Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough of Bermondsey for the year 1911.

Metropolitan Borough of Bermondsey.

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

BOROUGH OF BERMONDSEY

For the Year 1911.

BY

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

Metropolitan Borough of Bermondsey.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Metropolitan Borough of Bermondsey.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Eleventh Annual Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough of Bermondsey during the year 1911. The report deals with the 52 weeks beginning January 1st, and ending December 30th, 1911. The death-rate was 18·4, compared with 17·6 in 1910, and 18·8 in 1909.

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 large increase in diarrhœal diseases due to the hot dry summer, an 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. KING BROWN.

I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

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

	1901.	1911.	Estimated to June 30th, 1911.
Bermondsey	82,483	82,119	82,110
Rotherhithe	38,460	35,142	35,059
St. Olave	9,817	8,699	8,671
Borough	130,760	125,960	125,840

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

The decrease 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. This is an object to be desired, since it is beneficial alike to those going and those remaining, for only in this way can sufficient space be provided round houses and overcrowding on large areas be avoided. If the demand for slum property ceased it would soon lead to its abolition.

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 30th, 1911, was 3,842, consisting of 1,948 males and 1,894 females. This is 329 below the average for the last 10 years, and 115 below the figure for 1910.

This total includes 2,528 for Bermondsey, being 133 below that for 1910, and 248 below the average for the last 10 years; 1,067 for Rotherhithe, being 37 above the number for 1910, and 49 below the average for the last 10 years; and 247 for St. Olave, being 9 below the number for 1910, and 33 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 1911 was 30·5 per thousand persons living, which is 1·9 below the average for the last 10 years. Particulars of rates will be found in annexed Table A. London is included for comparison.

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

Those allocated to Bermondsey in 1911 number 74, and if they are added to the above total the rate would be 31·1.

TABLE A—BIRTH-RATES.

Year.	Bermondsey.	Rotherhithe.	St. Olave.	Whole Borough.	London
1901	35·42	31·73	32·73	34·1	29·0
1902	34·70	30·47	33·92	33·4	28·5
1903	31·12	29·10	30·83	32·4	28·4
1904	33·52	28·27	40·69	32·4	27·8
1905	35·35	29·53	30·64	33·3	27·1
1906	32·83	28·48	31·08	31·4	26·5
1907	32·76	29·06	28·45	31·4	25·6
1908	33·53	29·02	32·58	32·1	25·2
1909	33·65	28·02	32·99	31·9	24·2
1910	32·73	27·27	35·53	31·3	23·6
Average for years 1901–1910	33·56	29·10	32·94	32·4	26·6
1911	30·79	30·43	28·48	30·5	24·8

From this table it will be seen that there is a reduction of the birth-rate for the Borough, which is shared by Bermondsey and St. Olave.

Marriages.

The total number of marriages in the Borough in 1911 was 1,130, being 19 below the number for 1910, and 20 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 30th, 1911, was 1,782, which is 65 more than in 1910, and 230 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 2,320. This is 65 more than in 1910, and 158 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 1910. The largest number of deaths occurred in the first quarter of the year.

TABLE B.—DEATHS.

Quarter.	Bermondsey.		Rotherhithe.		St. Olave.		Whole Borough.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
First	322	415	155	186	51	36	528	637
Second	354	321	139	139	35	40	528	500
Third	337	383	119	190	43	47	499	620
Fourth	428	351	190	151	56	61	674	563
Total Deaths	1,441	1,470	603	666	185	184	2,229	2,320

The death-rate for the Borough in 1911 was 18·4 per thousand living inhabitants, being 0·8 above that recorded in 1910, and 0·8 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 17·7, which is 0·7 above that for 1910.

TABLE C.—DEATH-RATES.

Year.	Bermondsey.	Rotherhithe.	St. Olave.	Whole Borough.	London.
1901	21·44	19·43	20·93	20·8	17·1
1902	21·66	19·30	24·62	21·2	17·2
1903	18·54	17·08	22·23	18·4	15·1
1904	19·91	18·59	27·65	20·1	16·0
1905	19·51	15·78	22·98	18·6	15·1
1906	19·80	18·36	25·08	19·7	15·1
1907	18·45	17·51	20·25	18·3	14·6
1908	19·42	15·70	27·78	18·8	13·8
1909	19·20	17·14	22·70	18·8	14·0
1910	17·72	15·81	25·67	17·6	12·7
Average for years 1901–1910	19·57	17·47	23·99	19·2	15·1
1911—					
On estimated population...	17·90	19·0	21·22	18·4	15·8
On Census population, 1911 ...	17·90	18·95	21·15	17·7	

TABLE D.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF DEATHS FROM VARIOUS DISEASES IN 1911 COMPARED WITH 1910.

Increase.		Decrease.	
Whooping Cough	4	Measles	92
Enteric Fever	2	Scarlet Fever	8
Diarrhœa	60	Influenza	6
Enteritis	79	Diphtheria	3
Puerperal Fever	1	Erysipelas	1
Other Tubercular Diseases	19	Cancer	30
Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of Liver ...	6	Phthisis	8
Heart Diseases	13	Other Respiratory Diseases	12
Bronchitis	19	Premature Birth	15
Pneumonia	30	Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ...	1
Venereal Diseases	1	Accidents	11
Other causes	25	Suicides	7
Total	259	Total	194

It will be seen from the above that the increases amount to 259 and the decreases to 194.

Diarrhœa, enteritis, and pneumonia are chiefly accountable for the increase, whereas the principal cause of the decrease is the diminished number of deaths from measles and cancer.

If it were not for the great increase of deaths under the headings of diarrhœa and enteritis alone, due to the long, dry and hot summer, the death-rate would have been the lowest on record.

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 22 such deaths in all, against 30 in 1910, and 26 in 1909.

4 such deaths occurred in the infirmary; 1 in the workhouse, Parish Street; 12 in River Thames and Docks; 1 on the railway; 1 in a private house; 2 in the street; and 1 in a factory.

560 persons belonging to this Borough died in outlying institutions, against 542 in 1910, and 466 in 1909. 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, 1911.

Area.	Factor for Correction for age and sex distribution	Crude Death-rate per 1,000 persons living. 1911.	Corrected Death-rate per 1,000 persons living. 1911.	Comparative Mortality Figures. 1911.
England and Wales	1·0000	14·60	14·60	1,000
London, County of	1·0511	15·04	15·81	1,083
Paddington	1·0677	13·35	14·25	976
Kensington	1·0778	13·68	14·74	1,010
Hammersmith	1·0414	15·57	16·21	1,110
Fulham	1·0462	14·37	15·03	1,029
Chelsea	1·0361	15·45	16·01	1,097
Westminster, City of	1·1217	12·45	13·97	957
St. Marylebone	1·0652	15·09	16·07	1,101
Hampstead	1·1280	9·64	10·87	754
St. Pancras	1·0456	15·51	16·22	1,111
Islington	1·0391	14·87	15·45	1,058
Stoke Newington	1·0438	13·03	13·60	932
Hackney	1·0420	14·35	14·95	1,024
Holborn	1·0766	15·69	16·89	1,157
Finsbury	1·0355	19·79	20·49	1,403
City of London	1·0993	15·09	16·59	1,136
Shoreditch	1·0493	20·07	21·06	1,442
Bethnal Green	1·0102	18·15	18·34	1,256
Stepney	1·0450	17·35	18·13	1,241
Poplar	1·0314	18·87	19·46	1,332
Southwark	1·0450	18·37	19·20	1,315
Lambeth	1·0320	14·91	15·39	1,054
Battersea...	1·0728	14·30	15·34	1,051
Wandsworth	1·0547	11·97	12·62	864
Camberwell	1·0373	14·29	14·82	1,015
Deptford	1·0511	15·63	16·43	1,125
Greenwich	1·0210	14·72	15·03	1,029
Lewisham	1·0420	11·29	11·76	805
Woolwich	1·0690	12·83	13·72	940
BERMONDSEY	1·0244	18·42	18·87	1,292

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

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

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

"In 1883 the Registrar-General commenced a method of correcting the death-rates of the great towns of England and Wales. Taking account of the differences of age and sex distribution between these and the latter, he has calculated a factor for each great town by which the recorded death-rate must be multiplied so as to allow for the differences of age and sex, and thus places them as regards these matters on an equal footing. You thus get death-rates the difference in which 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.

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

TABLE F.—INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Year.	Bermondsey.		Rotherhithe.		St. Olave.		Whole Borough.		London.	
	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
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
1910	341	128	135	130	26	101	502	127	11,809	103
Average for years 1901 to 1910	417	146	167	149	42	149	625	149	15,855	126
1911	403	159	167	157	41	166	611	159	14,440	129

As there were 158 deaths from summer diarrhœa during 1911, against 63 in 1910, it is scarcely necessary to enquire further into the causes of the increase of the death-rate among children under one year old.

