 St. Thomas' Hospital 9 St. George's Hospital 3 South Eastern Hospital 32 South Western Hospital 5 Seamen's Hospital 2 Southwark Infirmary 4 Street 5 Tooting Bec Asylum 15 University College Hospital ... 2 Victoria Dock 1 Wells Lunatic Asylum 1 Westminster Hospital 1 Total 534

TABLE II.—VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1913 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.—

Year.	BERMONDSEY.				ROTHERHITHE.				ST. OLAVE.			
	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.
1903	82,129	2,801	1,523	453	38,347	1,116	655	168	9,178	283	204	36
1904	81,986	2,748	1,634	477	38,304	1,083	713	187	8,897	362	246	59
1905	81,852	2,894	1,597	422	38,264	1,130	604	164	8,614	264	198	45
1906	81,727	2,683	1,618	408	38,229	1,089	702	170	8,332	259	209	46
1907	81,610	2,674	1,506	335	38,197	1,110	669	144	8,049	229	163	22
1908	81,500	2,785	1,613	411	38,169	1,129	611	151	7,769	258	220	48
1909	81,398	2,739	1,563	396	38,145	1,069	654	143	7,487	247	170	34
1910	81,304	2,661	1,441	341	38,125	1,040	603	134	7,205	256	185	27
1911	82,110	2,528	1,470	403	35,059	1,067	666	167	8,671	247	184	41
1912	82,073	2,502	1,439	290	34,747	1,065	511	113	8,568	232	169	30
Averages of years 1903-1912	81,769	2,702	1,540	394	37,559	1,090	639	154	8,277	264	195	39
1913	81,833	2,548	1,501	357	34,477	1,074	584	118	8,429	220	158	30

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								BERMONDSEY.							ROTHERHITHE.				ST. OLAVE.				Total Cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.							1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.	1	2	3	Total.	St. John.	St. Olave.	St. Thomas.	Total.		
		Under 1.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards																	
Small-pox
Cholera Plague
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	250	11	90	126	14	9	...	...	42	27	33	36	15	12	165	36	22	13	71	10	3	1	14	220
Erysipelas	128	4	1	9	20	37	37	20	10	11	13	25	13	9	81	15	21	4	40	3	3	1	7	1	
Scarlet Fever	745	15	216	455	41	18	...	...	60	89	95	132	100	35	511	87	99	25	211	15	6	2	23	704
Typhus Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever	26	...	...	10	7	7	2	...	2	5	3	...	1	2	13	1	...	7	8	2	2	1	5	21
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	13	...	...	...	3	10	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	6	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	4	2
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	571	1	27	108	112	225	99	4	81	73	78	68	37	54	391	70	54	15	139	27	10	4	41	...	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	189	4	25	108	27	17	5	3	31	30	21	21	6	19	128	22	13	8	43	14	2	2	18	...	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	4	1	2	2	18	1	2	2	5	1	...	...	1	...
Totals	1953	61	360	819	225	318	143	27	231	243	247	288	174	136	1319	234	212	75	521	74	27	12	113	950	

TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.									Deaths at all ages of "Residents," belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.			Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Bermondsey.	Rotherhithe.	St. Olave.	
Enteric Fever ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	88	19	36	28	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	5	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	51	30	7	6
Whooping Cough ...	47	15	20	11	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	16	4	5	5	2	...	...	...	...	36	10	1	3
Influenza ...	22	...	...	...	...	2	3	12	5	9	6	1	1
Erysipelas ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	14	4	4	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	201	2	3	3	11	30	93	53	6	4	2	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	41	8	6	13	11	1	2	...	...	125	64	12	79
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	35	13	6	2	7	1	3	3	...	29	10	2	6
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	138	...	...	...	...	4	12	69	53	26	6	3	4
Rheumatic Fever ...	9	...	...	...	1	4	2	2	...	96	36	6	63
Meningitis ...	6	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	—
Organic Heart Disease ...	178	...	...	...	6	14	31	67	60	6	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	270	46	14	1	2	1	9	59	138	122	49	7	42
Pneumonia ...	224	54	40	30	9	4	30	36	21	165	91	14	92
										159	42	23	40
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11	2	...	1
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	163	117	32	7	...	2	...	2	3	115	31	17	11
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	6	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	5	...	1	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	3	17	4	1	5
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis & Bright's Disease ...	52	...	...	...	...	1	9	30	12	36	10	6	18
Puerperal Fever ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	2
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	5	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	166	161	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	109	45	12	35
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	78	8	4	8	9	10	13	11	15	50	24	4	12
Suicide ...	13	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	3	9	4	...	...
Other Defined Diseases ...	431	51	4	4	12	10	70	101	179	292	105	34	107
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...
All Causes ...	2,243	505	173	118	80	90	296	477	504	1,502	584	157	529
SUB-ENTRIES. Included in above figures.													
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table V.—Infantile Mortality during the year 1913. Deaths from Stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 mth.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year. 1913.	Total Deaths under 1 year. 1912.
All causes {	Certified ...	77	14	19	10	120	96	113	83	93	505	433
	Uncertified. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	13	19	26
	Scarlet Fever... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
{	Whooping-Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	5	15	19
	Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	5
{	Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	5	8	10
{	Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	8
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	5	12	15
{	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	6
	Convulsions ...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	3	2	8	11
{	Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis ...	...	2	3	...	5	12	13	10	6	46	33
{	Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	1	1	2	7	12	13	20	54	48
	Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	1	1	3	9	5	8	26	38
{	Enteritis ...	1	...	1	...	2	18	31	24	16	91	18
	Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
{	Syphilis ...	1	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	7	5
	Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
{	Suffocation, overlying ...	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	5	25
	Injury at birth ...	5	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	7
{	Atelectasis ...	8	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	9	6
	Congenital Malformations... ..	7	1	2	...	10	3	2	2	2	19	17
{	Premature birth ...	46	8	5	3	62	5	...	...	...	67	69
	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	4	2	3	3	12	27	29	6	1	75	53
{	Other Causes ...	4	...	3	...	7	7	2	4	5	25	12
	Totals ...	77	14	19	10	120	96	113	83	93	505	433

Nett Births in the year—Legitimate, 3,785 ; Illegitimate, 57.

