

Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough of Bermondsey for the year 1907.

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Metropolitan Borough of Bermondsey.

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

BOROUGH OF BERMONDSEY,

For the Year 1907.

BY

R. K. BROWN,

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

Medical Officer of Health.

LONDON :

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1908.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

COMMITTEE, 1907-8.

CHAIRMAN—COUNCILLOR EDDIS.

Alderman	Millson,	Councillor	H. Gardiner,
„	Parkinson,	„	Gatter,
Councillor	Bird,	„	Hood,
„	Brine,	„	Oake,
„	Bulmer,	„	Pridmore,
„	Bustin,	„	Renwick,
„	Delderfield,	„	Richmond, M.D.,
„	Dhonaq,	„	Vezey.

Ex-officio :

ALDERMAN H. HARBORD

MAYOR OF BERMONDSEY.

(In November, 1907, the Public Health Committee was increased from 12 to 17 members.)

STAFF :

Medical Officer of Health—R. K. BROWN, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspectors.

No. 1 District	Mr. T. Ashdown.	No. 5 District	Mr. G. A. Hoskins.
No. 2 „	Mr. G. L. Scott.	No. 6 „	Mr. J. Bartlett.
No. 3 „	Mr. J. Jones.	No. 7 „	Mr. H. O. Harris.
No. 4 „	Mr. H. J. Toogood.	No. 8 „	Mr. H. M. Cockburn.

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Mr. C. A. Chapman,
Mr. J. Pitts,

Mr. H. Bush,
Mr. J. Francksen.

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 Seventh Annual Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough of Bermondsey during the year 1907. The report deals with the 52 weeks beginning December 29th, 1906, and ending December 28th, 1907. The death rate was 18·3, compared with 19·7 in 1906 and 18·6 in 1905. This is the lowest death rate as yet recorded in Bermondsey.

No serious outbreaks of infectious disease occurred during the year, but the mild type of scarlet fever mentioned in the last report still continued very prevalent. There was a slight decrease in diphtheria.

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. K. BROWN.

I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The populations of the Borough of Bermondsey and its registration sub-districts, as enumerated in the Census of 1891, 1896 and 1901, and the estimate for the year under report are as follow:—

	1891.	1896.	1901.	Estimate, 1907.
Bermondsey	84,682	85,475	82,483	81,610
Rotherhithe	39,225	40,379	38,460	38,197
St. Olave's	12,723	11,731	9,817	8,049
Borough	136,660	137,585	130,760	127,856

The estimate of the population in Bermondsey for 1907 shows a still further decrease from the Census of 1901.

At this distance from the last Census it is very difficult to give an accurate estimate, but, apart from the replacing of small houses by warehouses, the number of empty houses would seem to point to a decrease.

The latter circumstance is probably entirely 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 go to seek residences further out.

The same method of estimating has been adopted as that employed in former years.

Births.

The total number of births registered in the Borough for the 52 weeks ended December 28th, 1907, was 4013, consisting of 1,992 males and 2,021 females. This is 410 below the average for the last 10 years, and 18 below the figure for 1906.

This total includes 2,674 for Bermondsey, being 9 below that for 1906, and 232 below the average for the last 10 years; 1,110 for Rotherhithe, being 21 above the number for 1906, and 71 below the average for the last 10 years, and 229 for St. Olave's, being 30 below the number for 1906 and 107 below the average for the last 10 years.

NOTE.—This reduction of births in St. Olave's is due to our being able to allocate births in Parish Street Workhouse to their proper districts.

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

The birth rate for 1907 was 31·4 per thousand persons living, which is 2·3 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 1907 number 41, and if they are added to the above total the rate will be 31·7.

TABLE A—BIRTH RATES.

Year.	Bermondsey.	Rotherhithe.	St. Olave's.	Whole Borough.	London.
1897	37·48	31·53	38·68	35·8	30·0
1898	36·73	32·85	32·97	35·3	29·5
1899	36·67	32·38	34·55	35·2	29·4
1900	34·07	30·56	39·67	33·5	28·6
1901	35·42	31·73	32·73	34·1	29·0
1902	34·70	30·47	33·92	33·4	28·5
1903	31·12	29·10	30·83	32·4	28·4
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
Average for years 1897-1906	34·79	30·49	34·53	33·7	28·5
1907	32·76	29·06	28·45	31·4	25·6

From this table it will be seen that there is an increase in the birth rate in Rotherhithe and a slight reduction in Bermondsey and St. Olave's but the rate for the whole Borough remains the same.

Marriages.

The total number of marriages in the Borough in 1907 was 1,147, being 48 above the number for 1906, and equal to 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. No alteration has been made by the Board in the Table of Infantile Mortality. 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 52 weeks ending December 28th, 1907, was 1856, which is 123 less than in 1906, and 455 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 2338. This is 191 less than in 1906, and 394 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 1906.

Much the largest number of deaths occurred in the first Quarter of the year as compared with the last Quarter of the year in the previous two years. This, however, may be considered a normal occurrence.

TABLE B.—DEATHS.

Quarter.	Bermondsey.		Rotherhithe.		St. Olave's.		Whole Borough.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
First	366	467	178	226	61	50	605	743
Second	416	347	143	170	45	34	604	551
Third	421	301	175	122	48	30	644	453
Fourth	415	391	206	151	55	49	676	591
Total Deaths	1618	1506	702	669	209	163	2529	2338

The death rate for the Borough in 1907 was 18.3 per thousand living inhabitants, being 1.4 below that recorded in 1906, and 2.5 below the average for the last ten years. If the Census population be taken as the basis of calculation of the rate it works out at 17.9, which is 1.4 below that for 1906.

TABLE C—DEATH RATES.

Year.	Bermondsey.	Rotherhithe.	St. Olave's.	Whole Borough.	London.
1897	22.22	19.20	22.54	21.4	17.7
1898	21.05	19.56	21.42	20.6	18.3
1899	24.70	22.11	26.42	24.1	19.3
1900	23.49	22.79	22.91	23.2	18.3
1901	21.44	19.43	20.93	20.8	17.1
1902	21.66	19.30	24.62	21.2	17.2
1903	18.54	17.08	22.23	18.4	15.1
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
Average for years 1897-1906	21.23	19.22	23.68	20.8	16.9
1907—					
On estimated population...	18.45	17.51	20.25	18.3	14.6
On Census population, 1901 ...	18.26	17.39	16.60	17.9	

TABLE D—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF DEATHS FROM VARIOUS DISEASES IN 1907 COMPARED WITH 1906.

Increase.					Decrease.				
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	6	Measles ... ..	...	...	...	43
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	2	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ... ..	...	...	...	12
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	3	Croup ... ..	...	...	...	1
Other Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	6	Epidemic Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	3
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	2	Diarrhoea ... ..	...	...	...	133
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	1	Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	3
Other Septic Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	8	Phthisis ... ..	...	...	...	13
Other Tubercular Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	2	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ... ..	...	...	...	8
Cancer ... ..	...	...	...	7	Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	...	3
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	27	Heart Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	19
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	20	Accidents ... ..	...	...	...	27
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	4	Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	3
Premature Birth ... ..	...	...	...	23	All other causes ... ..	...	...	...	35
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ... ..	...	...	...	1					
Total ... ..	...	...	...	112	Total ... ..	...	...	...	303

It will be seen from the above that the increases amount to 112 and the decreases to 303. Respiratory diseases and premature birth are the principal items in the increase, whereas the chief cause of the decrease is the diminished number of deaths from Summer diarrhoea.

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 25 such deaths in all, against 20 in 1906, and 33 in 1905.

7 such deaths occurred in the Infirmary; 11 in River Thames and Docks; 1 on railway; 1 on Rotherhithe Tunnel Works; 3 in street; 1 in South Wharf and 1 in Tower Bridge Police Station.

507 persons belonging to this Borough died in outlying institutions, against 570 in 1906, and 521 in 1905. 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, 1906.

Area.	Standard Death Rate.	Factor for Correction for age and sex distribution	Crude Death Rate per 1000 persons living.		Corrected Death Rate per 1000 persons living.		Comparative Mortality figures (London 1000.)	
			1901-5	1906	1901-5	1906	1901-5	1906
England and Wales ...	18.19	1.0000	—	—	—	—	—	—
London ...	17.31	1.0511	16.1	15.1	16.9	15.9	1000	1000
Paddington ...	17.04	1.0677	13.8	12.5	14.7	13.3	870	836
Kensington ...	16.88	1.0778	14.5	13.8	15.6	14.9	923	937
Hammersmith ...	17.47	1.0414	15.4	14.8	16.0	15.4	947	969
Fulham ...	17.39	1.0462	15.5	13.7	16.2	14.3	959	899
Chelsea ...	17.56	1.0361	16.2	15.7	16.8	16.3	994	1025
Westminster, City of ...	16.22	1.1217	14.5	12.9	16.3	14.5	964	912
St. Marylebone ...	17.08	1.0652	16.6	14.9	17.7	15.9	1047	1000
Hampstead ...	16.13	1.1280	10.2	9.4	11.5	10.6	680	667
St. Pancras ...	17.40	1.0456	17.3	15.9	18.1	16.6	1071	1044
Islington ...	17.51	1.0391	15.3	14.7	15.9	15.3	941	962
Stoke Newington ...	17.43	1.0438	13.1	11.5	13.7	12.0	811	755
Hackney ...	17.46	1.0420	14.7	13.3	15.3	13.9	905	874
Holborn ...	16.90	1.0766	19.2	18.0	20.7	19.4	1225	1220
Finsbury ...	17.57	1.0355	21.0	20.7	21.7	21.4	1284	1346
City of London ...	16.55	1.0993	17.8	17.3	19.6	19.0	1160	1195
Shoreditch ...	17.34	1.0493	20.4	19.6	21.4	20.6	1266	1296
Bethnal Green ...	18.01	1.0102	19.4	18.9	19.6	19.1	1160	1201
Stepney ...	17.41	1.0450	19.3	17.7	20.2	18.5	1195	1164
Poplar ...	17.64	1.0314	18.7	17.6	19.3	18.2	1142	1145
Southwark ...	17.41	1.0450	19.9	18.1	20.8	18.9	1231	1189
Lambeth ...	17.63	1.0320	16.1	15.0	16.6	15.5	982	975
Battersea ...	16.96	1.0728	14.9	13.4	16.0	14.4	947	906
Wandsworth ...	17.25	1.0547	13.1	12.8	13.8	13.5	817	849
Camberwell ...	17.54	1.0373	15.0	14.6	15.6	15.1	923	950
Deptford ...	17.31	1.0511	15.7	16.1	16.5	16.9	976	1063
Greenwich ...	17.82	1.0210	14.3	13.5	14.6	13.8	864	868
Lewisham ...	17.46	1.0420	12.3	12.0	12.8	12.5	757	786
Woolwich ...	17.02	1.0690	14.1	13.1	15.1	14.0	893	881
BERMONDSEY ...	17.76	1.0244	19.8	19.7	20.3	20.2	1201	1270
Do. 1907 ...	—	—	—	18.3 (1907)	—	18.7 (1907)	—	—

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 proportions of children under 5, old people and women, as have the population of England and Wales. By thus eliminating this disturbing factor of age and sex distribution different communities can be brought into strict comparison with one another.

"In 1883 the Registrar-General commenced a method of correcting the death rates of the great towns of England and Wales. Taking account of the differences of age and sex distribution between these and the latter, he has calculated a factor for each great town by which the recorded death rate must be multiplied so as to allow for the differences of age and sex, and thus places them as regards these matters on an equal footing. You thus get death rates, the difference in which can be 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 1906, 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's.		Whole Borough.		London.	
	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.
1897	605	190	219	174	67	154	891	183	21,106	158
1898	485	157	220	169	47	132	752	158	21,931	166
1899	574	187	215	169	53	147	842	180	22,129	166
1900	526	186	243	205	48	120	817	185	20,730	158
1901	497	170	215	176	42	132	754	169	19,412	148
1902	455	159	174	149	49	153	678	156	18,478	139
1903	428	153	179	160	50	176	657	156	16,978	130
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
Average for years 1897 to 1906.	478	164	199	168	51	152	737	166	19,199	147
1907	335	125	144	130	22	96	501	125	14,114	116

The accompanying Table shows a large fall in the infantile mortality over the previous year. This can be largely explained by the summer being much colder and somewhat wetter than the summer of 1906. Apropos of this the following remarks are quoted from the report on the metropolitan water supply for December, 1907:—

The year 1907 will be remembered less for its beautiful Easter and delightful September than for its cold, wet and inclement summer. The remarkably high and low barometric readings in January and February respectively, the June like weather in March, the fall of snow in April and late in June, the low temperature (seven degrees below the average) in May, the inclemency of the weather in July and August, the wet and unpleasant month of October and the dull, mild and foggy month of November, are matters of interest, if chiefly of a depressing kind.

As regards the rainfall, the following remarks by Dr. Hugh Robert Mill are of great interest (p. 230, Symons's Meteorological Magazine, No. 504, Vol. 42):—

The general rainfall for the whole of the British Isles comes out as 1 per cent. above the average, which for all practical purposes may be taken as the average, exactly the same as in 1906. The year 1906 was generally considered to be dry and fine, because the holiday months were dry, and 1907 has generally been stigmatised as wet and wretched, probably because in most parts of the country, as in London, there were a great many days with rain, and, perhaps, because a larger proportion of the rain than is usual fell in the daylight hours. Both years, however, practically coincided with the average, a result that has never previously been recorded.

While there is no doubt that the meteorological conditions of the year under report were favourable to infantile life, they will scarcely explain the whole reduction. The principal share in this was due to the fewer deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis. This decrease is very satisfactory as far as it goes, but one cannot help feeling that it may be of a more or less temporary character, since an examination of Table F. shows that there has been a considerable amount of fluctuation during the last ten years. London itself shows a considerable decrease, so that Bermondsey still retains the position of showing a much higher infantile mortality than that of the Metropolis. As remarked above, diarrhoea accounts for the largest reduction, as there was only one-third of the number of deaths which occurred in the previous year. There is also a reduction under the heading of "Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus," also in pneumonia, and smaller reductions in many other causes of death. There is, however, a considerable increase in the number of deaths due to premature birth and congenital defects, the figures being for 1906, 74, and for 1907, 105.

There is no doubt that in London generally, and to some extent in Bermondsey, the recent propagandism regarding the proper method of infantile feeding may be beginning to have some effect. One is certainly tempted to hope so; and should a low infantile mortality continue in spite of varying meteorological conditions, one will be quite safe in coming to the conclusion that our efforts have not been in vain.

The very fact of the fall from a high infantile mortality in 1906 to a comparatively low one in 1907 being so large and so sudden makes one suspicious that it is mainly, if not entirely due to some cause over which we have no control, such as the weather, rather than to any alteration in the habits of the people.

The customs and ignorance of generations are not going to be overcome in a single year, and it will take many years of training before the mothers of the poorer classes have acquired a sufficient knowledge of the hygiene of child life to produce a marked and permanent lowering of the infantile mortality.

I hope to see before very long a permanent and still greater reduction, but much requires to be done before we arrive at that stage.

During the past year cards on infant feeding have been supplied to all mothers in this Borough, but owing to the lateness of registration the majority do not receive them until six months after the birth. An endeavour has been made on the part of the Legislature to remedy this by the passing of the Notification of Births Act. This is an adoptive Act, and the necessary steps to put it in force were taken by this Council in October 1907. We have not, however, received the sanction of the Local Government Board, probably because beyond the sending of infant feeding cards we have no machinery for visiting the children's homes or giving instructions and advice on the care of infants. The industrial conditions in Bermondsey preclude young mothers from acquiring a proper knowledge of household and motherly duties prior to marriage. As soon as they have left school their first anxiety is to make money, the result being that in the five or ten years following their dismissal from school they are engaged all day in some factory or workshop and are disinclined to acquire any other knowledge. As a consequence, on marriage they are entirely ignorant of the responsibilities which it brings, with the most disastrous results to their families, if they ever have any.

To remedy this state of affairs instruction in hygiene should begin during the last year of a girl's school life and continue more or less till the marriageable age. After marriage instruction should be given prior to and subsequent to the birth of the child, and this is specially important in the case of the first child. In the case of the better classes who can afford a medical attendant, the duty of instruction is naturally undertaken by the latter, but in the case of the poorer class this work can best be done by the sanitary authority through the ministrations of a health visitor. Where saving of life is concerned the authority should not hesitate on the score of expense, for, apart from humanitarian reasons, every healthy life is an asset to the community.

There are still a considerable number of children who escape vaccination, and the possibility of receiving any instructions by false addresses and other reasons as detailed in the following table:—

	Total.	False address given.		Removed since Registration.	
		Name not known at address given.	No such number in street.	Removed.	House unoccupied or demolished.
1905	107	75	8	20	4
1906	144	68	18	38	20
1907	160	64	13	65	18

I regret that no steps whatever are taken by the Registrars to have those people punished who wilfully give wrong addresses. The majority of these wrong addresses occur in the sub-registration district of Bermondsey.

Zymotic Diseases.

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

TABLE G.