If the deaths due to this one cause could be reduced to a figure equal to that for 1910, we would have a comparatively low infantile death-rate for Bermondsey to record; but unfortunately elements over which we have no control, in the shape of a hot, dry summer, frustrated our efforts to keep down the death-rate due to this particular cause. The obvious connection between heat and infantile mortality is difficult to explain, and has not hitherto been satisfactorily accounted for by any *one* theory. At present the two main views are (1) that excessive heat causes death by direct influence—the so-called "heat-stroke," and (2) that it is due to diarrhœal diseases caused by contamination of the infant's food by fermentation, flies, &c., favoured by the heat. The former view has most adherents on the Continent, the latter most in England. Possibly both are correct for the particular country, since on the Continent they are more liable to extremes of heat and cold than in England, and if, as I believe, both causes are operative, this will account for the higher infant mortality on the Continent as a whole than in England, where the first factor is not so important.

The further one proceeds north from the equatorial zone the less the infantile mortality, and this at present reaches its minimum in Sweden. In England, where intestinal troubles are paramount, the most important contributory factor is want of breast feeding, others being insufficient light and ventilation in and around the dwelling houses.

TABLE G.

Year.	All Causes.		Principal Zymotic Diseases.		Small-pox.		Measles.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Whooping Cough.		Typhus Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Pyrexia. (Origin uncertain).		Diarrhœa.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1901	2719	20·8	382	2·92	14	·10	76	·58	45	·34	36	·27	56	·42	—	—	22	·16	—	—	133	1·0
1902	2756	21·2	396	3·06	31	·24	154	1·19	18	·14	29	·22	64	·49	—	—	12	·09	—	—	88	·68
1903	2382	18·4	251	1·96	—	—	50	·39	25	·19	18	14	41	·32	4	·03	11	·09	—	—	103	·80
1904	2593	20·1	444	3·44	—	—	136	1·05	18	·14	17	·13	68	·53	—	—	16	·13	—	—	189	1·46
1905	2399	18·6	287	2·23	1	·01	59	·45	17	·13	18	·14	38	·29	—	—	9	·07	—	—	145	1·13
1906	2529	19·7	400	3·12	—	—	94	·73	30	·23	34	·27	50	·39	—	—	4	·03	—	—	188	1·46
1907	2338	18·3	223	1·74	—	—	51	·40	36	·28	22	·17	52	·41	—	—	7	·05	—	—	55	·43
1908	2444	18·8	300	2·31	—	—	105	·81	26	·20	26	·20	18	·14	—	—	12	·09	—	—	113	·87
1909	2387	18·8	368	2·89	—	—	196	1·54	17	·13	12	·09	54	·42	1	·00	2	·01	—	—	86	·68
1910	2229	17·6	310	2·44	—	—	143	1·12	14	·11	18	·14	44	·34	—	—	4	·03	—	—	87	·68
Average for years 1901 to 1910	2478	19·3	336	2·61	5	·04	106	·83	25	·19	23	·18	49	·38	0	·00	10	·08	—	—	199	·92
1911	2320	18·4	352	2·79	—	—	51	·41	6	·05	15	·12	48	·38	—	—	6	·05	—	—	226	1·80
London 1911	67826	15·8	9858	2·18	9	·00	2570	·57	172	·04	612	·014	1038	·23	—	—	144	·03	—	—	5313	1·18

There has been an increase in the deaths from these diseases, the figures being 352, against 310 in the previous year, and 336 the average for the last ten years. This gives a zymotic death-rate of 2·79.

The total number of deaths from notifiable diseases, viz., scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhus fever, and enteric fever, was 27, compared with 36 in 1910, and for the non-notifiable, viz., measles, whooping cough, and diarrhœa, 325, compared with 274 in the previous year.

Senile Mortality.

The number of deaths over 65 years of age in 1911 was 467, compared with 443 in 1910.

Death Certification.

There were no uncertified deaths in 1911.

Small-pox.

There were no deaths from this cause in 1911.

Measles.

There were 51 deaths due to this disease, which is 55 below the average for the last ten years, and 92 below the number for 1910.

The deaths occurred in quarters as follows, viz.:—27, 15, 2, 7.

Diarrhœa.

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 diarrhœa is undoubtedly breast-feeding. If young children are breast-fed and given reasonable care, their chances of life are four or five times, and according to some authorities ten times, as great as children artificially fed, even when this is done under favourable conditions.

TABLE H.

Weeks.	Temperature of the Air.		Temperature of ground 3 ft. below surface.		Rainfall.		Deaths from Diarrhœa.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
	o	o	o	o	ins.	ins.		
July	59·2	69·5	58·82	63·31	1·22	0·00	1	2
	58·8	71·0	59·06	65·17	0·35	0·26	1	7
August	60·2	68·0	60·12	66·11	0·85	0·06	—	7
	60·7	72·5	60·48	66·43	0·18	0·00	—	15
	62·7	69·4	60·13	67·06	0·19	0·58	6	18
	59·9	63·9	61·26	66·39	0·80	0·29	2	31
September ...	58·3	65·3	60·59	65·36	0·41	0·41	8	20
	54·7	66·9	59·68	64·63	0·02	0·01	3	23
	56·1	60·3	58·71	64·19	0·66	0·41	10	20
	53·8	54·3	58·01	61·74	0·00	0·48	7	22
	58·6	55·0	57·35	59·94	0·10	0·44	6	17
October	57·4	48·2	57·61	57·03	0·08	0·27	2	9
	53·1	51·9	57·23	55·99	0·61	0·29	6	9
	51·4	54·5	55·69	55·92	0·63	0·37	9	4
Weekly average...	57·5	62·2	58·90	62·80	0·43	0·28	4	14

Whooping Cough.

48 deaths were due to this cause, against 44 in 1910. The deaths occurred in quarters as follows:—15, 24, 6, 3.

Typhus Fever.

No deaths occurred from this disease.

Enteric Fever.

6 deaths were due to this cause, 4 in Bermondsey, 1 in Rotherhithe, and 1 in St. Olave. The corresponding figures for 1910 were 4 for the Borough, viz., 1 in Bermondsey, 2 in Rotherhithe, and 1 in St. Olave.

Other Allied Diseases.

2 deaths were registered under this heading, viz., 1 death from post-basic-meningitis and 1 from rothelm.

Tubercular Diseases.

The number of deaths from all forms of tubercular disease in 1911 was 305, against 289 in 1910.

This figure comprises 199 for Bermondsey, 80 for Rotherhithe, and 26 for St. Olave. Of these, 211 were due to phthisis and 94 to the other tubercular diseases.

Phthisis.

In Table J. will be found particulars of deaths from phthisis since the year 1901. There were 211 deaths due to this cause, which is 8 less than the number recorded in the previous year.

TABLE J.—PHTHISIS.

SUB-DISTRICT.	BERMONDSEY.		ROTHERHITHE.		ST. OLAVE.		WHOLE BOROUGH.		LONDON.	
Year.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1901	150	1·82	57	1·48	19	1·95	226	1·73	7514	1·66
1902	163	1·98	55	1·43	21	2·22	239	1·83	7424	1·62
1903	147	1·79	56	1·46	18	1·96	221	1·70	7124	1·54
1904	165	2·02	60	1·57	31	3·48	257	1·99	7526	1·62
1905	148	1·81	55	1·44	20	2·32	223	1·73	6622	1·42
1906	155	1·90	77	2·01	18	2·16	250	1·95	6775	1·44
1907	150	1·84	68	1·78	19	2·36	237	1·85	6654	1·40
1908	157	1·89	60	1·54	24	3 03	241	1·85	6419	1·32
1909	147	1·80	56	1·46	17	2·27	220	1·73	6337	1·31
1910	148	1·82	50	1·31	21	2·91	219	1·73	5555	1·14
Averages for years 1901-1910	153	1·87	59	1·55	21	2·47	233	1·81	6795	1·45
1911	141	1·72	52	1·48	18	2·08	211	1·68	6084	1·35

These figures on the whole are encouraging, for though they record many fluctuations from 1901, still there is an apparent tendency to a permanent lowering of the death-rate. The figures for London show a slow but steady fall. It is probable that a specially wet and cold winter, by killing off a number of chronic cases, may account for the fluctuations.

Further account of the work done in connection with tuberculosis will be found under notification of the disease.

Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of the Liver.

21 deaths were attributed to this cause in 1911, against 15 in 1910. 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.

116 deaths were attributed to this cause, 110 being due to carcinoma, or cancer, as ordinarily understood, and 6 to sarcoma. The Cancer Research Commission have not yet issued their final report on the subject.

Heart Diseases.

166 deaths were due to this cause, which number is 15 above that for the previous year. This refers to organic or valvular disease of the heart.

Suicides.