TABLE VI.—POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN WARDS.

Wards.	Population at Census, 1911.†	Estimated population, 1913.	Births, 1913.	Birth-rate.	Deaths, 1913.	Death-rate.	Deaths under one year of age	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.
Bermondsey—	82,119	81,833	2,548	31·14	1,450	18·35	353	140
Ward 1	14,260	14,210	463	32·58	284	19·99	93	201
„ 2	14,341	14,291	484	33·86	298	20·85	69	143
„ 3	15,564	15,509	531	34·24	280	18·05	66	124
„ 4	16,264	16,207	436	26·90	218	13·45	44	101
„ 5	11,752	11,713	330	28·18	179	15·29	30	91
„ 6	9,938	9,903	304	30·69	191	19·29	51	167
Rotherhithe—	35,142	34,477	1,074	31·15	584	16·94	118	110
Ward 1	14,170	13,902	430	30·93	250	17·98	50	116
„ 2	13,748	13,488	449	33·27	250	18·53	56	125
„ 3	7,224	7,087	195	27·51	84	11·85	12	62
St. Olave—	8,699	8,429	220	26·10	157	18·63	30	136
St. John	5,304	5,139	125	24·32	84	16·34	17	136
St. Olave	1,994	1,932	55	28·47	53	27·43	8	146
St. Thomas	1,401	1,358	40	29·45	20	14·72	5	125
Whole Borough—Totals ...	125,960	124,739	3,842	30·8	*2,243	17·9	505‡	131

* NOTE.—52 Deaths in outlying Institutions could not be allocated to any particular Ward, but are included in the total for the whole Borough.

† The Ward populations in this column are estimated, as the census figures have not been supplied.

‡ 4 Deaths under this heading could not be allocated to any particular Ward, but are included in the total for the whole Borough.

TABLE VII.—METEOROLOGY OF THE YEAR 1913 (GREENWICH RECORD).

1913. Month.	Mean reading of the Barometer.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.			RAIN.
		A Maximum.	B Minimum.	Mean of A and B.	Amount Collected.
	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.
January	29·640	46·1	35·9	41·0	2·65
February	30·013	46·7	35·6	41·1	0·81
March	29·720	52·0	38·3	45·1	2·43
April	29·699	55·4	38·9	47·1	2·23
May	29·755	66·6	45·3	56·0	1·16
June	29·928	71·4	49·2	60·3	0·73
July	29·894	68·2	51·8	60·0	2·12
August	29·895	71·1	52·0	61·6	2·07
September	29·807	67·8	50·2	59·0	1·25
October	29·713	61·2	45·9	53·6	3·58
November	29·751	54·2	42·0	48·1	2·53
December	29·937	45·9	37·7	41·8	0·88
Means	29·813	58·9	43·6	51·3	22·44

TABLE VIII.—MARRIAGES.

Year.	BERMONDSEY.		ROTHERHITHE.		ST. OLAVE.		WHOLE BOROUGH.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1903	794	19.56	238	12.65	69	15.23	1,101	17.22
1904	767	18.71	280	14.62	58	13.04	1,105	17.11
1905	801	19.57	256	13.38	51	11.81	1,108	17.21
1906	719	17.59	310	16.22	70	16.80	1,099	17.13
1907	736	18.69	315	16.49	69	17.14	1,147	17.94
1908	750	18.05	250	12.85	84	21.21	1,084	16.69
1909	723	17.76	256	13.42	59	15.76	1,038	16.34
1910	754	18.55	315	16.52	80	22.21	1,149	18.14
1911	757	18.44	284	16.20	89	20.53	1,130	17.96
1912	722	17.59	325	18.71	135	31.51	1,182	18.81
Average for years 1903-1912	752	18.45	283	15.11	76	18.52	1,114	17.46
1913	748	18.28	323	18.74	132	31.32	1,203	19.21

TABLE IX.—PROCEEDINGS DURING 1913.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES.				Number of Inspections, 1913	Number of Notices, 1913	Number of Prosecutions, 1913
	On Register at end of 1912	Added in 1913	Removed in 1913	On Register at end of 1913			
Milk premises	248	43	37	254	910	32	...
Cowsheds	2	...	...	2	7	1	...
Slaughter-houses	1	...	...	1	20	...	...
Other offensive trade premises.	13	...	...	13	183	6	...
Ice-cream premises	120	...	6	114	148	6	...
Registered houses let in lodgings.	228	...	10	218	872	{ *10 *107 }	...

*(a) For overcrowding.

*(b) For other conditions.