Year.	All Causes.		Principal Zymotic Diseases.		Smallpox.		Measles.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Whooping Cough.		Typhus Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Pyrexia. (Origin uncertain).		Diarrhoea.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1897	2902	21.4	537	3.95	—	—	103	.76	58	.43	85	.62	87	.64	—	—	16	.12	—	—	188	1.38
1898	2776	20.6	375	2.79	—	—	97	.72	30	.22	58	.43	73	.54	—	—	11	.08	—	—	106	.79
1899	3204	24.1	440	3.31	—	—	92	.69	23	.17	129	.97	43	.32	2	.01	31	.23	—	—	120	.90
1900	3062	23.2	437	3.32	—	—	87	.66	14	.11	88	.67	94	.71	—	—	37	.28	—	—	117	.89
1901	2719	20.8	382	2.92	14	.10	76	.58	45	.34	36	.27	56	.42	—	—	22	.16	—	—	133	1.0
1902	2756	21.2	396	3.06	31	.24	154	1.19	18	.14	29	.22	64	.49	—	—	12	.09	—	—	88	.68
1903	2382	18.4	251	1.96	—	—	50	.39	25	.19	18	.14	41	.32	4	.03	11	.09	—	—	103	.80
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
Average for years 1897 to 1906.	2732	20.8	395	3.01	4.6	.03	95	.72	28	.21	51	.39	61	.46	0.6	.00	17	.13	—	—	138	1.05
1907	2338	18.3	228	1.74	—	—	51	.40	36	.28	22	.17	52	.41	—	—	7	.05	—	—	55	.43
London 1907	69268	14.6	6720	1.42	—	.00	1801	.38	644	.14	781	.16	1786	.38	—	.00	194	.04	4	.00	1510	.32

There has been a considerable reduction in the deaths from these diseases, the figures being 223 against 400 in the previous year, and 395 the average for the last ten years. This gives a zymotic death rate of 1.74.

The total number of deaths from notifiable diseases, viz., scarlet fever, diphtheria and enteric fever was 65 compared with 68 in 1906, and for the non-notifiable, viz., measles, whooping cough and diarrhoea, 158, compared with 332 in the previous year. The reduction is entirely due to decreases in the deaths from measles, from 94 to 51, and diarrhoea, from 188 to 55.

Senile Mortality.

The number of deaths over 65 years of age in 1907 was 518, compared with 473 in 1906.

Death Certification.

There were no uncertified deaths in 1907.

Diarrhoea.

As already mentioned, there has been a remarkable decrease in the deaths from diarrhoea. Table H. will show the contrast between the two years, and also the connection between the meteorological conditions and deaths (*vide* remarks on page 8). The second table still emphasises that the most important factor in the prevention of diarrhoea is undoubtedly breast feeding. If young children are breast fed and given reasonable care, their chances of life are four or five 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 3ft. below surface.		Rainfall.		Deaths from Diarrhoea.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
	°	°	°	°	ins.	ins.		
July ...	62.7	62.7	61.29	58.53	0.19	0.00	3	—
	66.3	59.5	62.26	59.67	0.15	0.51	3	1
	67.3	59.7	63.25	60.10	0.86	0.40	8	1
August ...	66.1	62.3	64.00	60.34	0.01	0.18	10	—
	61.5	61.5	63.81	60.84	0.33	0.71	24	1
	64.9	57.0	62.80	60.26	0.26	0.96	16	1
	66.5	61.0	63.08	59.67	0.00	0.16	20	2
	68.0	56.8	63.83	59.45	0.85	0.44	24	5
September ...	57.6	58.6	62.89	59.43	0.74	0.00	13	2
	55.8	56.8	60.80	58.77	0.38	0.00	16	2
	52.0	58.4	59.24	58.18	0.00	0.03	8	2
	58.4	55.4	58.09	58.34	0.69	0.85	3	5
October ...	57.6	52.7	58.66	56.88	0.63	1.13	2	2
	41.2	51.4	57.12	55.59	0.21	0.79	6	5
Weekly average...	56.71	58.1	61.51	59.00	0.38	0.44	11	2

TABLE I—DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA.

Year.	Cases Inquired into.	State of Premises.			Family.		Method of Feeding.			Over-crowding
		Good.	Fair.	Defective	Clean and Careful.	Dirty and Improvident.	Breast.	Artificially.	Partially by both Methods.	
1901	74	49	23	2	70	4	13	59	2	—
1902	40	21	18	1	37	3	6	33	1	1
1903	40	15	22	3	38	2	8	29	3	—
1904	115	55	54	6	101	14	16	82	17	—
1905	65	33	29	3	56	9	5	56	4	1
1906	81	40	34	7	66	15	15	50	16	4
1907	21	10	9	2	16	5	4	17	—	1
Total	436	223	189	24	384	52	67	326	43	7

Smallpox.

There were no deaths from this cause in 1907.

Measles.

There were 51 deaths due to this disease, which is 44 below the average for the last ten years, and 43 below the number for 1906.

The deaths occurred in quarters as follows, viz.:—21, 21, 5, 4.

Whooping Cough.

52 deaths were due to this cause, against 50 in 1906: of these, 18 occurred in the first quarter, 24, 7 and 3 in the other quarters respectively.

Typhus Fever.

There were no deaths from this cause in 1907.

Enteric Fever.

7 deaths were due to this cause:—3 in Bermondsey and 4 in Rotherhithe. The corresponding figures for 1906 were 4 for the Borough, viz., 2 in Bermondsey and 2 in Rotherhithe.

Other Allied Diseases.

7 deaths were registered under this heading, one a child of nine months from chicken-pox, and another, a child of six months, from German measles. There were also 5 deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis. In the case of the first two, death was not directly due to either of these two complaints but to complications which occurred in the course of the disease, viz., broncho-pneumonia in the German measles case and oedema of the glottis in the case of the patient who had chicken-pox. An account of the cerebro-spinal meningitis will be found in the section of my report dealing with the notification of that disease.

Tubercular Diseases.

The number of deaths from all forms of tubercular diseases in 1907 was 334, against 345 in 1906.

This figure comprises 216 for Bermondsey, 95 for Rotherhithe, and 23 for St. Olave's. Of these, 237 were due to phthisis, and 97 to the other tubercular diseases.

Phthisis.

In Table J. will be found particulars of deaths from phthisis since the year 1897. There were 237 deaths due to this cause, which is a decrease of 13 over 1906.

TABLE J—PHTHISIS.

SUB-DISTRICT.	BERMONDSEY.		ROTHERHITHE.		ST. OLAVE'S.		WHOLE BOROUGH.		LONDON.	
Year.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1897	174	2.05	64	1.60	33	2.94	271	1.99	7629	1.71
1898	184	2.19	74	1.87	25	2.31	283	2.10	7746	1.72
1899	183	2.19	75	1.92	28	2.68	286	2.15	8275	1.82
1900	169	2.04	47	1.21	29	2.88	235	1.78	7809	1.71
1901	150	1.82	57	1.48	19	1.95	226	1.73	7514	1.66
1902	163	1.98	55	1.43	21	2.22	239	1.83	7424	1.62
1903	147	1.79	56	1.46	18	1.96	221	1.70	7124	1.54
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
Averages for years 1897-1906.	164	1.98	62	1.60	24	2.49	249	1.89	7444	1.63
1907	150	1.84	68	1.78	19	2.36	237	1.85	6654	1.40

Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of the Liver.

31 deaths were attributed to this cause in 1907, against 34 in 1906. 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.

126 deaths were attributed to this cause, 114 being due to carcinoma, or cancer, as ordinarily understood, and 12 to sarcoma. This increase, as mentioned in last year's report, is not surprising, considering that the average life is longer, and more people now reach old age than formerly, in which period of life they are more prone to suffer from this disease. The Cancer Research Commission have not yet issued their final report on the subject.

TABLE K—CANCER. DEATHS DURING 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 AND 1907.

	All ages	Under 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 25.		25 to 35.		35 to 45.		45 to 55.		55 to 65.		65 to 75.		75 to 85.		85 & up- wards.	
	Sex.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cancer of rectum ...	57	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	5	8	11	8	7	7	1	4	1	1	
Cancer of stomach	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	5	9	3	13	5	11	13	4	4	—	—
Cancer of bowel ...	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Cancer of liver ...	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	7	6	7	12	3	13	4	4	—	1
Cancer of breast ...	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	17	—	12	1	7	—	1	—	—
Cancer of female pelvis, uterus, &c.	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	12	—	22	—	30	—	9	—	3	—	1
Cancer of œsophagus	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	2	10	—	10	1	—	1	—	—
Cancer of mouth, tongue, pharynx and lower jaw ...	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	11	—	13	3	8	—	1	2	—	—
Cancer of peri- toneum ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	—	1	—	—
Cancer of other parts	82	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	5	3	15	5	18	10	14	8	—	1	—	1
Malignant disease, kind not stated...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sarcoma ...	42	3	4	3	2	3	—	1	3	5	3	4	—	4	3	3	1	—	—	—	—
Totals...	554	3	4	3	3	3	1	7	13	22	39	59	67	83	87	60	62	11	22	1	4

Heart Diseases.

144 deaths were due to this cause, which number is 19 below that for the previous year. This refers to organic or valvular disease of the heart.

Suicides.

11 persons committed suicide in 1907, viz., 2 by poison, 2 by hanging or strangulation, 2 by drowning, 1 by shooting, and 4 by cut or stab.

Accidents.

84 deaths were due to accidents, against 111 in the previous year. Particulars will be found in the extended table of the Causes of Death in the Appendix.

Other Violent Causes.

There were two deaths by homicide caused by cutting the throat (child aged 3 and girl aged 18).

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 was 1530, compared with 1536 in 1906, and 1139 in 1905. The diseases which show an increase on the numbers for the previous year are:—scarlet fever (46), enteric fever (3), puerperal fever (3), and cerebro-spinal meningitis (7), while those showing a decrease are smallpox (1), diphtheria (19), erysipelas (43) and typhus fever (2). The number of cases notified in the registration sub-districts was 1023 in Bermondsey against 937 in 1906, 410 in Rotherhithe against 454, and 97 in St. Olave's against 145 in 1906.

The attack rate per thousand inhabitants was 12·0, the rate for the sub-districts being 12·5 for Bermondsey, 10·7 for Rotherhithe, and 12·0 for St. Olave's. The corresponding rates in the previous year were 12·0 for the Borough, 11·4 for Bermondsey, 11·9 for Rotherhithe, and 17·4 for St. Olave's.

71 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.

There were no cases of smallpox notified during 1907.

Typhus Fever.

No cases of this disease were notified during the year under report.

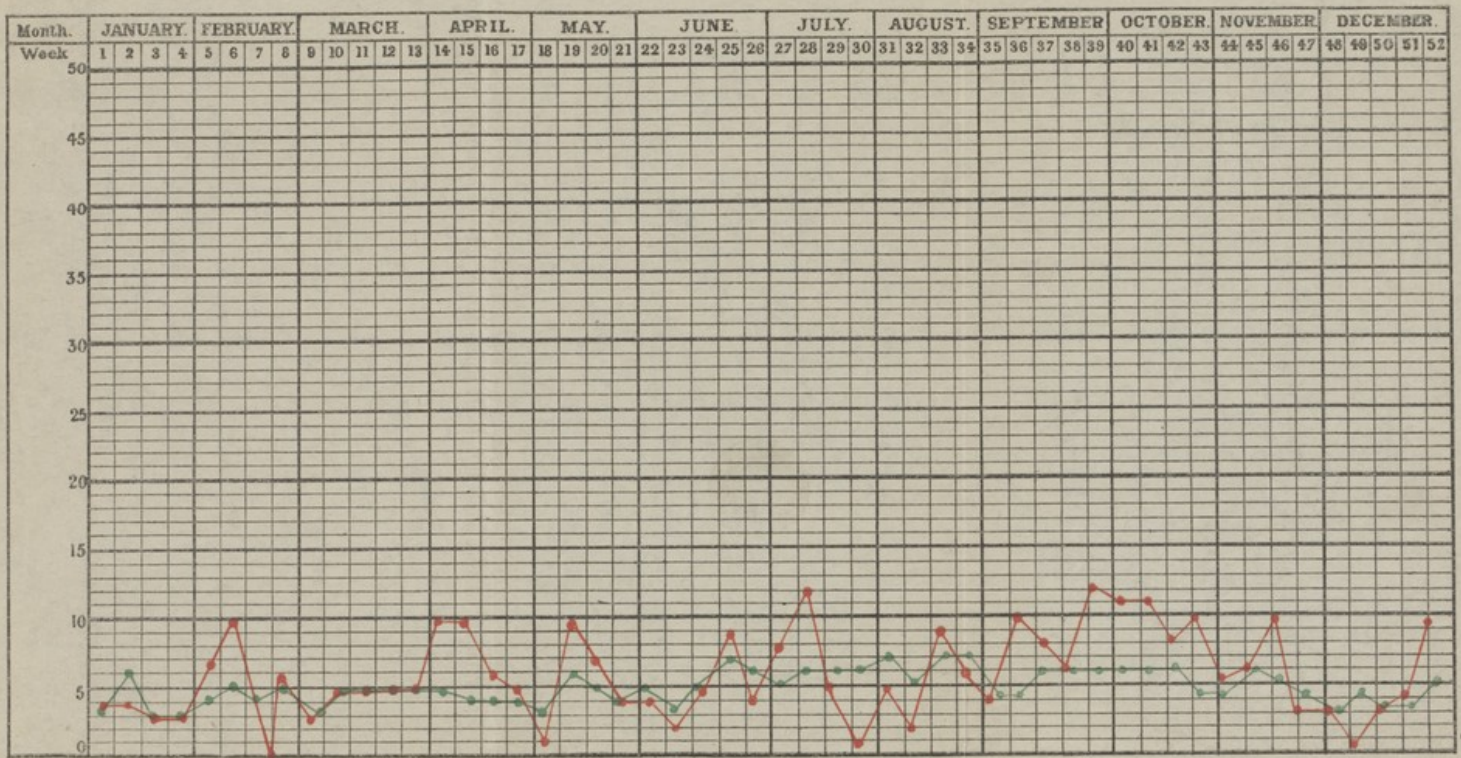
Diphtheria.

There were 311 cases of diphtheria notified in 1907, of which 209 occurred in Bermondsey, 80 in Rotherhithe and 22 in St. Olave's. This is a decrease on 1906, for which the figures

DIPHTHERIA.

Notifications, 1907, marked Red.

Average 7 years, 1901-1907, marked Green.





were:—Borough, 327; Bermondsey, 210; Rotherhithe, 72, and St. Olave's, 45. This is satisfactory, since, while diphtheria has increased in London generally, in Bermondsey there is a decrease.

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
Average	10,645	336

The attack rate per thousand inhabitants was 2·4 against 2·5 in 1906. The case mortality was 7·1 per cent. against 10·3 per cent. in 1906, and 10·9 per cent. in 1905. 37 cases were returned as not suffering from this disease.

257 specimens were sent in by medical practitioners for bacteriological examination against 226 in 1906, and 108 in 1905. Of these 70 were found to contain diphtheria bacilli, and 6 cases returned not suffering.

In 18 cases of diphtheria the source of infection was attributed as follows:—

Previous cases in house or family	...	...	...	15
From friends (visiting)	...	...	...	2
School infection	...	...	...	1

Diphtheria is a disease caused by a characteristic bacillus known as the Klebs Loeffler 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 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 1907 was 437, belonging to 186 families. Out of this number 51 had diphtheria bacilli in their throats or noses, and of these 17 subsequently developed the clinical symptoms of diphtheria and were notified as such.

One case which was returned from hospital as not suffering from this disease deserves special mention, and the following report was made to the Public Health Committee on 12th November:—

On Monday, the 21st ult., I received a notification from Guy's Hospital that Joseph Baker, aged 31, of 48, Bermondsey Wall, was suffering from diphtheria. Upon enquiry it was found that he attended the hospital late Saturday, 19th ult., and was found to be suffering from a rather severe diphtheritic throat. A swab was not taken for bacteriological examination; but since the symptoms warranted his immediate removal, an ambulance was sent for, and he was sent to the Park Hospital about 9 p.m. He seems to have been detained there long enough to be examined, and was then returned home as not suffering from diphtheria, arriving at his home about 12.30 a.m. On Tuesday, the 22nd, there was some difficulty in getting hold of the man for me to examine, since he considered he had no

infectious disease, and did not trouble to remain in the house. However, he seems to have been sufficiently ill on the Wednesday to take the advice of the Inspector and come up to see me at the Laboratory, when I found he had marked clinical symptoms of diphtheria in his throat, a very weak pulse and every sign of being seriously ill.

As he had been returned from the Park Hospital as not having this disease I naturally hesitated about sending him off immediately, so I took a swab from his throat, and the following morning found very typical diphtheria bacilli present; but to make certain I sent the specimens to Dr. Eyre for confirmation, which he immediately gave me. I then notified the case and had the patient removed to Park Hospital the same day, and he is still there.

In proportion to the notifications there have been more cases of diphtheria returned from this particular Hospital as "not suffering" than any of the others, many of which have been certified as having the disease upon a bacteriological diagnosis.

The facts were communicated to the Clerk to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, who replied that the subject had been investigated by a sub-committee who had considered a report which they had received from the Medical Superintendent of the hospital, in which he stated that the patient did not have diphtheria, but was suffering from a chronic ailment which yielded to proper treatment.

With this diagnosis I did not at all agree. There are several points in connection with the case which are explained in the following letter sent by the Public Health Committee to the Metropolitan Asylums Board:—

DIPHtheria PATIENT—JOSEPH BAKER.

