Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough of Bermondsey for the year 1910.

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Metropolitan Borough of Bermondsey.

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

BOROUGH OF BERMONDSEY

For the Year 1910.

BY

R. K. BROWN,

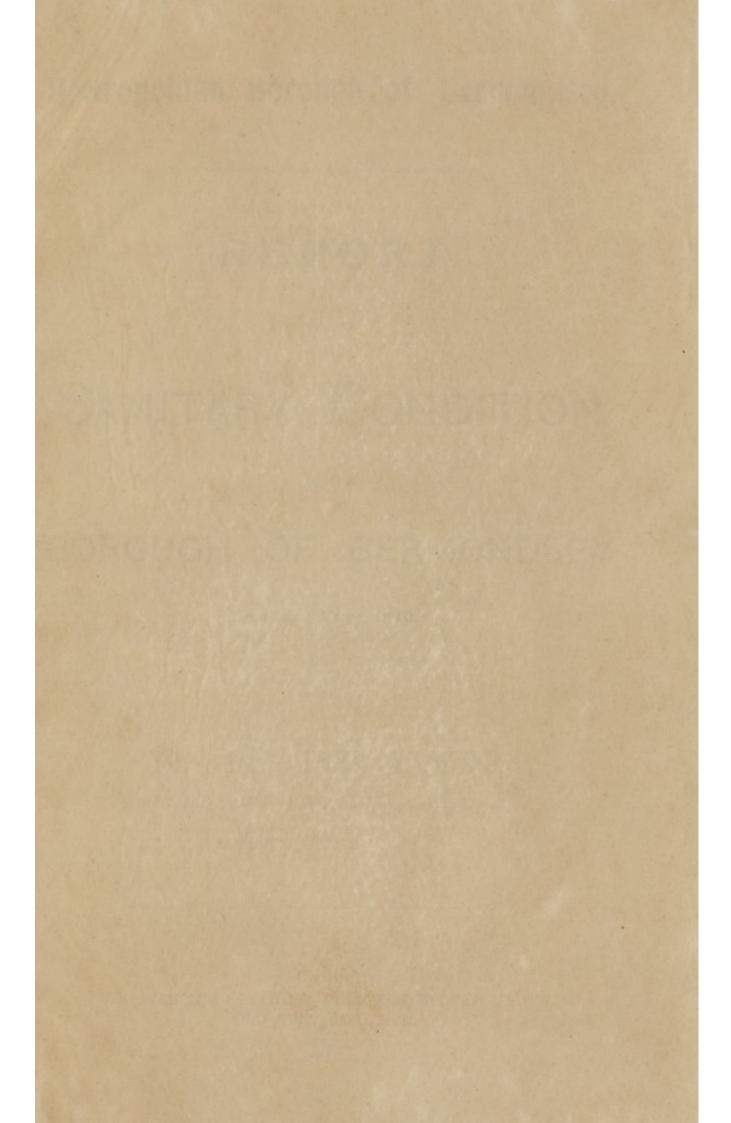
B.A., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O. (R.U.I.), D.P.H. (Lond.),

Medical Officer of Health.

LONDON:

HENDERSON & SPALDING, PRINTERS, SYLVAN GROVE, OLD KENT ROAD, S.E.







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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

COMMITTEE, 1910:

CHAIRMAN-COUNCILLOR VEZEY.

Alderman	Parkinson,	Councillor	Guerin,
"	Peeke,	,,	Hooton,
Councillor	Bevington,	"	Markwick,
,,	Brenner,	, ,,	Oake,
,,	Brown,	"	Pridmore,
,,,	Clark,	"	Renwick,
and the month	Davies,		Richmond, M.D.
**	Delderfield,	,,	Salter,
,,	Dhonau,	,,	Saunders.
100 m	Gardiner,		

Ex-officio:

COUNCILLOR ARTHUR LAYMAN, J.P. - MAYOR OF BERMONDSEY.

STAFF:

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

Sanitary Inspectors.

No. 1	District	t	Mr.	M.	Grice.	No.	5	Distric	t	Mr.	E.	C. Freeman.
No. 2	"		"	J.	W. Wood.	No.	6	**		27	J.	Bartlett.
No. 3	"		"	A.	H. Merryman.	No.	7	**		**	A.	C. Townsend.
No. 4	"		"	H.	J. Toogood.	No.	8	"		11	H.	M. Cockburn.

Food Inspectors-Mr. T. Ashdown, Mr. G. A. Hoskins, and Mr. G. L. Scott.

Health Visitor-Miss E. M. Clibbens.

Clerical Staff.

Mr. C. A. Chapman, Sanitary Clerk,
" J. Pitts, Second Clerk,
" H. Bush, Third Clerk,

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

SPA ROAD, S.E.

Metropolitan Borough of Bermondsey.

ANNUAL REPORT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF BERMONDSEY.

GENTLEMEN.

I have the honour to submit my Tenth Annual Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough of Bermondsey during the year 1910. The report deals with the 52 weeks beginning January 2nd, and ending December 31st, 1910. The death-rate was 17.6, compared with 18.8 in 1909, and 18.8 in 1908. This is the lowest yet recorded in the Borough.

No serious outbreaks of infectious disease occurred during the year, but the mild type of scarlet fever mentioned in the last three reports is less prevalent. There was a slight increase in

diphtheria and a considerable decrease in measles.

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 follows :-

		1891.	1896.	1901.	Estimate, 1910.
Bermondsey Rotherhithe St. Olave		 84,682 39,225 12,723	85,475 40,379 11,731	82,483 38,460 9,817	81,304 38,125 7,205
Borough	***	 136,660	137,585	130,760	126,634

The estimate of the population in Bermondsey for 1910 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 seek residence 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 31st, 1910, was 3,957, consisting of 2,017 males and 1,940 females. This is 260 below the average for

the last 10 years, and 98 below the figure for 1909.

This total includes 2,661 for Bermondsey, being 78 below that for 1909, and 131 below the average for the last 10 years; 1,040 for Rotherhithe, being 29 below the number for 1909, and 90 below the average for the last 10 years; and 256 for St. Olave, being 9 above the number for 1909, and 38 below the average for the last 10 years.

In Table II. of the appendix will be seen the figures for the last 10 years in the three

registration sub-districts, and in Table I. figures for the whole Borough.

The birth-rate for 1910 was 31.2 per thousand persons living, which is 1.4 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 1910 number 49, and if they are added to the above

total the rate would be 31.6.

TABLE A-BIRTH-RATES.

Year.	Bermondsey.	Rotherhithe.	St. Olave.	Whole Borough.	28·6 29·0 28·5 28·4 27·8 27·1 26·5 25·6 25·2 24·2	
1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909	34·07 35·42 34·70 31·12 33·52 35·35 32·83 32·76 33·53 33·65	30·56 31·73 30·47 29·10 28·27 29·53 28·48 29·06 29·02 28·02	39·67 32·73 33·92 30·83 40·69 30·64 31·08 28·45 32·58 32·58	33·5 34·1 33·4 32·4 32·4 33·3 31·4 31·4 32·1 31·9		
verage for years 1900-1909	88-69	29-42	33-36	32-6	27.1	
1910	32.7	27-8	35.5	31-2	28-6	

From this table it will be seen that there is a reduction of the birth-rate for the Borough, which is shared by the three Registration Sub-Districts.

Marriages.

The total number of marriages in the Borough in 1910 was 1,149, being 111 above the number for 1909, and 35 above the average for the last 10 years.

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

Deaths.

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

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough for the 52 weeks ended December 31st, 1910, was 1,717, which is 230 less than in 1909, and 392 less than the average for the last 10 years.

When this figure is corrected by exclusion of deaths of non-parishioners occurring in the district, and the inclusion of deaths of parishioners occurring outside the district, the number is raised to 2,229. This is 158 less than in 1909, and 332 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 1909. The largest number of deaths occurred in the fourth quarter of the year.

TABLE B .- DEATHS.

Quarter.		Bermo	ndsey.	Rother	hithe.	St. C	lave.	Whole Borough.		
	Qua	rter.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.
First Second Third Fourth			 526 360 299 378	322 354 337 428	233 159 111 151	155 189 119 190	57 44 35 34	51 35 43 56	816 563 445 563	528 528 499 674
Total D	eaths	3	 1,563	1,441	654	603	170	185	2,387	2,229

The death-rate for the Borough in 1910 was 17.6 per thousand living inhabitants, being 1.2 below that recorded in 1909, and 2.2 below the average for the last 10 years. If the Census population be taken as the basis of calculation of the rate, it works out at 17.0, which is 1.2 below that for 1909. This is the lowest death rate yet recorded in the Borough.

TABLE C .- DEATH-RATES.

Year.	Bermondsey.	Rotherhithe.	St. Olave.	Whole Borough.	London.
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	22.28	18.4	15.1
1904	19.91	18.59	27.65	20-1	16.0
1905	19.51	15.78	22.98	18.6	15.1
1906	19.80	18.36	25.08	19.7	15.1
1907	18.45	17.51	20-25	18:3	14.6
1908	19.42	15.70	27.78	. 18-8	13.8
1909	19-20	17.14	22.70	18.8	14.0
Average for years 1900-1909	20.14	18:17	23.71	19.8	15.6
1010					
On estimated population On Census	17:72	15.81	25-67	17.6	12.7
population, 1901	17-47	15.67	18-84	17-0	

Table D.—Increase of Decrease of Deaths from various Diseases in 1910 compared with 1909.

Increase.		Decrease.	
Diphtheria	6 2 1 2 1 2 11 10 1 2 32 8	Measles	55
Total	75	Other causes	5

It will be seen from the above that the increases amount to 75 and the decreases to 233.

Accidental deaths are chiefly accountable for the increase, whereas the principal cause of the decrease is the diminished number of deaths from measles, tubercular diseases, bronchitis and

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 30 such deaths in all, against 26 in 1909, and 37 in 1908.

12 such deaths occurred in the infirmary; 12 in River Thames and Docks; 1 on the railway, 2 in private houses, and 3 in the street.

542 persons belonging to this Borough died in outlying institutions, against 466 in 1909, and 530 in 1908. 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, 1910.

Area.			Factor for Correction for age and sex distribution	Crude Death- rate per 1,000 persons living.	Corrected Death-rate per 1,000 persons living.	Comparative Mortality Figures.
				1910.	1910.	1910.
England and Wales			1.0000	13-36	13:36	1,000
London, County of			1.0511	12.71	13:36	1,000
Paddington	***	***	1.0677	11.77	12.57	941
Kensington		***	1.0778	11.89	12.82	960
Hammersmith		***	1.0414	12.19	12.69	950
Fulham			1.0462	10.55	11.04	826
Chelsea	***		1.0361	12.62	13.08	979
Westminster, City of			1.1217	11.35	12.73	953
st. Marylebone		***	1.0652	12.82	13.66	1,022
Tampstead	***	***	1.1280	8.61	9.71	727
St. Pancras	***		1.0456	13.75	14.38	1,076
slington			1.0391	12.85	13.35	999
Stoke Newington		***	1.0438	10.97	11.45	857
Hackney			1.0420	11.69	12.18	912
Holborn			1.0766	14.94	16.08	1,204
Finsbury	***		1.0355	17.56	18.18	1,361
City of London			1.0993	15.45	16.98	1,271
Shoreditch		***	1.0493	16.70	17.52	1,311
Bethnal Green			1.0102	15.32	15.48	1,159
Stepney			1.0450	13.72	14.34	1,073
Poplar		***	1.0314	15.17	15.65	1,171
Southwark	***	7.00	1.0450	15.91	16.63	1,245
ambeth		***	1.0320	12.54	12.94	969
Battersea		***	1.0728	11.29	12-11	906
Vandsworth	***	***	1.0547	10.17	10.73	803
lamberwell		***	1.0373	12.06	12.51	936
Deptford	***	***	1.0511	13.97	14.68	1,099
reenwich			1.0210	11.60	11.84	886
ewisham	***	***	1.0420	9.64	10:04	751
Woolwich			1.0690	10.46	11.18	837
BERMONDSEY			1.0244	17.65	18.08	1,353

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

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 we can put down to general sanitary conditions alone. In illustration of this I have taken the above figures from the Registrar-General's Annual Summary for 1910 to form Table E.

Registrar-General's Annual Summary for 1910 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.	Bermo	ondsey.	Rothe	rhithe.	St. (Dlave.	Whole I	Borough.	London.		
	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Birtha.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	
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	
1907	335	125	144	130	22	96	501	125	14,114	116	
1908	411	147	151	134	48	186	610	146	13,943	113	
1909	396	144	143	134	34	137	573	141	12,582	108	
Average for years 1900 to 1909	435	152	177	156	44	151	657	. 155	16,747	131	
1910	341	128	135	130	26	101	502	127	11,809	103	

It is satisfactory to note in the above table that there is a large reduction in the infantile mortality. Judging from the figure for London this reduction seems to have been general, and it will probably be found to apply to the Provinces as well. Part of this reduction is no doubt due to the cold wet summer, for it will be remembered that any fine weather we had did not come until September. Part is also due to the work of the Health Visitor, which was in full swing during the year under report, but how much will be difficult to say.

As the work of the Health Visitor deals substantially with this subject, the reader is referred

to the section of this report dealing with her work.

										CABLE	G.		10.00						1000			
Year.	All C	anses.	Zyı	motic cases.	Sma	ll-pox.	Me	asles.		arlet ver.	Diph	theria.	Who	oping ugh.		hus rer.		terio ver.		exia. igin tain).	Diar	rheea.
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate
1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909	3062 2719 2756 2382 2593 2399 2529 2338 2444 2387	21·2 18·4 20·1 18·6 19·7 18·3	382 396 251 444 287 400 223 300	3·32 2·92 3·06 1·96 3·44 2·23 3·12 1·74 2·31 2·89	14 31 — 1 — —	·10 ·24 — ·01 — —	87 76 154 50 136 59 94 51 105 196	*66 *58 1·19 *39 1·05 *45 *73 *40 *81 1·54	14 45 18 25 18 17 30 36 26 17	·11 ·34 ·14 ·19 ·14 ·13 ·23 ·28 ·20 ·13	88 36 29 18 17 18 34 22 26 12	·67 ·27 ·22 ·14 ·13 ·14 ·27 ·17 ·20 ·09	94 56 64 41 68 38 50 52 18 54	·71 ·42 ·49 ·32 ·53 ·29 ·39 ·41 ·14 ·42	- - 4 - - - 1		37 22 12 11 16 9 4 7 12 2	·28 ·16 ·09 ·09 ·13 ·07 ·03 ·05 ·09 ·01	111111111	1111111111	117 133 88 103 189 145 188 55 113 86	·89 1·0 ·68 ·80 1·46 1·13 1·46 ·43 ·87 ·68
Average for years 1900 to 1909	2561	19-8	349	2.70	4.6	0:3	101	.78	25	-19	30	-28	53	•41	5	-00	13	-10	The state of the s		122	-94
1910	2229	17-6	310	2.44	-	-	143	1.12	14	-11	18	•14	44	.34	-	-	4	.03	-	=	87	-68
London 1910	61756	12.7	5559	1.14	-	-	1980	-41	214	·04	434	-09	1363	28		-	196	-04	4	-00	1368	-28

There has been a decrease in the deaths from these diseases, the figures being 310, against 368 in the previous year, and 349 the average for the last ten years. This gives a zymotic

The total number of deaths from notifiable diseases, viz., scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhus fever, and enteric fever, was 36, compared with 32 in 1909, and for the non-notifiable, viz., measles, whooping cough, and diarrhoea, 274, compared with 336 in the previous year.

Measles, the deaths from which fell from 196 in 1909 to 143 in the year under report,

entirely accounts for the decrease.

It will be noticed that the mortality from enteric fever for London as a whole is 04 and for Bermondsey '03. This we may regard as very satisfactory, since enteric fever is one of those diseases which is generally acted upon as affording some indication of the general efficiency in Public Health administration.

Senile Mortality.

The number of deaths over 65 years of age in 1910 was 443, compared with 470 in 1909.

Death Certification.

There were no uncertified deaths in 1910.

Small-pox.

There were no deaths from this cause in 1910.

Measles.

There were 143 deaths due to this disease, which is 42 above the average for the last ten years, and 53 below the number for 1909.

The deaths occurred in quarters as follows, viz.: -3, 29, 42, 69.

Diarrhæa.

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

TABLE H.

Weeks.		ature of Air.	ground 3	ature of ft. below face.	Rain	nfall,	Deaths from Diarrhœa.		
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	
	0	0	. 0	0	ins.	ins.			
July}	61.9 59.9	59·2 58·8	59·39 59·49	58·82 59·06	0·15 1·31	1·22 0·35	2	1	
7	60.8	60.2	59.68	60-12	0.26	0.85	2	1	
Anomat	66.9	60.7	61.25	60-48	0.00	0.18	3	-	
August	63.3	62-7	62.79	60.13	0.82	0.19	4	6	
(58.1	59-9	61.48	61.26	0.70	0.80	10	2	
	54.5	58.3	60.19	60.59	0.30	0.41	7	8	
	54.5	54.7	58.70	59-68	0.32	0.02	4	3	
September	55.3	56.1	57.87	58.71	0.58	0.66	. 8	10	
	56.3	53.8	57.60	58.01	0.57	0.00	5	7	
5	53.1	58.6	57.11	57.35	0.72	0.10	4	6	
October	55·8 56·4	57·4 53·1	57.04	57-61	1.01	0.08	2	2	
October	55.7	51.4	56·28 56·38	57-23	0.59	0.61	2	6	
(00 1	01.4	00.99	55.69	0.46	0.63	4	9	
Weekly average	58-03	57-5	59.12	58.90	0.55	0.43	4	4	

TABLE I .- DEATHS FROM DIARRHEA.

	Cases	Stat	e of Prer	nises.	Fai	mily.	Meth	od of Fe	eding.		
Year.	Inquired into.	Good.	Fair.	Defective	Clean and Careful.	Dirty and Improvi- dent.	Breast.	Arti- ficially.	Partially by both Methods.	Over- crowding	
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	
1908	46	28	16	2	45	1	8	35	3		
1909	51	30	19	2	47	4	5	41	5		
1910	38	36	1	1	33	5	6	20	12	-	
Total	571	317	225	29	509	62	86	422	63	7	

Whooping Cough.

44 deaths were due to this cause, against 54 in 1909. The deaths occurred in quarters as follows: 14, 20, 13, 7.

Typhus Fever.

No deaths occurred from this disease.

Enteric Fever.

4 deaths were due to this cause, 1 in Bermondsey 2 in Rotherhithe, and 1 in St. Olave. The corresponding figures for 1909 were 2 for the Borough, viz., 1 in Bermondsey and 1 in Rotherhithe.

Other Allied Diseases.

3 deaths were registered under this heading, viz., 1 death from chicken-pox and 2 from cerebrospinal meningitis. An account of the latter 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 disease in 1910 was 289, against 333 in 1909.

This figure comprises 197 for Bermondsey, 65 for Rotherhithe, and 27 for St. Olave. Of these, 219 were due to phthisis and 70 to the other tubercular diseases.

Phthisis

In Table J. will be found particulars of deaths from phthisis since the year 1900. There were 219 deaths due to this cause, which is one less than the number recorded in the previous year.

TABLE J.—PHTHISIS.

UB-DISTRICT.	BERM	ONDSEY.	BOTH	ERHITHE.	ST.	OLAVE.	WHOLE	BOROUGH.	LONDON.		
Year.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	
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	1.65	
1903	147	1.79	56	1.46	18	1.96	221	1.70	7124	1.5	
1904	165	2.02	60	1.57	31	3.48	257	1.99	7526	1.69	
1905	148	1.81	55	1.44	20	2.32	223	1.73	6622	1.45	
1906	155	1.90	77	2.01	18	2.16	250	1.95	6775	1'4	
1907	150	1.84	68	1.78	19	2.36	237	1.85	6654	1.40	
1908	157	1.89	60	1.54	24	3 03	241	1.85	6419	1.3	
1909	147	1.80	56	1.46	17	2.27	220	1.73	6837	1.3	
Averages for years 1900-1909	155	1.89	59	1.56	22	2:46	235	18.1	7020	1.50	
1910	148	1.82	50	1.31	21	2.91	219	1.73	5555	1.1.	

Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of the Liver.

15 deaths were attributed to this cause in 1910, against 19 in 1909. 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.

146 deaths were attributed to this cause, 137 being due to carcinoma, or cancer, as ordinarily understood, and 9 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.

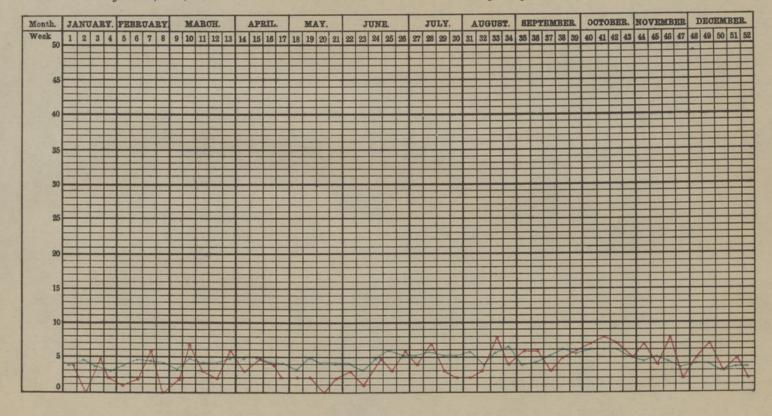
TABLE K .- CANCER. DEATHS DURING 1903-1910 (inclusive)

	All	Un 1	der 5.		to 0.	20		25		35 4		45	to 5.	55 6		65	to 5.		to 5.	85 & was	
	Sex.	M	F	M	F	м	F	M	F	M	F	М	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cancer of rectum	74	_		_			1	1					10		10	8	9	2	5	1	1
Cancer of stomach	127		-	_	-	1	-	4	2	6	6	15	7	24	11	20	19	5	6	1	
Cancer of bowel	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1		1	-	5		3	5	1	1	1	-	
Cancer of liver	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	13	16		19	6	22	7	9	-	1
Cancer of breast	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	13		24	-	15	1	10	-	4	_	1
Cancer of female																					
pelvis, uterus, &c.	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-		-					16	-	4	-	1
Cancer of cesophagus	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	15	3	21	-	18	1	2	1	_	-
Cancer of mouth,																					
tongue, pharynx																					
and lower jaw	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	17	1	23	3	15	2	6	2	-	_
Cancer of peri-																					
toneum	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	1	1		-	1	_	_
Cancer of other parts	184		-	-	1	1	-	1	1	13	8	27	12	39	20	27	21	110	1	_	2
Malignant disease,																					
kind not stated	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	1	-	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	_
Sarcoma	66	8	5	4	2	3	-	3	3	7	4	8	3	5	3	5	2	-	1	-	-
		-				-					-			-	1		-				
Totals	949	8	5	4	3	5	1	12	15	36	65	106	122	153	124	107	106	34	35	2	6

DIPHTHERIA.