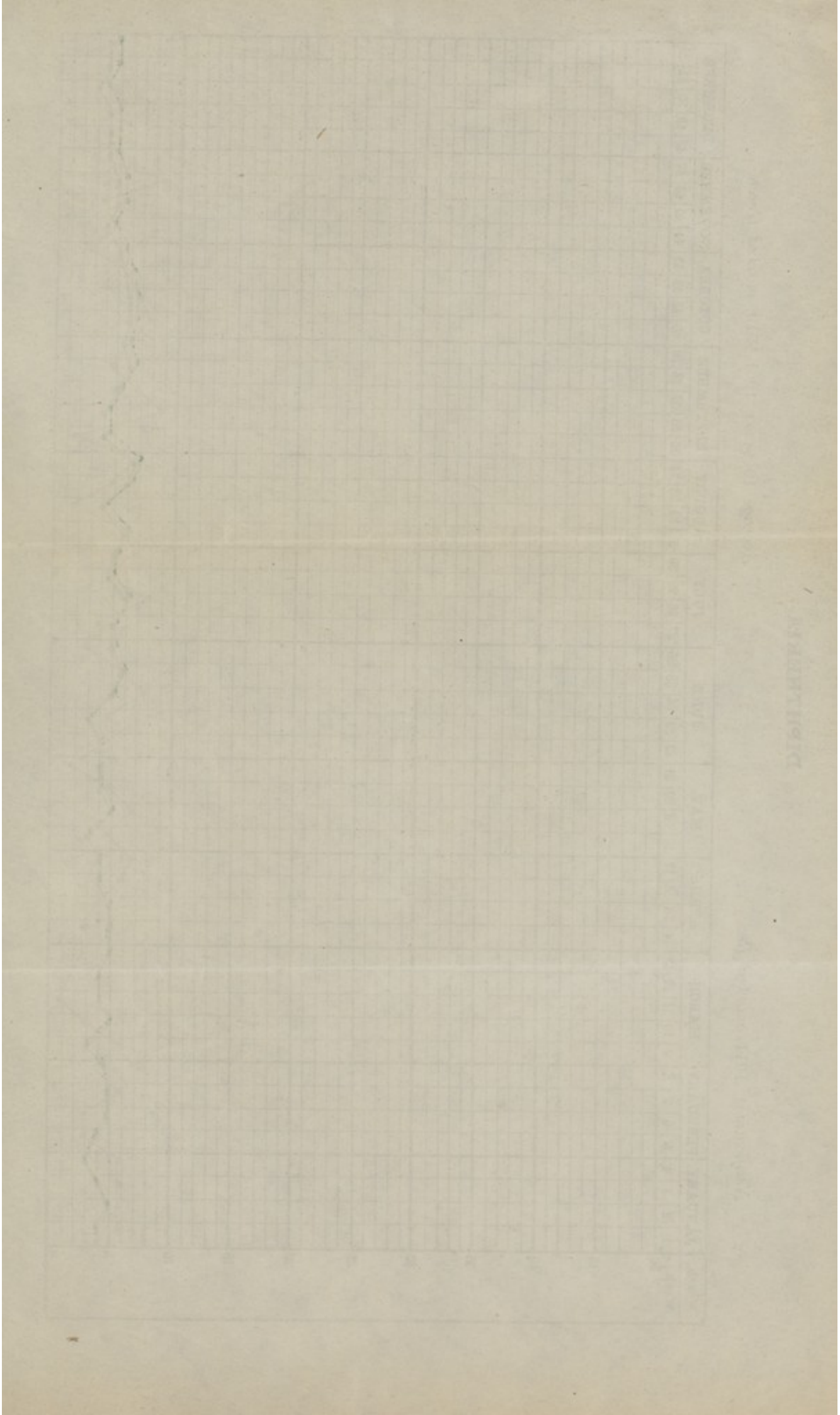
6 persons committed suicide in 1911, viz., 1 by poison, 1 by hanging, 1 by drowning, 1 by cut or stab, and 2 by crushing.

Accidents.

89 deaths were due to accidents, against 90 in the previous year. Particulars will be found in the extended table of the Causes of Death in the Appendix.

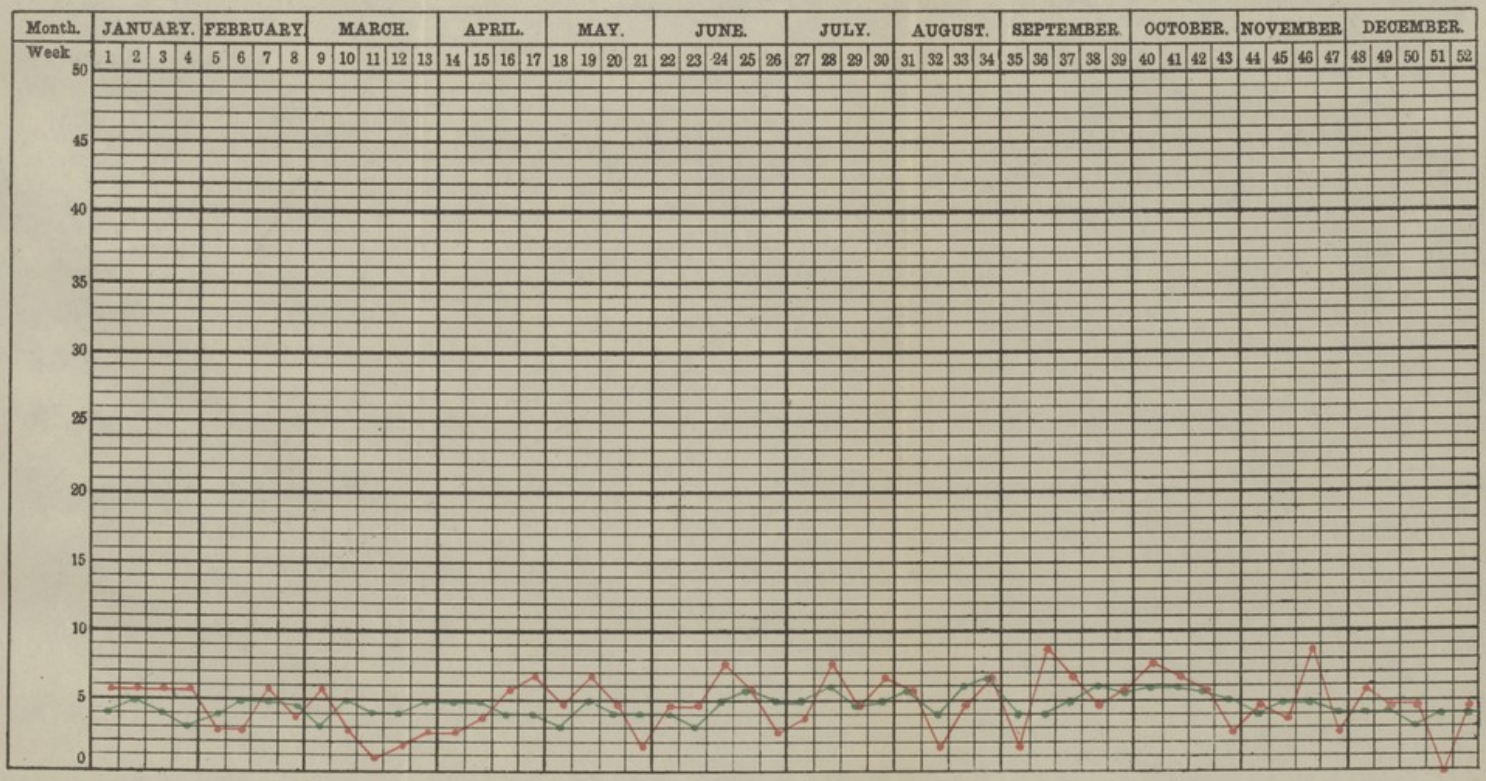
Other Violent Causes.

There were 4 deaths by homicide during the year under report.



DIPHTHERIA.

Notifications, 1911, *marked Red.* *Average* 10 *years*, 1901-1910, *marked Green.*



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 943, compared with 746 in 1910, and 810 in 1909. The diseases which show a decrease on the numbers for the previous year are scarlet fever (56), small-pox (1), enteric fever (6), cerebro-spinal meningitis (4), while those showing an increase are diphtheria (53), puerperal fever (7), post-basic meningitis (1), ophthalmia neonatorum (36), chicken-pox (142), acute polio-myelitis or acute polio-encephalitis (3). The number of cases notified in the registration sub-districts was 655 in Bermondsey against 501 in 1910, 242 in Rotherhithe against 192, and 46 in St. Olave against 53 in 1910.

The attack-rate per thousand inhabitants was 7·5, the rate for the sub-districts being 8·0 for Bermondsey, 6·9 for Rotherhithe, and 5·3 for St. Olave. The corresponding rates in the previous year were 5·9 for the Borough, 6·1 for Bermondsey, 5·0 for Rotherhithe, and 7·3 for St. Olave.

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

Small-pox.

No cases were notified during the year under report.

Typhus Fever.

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

Diphtheria.

There were 260 cases of diphtheria notified in 1911, of which 184 occurred in Bermondsey, 60 in Rotherhithe, and 16 in St. Olave. This is an increase on 1910, for which the figures were:—Borough, 207; Bermondsey, 131; Rotherhithe, 61, and St. Olave, 15. From the following table it will be seen that a general increase has taken place throughout London.