Your letter of the 23rd inst. upon the above subject was submitted to the Public Health Committee at their meeting last evening, and I am directed to inform you that the Committee are not satisfied with the explanation contained in your letter "that in Dr. Birdwood's opinion this patient did not have diphtheria but that he was suffering from a chronic ailment that yielded to appropriate treatment." I am to remind the Board that although the case was in the first instance notified from Guy's Hospital and not by an ordinary private practitioner, the patient was returned to his home almost at once and when it was practically impossible for any proper careful diagnosis of the case to have been made. The return was aggravated by being made at midnight when the patient was seriously ill. On the second occasion, when the case was notified—i.e., within 5 days of being returned—by the Council's Medical Officer, supported by Dr. Eyre, of Guy's Hospital, the patient was retained for three weeks, although, according to Dr. Birdwood, he was not suffering from an infectious disease and had no right to be in the Board's hospital. I am further to call the Board's attention to these facts: that although the case was notified from Guy's Hospital and by the Council's Medical Officer, the usual notification that the patient was not suffering as certified was not sent to either of the certifying doctors nor was any such notification sent to the Medical Officer of Health; on the 12th November, however, the usual notice was received that the patient would be discharged on the 14th November as cured, presumably of the disease for which he was notified.

This Committee will be glad to receive some better explanation.

In further correspondence the Board declined to give any better explanation, so the Committee gave instructions that the whole correspondence and facts should be laid before the Local Government Board for their investigation. No reply has, so far, been received from them.

Scarlet fever.

There were 1023 notifications of scarlet fever—697 for Bermondsey, 262 for Rotherhithe and 64 for St. Olave's. This is an increase of 46 for the Borough on the total for 1906. The distribution of the disease in the various Wards, as shown in Table III. of Appendix, was fairly uniform.

30 cases were returned from hospital as not suffering from scarlet fever. This may be considered very satisfactory considering the mildness of the type and the increased number of cases notified.

The accompanying chart shows the prevalence of the disease in each of the 52 weeks under report. The curve is a very characteristic one, the maximum of 50 cases occurring in the last week of September.

The average notifications for the past seven years are shown in green.

There were 36 deaths, which gives a case mortality of 3.5 per cent. This is very slightly higher than in the previous year when it was 3 per cent. The disease, as in the previous year, was of a very mild type. The attack rate per thousand inhabitants was 8.0 against 7.6 in 1906.

In 131 cases the source of infection was attributed as follows:—

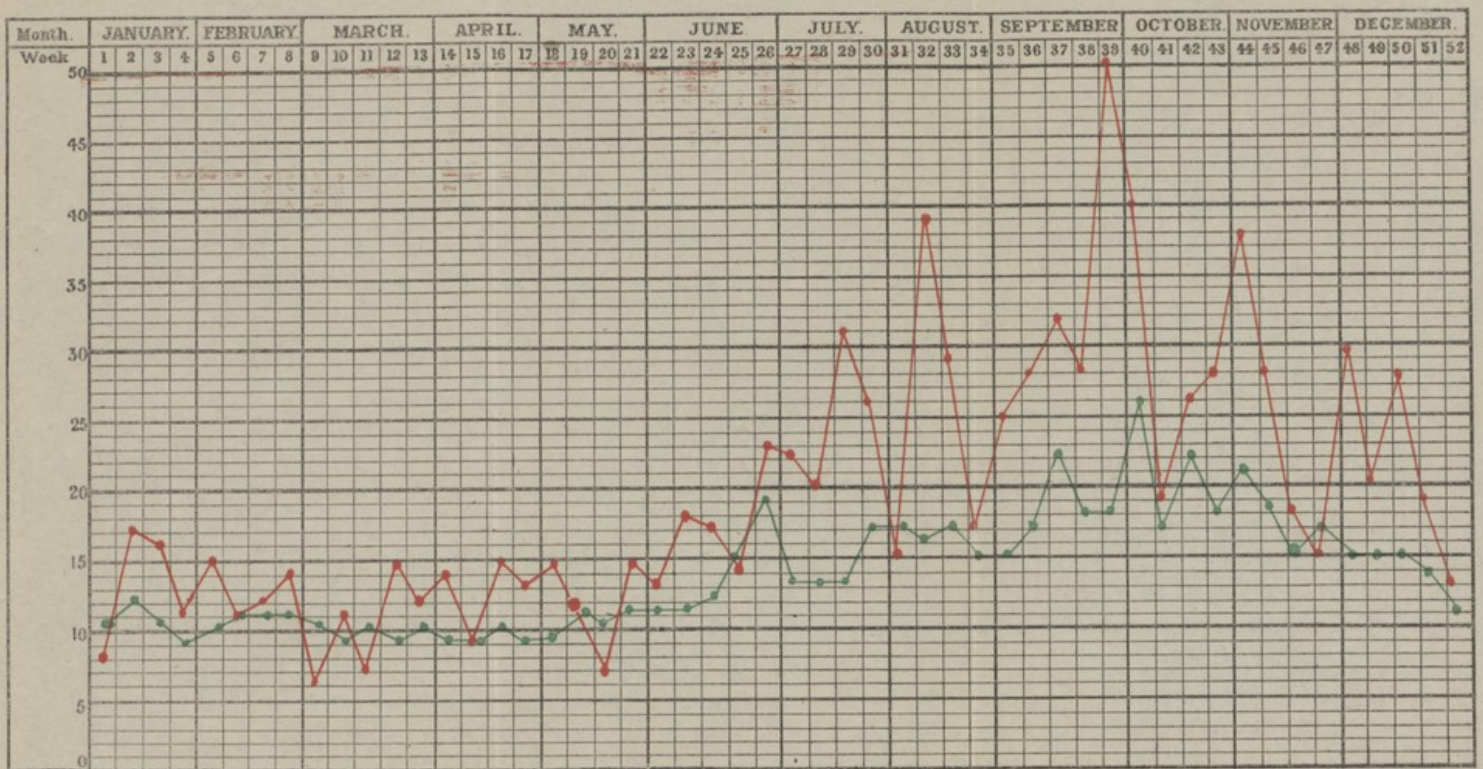
Previous cases in house or family	...	...	...	80
Previous cases in neighbouring houses	...	...	...	33
Cases contracted in hospital where they were sent for other reasons	...	...	...	1
School infection	...	...	...	5
"Return cases"	...	...	...	12

In the twelve cases classified as "return cases" the source of infection was some other

SCARLET FEVER.

Notifications, 1907, marked Red.

Average 7 years, 1901-1907, marked Green.





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. 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 being generally 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 nose and throat of the patient 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 1907 was 51, against 94 in 1906 and 59 in 1905.

The annexed table gives the number of notifications received from schools, the number of "contacts" excluded, and the number of deaths in fortnightly intervals:—

Fortnight ending.	Patients.	"Contacts."	Deaths.
January 12th...	16	8	2
January 26th...	13	10	1
February 9th...	18	11	2
February 23rd...	21	12	6
March 9th...	26	22	6
March 23rd...	41	33	2
April 6th...	26	23	3
April 20th...	11	13	2
May 4th...	30	20	4
May 18th...	30	25	—
June 1st...	34	33	3
June 15th...	46	24	8
June 29th...	40	27	3
July 13th...	12	9	—
July 27th...	10	6	2
August 10th...	Schools closed.		1
August 24th...			2
September 7th...	34	26	—
September 21st...	1	6	—
October 5th...	1	5	—
October 19th...	6	7	1
November 2nd...	7	4	1
November 16th...	28	21	—
November 30th...	1	—	1
December 14th...	—	—	1
December 28th...	—	—	—
	452	345	51

There has been a lull both in the attack and the deaths from measles during the year under report. It is a disease which is liable to return in epidemics every two or three years. The explanation of this is that an epidemic comes and uses up all the susceptible material in the district, i.e., the young children, and when it has exhausted this it leaves the district for a year or two until fresh births supply more susceptible material for another outbreak. It is unfortunately one of those infectious diseases which is little amenable to those ordinary measures which are commonly adopted for the prevention of infectious diseases, viz., isolation and disinfection. Isolation has proved useless because the disease is infectious before the characteristic symptoms appear, and disinfection was tried in this Borough for some years apparently without effect. Last year no attempt was made to disinfect except after a death, and the mortality was the lowest there has been for some years.

I did not find it necessary to close any schools or classes on account of this disease during the year, the only precautions adopted being those detailed in the regulations of the London County Council, the main principle underlying which is the exclusion of susceptible "contacts."

One of the most important methods of lowering the mortality of measles consists not so much in preventing children getting it as in suitable nursing and treatment when they have got it. The usual leaflets containing precautionary measures were sent during the year.

CHILDREN EXCLUDED FROM SCHOOL ON ACCOUNT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Schools.	Total exclusions.	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Erysipelas.		Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.		Measles.		German Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Chicken-Pox.		Mumps.		Ophthalmia.		Eczema.	
		Patients.	" Contacts."	Patients.	" Contacts."	Patients.	" Contacts."	Patients.	" Contacts."	Patients.	" Contacts."	Patients.	" Contacts."	Patients.	" Contacts."	Patients.	" Contacts."	Patients.	" Contacts."	Patients.	" Contacts."	Patients.	" Contacts."	Patients.	" Contacts."
Albion Street	155	21	63	5	10	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	2	19	6	4	...	...	...	...	...
Addey and Stanhope, Deptford	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alexis Street	150	16	44	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	32	6	10	5	6	3	...	...	...	...
All Saints, Tooley Street ...	9	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Saints, East Street ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alma	186	26	42	4	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	...	...	6	4	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
Amicable, Adam's Gardens ...	12	2	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arthur Street	5	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacon	11	1	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boundary Lane (blind) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boutcher	106	20	29	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2	...	...	12	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bush Road	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chaucer, Tabard Street ...	41	2	11	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	1	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
Christ Church, Paradise Street	68	17	19	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	14	2	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
Christ Church, Prospect Street	7	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
City of London, Carmelite Street	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clarence Street	50	1	3	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Credon Road	138	13	40	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	...	...	5	1	19	22	2	2	...	...	...	...
Deaf and Dumb, Anerley ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deptford Park	27	4	12	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockhead Catholic	133	16	43	11	30	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	19	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	3	...	...	1	...
East Lane	249	19	69	2	27	1	...	1	...	1	3	19	34	...	...	22	4	13	17	14	3	...	...	...	...
English Martyrs, Walworth Road	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fair Street	149	16	22	9	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	34	4	4	5	15	3	1	...	3	...
Farncombe Street	93	9	22	5	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	...	...	9	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flint Street	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Galleywall Road	152	17	41	8	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	13	...	...	4	...	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	...
Gomm, Plough Road	23	4	17	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grove Street	6	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grange Walk	37	10	12	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harper Street	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holy Trinity	44	5	23	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

Enteric fever.

44 cases of enteric fever were notified, being 18 for Bermondsey, 23 for Rotherhithe, and 3 for St. Olave's. 4 cases were returned as not suffering, making an actual total of 40. The total number of cases notified in the previous year was 41.

There was a very slight increase in the number of cases but they may all be classified as sporadic, *i.e.* isolated cases, so that there was nothing at all in the nature of an outbreak.

Puerperal fever.

5 cases of puerperal fever were notified. There were two deaths.

Membranous Croup.

3 patients were notified as suffering from membranous croup. These have been included with the notifications of diphtheria.

Phthisis.

112 cases of phthisis were voluntarily notified during 1907. These were notifications of fresh cases, the corresponding number for 1906 being 114 (exclusive of 56 cases notified from the Union Infirmary).

102 premises were disinfected, of which number 44 were in connection with notified patients. Patients were supplied with disinfectant on application at the Town Hall.

The voluntary notification of phthisis in Bermondsey cannot be considered an unqualified success since we only have a small percentage of the actual cases. The main advantage at present of having compulsory notification of this disease would be that we would get to know all the cases and would have power to get more disinfection done than at present.

Many of the advantages, however, would be discounted unless provision was made for isolation and treatment of suitable cases. No doubt the present fall in the disease is largely due to the increased knowledge of the mode of its spread among the medical profession and the laity, but a great deal remains to be done yet.

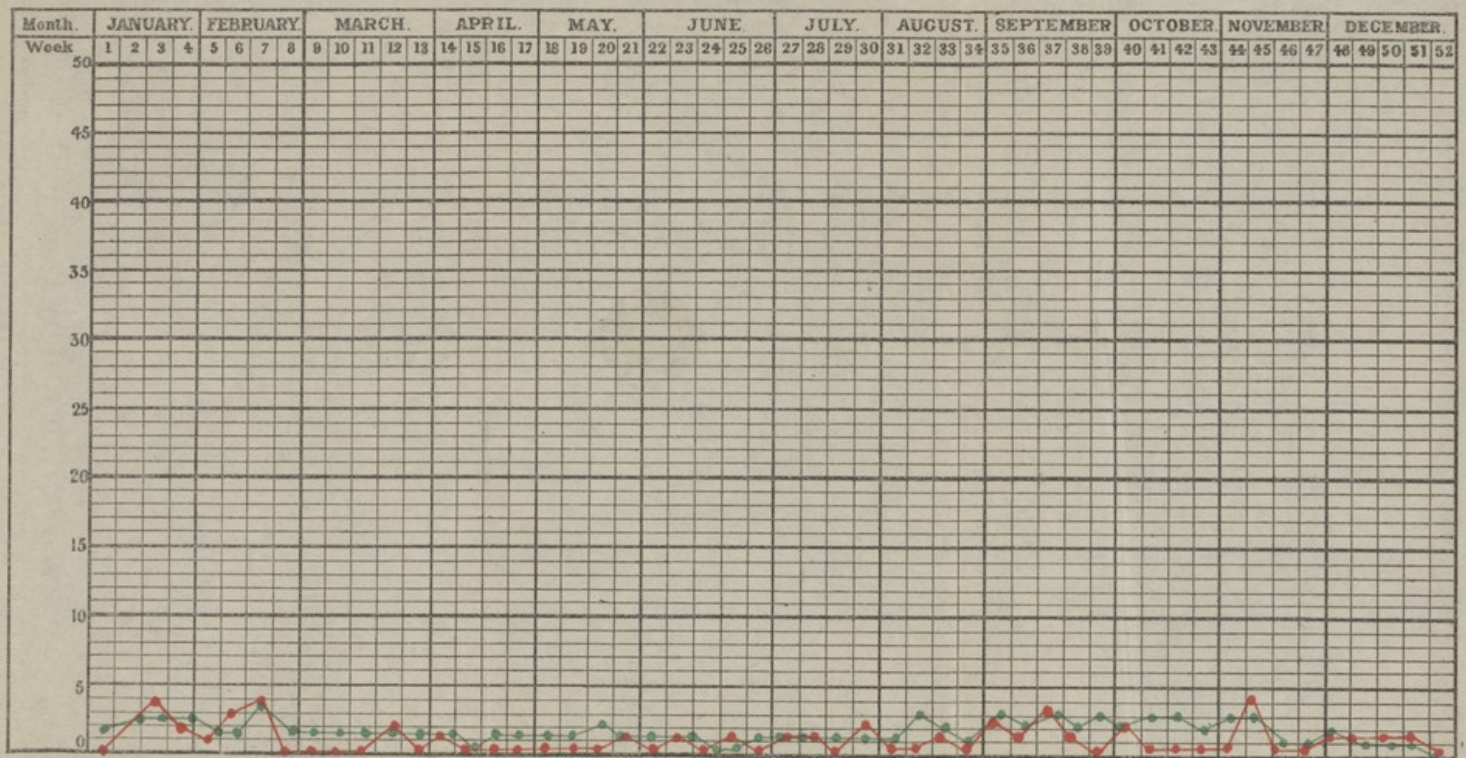
NOTIFICATIONS OF PHTHISIS, 1903-1907.

Occupations.	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & up- wards.	All Ages.
Antimony Smelter	1	...	...	...	1
Bar (Public House)	1	...	1	...	...	2
Blind Maker	1	...	...	...	1
Boot Maker...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Butcher	1	...	...	1
Card Maker...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carmen	1	...	5	3	1	...	10
Carpenter	1	...	...	...	1
Chemist	1	...	...	...	...	1
Chimney Sweep	1	...	...	...	...	1
Commercial Travellers	1	...	...	1	...	2
Clerks	8	3	2	1	...	...	14
Cold Store Work	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Confectioner	1	1
Cork Cutter...	1	...	1
Cornchandler	1	...	...	...	1
Currier	1	...	...	...	1
Domestic Work	9	30	30	19	8	3	99
Dressmaking, &c.	7	12	2	3	...	...	24
Envelope Making	3	1	1	...	...	...	5
Engineers	1	4	2	1	...	...	8
Factory Hands	4	2	4	1	...	2	13
Firewood Merchant	1	...	...	...	1
Fur Work	2	...	3	...	1	6
Glove Maker	1	...	1
Grocery Trade	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Hawkers	2	1	...	...	...	3
Hoop Bender	1	...	...	1
Insurance Agent	1	...	...	...	...	1
Labourers	5	5	13	13	4	...	40
Laundry Work	1	...	1	2	2	...	6
Lead Worker	1	...	...	...	1
Leather Workers	2	1	1	2	...	...	6
Lamb Wool Cutter...	1	...	...	...	1
Lighterman	1	...	...	...	1
Licensed Victualler	1	...	...	...	1
Mat Weaver	1	...	...	1
Messengers and Porters	2	3	...	...	1	...	6
Miller	1	...	...	1

TYPHOID FEVER.