Total number of Intimation Notices served for all purposes 4,829

Overcrowding, 1912—

Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded 61
 Number remedied 61
 Number of prosecutions —

Underground rooms—

Illegal occupation dealt with during year —
 Number of rooms closed —

Insanitary houses—

Number closed under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 —
 Number closed under the Housing of the Working Classes Act —
 Number of premises cleansed under Section 20 of the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1904 —
 Number closed under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909 45

Shelters provided under Sec. 60 (4) of the Public Health Act, 1891—

Number of persons accommodated during { Families ... 5
 Adults ... 6
 Children ... 10

Revenue Acts—

Number of houses for which applications were received during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of tenements for which certificates were granted	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of tenements for which certificates were deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, Sec. 35—

Number of houses for which applications were received during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of houses for which certificates were granted...							—

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

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

Mortuaries—

Total number of bodies removed	...	...	...	...	180
Total number of infectious bodies removed	...	...			2

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

Inspection.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	163	49	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	374	91	...
Workplaces (other than Out-workers' Premises)	112	39	...
Total... ..	649	179	...

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	52	52	...	...
Want of Ventilation	4	4	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors	9	9	...	...
Other Nuisances	138	138	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient	7	7	...	...
Unsuitable or Defective	50	50	...	...
Not separate for Sexes	9	9	...	...
<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) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Offences ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	269	269	...	...

Other Matters.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ... ..	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (s. 7) ...	10
Other	10
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)—	
Certificates granted during 1912 ... ..	...
In use at end of 1912	32
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of 1912	322
Workshop Bakehouses	72
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	394

TABLE X.—FACORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK (continued).
Home Work.

Nature of Work.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.									OUTWORK IN UNWHOLE-SOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		In-stances.	Notices served.	Prosecu-tions.	In-stances.	Order made (S. 110).	Prosecu-tions Sections 109,110)
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.						
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.										
		Con-tractors.	Work-men.		Con-tractors.	Work-men.									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel:—															
(1) Making, &c. ...	70	24	618	...	...	...	25	...	...	45	37	...	...	...	...
(2) Cleansing & washing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household linen ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Curtains and furniture hangings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and upholstery ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electro-plate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
File making ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brass and brass articles...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fur pulling ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cables and chains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anchors and grapnels ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cart gear ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Locks, latches and keys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas, &c. ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artificial flowers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nets, other than wire nets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tents ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sacks and Cotton Bags ...	7	...	146	...	...	...	5	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...
Racquet and Tennis Balls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper, etc., Boxes, Paper Bags ...	8	...	85	1	...	10	6	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Brush Making ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Pea Picking ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feather Sorting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Carding, etc., of Buttons, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stuffed Toys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basket Making ...	2	...	13	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Chocolates & Sweetmeats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cosaques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Textile Weaving ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	95	24	870	1	...	10	43	...	...	69	61	...	...	...	...

TABLE XI.—WOKKSHOPS.

Trade.	Number of Work- shops on Register.	Number of Work- rooms.	Persons Employed.		
			Males.	Females	Young Persons.
Boot Makers and Repairers...	29	36	59	...	1
Boat and Barge Builders ...	1	3	3	...	...
Bottle Washers ...	1	3	11	19	...
Builders ...	7	13	20	...	...
Basket Makers ...	2	2	6	1	...
Brushmakers ...	11	12	16	4	3
Blacksmiths ...	2	4	14	...	...
Carmen, Stables ...	6	7	65	...	...
Carpenters ...	3	4	7	...	...
Chair Makers ...	1	1	2	...	...
Coopers ...	8	18	53	...	...
Cork Cutters...	1	1	2	...	...
Cycle Makers ...	4	6	6	...	...
Dressmakers, etc. ...	13	33	11	35	16
Engineers and Smiths ...	7	12	30	...	2
Farriers ...	8	9	27	...	3
Fish Curers ...	4	6	23	1	...
Hairdressers ...	60	75	110	2	17
Harness and Strap Makers, etc.	5	11	13	3	...
Hop Warehouses ...	16	86	84	...	...
Laundries ...	15	31	3	40	...
Leather Work ...	22	84	143	15	9
Picture Frame Makers ...	2	2	3	...	...
Rag Sorters ...	2	6	8	6	...
Sack Makers ...	3	12	19	9	4
Slate and Stone Merchants ...	1	2	4	3	...
Tobacco Pipe Makers ...	1	2	12	5	...
Wheelwrights ...	1	1	4	...	...
Wood Choppers ...	10	11	13	34	1
Various ...	76	168	272	149	31
Totals ...	322	601	1,039	326	87

TABLE XII.—SANITARY WORK, 1913.

	Mr. Grice.	Mr. Wood	Mr. Merry- man.	Mr. Too- good.	Mr. Free- man.	Mr. Bart- lett.*	Mr. Pitts	Mr. Cock- burn.	TOTAL
Houses or parts of houses cleansed or repaired ...	343	481	310	491	500	141	315	373	2934
W.C. accommodation provided or reconstructed ...	1	15	8	...	7	1	4	7	43
W.C.'s repaired, ventilated and whitewashed ...	79	193	125	77	139	43	63	121	840
Closets panned and trapped, or old pans cleansed or new ones fixed	22	39	25	22	15	2	12	38	175
Closets supplied with water, or defective water supplies remedied ...	22	73	12	89	38	13	7	39	293
Defective drains reconstructed, repaired, ventilated and trapped ...	52	76	104	42	135	34	56	66	565
Stopped drains and w.c.'s cleared ...	25	53	41	74	52	6	48	16	315
Yards and forecourts paved or paving repaired ...	26	48	171	...	73	135	174	141	768
Houses supplied with water ...	...	2	4	6	3	—	4	9	28
Defective roofs repaired ...	154	62	70	97	126	53	153	67	782
Defective rainshoots and gutters repaired, unstopped or disconnected from drain ...	98	51	95	64	141	20	172	29	670
Offensive accumulations removed ...	12	11	8	12	10	2	8	13	76
Defective water apparatus in w.c.s repaired ...	49	81	83	...	65	—	69	25	372
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance removed ...	...	3	1	...	5	—	—	...	9
Urinals cleansed, supplied with water and doors ...	8	3	8	6	3	—	—	6	34
Stables and other premises drained and paved ...	...	6	2	...	1	—	—	5	14
Waste-water pipes disconnected from drains and made to discharge in the open air, and new waste pipes provided ...	19	11	84	10	39	1	13	23	200
Providing means of ventilation beneath ground floor ...	...	4	2	...	11	—	—	...	17
Dung receptacles provided or repaired ...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	7
Accumulations of manure removed ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	5	5	13
Separating w.c. and domestic water supplies ...	...	...	...	2	...	—	—	1	3
Effective means taken to prevent dampness ...	31	80	66	23	64	13	34	25	336
Yards cleansed ...	29	27	38	9	34	—	5	2	144
Means of ventilation provided, or improvement in ventilation made	64	22	22	62	142	2	28	4	346
Cisterns cleansed or covers provided ...	5	2	3	7	1	—	6	...	24
Cowsheds cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	—
Miscellaneous ...	91	141	174	154	99	7	84	58	808
Drains tested ...	75	153	181	96	184	61	64	283	1097