CASES OF DIPHTHERIA NOTIFIED.

Year.	London.	Bermondsey.
1892	8,368	161
1893	13,712	367
1894	11,204	446
1895	11,231	281
1896	13,825	425
1897	13,217	393
1898	11,883	326
1899	13,711	734
1900	12,023	471
1901	12,156	329
1902	10,731	277
1903	7,738	172
1904	7,219	191
1905	6,482	165
1906	8,041	327
1907	8,779	311
1908	8,001	251
1909	6,679	191
1910	5,494	207
1911	7,385	260
Average	9,894	315

The attack-rate per thousand inhabitants was 2·1, against 1·6 in 1910. The case mortality was 5·0 per cent., against 8·7 per cent. in 1910 and 6·3 per cent. in 1909. 12 cases were returned as not suffering from this disease.

176 specimens were sent in by medical practitioners for bacteriological examination, against 122 in 1910 and 134 in 1909. Of these 33 were found to contain diphtheria bacilli, all of which were notified.

In 13 cases of diphtheria the source of infection was attributed to previous cases in the house or family.

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

For this reason they have been called "carrier" cases, and, as expressed in previous reports, my belief is that a large part of the spread of the disease is due to such cases. Since 1902 an

endeavour has been made in this Borough to prevent any of these "carrier" cases returning to school, and each Annual Report has contained some account of the working of the plan. This consists in getting the parents of a child which is notified as suffering from diphtheria to bring up the other members of the family within a week or so after the removal or recovery of the case to the municipal laboratory at the Town Hall for examination. If diphtheria bacilli are found in the throats they are excluded from school for a fortnight, and if then found to be free, are allowed to return to school. The number of children thus examined in 1911 was 332, belonging to 148 families. Out of this number 15 had diphtheria bacilli in their throats or noses, and 11 developed the clinical symptoms of diphtheria, and were therefore notified.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 305 cases of scarlet fever notified—206 for Bermondsey, 89 for Rotherhithe, and 10 for St. Olave. This is a decrease of 56 for the Borough on the total for 1910. The distribution of the disease in the various Wards, as shown in Table III. of Appendix, was fairly uniform.

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

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

There were 6 deaths, which gives a case mortality of 2·0 per cent., against 3·8 per cent. in 1910. The disease, as in recent years, was of a mild type. The attack rate per thousand inhabitants was 2·4, against 2·8 in 1910.

In 36 cases the source of infection was attributed as follow :—

Previous cases in house or family or neighbouring houses ...	25
School infection	5
"Return" cases	6

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 1911 was 51, against 143 in 1910 and 196 in 1909.

The annexed table gives the number of notifications received from schools, the number of "contacts" excluded. In the first quarter there were 27 deaths, in the second 15, in the third 2, and in the fourth 7.

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.

29 cases of enteric fever were notified, being 18 for Bermondsey, 7 for Rotherhithe, and 4 for St. Olave. 1 case was returned as not suffering, making an actual total of 28. The total number of cases notified in the previous year was 37.

The majority of the cases may be classified as sporadic, *i.e.*, isolated cases. There was one small chain of cases which occurred towards the end of the year, but as they extended into the spring of 1912 they will be dealt with in the report for that year.

In 6 cases the source of infection was attributed as follows :—

From previous cases	5
From eating cockles	1

Puerperal Fever.

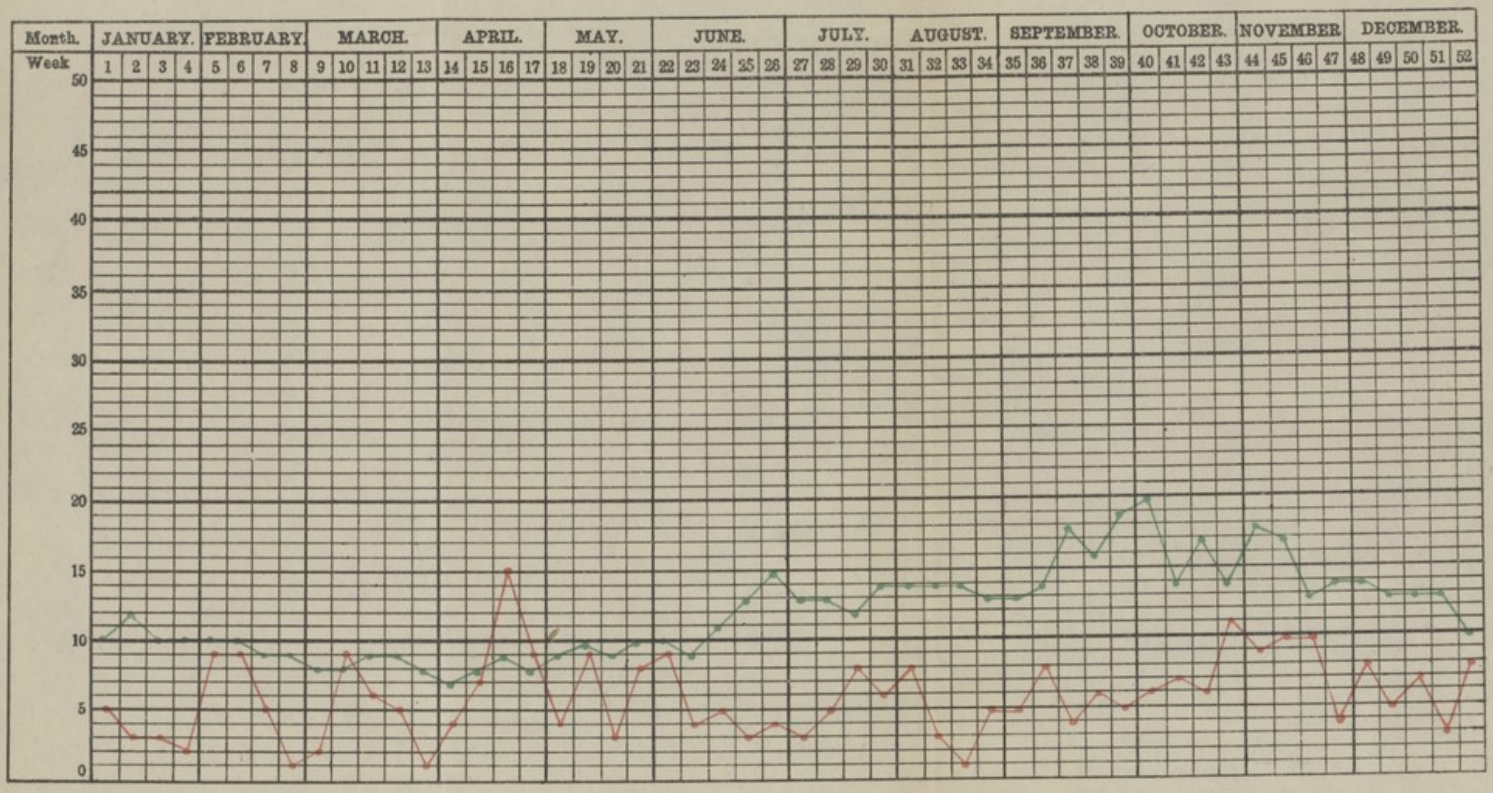
13 cases of puerperal fever were notified. There were 4 deaths.

Membranous Croup.

2 patients were notified as suffering from membranous croup.