Notifications, 1910, marked Red.

Average 10 years, 1901-1910, marked Green.



Heart Diseases.

151 deaths were due to this cause, which number is 1 below that for the previous year. This refers to organic or valvular disease of the heart.

Suicides.

11 persons committed suicide in 1910, viz., 3 by poison, 5 by hanging, 2 by cut or stab, and 1 by precipitation from an elevated place.

90 deaths were due to accidents, against 58 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 no deaths by homicide during the year under report,

II.—NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

In Table III. of Appendix will be found particulars of infectious diseases notified during

the year under report.

The number of cases notified was 746, compared with 810 in 1909, and 1,121 in 1908. The diseases which show a decrease on the numbers for the previous year are scarlet fever (78), typhus fever (3), and erysipelas (9), while those showing an increase are smallpox (1), diphtheria (16), enteric fever (8), and cerebro-spinal meningitis (1). The number of cases notified in the registration sub-districts was 501 in Bermondsey against 517 in 1909, 192 in Rotherhithe against 249, and 53 in St. Olave against 44 in 1909.

The attack-rate per thousand inhabitants was 5.9, the rate for the sub-districts being 6.1 for Bermondsey, 5.0 for Rotherhithe, and 7.3 for St. Olave. The corresponding rates in the previous year were 6.4 for the Borough, 6.3 for Bermondsey, 6.5 for Rotherhithe, and 5.9 for St.

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. This number is somewhat larger than in the year 1909. The increase is difficult to account for, but in a working class population like Bermondsey one would expect this figure to remain higher than in a residential borough.

Small-pox.

One case was notified as suffering from small-pox, but was returned as not suffering from that disease.

Typhus Fever.

No cases of typhus fever were notified during the year under report.

Diphtheria.

There were 207 cases of diphtheria notified in 1910, of which 131 occurred in Bermondsey 61 in Rotherhithe, and 15 in St. Olave. This is a slight decrease on 1909, for which the figures were: -Borough, 191; Bermondsey, 131; Rotherhithe, 59, and St. Olave, 12. From the following table it will be seen that a general decrease has taken place throughout London.

Cases OF DIPHTHERIA

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	784
1900	12,023	471
1901	12,156	329
1902	10,731	277
1903	7,738	172
1904	7,219	191
1905	6,482	165
1906	8,041	327
1907	8,779	311
1908	8,001	251
1909	6,679	191
1910	5,494	207
	5,302	201
erage	10,026	317

The attack rate per thousand inhabitants was 1.6, against 1.5 in 1909. mortality was 8.7 per cent., against 6.3 per cent. in 1909 and 10.3 per cent. in 1908. 15 cases were returned as not suffering from this disease.

122 specimens were sent in by medical practitioners for bacteriological examination, against 134 in 1909 and 199 in 1908. Of these 27 were found to contain diphtheria bacilli, all of

which were notified.

In 10 cases of diphtheria the source of infection was attributed to previous cases in the house

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 threat to threat 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 1910 was 260, belonging to 119 families. Out of this number 7 had diphtheria bacilli in their throats or noses, and one developed the clinical symptoms of diphtheria, and was therefore notified.

Provision of Diphtheria Anti-toxin.

In October, 1903, the Council decided to keep a small stock of diphtheria anti-toxin which was to be sold to practitioners in this Borough at cost price. The demand has not been very great, for only twenty bottles have been sold in the seven years. During the year 1909 six were sold, and so far none have been required this year. Each of these bottles contains a dose of 2,000 units, which is generally regarded as the minimum dose for curative purposes, and the cost is 2s. 3d. per bottle. The reason of this small demand is obviously due to the fact that the large majority of cases are removed to hospital within a few hours of notification, and very often before they are notified. In 1909, for instance, of 191 cases notified, 174 were removed at once to hospital and only 17 treated at home. No doubt the six bottles of anti-toxin were used for the latter patients.

I believe it would be a very useful thing to have a free supply of anti-toxin at the Town Hall, and it would be specially useful for those doubtful cases which are sometimes held over twenty-four hours pending bacteriological diagnosis and for such cases as are kept at home. There is also another class in which it would be useful, viz., those cases which, while not suffering from diphtheria, have the infection in their throats or noses. They are very few in number, but when they exist are a great source of danger, as the infection may remain for a month or two. The most effective

treatment for these would be small prophylactic doses of anti-toxin.

Taking these three classes into consideration, it is impossible to say how much will be required, but I do not think it will cost more than a few pounds. The case mortality of diphtheria for the Borough in 1909 was 6:3 per cent. This is very low and not more than a quarter to a sixth of that which obtained in the pre-anti-toxin times. I do not think, therefore, that diphtheria patients in this Borough have suffered much from delay in treatment. Diphtheria is a disease which is, of course, liable to break out suddenly at any time, especially in connection with a school, and for this as well as other reasons stated above I would recommend the Council to keep a small stock, say of one dozen tubes, the initial cost at the present rate being 27s., and this stock could be renewed from time to time as required. A letter should also be sent to the practitioners in the Borough advising them that tubes can be obtained free by application at the Town Hall. I do not think that any distinction should be made as to the social status of the patients, but that anti-toxin should be given free to any practitioner who asks for it.

The above report was made to the Public Health Committee on October 11th and from that time

to the end of the year three tubes were applied for.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 361 cases of scarlet fever notified—260 for Bermondsey, 78 for Rotherhithe, and 23 for St. Olave. This is a decrease of 78 for the Borough on the total for 1909. The distribution of the disease in the various Wards, as shown in Table III. of Appendix, was fairly uniform.

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

The accompanying chart shows the prevalence of the disease in each of the 52 weeks under

report. The average notifications for the past nine years are shown. This is the same rate as

There were 14 deaths, which gives a case mortality of 3.8 per cent. This is the same rate as that for the previous year. The disease, as in recent years, was of a mild type. The attack rate per thousand inhabitants was 2.8, against 3.4 in 1909.

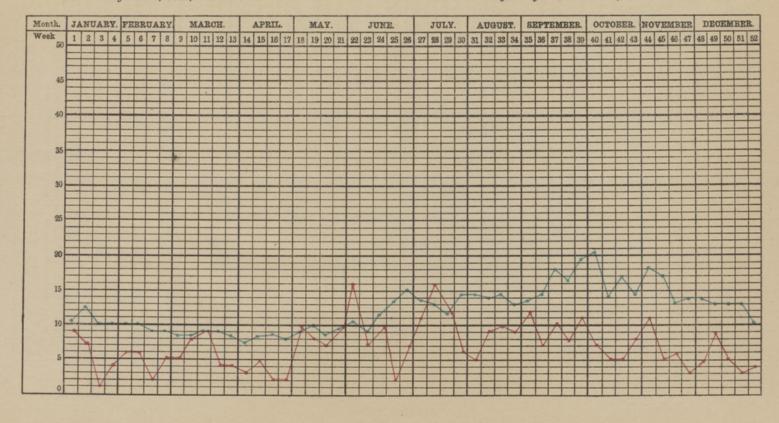
In 47 cases the source of infection was attributed as follow :-

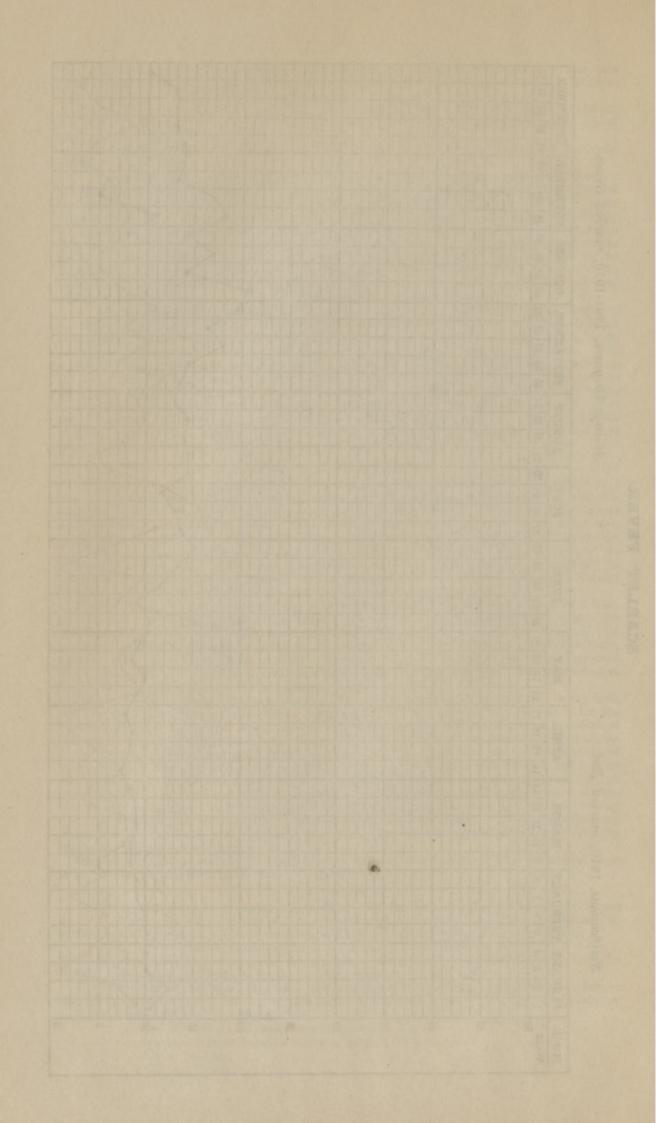
Previous cases in	house	or famil	y or	neighbou	iring l	iouses		35
School infection				***	***	***		6
"Return" cases			***	***			***	6

SCARLET FEVER.

Notifications, 1910, marked Red.

Average 10 years, 1901-1910, marked Green.



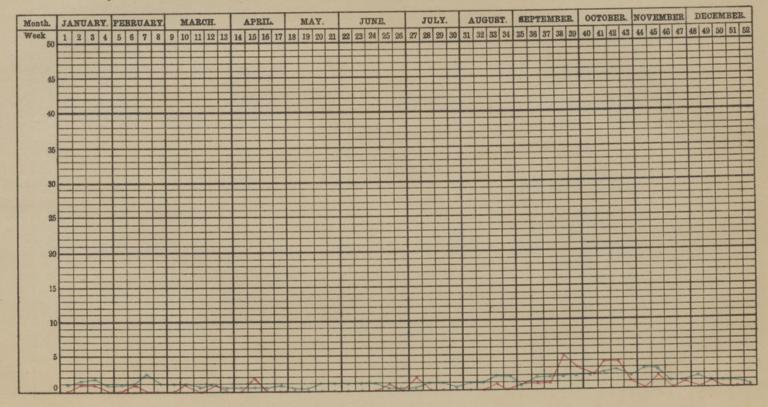


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ENTERIC FEVER.

Notifications, 1910, marked Red.

Average 10 years, 1901-1910, marked Green.



In the 6 cases classified as "return" cases the source of infection was some other member of the family or occupant of the same house who had returned from hospital after an attack of scarlet fever within a fortnight previous to the second case occurring. In this case the source of infection in the second case is presumed to be the child recently returned from hospital. The following statement on the subject is reprinted from my Annual Report for 1907:—"A good deal of attention has been given to these so-called 'return' cases on the part of the laity, and also by medical authorities, the former generally being inclined to attribute it to premature discharge from the infectious disease hospital. As stated, however, in previous reports, facts do not support this view, because in the first place the cases are very few compared with the number discharged, and in the second case it is sometimes those children who are detained months over the usual time and that cannot be considered to have been prematurely discharged who produce the disease.

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

more liable to spread the disease than simple, uncomplicated cases."

Measles.

The number of deaths for 1910 was 143, against 196 in 1909 and 105 in 1908.

The annexed table gives the number of notifications received from schools, the number of "contacts" excluded. In the first quarter there were only 3 deaths, in the second 29, in the third 42, and in the fourth 69.

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

(1) Senior Departments-

(a) If a child has had measles it need not be excluded from attendance at school.

(b) If a child has not had measles it should be excluded from attendance at school for a period of 14 days from the date of the occurrence of the first case.

(2) Infants' Departments-

All children should be excluded from attendance at school for a period of 14 days from the date of the occurrence of the last case.

Enteric Fever.

37 cases of enteric fever were notified, being 21 for Bermondsey, 13 for Rotherhithe, and 3 for St. Olave. 1 case was returned as not suffering, making an actual total of 36. The total number of cases notified in the previous year was 29.

They may all be classified as sporadic, i.e., isolated cases, so that there was nothing at all in

the nature of an outbreak.

In 8 cases the source of infection was attributed as follows:-

From previous cases	 ***	***	***		5
From eating mussels	 		***	***	2
From eating oysters	 	***			1

Puerperal Fever.

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

Membranous Croup.

No patients were notified as suffering from membranous croup.

Phthisis.

During the year 1910, 289 fresh cases of phthisis were notified. Of these 106 were notified voluntarily, compared with 102 in 1909, and 183 under the Poor Law Order, compared with 346 in the previous year. In the appended table will be seen particulars of cases notified in the various wards:—

	Wноге Вокопен.	11 13	BERM	IONDS	EY W	ARD	S.		HERH		St. OLAVE WARDS.				
	W	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	St. John	St. Olave	St. Thomas		
Voluntary Notifications Poor Law Notifications	106 183	12 33	17 27	19 17	21 5	6 10	4 20	8 27	7 13	3 6	6 9	1 15	2 1		
	289	45	44	36	26	16	24	35	20	9	15	16	3		
Re-notifications (Changes of Address, &c.)	210	46	45	16	8	7	12	34	6	9	12	10	5		
Rooms disinfected	618	128	85	83	76	43	56	56	39	32	11	4	5		

The following is the special report on pulmonary tuberculosis, and measures to be taken in dealing

with it, made to the Public Health Committee on June 14th, 1910:—
Gentlemen,—As a result of your instructions, I beg to submit the following report on the precautions now taken in this Borough to prevent the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis, together with suggestions as to their improvement.

Before entering into what we are already doing and what additional preventive measures we might undertake, it is advisable to give a short account of the cause and nature of the disease and state briefly the position of scientific opinion on the subject. The causes of tuberculosis have been

fully entered into in previous reports, but for completeness it will be no harm to re-state them.

In describing the causes of any disease it is usual to refer to them as "predisposing" and "exciting"—the soil and the seed. Neither of these factors can be neglected in dealing with disease, though the importance of each varies with the particular disease, and also with the advance of scientific knowledge. At present more stress is being laid on the exciting causes, though the others are not being neglected, and this is probably due to the fact that the general improvement in health due to sanitary legislation and education is steadily proceeding and will proceed more or less automatically. On the other hand, the special causes of infectious disease, including tuberculosis, have only comparatively recently been discovered, and generally require special treatment, which must vary from time to time as our knowledge increases.

The widespread nature of tuberculosis is not generally appreciated by the laity, and it is only the pulmonary form, known as phthisis, which, on account of its obvious symptoms and ravages, is usually considered when formulating preventive measures. A sharp line, however, cannot be drawn between the various forms of tuberculosis, for one form is always liable to give rise to another,

and every tubercular focus in our bodies is a potential source of danger.

A recent investigation goes to show that about 50 per cent of the general population are infected with tuberculosis, though only a small number of these develop definite symptoms of disease. Some investigators go so far as to state, as the result of post-mortem examinations, that only about 2 per cent. of the population are quite free from tuberculous infection during some period of their lives.

The presence of these latent foci of infection explains the occurrence of some cases of phthisis in which an obvious source of infection cannot be traced. While we are robust and in good health they do not develop and we are not aware of their existence, but as soon as privation or excesses, or other causes, lower our health and resisting power, the bacilli, imprisoned in these places, break loose and produce the well-known symptoms of consumption.

Infection thus acquired in childhood may not appear till middle life.

Now among predisposing causes you will find poverty, bad and insufficient food, overcrowding and want of fresh air, over-work, ignorance, alcoholism and heredity generally mentioned. As some of these causes, such as poverty, insufficient food, &c., are beyond our control as a municipality, and others involving overcrowding and want of fresh air are appreciated and being gradually dealt with, I do not purpose to discuss them further, but will deal with the exciting cause, for it is here

that we are in a position to do a great deal more than we are doing.

The immediate cause of the disease is a micro-organism known as the tubercle bacillus. It is extremely small, and can only be detected by the most powerful microscopes. As far as we know, it does not exist in nature outside the animal body, and can only be made to grow on artificial media with difficulty. It may gain entrance into the body by swallowing or inhalation, and, if by the former, it passes through the wall of the intestinal canal, sometimes causing ulceration in its passage, but generally becoming arrested in the lymph glands, which act as our first line of defence. Here the bacillus may be killed at once or proceed to multiply, and in doing so may simply form a small nodule, which eventually becomes encapsuled and innocuous, or else may spread to other parts of the body. The disease in this region is known as tabes mesenterica or abdominal tuberculosis. If the bacillus proceeds to the brain coverings, you get tubercular meningitis, or to the joints, you may get hip disease, with "white swelling" of the knee, &c., or spinal disease. When the bacillus is inhaled, it generally, but not invariably, goes to the lungs and settles there, producing pulmonary tuberculosis or phthisis. Now the prevailing opinion is that inhalation is by far the commonest method, since much larger quantities can get into the system at one time, and with this opinion I am in accord, though there is no doubt that in some cases the bacillus may reach the lungs by the roundabout way of the alimentary canal.

Since therefore inhalation is the main method of the reception of the bacillus in the body, we may inquire whence these large numbers of bacilli arrive. They undoubtedly come from the coughing, spitting, and sneezing of consumptive patients. It has been proved over and over again that there are enormous numbers of bacilli in the sputum of phthisical patients, and I wish to note here that there are two distinct phases in which they may be inhaled. This may occur while the bacilli are fresh or dried. It is now known that for a couple of yards or more round every consumptive patient during and immediately following the act of coughing and sneezing the air is filled with little droplets of spray containing bacilli, and it is these droplets which may be inhaled before they have had time to settle. It seems that they are more virulent or active while wet, and this shows the importance of consumptives sleeping as much as possible quite alone. In the second phase the bacilli may at once sink to the floor and get dried, in which condition they may live for months, and though capable of giving rise to the disease, are not considered so dangerous as when

damp. At present there is no accurate method of calculating the actual number of cases of phthisis in Bermondsey, as we have not compulsory notification, but adopting the proportion of cases to deaths which is generally accepted by authorities, viz., 5 to 1, we get the number of cases in Bermondsey as 220 × 5 = 1,100, and from personal experience and observation I believe this is considerably understating the probable number.

TABLE I.

named and the local date				Bern	onds	ey W	ards			herhi			. Ola Vard	
		Whole Borough.	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	St. John,	St. Olave.	St. Thomas.
Voluntary Notifications Poor Law Notifications		104 285	13 45	14 23	17 27	20 12	14 9	5 25	9 44	7 12	<u>-</u>	2 22	10	3 2
Total		339	58	37	44	32	23	30	53	19	4	24	10	5
Re - Notifications (changes address, &c.) Rooms Disinfected	of 	242 196	39 38	42	16 29	23	7 12	26 14	40	11 18	6	16 5	12 2	4 2

In Table I. will be found the voluntary and poor law notification for the 52 weeks ended April 2nd, 1910. This period was chosen as it gives a year's working of the poor law notification after the scheme was well started, and from this it is evident that we only hear of a small number of probable cases. This much may, however, be said, that we hear of the majority of the advanced cases, for the poor law notifications consist of little else. In the case of the voluntary notifications we often get cases in the early stages, and before they are incapable of working.

we often get cases in the early stages, and before they are incapable of working.

The procedure as regards prevention is somewhat different according to whether the notification is voluntary or poor law. If the former, the case is visited directly by myself and the necessary inquiries made and precautions recommended. Disinfection is advised but not always accepted. We have, however, been more successful recently in getting this carried out, since the people are beginning to understand its value. Secondary visits are, as a rule, not paid, since time

and other duties do not permit of it.

In the case of poor law notifications it has been found that as patients do not come under the guardians as a rule till the last stage of the illness, when they are no longer capable of supporting themselves or families, and see the parish doctor only as a preliminary to removal into the infirmary, it saves time to get the sanitary inspector to visit the house and see if the patient has gone or intends going into the infirmary. If the patient decides on the latter the names and ages of the contacts are obtained and disinfection is arranged for. Of the 235 poor law cases notified during the period to which the above table refers, 103 went into the infirmary either immediately or very shortly after notification, and those who elected to be treated at home were visited and advised by me.

It is these visits which have impressed me greatly with the necessity of doing something more to assist consumptives in their illness. For various reasons they do not care to go into the infirmary, and those who enter it generally do so from sheer necessity. It is a great pity that this should be so, since an infirmary to which advanced cases readily resorted would be a powerful weapon in

preventing the spread of the disease.

You visit a house and find the father of the family in advanced phthisis, possibly bed-ridden, with one or two rooms at his disposal. He is sleeping in a room with other members of the family, not earning any money, and therefore has insufficient food and clothes, and there is added to this insufficient fresh air. With such a state of affairs, the advice of the Medical Officer of Health frequently seems somewhat farcical both to himself and to the patient. All I can offer him is

a little disinfectant and a spit-pot.

Now in considering what further measures might be undertaken by the Council, it will assist if one considers the different classes of cases to be dealt with. "Consumptives" may be roughly divided into three classes, according to the stage of the disease. First you have a very small class of cases (as far as notification is concerned) in the very early stage which, with suitable treatment and after-care, may be considered curable. Such cases come under my notice through voluntary notification. The second class is larger and may be considered to include those which are still in the early stage or have just begun the second stage, and while not completely curable, still under suitable treatment can have the disease arrested sufficiently to enable them to follow their employment many years; and finally you have the third class, including cases in the late second and final stages. These are incurable and generally past work, and are probably the greatest danger to their families and neighbours.

Prevention.

(a) GENERAL.

In considering this matter there are some measures which would apply to all cases, and other measures which are only suitable for a particular class. Among the first is systematic visiting. Each case notified, whether poor law or voluntary, should be visited by a medical man, who would make careful inquiries as to the origin of the disease and the health of the other members of the patient's family and advise as to general measures to prevent spread and for the benefit of the patient. Such would include disposal of sputum, disinfection, sleeping accommodation, ventilation, sunlight, and also inquiry into the general sanitary condition of the home, abatement of any nuisance, such as overcrowding, dirt, verminous conditions, &c.: he could arrange for systematic disinfection, and, in conjunction with the medical attendant, classify the patient in view of any further measures which might be thought desirable. The case should be followed up by systematic visits of the Health Visitor at such intervals as occasion requires. She would see that all precautions and recommendations were being carried out faithfully, and in cases which were being assisted in any way by the Council that the conditions were complied with. This should be part of the work

of a properly instructed Health Visitor, and is not suitable work for a male sanitary inspector. Where possible, all rooms should be sprayed weekly (as at present done), sputum-pots provided,

and a precautionary leaflet distributed.