Notifications, 1907, marked Red.

Notifications, 1901-1907, marked Green.





Occupations.	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & up- wards.	All Ages.
Night Watchmen	1	1	2
Office Cleaners	2	...	...	...	...	2
Paper Bag Making...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Plasterer	1	...	...	...	1
Printing Trade	6	4	5	3	...	...	18
Railway Checker	1	...	...	...	...	1
River Police	1	...	...	...	1
Road Sweeper	1	...	1
Stoker	1	...	...	...	1
Sackmakers	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Sailor	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Soldiers	2	...	...	...	...	2
Sailmaker	1	...	1
Ship's Fireman	1	...	...	...	...	1
Ship's Steward	1	...	...	...	...	1
Sawyer	1	...	1
Stevedores	1	1	...	...	2
Scholars	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Teacher	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tanner	1	...	...	...	...	1
Telegraphists	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tin Work	3	1	1	...	...	5
Tobacco Hand	1	...	...	1
Waiter	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Watcher (Customs)	1	...	...	...	1
Waitress	1	...	...	...	...	1
Warehousemen	1	3	2	...	2	...	8
Wood Work	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whitesmith	1	...	...	1
Wireworker	1	...	...	...	1
Undertaker	1	...	...	...	1
No occupation	12	11	5	3	...	1	...	1	33
No information	1	29	32	44	29	11	1	147
TOTALS	12	29	94	125	133	92	36	10	531

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis is an acute inflammation of the membranes which cover the brain and spinal cord. Owing to the particular part of the body which it attacks the symptoms are essentially "nervous" in character, the first stage being characterised by irritation by the inflammation, and the latter stages of coma are due to the pressure of the fluid on the nerve centres with the consequent driving away of blood and suspension of their activities. The cause of the disease is the micro-organism known as the *Diplococcus Intracellularis Meningitidis*. It is believed to be infectious under certain conditions, but the mode of spread is as yet a mystery. It is probable that it occurs in the secretions of the nose and throat and is from thence transmitted from person to person in a somewhat similar manner to diphtheria; but this point is not yet settled. It occurs in two forms—the sporadic and the epidemic, and in this respect it resembles many other infectious diseases. In the sporadic form (if posterior basic meningitis be included) it is always more or less with us, the victims being in the majority of cases young children. It will attack a member of the family, but shows very little inclination to spread, and, for this reason, has not been classed among the infectious diseases. The epidemic form, however, seems to be distinctly infectious and may spread rapidly over the community. Considerable outbreaks have recently occurred in Glasgow and Belfast, and there was a fear at one time that the disease would extend beyond these limits and possibly reach London. The County Council decided therefore, in March, 1907, to extend the provisions of sec. 56 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, to cerebro-spinal meningitis, making it notifiable for a period of six months. This was renewed in September for a further period of eighteen months. In the second order the Council considered that posterior basic meningitis, which is caused by the same micro-organism as the epidemic form and has been known for a long time in London, should be included in the term "cerebro-spinal fever," but that cases of meningitis due to other causes, such as that due to tuberculosis, syphilis, middle-ear disease, or injury, should not be included in this term.

The London County Council followed the same custom as they have done on previous occasions in smallpox by issuing inquiry forms to each of the sanitary authorities, having these sent to the Central Health Office, there to be duplicated and sent out to all the authorities. In this way every medical officer in the metropolis was kept informed of the progress of the disease in the various boroughs. There were 132 cases and 25 deaths in London during the year under report.

In Bermondsey 7 cases were notified by medical practitioners.

During the last three quarters of the year, *i.e.*, after the notification of the disease came into force, inquiries were made into all cases of meningitis in which tubercle or some other special cause was not stated on the death certificate. In this way twelve were inquired into and in one of these the disease was found to be tubercular in character. One death not included in the above was certified by the Coroner to be due to cerebro-spinal meningitis, but this on subsequent examination of the fluid was found to be tubercular. This leaves eleven cases which died of meningitis, the nature of which still remains uncertain. They all presented some symptoms of cerebro-spinal fever, but as there was no post-mortem or bacteriological examination in any of them it is impossible to say how many of them may or may not have been tubercular. The difficulty of diagnosing the two forms is very great since each may present symptoms of the other, and all that could be said about these cases, after consultation with the medical attendant, was that they were probably meningitis but did not belong to the epidemic form.

The following are the particulars of the notified cases:—

(1) E.E.M.D., 8 years, female, of New Church Street, notified 23rd April. The child attended the infants' department of East Lane School. Her father was a casual labourer. This patient was, to outward appearance, in perfect health up to Tuesday night, 16th April, and attended school on that date. On Wednesday forenoon she complained of headache, and had several attacks of vomiting, so that she was unable to go to school. The mother thought it was simply a bilious attack, and, thinking she would be able to attend school in the afternoon, had her dressed with the view of sending her there. She remained quite sensible up to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but gradually got worse, and had what was thought to be a fit about 2.30. She rapidly became insensible after this, and the coma gradually increased until she died at 3.30. There was no eruption. Two doctors were sent for, but they happened to be out, so that no doctor saw the patient before death. The rapidity and severity of the symptoms at once aroused the suspicions of the medical practitioner called in, and he immediately communicated with the Coroner. He ordered a post-mortem examination to be made and this revealed the fact that the child died of cerebro-spinal meningitis. This was confirmed by bacteriological examination. On reporting the matter to the Committee I stated:—There is no doubt that this child died of acute cerebro-spinal meningitis, but whether it should be considered the epidemic form of the disease it is difficult to say. There was no apparent source of infection. There had been no previous cases of illness of any kind in the house: there was no history of consumption suggesting that the disease might be tubercular, and the whole circumstances were extremely obscure.

(2) C.L., 4 years, female, of The Grange, notified 28th April. The father was a carman. The patient did not attend school. The illness began suddenly on 10th April with feverishness and dyspnoea. On the morning of the 11th she had twitching of hands and face, refused food, and was sick. Later on the same day she seemed drowsy with slight bulging of the anterior fontanelle. On the 12th, slight retraction and rigidity of the lower limbs. On the 26th she developed slight squint with greater rigidity of arms and legs. On the 29th the squint became more marked and converged towards the right side, and on the 30th she became comatose; no Kernig's sign or tache cérébrale. There was no eruption of any kind.

The diagnosis was confirmed by bacteriological examination.

This patient recovered.

(3) E.P., 2 years, female, Tranton Road, notified on 17th May. The father was a casual labourer. The illness began suddenly on 13th May with convulsions and delirium which developed into coma towards the end. Tache cérébrale was marked, and muscular rigidity marked on the right side, with paralysis of the left leg and external rectus of the left eye. Retraction of the head and Kernig's sign were both present. There was a slight eruption in the shape of two haemorrhages, one over buttock and one higher up. This patient died on 16th May, and on bacteriological examination a double infection was found of meningococcus and pneumococcus.

(4) L.A.G., 1 year 8 months, female, of Guinness Buildings, Pages Walk, notified on 6th July. The father was a porter. The patient was ill first on Sunday morning, 30th June, with drowsiness and vomiting. Convulsions came on at 5 p.m. on 1st July followed by coma and death at 7.30 p.m. The child was dead when the doctor was called in. There was no definite information as to the presence of other symptoms. There was no eruption. The post-mortem examination showed death to be due to cerebro-spinal meningitis. The bacteriological examination was unsatisfactory as there were no micro-organisms of any description present.

(5) D.L., 55 years, male, of Collett Road, notified on 31st July. The patient was a casual labourer but had not been at work since Christmas. He was taken ill suddenly on 30th July with giddiness and unconsciousness. His head was retracted and drawn to the left side. Tache cérébrale and muscular rigidity were marked; exaggerated knee jerks; vomiting of bloody fluid; no eruption. Post-mortem examination confirmed the diagnosis of cerebro-spinal meningitis, but no micro-organisms were found on bacteriological examination of the fluid.

(6) G.T., 3½ years, female, of St. James' Road, notified on 8th August. She was taken ill on 2nd August with severe and uncontrollable vomiting. During this time she

complained of headache and had marked delirium. On the fourth day she became very drowsy, with widely dilated pupils and Cheyne-Stokes breathing. Tache cérébrale was marked. On the fifth day she became unconscious and remained so until death on 10th August. Kernig's sign was present. There was no eruption. No post-mortem or bacteriological examination was made in this case, but the symptoms were typical enough to warrant the diagnosis of this disease.

(7) M.S., 13 years, female, of Perseverance Street, notified on 27th September. The patient attended East Lane School. She was taken ill on the 20th September with headache, pains in the stomach, and on the 25th vomiting came on followed by unconsciousness on the 27th. This patient eventually recovered. There was no eruption.

The characteristic point about all these cases is the sudden onset and the severity of the symptoms. In none of them was there any history of illness of any other members of the family or any circumstances which would throw light on the origin of the disease. No second cases occurred in any of the families, so that one is unable to say whether any of them were infectious.

Arrangement was made with Dr. Eyre of Guy's Hospital to examine and report on specimens of cerebro-spinal fluid sent up in doubtful cases.

At the suggestion of the Local Government Board in their circular letter to sanitary authorities, the precautions usually adopted in cases of infectious disease were taken in this, viz., isolation, disinfection, exclusion of children from school, and keeping "contacts" under observation.

Anthrax.

The following is a list of the cases of anthrax in connection with the Borough notified during 1907:—

Date Notified. 1907.	Name and Address of Patient.	Occupation.	Part affected.	Source of infection.	Result of Illness.
Mar. 21st ...	J. C., 41, Keeton's Road	Waterside labourer at Morocco Wharf, Wapping.	Left wrist.	Handling dry hides.	Died.
Mar. 26th ...	R. J., 6, Katherine Road, South Tottenham.	At Tower Bridge Wharf.	Left side of neck.	Foreign hides.	Recovered.
June 7th ...	W. S., 40, West Lane.	Labourer at Tower Bridge Wharf.	Back of neck.	Foreign hides.	Recovered.
Dec. 20th ...	H. W., Boston Street, Hackney Road.	Warehouseman at Pickle Herring Wharf.	Left side of neck.	Foreign leather.	Recovered.

Infectious Disease.—School Closure.

The following report was made to the Public Health Committee:—

25th June, 1907.

SCARLET FEVER, NECKINGER SCHOOL.

I reported at the last meeting of the Committee that between 11th May and 8th June eight cases of scarlet fever had occurred in the infants' department of the Neckinger School, seven of these being in classroom "D." Since that report four additional cases have occurred, two being in classroom "D," making a total of nine in this room. There seems to be no other common source of infection but the classroom these children attend, so I decided to close it for three weeks from Monday 17th June, the necessary order being signed by Aldermen Wilkinson and Storey.

CONSULTATIONS.

I was called in by medical practitioners to assist in the diagnosis of doubtful cases of infectious disease in 22 instances.

In addition, 15 patients were examined at the request of sanitary inspectors, parents, school teachers, etc. I also examined five applicants for positions as underground convenience attendants, one disinfecting carman and one library porter.

III.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Staff.

During the year under report the Borough Council sustained a considerable loss in the staff owing to the resignation of the chief sanitary inspector, Mr. Thomas. He had been in ill health during the latter part of 1906 and the early part of 1907 and had to take change of air. He found, however, that directly he came back to Bermondsey he relapsed, and, as a consequence of medical reports on his condition, the Council decided to grant him a pension on 16th July for the twenty-four years' service up to the amalgamation of the vestries of Bermondsey and Rotherhithe and the Board of Works for the St. Olave's District.

Partly owing to recommendations in my previous annual reports as to the advisability of having a female sanitary inspector, the London County Council in 1906 addressed a letter to this Council with reference to the staff of inspectors, and in December of that year wrote to know if any steps had been taken to increase that staff. This led up to a special report by myself and the chief inspector, and, when the question of the latter's resignation came up, to a further report by the chairman of the Public Health Committee making various suggestions as to the reorganisation of the outside staff. This was followed by another report by myself suggesting various alterations, the gist of which was that there should be seven district inspectors, and one inspector for looking after food and drugs, one for examining food, and one female inspector for looking after factories and workshops where females are employed, making a total outside staff of ten.

This was considered many times by the Committee without coming to any decision, and finally, as there were only eight inspectors and the Council had failed to fill up the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Thomas, the London County Council reported us to the Local Government Board as defaulters.

As nothing has been settled at the time of writing I purpose deferring this subject until the next annual report.

Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

There was no action taken under the above Acts during the year under report.

Food and Drugs.

In Tables XIII. and XIV. of Appendix will be found a list of the samples taken in 1907 and the action taken. 1342 samples were taken, compared with 1163 in 1906 and 990 in 1905. Of these 11·5 per cent. were found adulterated, compared with 10·4 per cent. in the previous year, and 8·7 per cent. in 1905. There has been no alteration in the method of administering the Food and Drugs Acts but the Committee have at present under consideration the question of the appointment of a special inspector for this purpose. In the accompanying table will be seen the percentages of milk fat in the various samples of genuine milk. They have been put in tabular form this year for convenience. From this it will be seen that there were a greater number of very poor samples in the year under report than in 1906.

Year.	Total Genuine 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.
1903	371	32	8·6	134	36·1	135	36·4	70	18·9
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
Average 4 years.	484	15	3·1	188	38·8	179	37·0	102	21·1

Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897.

The baths erected for the purpose of administering the above Act were put into working order in January of the year under report.

The Committee made arrangements that the bath for males should be superintended by the Disinfecter in Charge and that the bath for females should be under the care of Mrs. Delacour, the caretaker of the Council's shelter. It was decided her remuneration was to be at the rate of 6d. per head with a maximum of 10s. per head. The number of adult males who were cleansed and had their clothing disinfected under the Act was 45, and the number of females 1; two other adult females, who came up in charge of children, received baths, making a total of 3. It soon became apparent that, while they were used regularly by a certain number of males, the applications from adult females were likely to be very small. Bills setting forth the advantages of the baths, and cards for giving particulars of the applicant

were printed and sent to common lodging houses, clergymen, doctors, and the Poor Law Guardians.

On 11th October, 1906, the following letter was received from the Medical Officer, Education Department of the London County Council:—

A scheme for cleansing the heads of children attending the schools under the supervision of the Council has been in operation for some considerable time. There is now little difficulty in regard to the heads, but we find children attending school with verminous bodies and clothing. The following scheme has been applied in several districts with marked success:—

The nurse visits the schools, examines the children and notes the names and addresses of all who are unfit to be in school owing to their verminous condition. In some cases the names and addresses are forwarded to the Medical Officers of Health, whose inspectors call at the homes and leave a copy of card (No. 1). In other cases the Medical Officers of Health furnish me with a supply of cards (No. 2) which the head teachers send to the parents.

I shall be glad to know whether you would be willing to co-operate if this scheme were put in force in your district, and if so, what methods you would like to adopt.

A reply was sent to the effect that a females' bath had been erected under the Cleansing of Persons Act, and doubtless the Council would make some arrangements whereby children could be cleansed in that bath.

It was decided a temporary trial should be made. Under this scheme 331 children were cleansed, 123 of which were males and 208 females. A good warm bath was given in each case, and in the case of vermin in the head a 2 per cent. solution of lysol very soon got rid of them. Their wearing apparel was put through the disinfectant. In connection with these baths 2,249 articles of apparel were disinfected during the year under report. No doubt a great deal of good was done, but for a systematic cleansing of school children the accommodation is insufficient. There would require for instance to be a proper waiting room, and an attendant or two if the children were to be sent in in any large number. We are at present going on with this work, but I understand the London County Council is considering some large scheme for carrying this out.

Inspections.

In Table XII. of Appendix will be found particulars of the general sanitary work by the District Inspectors during 1907, and in Table IX. the number of premises on the Registers to which special attention has been paid.

The house-to-house inspections number 6606. This is 1580 above the total for the previous year, and is an average of 802 per Inspector (exclusive of Mr. Thomas' inspections), against 558 in 1906.

The number of reinspections was 28874, against 27229 in 1906.

4098 intimation notices were served, compared with 3547, and 1147 statutes, against 1089 in the previous year.

Offensive Matter.

Two 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, particulars of which are given in appended table:—

Date of offence.	Name and address.	Offence.	Result of prosecution.
1907. 10th September	Ambrose Wilson, 49, Glaucus Street, Devons Road, Bromley.	Carriage of offensive matter during prohibited hours.	Fine 5s.; costs 2s.
	Do.	In unsuitable receptacle.	Fine 5s.; costs 2s.

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			

135 inspections were made, against 336 in 1906, and 6 notices served.

Mr. Ball, on behalf of Messrs. B. Young & Co., made an application to the London County Council in the early half of 1907 to allow their premises in Dunlop Place to be enlarged. In making this application he pointed out that as a matter of fact they had abandoned a considerable piece of ground which was included in the plan of the premises originally licensed, and that the piece of ground they proposed to take in was much smaller than this but in a more convenient place for erecting a shed in which it was intended to store only finished products.

The matter was referred to the Public Health Committee and we reported that as a matter of fact the alteration would be an improvement. It was thought that the best

way would be for Mr. Ball to apply for a fresh licence for the whole business, submitting plans and particulars. Under the circumstances this Council decided not to oppose the licence, which was accordingly granted on 10th July.

Milk Premises.