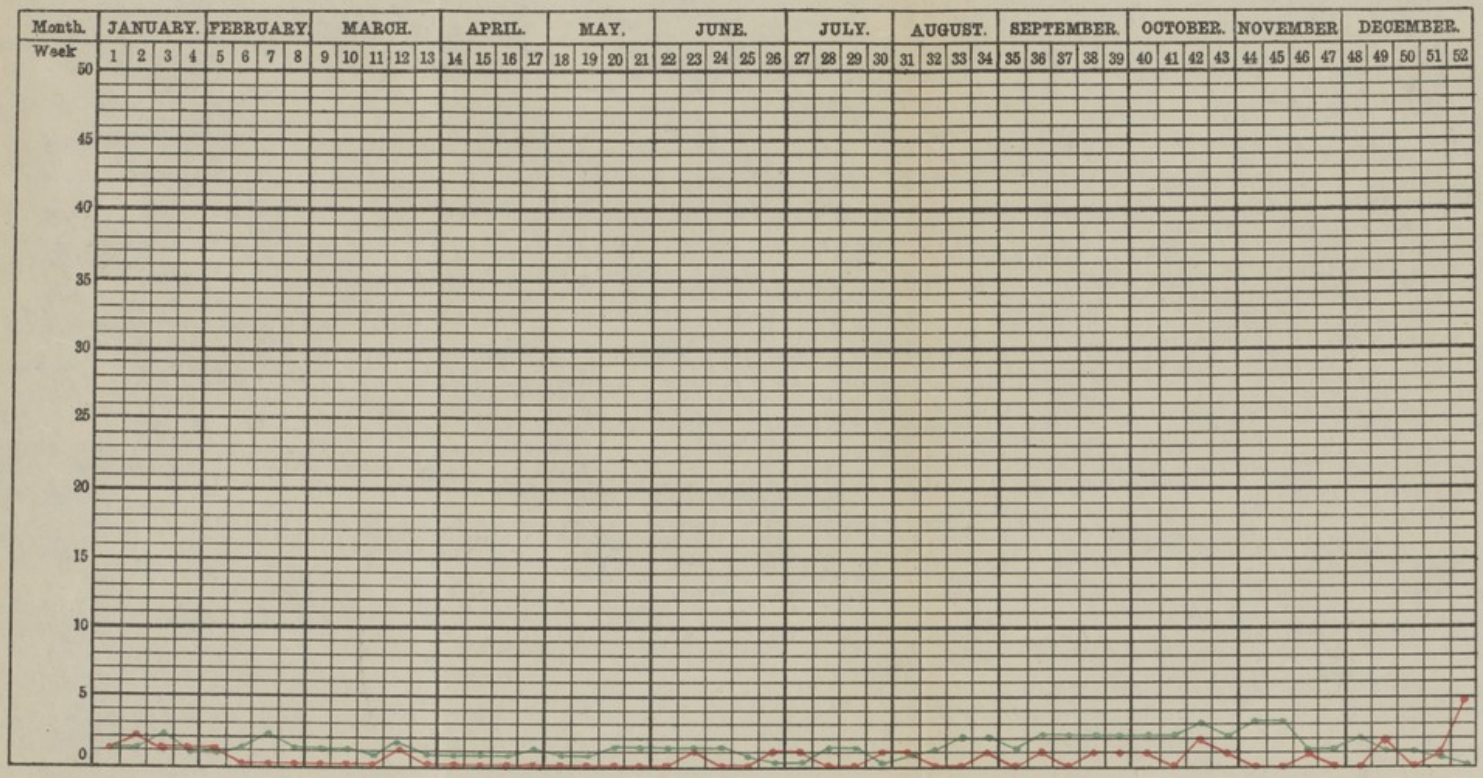
SCARLET FEVER.

Notifications, 1911, *marked Red.* *Average* 10 *years*, 1901-1910, *marked Green.*



ENTERIC FEVER.

Notifications, 1911, *marked Red.* *Average* 10 *years*, 1901-1910, *marked Green.*



Phthisis.

During the year, 652 fresh cases of phthisis were notified. Of these 110 were notified voluntarily, compared with 106 in 1910, 210 under the Poor Law Order, compared with 183 in the previous year, and 332 under the Hospital and Dispensary Order. In the appended table will be seen particulars of cases notified in the various wards:—

	Whole Borough.	Bermondsey Wards.						Rotherhithe Wards.			St. Olave Wards.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	St. John	St. Olave	St. Thomas
Voluntary Notifications	110	9	21	18	20	12	11	6	9	1	1	2	—
Poor Law Notifications	210	32	34	29	13	15	15	29	18	3	15	6	1
Hospital and Dispensary Notifications ...	332	39	64	48	41	21	35	20	32	16	9	3	4
	652	80	119	95	74	48	61	55	59	20	25	11	5
Re-notifications ... (Changes of Address, &c.)	218	31	23	24	20	12	19	36	13	13	11	15	1
Rooms disinfected ...	573	71	78	74	40	59	57	97	63	9	7	14	4

During 1911 a good deal of attention was given to various measures for the prevention and treatment of consumption, and following the decision of the Council to contract for three beds in Maitland Sanatorium, Peppard Common, Oxon, announced in my last annual report, a beginning was made in the end of 1910. The following report was made to the Public Health Committee in January, and no further deaths among these patients have been recorded at time of writing (June 6th, 1912):—

Report on Sanatorium Patients.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Occupation.	Date of leaving Sanatorium.	Condition on leaving.	Present condition.	Present occupation.	Remarks.
1	A. T. H.	M.	21	Chemist's Assistant	1911 Feb. 9th	Very good.	In good health; full work	Same work: lives in Paris	Undergoing tuberculin treatment in Paris.
2	S. G. M.	M.	19	Clerk	—	—	In full work as farm labourer	Still at Sanatorium	—
3	N. M. H.	F.	22	Leather-stitcher	Jan. 24th	Much improved	—	—	Died August 28th, 1911, of heart failure following on acute attack.
4	C. H. R.	M.	28	A.B. Royal Navy	April 13th	Fairly good progress; improved	Disease progressing; not fit for work	No work	Could not get employment after leaving Sanatorium; is under dispensary.
5	W. S.	M.	41	Brewer's Labourer	May 16th	Progress good; improved	Fair health; full work	Same work	Under dispensary.
6	A. A.	F.	22	Bookfolder	May 16th	Good	Very good health; full work	Do.	Getting tuberculin at dispensary.
7	J. S. C.	M.	24	Clerk	—	—	—	Still at Sanatorium	Was part of time at St. Mary's Hospital.
8	W. F. S.	M.	27	Market Porter	Aug. 16th	Much improved	Fair health	Odd jobs	Could do full work, but cannot get regular employment.
9	W. R. S. G.	M.	24	Baker	Aug. 30th	Very good; progress excellent	Good health; full work	Same work	—
10	T. H.	M.	34	Lamp-lighter	Sept. 6th.	Progress fair; condition improved	Fair health; full work	Do.	—
11	H. B.	M.	20	Ware-houseman	Oct. 16th	Progress excellent; much improved	Do.	Do.	Unsuitable work; dusty and long hours; under dispensary.
12	W. S.	M.	23	Clerk	Nov. 15th	Slight improvement	Same	Temporary Sorter, G.P.O.	Under dispensary; getting tuberculin treatment.
13	R. S. H. T.	M.	45	Plumber's Mate	Dec. 5th	Progress good; much improved	Good	Full work	Under dispensary.

Out of the 12 patients who have completed three months' treatment, 7 are at present in full work and 1 is able to do it if he could get it.

None of those in full work have changed their occupation.

One death has occurred, that of patient No. 3. In July she went for a long walk of 12 to 14 miles in the county, which fatigued her very much and apparently caused a recrudescence of the mischief in her lungs. She was treated at the tuberculosis dispensary and recovered fairly well, but took a sudden attack of heart failure, which resulted in death.

The great difficulty with all the patients is their not being able to get suitable work, and in many cases work of any kind after they leave the sanatorium. If it were possible to get all the patients work in the open air, or at least under healthier conditions than they were working under previously, there is no doubt the results would be very much better. Case No. 11 is a very good example of this. He is working in a dusty room for 12 hours per day, and during the busy season at Christmas he frequently worked 17 hours per day. Under such circumstances it is remarkable that he has been able to maintain his health at all. Could some systematic plan of "after care" be adopted, whereby suitable employment could be assured, the value of sanatorium treatment would be more than doubled. At present their situations are often filled up, and the two or three months immediately following the sanatorium treatment are often spent in semi-starvation looking for work. This period is undoubtedly a most important one, since in these two or three months special care and good food are needed to confirm the healing process which was completed, or nearly completed, by the open-air treatment.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

I was asked to report on the advisability of starting one in Bermondsey, and the following came before the Public Health Committee in January, 1911. It was then adjourned till the following meeting, and on the Committee being informed that the Central Fund were thinking of starting a voluntary dispensary on the Edinburgh plan, they dropped the matter after a final adjournment for six months.

In a previous report to the Committee it was pointed out that there are three classes of consumptive patients—1st, those which are in a very early and curable stage; 2nd, those in which the symptoms, though marked, are not sufficient to preclude them following their occupations; and 3rd, the advanced cases in which there is no hope of either cure or amelioration. To these a fourth class might be added, viz., those suffering from tuberculous disease of other parts of the body besides the lungs, which class contains a large proportion of the child population.

These four classes may therefore all be included under the one term, "Tubercular Diseases." Up to a recent period efforts have been mainly directed to the first and third classes, on account of the curability of the former and the infectivity of the latter; but the efforts to deal with the second and fourth classes, which comprise the bulk of tuberculous subjects, have been unequal and spasmodic, and an organised attempt has only been made to fill this gap during the last two or three years by the establishment of tuberculosis dispensaries.

The originator of the tuberculosis dispensary is Dr. R. W. Phillip, who started one in Edinburgh as far back as 1887, and it is the remarkable success he achieved by it that has induced sanitary authorities not only in Great Britain but in most other civilised countries to imitate his method.

The general aims and objects of a tuberculosis dispensary are to provide a place where treatment and advice in all matters pertaining to tuberculosis can be obtained free of charge by the poorer inhabitants. It is intended for those who are too poor to pay for medical advice.

Owing to dealing with one disease only, the very highest expert advice is brought to bear on the subject, and the medical officers in it can act as referees in any case in which their advice is desired by other practitioners.