This health visiting may be very advantageously done, as sketched above, but the Council have powers to extend this work and do a certain amount of treatment. This extension could take the form of the tuberculosis dispensary. A dispensary was first started in Edinburgh over 25 years ago by Dr. Phillips, and has been extensively copied all over the world. One of the latest municipalities to take it up is that of the Borough of Paddington; here a house was taken and fitted up as a dispensary by voluntary subscriptions, and in it patients who are suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from, phthisis are systematically examined, advised, given medicine, weighed, &c. The staff consists of a doctor, nurse, Health Visitor and porter. Cases are visited at their own homes where necessary by the doctor, followed up by the Health Visitor. The dispensary is under a committee, who work in conjunction with the Borough Council and the various philanthropic agencies in the Borough. The cost is about £700 per annum.

This work could also very suitably be undertaken by the Borough Council, but it would

require additional staff and accommodation.

(b) SPECIAL.

There are certain special measures which are recommended in the Memorandum of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, copies of which have been supplied to the Committee, and I shall consider them in connection with the three classes of patients mentioned

Classes I. & II .- Now of these Class I. is the most suitable for the out-door sanatorium treatment, and this the Borough Council are entitled to expend money on by virtue of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations of 1908. These give power under Section 75 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, to provide hospital accommodation for certain infectious diseases. Endeavour has been made in London during the past eight years to get some central body, such as the Metropolitan Asylums Board, to take the matter up and provide sanatoria for cases of comsumption, but nothing whatever has been done towards this; and while public bodies are arguing who is to take the matter up, I think it is the best that the Borough Council follow the example of Woolwich and contract for the use of beds in one of the private sanatoria.

The above Borough contracts for seven beds at a cost of 28s, per bed when they are occupied and 20s, when unoccupied, but the charge is now raised to 30s. The institution is the Peppard Sanatorium, and the results so far have been very satisfactory. In 1908 38 patients were admitted and 38 discharged. Of the discharged 14 stayed one month, 8 two months, 6 three months, 5 four months, 3 five months, and 1 six months. None died in the sanatorium, and all but 3 returned

home improved in general health and showing increase of weight.

There are generally more applicants than can be admitted, but the cases have to be carefully sorted out before sending, since many are too advanced to receive any benefit. When patients come out of the sanatorium they should be systematically visited and helped, where necessary, to get occupations which will be suitable for their condition, otherwise much of the benefit of their stay there is thrown away.

Another measure which could with great advantage be adopted for this class as well as a portion of the second class is the provision of wooden shelters, where they would have an opportunity

of carrying on the open-air treatment in their own homes.

The Paddington Dispensary have four such shelters in use, which cost £4 10s each. They consist of movable wooden sheds, closed in on three sides and completely open on the remaining side. They are large enough to contain a single bed, and the patients soon get used to sleeping out in the open air. I visited two which are in use in Paddington, and both the patients, who belonged to the working class and had been sleeping out for a year in these shelters, which were placed in their backyards, expressed themselves as highly satisfied with the result, and feeling much the better for it.

The provision of such shelters, however, is closely bound up with the question of health visiting, which must be systematically done, to see that proper use is being made of them.

Another measure which would apply to these classes as well as the more advanced cases is the provision of separate beds and bedroom accommodation for those cases in which the homes are overcrowded and in which the patients are obliged to sleep in a room with other members of their family. This is extremely common in Bermondsey and could be remedied to some extent by the letting out on loan of single beds, so that the patients would not be so likely to infect their relatives. In a certain number of cases also an extra room could be hired in the house, so as to give the patient an opportunity of sleeping alone. The disease, as is well known, is specially liable to spread from husband to wife, and the same remark applies to children which sleep in the room with phthisical

Class III.—As regards precautionary measures which are to be taken for advanced and incurable cases, we are greatly handicapped. The proper method undoubtedly is for them to be segregated in suitable homes or hospitals, and the provision of these should form part of a general scheme by some central body. In the meantime, however, the only available institution we have is the poor law infirmary, and there is, as previously mentioned, a great aversion to this. I think it is a great pity that the Bermondsey Guardians, when altering the infirmary recently, did not bring the building a little more in line with the requirements of the modern treatment of consumption, as suggested by me, so as to induce consumptives, especially advanced cases, to enter and remain there.

In view of the above considerations, I beg to put my recommendations in definite form as

follows. I am not mentioning the question of the tuberculosis dispensary, since while I think such an institution very desirable, I prefer to leave it for a future occasion.

(a) That cases of phthisis remaining at home should be visited as hitherto by the Medical Officer of Health, these visits to be followed up by systematic periodical visits of the Health Visitor.

- (b) That these beds be contracted for in one of the sanatoria, at a cost of about 30s. per week when occupied and 20s, when not occupied, where suitable cases could receive
- (c) The purchase by the Council of three or four shelters which could be given on loan to suitable cases for home treatment.

(d) The provision of a few single beds, which could be also given on loan in suitable cases.

(e) That arrangements be made for the hire of an extra room in suitable cases, and after report to the Public Health Committee by the Medical Officer as to the suitability of the cases for such assistance.

Health Visitor.

As the duties outlined in this special report add considerably to the work of the Health Visitor, it will be necessary to consider her duties with a view of appointing some one to assist in carrying out the work.

The following table shows the work done by the Health Visitor during the year ended

April 2nd, 1910:-

TABLE II.

tend on patrolla and	Whole		Bern	nonds	sey V	Vards			therh Ward		St. Olave Wards.		
	Borough	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	St. John	St. Olave.	St. Thomas.
Births Notified:				-			200					-	
	1,478	483	345	260	3	6	226	5	2	-	95	36	17
77	898	71	65	111	110	98		185	83	44	26	17	5
December	886	28	32	96	161	115		179	156 192	48	27	1 3	1
" Parents	987	40	69	114	153	118	40	115	132	69	20	9	1
Total .	. 4,194	622	511	581	427	337	386	184	433	161	171	57	24
Births Visited :-	Day Salara		1		1979	0.0	195						1991
	2,743	643	377	413	208	204		260	74	64	138	53	21
	344	113	68	58	20	11	37	15	-		18	4	-
Other Calls and Visits .	98	19	16	13	11	11	6	10	6	-	6	-	-
Total Visits Paid .	3,185	775	461	484	239	226	331	285	80	64	162	57	21
Insanitary Conditions reporte to Medical Officer of Health.	d 33	13	4	2	-	-	6	2	1	1	4	-	_

Table II. is compiled from the various reports given to the Committee from time to time, and relates to the 52 weeks ended April 2nd, 1910. From this it will be seen that 4,194 births have been notified in the Borough, and of these only 2,743 have received visits, the secondary visits being 344. As pointed out in all my annual reports, 95 per cent. of the population of this Borough consist of the working class, and there are very few houses where births occur which, in my opinion, should be exempted from visits by the Health Visitor.

The number of secondary visits is small, and these for several reasons are quite as important as the primary ones. In addition to the work shown in the table, the Health Visitor has her class for mothers every Tuesday afternoon. She also has various calls and visits to make as the result of complaints of the Care Committees of Schools.

There is also a very large number of complaints received about the verminous condition of children attending schools (from November, 1909, to March, 1910, 435), necessitating visits to the homes. Hitherto these have been attended to by the District Inspectors, but I do not consider it at all suitable work for male inspectors. In such cases it means not only visiting the home, but examining the bedding and the clothing of the inmates, and this can only be done satisfactorily by women inspectors.

Taking all these duties and the size of the Borough into consideration, it is absolutely impossible for one Health Visitor to undertake all the work, and the very least I can recommend is

the appointment of another.

For administrative purposes I therefore recommend :—

(a) That the Borough be divided into two parts coterminous with the present districts of the Food Inspectors.

 (b) That a Health Visitor be appointed for each district.
 (c) That their duties should be to pay a visit to every house where a birth occurs; to pay secondary visits where necessary; to visit consumptives at such intervals as the Medical Officer may, from his knowledge of the cases, consider necessary, and also follow them up on changes of address; to visit homes where complaints are received as to the verminous condition of inmates, in order to arrange for suitable measures to get rid of the vermin; to visit homes where complaints are made by the School Care Committees, and do such other work as may from time to time be required by the Council.

Recommendations adopted by the Council:-

(a) That cases of phthsis remaining at home should be visited, as hitherto, by the Medical Officer of Health, these visits to be followed up by systematic periodical visits of the Health Visitor.

(b) That three beds be contracted for in one of the sanatoria, at a cost of about 30s. per week when occupied and 20s. when not occupied, where suitable cases could receive treatment.

(c) The purchase by the Council of three or four shelters which could be given on loan to suitable cases for treatment.

Sanatorium.

On July 26th the Council decided to contract for three beds in one of the sanatoria. A full report of this will be given next year.

The following is a special report on the question of a sanatorium and the conditions under

which patients will be received :-

PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

I beg to report that in company with Councillor Richmond I visited Benenden Sanatorium on Thursday, September 15th, and in company with the Chairman and Councillor Richmond the Maitland Sanatorium, Peppard Common, on Saturday, September 17th. The following is a brief

description of each sanatorium :-

Benenden Sanatorium is situated in Kent, about six to seven miles from Headcorn, which is on the main line between London Bridge and Dover. It takes a little over two hours to reach Headcorn, and the distance between this and Benenden can be covered by a vehicle in a little under an hour, or by a light railway which runs part of the distance. The sanatorium, which is built on two large farms comprising together about 250 acres, is situated in an undulating country mainly given over to agriculture, the geological formation being marl loam resting on greensand. The building is a large one of crescentic form with a southern aspect, and consists mainly of cubicles arranged in two stories, the majority containing two beds each. The cubicles are ventilated towards the north by windows, and towards the south they are fully open to passages which run the whole length of the building. These passages are ventilated direct to the open air by casement windows. There is no verandah, but the south windows open on to a terrace. The height above the sea level is 250 feet. The building is constructed of hollow tiles fitted into a suitable framework, and is put up in a very inexpensive style. There are administrative blocks attached to it for the Assistant Medical Officer, the nursing staff, &c., and the Medical Superintendent lives in a farmhouse some distance off. The drainage and general sanitary arrangements are very good. There are 101 beds for men only, 90 of which are at present occupied. The principal occupants of these are members of various trade unions, and might be described as of the artisan class. Recently a wing has been added for post office employees.

The system of treatment here is known as the open-air treatment, combined with graduated The graduated work consists of doing a certain amount of domestic work and walks of various distances according to the strength of the patient, until he gets up to the average work done

by an agricultural labourer, and the results are said to be very good.

The fare from London Bridge to Headcorn is 3s. 10d., and by special arrangement with the Kent and East Sussex Railway, patients can be conveyed from there at 1s. 9d. per return journey.

By ordinary cab the cost from Headcorn to the sanatorium is 4s.

The cost per bed per annum is £78, i.e., 30s. per week, but there is no rebate made on account of any period during which beds maintained at the annual charge may be unoccupied, whatever may be the cause. The regulations also state that, as far as possible, the patients nominated should be members of trade unions or friendly societies.

Maitland Sanatorium is situated on a farm of about 50 acres of arable and pasture land in an open district of the Chiltern Hills six miles from Reading, and adjoins an extensive gorse common. The buildings are quite of a different type from those at Benenden, and this is mainly explained by the development of the sanatorium itself. This began some ten years ago in a very small way as a single building, and additions have been made as required. These did not follow any special plan, but are scattered about the grounds in various directions. They are single storied, with large verandahs situated in front on to which the separate bedrooms open. The windows are specially made to open up and down like those in railway carriages, so that when the weather permits the patients get the full benefit of the "open window." Scattered over the grounds are several shelters each containing a single bed. They are the size of a small room, with windows on three sides and completely open in the front. They are made to turn on a pivot, so that their backs can always be turned to the side from which the wind is blowing. To obtain permission to sleep in one of these is one of the rewards of progress in health in the sanatorium, and patients are very anxious to get sufficiently well to avail themselves of this privilege. The site of the sanatorium consists of gravel situated on chalk, and is very dry, and the height above sea level is 375 feet. There are 55 beds, which include 8 for children and 12 for women. Reading can be reached from Paddington in a little under an hour at a cost of 3s., and from the former, patients are conveyed by an open trap or cab, at a cost of 4s. and 6s. 6d. respectively each way. The patients are admitted to the sanatorium for a month on trial, and then if not found suitable for any reason are returned home, but if suitable, are retained for a period of two months or more as arranged for. The system of treatment is the same as at Benenden, viz., open air and graduated work, the latter being divided into three classes. For women the work consists of needlework, housework, gardening, Swedish drill, &c., in varying lengths. The patients seem very happy and comfortable. They are well fed, and have 2½ pints of milk per diem. The country in the neighbourhood seemed very healthy and picturesque. The charge here is £78 per annum per bed, and the authorities are willing to make an allowance of 10s. per week when beds are unoccupied.

The question now arises as to which sanatorium one should choose, for the terms of admission are very similar, and as regards treatment they both seem very efficient. In visiting Maitland Sanatorium we had the advantage of meeting the Medical Officer of Woolwich, who stated his Authority had had beds there for six years. He spoke very highly of the treatment and personal supervision, and the interest taken in the patients by the Medical Superintendent.

We are very much impressed by the administration of this sanatorium, which has the advantage of having beds for women and children and is somewhat less restrictive in the cases taken. I therefore recommend the Committee to take the three beds in the Maitland Sanatorium. I also recommend that the Committee adopt the following recommendations as a guidance in the choice of patients :-

(1) Patients should be in quite an early stage, with reasonable prospect of cure. (2) They should be residents of Bermondsey of at least one year's standing.

(3) People with a wage of over £2 10s. per week shall not be eligible. (4) Patients should pay their own travelling expenses, but power should be given to the Medical Officer of Health to pay these expenses in those cases that cannot afford

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

5 cases of the above disease were notified, viz.:-

S. T., 4 years, male, of 1, Woolf Street, was notified on April 21st as suffering from epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis. The disease was diagnosed in Guy's Hospital, where the child was taken by the parents, and presented all the typical signs of this complaint, more so than any other case which has been notified in this Borough. A bacteriological examination was made, and

the characteristic organism causing the disease was found in the spinal fluid.

As the organism which causes this disease has frequently been found on the Continent in the nasal pharynx, i.e., the part of the throat situated above the soft palate and at the back of the nose, I sent the members of the family who were in immediate contact with the patient to Guy's Hospital Laboratory, where they were specially examined by Dr. Eyre. He found an organism in the throat which has the appearance of the organism causing the disease, known as meningococcus, but he was unable to state absolutely whether it was this organism, since it would take an extremely long and exhaustive inquiry to ascertain this. As the disease has shown little tendency to spread, I did not consider the results of such an inquiry would pay for the trouble and cost entailed. All the "contacts" were kept under observation, the usual disinfection carried out, and the children excluded from school.

D. J., 7 months, female, of 142, Tanner Street, was certified on April 17th as having died from posterior basic meningitis. This disease is looked upon as a sporadic form of cerebrospinal meningitis, but the symptoms differ somewhat. The usual precautions were carried out

On May 25th, H. D., 6 months, male, of 41, Reverdy Road, was notified as suffering from cerebro-spinal meningitis. The patient died on May 23rd in Guy's Hospital.

On June 11th 2 cases of posterior basic meningitis were notified, viz.:—

E. B., 17 months, female, 3, Staple Street, and C. M., 4 months, female, 65, Alice Street. Both patients died in Guy's Hospital. The usual precautions as to disinfection, &c., were taken. The death in the latter case was certified to be due to tubercular meningitis.

Anthrax.

The following is a list of the cases of anthrax in connection with the Borough notified during 1910 :-

Date Notified 1910.	Name and Address of Patient.	Occupation.	Part affected.	Source of Infection.	Result of Illness.
	A. C., Marcia Road C. L., Faircross Avenue, Barking	Wharf labourer Wharf labourer	Forehead Neck	Foreign hides Cape sheep skins	Recovered Recovered

Consultations.

I was called in by medical practitioners to assist in the diagnosis of doubtful cases of infectious disease in 8 cases.

11 patients were also examined at the request of school teachers, parents, &c.

I examined at the Town Hall 23 phthisis patients, and 1 person who met with an accident at an underground convenience.

I also examined 7 members of the Council's staff.

CHILDREN EXCLUDED FROM SCHOOL ON ACCOUNT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	isions.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	German Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken- pox.	Mumps.	Ophthalmia	Eczema.
School.	Total Exclusions.	Patients.	Patients.	Patients.	Patients.	Patients.	Patients.	Patients.	Patients.	Patients.	Patients.	Patients.
Albion Street Alexis Street Alma Amicable All Saints Brent's Court Bacon Boutcher Chaucer Clarence Street Cow Lane Christ Church Credon Road Cripple School, Old Kent Road Dockhead R.C. Deptford Park East Lane Fair Street Farncombe Street Galleywall Road	260 319 88 88 10 77 88 30 29 104 86 19 21 89 211 99 116 9 25 17	9 13 12 34 7 22 1 5 1 2 1 1 6 5 5 2 11 1 7 1 8 6 16 2 5 7 30 8 26 17 24 2 9 10 4 6	8 30 8 21 2 5 2 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 3 2 3 			68 38 102 91 20 8 1 23 1 6 1 10 6 1 12 12 5 8 15 20 20 12 39 23 18 11 21 7 3		2 3 2 2 2 1 47 6 20 12 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 4 2 1 2 3 4 2 1 2 3 4 2 1 2 3 4	10 2 8 5 2 1 1 2 1 5 1 5 1 1 0 3 34 10 3	56 23 17 10 13 5 1 2 1 6 12 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 2	3	7

20

										44									a man									
Keetons Road	***	***	4.13		***	565	16	34	4	12	***		***		115	140		- Files	49	12	53	32	60	35	***	***	3	***
axon Street						112	2	12	2	3	3		***		50	16			1		3	2	16		2	444	***	
lagdalen Street						42	4	5		0					6	6					5	****	7	1	1	***	1	
Mawbey Road		***	***	***		12	2	4		10	***		***		6								***	311		***	***	***
delior Street						74	1	3		10	1		***	***	2	2			8		3	T	43			***	111	
Mina Road						6	-60	4	***				***		3.0	0.5	444	***	200		200		***	200	***	***	***	***
Monnow Road						189	3	22	1	3					19	25			22	2	22	9	50	11	7	***	***	***
Midway Place						155	4	7	3	9	3		***		54	24			9	3	8	3	12	5	7	***	4	***
Neckinger						140	5	25		14				***	40	25	***	***	17		4	3	16	***	***	***	1	***
Pages Walk		1 77 7				196	13	29	2	14		***			46	38			7		13	3	19		11	***	1	
Private, Southwa	irk Par	K Road	***			1	***	1	111	***	***	***	***		***	1111	***	111	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Rolls Road	***	***	***			26	2	3	1	1	***		***		5	4			4		2	***		***	2	***	2	
Riley Street						93	5	32	9	22	1				5	. 18				3	1		1	2	1			
Riley Street Spec						2	***	1		1					***	0 ***								200				
Rotherhithe New	Road					107	6	10		2			1		41				9		8		2	11				
St. James'						159		17	3	1			100		34	49			9		15	***	19	7			4	
St. Joseph's						91	.5	22	1		1		1		22	12			5		7	2	4					
St. Paul's Lane						63	1		1	2					3				3	5	9	8	16	11	4			
St. Mary's	***	191	***	***		19	2	12	1	4			***	***		***		***	***		***	***	***	***	***			
Silwood Street		***				19	1	1	1	3					***	1						***	9	3			***	
Southwark Secon	idary,	Yalding	Road			1	1			***			***		***							**+	***	***	***			
St. Barnabas						28		1000				100		***	20	8	***		***	***		***	***	***				***
St. Olave's (Girls				***		3	2	1	222	***			+**	***	***			***	***	-0.8.6		****	***	***	***			
St. Olave's (Boys)	***		***	***	2		1	11	***		***						***			***	***		+++	***			111
St. Winifred's	***	***				2	1	1								***		277	1855		****					***		***
Snowsfield		***				158	8	13	***	2					30	50	***		7		7	3	29	2	7			***
Southwark Park						237	3	17	2	22	***	***			61	32			2	1	36	14	29	18				
Fownsend Street		***			747	5	2	3	112	222	***		***		12.53								-				***	
Webb Street		***				186	6	22	1	21		***	1		27	26			15	3	9		26	2	27			***
Weston Street		***				19		1		4	***		1		4	3	111		***		2		3		- 1			
Westcott Street	***	***			***	3	2	***		1	***																	
m I							200			000	8.0			-	000	-									1		4	
Totals				***	***	4,437	208	589	76	336	15	***	6	2	950	785	1		300	60	284	104	501	152	92	1	25	

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Offensive Matter.

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

Offensive Trades. The offensive trades on the Register are as follow:-Tripe boiler ... 1 Glue and size makers ... 4 Fellmongers 3 Fat melters Fellmongers ... Manure manufacturer 115 inspections were made, against 105 in 1909. 2 notices were served.

Unsound Food.