There were 255 milk premises on the Register at the end of 1906. 18 were added and 4 removed during 1907, making a total of 269 on the Register at the end of the year under report. 739 inspections were made and 52 notices served. One summons was taken out under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders, 1885 and 1886, for non-registration, and a fine of 40s. and 21s. costs inflicted.

Cowsheds.

There are 7 cowsheds in the Borough. These received regular visits, the total number of inspections for 1907 being 64. Two notices were served.

Slaughterhouses.

There are 2 slaughterhouses in the Borough. 48 inspections were made. No notices were served.

Ice Cream Premises.

There were 70 premises where ice cream is manufactured on the Register at the end of 1906, and none added or removed during the year under report. 291 inspections were made and 54 notices served.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

In 1906 there were 224 "houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family" on the Register, and during 1907 one was removed, making the total 223. These were visited quarterly, in accordance with the instructions of the Public Health Committee, the total number of inspections being 426.

83 notices were served, 4 of these being for overcrowding. The following is a list of registered houses let in lodgings:—

5, Aberdour Street	3, Elim Street	4, Janeway Street
11 "	7 "	10 "
13 "	9 "	14 "
14 "	18 "	16 "
17 "	19 "	20 "
56, Arnolds Place	21 "	9, Kenning Street
82, Abbey Street	40 "	10 "
86 "	41 "	11 "
95 "	45 "	19, Kipling Street
98 "	24, Freda Street	31 "
100 "	1A, Flockton Street	6, Lamb Alley
10, Alice Street	5, Foxlow Street	7 "
26, Bermondsey Street	7 "	8 "
84 "	8 "	46, Larnaca Street
115 "	15 "	47 "
117 "	16 "	54, Leroy Street
131 "	17 "	58 "
136 "	19 "	62 "
50, Bermondsey Wall	20 "	72 "
52 "	21 "	74 "
6, Bell Court	22 "	76 "
8 "	23 "	78 "
9 "	25 "	82 "
12 "	23, Faustin Place	86 "
15 "	31 "	22, Litlington Street
18 "	35 "	31, Lafone Street
24, Tower Bridge Road	4, Fendall Street	230, Long Lane
7, Cloyne Row	30, Ferrand Street	201, Lower Road
1, Curlew Street	31 "	4, Maze Pond
2 "	16, Fulford Street	6 "
5 "	18 "	8 "
10, Crosby Row	12, Gedling Street	10 "
19, Debnam's Road	14 "	12 "
21 "	60, Gainsford Street	14 "
23 "	9, Grange Walk	16 "
13, Decima Street	76 "	18 "
42 "	81 "	19, Manor Lane
28, Enid Street	87 "	6, Marigold Street
2, Emba Street	91 "	10 "
4 "	5A, Green Walk	12 "
28, East Lane	6, Hatteraick Street	1, Marshall's Place
29 "	1, Janeway Street	21 "

9, Maynard Road	11, Reed Street	29, West Lane
9, Marcia Road	9, Riley Street	40 "
13 "	350, Rotherhithe Street	43 "
35, Mellicks Place	352 "	45 "
39 "	556 "	48 "
41 "	1, Suffolk Street	50 "
43 "	42 "	20, Westlake Road
63 "	8, Salisbury Street	22 "
7, Morris Court	24 "	52 Weston Street
8 "	27 "	54 "
9 "	29 "	199 "
10 "	55 "	247 "
11 "	57 "	253 "
12 "	58 "	14, Wilds Rents
2, Oldfield Road	59 "	1, William Square
3 "	66 "	11, Wolseley Street
1A, Osborne Buildings	14, Snowsfields	12 "
10, Pages Walk	43 "	13 "
9, Porlock Place	16, St. Helena Road	14 "
19 "	78, St. Marychurch Street	15 "
21 "	80 "	16 "
21, Paulin Street	19, The Grange	17 "
2, Parker's Buildings	21 "	18 "
4 "	51 "	19 "
6 "	86, Tanner Street	20 "
8 "	23, Trident Street	4, Woods Place
9 "	26 "	11 "
10 "	13, Turner's Retreat	14 "
13 "	40, Vauban Street	15 "
15 "	41 "	16 "
20 "	3, Warford Place	1, Woolf Street
23 "	4 "	2 "
28 "		

FOOD EXAMINED DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Inspectors.	Meat.		Fish.		Fruit.		Vegetables.		Tinned Goods.		Dairy Produce.		Cereals.	
	No. of Inspections.	Tons.	No. of Inspections.	Tons.	No. of Inspections.	Tons.	No. of Inspections.	Tons.	No. of Inspections.	Tons.	No. of Inspections.	Tons.	No. of Inspections.	Tons.
Mr. Thomas	189	99½	155	100½	57	88	12	19	21	26½	6	3½	1	2
„ Ashdown	330	295½	54	30½	1589	2012	2411	2323½	819	100½	1817	3278½	19	72½
„ Cockburn	186	338½	170	114½	178	117½	185	326½	...	...	...	...	2	9
„ Bartlett	128	111	42	13½	2	¾	39	23½	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Toogood	389	456½	467	89½	159	846½	71	385	22	43½	...	...	8	52
„ Scott	282	99½	224	86½	242	1065	...	...	19	20½	24	52	...	...
„ Hoskins	112	161½	86	62½	161	871½	76	92	7	7½	3	1	...	...
„ Harris	110	110½	102	26¾	22	11	3	2	1	¾	...	...	25	372
„ Jones	119	130	48	16½	94	511	56	301	57	397	56	507½	3	4½
Totals ...	1845	1802½	1348	540½	2504	5523½	2853	3472½	946	595½	1906	3842	58	511½

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

The total number of inspections of wharves, factories and shops where food stuffs are stored or made was 2780.

The following reports were submitted to the Public Health Committee with reference to food:—

Damaged Rice.

9th April.

On 23rd February notice was received from the Port Sanitary Authority that they had given permission to the owners of Fisher's and Upper Globe Wharves to land at these places some 90 tons of damaged rice, viz., 38 tons at the former, and 52 at the latter. The rice came from five barges, which were accidentally run down off Blackwall Point, and had been soaked for two tides in Thames water at this place. After the rice had been dried application was made by the owner to me to know if I had any objection to its being used for human food.

Samples of the rice before and after drying were submitted. In the former it appeared yellow from the soaking in water. After drying it was white, but broken and powdered a good deal, so that it could not be taken for anything but a damaged article. Bacteriological examination both before and after drying showed the presence of *bacillus*

coli communis, due to the sewage in the Thames water at this spot. From these facts I decided that the rice was not fit for human food, and replied to that effect. To allow such an article to be used for human food would, in my opinion, be stultifying all recent legislation, which aims at the protection of food from contamination during every stage of its production. If it is injurious to allow the effluvia of a w.c. or drain to penetrate into a bakehouse or other place where food is prepared, so much the more should it be prevented from soaking into the contents of either of these places, even when diluted with Thames water.

This case is similar to that of the coffee berries last year, in which the Magistrate who examined the largest part of the bulk refused to condemn it, since the defendants proved that the berries would be subjected to a very high temperature during roasting, when any deleterious products due to soaking in Thames water might be supposed to be destroyed. There is, however, one important difference, in that rice is frequently eaten in an insufficiently cooked condition.

The owners at once fell in with this decision, so that it was not necessary to formally seize it, and they were subsequently able to dispose of it after receiving guarantees, which they forwarded to me, that it should not be used for human food. The names and addresses of the purchasers were supplied, and the Medical Officers of the various districts concerned, and in the case of Belgium, the Government were advised of the decision arrived at, the destination of the consignment, as well as the name of the ship by which it was forwarded.

Butter, ex ss. "Suevic."

9th April.

On 25th March a message was received from the Port Sanitary Authority that they had given permission for 1,000 cases of butter, salvaged from the ss. "Suevic," which went aground off Land's End, to proceed to Cotton's Wharf. The worst damaged packages were examined by myself and the District Inspector, but there was no reason for interfering with its sale since the principal damage occurred in the handling of the packages. Some of them had been soaked in sea water, but this would not, in my opinion, render the contents unfit for food, because even if the sea water was not quite pure, which is improbable, it could not penetrate any distance into the bulk.

Cartage of Bullocks' Heads.

9th April.

Complaints have been received by me relating to the custom of meat contractors of carting away the heads of bullocks which have been slaughtered at the Deptford Cattle Market and other places through the streets in uncovered vans. Not only is the meat liable to contamination by this method of conveyance, but the appearance of these heads, which are generally covered with blood, is very disgusting to many people who frequent the streets. I have often seen the vans not only being driven through the streets but occasionally standing still while the drivers are refreshing themselves. The London County Council are already very strict about the conveyance of dead horses through the streets, and I think some similar method should be adopted for conveying not only bullocks' heads but dead meat generally in properly covered vans. I recommend that a copy of my report be sent to the London County Council, with the request that they take the matter into their consideration.

A letter was sent to the County Council in accordance with this suggestion.

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.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Apples	—	5	2	—
Apricots (tins)	1	1	—	2
Broccoli	—	4	—	—
Bacon	—	2	1	—
Beef	—	1	1	—
Boned Beef	—	15	—	—
Bananas	—	2	3	—
Black Sloes	3	10	—	—
Bloaters	—	—	—	14
Conger Eel	—	—	2	—
Cod's Roe	—	—	2	—
Coffee Beans	—	2	1	—
Cheese	—	1	2	1½
Cauliflower in brine	—	2	—	—
Condensed Milk	—	6	2	—
Chickens and Ducks	—	1	—	—
Eggs	—	4	2	—
Gooseberries	—	—	—	14
Gherkins	—	4	2	14
Herring and Tomatoes	—	—	—	21
Haddock Roe	—	1	2	—
Herrings	—	1	—	—

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Herring Roes	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
Hares	1	7	—	—
Herrings (tins)	—	—	—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kippers	—	1	—	14
Lobster	—	9	1	16
Lemon peel	—	18	—	—
Meat Extract	—	5	—	—
Mutton	—	—	—	16
Milts	—	—	—	4
Mountain Cheese	1	3	—	16
Mussels	—	2	2	—
Mackerel	—	—	3	—
Onions	—	1	1	—
Ox Tongues	—	—	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oysters (tins)	—	—	—	12
Pears	1	—	2	—
Pineapple	—	9	2	12
Plums	—	—	1	2
Peaches	—	—	3	—
Potatoes	4	17	3	—
Plaice	—	3	2	—
Pigs' Tongues	—	4	2	—
Pig	—	—	2	17
Prawns	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peeled Tomatoes (tins)	—	1	2	—
Pig's Pluck	—	—	—	4
Pig's Head	—	—	—	5
Rhubarb	—	10	—	—
Strawberries	—	15	—	—
Salmon	—	10	1	—
Skate	—	—	3	14
Soles	—	—	2	—
Sardines	—	—	—	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tomato pulp (tins)	—	—	—	20
Tomato conserve (tins)	—	7	—	—
Turkeys	—	13	1	12
Walnuts	5	—	—	—
Total	26	13	—	14

Unsound Food Seizures.

The following are particulars of unsound food seized during 1907:—

1907.		
15th July	61 tubs (about 46 cwt.) strawberries	Magistrate's order for destruction.
4th Sept.	2 cheeses	Magistrate's order for destruction.
6th Sept.	30 pieces of bacon (about 2 cwt. 1 qr.)	Magistrate's order for destruction.
24th Oct.	63 tins condensed milk	Magistrate's order for destruction.
29th Oct.	14 rolled shoulders of bacon	Magistrate's order for destruction.
4th Nov.	28 pairs kippers	Magistrate's order for destruction.

Register of Places where Food is Prepared for Sale.

The following table gives the number and kind of the various places where food is prepared (exclusive of the warehouses and wharves on the riverside) at present on our register:—

Butchers	59	Pork butchers	6
Confectioners (wholesale)	3	Picklers	2
Coffee and eating houses	131	Restaurants	11
Eel pie shops	9	Tinned provision merchants	4
Fried fish shops	33	Tea rooms	2
Fish shops	28	Various	7
Fish curers	7		
Ham and beef shops	2	Total	306
Oyster rooms	2		

Disinfection.

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

Beds	1539	Pillows	2513
Blankets	1667	Quilts	1432
Bolsters	888	Sheets	1706
Carpets	711	Miscellaneous	10,929
Cushions	632		
Mattresses	1296	Total	23,871
Palliassees	558		

33,357 new tabs were used to replace those taken off mattresses, palliasses, and cushions before disinfection.

The following are reports made to the Public Health Committee with reference to the disinfection of Neckinger Schools for vermin.

Neckinger Schools.

25th June.

As a consequence of complaints of vermin and smells at the above Schools, I instructed the District Inspector, Mr. Jones, to visit and report as to its condition. He was informed by the Head Master and Mistress, as well as by the Caretaker, that vermin are frequently seen both in the classrooms and corridors, in cupboards and in the scholars' books.

Smells were also complained of in some of the classrooms, and on examining the ventilation pipe which runs through the Caretaker's w.c. up towards the roof with the smoke test, he found all the joints defective, permitting smoke to escape. This probably accounts for the smells in those rooms, the windows of which are in close proximity to this ventilation pipe. The boys' urinal in the playground was also in a foul condition and smelled offensive, and in the infants' urinal parts of the unrendered walls are used by the children, and were offensive, being neither impervious nor flushed. The fifth w.c. pan from the entrance in the boys' lavatory was broken, and the inspection chamber cover in the yard of the Caretaker's house was broken.

I visited the School on the 20th June, in company with the Inspector, and can confirm all these conditions. The furniture and cupboards in this school are very old, and I found there were any amount of crevices for harbouring vermin. For instance, the space between the door frame and walls in the classroom I examined (B, Girls' Department) was filled up with paper and covered over with plaster. There was also a number of apparently useless canvas curtains, and on one of these I found vermin, as also did the Inspector on another one in the same room on a previous occasion.

It seems that last summer, during the hot weather, the conditions were very bad, and I can quite believe, if we have similar hot weather this year, they will become very much worse than they are at present.

We have power to deal with verminous houses and articles under Part IV. of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, but I think it would be preferable in this case to draw the attention of the County Council to the condition of this school, when I have no doubt they will take means to abate the nuisance.

29th October.

On the 25th June last I reported with reference to certain complaints made as to the above, one of which referred to the verminous condition of some of the departments. As a result of this, Class Rooms A, B, C, D and E of the Girls' Department were disinfected with sulphur at the end of June. At that time I reported that the furniture and cupboards were very old and contained any number of crevices for harbouring vermin, and that the space between the door frame and the walls in Class Room B was filled up with paper and plastered over. Little or nothing was done to remedy these conditions, with the exception of refilling this space. On the 17th inst. I received two further complaints, one being from a Manager of the School, that the carpenter had occasion to do some work which necessitated taking the tops off some of the desks, when he found a lot of vermin on the under parts. As a consequence of this I visited the school the same afternoon, together with the District Inspector, and had the tops taken off a few of the desks in each of the departments, and found evidence of vermin both alive and dead between the iron stand and the desk top. The larger specimens were obviously ordinary bed bugs, but the smaller ones had more the appearance of lice and nits, so I had them examined by Dr. Eyre, of Guy's Hospital, who is a Parasitologist, and he reported they were the eggs and young of the ordinary bed bug.

In the Girls' and Infants' Departments they were particularly bad, for the specimens I saw could be numbered by thousands, and gave one an idea of the verminous condition in which the whole school must be. I have rarely seen a much worse condition in any of the poorest homes since I have been in Bermondsey, and recommend that a notice be served on the London County Council under Section 20 of their General Powers Act of 1904 requiring them to take such steps as may be necessary for the purpose of destroying and removing the vermin.

12th November.

As a result of my letter to the London County Council drawing attention to the verminous condition of the above, arrangements were at once made to close the schools from Friday the 25th ult., to the following Wednesday, and a request was made to this department to disinfect the whole building. The amount of work to be done being very large and the time limited, extra assistance had to be obtained and the men worked from 6 a.m. until late at night.

The total number of cubic feet disinfected was 162,840, and the amount of sulphur used was 819½ lbs. The total cost including labour, stores, and an establishment charge of 15 per cent. for the use of pails, brushes, disinfecting pans, ladders, etc., amounted to £10 5s. 0½d.

The old desks have been replaced by new ones all through the building, except in the babies' room, and after fumigation the walls and woodwork were washed by the County Council with a disinfectant.

I drew the attention of the Chief Executive Officer to the filthy state of the under portions of the platforms by means of which the desks are raised above the floor level, to the fact that the old cupboards had been allowed to remain, and also that in the babies' room the old desks were left; but these omissions have not been remedied. I think something should be done, as nooks of this description will only serve as a starting point for a fresh invasion by vermin.

I requested the Town Clerk to write to the County Council as to the question of defraying the cost, but no reply has yet been received.

The whole disinfection was carried out under the supervision of the District Inspector (Mr. Jones), who was in constant attendance.

14th January, 1908.

The above were again disinfected during the Christmas Holidays, the cost for labour, materials and an establishment charge of 15 per cent. being £12 14s. 8d., an account of which has been forwarded to the London County Council. The old desks previously objected to have been removed from the Babies' Room, and the platforms upon which the desks in the other rooms are supported were raised to enable the disinfectant to penetrate underneath them. The old cupboards have also been replaced by new, so that every request made with a view to getting rid of the vermin has been complied with.

Bacteriological Laboratory.

The total number of specimens examined in 1907 was 928, compared with 828 in 1906, and 402 in 1905.