It is now recognised that tuberculosis is essentially a home disease, and any treatment which does not take the dwelling of the tuberculosis subject into its purview is necessarily incomplete. It is useless treating a consumptive patient if the surroundings in his home are not properly attended to, and the object of the dispensary is to supply advice to the individual both as to personal hygiene and the hygiene of the home. The dispensary is also intended to act as a co-ordinating centre between the municipal authority and the various voluntary agencies which are working for the stamping out of tuberculosis. One most important part of their duty is, therefore, besides examining and treating the patients, to divide them into the various classes with a view to deciding what kind of supervision or treatment is best.

Suitable cases are selected for sanatorium treatment; those not suitable for this purpose, but still able to follow their employment, are advised as to the best kind of work they should engage in, and assisted in getting it, as to how to take advantage of fresh air, &c., in the home, and in case food or money is needed sending them to the proper quarter for it.

Another important duty of the medical officer is in visiting the homes to persuade the "contacts," *i.e.*, the other members of the family of the phthisical patient, to be examined with a view to discovering fresh cases in the early stage. The majority of the poor people will not consult a doctor for occasional coughs and colds, which they look upon as of trifling importance, but which may really be the beginning of consumption, until it is too late.

As regards class three, steps are taken to get them sent to an infirmary or other suitable institution, and the fourth class receive advice or recommendation according to the nature of their case—for instance, tuberculous children of school age may be sent to open-air schools or suitable hospitals for treatment.

Those found to be suffering from any other disease than tuberculosis are referred to a hospital or private practitioner, as the case may be, for treatment.

Another very important duty of the tuberculosis dispensary is the following up cases which have undergone sanatorium treatment and finding them suitable employment.

From the above sketch it is evident that the activities of the dispensary are very many, and the experience of Paddington, which established a dispensary in January, 1909, amply proves that there is room for an institution of this description.

During the first year of its working 857 new patients attended, paying 4,453 subsequent visits, making a total of 5,310 attendances during the year. The work, I am informed, has increased so much during the year 1910 that it has been found necessary to appoint a second medical officer and increase the nursing staff.

The following are roughly particulars of the expenses which would be incurred during the first year of a dispensary :—Medical Officer, £300 ; Nurse, £105 (including uniform) ; Clerk and Dispenser, for records, &c., £110 ; rent, &c., £60 ; drugs, nourishment, disinfectants, £100 ; cleansing and wages, £25 ; heating, lighting, repairs and sundries, £100 ; making a total of £800. This, in my opinion, is the minimum expense which could be expected in the first year of working ; but this would doubtless be increased as the institution became better known.

As to the value of the dispensary in the war against tuberculosis there can be no two opinions ; of this I am absolutely convinced. The only question in my mind is whether it should be municipal or voluntary.

Opinions differ very much on this point, and the matter is one which the local authority, after full consideration of the circumstances of their district, must decide for themselves.

Tuberculosis causes tremendous ravages, and its extermination would mean an enormous reduction in poor relief, so that any money spent in this direction is undoubtedly a first-class investment.

If the dispensary is run by voluntary subscription it must be in close touch with the sanitary authority if it is to be a success. This is made one of the primary conditions of a grant from the Central Fund for providing voluntary tuberculosis dispensaries in London ; for if the dispensary and the sanitary authority do not work together it means a great deal of overlapping and waste of energy. If the sanitary authority do not see their way to be responsible for the dispensary themselves, a middle course would be to grant the voluntary one a subsidy, as has been recently done in Edinburgh.

In some respects a voluntary dispensary could work more cheaply than a municipal one ; for instance, they could save the wages of a clerk or clerks by getting voluntary helpers to keep the records and do the secretarial work. There is a lot of such work, for which I have made an allowance of £110, but I am not quite sure this is sufficient. There is a great deal of recording to be done, and if this is to be done properly there must be sufficient clerical staff.

The dispensary medical officer would advise disinfection and request the sanitary authority to carry it out.

In Bermondsey, too, the sanitary authority would carry out the examination of suspected sputum for tubercle bacilli, as they have done for many years.

Against the saving effected by voluntary workers mentioned above, it is quite possible that a municipal authority could effect a saving of half the salaries of the medical officer and nurse by appointing them as assisting medical officer of health and health visitor respectively.

The cost of the first fifteen months' working of the Paddington Dispensary was £1,033 18s. 5d., but this includes an item of £228 16s. 4d. for altering and fitting up premises.

In the case of Bermondsey this would be saved, since there is an excellent dispensary ready fitted up in 62, Riley Street, which can be had for a rent of £60 per annum, including rates and taxes. It is part of a building belonging to the Oxford Medical Mission, and is for hire, as they are giving up the medical branch of the work.

In June the Central Fund for the Promotion of the Formation of Tuberculosis Dispensaries assisted in starting one in Bermondsey, on the lines laid down by Dr. R. W. Phillip in Edinburgh, which since has done excellent work.

The full report made to the Committee on October 10th gives a very good idea of the work.

Among the many agents employed in the campaign against tuberculosis an important place must be given to the " Tuberculosis Dispensary."

As pointed out in previous reports to the Council, some provision has been made for the treatment of early cases in sanatoria and advanced cases in infirmaries, &c., but for the large bulk of consumptives of the poorer classes between these extremes no provision has yet been made on a large scale. To remedy this omission is the aim of the tuberculosis dispensary. The first dispensary was founded in Edinburgh in 1887 by Dr. R. W. Phillip, and the system there elaborated is known as the " Edinburgh system." It has has been very successful, for during the ten years 1897 to 1906 the death rate in that city fell from 1·9 per 1,000 to 1·1 per 1,000, a fall of 42·1 per cent.. as compared with a fall of only 17·65 per cent., or from 1·7 per 1,000 to 1·4 per 1,000 during the same years in London. In Edinburgh the dispensary is supported by voluntary contributions, is under voluntary management, and while at first it received no municipal support, quite recently the Corporation decided to grant an annual contribution to it. It forms, as it were, a pivot round which the other activities are ranged, and the whole organisation in that city therefore consists of the following :—

1. Compulsory notification of phthisis.
2. Tuberculosis dispensary.
3. Isolation hospital for advanced cases.
4. Sanatorium for early cases with 100 free beds, supported by voluntary contributions.
5. A working farm colony for after care of sanatorium cases.

From this it will be seen that the organisation of the anti-tuberculosis campaign in Edinburgh is very complete.

Within the last two or three years a campaign on similar lines to those which have proved so successful in Edinburgh has been inaugurated in London. A central fund has been started, supported by voluntary contributions, the object of which is to provide a portion of the funds

required to found and support tuberculosis dispensaries in the poorer London Boroughs. Kensington and Paddington have got a joint dispensary which has been working now about two years, and recently St. Marylebone, Stepney, and Bermondsey have followed suit, while Woolwich, Battersea, and Fulham are about to start. In Bermondsey a provisional committee of representative persons interested in the fight against consumption was formed in the spring of the present year, and with the help of a contribution of £350 from the Central Fund, and a further £150 from a local appeal, suitable premises were acquired at No. 62, Riley Street and a dispensary was started on June 15th. The following short description of the methods, &c., was circulated along with the first appeal for funds:—

"The dispensary will be maintained by voluntary support, will be absolutely non-sectarian and free from all bias. It will co-operate with the Sanitary Authority, philanthropic agencies, and Guy's Hospital, who would welcome its establishment, as they are only able to afford temporary relief to the chronic cases who come to their out-patients' department.

It will co-operate with all local medical practitioners, and will refuse to attend any case already in the care of a doctor. At present the majority of cases of consumption have not consulted a doctor, and therefore have not been discovered in time for treatment.

The following is the programme of such a dispensary:—

(1) The reception and examination of patients at the dispensary, the keeping a record of every case, with an account of the patient's illness, history, surroundings, and present condition, the record being added to on each subsequent visit.

(2) The bacteriological examination of expectoration and other discharges.

(3) The instruction of patients how to treat themselves and how to prevent or minimise the risk of infection to others.

(4) The dispensing of necessary medicines. (Combined with specific treatment in suitable cases.)

(5) The visitation of patients at their own homes by (1) a qualified medical man, and (2) a specially trained nurse, for the double purpose of treatment and of investigation into the state of the dwelling, and the general conditions of life and risk of infection to others and examination of other members of the family.

In addition to the provision of treatment and instruction, the dispensary acts as a centre round which the whole voluntary organisation for the prevention and cure of consumption is grouped. Owing to their intimate knowledge of the patient's home conditions, family history and powers of resistance, added to the clinical knowledge obtained at the dispensary, the physicians are able to select the most suitable cases for treatment in institutions—the early cases for sanatoria and the late cases for homes for incurables. They can also watch carefully over patients after their discharge. By the dispensary system it is also possible, in many cases, to provide adequate home treatment for patients who would otherwise have to be sent away if they are to be treated at all."

The premises at present are on a modest scale, and consist of a waiting room, dressing room, a dispensing room, and a room for the examination of patients. The staff consists of a medical officer, a nurse and porter. The patients attend at the dispensary on certain days, those for women and children being different from the men's. Patients' homes are visited by the doctor and nurse, who endeavour to persuade the other members of the infected family to allow themselves to be medically examined.