The following articles were brought to the notice of the Department, found to be unfit for human foo

od, and destroy				Tons.	ewts.	qrs.	Ibs.
		***		_	14	2	18
				-	3	-	14
Apricot Pulp		***	***		3	3	-
		***	***		-		25
Black Curran Bullock's Live	ts	***	***		-	2	24
Cathal			***		-	- 0	141
Calama		***		_	1 5	3	7
Chastanta					5	1	
Chaha	***	***			-	1	9 21
Chrammhana		***	***			_	14
Form			***			_	
Evel					1		21
Danie						1	
Change				3	2		9
Haddocks		***			2	_	4
Herrings .			***		7	-	_
				-	-	3	6
Lemons		***	***	2	15	2	1
				-	-	2	1 7
				-	_	_	2
				-	-	1	-
		***		-	-	2	27
	Lamana	***	***		18	2	241
Oranges and Peach Pulp		***		5	16	1	24
Dia	***		***	-	-	-	10
Thinks T. Sansan	***	***	***	-	_	3	9
Pig's Mesente	erv and S	nleen			_		31
Discourse			***		11	-	
Dotatoon				1	3	2	16
Dallis				_	_	_	7
Rabbit Livers			***				1
D t					1	2	262
Sheep's Liver						_	14
				-	-	_	2
					-	3	-
			***		-	3	14
Strawberries .		***		1	16	2	_
Strawberry P	min		****		-	1	12
	mp.						
Tinned Aprice	ots			-	4	2	16
,, Aprico	ots ot Pulp			=	4 15	2 2	24
,, Aprico ,, Beef .	t Pulp			=	15		24 12
" Aprico " Beef . " Black	ots ot Pulp Currants			=		2 _ _	24 12
,, Aprico ,, Beef . ,, Black ,, Bloate	t Pulp Currants r Paste				15	2 _ _ _	24 12 — 1
,, Aprico ,, Beef . ,, Black ,, Bloate	ots ot Pulp Currants or Paste oe			=	15 2 —	2 _ _	24 12 — 1 6
,, Aprico ,, Beef . ,, Black ,, Cod R ,, Conde	ots ot Pulp Currants or Paste oe nsed Mil	 k		=	15	2 _ _ _	24 12 - 1 6 103
,, Aprico ,, Beef . ,, Black ,, Cod R ,, Conder ,, Fruit .	ots ot Pulp Currants or Paste oe nsed Mil			=	15 2 —	2 - - 3 -	24 12 - 1 6 104 5
,, Aprico ,, Beef . ,, Black ,, Bloate ,, Conde ,, Fruit . ,, I	ots ot Pulp Currants or Paste oe nsed Mil Pulp Soup	 s k		=	15 2 — — 1	2 - - 3 - - 2	24 12 - 1 6 103
,, Aprico ,, Beef . ,, Black ,, Bloate ,, Conder ,, Fruit . ,, I . ,, Giblet ,, Lobste	ots ot Pulp Currants or Paste oe nsed Mil Pulp Soup	k		=	15 2 — — 1	2 - - 3 -	24 12 - 1 6 10½ 5 24
,, Aprico ,, Beef . ,, Black ,, Bloate ,, Conder ,, Fruit . ,, I . ,, Giblet ,, Lobste ,, Paste .	ots ot Pulp Currants or Paste oe nsed Mil Pulp Soup	k		=	15 2 — — 1	2 - - 3 - 2 - 3	24 12
,, Aprico ,, Beef ., , Black ,, Bloate ,, Conder ,, Fruit . ,, I ,, Giblet ,, Lobste ,, Paste ., , Peache	ots ot Pulp Currants r Paste oe nsed Mil Pulp Soup er es	k		=	15 2 — — 1	2 - - 3 - - 2	24 12 1 6 10½ 5 24 4 10
,, Aprico ,, Beef ., , Black ,, Bloate ,, Conder ,, Fruit . ,, I ,, Giblet ,, Lobste ,, Paste ., , Peache ,, Pears .	ots ot Pulp Currants r Paste oe nsed Mil Pulp Soup er	k		=	15 2 — — 1	2 - - 3 - 2 - 3	24 12 1 6 10½ 5 24 4 10
,, Aprico ,, Beef ., , Black ,, Bloate ,, Conde ,, Fruit . ,, I ,, Giblet ,, Lobste ,, Paste ,, Peach ,, Pears ,, Prawn	ots ot Pulp Currants r Paste oe nsed Mil Pulp Soup er es	k		=	15 2 — 1 3 — — —	2 - - 3 - 2 - 3 - 2 - -	$\begin{array}{c} 24 \\ 12 \\ \hline \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 10 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 10 \\ \hline \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 15 \\ \end{array}$
,, Aprico ,, Beef ., , Black ,, Bloate ,, Conde ,, Fruit . ,, I ,, Giblet ,, Lobste ,, Paste ,, Peach ,, Pears ,, Prawn ,, Salmon	ots ot Pulp Currants r Paste oe nsed Mil Pulp Soup er es	k		=	15 2 — — 1	2 - - 3 - 2 - 3	24 12
,, Aprico ,, Beef ., , Black ,, Bloate ,, Cod R ,, Condei ,, Fruit . ,, Giblet ,, Lobste ,, Paste . ,, Pears . ,, Prawn ,, Salmo ,, Sardin	ots ot Pulp Currants rr Paste oe nsed Mil Pulp Soup er es ses	k		=	15 2 — 1 3 — — —	2 - - 3 - 2 - 3 - 2 - - 2 - - 2	24 12
,, Aprico ,, Beef ., , Black ,, Bloate ,, Cod R ,, Condei ,, Fruit . ,, Giblet ,, Lobste ,, Paste . ,, Pears . ,, Prawn ,, Salmo ,, Sardin ,, Shrim	ots ot Pulp Currants r Paste oe nsed Mil Pulp Soup er es n ees ps	k		=	15 2 - 1 3 - - - 2	2 - - 3 - 2 - 3 - 2 - -	24 12
,, Aprico ,, Beef ., ,, Black ,, Bloate ,, Conder ,, Fruit . ,, If ,, Giblet ,, Lobste ,, Paste ., ,, Peache ,, Pears ., ,, Sandin ,, Sardin ,, Shrim ,Tomatoes	ots ot Pulp Currants r Paste oe nsed Mil Pulp Soup er es n ees ps	k		=	15 2 - 1 3 - - - 2 - 7	2 - 3 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2	$\begin{array}{c} 24 \\ 12 \\ \hline \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 10 \\ 15 \\ 5 \\ 24 \\ 4 \\ 10 \\ \hline \\ 14 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 15 \\ 12 \\ 14 \\ 6 \\ 9 \\ \end{array}$
", Aprico ", Beef . ", Black ", Bloate ", Conder ", Fruit . ", I' ", Giblet ", Lobste ", Peache ", Pears. ", Prawn ", Sandin ", Sardin ", Shrim "Tomatoes "Turkeys	Currants or Pulp Currants or Paste oe nsed Mil Pulp Soup er es s n es	k			15 2 - 1 3 - - - 2 - 7 9	2 - - 3 - 2 - 3 - 2 - - 2 - - 2 - - 2 - - - -	$\begin{array}{c} 24 \\ 12 \\ \hline \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 5 \\ 24 \\ 4 \\ 10 \\ \hline \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ 4 \\ \frac{21}{2} \\ 15 \\ 12 \\ 1\frac{3}{4} \\ 6 \\ 9 \\ 14 \\ \end{array}$
" Aprico " Beef . " Black " Bloate " Cod R " Condei " Fruit . " Giblet " Lobste " Paste " Peach " Pears " Prawn " Salmon " Sardin " Shrim " Tomatoes " Turkeys " Various Tinne	cts ot Pulp Currants r Paste oe nsed Mil Pulp Soup er es n es n es n es cd Goods	k		=	15 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2 - 3 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2	24 12
" Aprico " Beef . " Black " Bloate " Cod R " Condei " Fruit . " Giblet " Lobste " Paste " Peach " Pears " Prawn " Salmon " Sardin " Shrim " Tomatoes " Turkeys " Various Tinne " Veal	Currants or Pulp Currants or Paste oe nsed Mil Pulp Soup er es n ees n ees dd Goods	k			15 2 - 1 3 - - - 2 - 7 9 18 1	2 - - 3 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 1 1	$\begin{array}{c} 24 \\ 12 \\ \hline \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 5 \\ 24 \\ 4 \\ 10 \\ \hline \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ 4 \\ \frac{21}{2} \\ 15 \\ 12 \\ 1\frac{3}{4} \\ 6 \\ 9 \\ 14 \\ \end{array}$
", Aprico ", Beef . ", Black ", Bloate ", Cod R ", Conder ", Fruit . ", I ", Giblet ", Paste . ", Peach ", Pears . ", Prawn ", Salmon ", Sardin ", Shrim "Tomatoes "Turkeys Various Tinne Veal Walnuts "	Currants or Pulp Currants or Paste oe nsed Mil Pulp Soup er es n nees ps d Goods	k			15 2 - 1 3 - - 2 - 7 9 18 1 10	2 - - 3 - 2 - 3 - 2 - - 2 - - 2 - - 2 - - - -	$\begin{array}{c} 24 \\ 12 \\ \hline \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 101 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 24 \\ 4 \\ 10 \\ \hline \\ 4 \\ 21 \\ 15 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 9 \\ 14 \\ 121 \\ 2 \\ \end{array}$
", Aprico ", Beef . ", Black ", Bloate ", Cod R ", Conder ", Fruit . ", I ", Giblet ", Paste . ", Peach ", Pears . ", Prawn ", Salmon ", Sardin ", Shrim "Tomatoes "Turkeys Various Tinne Veal Walnuts "	Currants or Pulp Currants or Paste oe nsed Mil Pulp Soup er es n ees n ees dd Goods	k			15 2 - 1 3 - - - 2 - 7 9 18 1	2 - - 3 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 1 1	$\begin{array}{c} 24 \\ 12 \\ \hline \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 101 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 24 \\ 4 \\ 10 \\ \hline \\ 4 \\ 21 \\ 15 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 9 \\ 14 \\ 121 \\ 2 \\ \end{array}$
", Aprico ", Beef . ", Black ", Bloate ", Cod R ", Conder ", Fruit . ", I ", Giblet ", Paste . ", Peach ", Pears . ", Prawn ", Salmon ", Sardin ", Shrim "Tomatoes "Turkeys Various Tinne Veal Walnuts "	Currants or Pulp Currants or Paste oe nsed Mil Pulp Soup er es n nees ps d Goods	k			15 2 - 1 3 - - 2 - 7 9 18 1 10	2 - - 3 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 1 1	$\begin{array}{c} 24 \\ 12 \\ \hline \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 101 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 24 \\ 4 \\ 10 \\ \hline \\ 4 \\ 21 \\ 15 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 9 \\ 14 \\ 121 \\ 2 \\ \end{array}$

Register of Places where Food is Prepared for Sale.

The following table gives the number and kind of the various places where food is prepared or stored:—

Bakehouses Butchers Fishmongers, friers and curers Food stores Food wharves and depôts Food factories Fruiterers and greengrocers	374 99 36	Milk-sellers 2 Restaurants and eating houses 1 Coffee stalls 1,4	144 186 142 15
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Unsound Food Seizure.

The following prosecution took place during the year under report :-

March 2nd ... Exposing for sale unsound ... Bound over in the sum of £5 to come up for tomatoes.

Bound over in the sum of £5 to come up for judgment if called upon within 12 months.

Bacteriological Laboratory.

The total number of specimens examined in 1910 was 708, compared with 596 in 1909, and 752 in 1908.

	Total Eva	minations.	Results of Examination.							
Nature of Specimen.	2000 2200	annewout.	Posi	itive.	Negative.					
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910				
DIPHTHERIA (specimens taken by Medical Officer of Health) Ditto (taken by general practitioners)	215 134	260 122	4 13	7 27	211 121	253 95				
DIPHTHERIA (total specimens taken) Phthisis Enteric Various	349 229 13 5	382 239 24 63	17 61 4	34 46 4	332 168 9 5	348 193 20 63				
Total specimens taken	596	708	82	84	514	624				

				Quantity	Unsound.		
Article,	Disposed of for ot Human	ther Purposes than a Food.	Des	troyed.	Removed for Sorting under S.A.	Exp	ortel.
	Quantity.	Weight.	Quantity.	Weight.	Quantity, Weight.	Quantity.	Weight,
Pigs' Carcases (Fresh) Pigs' Offal Turkeys Beef (Frozen) Pigs' Carcases Fowls Bacon	724 briskets and flanks	= = =	26 carcases 3 plucks and 2 liven 27 cases and 123 loose birds 46 carcases 96 birds 4 sides 18 heads 1 cask 618 tins 59 cases and 12 tins 6 tins 49 tins 1 tin 2 tins 8 tins 10 tins 5 tins 10 tins 5 tins 11 tins 2 tins 8 tins 10 tins 5 tins 11 tins 2 tins 8 tins 10 tins 5 tins 11 tins 2 tins 8 tins 5 tins 15 tins 2 tins 8 tins 538 tins 538 tins 58 tins	Tons. ewts. qrs. lbs 19 - 26 - 11 - 11 2 17 - 12 - 2 16 2 4 2 2 - 6 - 3 3 4 24 2 - 18 - 4 - 2 11	29 cases 2 13 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	10s	8 9 2 1
Meat Extract	=	===	— 6 tins — 1 case	12 3 16		= =	

			2 tins			- 08					-1					
Potted Meat (Tinned)			3 tins			_ 1										
Ment Paste ,,						_ 2					-					
Veal Paste "			2 tins			_ 01										
			2 tins	-		444										
			7 tins	-		200										
Chicken and Veal			13 tins													
Soup "			110 tins	-	1	2 8										
No. of the last of			1 tin	-		- 1					-					
W. 411. T. W. F. A. 475 - 445 - 35			50 tins	-		1 23					-		1			
THE R. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH.					10 -						-	-			-	
P. 4			47 tins	-	-	1 19	_			-						
THE TO THE TOTAL PARTY OF THE P			1 tin			— 0¼	-		-		-					
3470			1 tin	-		- 1		-			-					-
Don't			379 tins			_ 21	-	-		-		_				-
Th. 14 Th. 1			103 cases, 630 tins	8	3	1 7	-		-		-				-	
Amelican			265 tins	1	2 -	- 26				-	-			-		
Change Tarke	**		114 cases	3	1 .	- 8	-		-		-		-		-	-
Deschar			9 tins	-	-	228		-		-					-	-
Danne			53 cases, 2 tins	1	8	1 21		-	-	-	-					
71 - 70 - 1 -			4 tins			_ 4	_	-			_		Sales .			-
			14 cases		7	2 -	_		-		-	-		-	-	
			2 loads, 513 tins	3	13 .	- 203		-		_	_		-	_	-	
Tomatoes			1 bottle	-		- 1			_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			99 tins		4 .	_ 1			-	-				-	-	-
			199 tins		4	3 20		-	_	-	-	_		-	-	-
			6 tins		_	- 101			-	_		_	-	-	-	-
			7 tins	200		- 21		_		-	_		_	-	_	
	-		132 tins		3	2 4				_		_	-	-	_	-
			3 jars			_ 3					_			-	_	-
			29 cases			- 19						_		_	_	-
	-			44	10	2 27									_	-
	-		100 housels and	8		- 16							_		-	
Apples			122 barrels and		0	10										
			5 cases 217 crates, 10 double	11	9	1 20		1		450			2		-	2
Bananas			217 crates, 10 double	11		1 20										
			crates, and 6 cases		2	3 4	_									
			13 baskets	10		0 2		1	10		1		-			
Chestnuts	436 bags	21 16	159 bags		9		-	1	10			299 bags	25	6		-
Dates			_	-	13	-						-		_		
Figs			3 cases	-		2 -	-									
Fruit Pulp			2 casks	-	9		-				151					
Grapes			8 barrels	-	9	9 10	12 half sieves	-	2	2	8			HEE		THE P
Commence			548 sieves	4	17	3 12		-		2	0	I	1			7.5
Lemons			-	17	12	1 10		-	-							
Malana			34 cases, 24 boxes	2		-		-	10							
0			116 cases and some	34	10	3 6	16 cases	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			odd lots													
Peaches			1 package	1-		- 9		-		-				-		
													-		_	-
		-														

25

Tarana .				Quantity I	Unsound.	
Article.	Disposed of for other Po Human Food	Purposes than od.	Destr	royed.	Removed for Sorting under S.A.	Exported.
	Quantity.	Weight.	Quantity.	Weight.	Quantity. Weight.	Quantity. Weight.
Pears	Treated T	12 100	trays, 81 packages,	Tons. cwts. qrs, 1bs, 4 7 2 6	Tons, cwts. qrs. bs.	Tons, cwts, qrs. lbs.
Peel (in brine) Plums	= =	= = =	27 cases 1 cask	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	29 packages, 5 half 1 — 6	= ====
Pomegranates Fomatoes	= =		69 cases 60 boxes, 54 cases, 24 crates, 1 bundle,	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	sieves, & 100 pecks	= ====
Zauliflower (in brine) Dnions Potatoes Haricots Lentils and Peas			1 package 25 casks, 6 barrels 60 bags 60 bags and odd lots			
faize	- 220 580 7½ bags - 1	12 3 12 15 3 12 9 1 14 4 3 8				
Wheat Cocoa Coffee Eggs		= = =	12 bags 3½ cases, 2 part half cases, and 1,450	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	15 bags 1 1 1 25 214 bags 19 15 — 20 3 cases — 6 2 —	
Lard Sugar	214 buckets 2		loose eggs		10 buckets — 2 2 — 51 bags & 100 boxes 10 2 —	= ====

Stoppage notices under the above regulations were served on

May 9th. 91 bags oats.

"17th. 60 tons barley and oats.

"18th. 60 tons grain.

On the Inspector subsequently making enquiries it was found that the grain had been removed without our permission, contrary to Part II., Article IV., of the above regulations.

The Public Health Committee interviewed the owner of the grain, but decided, as the offence appeared to have been committed through ignorance of the regulations, to warn, and not prosecute him.

Hairdressers and Barbers.

At the end of 1910 nine barbers were in possession of certificates.

Inspections.

In Table XII. of Appendix will be found particulars of the general sanitary work by the District Inspectors during 1910, and in Table IX. the number of premises on the Registers to which special attention has been paid.

The house-to-house inspections number 5,687. This is 610 above the total for the previous

year, and is an average of 711 per Inspector, against 634 in 1909.

4,144 intimation notices were served, compared with 4,000, and 1,197 statutories, against 854

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

		1		1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9	10	11	1	2
		House to House		Special Instructions		Complaints		Infections Discusses		Factories and Workshops specially	Inspected.	Offensive Trades.		Outworkers.		Underground Conveniences,	Drains Tested.	Re-inspections.	Other Calls and Visits.		Chimneys Watched,
	A PROPERTY OF	No.	Notices.	No.	Notices,	No.	Notices.	No.	Notices.	No.	Notices.	No.	Notices.	No.	Notices.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Notices,
W Mo	rice artledge ood oogood reeman artlett ownsend oekburn	351 304 193 812 988 718 1,187 546 588	345 284 192	47 47 186	85 8 1 96 73 64 1 95	369 214 39 134 306 149 174 128 178	159 120 18 63 165 101 100 76 127	127 79 845 398 324	20 18	8 5 44	11 3 4 9 - 18 1 3 7	-	_ _ _ _	133 12 38 236 137 315 358 70 193	2 3 12 16	163 7 9	24 15 133 60 233 67 375	1,604 340 2,776 3,394 2,679 2,377 3,458	233	1	-
To	TALS	5,687	2,308	994	441	1,691	929	2,278	374	180	56	115	2	1,492	108	1,162	1,280	21,703	3,026	223	2

The following is the report made to the Public Health Committee on November 29th, and the recommendations in it were adopted by the Council :-

(a) Housing and Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

Under this Act the duty of making a systematic or house-to-house inspection of their district is laid on the Sanitary Authority. In the circular of the Local Government Board, pointing out this, it is stated that it is not intended that such inspection should supersede that already carried out by many authorities, and that where certain records which the Board require are kept such house-to-house examination will suffice.

Systematic house-to-house inspection has been for many years the policy of the late Vestry of Bermondsey, as well as the Borough Council, and to have this systematised so that the worst property will be kept under constant surveillance, and none which requires inspection shall be neglected, it will not be necessary to organise a completely new system, but only to make such alterations in the present one as shall satisfy the requirements of the Local Government Board and at the same time enable this Council to satisfy themselves that such records of inspection and action are kept as will enable them to judge of the thoroughness of the supervision which is being exercised over insanitary property and conditions and take what further action they may

The main sections of the Act which deal with this subject are Nos. 14, 15 and 17. Under Section 14 in the case of a house or part of a house, situated in London, let for habitation at a rent not exceeding £40, there shall be implied a condition that the house at the commencement of the holding is reasonably fit for human habitation; but if leased for a term of three years and upwards, where such lease is not terminable at the option of either party before that term is expired, such

condition is not implied.

Section 15 (1) provides that the condition of fitness mentioned in Section 14 shall be maintained during the holding, and the remaining sub-sections give power of entry to the Sanitary Authority to see that the landlord is complying with these conditions, and of serving notice, &c., in cases of default. Section 17 deals with all dwelling houses in the district irrespective of rent, and is evidently intended to deal drastically with the more serious insanitary conditions found in them. Sub-section (1) states it shall be the duty of every Local Authority to cause to be made from time to time inspection of their district with a view to ascertain whether any dwelling-house is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. For this purpose the Local Authority and their officers are to comply with such regulations and keep such records as may be prescribed by the Board. Sub-sections (2) to (6) explain the method of dealing with insanitary houses, and Sub-section (7) forbids the use of underground rooms for sleeping places except under certain conditions.

In their Order of September 2nd, 1910 (a copy of which is enclosed), the Local Government Board prescribe (1) the inquiries to be made when examining a dwelling-house, and (2) the records of such inquiries which are to be kept.

The requirements here detailed are to be looked upon as a minimum, and a certain amount of latitude is obviously intended so that Sanitary Authorities will be enabled to adapt their methods to the requirements of their districts. For instance, no inquiry would be complete which did not deal with the cubic capacity of rooms in relation to the number of inhabitants, especially as the Board may require details on this point under Section 37.

In the scheme which I here recommend all the above requirements of the Local Government Board are met, and certain other useful and, I might say, indispensable information is included. The Board suggest the use of the card system or loose-leaved books for keeping records, and I am recommending the former as being very compact and convenient, where quick and ready

reference to any house is required.

In a previous report the number of dwelling houses in Bermondsey is estimated at nearly 20,000, counting each tenement in the block dwellings as one house. Since, therefore, a house-tohouse inspection on the lines laid down by the Board would take a long time with the present staff of Inspectors and clerks, I have, with the assistance of the district Inspectors, made out a list of the streets containing the worst properties in the Borough, and propose to subject them first to a systematic house-to-house inspection. The majority of the houses should be examined every six months, but as the first examination will be the most difficult, inasmuch as it involves measuring up the various rooms, it is impossible to say how far this can be carried out till the primary inspection is made. The list here given is far from perfect, for a few good houses may be included among the insanitary ones, and there are no doubt isolated houses omitted which should have been included. There are also many houses and streets which, while not requiring so frequent inspection as here suggested, still require inspection at intervals of from one to two years, and these houses might well be included in a second list, when the inspection of this first batch is completed. The primary inspection will naturally take place in some districts sooner than others, since there is a considerable difference in the amount of insanitary property in the various districts.

LIST OF STREETS REQUIRING SPECIAL INSPECTION.