Nature of Specimen.	Total Examinations.		Result of Examination.			
			Positive.		Negative.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
DIPHTHERIA (specimens taken by Medical Officer of Health) ...	346	439	30	52	316	387
Ditto (taken by general practitioners)	226	257	62	70	164	187
DIPHTHERIA (total specimens taken)	572	696	92	122	480	574
Phthisis	204	201	49	38	155	163
Enteric	21	19	4	3	17	16
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ... ..	...	3	...	1	...	2
Anthrax	3	...	2	...	1	...
Tinned Meats	22	...	...	...	22	...
Various	6	9	..	2	6	7
Total specimens taken	828	928	147	166	681	762

Sec. 48. Public Health London Act.

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

73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, George Row.
 16A, 18, 20, Ilderton Road.
 113, Jamaica Road.
 152, Jamaica Road.
 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Lynton Road Mansionettes.
 Portland Wharf, Shad Thames.
 62, 64, 66, Weston Street.
 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, Upper Grange Road.
 37 to 44 (consecutive), Snowfields.

Customs and Inland Revenue Act.

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

38-43, B. C. D. and E., Snowfields 24 tenements.
 62-66, B. C. D. and E., Weston Street 20 tenements.
 79, 81, 83, 85 (first-floor tenements) Old Kent Road ... 4 tenements.
 113, Jamaica Road 3 tenements.
 James' House, Willow Walk 6 tenements.
 12 Railway Approach 1 tenement.

Overcrowding.

The following cases of overcrowding were visited by the Medical Officer of Health during the year under report:—

Address.	Occupants of overcrowded part of house.	Space required.	Rooms occupied and cubic feet space.	Deficiency	State of Premises and Family.
Bermondsey Wall ...	Man, wife, boys 9, 5 and 3, and girl 10.	Living and sleeping, 1600 cubic feet.	Middle and back rooms, top floor, 1000 cubic feet.	cubic feet. 600	The husband, a casual labourer, has had no regular work for 18 months. He earned 12/- last week, 8/- the week before, and this week (ending Jan. 26th) has earned nothing up to the time of visit. The wife is a cripple. The ventilation was good in the front room, but bad in the middle room. The rooms, bedclothes, etc., were clean. The rent is 4/- per week.
Alscot Road ...	Man, wife and boy 8 months	Living and sleeping, 1000 cubic feet.	Back room, first floor, 691 cubic feet.	309	The husband is a labourer in an iron works at Bow, and I was informed by the landlady that he is lodging in that district, and had left his wife and children there until they had paid up the small arrears of rent they owed. The rent is 2/6 per week. The light and ventilation were fair, and the room clean at time of visit.
Queen's Place ...	Woman, girls 14, 5, 3 and 16 months.	Living and sleeping, 1400 cubic feet.	Back room, first floor, 613 cubic feet.	787	The husband, a labourer, is ill with consumption in the Infirmary. The wife earns 5/- to 6/-, and the eldest child 5/- per week. The rent is 2/6. They seem very poor. The room is dirty and untidy, and the light and ventilation are bad.
Stanworth Street ...	Man, wife, boys 7 and 1½, girl 4	Living and sleeping, 1400 cubic feet.	Front room, first floor, 1349 cubic feet.	51	The husband is a carman and earns 30/- per week. The rent is 4/- per week. The light and ventilation were fair, but the room and bedclothes were not very clean at the time of visit.
Sards Rents ...	Woman, girls, 15, 13, 10 and 6, and boys 7 and 4 years.	Living and sleeping, 2200 cubic feet.	Front room, ground floor, 1552 cubic feet.	648	The mother earns from 8/- to 10/- per week at charing, and receives 6/- from the Parish. They are very poor. The room was fairly clean, but the bedclothes were scanty and dirty.
Silver Street ...	Man, wife, boys 5 and 1, and girl 3.	Sleeping, 1050 cubic feet.	Front room, ground floor, 646 cubic feet.	404	The husband is a casual labourer at present earning about 10/- per week, but, when in full work, is stated to earn 5/- to 6/- per diem. The place is fairly clean but the bedclothes are dirty.
Do. ...	Girls 13 and 11.	Sleeping, 600 cubic feet.	Back room, 702 cubic feet.	102	They are very poor there being no other earnings but those of the husband.
Donne Place ...	Man, wife, girls 10 and 6, and boys 8, 5, 1½ and 1½.	Sleeping, 1650 cubic feet.	Back room, 873 cubic feet.	777	The husband is a dock labourer earning about 15/- per week. The light and ventilation were bad, but the place was fairly clean at the time of visit.
Alscot Road ...	Man, wife, boy 1½.	Living and sleeping, 1000 cubic feet.	Back room first floor, 803 cubic feet.	197	The husband is a casual labourer stated to earn 12/- to 15/- per week. His wife finds great difficulty in getting another room as it is generally known in the neighbourhood that he is frequently out of work owing to general slackness in casual labour. The wife states that the baby is staying with the husband's mother until they get a larger room, and this would temporarily abate the overcrowding.

Address.	Occupants of overcrowded part of house.	Space required.	Rooms occupied and cubic feet space.	Deficiency.	State of Premises and Family.
Parker's Buildings ...	Man, wife, and girl 1½.	Living and sleeping, 1000 cubic feet.	Back room first floor, 590 cubic feet.	cubic feet. 410	The husband is a casual waterside labourer at present out of work. He is said to be steady. His wife works at Lipton's earning about 7/6 per week, but the work is only casual. The room is fairly clean and the light and ventilation fair.
Queen's Place ...	Man, wife, girls 6, 2 and 2 months.	Sleeping, 1050 cubic feet.	Front room top floor, 924 cubic feet.	126	The husband is a waterside labourer earning 25/- per week and in regular work. The rent is 7/6. The boy earns 8/- per week, making a total weekly income of 33/-. The light and ventilation were fair at the time of my visit, but the bedclothes were scanty and dirty.
Do. ...	Boys 15, 13, 11 and 8.	Sleeping, 1050 cubic feet.	Back room top floor, 476 cubic feet.	574	
West Lane ...	Man, wife, boy 3 and girl 5.	Living and sleeping, 1200 cubic feet.	Second floor room, 1012 cubic feet.	188	The husband is a deal porter in fairly constant work. The rent is 3/- per week. The light and ventilation were fair at the time of my visit, but the room was dirty and untidy.
Parker's Buildings ...	Widow and daughter 17 years.	Back room first floor.		163	The mother is assisted by a son, and the daughter, who lives with her, earns about 7/6 per week at sackmaking. The rent is 2/6 per week.
Marigold Street ...	Man, wife, boys 3 and 1.	Living and sleeping, 1200 cubic feet.	First floor front room, 1027 cubic feet.	173	The husband is a casual dock labourer and earns very little. His wife does not earn anything. The place was clean and the light and ventilation fair at the time of visit. The rent is 3/6 per week.
Do. ...	Man, wife, boy 2 years and girl 3 months.	Living and sleeping, 1200 cubic feet.	First floor front room, 963 cubic feet.	237	The husband is a casual dock labourer earning about £1 per week. The room was clean and the light and ventilation fair at the time of visit. The rent is 3/6 per week.
Do. ...	Mother and daughter.	Living and sleeping, 800 cubic feet.	First floor back room, 679 cubic feet.	121	The mother earns 2/- and the daughter, aged 15, earns 6/- per week. The room was fairly clean and the light and ventilation fair at the time of visit. The rent is 2/6 per week.
Alscot Road ...	Man, wife, boys 1½ and 10 weeks.	Living and sleeping, 1200 cubic feet.	First floor back room, 803 cubic feet.	397	The husband, a waterside labourer, states that during the past month he has earned on an average 8/- per week, and that his wife earns 10/-. The room was fairly clean and the light and ventilation fair at the time of visit.

Smoke Nuisances.

271 Chimneys were kept under observation and 55 notices served.

House Refuse.

The following table shows the amount of house and trade refuse disposed of during the year ended December, 1907:—

HOUSE REFUSE.				TRADE REFUSE.			
		Tons	cwt. qrs. lbs.		Tons	cwt. qrs. lbs.	
Bermondsey Destructor	10,397 loads	19,410	13 0 0	575½ loads	652	11 1 7	
Barged away	... 226 „	413	3 0 14	325 „	594	2 3 7	
Total	... 10,623 „	19,823	16 0 14	900½ „	1246	14 0 14	

Neckinger Mortuary.

The following report was made to the Public Health Committee on 8th October with regard to re-draining the Neckinger Mortuary, and also as to closing this mortuary and centralising the work at the St. Marychurch Street Mortuary, and building a new Coroner's court and offices:—

The discovery of the necessity of reconstructing part of the drainage of the Neckinger Mortuary raises the question of the advisability of doing away with this building altogether, and, should the Council decide to do this, as to whether there is sufficient accommodation at the Mortuary in Rotherhithe. As mentioned in a previous report, the Neckinger Mortuary was built in 1891, by Mr. H. Russell, under the superintendence of the late Surveyor, Mr. Elkington, at a cost of £438, at which time Dr. Dixon was Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. Thomas Chief Inspector. It is a small mortuary situated in an unsuitable position and has very bad approaches. I am informed that the undertakers have to drive through the depot to get to it and have great difficulty in turning since the small space in front, which might be available for this purpose, is largely occupied for the storage of material, carts, etc., for want of room elsewhere.

The total number of bodies received into this mortuary in 1906 was 156, which may be considered an average number, and the number of post-mortem examinations 71. There is not sufficient work here to occupy the whole time of the keeper, who fills in his time attending to the disinfecting apparatus. The Rotherhithe Mortuary, which is situated in St. Mary's Churchyard, was built in November, 1895, at a cost of £1,000. It is much larger, and can give accommodation for a great many more bodies than it is now used for. There are rarely more than four or five bodies in it at a time and the non-infectious room is capable of comfortably accommodating 25 and 30 bodies at one time and in case of emergency many more, against 12 and 15 in the corresponding room of the Neckinger Mortuary. It is up to date, the situation, light and ventilation being excellent, and the drainage quite modern and in good condition. The number of bodies received into this mortuary last year was 97.

Inquiries have been made from Southwark as to the number of bodies belonging to Bermondsey which were deposited in the Mortuary at Collier's Rents during 1906, and I find this was 55, on which 27 post-mortem examinations were made. They mostly came from either Parish Street Workhouse or the river. I understand there is a possibility of the district of St. Olave, which is at present under the jurisdiction of the City of London and Southwark Coroner, Dr. Waldo, being incorporated in the Bermondsey District under Dr. Oswald. If such should take place, in addition to the 253 bodies received in the two mortuaries, accommodation might have to be made for 55. The maximum accommodation would thus have to be for about 320. This number is not likely to materially increase since the population of the Borough is not increasing.

In my opinion the Rotherhithe Mortuary is large enough to accommodate all these bodies with ease, and this would give sufficient occupation for nearly the whole time of one Mortuary Keeper. There would thus be no necessity for having a mortuary at the Neckinger Depot, the space for which could be otherwise utilised.

Should the Committee think of adopting this suggestion of only having one mortuary the proper course would be to consider the advisability of building a suitable Coroner's Court attached to the Mortuary at Rotherhithe, the present Court in Bermondsey being only a makeshift, about which I am constantly hearing complaints of want of accommodation and bad ventilation. The Rotherhithe Court is a considerable distance from the Mortuary and necessitates much waste of time on the part of the jury going to view the bodies.

There is plenty of room in the neighbourhood of the Rotherhithe Mortuary for the erection of a suitable court and waiting room. I have no doubt that the General Purposes Committee would be willing to make some allowance for the site of the Mortuary, Neckinger, and this would go towards the expenses of the Coroner's Court.

The concentration here suggested would lead to economy and efficiency in administration.

Enclosed with this report is a table giving information regarding the mortuary arrangements in other boroughs. From this it will be seen that nineteen boroughs have only one mortuary and five have two. In most of the cases in which the boroughs have more than one mortuary it is due to the amalgamation of smaller districts.

The Borough Surveyor reported as follows:—

I report that from an examination the chief defects apparent in the drainage of the Bermondsey Mortuary are the dipstone trap chamber in the back yard, non-trapping of the sink and lavatory waste and a bad pattern gully under waste from Post-mortem Room sink.

I am of opinion that a new system throughout should be laid and a manhole built in front of the Post-mortem Room, and a 6in. main drain taken to a new manhole in the rear to which new branches should be taken from w.c., lavatory gully, infectious mortuary, rain-water pipe. The gullies in the post-mortem room and general mortuary being taken by separate drains to a manhole in the front, a new gully being placed immediately outside post-mortem room to take sink waste, traps will be required under sink and lavatory as before mentioned, and a fresh-air inlet must be provided in front with a vent at back. I estimate the cost of the above works at £30.

On the matter coming before the Council at their meeting on 15th October it was decided to discontinue the use of Neckinger Mortuary.

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 661 workshops on the register in 1907, against 591 in 1906. Including bakehouses, of which there were 86 in use, the total is 747.

Outworkers.

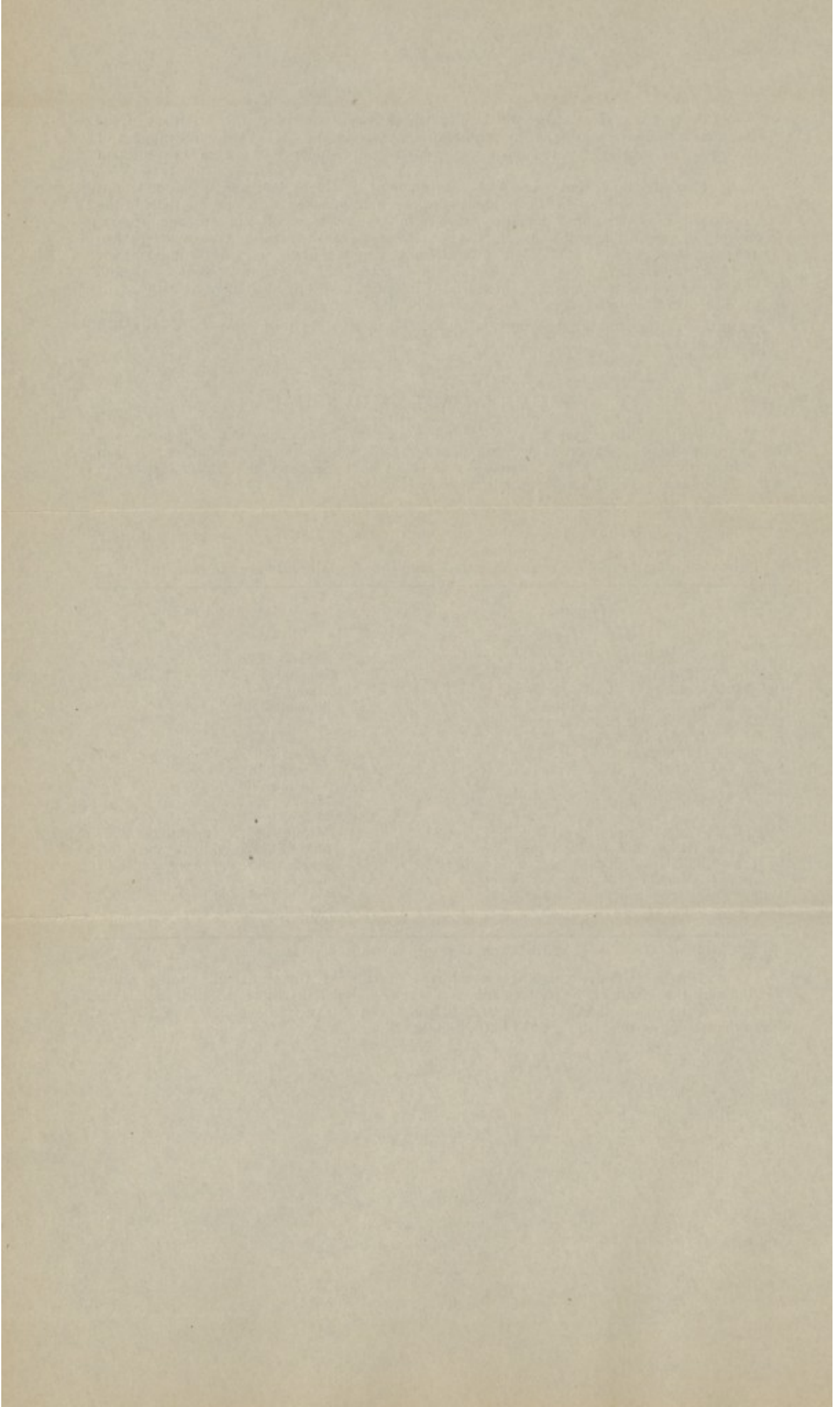
There were 626 outworkers on the register at the end of 1907. 56 lists were sent in by firms in this Borough employing outworkers.