Rooms disinfected ... 2,712
 Articles disinfected ... 38,467
 Inquests ... 154

Post-mortem examinations ... 127
 Bodies removed to mortuary ... 180

* Mr. Bartlett was pensioned in July, 1914.

TABLE XIII.—FOOD AND DRUGS.

Articles submitted for Analysis.	Total Samples Taken.	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated.	Percentage of Articles Adulterated.
Milk	613	548	65	10·6
Separated Milk	11	10	1	9·1
Skim Milk	5	4	1	20·0
Butter	205	183	22	10·7
1/- Fresh	1	1	...	...
Margarine	27	26	1	3·7
Vinegar	150	78	72	48·0
Malt Vinegar	8	8	...	...
Wood Vinegar	3	1	2	66·6
Cocoa	26	26	...	...
White Pepper	19	19	...	...
Mustard	13	12	1	7·7
Coffee	12	12	...	...
Dripping	12	9	3	25·0
Self Raising Flour	12	12	...	...
Cheese	9	9	...	...
Ground Ginger	5	5	...	...
Raspberry Jam	5	5	...	...
Rice	5	4	1	20·0
*Crushed Linseed	4	2	2	50·0
*Glycerine	4	3	1	25·0
Arrowroot	3	3	...	...
Demerara Sugar	3	3	...	...
Lard	3	3	...	...
Olive Oil	3	3	...	...
*Camphorated Oil	3	3	...	...
*Acetic Acid	2	2	...	...
*Eucalyptus Oil	2	1	1	50·0
Ginger Wine	2	1	1	50·0
Pepper	2	2	...	...
*Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	1	1	...	...
*Ammoniated Quinine Tablets	1	1	...	...
Brawn (Pork)	1	...	1	100·0
Cayenne Pepper	1	1	...	...
*Citrate of Magnesia	1	1	...	...
Cocoa Essence	1	1	...	...
Ground Rice	1	1	...	...
Flour	1	1	...	...
German Sausage	1	1	...	...
Golden Syrup	1	1	...	...
Honey	1	1	...	...
Ice Cream	1	1	...	...
Laitova Lemon Cheese	1	...	1	100·0
Lime Juice Cordial	1	1	...	...
Black Currant Jam	1	1	...	...
Mincemeat	1	1	...	...
Cod Liver Oil	1	1	...	...
Plum Jam	1	1	...	...
Sago	1	1	...	...
Strawberry Cordial	1	1	...	...
*Tartaric Acid	1	1	...	...
	1,193	1,017	176	14·7

Table XIV.—Prosecutions in connection with Samples taken during 1913.