Edward House Aberdour Street Adams Gardens Earls Cottages Ainsty Street Eckett Street Edmund Place Alice Street Ambrose Street Elephant Lane Anchor Street Elim Street Arica Place Elizabeth Place Avlton Street Emba Street English Ground Baffins Place Enid Street (46-60) Bantry Place Farthing Alley Banville Grove Faustin Place Barnham Street Beatson Street Finnimore Place Flockton Street Bell Court Bermondsey Buildings Fort Passage Foxlow Street Bermondsey Square Bethel Place Fulford Street (No. 14) Bisley Cottages Gareth Place George Court Black Swan Yard Gibbons Rents Blackman's Court Gilhams Court Brunel Road Goulston Buildings Bryants Alley Carmarthen Place Great Maze Court Guttridge Court Caroline Court Castles Buildings, Great Russell Street Halfpenny Alley Derrick Street Charlotte Place Hargrave Place Clarehall Place Hargrave Square Hatteraick Street Clarks Orchard Cluny Place Hickmans Court Hickmans Folly Corbetts Lane Coxon Place Iphigenia Cottages Irwell Place Crosby Row Jacob Street Cusack Place James Place Davis Buildings Janeway Street Decima Street Dix's Place King's Arms Place

Dunlop Place

Kintore Street Lagos Place Lamb Alley Landrail Place Leroy Street Little Maze Court Llama Place Lawrence House Lynton Mews Mariners Buildings Marshalls Place Maze Pond Medley Place Mellicks Place Musk Court Napoleon Court Neckinger Place Nolan Place Oran Place Osborne Buildings Pepin Place Paragon Alley Parfitt Road (35 to 59) Parkers Buildings Paulin Place Paulin Street Pleasant Row Porlock Place Princes Place Prospect Street Purnell Place Queen's Place Regia Place Risdon Street Rotherhithe Street (348 to 352 and 370 to 374)

Rowleys Buildings

Rudyard Place St. Marychurch Street St. Mary's Place Salisbury Street Sards Rents Sarnells Court Sedgers Buildings Sernes Alley Snowsfields Star Place Sun Street Surrey Buildings Shakespeare House Tay Buildings Thetford Place Tilbury Place Trinity Road Truscott Court Turners Retreat Tyers Gateway Vauban Street Victoria Place Vine Street Virginia Row Warford Place West Lane (34 to 62) Whites Court Whites Grounds White Lion Court Wilderness Street Wilds Rents Winter Square Wolseley Buildings Wolseley Street Woodlands Place Woods Place Wormald Place

Number of Houses in each Inspector's District Requiring Special Inspection. District No. 1. Mr. Grice ... 263 houses. District No. 5. Mr. Freeman ... 160 houses,

Kinross Street

... 514 ,, , 6. Mr. Bartlett Mr. Wood ... 514 ,, Mr. Merryman ... 314 ,, 7. Mr. Townsend ... 527 23 22 8. Mr. Coekburn ... 107 4. Mr. Toogood ... 544 ,, ,,

> Total 2,506

The card which I have drawn up, and a copy of which is enclosed, is intended to contain what seems to me only necessary information, and the tabulated form for "particular rooms" is designed to save clerical labour. This card (10 by 8 inches) may appear somewhat large, but where writing

is to be done a cramped space is false economy. My recommendation is to have two cabinets, each containing four drawers capable of holding 2,000 of these eards each. One drawer would be assigned to each Inspector's district, and would contain at the same time the latest inspection of a certain house together with the card of the last previous inspection in close juxtaposition. As soon as a third inspection of a certain house is made, the two most recent would only be kept, the others being filed away in the strong room, where they would always be available. I tried to make one card sufficient for several inspections, so as to keep a sort of continuous record on one card, but found it impracticable, since the conditions are likely to be greatly altered at each inspection, with the exception of the cubic capacity and the number of rooms.

These cabinets would be kept in my office and written up by one of the clerks from information received from the Inspectors, and the notifications and other books. The plan I propose is to have leaflets printed containing the necessary questions, and a certain number would be handed out fortnightly to each Inspector, who would return them as they are filled. A copy of the proposed

leaflet is enclosed.

At first it seemed as if this plan would do away with the necessity of a house-to-house book, but this is not so, since an Inspector is required by the Local Government Board order of duties to keep a diary of his inspections, and it will be also necessary for him to have a record in front of him so as to be able to follow up those houses in which "further action" is required. For this purpose I have designed an Inspector's house-to-house book with headings for the recording of the information necessary for his purpose. It is not necessary for these to be nearly as numerous as those on the card. This book would be used for house-to-house inspections under the Housing, Town Planning Act alone, and his ordinary report book would be still used for complaints, infectious diseases, &c. Cost:—I have made inquiries from several firms dealing in the apparatus required for card indexing, and have found one firm much cheaper than the remainder, and on visiting them ascertained that they had two cabinets the exact size which were made for Marylebone Borough Council, but were rejected because the drawers were 10 by 8 in. instead of 8 by 10 in. These are made throughout of oak and offered at the much reduced price of £3 5s. each. Estimates for a cabinet of this description cannot well be asked for, since each firm has its own speciality and do not manufacture out of stock sizes at a cheap rate. Tenders, which will be laid before the Committee, were asked for from several firms for the cards, books and leaflets separately, and the lowest prices quoted make a total for all requirements, including the cabinet, of a cost of £20 5s. 6d.

Nos. 14 and 16, Fulford Street were reported under the above Act, and have since been demolished.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, St. Mary's Place, and Nos. 74, 76, 78 and 80, St. Marychurch Street were also reported, but the matter is in abeyance, as they are houses that can be put into satisfactory condition if an owner can be found.

Milk Premises.

There were 273 milk premises on the Register at the end of 1909. Forty were added and 27 removed during 1910, making a total of 286 on the Register at the end of the year under report. 559 inspections were made and 20 notices served.

Cowsheds.

There are 4 cowsheds in the Borough. These received regular visits, the total number of inspections for 1910 being 51. No notices were served.

Slaughterhouses.

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

Ice Cream Premises.

There were 133 premises where ice cream is manufactured on the Register at the end of 1909, and 11 were added during the year under report, making a total of 144. 165 inspections were made and 10 notices served.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

In 1909 there were 219 "houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family" on the Register. Eight were added during 1910, making a total of 227. These were visited quarterly in accordance with the instructions of the Public Health Committee.

Eighty-eight notices were served, 14 of these being for overcrowding. The following is a

list of registered houses let in lodgings :-

5, Aberdour Street	16, Fulford Street	9, Parkers Buildings
11 "	18 12, Gedling Street	10 "
14 ", 17 ",	14	15 "
	60, Gainsford Street	20 ,,
56, Arnolds Place	151, Grange Road	23 ,,
82, Abbey Street	9, Grange Walk	28
86 " 95 "	76 "	25, Princes Street
	81 "	11, Reed Street
98 ,,	87 ,,	9, Riley Street
100 ,,	91	350, Rotherhithe Street
10, Alice Street	5A, Green Walk	250
36, Barnham Street!	6, Hatteraick Street	556 ,,
6, Bermondsey Square	1, Janeway Street	1, Suffolk Street
7	4	42
26". ",	10 ,,	8, Salisbury Street

84, Bermondsey Street	14, Janeway Street	24, Salisbury Street
115 "	16 "	27 ,,
117 "	20 ,,	29 ,,
131 "	9, Kenning Street	55 ,,
136 ,,	10 ,,	57 ,,
50, Bermondsey Wall	11 ", Stand	58 ,,
52 6, Bell Court	19, Kipling Street	59 ,, 66 ,,
8	6, Lamb Alley	12, Snowsfields
9	7	14
12 ",	8 ",	43 "
15 ,,	46, Larnaca Street	62 "
18 ,,	47 ,,	63 ,,
24, Tower Bridge Road	44, Leroy Street	75 ,,
7, Cloyne Row	54 ,,	16, St. Helena Road
1, Curlew Street	58 ,,	78, St. Marychurch Street
2 "	62 ,,	80 ",
10, Crosby Row	72 74 "	19, The Grange
19, Debnams Road	76	21 51 "
91	78	86, Tanner Street
93	82 "	23, Trident Street
13, Decima Street	86 ,,	26 ,,
42 ,,	22, Litlington Street	13, Turners Retreat
28, Enid Street	230, Long Lane	40, Vauban Street
2, Emba Street	201, Lower Road	41 ,,
4 ,,	4, Maze Pond	3, Warford Place
28, East Lane	6 "	4 2 27
29 3, Elim Street	8 ,,	29, West Lane
7	10 "	40 "
9	14	43
18	16	45
19 ",	18 ",	48
21 "	19, Manor Lane	50 "
40 ,,	6, Marigold Street	20, Westlake Road
41 ,,	10 ,,	22 "
45 " "	12	199, Weston Street
24, Freda Street	1, Marshalls Place	247 ,,
1A, Flockton Street	21 " Pool	253
5, Foxlow Street	9, Maynard Road 9, Marcia Road	14, Wilds Rents
7	13	1, William Square 11, Wolseley Street
8	35, Mellicks Place	19
15 ",	39 "	13
16 . "	41 "	14 ",
17 ,,	43 ,,	15 ,,
19 "	63 "	16 ,,
20 ,,	2, Oldfield Road	17 ,,
21 "	3 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	18 ,,
22 "	1a, Osborne Buildings	19 ,,
25 "	10, Pages Walk 9, Porlock Place	20 ,,
23, Faustin Place	10	4, Woods Place
21	91	14
35 ",	21, Paulin Street	15
4, Fendall Street	2, Parkers Buildings	16 "
30, Ferrand Street	4 "	1, Woolf Street
31 ,, ,,	6 "	2 "
14, Fulford Street	8 "	

FOOD EXAMINED DURING THE YEAR 1910.

	Meat.		Fis	h.	Fr	nit.	Veget	ables.	Tin Goo		Da Proc		Cere	als.	Vari	0118,
Inspectors.	No. of In- spec- tions.	Tons.	No. of In- spec- tions,	Tons.	No. of In- spec- tions.	Tons.	No. of In- spec- tions.	Tons.	No. of In- spec- tions.		No. of In- spec- tions.	Tons.	No. of In- spec- tions.	Tons.	No. of In- spec- tions,	Tons
Ir. Ashdown , Scott , Hoskins , Toogood , Cockburn	358 612 840	4056 403 5594 —	20 466 457 17 2	108 2234 849 34	536	171814 16225 1566	147 435 680 —	4004 562 675	187 58 661	8621 531 48 —	57 4 29 —	2013 12 61 -	33 3 76 —	6243 190 2110	19 14 —	106
Totals	1810	50181	962	420}	1535	203697	1262	5241	906	9631	90	20211	112	8543	33	13

Food Inspectors. Particulars of Work, 1910.

								111						1				
			1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Visits.	200	Butter and Margarine.	08.	Bakehouses.	Butchers.	Cowsheds.	Fishmongers, Friers and Curers,	Food Stores.	Food Wharves and Depots.	Fruiterers and Greengrocers.	Ice Cream.	Markets.	Milk Sellers.	Restaurants and Eating Houses.	Slaughterhouses.	Nuisances Reported.	Number of Samples Taken.
		J	Butt	O	1			Fish	24	Fo	20	isty		N	Res	Slar	Nuise	Num
Mr. Ashdown	Re-visits	37	-	10	14	40	10	13	292	2688	33	-	25	-	-	-	14	18
	New occupiers or Premises	-	-	-	_	2	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	
Mr. Scott	Re-visits	309	7	38	107	222	18	132	484	-	64	52	288	471	122	21	26	560
	New occupiers or Premises	-	-	1	2	2	3	5	9	-	5	4	-	8	11	-	-	-
Mr. Hoskins	Re-visits	118	22	97	91	115	20	108	765	187	142	92	258	66	145	-	260	63
	New occupiers or Premises	-	-	10	6	8	-	13	20	-	16	17	1	14	8		-	-
Totals	Re-visits	464	29	135	212	377	48	253	1541	2875	239	144	571	537	267	21	300	1210
	New occupiers or Premises	-	-	1	8	10	3	18	29	-	21	21	-	22	19	-	-	-

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 1910, and the action taken. 1,172 samples were taken, compared with 1,219 in 1909 and 1,281 in 1908. Of these 9.6 per cent. were found adulterated, compared with 7.9 per cent. in the previous year, and 8.6 per cent. in 1908. In the accompanying table will be seen the percentages of milk fat in the various samples of genuine milk.

	nples		MILK FAT.										
Total Genuine Samples			nder er cent.		cent. and 5 per cent.		cent. and per cent.	4 per cent. and over.					
	Total Ge	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				
1908	575	12	2.1	258	44.9	226	39-3	79	13.7				
1909	722	10	1.4	332	46.0	271	37.5	109	15.1				
1910	676	5	0.7	294	43.5	281	41-6	96	14.2				
Average Syears.	549	13	2.5	228	40-9	209	37.8	99	18.7				

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

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

No. 9a, Tranton Road. Nos. 88a and 88a, Albion Street.

Disinfection.

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

MARKEUM, AUDIONAUS					
Beds	***	 757	Quilts		640
Blankets		 708	Sheets		945
Bolsters		 466	Miscellaneous	***	4,251
Carpets		 60	Verminous Clothing		3,417
Cushions		 269			
Mattresses		 494			-
Overlays		 223	Total		13,445
Pillows		 1,215			

10,840 new tabs were used to replace those taken off mattresses, palliasses, and cushions before disinfection.

Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897.

During the year under report 87 male adults, 24 female adults, 169 male and 149 female children used the Verminous Baths and had their clothing disinfected. The total number of articles disinfected for this purpose was 3,417.

Smoke Nuisances.

223 chimneys were kept under observation and 22 notices served.

House Refuse.

The following table shows the amount of house and trade refuse disposed of during the year ended December, 1910:—

	HOUSE REFUSE.				TRADE REFUSE.
Bermondsey Destructor Barged away		Tons 19,039 1,237	15 5	9rs. 2 0	271 loads. 188 7 0 1,191 ,, 2,084 5 0
Total	11,636 ,,	20,277	0	2	1,462 ,, 2,272 12 0

Overcrowding.

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

Address.	Occupants of overcrowded portion of house.	Cubic feet space required.	Rooms occupied and cubic space.	Deficiency.	State of Premises and Family.
Osborne Buildings	Man, wife, boys 5 and 3 years.	Living and sleeping, 1,200 cubic feet.	Ground floor room, 846 cubic feet.	cubic feet 354	The husband, a deal porter at Surrey Commercial Docks, is at presen without work owing to slackness of trade. He hopes to get wor in March. His wife works at a jam factory, earning about 9s weekly. The light and ventilation were bad at the time of visit.
Anchor Street	Woman, girls 19, 12, 10 and and 10, boy 15 years.	Living and sleeping, 2,400 cubic feet.	Top front room, 1,440 cubic feet.	960	The mother is a widow and an invalid, occasionally earning 2s, or 3t per week. A son and daughter each contribute 6s, 6d, weekly, an she receives 4s, 6d, per week from the parish. The rent is 5s, 6d The light and ventilation were fair at the time of visit.
Swan Lane	Man, wife, boys 6 and 4 years.	Sleeping, 900 cubic feet.	First floor front (right) room, 428 cubic feet.	472	The husband is a decorator, earning from 7s. to 12s. per week, and the rent is 4s. The wife is phthisical. The place was clean at the time of visit, but the people seem very poor.
Brunel Road	Boys 14, 13, 8, 6, girls 12, 10 and 5 years.	Sleeping, 1,650 cubic feet.	First floor back room, 667 cubic feet.	983	The husband is a dock labourer, earning very little at present. The place was very clean at the time of my visit and the light an ventilation fair. There has been some re-distribution, but the over crowding is only partially abated
Bethel Place	Man, wife, girls 7, 4½ and 3 years.	Living and sleeping, 1,400 cubic feet.	First floor room, 946 cubic feet.	454	The husband is a waterside labourer, his work being casual and ver- slack at present. His wife is a rag sorter. The room was dirty and the light and ventilation bad at the time of visit.
Medley Place	Man, wife, boys 2 years and 3 months respectively.	Living and sleeping, 1,200 cubic feet.	Second floor room, 688 cubic feet.	512	The husband is a waterside labourer, with casual work. His wife i not at work. The light and ventilation were bad and the room wa very dirty and dilapidated.
Osborne Buildings	Man, wife, boy 6, and girls 5 and 2 years.	Living and sleeping, 1,400 cubic feet.	Ground floor back room, 1,306 cubic feet.	94	The husband is a pill-box maker, earning about 10s. per week. The room was dirty and the light and ventilation fair at the time of visit
Kintore Street	Man, wife, boys 5 and 3, and girl 8 years.	Sleeping, 1,050 cubic feet.	First floor room, 637 cubic feet.	413	The husband is a railway porter, earning 22s, per week. The rent is 6s. 6d. The room was very dirty and verminous and the light an ventilation bad at the time of visit.
Medley Place	Man, wife, and boy 2 years.	Living and sleeping, 1,000 cubic feet.	First floor room, 929 cubic feet.	71	The husband is a waterside labourer, with very uncertain earnings. The room was in good condition and the light and ventilation good at the time of visit.
Temeraire Street	Boys 8 and 4, girls 11, 9 and 6 years.	Sleeping, 900 cubic feet.	Ante-room, 482 cubic feet.	418	The house is owned by this family. The husband is a dock laboured whose work is rather slack at present. The light and ventilation were fair and the place clean at the time of visit.
Do	Man, wife, and boys 4 and 3 and 10 months.	Sleeping, 1,050 cubic feet.	First floor back room, 591 cubic feet.	459	The husband is a gasworks labourer, earning 25s. per week. The light and ventilation were fair at the time of visit. These people have now obtained another place to go to, and are only waiting for the rooms to be done up; the first-mentioned family will then take over the whole house.
Great Maze Court	Woman, girls 20, 18 and 13 years.	Sleeping, 1,200 cubic feet.	First floor room.	427	The mother, a widow, works at a fur factory, and the two eldest sister each earn 10s. per week. The bedding was scanty and dirty, but the light and ventilation were fair at the time of visit. The rent in 7s. 6d. per week.

Address.	Occupants of overcrowded portion of house.	Cubic feet space required.	Rooms occupied and cubic space.	Deficiency.	State of Premises and Family.
Great Maze Court	3 girls and 2 boys	Sleeping, 900 cubic feet.	Top floor room, 585 cubic feet.	cubic feet. 315	The husband earns 30s. per week, and the rent is 7s. 6d. The light
Neptune Street	Girls 11 and 8, and boys 9, 6 and 2½ years.	Sleeping, 900 cubic feet.	First floor back room, 603 cubic feet.	297	and ventilation were fair at the time of visit. The husband is in regular employment in the City. The light and ventilation were bad, the room was dirty and the bedclothes were
Elim Street	Man, wife, girl 5, boys 2½ years and 4 months.	Sleeping, 1,050 cubic feet.	Bedroom first floor, 852 cubic feet.	198	scanty and dirty at the time of visit. An alteration has been made in the distribution, so that the over crowding is partially abated. The husband is steady, but somewhat delicate. He does a little painting in the summer, and sells firewood in the winter, earning S½d. per hour at the former while at work and in the winter he can earn from 20s. to 25s. per week, providing he is able to procure wood. The difficulty in obtaining the latter is due to the competition by a large charitable organisation which deals with firewood. It seems that, having more capital at its disposal, it is able to buy up the wood of old buildings, bidding against small men when an auction takes place. The wife sometimes works at a jam factory in the summer months. The rent is 6s. 6d. per week. The house was clean, the mother and children tidy and
Woods Place	Man, wife, boy 7 and girl 3 years.	Sleeping, 900 cubic feet.	First floor room, 778 cubic feet.	122	clean, and the light and ventilation fairly good. The husband is a labourer at a jam factory, earning 21s, per week, and his wife also at times works at the factory. The rent is 5s. 6d, per week. There has been a re-distribution here, but although the over-crowding is somewhat less than before, I think some action should be taken. The mother and children were tidy and clean, but the latter seemed somewhat delicate. The walls and ceilings of the house are very dirty, and the light and ventilation of the room used for sleeping is very defective. The people seem respectable but struggling, and the wife has promised that as soon as she can earn a few shillings at the jam factory she will move to Guinness' Buildings.
Turner's Retreat	Man, wife, girls 13, 11, 9, 7, and boys 4 and 1 year.	Sleeping, 1,800 cubic feet.	Bedroom, 622 cubic feet.	1,178	The husband is a carman in casual employment, earning about 6s. or 7s. per week, and the wife earns about 6s. per week. The rent is 5s. per week. The rooms and contents were very dirty and the light and ventilation very bad at the time of visit.

Address.	Occupants of overcrowded portion of house.	Cubic feet space required.	Rooms occupied and cubic space.	Deficiency.	State of Premises and Family.
Edward House	Man, wife, boys 14, 12, 8, 6 years, 4 months, and girls 10 and 4 years	Living and Sleeping, 2,800 cubic feet.	Two rooms, 2,192 cubic feet.	cubic feet, 608	The husband is a French polisher in delicate health, and at present out of employment. The wife receives 6s, per week from each of the three eldest children in return for some meals supplied by her and she earns a few shillings extra by doing machine work and mangling. The sewing machine and the mangle she has on the hire-purchase system. She occasionly gets work at a jam factory. The rooms were fairly clean for the neighbourhood, but the people seemed very poor, and must have great difficulty in making endinger. There is no question but that the present overcrowding is injurious to the health of the family, and the mother has promised to get out as soon as possible.
Gibbons Rents	Man, wife and girl 5 years	Sleeping, 750 cubic feet.	Top floor room, 490 cubic feet.	260	The overcrowding, as far as cubic space is concerned, is partially abated by removing the boy, who was in the top room, down to the ground floor. Had the light and ventilation of the top room been good, this might have been looked upon as an abatement, but the room in question is an attic room, and in my opinion is no suitable for any more than one person to occupy. The husband is a painter, and has been out of work for six weeks. The wife har promised, as soon as he gets some work, she will look for a more suitable place.
Snowsfields	 Man, wife, girls 7, 4 years and 11 months, and boys 14, 11 and 5 years.	Sleeping, 1,800 cubic feet.	First floor back room, 759 cubic feet.	1,041	The husband is a chronic invalid, as the result of an accident about eighteen months ago. They make a precarious living by a small shop on the ground floor, and let off the other rooms. An endeavour is being made to re-arrange the occupants so as to abate the over crowding, and if satisfactory will be reported later.
Gibbons Rents	 Man and wife	Sleeping, 600 cubic feet.	Top room, 490 cubic feet.	110	The husband is a labourer in fairly constant work. The house is fairly clean. The top bedroom is an attic room very badly ventilated, and there is insufficient cubic capacity for two. There are three room in the house, the rent of which is 7s. per week. The middle room is let off at 2s. 6d. per week.