The following firms were reported to the Committee for failing to send in their lists:—

Employer.	Lists not sent in.
Boyce, S., 45, Layard Road	March, 1907
Ballard, T., 17, Parker's Row	September, 1907
*Chave, Mr., Galleywall Road	March, 1907
Edwards, Mrs., 26, Temeraire Street	September, 1907
*Evans, Geo. & Co., 99, Tower Bridge Road	March, 1907
*Ennis, E. M., 26A, Trothy Road	March, 1907
*Faulls, S., 124, Jamaica Road	March, 1907, and September, 1907
Fenton, K., 28, Layard Road	March, 1907
Hartel, F., Long Lane	September, 1907
*Hobbs, W. H., Southwark Park Road	March, 1907
*Hooper, M. E. & Sons, Southwark Park Road	March, 1907
*Martin, Martha, 51, Linsey Street	March, 1907, and September, 1907
*Nottingham, H. N., 202, Jamaica Road	March, 1907, and September, 1907
*Smith, W., 38, Layard Road	March, 1907, and September, 1907
*Templeman, Mark, 185, Bermondsey Street	March, 1907
*Williams, T. & S., Abbeyfield Road	March, 1907, and September, 1907
Warwick, C., 2, Reverdy Road	September, 1907

Those firms starred (*) have been reported in previous years.

Summonses were taken out against Martha Martin, 51, Linsey Street, Sarah Faulls, 124, Jamaica Road and H. N. Nottingham, 202, Jamaica Road in respect to their failure to submit their lists on or before 1st August. In the first two cases fines of 20s. and 2s. costs were inflicted, and in the latter a fine of 40s. and 2s. costs.



APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1907 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 1000 Births registered.	No.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1897	135,827	4868	35.8	903	185	2540	18.7	404	35	397	2902	21.4
1898	134,446	4745	35.3	779	164	2422	18.0	438	81	435	2776	20.6
1899	133,085	4690	35.2	855	182	2817	21.2	515	48	435	3204	24.1
1900	131,748	4410	33.5	837	190	2684	20.4	540	99	477	3062	23.3
1901	130,633	4459	34.1	711	159	2320	17.8	423	52	451	2719	20.8
1902	130,137	4346	33.4	636	146	2323	17.8	460	63	496	2756	21.2
1903	129,654	4200	32.4	596	142	1973	15.2	414	40	449	2382	18.4
1904	129,187	4193	32.4	654	156	2142	16.6	440	44	495	2593	20.1
1905	128,730	4288	33.3	547	127	1911	14.8	439	33	521	2399	18.6
1906	128,288	4031	31.4	533	132	1979	15.4	456	20	570	2529	19.7
Averages for years 1897-1906	131,173	4423	33.7	705	158	2311	17.6	453	51	473	2732	20.8
1907	127,856	4013	31.4	441	110	1856	14.5	460	25	507	2338	18.3

* Rates in columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

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

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

Do. Number of inhabited houses, 15,817.

Do. Average number of persons per house, 8.26.

I.	II.	III.
Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
No. of Deaths.		No. of Deaths.
Bermondsey Infirmary, Lower Road... 7	Bermondsey Workhouse, Ladywell—109 deaths	Bermondsey Workhouse, Ladywell ... 109
Deaths in River Thames, Surrey Commercial Docks, etc. ... 11		Guy's Hospital ... 163
South Wharf (M.A.B.) 1		Brompton Hospital ... 1
Tower Bridge Police Station ... 1		Brook Hospital ... 1
Street ... 3		Belgrave Hospital ... 2
Railway ... 1		Billingsgate Mission Hospital ... 2
Tunnel Works, Brunel Road ... 1		Charing Cross Hospital ... 1
Total ... 25		Cancer Hospital, Chelsea ... 1
		Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street 3
		" Bethnal Green ... 1
		" Barnet ... 1
		" Paddington Green 1
		Convent Hospital, Shoreditch... 1
		Evelina Hospital ... 15
		East London Hospital ... 18
		Friedenheim Hospital ... 1
		Grove Hospital ... 1
		German Hospital ... 1
		Heart Hospital, Soho ... 1
		Homœopathic Hospital, Gt Ormond St. 1
		Joyce Green Hospital ... 3
		King's College Hospital ... 3
		London Hospital ... 9
		Middlesex Hospital ... 2
		Park Hospital ... 33
		St. Bartholomew's Hospital ... 8
		St. Thomas' Hospital ... 13
		South Eastern Hospital ... 17
		Westminster Hospital ... 1
		West End Hospital, Welbeck Street ... 1

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
		<div style="text-align: right;">No. of Deaths.</div> Banstead Asylum 8 Belmont Asylum 4 Cane Hill Asylum 4 Caterham Asylum 9 Claybury Asylum 6 Colney Hatch Asylum... .. 2 Darenth Asylum 1 Dartford Heath Asylum 4 Hanwell Asylum 1 Horton Asylum... .. 5 King's Norton Asylum 1 Leavesden Asylum 4 Long Grove Asylum 1 Manor Asylum 1 Tooting Bec Asylum 15 Camberwell Workhouse 1 Camberwell Infirmary 1 Lewisham Infirmary 1 St. George's-in-the-East Infirmary ... 1 St. Giles' Workhouse 1 Southwark Infirmary 4 Central London Sick Asylum, Hendon 1 Hartlepool Royal Naval Barracks ... 1 Mothers' Home, 396, Commercial Road 1 Sick Asylum, Bromley 1 St. Joseph's Hospice, Mare Street ... 1 St. Peter's House, Lambeth 2 River Thames and Canal 5 In private premises or street 5 <div style="text-align: right;">507</div>

TABLE II.—VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1907 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.]

Year.	BERMONDSEY.				ROTHERHITHE.				ST. OLAVE.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1897	84,717	3176	1883	605	39,890	1258	766	219	11,220	434	253	67
1898	84,116	3090	1771	485	39,504	1298	773	220	10,826	357	232	47
1899	83,518	3063	2063	574	39,121	1266	865	215	10,446	361	276	53
1900	82,925	2826	1948	526	38,742	1184	883	243	10,081	400	231	48
1901	82,441	2920	1768	497	38,446	1220	747	215	9,746	319	204	42
1902	82,281	2855	1782	455	38,394	1170	741	174	9,462	321	233	49
1903	82,129	2801	1523	453	38,347	1116	655	168	9,178	283	204	36
1904	81,986	2748	1634	477	38,304	1083	713	187	8,897	362	246	59
1905	81,852	2894	1597	422	38,264	1130	604	164	8,614	264	198	45
1906	81,727	2683	1618	408	38,229	1089	702	170	8,332	259	209	46
Averages of years 1897-1906.	82,769	2906	1759	490	38,724	1181	745	197	9,680	336	229	49
1907	81,610	2674	1506	335	38,197	1110	669	144	8,049	229	163	22

TABLE III.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in Whole District.							Total Cases Notified in each Locality.															No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from each Locality.			Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Bermondsey.							Rotherhithe.				St. Olave.				Bermondsey.	Rotherhithe.	St. Olave.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.	1	2	3	Total.	St. John.	St. Olave.	St. Thomas.	Total.				
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	811	5	125	144	24	13	...	46	33	36	37	31	26	209	41	28	11	80	13	8	1	22	191	77	21	289
Erysipelas ...	140	6	9	15	9	86	15	17	17	24	14	13	6	91	17	19	5	41	6	2	...	8	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	1023	11	319	606	67	20	...	104	153	140	123	105	72	697	94	113	55	262	42	16	6	64	653	248	64	965
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	44	...	2	13	11	18	...	4	4	4	2	...	4	18	7	6	10	23	3	...	...	3	16	21	...	37
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	5	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	7	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	1530	23	458	780	112	142	15	171	210	205	177	151	109	1023	160	169	81	410	64	26	7	97	860	346	85	1291

TABLE IV.—BIRTHS AND CORRECTED DEATHS, FOR THE YEAR 1907.

Cause 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 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Bermondsey.	Rotherhithe.	St. Olave.	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	51	9	37	4	1	...	...	35	15	1	10
Scarlet Fever ...	36	1	24	11	...	...	...	20	12	4	...
Whooping Cough ...	52	23	29	...	...	...	...	33	15	4	1
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	22	2	16	2	1	1	...	17	5	...	...
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric ...	7	...	...	...	1	6	...	3	4	...	2
Other Continued	7	2	3	1	...	1	...	6	1	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	13	1	...	1	1	7	3	8	4	1	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	55	43	7	...	...	3	2	37	15	3	7
Enteritis ...	16	9	1	1	...	3	2	9	6	1	1
Puerperal Fever ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
Erysipelas ...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...
Other Septic Diseases	22	5	2	2	1	9	3	15	5	2	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	237	1	7	7	27	184	11	150	68	19	93
Other Tubercular Diseases	97	28	44	16	6	3	...	66	27	4	32
Cancer, Malignant Disease	126	...	1	3	1	88	33	73	45	8	41
Bronchitis ...	258	43	15	...	1	72	127	153	80	25	61
Pneumonia ...	284	67	95	2	3	93	24	192	68	24	30
Pleurisy ...	10	...	2	...	1	4	3	8	2	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	10	...	1	2	...	6	1	6	2	2	2
Alcoholism ...	31	...	...	1	...	24	6	25	6	...	3
Cirrhosis of Liver	11	6	2	...	...	3	...	8	3	...	1
Venereal Diseases	81	81	...	...	...	...	...	49	28	4	1
Premature Birth	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	1	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	144	1	2	4	14	86	37	91	42	11	40
Heart Diseases	84	27	8	6	2	28	13	45	27	12	9
Accidents ...	11	...	...	...	...	9	2	4	6	1	1
Suicides ...	664	150	31	20	16	196	251	447	180	37	132
All other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Causes	2338	501	327	83	78	831	518	1506	669	163	467

BIRTHS.	BERMONDSEY.			ROTHERHITHE.			ST. OLAVE.			WHOLE BOROUGH.		
	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
	1330	1344	2674	565	545	1110	97	132	229	1992	2021	4013

TABLE V.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907. 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 month.	1-2 months.	2-3 months.	3-4 months.	4-5 months.	5-6 months.	6-7 months.	7-8 months.	8-9 months.	9-10 months.	10-11 months.	11-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified ...	...	...	...	97	28	17	16	158	51	46	41	34	19	35	29	23	19	22	24	501
	Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious Diseases—																					
Small-pox ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	1	8
Scarlet Fever ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Diphtheria: Croup ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Whooping Cough ...					...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	1	3	2	5	1	2	3	24
Diarrhoeal Diseases—																					
Diarrhoea, all forms ...					...	1	...	...	1	4	3	5	4	3	3	6	4	2	4	4	43
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	10
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases—																					
Premature Birth ...					58	9	6	3	76	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Congenital Defects ...					8	3	...	1	12	5	2	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	24
Injury at Birth ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation ...					...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus, Atelectasis ...					9	1	3	4	17	14	13	8	7	3	5	5	1	1	1	...	75
Tuberculous Diseases—																					
Tuberculous Meningitis ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	7
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ...					...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	11
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...					...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	12
Other Causes—																					
Erysipelas ...					...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Syphilis ...					3	...	...	2	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Rickets ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	5
Convulsions ...					6	5	2	...	13	2	3	1	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	26
Bronchitis ...					...	1	...	2	3	5	7	7	2	1	3	5	2	1	1	7	44
Laryngitis ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...					1	6	3	1	11	6	5	5	3	4	10	3	8	6	6	3	70
Suffocation, overlying ...					5	1	...	2	8	3	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Other Causes ...					7	1	2	1	11	3	...	1	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	1	24
					97	28	17	16	158	51	46	41	34	19	35	29	23	19	22	24	501

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

Wards.	Popula- tion at Census, 1901.	Estimated popula- tion, 1907.	Births, 1907.	Birth Rate.	Deaths, 1907.	Death Rate.	Deaths under 1 year of age.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births.
Bermondsey—								
Ward 1 ...	14,323	14,171	542	38.2	299	21.1	92	170
" 2 ...	14,405	14,252	462	32.4	275	19.3	61	132
" 3 ...	15,633	15,468	531	34.3	253	16.3	58	109
" 4 ...	16,336	16,163	455	28.1	255	15.8	49	108
" 5 ...	11,804	11,680	326	27.9	178	15.2	25	77
" 6 ...	9,982	9,876	358	36.2	195	19.7	49	137
Rotherhithe—								
Ward 1 ...	15,508	15,402	464	30.1	295	19.1	68	146
" 2 ...	15,046	14,943	429	28.7	249	16.7	52	121
" 3 ...	7,906	7,852	217	27.6	134	17.1	24	110
St. Olave—								
St. John ...	5,986	4,908	150	30.6	99	20.2	14	93
St. Olave ...	2,250	1,844	46	24.9	48	26.0	4	87
St. Thomas ..	1,581	1,297	33	25.4	20	15.4	5	151
Whole Borough—Totals	130,760	127,856	4013	31.4	2338	18.3	501	125

* NOTE.—38 Deaths in outlying Institutions could not be allocated to any particular Ward, but are included in the total for the whole Borough.

TABLE VII.—METEOROLOGY OF THE YEAR 1907 (GREENWICH RECORD).

1907. MONTH.	Mean reading of the Barometer.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.			RAIN.	
		A Minimum.	B Maximum.	Mean of A and B.	Number of days it fell.	Amount Collected.
January ...	30.158	33.8	42.7	38.3	10	1.09
February ...	29.851	32.3	42.8	37.6	14	1.27
March ...	30.015	34.3	53.6	44.0	10	0.91
April ...	29.615	38.8	56.0	47.4	16	3.14
May ...	29.706	44.6	62.3	53.4	18	1.47
June ...	29.712	49.3	66.2	57.8	15	2.65
July ...	29.875	50.3	69.8	60.0	13	0.97
August ...	29.839	52.0	71.2	61.6	13	1.92
September ...	29.957	48.0	69.5	58.7	6	0.62
October ...	29.496	43.5	58.7	51.1	24	3.25
November ...	29.814	38.9	50.8	44.8	9	2.23
December ...	29.600	37.2	46.1	41.6	15	2.73
Means ...	29.803	41.9	57.5	49.7	163 Sum.	22.25 Sum.

TABLE VIII.—MARRIAGES.

Year.	BERMONDSEY.		ROTHERHITHE.		ST. OLAVE.		WHOLE BOROUGH.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1897	831	19.62	280	14.04	86	15.32	1197	17.62
1898	833	19.80	302	15.28	81	14.96	1216	18.08
1899	826	19.78	288	14.72	68	13.02	1182	17.76
1900	783	18.88	334	17.24	69	13.68	1186	18.00
1901	800	19.44	296	15.42	58	11.92	1154	17.70
1902	799	19.55	270	14.22	54	11.50	1123	17.39
1903	794	19.56	238	12.65	69	15.23	1101	17.22
1904	767	18.71	280	14.62	58	13.04	1105	17.11
1905	801	19.57	256	13.38	51	11.81	1108	17.21
1906	719	17.59	310	16.22	70	16.80	1099	17.13
Average for years 1897-1906 ...	795	19.25	285	14.78	66	13.73	1147	17.52
1907	763	18.69	315	16.49	69	17.14	1147	17.94

TABLE IX.—PROCEEDINGS DURING 1907.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES.				Number of inspections, 1907.	Number of notices, 1907.	Number of prosecutions, 1907.
	On register at end of 1906.	Added in 1907.	Removed in 1907.	On register at end of 1907.			
Milk premises	255	18	5	268	739	52	1 (non-registration)
Cowsheds	7	...	...	7	64	2	...
Slaughter-houses	2	...	...	2	48	...	...
Other offensive trade premises	13	...	...	13	135	6	...
Ice cream premises ...	70	...	...	70	291	54	...
Registered houses let in lodgings...	224	...	1	223	426	(a) * 4 (b) 79	...

* (a) For overcrowding.

* (b) For other conditions.

Total number of Intimation Notices served for all purposes	4098						
<i>Overcrowding, 1907—</i>							
Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded ..	63						
Number remedied	63						
Number of prosecutions	—						
<i>Underground rooms—</i>							
Illegal occupation dealt with during year	—						
Number of rooms closed	—						
<i>Insanitary houses—</i>							
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	—						
<i>Shelters provided under sec. 60 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891—</i>							
Number of persons accommodated during the year	<table> <tr> <td>Families ...</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr> <td>Adults ...</td><td>48</td></tr> <tr> <td>Children ...</td><td>48</td></tr> </table>	Families ...	21	Adults ...	48	Children ...	48
Families ...	21						
Adults ...	48						
Children ...	48						
<i>Revenue Acts—</i>							
Number of houses for which applications were received during year...	18						
Number of tenements for which certificates were granted	58						
Number of tenements for which certificates were deferred	—						
<i>Number of prosecutions under By-laws under Public Health Act, 1891—</i>							
(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.	—						
(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, section 202) ...	1						
(k) With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (By-laws) Act, 1899)	—						
<i>Mortuaries—</i>							
Total number of bodies removed	224						
Total number of infectious bodies removed	9						

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

(1) *Inspection.*

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	78	24	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	239	85	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises) ...	595	237	...
Total	912	346	...

(2) *Defects Found.*

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	162	162	...	..
Want of Ventilation	3	3	...	...
Overcrowding	5	5	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors	45	45	...	...
Other Nuisances	218	216	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation {	Insufficient	8	8	...
	Unsuitable or Defective	97	96	...
	Not separate for Sexes	6	6	...
<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)	12	12	...	...
Other Offences	2	2	1	...
Total	558	555	1	..

(3) *Other Matters.*

Class.	Number.
<i>Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories—</i>	
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) {	Notified by H.M. Inspectors ... 2
Other	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors... 2
<i>Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)—</i>	
Certificates granted during 1906 ... ..	...
In use at end of 1907	33
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of 1907	661
Workshop Bakehouses	86
Total number of Workshops on Register	747

TABLE X.—FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK (continued.)