No.	Sample.	Adulteration or Infringement.	Result.
FIRST QUARTER.			
4608	Butter ...	Containing 35 grains per pound of Boracic acid ...	Fined 5/-; costs 15/-
499H	Fresh Butter ...	Containing Sodium Fluoride 0.14 per cent.	Dismissed
4678	Milk ...	4.8 per cent. added water ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved.
525H	Fresh Butter ...	Containing Fluorides 0.21 per cent.	Dismissed; costs £10 10s. od.
4918	Milk ...	6.1 per cent. added water ...	Fined 10/-; costs 15/-
5018	Milk ...	4.4 per cent. added water ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved.
5258	Fresh Butter ...	Containing Sodium Fluorides 0.045	Fined the costs 15/-
5278	Margarine ...	Bulk not marked ... [per cent.	Fined 20/-; costs 15/-
5288	Milk ...	4.1 per cent. added water ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
561H	Butter ...	Margarine 50 per cent. ...	Fined £5; costs 16/-
64H	Vinegar ...	Added water 10 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
573H	Wood Vinegar ...	Added water 15 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs 15/-
575H	Vinegar ...	Added water 36.5 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs 15/-
576H	Vinegar ...	Added water 25 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs 5/-
578H	Vinegar ...	Added water 19 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs 15/-
5418	Vinegar ...	Added water 16 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs 15/-
5448	Vinegar ...	Added water 16 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs 15/-
580H	Vinegar ...	Added water 16.8 per cent. ...	Fined 5/-; costs 15/-
5568	Vinegar ...	Added water 60 per cent. ...	Fined 5/-; costs 15/-
5588	Vinegar ...	Added water 29.5 per cent. ...	Fined 5/-; costs 15/-
5628	Milk ...	4.4 per cent. added water ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
5728	Fresh Butter ...	Margarine 100 per cent. ...	Fined £3; costs 19/-
SECOND QUARTER.			
11H	Fresh Butter ...	Margarine 100 per cent. ...	Fined £2; costs 17/-
20H	Vinegar ...	Added water 40.9 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs 17/6
168	Vinegar ...	Added water 24.3 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs 15/6
278	Vinegar ...	Added water 17.5 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs 15/6
308	Vinegar ...	Added water 17.5 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs 15/6
42H	Milk ...	Deficient in milk fat 6.7 per cent.	Fined the costs 15/-
43H	Fresh Butter ...	Margarine 5.0 per cent. ...	Fined 5/-; costs 15/-
75H	Margarine ...	Butter 38 per cent. ...	Fined £1; costs 15/-
84H	Milk ...	3.9 per cent. added water ...	Dismissed; 10/6 costs against Council
112H	Milk ...	Deficient in milk fat 10 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
126H	Milk ...	8.5 per cent. added water ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
131H	Milk ...	Deficient in milk fat 13 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
658	Milk ...	Deficient in milk fat 5.3 per cent.	Ordered to pay costs £1 16s.
718	Milk ...	Deficient in milk fat 6.3 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
778	Milk ...	Deficient in milk fat 10.3 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
848	Milk ...	Deficient in milk fat 6.7 per cent.	Fined 5/-; costs 15/6
878	Milk ...	Deficient in milk fat 8 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
998	Milk ...	Deficient in milk fat 5 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
1288	Vinegar ...	Added water 9.2 per cent. ...	Fined 5/-; costs 15/6
THIRD QUARTER.			
1398	Vinegar ...	Added water 25 per cent. ...	Fined the costs 15/-
1478	Vinegar ...	Added water 16 per cent. ...	Fined £1; costs 15/-
1548	Fresh Butter ...	Margarine 100 per cent. ...	Fined £2; costs 17/6
186H	Salt Butter ...	Margarine 100 per cent. ...	Fined £5; costs 17/-
1838	Vinegar ...	Added water 10.9 per cent. ...	Fined 10/-; costs 15/6
2048	Fresh Butter ...	Margarine 100 per cent. ...	Fined 20/-; costs 17/6
2098	Vinegar ...	Added water 14 per cent. ...	Fined 10/-; costs 15/6
2138	Vinegar ...	Added water 25.7 per cent. ...	Fined 10/-; costs 15/6
221H	Milk ...	Deficient in milk fat 9.3 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
2238	Vinegar ...	Added water 20 per cent. ...	Fined 10/-; costs 15/6
2288	Margarine ...	Wrapper not marked ...	Fined 3/-; costs 15/6
2498	Vinegar ...	Added water 60.8 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
275H	Vinegar ...	Added water 11.7 per cent. ...	Fined the costs 15/6
280H	Vinegar ...	Added water 11.7 per cent. ...	Fined the costs 15/6
2718	Vinegar ...	Added water 37 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
290H	Vinegar ...	Added water 60 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
297H	Vinegar ...	Added water 42.8 per cent. ...	Fined 5/-; costs 15/6
2868	Vinegar ...	Added water 12.5 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
2888	Vinegar ...	Added water 7.3 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
2898	Vinegar ...	Added water 7.3 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved

Table XIV.—*continued.*

No.	Sample.	Adulteration or Infringement.	Result.
FOURTH QUARTER.			
310H	Butter ...	Boracic acid preservatives 0.76 per cent.	Fined the costs 15/6
312H	Crushed Linseed.	Deficient in oil 30 per cent.	Fined the costs 15/6
321H	Vinegar ...	Added water 34.8 per cent.	Fined the costs 15/6
326H	Vinegar ...	Added water 9.5 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
328H	Vinegar ...	Added water 22.8 per cent.	Fined £2; costs £1 5s.
331H	Milk ...	19.7 per cent. added water	Fined £3; costs 17/6
356H	Vinegar ...	Added water 8 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
366H	Vinegar ...	Added water 17 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
376H	Vinegar ...	Added water 25.7 per cent.	Fined the costs 15/6
377H	Vinegar ...	Added water 9.5 per cent.	Ordered to pay costs 15/6
391H	Vinegar ...	Added water 22.7 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
383H	Milk ...	3.8 per cent. added water	Fined £2; costs 17/6
384H	Milk ...	2.5 per cent. added water	Fined £1; costs 17/6
401H	Butter ...	Margarine 100 per cent.	Fined £5; costs 17/6
404H	Milk ...	12.2 per cent. added water	Dismissed, but costs £1 17s. 6d. given against servant
417H	Vinegar ...	Added water 11 per cent.	Fined 2/6; costs 15/6
407H	Vinegar ...	Added water 42 per cent.	Fined the costs 2/-
428H	Vinegar ...	Added water 20 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
447H	Butter ...	Margarine 100 per cent.	Fined £25; costs £1 10s.
431H	Milk ...	7.1 per cent. added water	Summons withdrawn
447H	Milk ...	6 per cent. added water	Dismissed. Warranty proved
—	Vinegar ...	False warranty	Fined £1; costs £1 18s.
—	Vinegar ...	False warranty	Fined £2; costs £1 17s. 6d.
—	Vinegar ...	False warranty	Fined £2; costs £1 5s. 0d.
—	Vinegar ...	False warranty	Fined £2; costs £1 7s. 6d.
—	Vinegar ...	False warranty	Fined the costs £2 8s. 6d.
—	Vinegar ...	False warranty	Fined the costs £1 2s. 6d.
—	Vinegar ...	False warranty	Fined the costs £1 2s. 6d.
—	Vinegar ...	False warranty	Fined £2; costs £2 18s. 6d.
—	Vinegar ...	False warranty	Fined the costs £1 2s. 6d.