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Address.	Occupants of overcrowded portion of house.	Cubic feet space required.	Rooms occupied and cubic space.	Deficiency.	State of Premises and Family.
Marigold Street	 Man, wife, boys 14 years and 6 months, girls 6 and 3 years.	Living and Sleeping, 1,800 cubic feet.	First floor front room, 1,375 cubic feet.	cubic feet.	The husband is a packer earning £1 per week, and the boy, aged 14, earns 7s. per week. The light and ventilation were good, and the people were very clean, but poor.
Do.	 Man, wife, boys 8 and 2, and girls 12, 6 and 4 years.	Living and Sleeping, 2,000 cubic feet.	First floor back room, 1,561 cubic feet.	439	The father is a lighterman. The room was fairly clean, but the light and ventilation were bad. Two children, included in the previous report, have been removed to the Infirmary suffering from scables, and this has temperarily reduced the overcrowding from 1,039 to 439 cubic feet.
insty Street	 Man, wife, girls 2 years and 7 weeks.	Living and Sleeping, 1,200 cubic feet.	Ground floor back room, 830 cubic feet.	370	The husband is a barge builder's labourer, with uncertain work. The light and ventilation were fair, and the room was clean and tidy, but very small.
Kinross Street	 Man, wife and 2 children, aged 21 years and 2 months respectively.	Living and Sleeping, 1,200 cubic feet.	First floor back room, 874 cubic feet.	.326	The husband is a waterman, with very little work at present, earning about 15s. per week. The room was fairly clean, but very small. The light and ventilation were indifferent at the time of visit.

Health Visitor.

The following table shows the work done by the Health Visitor during the year under report :-

	Whole	1	Berm	onds	ey W	ards.			herhi			Vard	
	Borough.	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	St. John.	St. Olave.	St.
Births Notified— By Guy's Hospital By Midwives By Doctors By Parents	1,724 730 841 617	568 18 27 26	403 13 31 35	88	4 119 138 77	5 106 103 73	248 35 37 17	183 179	107 167 145	31 50 71	107 19 19 17	10	
Total	3,912	639	482	573	338	287	332	455	419	152	162	52	2
Births Visited— Primary Visits Secondary Visits Other Calls and Visits	2,155 444 99	569 97 9	223 76 10		155 85 15	27	198 45 12	28	42 7 6	28	98 17 2	8	1
Total Visits paid	2,698	675	309	494	205	249	255	218	55	33	117	72	1
Insanitary Conditions reported to Medical Officer of Health	16	5	1	4	_	_	3		1	1	_	1	-
Number of babies	breast fed bottle fed fed other		 e.a	SDOO					2	2,128 20 7			

2,155

Children put out to nurse, 20.

From this table it will be seen that out of a total of 3,912 births notified 2,155 were visited at least once. Since it was impossible for one Health Visitor to visit every case in the Borough, it was decided that at least the poorer patients and those least likely to have a private medical man in attendance, who could advise them at any time, should be visited by the Health Visitor. It was thought, therefore, that all cases notified by Guy's Hospital and by midwives should be systematically visited, and that, after these, notifications by parents and special notifications by doctors should receive attention. I am of opinion, however, that a Health Visitor should call at every house in the Borough where a birth occurs, because only in this way can she judge if there is any necessity for further advice. I look upon the secondary visits as quite as important as the first, and my reasons for saying this will be found in the figures immediately below the table. Out of the 2,155 cases visited it was found that 2,128 were breast fed and only 27 artificially fed. Such a statement as this without further explanation would seem to indicate that a Health Visitor is quite superfluous, as breast feeding is apparently universal in the Borough, but such an opinion would not be correct. The babies are breast fed for the first month or six weeks at the most, i.e., until the mothers return to work. There is a tremendous amount of casual labour in Bermondsey, and as a consequence the incomes of the poorer families must be supplemented by the mother's work. When they go out they leave the babies in charge of neighbours and cease breast feeding. It is a wonder so many children are alive at the end of the first year as there are. This only emphasises the necessity of the Health Visitor following up suitable cases, and also the advisability of extending the creche system for taking care of babies whose mothers are out at work.

This paragraph, which was in last year's report, has been reproduced without alteration except for figures, since the opinion expressed then still holds good, and it emphasizes the advisability of having at least one more Health Visitor if the work is to be effectually done. The number of primary visits are not so many as last year, but this is owing to the fact that we were without a Health Visitor for the last two months of the year, and the number of secondary visits was larger.

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 693 workshops on the Register in 1910, against 692 in 1909. Including bakehouses, of which there were 81 in use, the total is 774.

OUTWORKERS.

There were 709 outworkers on the Register at the end of 1910. 95 lists were sent in by firms in this Borough employing outworkers. Table X. of the Appendix shows the various trades followed by outworkers in this district.

^{*} Type of feeding bottle used :- Boat shape, 14; long tube, 6.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1910 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

		Bir	ths.	Total	Deaths rep Distr		n the		Deaths of Non-	Deaths	Net De all A belongi	ges
Year.	Population estimated to Middle				1 Year Age.	At all	Ages.	Total Deaths in Public	Resi- dents regis- tered in	of Resi- dents regis- tered in Public	the Dis	
	of each Year.	No.	Rate.*	No.	Rate per 1,000 Births regis- tered.	No.	Rate,*	Institu- tions in the District.	Public Institu- tions in the District.	Institu- tions beyond the District.	No.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.	11	12	13
1900 1901 1902 1903	131,748 130,633 130,137 129,654	4,410 4,459 4,346 4,200	33·5 34·1 33·4 32·4	837 711 636 596	190 159 146 142	2,684 2,320 2,323 1,973	20·4 17·8 17·8 15·2	540 423 460 414	99 52 63 40	477 451 496 449	3,062 2,719 2,756 2,382	23·3 20·8 21·2 18·4
1904 1905 1906 1907 1908	129,187 128,730 128,288 127,856 127,438	4,193 4,288 4,031 4,013 4,172	32·4 33·3 31·4 31·4 32·1	654 547 533 441 534	156 127 132 110 128	2,142 1,911 1,979 1,856 1,951	16·6 14·8 15·4 14·5 15·0	440 439 456 460 591	44 33 20 25 37	495 521 570 507 530	2,593 2,399 2,529 2,338	20·1 18·6 19·7 18·3
1909	127,030	4,055	31.9	480	118	1,947	153	562	26	466	2,444 2,387	18·8 18·8
Averages for years 1900–1909	129,070	4,217	32.6	597	141	2,109	16.3	478	44	496	2,561	19-8
1910	126,634	3,957	31-2	403	102	1,717	13.5	550	30	542	2,229	17-6

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

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 1336·1.

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

Do. Number of inhabited houses, 15,817.

Do. Average number of persons per house, 8·26.

I.	II.	III,	1000
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 local in the District.	
No. of Deaths. Bermondsey Infirmary, Lower Road 12 Deaths in River Thames, Surrey Commercial Docks, &c 12 Railway 1 Private Houses 2 Street 3 Total 30	Bermondsey Workhouse, Ladywell—59 deaths	Bermondsey Workhouse, Ladywell Guy's Hospital Brompton Hospital Belgrave Hospital Charing Cross Hospital Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Str Evelina Hospital East London Hospital Gore Farm Hospital Gore Farm Hospital Gore Farm Hospital Gone Hospital General Hospital Gondon Hospital Middlesex Hospital National Hospital National Hospital National Hospital Royal Eye Hospital Royal Free Hospital Royal Hospital Royal Hospital St. Bartholomew's Hospital St. Thomas' Hospital St. Thomas' Hospital St. Mary's Hospital South Eastern Hospital South Western Hospital Coulomber Hospital	No. of Death of the Control of the C

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.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which been distributed among the several localitie District.	
INVESTIGATION OF A POSTAGON		Banstead Asylum Cane Hill Asylum Caterham Asylum Claybury Asylum Colney Hatch Asylum Darenth Asylum Dartford Heath Asylum Horton Asylum Horton Asylum Hanwell Asylum Leavesden Asylum Long Grove Asylum Camberwell Workhouse City Infirmary Greenwich Infirmary Lambeth Infirmary Holborn Infirmary Southwark Infirmary Whitechapel Infirmary Children's Infirmary Carshalton Mothers' Home, 396, Commercial Rd Catholic Nursing Institute, Lamb Road St. Peter's House, Lambeth River Thames and Canal In Private Premises or Street Total	

TABLE II.—VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1910 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1	BERMON	DSEY.			ROTHERE	HTHE.			ST. OL	AVE.	
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.	Population estimated to middle of each year.		Deaths at all Ages.	under
1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909	82,925 82,441 82,281 82,129 81,986 81,852 81,727 81,610 81,500 81,398	2,826 2,920 2,855 2,801 2,748 2,683 2,674 2,785 2,739	1,948 1,768 1,782 1,523 1,634 1,597 1,618 1,506 1,613 1,563	526 497 455 453 477 422 408 335 411 396	38,742 38,446 38,394 38,347 38,304 38,264 38,229 38,197 38,169 38,145	1,184 1,220 1,170 1,116 1,083 1,130 1,089 1,110 1,129 1,069	883 747 741 655 713 604 702 669 611 654	243 215 174 168 187 164 170 144 151 143	10,081 9,746 9,462 9,178 8,897 8,614 8,332 8,049 7,769 7,487	400 319 321 283 362 264 259 229 258 247	231 204 233 204 246 198 209 163 220 170	48 42 49 36 59 45 46 22 48 34
Averages of years 1900-1909	81,985	2,792	1,655	438	38,324	1,130	698	176	8,761	294	208	43
1910	81,304	2,661	1,441	341	38,125	1,040	603	134	7,205	256	185	27

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1910.

		Cas	es Notifie	d in Wh	ole Distr	iot.							To	tal Cases	Noti	fied in	each	Locality	7.				No. of C	Cases Rec	noved	more
Notifiable Disease.				At Ages	-Years.					Be	rmond	sey.				Roth	erhith	e.		St. (Olave.		1	ocality.		ases Rem Hospital.
	At all Ages.	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. Thomas.	St. Olave.	Total.	Ber- mondsey.	Rother- hithe.	St. Olave,	al C
										,																
mall-pox	1	***			***	. 1			***	1	***		***	1	***	***	****			***		***			***	
holera							***		***	***	***	***				***	***		***	***			***		***	***
Diphtheria (including fembranous Croup)	207	6	104	74	12	11		26	23	20	27	14	21	131	29	17	15	61	7	6	2	15	125	57	14	196
rysipelas	129	4	3	10	10	89	13	18	16	11	11	13	10	79	20	14	4	38	8	2	2	12				
carlet Fever	361	4	127	199	23	8		39	46	54	52	41	28	260	34	28	16	78	18	1	4	23	249	72	23	344
yphus Fever					***		***											***								
Interic Fever	37			16	8	12	1	4	5	1	6	5	***	21	7	1	5	13	2	1		3	20	8	3	3
Relapsing Fever																				***						
Continued Fever				***																\ \						***
Puerperal Fever	6				3	3			1	3				4	1		1	2						***		
Plague					***				***													***	.,,			
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	5	3	2					2	2		1			5			***	٠								
Totals	746	17	236	299	56	124	14	89	93	90	97	73	59	501	91	60	41	192	35	10	8	53	394	137	40	57

40

TABLE IV.—BIRTHS AND CORRECTED DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1910.

		-							Deaths at				Deaths
						ges of "			dents," belor	iging to I			ther of
		Wille	ener or	curring	III of be	youd to	O LINELL	Uta		the Dist			Non-
Cause of Death.				1 and	E and	15 and	95 and	es and		1	1	resi	dents"
		All	Under	1 and	5 and under	under	25 and under	up-	Det-	Rother			blic In-
		Ages.	1.	5.	15.	25.	65.	wards	mondsey.	hithe.	Olave		tions in District.
	-								-	-		Etto v	/ISTITICE.
Small-pox			434	***		***	***	***			***	1	
Measles		143	22	118	3	***	***		109	27	7		25
Scarlet Fever		14	***	10	4	***	***	***	12	2	***		***
Whooping Cough		44	12	31	1	***		***	29	13	2		6
Diphtheria (includ												1	
Membranous Cro	oup)	18	2	13	3	***	***	***	9	9	***	1	****
Croup	***	***		***	***	***	***	***	***		***		
Typhus	***		***		***	***	***				***		
Typhus Enteric		4	***		1		2	1	1	2	1		1
Other Contin		3	1	2	***		***	***	3	***	***		1
Epidemic Influen	1ZB	16	***	1	1	1	7	6	10	6			***
Cholera	***	***	***				***	***	***		***		***
Plague	***	OFF	00	0.4	***	***	***		FO.	00		1	10
Diarrhoa	***	87	63	24	***	***	***	***	58	23	6		10
Enteritis	***	6		***	***	***	4	***	4	1	1		***
Gastritis	***	3	1	***	***		2	***	1 0	2	***	1.	***
Puerperal Fever		3	0	***	***	2	1	***	2 1	1 3	***		1
Erysipelas	***	4	3	***		***	1	***	1	0	***		1
Phthisis (Pulmon Tuberculosis)		219	3	7	2	29	169	9	148	50	21		104
Other Tuberculor		213	0		4	23	103	9	140	00	21	1	10%
Diseases		71	27	28	11	3	2		49	15	7	1	16
Cancer, Malignar	14	1.1	21	20	11	0	4	***	10	10			10
Disease		146		2	2	1	92	49	82	53	11		55
Bronchitis		209		8	1	î	66	105	119	67	23		87
Pneumonia		235		75	7	4	55	20	161	53	21	-	34
Pleurisy		5	***	4			1		3 :	1	1		
Other Diseases o	f	100				100			1	111250	1 8	1	
Respiratory Org		23	1	2		1	14	5	15	7	1		3
Alcoholism)			1								1	
Cirrhosis of Liver	ri	15	***	***		1	10	4	10	5	***	1	4
Venereal Disease	8	6	1	1		1	3		2	2	2		1
Premature Birth		83	83						56	26	1	1	
Diseases and Acc				1					The state of the s	10000	1	1	
dents of Parturi	tion	4	***	***		2	2		2	1	1	1	
Heart Diseases	***	151		***	7	16	93	35	102	42	7	1	47
Accidents		90	23	6	15	8	29	9	60	21	9	1	3
Suicides		11	411	***		***	10	1	11			1	
All other Causes	***	616	156	37	17	18	189	199	382	171	63	1	51
All Causes		2,229	502	369	75	88	752	443	1,441	603	185	1	550
								1	-	-		-	-
The same of the sa		Венмо	NDSEY.		Ro	THERUIT	THE.		ST. OLAVI	E.	WHO	LE BORG	won.
Виктия.	-	-	-			-	-	-	1				
Maria Carallana	M.	F	. M	L & F.	M.	F.	M. &	F. M	. F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
				1									
	1.04	0 10	10 0	001	540	500	100		05 101	050	0.017	1.040	2.055
	1,34	2 1,3	19 2	,661	540	500	1,040	1	35 121	256	2,017	1,940	5,907

Table V.—Infantile Montality during the Year 1910. Deaths from Stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF D	EATH.				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.	under	Total Deaths under 1 year, 1909.
Causes { Certified Uncertified					86	17	18	18	139	56	51	39	38	25	24	34	19	28	22	27	502	573
mmon Infectious Diseases-																						
Small-pox																	***	***	***	***		
Chicken-pox										***							***			***		
Measles				1000		***	***	***		***	***	***	***		1	5	2	4	8	2	22	32
Scarlet Fever				***	***	****	. +44	***	100000	***		***	2000								***	1
Diphtheria (including Me			roup)	***		***	***	***	***	***	***	***	200	***	***		***	1	1		2	4
Whooping Cough		***		***			***	***	***		1	1	3	2	***	1		1	21	2	12	35
rrhœal Diseases—													-						-		00	
	***				***	***	1	1	2	6	11	5	5	9	4	6	3	6	2	4	63	59
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis,					***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	1	1	***	***	***	***	***		2	7
Gastritis, Gastro-intestin	al Cat	arrh	***		***	***	449		***	***	***	***	***	***	***	1	111		***	***	1	1
sting Diseases— Premature Birth					53	7	6	6	72	10		4									83	81
		***	***	***	4	1	3	1	9	10		2		***	***	***	***	277	***	1	13	20
Congenital Defects	***	***	***	***	7	100	1		7		***			****	***	***	***	***	***		7	6
Injury at Birth Want of Breast-milk, Sta	wondin	***				***	***		1000			***	***	***	***	***	***		3		1	5
Atrophy, Debility, Maras	MI VEREIO		***		9	3	1	6	19	15	19	10	12	4	2	3	3			1	88	92
perculous Diseases—	mus		100	***			1	0	1.0	40	10	10	1.0		-						-	1
Tuberculous Meningitis										100	1			2					1	1	5	7
Tuberculous Peritonitis:	Tabes									4	1	4	1		2			***		***	12	18
Other Tuberculous Disea										1		2	2		3	3		1	2		14	13
her Causes—																						1
Erysipelas	***	***						1	1				***	***	1	1		***	***		3	5.
Syphilis	***	***	***								***		***					***		1	1	5
Rickets	***	***		1000	***	***	***	***			1	***	1			1	***	***		***	3	1
Meningitis (not Tubercul	ous)	***											***			1	1	***		1	3	3
Convulsions		***	***	1111	3	3	1		7	2	1	1	2	***	1	1	***		1	***	16	13
Bronchitis	***	***	***		***	1	1		2	5	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	2	2	28	37
Laryngitis	***		***	***	***	***					***			***		1	***	***			1	1
Pneumonia	***	***	***		- 1		3	2	6	5	10	8	5	5	6	6	4	8	3	8	74	79
Suffocation, overlying	***	***	***	***	1		2		3	2	3	2	5	***	2						17 32	11 37
Other Causes			***	***	8	2		1	11	5	1	1	***	***	1	2	3	3	1	4	32	1 31
							-				1		-	-							-	
					86	17	18	18	139	56	51	39	38	25	24	34	19	28	22	27	502	573

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

Ward	s.		Popula- tion at Census, 1901.	Estimated popula- tion, 1910.	Births, 1910.	Birth- rate.	Deaths, 1910.*	Death- rate.	Deaths under 1 year of age.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.
Bermondsey-										1
Ward 1		***	14,323	14,119	551	39-0	351	24.8	104	189
,, 2	***	***	14,405	14,199	511	35.9	211	14.8	57	111
,, 3	***		15,633	15,409	564	36.6	262	17:0	53	94
,, 4	***	***	16,336	16,103	375	23.3	210	13.0	36	96
-,, 5	***		11,804 -	11,635	329	28.3	192	16.5	42	128
,, 6	***		9,982	9,839	331	33.6	184	18.7	49	148
Rotherhithe-										110
Ward 1	***	***	15,508	15,375	471	30.6	282	18.3	68	144
,, 2	***		15,046	14,917	429	28.7	233	15.6	45	105
,, 3		***	7,906	7,833	140	17.8	88	11.2	21	150
St. Olave—		2					1000			
St. John	***	***	5,986	4,393	166	37.8	110	25.0	18	108
St. Olave	***	17.	2,250	1,651	64	38.7	58	35.1	7	109
St. Thomas	8	•••	1,581	1,161	26	22.4	17	14.6	2	77
Whole Boroug	gh—To	tals	130,760	126,634	3,957	31.2	2,229	17.6	502	127

^{*} Note.—31 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 1910 (GREENWICH RECORD).

19	10.		Mean reading	Темр	ERATURE OF THE	AIR.	RAIN.
Mod	nth.		of the Barometer.	A Maximum.	B Minimum,	Mean of A and B.	Amount Collected
January			29.681	44.1	35.4	39°-7	1.72
February			29.500	47-9	35.7	41.8	2.69
March		***	29 991	51.3	34.7	43-0	1.10
April		***	29-672	55.4	38-8	47.1	2 62
May		***	29-713	63.3	45.2	54.3	2.24
June	***	***	29.720	71.0	51.6	61.3	2.08
July		***	29.709	67-0	51.9	59-4	3.52
August			29.741	70.8	52.7	61.8	2.43
			30.046	64.6	48.5	56.6	0.74
October		***	29.841	59.8	47.6	53.7	1.81
	***	***	29.476	45.4	32.4	38-9	3.57
December	•••		29.545	48.3	40-0	44.2	3.54
Means			29.719	57.4	42-9	501	2:34

TABLE VIII.—MARRIAGES.

Year.	Веви	ONDSEY.	Вотн.	ERHITHE.	ST.	OLAVE.	WHOLE	Вовотон
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1900 1901	783	18.88	334	17.24	69	13.68	1,186	18.00
1902	800 799	19·44 19·55	296 270	15 42 14·22	58	11.92	1,154	17.70
1903	794	19.56	238	12.65	54 69	11·50 15·23	1,123 1,101	17·39 17·22
1904	767	18.71	280	14-62	58	13.04	1,105	17:11
1905	801	19.57	256	13.38	51	11.81	1,108	17.21
1906	719	17.59	310	16.22	70	16.80	1,099	17:13
1907	736	18.69	315	16.49	69	17.14	1,147	17.94
1908	750	18.05	250	12.85	84	21.21	1,084	16.69
1909	723	17.76	256	13.42	59	15.76	1,038	16.34
Average for years 1900-1909	767	18.78	280	14.65	64	14.81	1114	17:27
1910	754	18.55	315	16-52	80	22.21	1149	18-14

TABLE IX.—PROCEEDINGS DURING 1910.

		NUMBER O	OF PLACES.	1-1-0				_
					Number of	Number	Nu	mber of
PREMISES.	On Register at end of 1909.	Added in 1910.	Removed in 1910.	On Register at end of 1910.	Inspections, 1910.	of Notices, 1910.		tions, 1910.
Milk premises	273	40	27	286	559	20		
Cowsheds	5	_	1	4	51	_		
Slaughter-houses	1	_	-	1	21	_		_
Other offensive trade premises	13	-	-018	13	115	2	F I I	_
Ice-cream premises	133	11	-	144	165	10		-
Registered houses let in lodgings	219	8	-	227	908 {	*(a) 14 *(b) 74	3	7
* (a) For	overcrowdin	g.	* (b) F	or other con	ditions.	9/1	rall?	16
Total number of Intimation	Notices se	erved for	all purpos	ies .				4 144
			Parpoo		***	***		4,144
Overcrowding, 1910—	-	3						
Number of dwelling rooms o Number remedied						***	***	129
Number remedied Number of prosecutions			***					127
	and the same			***		***	***	
Underground rooms—								
Illegal occupation dealt with	during ye	ear				***		4
Number of rooms closed								4
Insanitary houses-								
Number closed under the Pt	blic Heal	th /T and	ml Ant T	001				
Number closed under the He	onsing of t	the Work	ing Classe	og Act		***	***	-
Number of premises cleanse	d under Se	ection 20	of the L.	C.C. (Gene	eral Powe	rs) Act, 1	904	
Number closed under the H	ousing, To	wn Plani	ning, &c.,	Act, 1909				21
								-
Shelters provided under sec. 60 (4) of the Pi	totte Heat	ith (Londo	on) Act, 1	891—	(D 111		
Number of persons accommo	dated dur	ing the v	ear	TO DE TO		Families Adults		5
						Children		14
Revenue Acts-								12
Number of houses for which	applicatio	ns were i	received d	luring yea	r			146
Number of tenements for wh	nich certifi	cates wer	e granted					146
Number of tenements for wh	iich certin	cates wer	e deferred	1		***	***	-
Housing, Town Planning &c., Act	, 1909, Se	c. 35—						
Number of houses for which			received d	luring the	TOOR			-
Number of houses for which	certificate	es were gr	ranted	maring ene		***		6
		-				***	***	0
Number of prosecutions under By-								
(a) For prevention of nuisan	ce arising	from sno	w, ice, sa	lt, filth, &	c	***	***	
(b) For prevention of nuis manufactory, &c.	ance arisi	ing from	offensive	e matter	running	out of	any	
(c) For the prevention of k	eening of	animals	in such	mannar	on to he	in land		-
health	ochune or	*** ***	an such a	manner			to	1
(d) As to paving of yards, &c	c., of dwel	ling house	es			***		1
(e) In connection with the r	emoval of	offensive	matter, &	ke				_
(f) As to cesspools and privi	es, removi	ke sista	posal of r					_
 (g) For securing the cleanling (h) With respect to water cl 	osets eart	h closete	&c.					-
(i) With respect to sufficien	cy of wate	er supply	to water	closets .		***	***	775
(j) With respect to drainage	, &c. (Met	ropolis M	anagemen	nt Act. sec	etion 202)	***		
(k) With respect to deposit	of plans	as to dr	ainage, &c	. (Metrop	olis Mana	gement A	cts	1 1 4 5
Amendment (By-lav	ws) Act, 18	899)						
Mortuaries—								
Total number of bodies remo	boye							200
Total number of infectious b		oved		***		***		216
-				***		***	***	6

Table X.—Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

Inspection.