The report submitted to the executive committee at their last meeting by the medical officer shows that between June 15th and September 30th there were 226 new patients, 413 re-visits of patients to the dispensary, and 8 cases confined to bed and visited regularly. The nurse paid 592 visits to homes and the doctor 308. Of the 226 new patients 91 had consumption, 52 were doubtful, and 83 other diseases. There were 106 contacts examined, and of these 10 (which were mostly children) showed definite signs of phthisis, 23 were doubtful, and 73 seemed in good health.

I consider this a very good record of work done for a beginning, and the last item specially shows the importance of the examination of contacts, for here are 10 cases discovered early which would otherwise have entirely escaped till the disease had progressed.

A notable feature among the patients is the number of advanced cases with cavities in the lungs. This is also Paddington's experience, but as with them it is expected as the work progresses these will be replaced entirely by early cases.

I trust that some more public-spirited men with means, when they know of the good work being done by the dispensary will come forward with substantial help, for it cannot be carried on without money. About £560 has already been subscribed, including the £350 from the Central Fund, but we must get at least another £140 before the end of the year.

Portable Shelters.

During the year the Council provided three portable shelters to enable patients to carry out the open-air treatment in their back yards. They are constructed of light wood, varnished, and consist of a bottom, roof, two ends, and a back. The front is completely open. They are 8 feet long, 4 feet wide, and the height varies from 9 feet in front to 6 feet at the back, the roof sloping towards the latter.

They have been used by patients who have returned from the sanatorium, for it is only these who have the courage and knowledge to undertake the task of sleeping in the open-air in all weathers. As these are much appreciated the Council have decided to have three more made.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

Two cases of the above disease were notified. They were sporadic in nature, and I have very great doubts as to whether they are the same disease which was so prevalent in Belfast a year or two back, and has occurred in frequent epidemics in America. The organism found is certainly similar, but I have got some evidence that it is not identical, and that the disease here notified comes under what was formerly diagnosed as post-basic meningitis.

Anthrax.

The following is a list of the cases of anthrax in connection with the Borough notified during 1911 :—

Date Notified 1911.	Name and Address of Patient.	Occupation.	Part affected.	Source of Infection.	Result of Illness.
Sept. 8th ...	H. L., Beaconsfield Road, Edmonton	Flock sorter ...	Left arm	Foreign hides	Recovered
Sept. 9th ...	D. P., Longley Street	Leather dresser	Neck ...	Doubtful ...	Recovered
Oct. 22nd ...	A. A., Barnham Street Buildings	General labourer	Breast ...	Foreign hides	Recovered
Nov. 14th ...	J. B., Liverpool Road, N.	General labourer	Face ...	Foreign hides	Recovered

Consultations.

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

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

I examined at the Town Hall 40 phthisis patients, and 1 person who met with an accident.

I also examined 8 members of the Council's staff.

Plague.

On Monday, June 19th, a telegram was received from a medical inspector of the Local Government Board, requesting the Mayor, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, the Town Clerk, Borough Surveyor and Medical Officer of Health to meet him at the Town Hall that afternoon.

As the Mayor and Chairman of the Public Health Committee was otherwise engaged, the inspector was met by the officials mentioned. On arrival, he informed us that plague-infected rats had been discovered at a wharf in Wapping, and that as this is the furthest point up the river these infected rats had yet been found, the Board considered it necessary that active measures should at once be taken by London riparian authorities to ascertain whether plague-infected rats existed in their districts and undertake their destruction. The importance of this investigation cannot be overestimated by a sanitary authority, since it has been shown in districts invaded by plague that the human cases have almost invariably been preceded by cases of plague among rats. The commonest form of plague is the bubonic, and this is always spread by means of rats which have become infected by the disease. Rats, however, do not give plague directly, but only by means of the bites of fleas, by which they are always infested. The rat flea differs from the human flea, and will not attack men unless they are compelled to do so owing to the death of their natural host. It is therefore very dangerous to handle the bodies of rats which have recently died of plague.

The preventive measures recommended by the Inspector were as follow :—

> An immediate systematic visitation and enquiry at all the riverside premises in the Borough by the Sanitary Inspectors; such enquiry to embrace observations as to the increase or decrease in the number of rats infesting the premises, whether there has been any unusual mortality, methods (if any) employed to destroy rats, methods of disposal of refuse likely to encourage rats, such as food, &c., and at the same time requesting the occupiers to inform us if any dead rats are found so that one can have an opportunity of having the cause of death investigated.

Similar recommendations were made to the Borough Surveyor, as a consequence of which an enquiry letter was given to the scavengers, sewermen, dust carriers, and others employed in his department to take particular notice of business premises, private houses, sewers, &c., that may come under their observation, and report to their foremen as to the presence of rats.

Enquiry as to the riverside premises was made on June 20th and 21st; the number of premises visited being 163. Of these 99 imported food (including grain) and 64 did not import either food or grain. Of the total, some method of keeping down rats was employed on 117 wharves, 28 using poison, 55 dogs and cats, 40 traps, and 4 used other methods. In only 1 wharf had dead rats been found which could not be accounted for, and we are in special communication with the occupiers. Two specimens of young rats were recently killed at wharves in Shad Thames and Rotherhithe Street, which were sent to the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, who reported them free from plague.

Special precautions were recommended in collecting and sending rats for examination so as to prevent fleas escaping from the dead bodies, for which purpose it has been necessary to order suitable tongs for lifting them and special boxes for transport.

Special attention is also being paid to complaints of rats in private and other premises in the Borough. In the event of any plague-infected rats being found it will be necessary for the Council to take into consideration the various methods available for the extermination of all rats on a large scale.

Between the above date and the end of August traps were set by the Surveyors' Department in all the principal sewers, several were set by the Public Health Department and private owners along the wharves, and wherever we heard that rats were prevalent. In this way a very complete general examination of the Borough was made, and 128 rats were obtained, of which 123 were sent to the Local Government Board laboratory for bacteriological examination, all of which proved negative as regards plague. The remaining five were cremated as they were mostly in too advanced a state of decomposition for examination.

Children excluded from School on account of Infectious Diseases.

School.	Total Exclusions.	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Erysipelas.		Measles.		German Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Chicken-pox.		Mumps.		Small-pox.		Ophthalmia		Eczema.		Scabies.		Ringworm.	
		Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."	Patients.	"Contacts."
Adam's Gardens	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ainsty Street	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albion Street	138	2	9	8	19	1	...	1	...	20	14	10	6	12	1	11	4	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	2	...	4	...
Alexis Street	225	5	18	6	27	...	...	...	...	28	27	2	...	13	9	11	16	9	...	...	...	24	...	1	...	9	...	19	1
All Saints	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Alma	111	4	6	6	14	...	...	...	...	28	20	...	...	9	2	6	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	...
Amicable	13	...	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bacon	4	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boutcher	62	5	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	8	5	5	1	13	...	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Brents Court	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chaucer	30	4	8	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Christ Church...	59	2	9	1	8	...	...	...	...	8	5	1	...	...	...	3	8	2	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Clarence Street	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Charles Street...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coburg Road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Credon Road	61	1	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	27	11	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Deaf and Dumb School, Old Kent Road ...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dockhead	197	6	16	3	12	1	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	7	4	11	13	4	...	...	...	73	...	8	...	14	...	14	...
East Lane	96	...	4	5	27	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	18	1	3	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	3	...	6	...
Edward Street	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English Martyrs	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fair Street	118	5	10	2	9	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	6	2	34	11	16	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
Farncombe Street	30	2	6	2	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...
Galleywall Road	75	2	6	9	8	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	2	...	7	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
Galleywall Road (Special)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grange Walk	13	2	3	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Green School	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gomm	13	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hatcham	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holy Trinity	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Ilderton	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keetons Road...	265	7	21	4	10	...	...	...	...	61	47	8	3	40	9	16	14	9	4	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	7	...
Kirby Street	61	10	35	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laxon Street	52	6	8	1	16	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	4	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Magdalen Street	41	1	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mawbey Road...	11	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melior Street	96	4	15	7	14	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	23	6	7	6	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Midway Place...	192	11	23	4	9	...	...	...	...	7	4	5	...	27	7	19	28	6	...	...	...	17	...	6	...	3	...	15	1
Mina Road	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Monnow Road...	83	3	6	1	4	...	...	...	...	42	14	1	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Neckinger	122	2	1	16	12	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	13	3	27	10	5	2	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Pages Walk	159	6	23	2	11	...	...	2	...	10	10	...	...	30	1	8	6	13	1	...	...	17	...	6	...	2	...	11	...
Pitman's	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Redriff...	95	4	6	6	5	...	...	...	...	42	23	1	..	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Riley Street	63	3	12	10	22	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Rolls Road	45	3	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	12	9	...	...	4	1	2	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Rotherhithe New Road	65	6	12	3	6	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	...	3	2	12	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Ruskin...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Barnabas	31	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	17	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
St. James'	29	2	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	8	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's	38	3	17	1	5	...	..	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
St. Mary's	11	1	3	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
St. Olave's (Boys)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Olave's (Girls)	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Paul's	63	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	6	3	2	25	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	1	...
St. Winifred's...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silwood Street	14	...	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Snowsfields	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	7	...	...	6	1	22	9	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	3	...
South London Jewish School	9	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southwark Park	151	2	14	2	1	...	...	...	...	33	16	7	1	45	5	6	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	9	...
Southwark Secondary, Yalding Road ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surrey Square	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Townsend Street	7	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victory Place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Webb Street	88	3	8	2	11	...	...	...	...	6	11	...	...	21	2	6	7	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	2	1
Weston Street...	28	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Totals	3,211	131	360	125	325	2	...	7	...	441	285	52	17	317	63	278	177	103	13	...	1	249	1	25	...	61	1	174	3

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Offensive Matter.