(4) Homework.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108. (No action under this Section, but following notices were served for sanitary defects found on a visit by inspector.)			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Number of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils.	Number of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils.	Prosecutions.			Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (Section 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
	Twice in the year.			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)	(17)	(18)
Wearing Apparel—																	
(1) making, etc.	50	...	591	1	...	1	827	258	...	3	929	116	97	...	6	...	...
(2) cleaning and washing...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artificial Flowers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sacks ...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Upholstery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fur pulling ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper Bags and Boxes ...	...	...	...	1	...	5	8	1	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basket making ...	2	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brush making ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stuffed Toys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
File making ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electro Plate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cables and Chains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anchors and Grapnels ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	52	...	613	4	...	16	851	259	...	3	1049	116	97	...	6	...	...

TABLE XI.—WORKSHOPS.

Trade.	Number of Workshops on Register.	Number of Workrooms.	Persons Employed.		
			Males.	Females.	Young Persons.
Boot Makers and Repairers	54	56	110	...	...
Boat and Barge Builders	4	...	22	...	...
Bottle Washers	2	4	12	7	...
Builders	13	...	54	...	...
Buttonhole Makers	2	4	...	12	...
Basket Makers	3	3	13	...	...
Brushmakers	17	21	28	10	...
Blacksmiths	6	...	17	...	...
Cabinet Makers	2	2	7	1	...
Carmen, Stables	35	...	147	...	...
Carpenters	4	4	9	...	...
Collar Workers	2	4	...	23	...
Chair Makers	3	4	5	6	...
Coopers	17	...	81	...	...
Cork Cutters... ..	3	3	6	...	...
Curriers	6	8	17	...	...
Cycle Makers	5	7	7	...	2
Dressmakers, etc.	61	70	44	170	5
Engineers and Smiths	6	6	12	...	2
Farriers	7	...	22	...	2
Fish Curers	1	1	20	...	...
Hairdressers... ..	94	94	164	1	4
Harness and Strap Makers, etc.	9	9	23	...	2
Hop Warehouses	18	...	95	...	...
Laundries	37	69	4	203	...
Leather Work	34	25	265	32	...
Paper Bag Makers	1	1	..	...	4
Picture Frame Makers	4	10	33	50	...
Rag Sorters	3	3	7	5	...
Sack Makers	8	10	17	22	2
Slate and Stone Merchants	3	...	20	...	...
Tobacco Pipe Makers	3	5	13	4	...
Wheelwrights	8	...	33	...	...
Wood Choppers	21	...	30	54	18
Various	165	169	938	138	60
Totals	661	592	2275	738	101

TABLE XII.—SANITARY WORK, 1907.

	Mr. Thomas.	Mr. Ashdown.	Mr. Cockburn.	Mr. Bartlett.	Mr. Toogood.	Mr. Scott.	Mr. Hoskins.	Mr. Harris.	Mr. Jones.	Totals.
Houses and other places inspected—	192	1004	530	1045	1013	630	878	881	433	6606
House to house ...	197	577	797	1088	770	897	907	590	763	6586
Various ...	743	2884	3685	3261	3786	3282	4874	2963	3396	28874
Re-inspections ...										
Notices and intimations served—	123	423	485	368	462	746	608	353	530	4098
Intimations ...	49	201	133	69	143	119	207	93	133	1147
Statutory ...	89	273	180	83	217	256	228	107	210	1643
Houses or parts of houses cleansed or repaired ...	1	17	7	...	...	11	12	1	20	69
W.c. accommodation provided or reconstructed ...	70	118	13	40	22	105	13	25	74	480
W.c.s repaired, ventilated and whitewashed ...	19	125	118	13	41	30	52	17	93	508
Closets panned and trapped or old pans cleansed or new ones fixed ...	7	89	31	2	103	77	100	21	53	483
Closets supplied with water or defective water supplies remedied ...	2	81	101	38	34	106	287	56	136	841
Defective drains reconstructed, repaired, ventilated or trapped ...	14	41	25	11	55	88	126	40	56	456
Stopped drains and w.c.s cleared ...	29	46	55	131	18	74	237	23	101	714
Yards and forecourts paved or paving repaired ...	...	3	3	...	6	12	5	...	3	32
Houses supplied with water ...	30	100	68	52	40	166	128	73	100	757
Defective roofs repaired ...	41	98	71	49	39	142	273	47	134	894
Defective rainshoots and gutters repaired, unstopped or disconnected from drain ...	2	57	10	2	7	7	12	4	13	114
Offensive accumulations removed ...	28	2	26	48	...	90	...	31	45	270
Defective water apparatus in w.c.s repaired ...	1	3	7	1	...	1	4	3	2	22
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance removed ...	3	11	19	2	2	9	8	5	9	68
Urinals cleansed, supplied with water and doors ...	...	17	2	1	...	2	4	2	3	31
Stables and other premises drained and paved ...										
Waste water pipes disconnected from drains and made to discharge in the open air, and new waste pipes provided ...	...	27	29	4	5	19	32	9	33	158
Providing means of ventilation beneath ground floor ...	...	1	18	...	1	...	2	...	22	44
Dung receptacles provided or repaired ...	...	...	...	3	...	6	5	3	1	18
Accumulations of manure removed ...	1	2	10	...	...	...	4	3	3	23
Separating w.c. and domestic water supplies ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	5
Effecting means taken to prevent dampness ...	2	162	55	6	11	14	19	12	47	328
Yards cleansed ...	47	29	...	...	2	1	12	8	3	102
Means of ventilation provided, or improvement in ventilation made ...	3	38	...	...	7	14	5	8	19	94
Cisterns cleansed or covers provided ...	2	75	...	3	2	28	2	5	29	146
Cowsheds cleansed ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous ...	53	249	17	5	34	20	54	42	69	543
Drains tested ...	...	175	694	125	72	150	651	160	451	2478
Rooms disinfected ...	1585									163
Articles disinfected ...	23871									138
Houses disinfected to satisfaction of medical attendant ...	22									224
Inquests ...										163
Post-mortem examinations ...										138
Bodies removed into mortuary ...										224

* The figures in this column relate to work done between 11th February and 24th April, during which period Mr. Thomas resumed duty.

TABLE XIII.—FOOD AND DRUGS.

Articles submitted for Analysis.	Total Samples taken.	Number genuine.	Number Adulterated.	Percentage of Articles Adulterated.
Milk	713	617	96	13·5
Butter	430	375	55	12·8
Margarine	17	17	...	...
White Pepper	18	17	1	5·5
Pepper	18	18	...	...
Coffee... ..	15	15	...	...
Lard	10	10	...	...
Malt Vinegar	8	8	...	...
Mustard	8	8	...	...
Castor Sugar	8	7	1	12·5
Cocoa... ..	7	7	...	...
Arrowroot	7	7	...	...
Cod Liver Oil	7	7	...	...
Sausages	6	6	...	...
Cheese	4	4	...	...
Sherbet	4	4	...	...
Citric Acid	3	3	...	...
Castor Oil	3	3	...	...
Tartaric Acid	2	2	...	...
Mincemeat	2	2	...	...
Raspberry Jam	3	3	...	...
Camphorated Oil	2	2	...	...
Cream	2	2	...	...
Vinegar	2	2	...	...
Bicarbonate of Soda	2	2	...	...
Separated Milk	2	2	...	...
Tea	2	2	...	...
Olive Oil	2	2	...	...
Limewater	2	2	...	...
Mountain Cheese	1	1	...	...
Lemonade Powder	1	1	...	...
Dr. Brown's Prescription	1	1	...	...
Cayenne Pepper	1	1	...	...
Epsom Salts	1	1	...	...
Saffron	1	1	...	...
Ginger Wine... ..	1	1	...	...
Orange Wine	1	1	...	...
Quick Lemonade	1	1	...	...
Cider	1	1	...	...
Eiffel Tower Lemonade Powder	1	1	...	...
Macaroons	1	1	...	...
Cocoa Mixture	1	1	...	...
Sal Volatile	1	1	...	...
Tincture of Iodine	1	...	1	...
Crushed Linseed	1	1	...	...
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	1	1	...	...
Ice Cream	1	1	...	...
Quinine Wine	1	1	...	...
Chicory	1	1	...	...
Cream of Tartar	1	1	...	...
Salt Butter	1	1	...	...
German Sausage	1	1	...	...
Beef Dripping	1	1	...	...
Milk Blended Butter	1	1	...	...
Eucalyptus Oil	1	1	...	...
Sweet Oil of Almonds	1	1	...	...
Golden Syrup	1	1	...	...
Ipecacuanha Wine	1	1	...	...
Brandy	1	1	...	...
Sago	1	1	...	...
Glycerine	1	1	...	...
Quinine Tonic	1	1	...	...
	1342	1188	154	11·5

TABLE XIV.—PROSECUTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1907.

No.	Sample.	Adulteration or Infringement.	Result.
FIRST QUARTER.			
853B	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 11 per cent.	Fine £1; costs £1 3s.
143H	Milk	Can not marked.	Fined the costs 12/6
148H	Butter	Margarine 100 per cent	Fine £2; costs 12/6
		Wrapper not marked	Fine £1; costs 2/-
158H	Butter	Margarine 100 per cent.	Summons under Sec. 6 and two
		Wrapper not marked	against servant withdrawn.
			Fine £3; costs 18/6
338D	Margarine	Bulk not marked	Fine 2/6; costs 12/6
608A	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 16 per cent.	Fine 10/-; costs 12/6
9s	Milk	Added water 5 per cent.	Withdrawn at the suggestion of the
			magistrate. Costs 12/6
46J	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 29 per cent.	Dismissed, warranty proved
167H	Milk	Added water 5 per cent.	Fine 10/-; costs 12/6
616T	Milk	Added water 22 per cent.	Fine 10/-; costs 12/6
618A	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 11 per cent.	Fined the costs 12/6
SECOND QUARTER.			
919B	Butter	Margarine 100 per cent.	Dismissed, costs 12/6
635A	Milk	Added water 13 per cent.	Dismissed, warranty proved
630T	Butter	Margarine 100 per cent.	Summons under Sec. 6 dismissed
		Wrapper not marked	Fine £1; costs 12/6
198H	Butter	Obstruction	Dismissed
366D	Castor Sugar	10 per cent. rice starch	Dismissed, warranty proved
650A	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 14 per cent.	Dismissed, warranty proved
651A	Margarine	Bulk not marked	Fine 10s.; costs 12/6
211H	Margarine	Bulk not marked	Fine £2; costs 12/6
		Wrapper not marked	Withdrawn, costs 2/-
43s	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 6 per cent.	Fine £2; costs 12/6
652A	Butter	Margarine 100 per cent.	Fine £3; costs 12/6
		Bulk not marked	Withdrawn, costs 2/-
8c	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 13 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved.
104J	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 19 per cent.	Fine £1; costs 12/6
650T	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 9 per cent.	Fine 10/-; costs 12/6
654T	Butter	Margarine 100 per cent.	Summons not served.
			Defendant sold business and left
			premises
230H	Butter	Margarine 100 per cent.	Fine £2; costs 14/6
		Wrapper not marked	Withdrawn
57s	Butter	Margarine 100 per cent.	Fine £1; costs 4/-
		Wrapper not marked	Withdrawn.
THIRD QUARTER.			
236H	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 5 per cent.	Fine 10/-; costs 14/6
237H	Margarine	Wrapper not marked	Fine 10/-; costs 14/6
666T	Milk	Added water 3 per cent.	Fine 10/-; costs 14/6
24c	Milk	Added water 3 per cent.	Fine 10/-; costs 12/6
117J	Butter	Boracic acid 0.86 per cent or 60.2 grains per pound	Fine £2; costs 12/6
118J	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 10 per cent.	Dismissed. Defendant proved milk
			sold in same state as it came
			from his own cows
700A	Cream	0.47 per cent. or 32 grains per pound boracic acid	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> for result of
			Appeal pending in a similar
			case.
671T	Milk	6.12 grains per pint boracic acid	Dismissed. Summons not served
			at Registered Offices of the
			Company
248H	Butter	Margarine 100 per cent.	Fine £1; costs 14/6
		Wrapper not marked	Withdrawn.
132J	Milk	Added water 3 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved.
709A	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 81 per cent.	Fine £1; costs 12/6
396D	Butter	Boracic compounds equivalent to 0.80 per cent. or 56 grains per pound of crystallised boracic acid	Fine £1; costs 12/6
136J	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 15 per cent.	Fine £2; costs 14/6
138J	Milk	Refusing to sell	Fine £5; costs 12/6
141J	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 7 per cent. ...	Fine £1; costs 14/6
717A	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 11 per cent. ...	Fine £1; costs 14/6
723A	Milk	Added water 5 per cent. and deficient in milk fat 21 per cent.	Fine £5; costs 14/6

No.	Sample.	Adulteration or Infringement.	Result.
682T	Butter ...	Margarine 100 per cent. ...	Fine 10/-; costs 14/6
		Wrapper not marked ...	Withdrawn
10J	Butter ...	Margarine 100 per cent. ...	Fine £2; costs 14/6.
729A	Milk ...	Added water 3½ per cent....	Dismissed. Warranty proved
FOURTH QUARTER.			
740A	Milk ...	Deficient in milk fat 5¼ per cent ..	Fined the costs 19/6
58B	Butter ...	Contained 0.84 per cent. or 58.8 grains per pound boracic acid	Fine £2; costs 15/-
769A	Butter ...	Margarine 100 per cent. ...	Withdrawn. Summons against servant dismissed
45J	Butter ...	Margarine 100 per cent. ...	Fine £1; costs 19/-
		Wrapper and bulk not marked ...	Withdrawn
120s	Butter ...	Contained 0.72 per cent. or 50.4 grains per pound boracic acid	Fine £1; costs 12/6
722T	Butter ...	Margarine 100 per cent. ...	Fine £2; costs 17/-
317H	Milk ...	Added water 7.5 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
775A	Milk ...	Deficient in milk fat 4 per cent....	Dismissed. Warranty proved

SUMMARY.				£	s.	d.
Fines	...	...	...	51	2	6
Costs	...	...	...	27	16	6
Total	...	...	...	£78	19	0

TABLE XV.—LIST OF BAKEHOUSES IN THE BOROUGH.

Address.	Situation of Bakehouse.	Address.	Situation of Bakehouse.
49, Abbey Street	Underground	47, Maltby Street	Underground
157, "	"	17, Neckinger Street	Above ground
20, Alice Street (not in use) ...	"	69, New Church Street (not in use)	"
2, Alscot Road	"	333, Old Kent Road	"
126, Alscot Road (not in use) ...	"	91, "	"
186, Abbey Street	Above ground	69, "	"
66, Abbeyfield Road	"	7, Paradise Street	Underground
218, Bermondsey Street	Underground	246, Rotherhithe New Road ...	"
88, Bermondsey Wall	"	365, "	"
20, Bracton Road (not in use) ...	"	173, "	"
209, Bermondsey Street (not in use)	"	25, Parker's Row	Above ground
92, "	Above ground	49, "	"
101, " (not in use)	"	25, Paradise Street	"
111, "	"	3, Plough Road	"
31, Charlotte Street (not in use) ...	"	1, Rosebery Street	"
48, Cherry Garden Street	"	79, Rouel Road	"
31, Crimscoth Street (not in use) ...	"	270, Rotherhithe Street	"
145, Drummond Road	Underground	34, Rotherhithe New Road	"
51, Dockhead	Above ground	37, Rolls Road (not in use) ...	"
27, Derrick Street	"	574, Rotherhithe Street (not in use)	"
*30-36, Denman Street	"	39, St. James' Road	Underground
20, Dockhead (not in use)	"	239, Southwark Park Road ...	"
51, Esmeralda Road	"	351, "	"
49, Frean Street (not in use) ...	"	415, " (not in use)	"
77, Grange Road	Underground	479, "	"
31, George Row	"	3, Spa Mansions (not in use) ...	"
68, Galleywall Road	"	49, Southwark Park Road ...	Above ground
163, Grange Road (not in use) ...	"	119, "	"
55, "	"	158, "	"
33, "	Above ground	198, "	"
125, "	"	319, "	"
2, Galleywall Road	"	355, "	"
36, Gedling Street (not in use) ...	"	208, "	"
1A, Ilderton Road	Underground	92, Snowfields	"
16, "	"	92, Spa Road	"
170, Jamaica Road	"	61, Salisbury Street	"
53, "	"	5, St. Marychurch Street	"
140, "	"	96, Tooley Street	Underground
75, "	Above ground	157, "	"
203, "	"	167, "	"
227, "	"	95, Tower Bridge Road	"
29, Kipling Street	"	87, " (not in use)	Above ground
82, Keetons Road	Underground	43, Tanner Street	"
142, Long Lane	"	144, "	"
2, Lucey Road	"	245, Tooley Street	"
97, Lynton Road	"	53, Tower Bridge Road	"
132, Lower Road	"	26, "	"
93B, "	"	65, "	"
184, Long Lane	Above ground	22, The Grange	"
49, Lucey Road	"	106, Union Road (not in use) ...	"
25, Lower Road	"	22, "	"
160, "	"	94, "	"
182, "	"		
204, "	"		

* Factory Bakehouse.



TABLE XVI.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1907.
Corrected for Deaths of Non-residents within the Borough and Deaths of Residents without the Borough