Premises.		Number of	
A PUBLISCO,	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	 107 131 93	27 86 40	
Total	 331	153	

Defects Found.

	Nt	imber of Defe	ects.	Number
Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	of Frosecu- tions.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness	51	51		
Want of Ventilation	1	1		
Overcrowding	3	3		
Want of Drainage of Floors	2	2		
Other Nuisances	78	78		
(Insufficient	11	9	***	
Sanitary Accommodation Unsuitable or Defective	9	8		
(Not separate for Sexes	6	6	***	***
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—	3 8	199	13.3	
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (s. 101) Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses				
(ss. 97 to 100)	2	2		
Other Offences				
Total	161	158		

Other matters.

	Cla	188,				Number.	
Matters notified to H.M. Insp. Failure to affix Abstract of Action taken in matters refe. H.M. Inspectors as ren under the Public Health A not under the Factory Ac Other Underground Bakehouses (s. Certificates granted during In use at end of 1909	the Factor erred by nediable acts, but ot (s. 7) 101)—	y and Worksl Notified by Reports (o H.M. Ins	H.M. Ins	s. 133) spectors taken)	sent to	21 21	
Workshops on the Register (s. Workshop Bakehouses	131) at the	end of 1909					693 81
Total nun	ber of Wor	kshops on Re	gister				774

Table X.—Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework (continued).

Home Work.

				Ot	TWORKER	s' Lists,	SECTION 1	07.					Оптион Ривми	K IN UNWI	HOLESOME ON 108.		ORE IN I	NFECTED VS 109, 110
		Lists	received f	rom Emp	loyers.			esses of orkers.	Notices		utions.	Inspec-						
NATURE OF WORK.	Sendin	g twice in t	the year.	Sendin	g once in t	he year.	Received	For- warded	occupiers as to keeping or	Failing to keep or	Failing	Out- workers' premises.	In- stances.	Notices served.	Prosecu-	In- stances.	Order made (S. 110).	Prosecu- tions (Sections
		Outwo	orkers.		Outw	orkers.	other	to other	sending	inspec-	to send lists.						(6, 110).	109, 110)
	Lists.	Con- tractors.	Work- men.	Lists.	Con- tractors.	Work- men.	Councils.	Councils.	lists.	of lists.								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Vearing Apparel :-		10000			P.B.				-				111-5					1
(1) Making, &c	64	12	481	4		. 13	753	- 261				1,088	108	108				
(2) Cleaning and Washing			***												***			
ace, Lace Curtains and Nets	***	(1)		***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		***		***	***	***	***
rtificial Flowers		***		***			5 .	***	***		***	5		***	***	***	***	1 ***
ets, other than Wire Nets	***	***		***	***	***	***	***	***		***		***		***	***	***	***
acks	12	***	318	***				60	***			258					***	***
urniture and Upholstery												200				***		
ur Pulling	2		2				7		***		***	9		***	***	***		
eather Sorting				***	***	***	***		***	***			:			***		***
mbrellas, &c	2	***	3	***	***		6	1	***	***	***	8		**	***	***		
arding, &c., of Buttons, &c	6	***	51	ï		. 3	19	10	***	***	***	63	***	***		***	***	
aper Bags and Boxes	2	***	16		***		10000		***			16	***	***	***	***	***	***
rush Making	2		7				40	2				45		***		***	***	
acquet and Tennis Balls											777							
ruffed Toys				***						***	***						***	
ile Making	***	***		***	***		***					***		1000	***		***	
lectro-plate	•••		***	***		***	***		***		***	***					***	
ables and Chains nchors and Grapnels		***		***	***	***	***		***		***	***	***	***		***		***
1.71	***	***		411	***		***	***			***	***	***	***				
ocks, Latches and Keys					***												***	***
ea Picking																	***	
																_	-	-
Total	90	12	878	5	***	16	830	334	***	***	***	1,492	108	108	***		***	

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TABLE XI.-WORKSHOPS.

				Number of	27	P	ersons Employe	sd.
	Trade.			Workshops on Register.	Number of Workrooms.	Males.	Females.	Young Persons
Boot Makers and	Repairers			56	56	112	-	
Boat and Barge 1				4		22		
Bottle Washers				3	4	14	7	***
Builders				13		54		
Buttonhole Make	rs			2	4		12	
Basket Makers	***			3	3	13		
Brushmakers				17	21	28	10	
Blacksmiths				6		17	-	
Cabinet Makers				2	2	7	ï	***
Carmen, Stables				40		152		
Carpenters				4	4	9		
Collar Workers				2	4		23	***
Chair Makers				3	4	5	6	***
Coopers				17	1007	81		***
Cork Cutters				3	3	6		***
Durriers				6	8	17		***
Cycle Makers		***		5	7	7		
Dressmakers, &c.				61	70	44	178	5
Engineers and Sn				6	6	12		2
arriers				7		22		2
ish Curers			***	i	ï	20		2
Hairdressers			***	94	94	164	1	""
Tarness and Stra		ke		9	9	23	1	4 2
Top Warehouses			***	19		101		2
aundries		***		40	69	5	209	***
Leather Work			***	37	27	275		***
Paper Bag Maker			***	1	1		34	***
Picture Frame Ma	Iroun	***	***	4	10	33		4
Rag Sorters			***	3	3	7	50	***
ack Makers			***	8	10	17	5 22	
Slate and Stone M			***	3		20	22	2
obacco Pipe Mal	rown		***	3	5	13		***
Vheelwrights			***	8		77.7	4	***
Vood Choppers		***	***	22		33		***
Yawiawa		***	***	181	177	33	57	18
arious				101	177	968	141	65
Tota	ds			693	602	2,334	760	106

TABLE XII.—SANITARY WORE, 1910.

		000000000000000000000000000000000000000				S 3				
	Mr. Grice.	Mr.	Mr. Wood.	Mr. Merryman.	Mr.	Mr. Freeman.	Mr. Bartlett.	Mr.	Mr. Cockburn.	
		Cartledge.		100000000000000000000000000000000000000						
Houses or parts of houses cleansed or repaired	164	119	105	269	344	275	113	256	250	1,895
W.C. accommodation provided or reconstructed	2	1	5	5		10	2	151	102	278
W.C.s repaired, ventilated, and whitewashed	79	45	15	122	50	33	32	51	37	464
Closets panned and trapped, or old pans cleansed or new ones fixed	6	4	7	49	37	18	8	157	103	389
Closets supplied with water, or defective water supplies remedied	36	10	2	27	108	26	14	77	20	320
Defective drains reconstructed, repaired, ventilated, and trapped	27	7	9	87	34	87	27	173	110	561
Stopped drains and w.c.s cleared	30	15	10	41	75	23	18	18	15	245
Yards and forecourts paved or paving repaired	138	88	6	102	55	74	117	64	65	709
Houses supplied with water	2			42	15	2	***	11	5	77
Defective roofs repaired	78	49	11	106	121	179	42	108	60	754
Defective rainshoots and gutters repaired, unstopped, or disconnected from										
drain	107	20	8	138	82	124	35	61	32	607
Offensive accumulations removed	20	5	1	13	10	7		2	8	66
Defective water apparatus in w.c.s repaired	19	40	13	51	***	97	7		19	246
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance removed	2	5	1	5	***	4	1	1	5	24
Urinals cleansed, supplied with water and doors	7	1	***	***	17	9	1	5	7	47
Stables and other premises drained and paved	4	4	***	2	1	1	4	5	9	30
Waste-water pipes disconnected from drains and made to discharge in the open				100	P. C. 19/					100000
air, and new waste pipes provided	1	3	8	76	5	11	7	22	14	147
Providing means of ventilation beneath ground floor	5	***		2	***			14	12	33
Dung receptacles provided or repaired	1	***				3	1	1	3	9
Accumulations of manure removed		1		1	2	2	2	7	7	22
Separating w.c. and domestic water supplies	***	***	***	***	***	223		***	212	
Effective means taken to prevent dampness	. 8	5	3	14	4	71	9	95	15	224
Yards cleansed	50	42		8	13	12	1	2	8	136
Means of ventilation provided, or improvement in ventilation made	7		***	7	10			9	4	37
Cisterns cleansed or covers provided	10		***	1	6	1	2	4	1	25
Cowsheds cleansed	***					1	:::	****	2	3
Miscellaneous	161	25	4	243	93	145	11	187	30	899
Drains tested	109	24	15	133	60	233	67	375	264	1,280
Rooms disinfected 1,633	- 1	Inque	ests						166	
Articles disinfected 13,445				examinatio					141	
Houses disinfected to satisfaction of medical attendant 5	130 110			ed to mort					216	
					-					

Note, -Mr. Cartledge left the Council's service on June 30th.

Mr. Wood entered the Council's service on October 24th.

TABLE XIII .- FOOD AND DRUGS.

	Articles subn	nitted f	or Analy	sis.		Total Samples taken.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated,	Percentage of Articles Adulterated
Milk						751	677	74	9.8
Butter						238	214	24	10.0
locos						32	23	9	28.1
Pepper						18	18		
fustard						17	17		
Separated 1				***		14	12	2	14.3
Rice						9	9		
White Pepp		-00				7	7		
Coffee						7	7		
kim Milk		***	***			6	6		
live Oil						5	5		
ard						5	5		
Raspberry .						4	4		3.75
od Liver (4	4	***	
Hycerine						4	4		
Jargarine						3	2	1	33.3
rrowroot						3	3		
amphorate						3	3		
apioca			***		***	2	2		
ce Cream						2	2	1000	
round Ric						2	2	***	
falt Vineg						2	1	ï	50.0
ducalyptus						2	2		
heese						2	2		
ime Juice						2	2	***	
Beef Drippi				***		2	2		
asteurized	Skim Mil					1	1		111
lives						1	1		***
orgonzola			***			1	î	1000	***
inger Roo						1	î	***	***
rushed Li						1	î		
Cola						1	1	***	***
Beef Sausa						1		ï	100-0
Ioney						î	1		The state of the s
reen Ging	er Wine				***	1	1		
Iop Ale				***	***	î	î	***	***
Fround Gir	ger		***			î	î	***	
arsaparilla				***	***	Î	î		
emon Squ			***	***	***	î	î		
	nine Wine	***	***			1	î	***	
ream				***		1	î	****	
astor Oil				***	***	i	î		
il of Camp	hor		***	***	***	î	î	***	***
ine Oatme		***	***		***	1		ï	100-0
incture of				***		1	1		
terilized M			***	***		Î	1		
ure Cocoa		***	***	***		1	î	***	
lincemeat		***		***		1	î	***	
ark Chees		***	***	***	***	i	î		
ausage Me		***	***	***		1	î		
Raisin Win		***	***		***	î	1		***
range Win		***	***		***	1	1	***	
range 1111	10	***			***	-	1	***	
		To	tals			1,172	1,059	113	9-6

No.	Sa	mple.		Adulteration or Infringement.	Result.
				First Quarter.	
391s	Milk			Added water 4.5 per cent	Dismissed. Warranty proved
395s	Milk		***	Added water 4.9 per cent	Fine 20/-; costs 15/-
183н	Milk			Added water 8 per cent	Fine 40/-; costs 15/-
486н	Milk		•••	Added water 4 per cent	Fined the costs 17/- Warranty unsuccessful,
510н	Margari	ine		Wrapper not marked	Fine 5/-; costs 15/-
542н	Milk		***	Added water 3 5 per cent	Fine 40/-; costs 27/6
566н	Milk			Added water 3.3 per cent	Fined the costs 15/-
575н	Milk	***	***	Added water 3.6 per cent	Dismissed. Warranty proved
581н	Milk		***	Added water 14 per cent	Dismissed. Warranty proved
588н 593н	Milk Butter			Deficient in milk fat 5.3 per cent. Contained 47.6 per cent. of fats	Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine £5; costs 21/-
594н	Margari	ine		other than butter fat Contained more than 10 per cent. of butter fat	Fine 20/-; costs 17/-
605н	Milk			Added water 2.8 per cent	Fined the costs 17/- Warranty ur successful
807н	Milk		***	Added water 2.7 per cent	Fine 20/-; costs 17/-
425s	Milk			Added water 2.92 per cent	Dismissed. Warranty proved
426s	Milk			Added water 7.00 per cent	Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Warranty un successful
132s	Milk			Added water 6.61 per cent,	Fine £3; costs 17/- Warranty un successful
438s	Milk		***	Added water 3.9 per cent. and deficient in milk fat 5.3 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
139s	Milk		***	Added water 2.06 per cent	Fined the costs 17/- Warranty un successful
451s	Milk	***	***	Added water 2.25 per cent	Fine 10/-; costs 17/-
155s 160s	Milk Milk			Added water 3.2 per cent Added water 4.35 per cent	Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 20/-; costs 17/- Warranty un
162s	Milk			Added water 9:50 per cent	Successful Dismissed Waynesty proved
185s	Milk		***	Added water 3:50 per cent Added water 2:06 per cent	Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved
189s	Milk			Deficient in fat 7 per cent	Fined the costs 15/-
48	Milk			SECOND QUARTER. Added water 2.86 per cent	Dismissed. Warranty proved
6н	Milk			Deficient in milk fat 42 per cent.	Fine £5; costs 23/- Warranty ur successful
14H	Milk		***	Added water 7.74 per cent	Dismissed. Warranty proved
14s	Milk		***	Deficient in milk fat 27 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
17s	3.5233.			Added water 2.31 per cent	Dismissed, Warranty proved
	Milk			Deficient in milk fat 11 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
20s	Milk	***		Managaina 100 non cont	Fine 40/-; costs 27/-
				Bulk not marked	Withdrawn
20s 31s	Milk Butter			Bulk not marked Wrapper not marked	Withdrawn Withdrawn
20s 31s 29a	Milk Butter Milk			Bulk not marked Wrapper not marked Added water 3.81 per cent	Withdrawn Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved
20s 31s 29н 38н	Milk Butter Milk Butter			Bulk not marked Wrapper not marked Added water 3.81 per cent Margarine 100 per cent Wrapper not marked	Withdrawn Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Withdrawn
20s 31s 29н 38н 43н	Milk Butter Milk Butter			Bulk not marked Wrapper not marked Added water 3.81 per cent Margarine 100 per cent Wrapper not marked Added water 6.27 per cent	Withdrawn Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved
20s 31s 29н 38н 43н 49s	Milk Butter Milk Butter Milk Milk			Bulk not marked Wrapper not marked Added water 3.81 per cent Margarine 100 per cent Wrapper not marked Added water 6.27 per cent Added water 3.77 per cent	Withdrawn Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved
20s 31s 29н 38н 43н 49s 50н	Milk Butter Milk Butter Milk Milk Milk			Bulk not marked Wrapper not marked Added water 3.81 per cent Margarine 100 per cent Wrapper not marked Added water 6.27 per cent Added water 3.77 per cent Deficient in milk fat 17 per cent	Withdrawn Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved
20s 31s 29H 38H 43H 49s 50H 60H	Milk Butter Milk Butter Milk Milk Milk Malt Vi	negar		Bulk not marked	Withdrawn Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/-
20s 31s 29H 38H 43H 49s 50H 60H 63H	Milk Butter Milk Butter Milk Milk Milk Malt Vi Margari	negar		Bulk not marked Wrapper not marked Added water 3.81 per cent. Margarine 100 per cent Wrapper not marked Added water 6.27 per cent. Added water 3.77 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 17 per cent. Artificial vinegar 93 per cent. Wrapper not marked	Withdrawn Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Fine 10/-; costs 15/-
20s 31s 29H 38H 43H 49s 50H 60H	Milk Butter Milk Butter Milk Milk Milk Malt Vi	negar		Bulk not marked	Withdrawn Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Fine 10/-; costs 15/- Fine 40/-; costs 15/- Dismissed. Defendant proved the milk was sold in same state as
20s 31s 29H 38H 43H 49s 50H 60H 63H 92H 96H	Milk Butter Milk Milk Milk Milk Malt Vi Margari Milk Milk	 inegar ine		Bulk not marked Wrapper not marked Added water 3·81 per cent. Margarine 100 per cent Wrapper not marked Added water 6·27 per cent. Added water 3·77 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 17 per cent. Artificial vinegar 93 per cent. Wrapper not marked Deficient in milk fat 9 per cent. Added water 4·03 per cent.	Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Fine 10/-; costs 15/- Fine 40/-; costs 15/- Dismissed. Defendant proved th milk was sold in same state a received from the cow
20s 31s 29H 38H 43H 49s 50H 60H 63H 92H 96H	Milk Butter Milk Butter Milk Milk Milk Milk Malt Vi Margari Milk Milk Milk	 negar ine		Bulk not marked Wrapper not marked Added water 3·81 per cent. Margarine 100 per cent Wrapper not marked Added water 6·27 per cent. Added water 3·77 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 17 per cent. Artificial vinegar 93 per cent. Wrapper not marked Deficient in milk fat 9 per cent. Added water 4·03 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 19 per cent.	Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Fine 10/-; costs 15/- Fine 40/-; costs 15/- Dismissed. Defendant proved th milk was sold in same state a received from the cow Fine 20/-; costs 17/-
20s 31s 29H 38H 43H 49s 50H 60H 63H 92H 96H	Milk Butter Milk Butter Milk Milk Milk Malt Vi Margari Milk Milk Milk	inegar ine	 	Bulk not marked Wrapper not marked Added water 3·81 per cent. Margarine 100 per cent Wrapper not marked Added water 6·27 per cent. Added water 3·77 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 17 per cent. Artificial vinegar 93 per cent. Wrapper not marked Deficient in milk fat 9 per cent. Added water 4·03 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 19 per cent. Added water 15·5 per cent.	Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Fine 10/-; costs 15/- Fine 40/-; costs 15/- Dismissed. Defendant proved th milk was sold in same state a received from the cow Fine 20/-; costs 17/- Fine 20/-; costs 17/-
20s 31s 29H 38H 43H 49s 50H 60H 92H 96H 97H 124s 131H	Milk Butter Milk Butter Milk Milk Milk Malt Vi Margari Milk Milk Milk Milk	 inegar ine	 	Bulk not marked Wrapper not marked Added water 3·81 per cent. Margarine 100 per cent Wrapper not marked Added water 6·27 per cent. Added water 3·77 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 17 per cent. Wrapper not marked Deficient in milk fat 9 per cent. Added water 4·03 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 19 per cent. Added water 15·5 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 16 per cent.	Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Fine 10/-; costs 15/- Fine 40/-; costs 15/- Dismissed. Defendant proved th milk was sold in same state a received from the cow Fine 20/-; costs 17/- Fine 20/-; costs 17/- Dismissed. Warranty proved
20s 31s 29H 38H 43H 49s 50H 60H 92H 92H 92H 124s 131H 145H	Milk Butter Milk Butter Milk Milk Milk Malt Vi Margari Milk Milk Milk Milk Milk Milk Milk Milk Milk		 	Bulk not marked Wrapper not marked Added water 3·81 per cent. Margarine 100 per cent Wrapper not marked Added water 6·27 per cent. Added water 3·77 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 17 per cent Artificial vinegar 93 per cent Wrapper not marked Deficient in milk fat 9 per cent Added water 4·03 per cent Deficient in milk fat 19 per cent. Added water 15·5 per cent Deficient in milk fat 16 per cent. Added water 3·96 per cent	Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Fine 10/-; costs 15/- Fine 40/-; costs 15/- Dismissed. Defendant proved th milk was sold in same state a received from the cow Fine 20/-; costs 17/- Fine 20/-; costs 17/- Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved
20s 31s 29H 38H 43H 49s 50H 60H 63H 92H 96H 97H 124s 131H 145H 149H	Milk Butter Milk Butter Milk Milk Milk Malt Vi Margari Milk Milk Milk Milk	 inegar ine	 	Bulk not marked Wrapper not marked Added water 3·81 per cent. Margarine 100 per cent Wrapper not marked Added water 6·27 per cent. Added water 3·77 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 17 per cent. Wrapper not marked Deficient in milk fat 9 per cent. Added water 4·03 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 19 per cent. Added water 15·5 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 16 per cent.	Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Fine 10/-; costs 15/- Fine 40/-; costs 15/- Dismissed. Defendant proved th milk was sold in same state a received from the cow Fine 20/-; costs 17/- Fine 20/-; costs 17/- Dismissed. Warranty proved
20s 31s 29a 38a 43a 49s 50a 60a 63a 92a 96a 97a 124s 131a 145a 149a	Milk Butter Milk Butter Milk Milk Milk Malt Vi Margari Milk Milk Milk Milk Milk Milk Milk Mi		 	Bulk not marked Wrapper not marked Added water 3.81 per cent. Margarine 100 per cent Wrapper not marked Added water 6.27 per cent. Added water 3.77 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 17 per cent. Artificial vinegar 93 per cent. Wrapper not marked Deficient in milk fat 9 per cent. Added water 4.03 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 19 per cent. Added water 15.5 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 16 per cent. Added water 3.96 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 12 per cent. Margarine 100 per cent Wrapper not marked Wrapper not marked	Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Fine 10/-; costs 15/- Fine 40/-; costs 15/- Dismissed. Defendant proved th milk was sold in same state a received from the cow Fine 20/-; costs 17/- Fine 20/-; costs 17/- Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Fined the costs 12/- Fine 40/-; costs 17/-
20s 31s 29a 38a 43a 49s 50a 60a 63a 92a 96a 124s 131a 145a 145a 145a 156a	Milk Butter Milk Butter Milk Milk Milk Milk Milk Milk Milk Mil	inegar ine	 	Bulk not marked Wrapper not marked Added water 3.81 per cent. Margarine 100 per cent Wrapper not marked Added water 6.27 per cent. Added water 3.77 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 17 per cent. Artificial vinegar 93 per cent. Wrapper not marked Deficient in milk fat 9 per cent. Added water 4.03 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 19 per cent. Added water 15.5 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 16 per cent. Added water 3.96 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 12 per cent. Margarine 100 per cent. Wrapper not marked Thied Quarter.	Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Fine 10/-; costs 15/- Fine 40/-; costs 15/- Dismissed. Defendant proved th milk was sold in same state a received from the cow Fine 20/-; costs 17/- Fine 20/-; costs 17/- Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Fined the costs 12/- Fine 40/-; costs 17/- Withdrawn
20s 31s 29a 38a 43a 49s 50a 60a 63a 92a 96a	Milk Butter Milk Butter Milk Milk Milk Malt Vi Margari Milk Milk Milk Milk Milk Milk Milk Mi		 	Bulk not marked Wrapper not marked Added water 3.81 per cent. Margarine 100 per cent Wrapper not marked Added water 6.27 per cent. Added water 3.77 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 17 per cent. Wrapper not marked Wrapper not marked Wrapper not marked Deficient in milk fat 9 per cent. Added water 4.03 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 19 per cent. Added water 15.5 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 16 per cent. Added water 3.96 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 12 per cent. Wrapper not marked Wrapper not marked Wrapper not marked Wrapper not marked Thied Quarter. Deficient in milk fat 7.7 per cent. Contained 48 per cent. of added	Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Fine 10/-; costs 15/- Fine 40/-; costs 15/- Dismissed. Defendant proved th milk was sold in same state a received from the cow Fine 20/-; costs 17/- Fine 20/-; costs 17/- Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Fined the costs 12/- Fine 40/-; costs 17/-
20s 31s 29a 38a 43a 49s 50a 60a 60a 63a 92a 96a 124s 131a 145a 145a 145a 156a	Milk Butter Milk Butter Milk Milk Milk Milk Milk Milk Milk Mil	inegar ine		Bulk not marked Wrapper not marked Added water 3·81 per cent. Margarine 100 per cent Wrapper not marked Added water 6·27 per cent. Added water 3·77 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 17 per cent. Artificial vinegar 93 per cent. Wrapper not marked Deficient in milk fat 9 per cent. Added water 4·03 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 19 per cent. Added water 15·5 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 16 per cent. Added water 3·96 per cent. Deficient in milk fat 12 per cent. Margarine 100 per cent Wrapper not marked Thied Quarter. Deficient in milk fat 7·7 per cent. Contained 48 per cent. of added shell Margarine 100 per cent	Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Fine 10/-; costs 17/- Fine 10/-; costs 15/- Fine 40/-; costs 15/- Dismissed. Defendant proved th milk was sold in same state a received from the cow Fine 20/-; costs 17/- Fine 20/-; costs 17/- Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Dismissed. Warranty proved Fined the costs 12/- Fine 40/-; costs 17/- Withdrawn Dismissed. Warranty proved
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TABLE XIV .- PROSECUTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1910-continued.