SUMMARY.

					£	s.	d.
Fines	...	...	...	...	...	72	15 6
Costs	...	...	...	...	...	69	9 0
					£142	4	6
Less Costs against Council	...	...	...	...	...	10	6
Total					£141	14	0

TABLE XV.—LIST OF BAKEHOUSES IN THE BOROUGH.

Address.	Situation of Bakelhouse.
49, Abbey Street	Underground
157, "	"
2, Alscot Road	"
186, Abbey Street	Above ground
66, Abbeyfield Road	"
218, Bermondsey Street	Underground
88, Bermondsey Wall	"
*92, Bermondsey Street	Above ground
111, "	"
31, Charlotte Street (not in use)	"
48, Cherry Garden Street	"
62, Chilton Street (not in use)	"
31, Crimscott Street (not in use)	"
145, Drummond Road	Underground
51, Dockhead (not in use)	Above ground
27, Derrick Street	"
*30-36, Denman Street	"
51, Esmeralda Road	"
49, Frean Street	"
*77, Grange Road	"
31, George Row	Underground
68, Galleywall Road	"
33, Grange Road (not in use)	Above ground
125, "	"
1A, Ilderton Road	Underground
16, " (not in use)	"
170, Jamaica Road... ..	"
53, "	"
140, "	"
75, "	Above ground
203, "	"
227, "	"
29, Kipling Street (not in use)	"
82, Keetons Road	Underground
142, Long Lane	"
2, Lucey Road	"
97, Lynton Road	"
132, Lower Road	"
93B, "	"
184, Long Lane	Above ground
49, Lucey Road	"
160, Lower Road	"
182, "	"
204, " (not in use)	"
47, Maltby Street	Underground
333, Old Kent Road	Above ground
91, "	"
7, Paradise Street	Underground
246, Rotherhithe New Road	"
*365, "	"
173, "	"

TABLE XV.—continued.

Address.	Situation of Bakehouse.
25, Parker's Row	Above ground
49, " " " " " "	"
*25, Paradise Street	"
3, Plough Road	"
1, Roseberry Street	"
79, Rouel Road	"
270, Rotherhithe Street	"
34, Rotherhithe New Road	"
574, Rotherhithe Street (not in use)	"
39, St. James' Road	Underground
351, Southwark Park Road	"
479, " " " " " "	"
49, " " " " " "	Above ground
119, " " " " " "	"
*158, " " " " " "	"
198, " " " " " "	"
319, " " " " " "	"
355, " " (not in use)	"
92, Snowfields	"
92, Spa Road	"
104, " (not in use)	"
61, Salisbury Street	"
5, St. Marychurch Street	"
96, Tooley Street	Underground
157, " " " " " "	"
*167, " " " " " "	"
*95, Tower Bridge Road	"
43, Tanner Street	Above ground
144, " " " " " "	"
245, Tooley Street	"
*53, Tower Bridge Road	"
26, " " " " " "	"
65, " " " " " "	"
106, Union Road (not in use)	"
22, " " " " " "	"
94, " (not in use)	"
62, Weston Street (not in use)	"

* Factory Bakehouse.

Corrected for Deaths of Non-Residents within the

[illegible]

of Death, 1913.

Borough and Deaths of Residents without the Borough.

	Whole Borough.	Bermondsey.	Rotherhithe.	Sa. Olive.	Under 1 week.	1 and under 2 weeks.	2 and under 3 weeks.	3 and under 4 weeks.	Total under 4 months.	1 and under 3 months.	3 and under 6 months.	6 and under 9 months.	9 and under 12 months.	Total under 1 year.
CAUSE OF DEATHS.														
36. Rickets, Softening of bones—														
(a) Rickets	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
(b) Other forms of bone softening ... ..	...	8	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	7
37. Syphilis	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38. Other venereal diseases														
(a) Soft chancre ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Gonococcal infection ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Purulent ophthalmia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Cancer of the breast cavity	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40. Cancer of the stomach liver (oesophagus)	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41. Cancer of the peritoneum intestines and rectum	28	24	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42. Cancer of the female genital organs	22	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43. Cancer of the breast	11	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44. Cancer of the skin ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45. Cancer of other or unspecified organs	29	20	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46. Other tumours (situation undefined)—														
(a) Angioma ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Adenoma ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Other tumours included under 46 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47. Rheumatic fever... ..	9	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48. Chronic rheumatism, Osteo-arthritis—														
(a) Chronic rheumatism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Osteo-arthritis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Gout	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49. Scoury ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50. Diabetes	10	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exophthalmic goitre ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51. Addison's disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52. Leucocythæmia, Lymphadenoma—														
(a) Leucocythæmia (Leuchæmia)	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
(b) Lymphadenoma	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54. Anæmia Chlorosis	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55. Other general diseases—														
(a) Diabetes insipidus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Purpura	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Erythrophilia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Other diseases included under 55 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56. Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57. Chronic lead poisoning—														
(a) Occupational lead poisoning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Non-occupational lead poisoning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58. Other chronic occupational poisonings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59. Other chronic poisonings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—														
60. Encephalitis	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61. Meningitis—														
(a) Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Posterior basal meningitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
(c) Meningitis—Other forms ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62. Locomotor ataxia	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
63. Other diseases of the spinal cord—														
(a) Diseases formerly classed to nervous affections ... ..	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Other diseases included under 63	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64. Cerebral hæmorrhage, Apoplexy—														
(a) Apoplexy	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Serous apoplexy and Oedema of brain	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Cerebral congestion ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Cerebral atheroma ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Cerebral hæmorrhage	93	58	31	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65. Softening of brain	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66. Paralysis without specified cause—														
(a) Hemiplegia	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Paraplegia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Other forms of paralysis	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

	White Borough.	Barnstapley.	Rothcliffe.	St. Olave.	Under 1 week.	1 and under 2 weeks.	2 and under 3 weeks.	3 and under 4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1 and under 3 months.	3 and under 6 months.	6 and under 9 months.	9 and under 12 months.	Total under 1 year.
67. General paralysis of the insane	...	21	15	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68. Other forms of mental alienation	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69. Epilepsy	...	3	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70. Convulsions (non-periperal; 5 years and over)	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Epileptiform convulsions
(b) Others included under 70	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71. Infantile convulsions (under 5 years of age)
(a) Convulsions with teething	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
(b) Other infantile convulsions	...	4	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1 6
72. Chorea
73. Hysteria, Neuralgia, Neuritis—
(a) Neuritis	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74. Other diseases of the Nervous system—	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Idiocy, Imbecility	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Crerism	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Cerebral tumour	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Other diseases included under 74	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75. Diseases of the eyes and annexa
76. Diseases of the ears, nose, and throat—
(a) Mastoid disease	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Other diseases of the ears	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM														
77. Pericarditis	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78. Acute endocarditis—
(a) Acute myocarditis	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Infective endocarditis	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Other acute endocarditis	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79. Organic disease of the heart—
(a) Valvular disease	...	146	77	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Fatty degeneration of the heart	...	10	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Other organic disease of the heart	...	54	37	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80. Angina pectoris	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81. Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurysm, etc.
(a) Aneurysm	...	15	10	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Arterial sclerosis	...	12	8	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Other diseases of arteries	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82. Embolism and thrombosis—
(a) Cerebral embolism and thrombosis	...	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Other embolism and thrombosis	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83. Diseases of the veins (Varices, Hemorrhoids, Phlebitis, etc.)—
(a) Phlebitis
(b) Varix
(c) Pyelephlebitis
(d) Varicoele
84. Diseases of the lymphatic system (Lymphangitis, etc.)—
(a) Status lymphaticus	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
(b) Other diseases of the lymphatic system
85. Haemorrhage; other diseases of the circulatory system—
(a) Functional diseases of the heart	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Epistaxis
(c) Other diseases included under 85
IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM														
86. Diseases of the nasal fossae
87. Diseases of the larynx—
(a) Laryngismus stridulus
(b) Laryngitis
(c) Qui
88. Diseases of the thyroid body
89 and 90. Bronchitis—	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Bronchiectasis, Bronchial catarrh, etc.
(b) Other bronchitis	...	270	165	91	14	...	2	3	...	3	12	13	10	6 46

[illegible]

TABLE XVI.

	Whole Borough.	Bermontsey.	Rotherhithe.	St. Olave.	Under 1 week.	1 and under 3 weeks.	2 and under 4 weeks.	3 and under 6 months.	Total under 1 month.	1 and under 3 months.	3 and under 6 months.	6 and under 9 months.	9 and under 12 months.	Total under 1 year.
CAUSE OF DEATHS.														
91. Broncho-pneumonia	120	90	28	11	...	...	1	1	2	6	10	13	19	...
92. Pneumonia, lobar and undefined— (a) Lobar pneumonia	57	39	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Pneumonia, type not stated	39	30	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	4
93. Pleurisy— (c) Empyema	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Other pleurisy	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
94. Pulmonary congestion, Pulmonary apoplexy— (e) Pulmonary apoplexy and infarction ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(f) Pulmonary edema and congestion ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(g) Hypostatic pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(h) Collapse of lung (three months and over) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95. Gangrene of the lung ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96. Asthma ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97. Pulmonary emphysema ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98. Other diseases of the respiratory system— (i) Fibroid disease of the lung ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(j) Other diseases included under No. 98	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—														
99. Diseases of the mouth and amœba— (a) Diseases of the teeth and gums	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
(b) Thrush, Aphthous stomatitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Parotitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Other diseases of mouth and amœba ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100. Diseases of Pharynx, Tonsillitis— (e) Tonsillitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(f) Ludwig's angina ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(g) Other diseases of the pharynx ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
101. Diseases of the œsophagus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
102. Perforating ulcer of stomach	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103. Other diseases of the stomach— (h) Inflammation of stomach	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
(i) Other diseases included under 103	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104 and 105. Diarrhoea and enteritis— (j) Infective enteritis	75	57	13	...	...	1	...	1	8	21	18	9	57	...
(k) Diarrhoea not returned as infective	15	21	11	...	...	...	...	1	3	9	5	...	...	...
(l) Enteritis, not returned as infective	25	18	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	4	15
(m) Gastro-enteritis, not returned as infective	24	19	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	6	3	3	18
(n) Dyspepsia under 2 years ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(o) Colic ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(p) Ulceration of intestines... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(q) Duodenal ulcer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106. Ankylostomiasis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
107. Other intestinal parasites ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108. Appendicitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109. Hernia, Intestinal obstruction— (r) Hernia	6	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(s) Intestinal obstruction	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110. Other diseases of the intestines	8	4	3	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	3
111. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112. Hydatid of liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113. Cirrhosis of the liver— (a) Cirrhosis of the liver (not returned as alcoholic)... ..	22	17	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Cirrhosis of the liver (returned as alcoholic ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Diseases formerly classed to "Other diseases of liver and gall bladder." ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114. Biliary calculi	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
115. Other diseases of the liver	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116. Diseases of the spleen— (a) Infarction of spleen ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Other diseases of the spleen
117. Peritonitis (cause unstated)	1	1

—continued.