No.	Sample.		Adulteration or Infringement.	Result.
245s	Milk		Added water 4.86 per cent	Dismissed. Warranty proved
251s	Butter	***	Margarine 100 per cent Wrapper not marked	Fine 20/-; costs 17/- Withdrawn
283s	Milk		Added water 7 per cent	Fine 20/-; costs 17/-
			FOURTH QUARTER.	
349н	Cocoa	***	Contained 15 per cent. of added shell	Fine 20/-; costs 15/-
355н	Milk	•••	Deficient in milk fat 7.3 per cent.	Fine £5; costs 24/- Warranty un successful
359н	Cocoa		Contained 16 per cent. of added shell	Dismissed. Warranty proved
382н	Milk		Added water 7.1 per cent	Fine £12; costs £2 2/-
389н	Milk	***	Added water 2.8 per cent. and deficient in milk fat 4.7 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
373s	Butter		Margarine 100 per cent Wrapper not marked	Fine £3; costs 17/- Withdrawn
413н	Butter, Fresh		Margarine 100 per cent Wrapper not marked	Fine 40/-; costs 17/- Withdrawn
414s	Butter		Margarine 100 per cent Wrapper not marked	Fine £5; costs 17/- Withdrawn

SUMMARY. £ s. d.
Fines 70 8 0
Costs 28 15 6
Total ... £99 3 6

The following report was made to the Public Health Committee on March 8th, 1910, and a circular letter addressed to the traders in the Borough as recommended:—

"Faced" Rice.

I received two samples of rice known in the trade as Patna and Bassein respectively, imported from abroad, with the request that I should express an opinion as to whether the fact of the rice being polished by means of tale was "according to the rules of the Food and Drugs Act." I had them analysed as informal samples and found that the Patna rice contained 1.22 per cent. and the Bassein 1.4 per cent. of foreign extraneous mineral matter in the form of tale.

It seems there is a demand on the part of the public for a highly polished rice, the consequence being that the appearance of the more expensive class of rice is being improved by subjecting them to the polishing process by means of tale. This has been going on to such an extent that the Local Government Board made a special investigation into the matter, and the report of their inspector, Dr. Hamill, was issued two or three months ago. In this the writer comes to the conclusion that "an outside limit of not more than 0.5 per cent. of mineral matter would seem amply to meet the requirements of the traders who represent this practice as necessary," and incidentally suggests that prosecutions be instituted where this amount is exceeded.

To my mind it seems an objectionable and unnecessary practice, especially as it only affects the article in the raw state, for when cooked the rice, whether polished or not, appears the same.

The following reply was sent to the sender of the samples :-

FEBRUARY 11TH, 1910.

Gentlemen,—Polished Rices.—In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, accompanying two samples of rice cleaned and dressed abroad (viz., Patna and Bassein), I beg to say that there is no definition of rice under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and that any action that might be taken would be ordinarily under Section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, where it would be proved that the rice is not of the nature and substance of the article demanded by the purchaser.

Since this is so one cannot speak of any quantity of tale being allowed, and the seller must therefore take the risk of being prosecuted in case the rice is found mixed with this mineral.

Personally on general principles I do not approve of the adulteration with tale, but I am given to understand that the polishing of the rice in this manner facilitates its sale, and provided there is only a trace left in the article at the outside, 0.5 per cent., I would not be prepared on my present knowledge to recommend prosecution.

would not be prepared on my present knowledge to recommend prosecution.

I have had both these samples analysed, and I find that the Bassein contains 1.04 per cent. and the Patna 1.22 per cent. talc, both of which you see are much above the

suggested limit of 0.5 per cent. I should therefore recommend you make sure that no imported rice contains above this limit, as proceedings will probably be taken for samples showing an excess.—Yours faithfully,

I recommend that a circular letter be addressed to the traders in the Borough, stating that prosecutions will be instituted if rice is found on analysis to contain extraneous mineral matter to the extent of more than 0.5 per cent.

The cost of the analysis has been refunded by the firm in question.

The following is a copy of the report made to the Public Health Committee on October 11th: Storage of Bread.

In accordance with the instructions of the Committee, all the shops which sell bread, exclusive of bakers, have been specially visited and examined. There are 308 of these in the Borough, 304 of which are reported to be in a clean or fairly clean condition, and 4 dirty. The shops which sell bread are mostly small general shops which deal in groceries, general provisions, milk, ice creams, &c. Of these 308, 101 sell oil, 262 candles, 265 soap, and 194 brawn, &c. Although oil is not always kept in a separate room, there is always an endeavour on the part of the shopkeeper to keep it away from bread and in juxtaposition to the candles and soap. In no case did the bread seem to be exposed to any sort of contamination which would be injurious or dangerous to health. The only articles sold in the shops which would be likely to give a taste to the bread are the oil, soap and candles, and this is only likely to happen if the shopkeeper handles the bread with dirty hands. I do not consider contamination of this description would be dangerous to health, and the purchasers have the remedy in such cases in their own hands; besides, every shopkeeper had a separate knife for cutting bread.

The following is the report I made to the Committee on this subject in 1903 :-

"I beg to say that I have visited 30 small shops in the poorest parts of the Borough where bread is sold, and beyond such general regulations as to cleanliness of making and storing which should apply to all articles of food, do not see any necessity for special regulations as to the sale of bread analogous to those for milk, as suggested by the writer of the letter.

"Bread, from its mode of manufacture and nature, cannot be compared with milk as regards its tendency to absorb noxious matters from its surroundings. It is thoroughly sterilized during the manufacture, and when baked becomes comparatively dry. The longer it is kept the drier it becomes, and at no time is the dampness sufficient to permit it absorbing noxious micro-organisms. The worst keeping can do is to render it hard and unpalatable. It is kept in dairies and small general shops, where oil is often sold, but I have not in any case seen it kept in greengroeers or in juxtaposition to old clothes or marine stores, or pure and simple oil shops.

"Of all foods, bread, after thorough baking, is probably the least liable to absorb noxious effluvia, and I did not see it stored in any shop in a position likely to specially expose it to such absorption. The only way it might convey disease is by being handled by a person suffering from some infectious complaint, and this applies to all articles, whether food or not. I am not aware of a single instance of infectious disease being conveyed by the food in question, and considering the amount of bread consumed, some case would surely have been discovered had such taken place."

I see no reason to alter my opinion in the matter, and can only state that there are other articles of food sold in these shops which, in my opinion, are much more liable to become contaminated than bread.

As regards the changing of bread, this is never done in general shops, since they only buy bread in very small quantities as required. In many cases the bread is bought from meal to meal. There is no doubt there is a danger to public health in the changing of stale bread, and such a

custom should be make illegal.

Coming to the allegations referred to in the letter of the Local Government Board dated July 5th, my replies which are embodied in the above report are briefly :- I have no evidence of infection being carried through the selling of bread in chandlers' shops or in insanitary or diseaseinfected premises. My own opinion is that disease is seldom or never conveyed in this way, and one is hardly justified on a priori grounds in accusing bread of being a common medium for the conveyance of disease when there are so many more obvious channels of infection known to us. The custom of exchanging bread, I am informed, has been largely, if not altogether, done away with, and if it is done anywhere at present, it is by a few bakers, and not by keepers of small general shops.

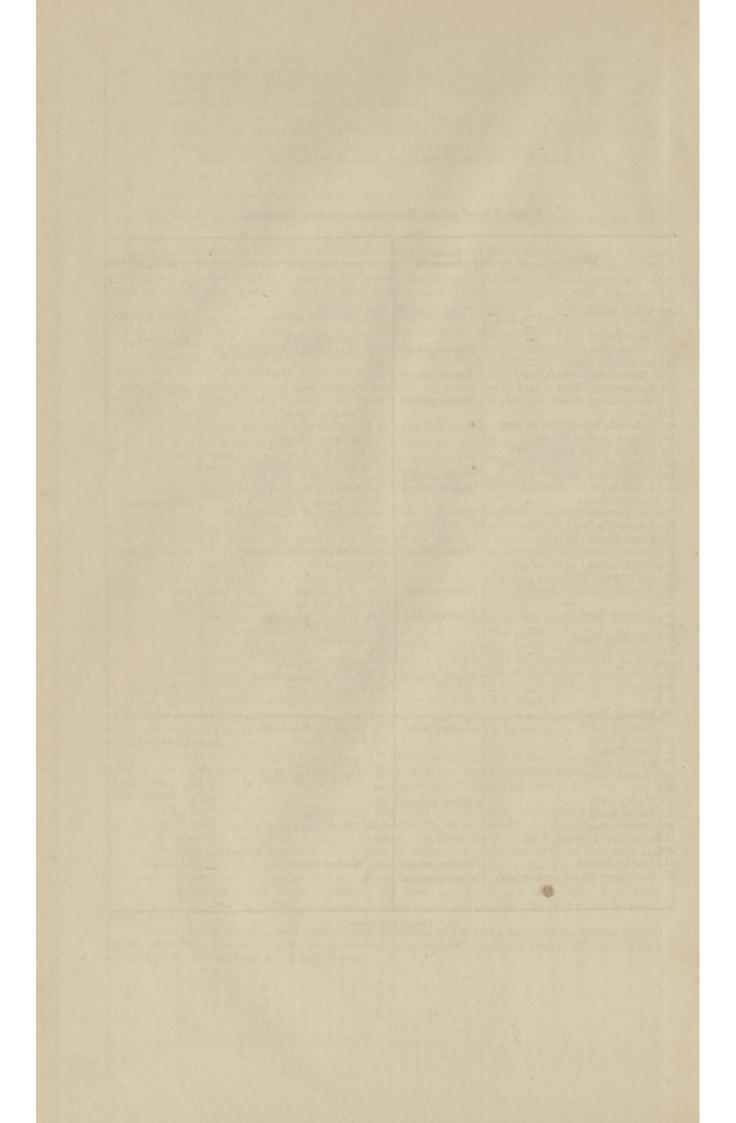
Under these circumstances I cannot recommend any action being taken in the matter beyond regular inspection and attention to such cleanliness as is required where any food is sold, and taking

steps to prevent the exchanging of stale loaves.

TABLE XV .- LIST OF BAKEHOUSES IN THE BOROUGH.

Address.		Situation of Bakehouse.	Address,		Situation of Bakehouse,
10 Abban Street		Underground	833, Old Kent Road		Above mound
19, Abbey Street		Underground	0.1		Above ground
157, ,,		23	Pl Th III (1)		Underground
186, Abbey Street		Above ground	246, Rotherhithe New Ro	_	
66, Abbeyfield Road		Above ground	965		33
218, Bermondsey Street		Underground	179		"
ne en 9 197 11		Onderground	25, Parkers Row		Above ground
10 TO 11 CIL L		Above ground	49,		
141-1			25, Paradise Street		"
31. Charlotte Street (not i		. "	3, Plough Road		"
18, Cherry Garden Street		"	1, Roseberry Street		19
62, Chilton Street (not in		11	79, Rouel Road		33
31, Crimscott Street (not i		,,	270, Rotherhithe Street		"
7 77 - 3		*Underground	34, Rotherhithe New Ros	-	77
ed To 11 1		Above ground	574. Rotherhithe Street (no		
27. Derrick Street		n	39, St. James' Road		Underground
30-36, Denman Street		"	239, Southwark Park Ros		
51, Esmeralda Road		"	351, ,,		"
19, Frean Street			479, ,,		",
77, Grange Road		Underground	49, Southwark Park Road		Above ground
31, George Row		"	119, ,,		"
58, Galleywall Road		11	158, ,,		/ "
33, Grange Road (not in u	The second second	Above ground	198, ,,		11
125, ,,			319, "		"
1. 713i Day 3		Underground	355, ,,		71
10		"	92, Snowsfields		"
170 T Day 3		"	92, Spa Road		11
53, ,,		,,	104, ,, (not in use)		11
140		"	61, Salisbury Street		"
75, ,, .		Above ground	5, St. Marychurch Street		,,
		,,	96, Tooley Street		Underground
227, ,,		"	157, ,,		1)
A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR		"	167, ,,		"
82, Keetons Road		Underground	95, Tower Bridge Road		. 11
		"	43, Tanner Street		Above ground
		,,	144, ,,		1)
		11	245, Tooley Street		"
		,,	53, Tower Bridge Road		"
		. "	26, ,,		11
		Above ground	65, ,,		11
		33	22, The Grange		**
100		"	106, Union Road (not in		
		11	22, ,,		***
204, ,,		77-3-11	94, ,, (not in		27
	: :::	Underground	62, Weston Street		73
17, Neckinger Street (not	in use)	Above ground	Track to the body and the same of the		

^{*} Factory Bakehouse.



	or Leanns of 2	Oll-rendmins .		f Residents without the J	
	Whole Borough.	Under and		bus bus bus	15 85 Sale Districts. and and up-
Discore,		2	39 15 20 25 15 45		85 wards Bermundary, Eotherhities, St. Olave.
	M F Total	MFMF	F M F M F M F M F M F M F	NFMFM	F M F M F Total M F Total M F Total
Measles	76 67 143	12 10 63 5	56 1 2		53 56 109 18 9 27 5 2
Scarlet Fever	5 9 14 7 9 16	5	1 1 1 1 1	3 1 3 1 3 1	1 1 4 6 10 3 3 6
Whooping Cough	16 28 44 11 7 18		90 1 5 9 1		12 17 29 4 9 13 2
Enterio Fever	9 9 94 34 58		and Income and Income	1 1	
Diarrhosa, Dysentery Egidemic or Zymotic Enteritis	12 17 2	9 15 3	2		16 23 39 6 7 13 2 4 6 1 10 19 3 7 10
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis		1 1 1			
Yetarus Syphilis	3 1 4	1 1			1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Genorrhora	9 9 9	9 1		3-1-1-1-1	1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2
Puerperal Forer Pyamia, Septiesemia	9 5		111 2 1		
Septic, Ulcerative, or Infective Endocarditis	6 4 10				
Other Allied Diseases	3 6 1		1 31 11 1		4 4 9 1 1 9
Rheumatism of the Heart	9				1-1
Tuberculosis of Lazyux	2	2 3 4	7341-1-	TODA	711 18 4 1 0 9
Tuberculosis of Lungs, Phthisis, Phthisis Pul-	136 83 215	9 1 4 3	3 1 1 610 9 42418 5117	23 10 11 13 4 4 1	93 55 148 28 22 50 15 6 2
Tuberculosis of Intestines, Tabes Mesenterica General Tuberculosis, Tubercular Disease of un	12 11 2	7 4 4	511		9 7 16 2 2 4 1 2
defined position Other forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula	8 13 21		4 1 1		4 9 13 3 3 6 1 1
Actinomycosis Osteo-arthritis, Rheumatoid Arthritis	1 3				
Gout	1 1				
Cancer	7 9 9	2	11 11 21	1 1	4 1 2 43 32 75 26 25 51 8 3 1 5 2 7 2 2 2 1 3 3 6 2 3 5
Diabetes Purpara Hemorrhagica	0 6 11		1 2 1 1	100 cm per 400 and and	1 1 2
Anemia, Leucocythemia Premature Birth	38 45 8		111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1	28 33 56 14 12 26 1
Injury at Birth	3 4 7 11 6 15				8 4 19 3 9 5 1
Atelectasis	8 6 14	7 6			
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	48 34 80		5		35 25 57 10 6 16 6 3
Rickets	-	2 1 5			5 1 6 9
Convulsions	9 19 2		2	1 1 2 320	22 716 17 25 42 11 16 27 2 7
Meningitis	3 1	1 1 1	2 11 11		
Apoplexy Softening of the Brain					1344333345455
Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis General Paralysis of Insano	0 4 9			1 2 9	2 3 1 4 5 1 1 1 2
Other forms of Insanity	- 3	1			
Epilepsy	4 4		1 1 1 1		1 3 2 5
Locomotor Ataxy	4 1		1	1 11	
Paraplegia Other and ill-defined Diseases of Brain or Nervou					1-
System Otitis, Otorrbora	2 1 1 3	1	1 2 1		1 2 3 1 1
Diseases of Nose, Epistaxis	1	1			
Endocardinis			4 2 1 7 6 2 1 3 8 5 5		3 1 9 54 47 101 20 22 42 5 2
Aneurism				2 1 2 1	
Embolism, Thrombosis Other and ill-defined Diseases of Heart and	2 8 3			3 1	
Circulatory System			2 12244	6 8 10 20 17 18 8	16 5 25 52 77 16 19 35 6 6 1
Laryngitis Acute Bronchitis	39 41 80	17 11 2 4	6 1 1 2	4 2 4 8 9 7	5 2 28 24 52 8 16 24 3 1
Chronie Bronchitis	60 66 125 16 13 25	1 2 1	5 1 1 1 6 2 25 2 1 1 1 1 1 2	10 7 18 10 21 2012	2 23 8 27 40 67 21 22 43 12 7 1
Lobular, Catarrhal Broncho-pneumonia	70 62 135 45 29 7	0 1 6	8 1 1 1 1 1 2 5 2	2 4 2 9 6 5 9 9	3 2 1 1 26 21 45 13 5 15 6 3 11
Pleurisy	9 2 1		3	1 1 6 1 3	5 1 6 3 1 4 1
Other and ill-defined Diseases of Respirator	9 2 1	1			
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	9 4 1	1	1 2 1 3 1		5 3 8 3 3 1 1
Other Diseases of Stomach	3	1		3-17-	
Enteritie Appendicitie Obstruction of Intestines	4 2 6		1121	334333	3 4 4 1 1 1 1 3 3 5 6 2 1 3 2
Other Diseases of Intestines	8 7 1				
Other Diseases of Liver	1 3		1 21	4 1 2 2 1 1	1 3 4
Peritoritis Other and ill-defined Diseases of the Digestive	9 9	7		*** *** *** *** ***	
System Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands	9 9 1			2 1	2 1 2 3 1 4 1 1
Acute Nephritis	6 9 8 21 21 41		1 1 1 1 2 2 4	7 2 5 2 5 7 1	1 11 17 28 7 3 10 3 1
Calculus Diseases of Bladder and Prostate	6 . 6	*** *** *** **		en d an en an en an	
Other and ill-defined Diseases of Urinary System Puerperal Convulsions	1 1 1	A	when I was a second sub-	1	
Placenta Pravia, Flooding, Accidental Hamorrhage Other and ill-defined Accidents and Diseases of	1 1				
Pregnancy and Childbirth	1 1				1 1
Aeronolagy	1 1				
Accidents— In Vehicular Traffic	14 2 16	The second second	1 3 4 2 1 1 1 1		10 2 13 2 2 2 2
On Ballways On Ships, Boats & Docks, excluding Drowning	2 1		Superinduction of Production in the	100 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	9 9 1 1
Burns and Scalds	3 3 6	7 7 7	111		
Poisons, Poisonous Vapours	3 1	i		I am I am and ambien	3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4
Drowning	9 4 13	100 A 200 10	ed Along Mentinglanders of A. A. Along	the real rest At real Above	minima 4 8 7 0 1 0 mm
Suffocation, otherwise	5 2 7	2 1	1 1 1		9 1 19 2 1 1 1 1 1
Falls, not specified Otherwise and not stated	6 8 14	and may 1 and		1 1 2 2	2 9 3 8 11 2 2 1 1
Suicide— By Poison	3 2			9	
By Hanging or Strangulation By Cut or Stab	3 2 5		19	1	3 2 5
By Precipitation from Elevated Places Other ill-defined and not specified methods	1 1 1				
					1 1 2
Torsts	1175 1054 000	000 000 100 00	95,90,90 (4.1) 95,97 97,49		
40 40 40 40 40	1101004222	200 238 183 186	N 20 30 14 11 27 27 20 13 63 45 108 64	151 8714311112311564	9010417387081441336277 608111 74 185