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		Whole Borough.	Bermunday.	Rotherhithe.	St. Olave.	Under 1 week.	1 and under 2 weeks.	2 and under 3 weeks.	3 and under 4 months.	Total under 1 month.	1 and under 3 months.	3 and under 6 months.	6 and under 9 months.	9 and under 12 months.	Total under 1 year.
CAUSE OF DEATHS.															
118	Other diseases of the digestive system— (a) Abdominal abscess, Sub-phrenic abscess (b) Other diseases included under 115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA—															
119.	Acute nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120.	Bright's disease— (a) Bright's disease as in report list (b) Nephritis (unqualified) to years and over and Uremia	37	28	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121.	Chyuria	11	6	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122.	Other diseases of the Kidney and annexa— (a) Abscess of kidney (b) Cystic disease (c) Suppression of urine (d) Other diseases included under 122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123.	Calculi of the urinary passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124.	Diseases of the bladder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125.	Diseases of the urethra, Urinary abscess, etc., (a) Perineal abscess (b) Other diseases of urethra, etc.	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126.	Diseases of the prostate	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127.	Non-venerel diseases of male genital organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128.	Uterine hemorrhage (non-puerperal) (a) Menorrhagia (b) Other uterine hemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129.	Uterine tumour (non-cancerous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130.	Other diseases of the uterus— (a) Disorders of menstruation (except menorrhagia) (b) Other diseases included under 130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131.	Ovarian cyst, tumour (non-cancerous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132.	Other diseases of the female genital organs— (a) Diseases of ovary (excluding ovarian tumour) (b) Other diseases included under 132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
133.	Non-puerperal diseases of the breast (non-cancerous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE—															
134.	Accidents of Pregnancy— (a) Abortion (b) Hemorrhage of pregnancy (c) Uncontrollable vomiting (d) Ectopic gestation (e) Other accidents of pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
135.	Puerperal hemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136.	Other accidents of child birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137.	Puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
138.	Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions— (a) Puerperal nephritis and uræmia (b) Puerperal albuminuria and Bright's disease (c) Puerperal convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
139.	Puerperal plegmasia alba dolens, embolism and sudden death— (a) Puerperal plegmasia alba dolens and phlebitis (b) Puerperal embolism and sudden death
140.	Puerperal insanity
141.	Puerperal diseases of the breast

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CAUSE OF DEATHS.		Whole Borough	Bermondsey.	Rotherhithe.	St. Olave.	Under 1 week.	1 and under 2 weeks.	2 and under 3 weeks.	3 and under 4 weeks.	Total under 4 months.	1 and under 2 months.	3 and under 6 months.	6 and under 9 months.	9 and under 12 months.	Total under 1 year.
VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.—															
142.	Gangrene—														
	(a) Senile gangrene	3	1	2											
	(b) Noma, gangrene of mouth	1	1								1				
	(c) Noma, pudendi														
	(d) Other gangrene														
143.	Carbuncle, Boil	3	1	2											
144.	Phlegmon, Acute abscess—														
	(a) Phlegmon	2	1	1							1				
	(b) Acute abscess														
145.	Diseases of the integumentary system—														
	(a) Ulcer, Bedsores	1	1												
	(b) Eczema	1	1										1		
	(c) Pemphigus	1	1					1		1				1	
	(d) Other diseases of integumentary system														
IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—															
146.	Diseases of the bones	2	2								1				
147.	Diseases of the joints														
148.	Amputations														
149.	Other diseases of locomotor system														
X.—MALFORMATIONS—															
150.	Congenital malformations—														
	(a) Congenital hydrocephalus	4	2	2				1		1			1		
	(b) Phimosiis														2
	(c) Congenital malformation of heart	11	6	5		6	1	1		8		1		2	11
	(d) Other congenital malformations	7	7			1				1	3	1	1		6
XI.—DISEASES IN EARLY INFANCY—															
151.	Premature birth, Infantile debility, Icterus and Sceleria—														
	(a) Premature birth	67	42	19	6	46	8	5	3	62	5				67
	(b) Infantile atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	77	54	19	6	4	2	3	3	12	27	29	6	1	75
	(c) Icterus neonatorum														
	(d) Sceleria and Gidema neonatorum														
	(e) Want of breast milk														
152.	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy—														
	(a) Diseases of umbilicus	4	4			2			1		3		1		
	(b) Ateletasis	9	6	3		10			1		9				
	(c) Injuries at birth	6	4	2		5	1				6				6
	(d) Cyanosis neonatorum														
153.	Lack of care														
XII.—OLD AGE—															
154.	Old age—														
	(a) Senile dementia	7	1	13											
	(b) Senile decay	62	46	13	6										
XIII.—AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES—															
155.	Suicide by poison	4	3	1											
156.	Suicide by asphyxian														
157.	Suicide by hanging or strangulation	6	3	3											
158.	Suicide by drowning	3	3												
159.	Suicide by firearms														
160.	Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments														
161.	Suicide by jumping from high place														
162.	Suicide by crushing														
163.	Other suicides														
164.	Poisoning by food														
165.	Other acute poisonings														
166.	Conflagration											1			1
167.	Burns (Conflagration excepted)	13	12	1											
168.	Absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted)	6	6			1					1	3	1		
169.	Accidental drowning	11	5	6											

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