One summons was taken out under the London County Council's by-laws for carriage of offensive matter through streets in unsuitable receptacles and during prohibited hours, particulars of which are given below:—

Date of Offence.	Name and Address.	Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
1911. July 12th.	William Beckhouse, 42, Westlake Road.	Carriage of offensive matter during prohibited hours.	Fine, 5s.; Costs, 12s.

Offensive Trades.

The offensive trades on the Register are as follow:—

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

122 inspections were made, against 115 in 1910. 1 notice was served.

Unsound Food.

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

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Apples	—	10	1	7
Apple Waste	1	4	3	8
Apricot Pulp	—	2	—	6
Bananas	—	—	2	28
Beef	—	1	3	21/2
,, Pressed	—	—	—	71/2
,, Potted	—	—	—	6
Blackberries	—	3	3	8
Black Currants	—	1	—	7
Bread	—	1	—	—
Broccoli	—	—	2	24
Butter	—	—	1	—
Cauliflower	—	2	—	—
Celery	—	2	3	7
Cheese	—	—	—	7
Crabs	—	—	—	24
Eels	—	—	1	7
Eggs	—	4	—	—
Fruit	—	—	—	19
Gooseberries, Bottled	—	—	—	3
Grapes	—	—	—	14
Greengages	—	4	1	—
Haddock	—	1	—	14
Herrings	—	—	3	7
Kippers	—	—	—	91/4
Lard	—	—	—	2
Lemons	—	3	—	24
Lemon Waste	1	—	—	—
Mackerel	—	—	1	7
Meat	—	1	2	7
Melons	—	—	1	8
Mushrooms, Bottled	—	—	—	2
Mussels	—	3	1	21
Onions	—	2	2	22
Oranges	8	2	—	19
Orange Waste	3	16	—	4
Peas	—	—	2	21
Pears	—	—	—	14
Pigs	—	—	—	291/2
Pigs' Heads, Salted	1	19	—	—
Pigs' Kidneys	—	—	1	4
Plaice	—	—	1	—
Plums	—	5	1	4
Plum Waste	—	8	3	—
Pomegranates	—	—	—	24
Potatoes	1	5	3	14
Raspberry Pulp	—	—	1	2
Rhubarb	—	—	—	20
Salmon and Shrimp Paste	—	—	—	2
Shrimps	—	—	1	15

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Shrimp Paste	—	—	—	4
Skate	—	—	2	—
Strawberries	1	10	1	20
Tangerines	—	—	—	4
Tinned Apricots	—	8	—	11½
,, Beef	—	—	—	4
,, Fish	—	—	—	13
,, Fruit	—	1	1	20
,, Herrings	—	—	—	4
,, Lobster	—	—	—	27
,, Meat	—	—	—	3
,, Meat Trimmings ...	—	2	—	16
,, Peas	—	—	—	2
,, Salmon	—	5	2	9
,, Sliced Pines	—	2	1	18
,, Soup	—	—	—	3
,, Tomato	—	—	—	7½
,, Quince	—	—	—	10
Tomatoes	—	3	3	16
Tomato Pulp...	—	13	1	12
Turkeys	—	—	—	16
Various Tinned Goods	3	10	3	20¾
Vegetables	—	—	1	20
	27	14	0	13½

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	76	Ice cream	139
Butchers	75	Milk-sellers	294
Fishmongers, friers and curers	81	Restaurants and eating houses	141
Food stores	363	Coffee stalls	15
Food wharves and depôts ...	99		
Food factories	40		1,428
Fruiterers and greengrocers ...	105		

Unsound Food Seizures.

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

February 8th ...	Exposing for sale unsound turkeys ...	Fine £5, costs 10s.
,, 15th...	,, ,, ,, ,, ...	Fine £10.
May 17th ...	,, ,, ,, oranges ...	Bound over in the sum of £5 to come up for judgment if called upon within 12 months.
November 1st ...	,, ,, ,, lemons, onions, tomatoes and melons. ...	Fine £1, or 14 days' imprisonment.

FOOD EXAMINED DURING THE YEAR 1911.

Inspectors.	Meat.		Fish.		Fruit.		Vegetables.		Tinned Goods.		Dairy Produce.		Cereals.		Various.	
	No. of Inspections.	Tons.	No. of Inspections.	Tons.	No. of Inspections.	Tons.	No. of Inspections.	Tons.	No. of Inspections.	Tons.	No. of Inspections.	Tons.	No. of Inspections.	Tons.	No. of Inspections.	Tons.
Mr. Ashdown	378	6970½	17	9½	313	25137½	127	9128	101	616½	135	4626	27	925	19	7746½
,, Scott ...	839	513½	518	248½	591	1928½	468	523½	88	37½	14	5	—	—	3	1½
,, Hoskins	1038	934½	575	149	676	2244	694	886	655	45½	23	11	51	2769½	14	151½
,, Wood ...	1	¼	3	½	—	—	2	¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, Merryman	—	—	1	¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, Toogood...	—	—	17	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, Freeman...	1	¼	1	¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, Pitts ...	—	—	1	¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	2257	8418½	1133	413½	1580	29309½	1291	10537½	844	699½	172	4642	78	3694½	36	7899½

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

Milk Premises.

There were 286 milk premises on the Register at the end of 1910. Thirty-five were added and 27 removed during 1911, making a total of 294 on the Register at the end of the year under report. 1,118 inspections were made and 10 notices served.

Cowsheds.

There are 3 cowsheds in the Borough. These received regular visits, the total number of inspections for 1911 being 20. One notice was served.

Unsound Food and Foreign Meat Regulations.

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

Article.	Quantity Unsound.															
	Disposed of for other Purposes than Human Food.					Destroyed.					Removed for Sorting under S.A.					Exported.				
	Quantity.	Weight.				Quantity.	Weight.				Quantity.	Weight.				Quantity.	Weight.			
		Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Turkeys	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poultry	—	—	—	—	—	4 cases	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beef (Frozen)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boneless Meat	—	—	—	—	—	½ cask	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tongues	—	—	—	—	—	36 tongues	—	1	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ox Tongues	—	—	—	—	—	6 tongues	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidneys	—	—	—	—	—	21 cases	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs' Carcases	550	30	9	3	9	15	—	15	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bowels	—	—	—	—	—	2 cases	—	—	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampreys	—	—	—	—	—	1 tub	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poultry (Frozen)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	181 cases	4	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Game	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36 cases	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pork (Salted)	—	—	—	—	—	1 side	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs' Tongues	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 casks	3	17	2	—
Sausage Skins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7	—	2	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tongues	—	—	—	—	—	½ cask and 9 tongues	—	1	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ox Tongues	—	—	—	—	—	5 tongues	—	—	—	10½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs' Heads	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bacon	—	—	—	—	—	3 sides and 1 hind quarter	—	1	3	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bacon	48 sides	1	7	3	4	24 sides and 1 hind quarter	1	6	1	4½	55 bales and 12 sides	6	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ham	—	—	—	—	—	5 bales 1 ham and 1 piece	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salmon (Pickled)	—	—	—	—	—	1 barrel	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat (Tinned)	—	—	—	—	—	30 cases and 97 tins	2	7	1	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beef	—	—	—	—	—	17 cases and 228 tins	1	4	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mutton	—	—	—	—	—	5 tins	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beef Loaf	—	—	—	—	—	2 tins	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beef, Roast	—	—	—	—	—	5 tins	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beef, Boiled	—	—	—	—	—	46 cases and 10 tins	1	10	—	12	12 cases and 6 tins	—	8	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Minced Steak	—	—	—	—	—	8 tins	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep's Tongues	—	—	—	—	—	2 tins	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ox Tongues	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tongue	—	—	—	—	—	81 tins	—	—	5	7½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripe	—	—	—	—	—	12 tins	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sausage and Ham	—	—	—	—	—	1 box	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stewed Kidney (Tinned)	—	—	—	—	—	11 tins	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ham and Chicken	—	—	—	—	—	2 tins	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ham Paste	—	—	—	—	—	2 tins	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soup	—	—	—	—	—	10 tins	—	—	—	16½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ox Tail Soup	—	—	—	—	—	28 tins	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish	—	—	—	—	—	30 cases, 12 tins	3	8	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salmon	—	—	—	—	—	21 cases, 186 tins	3	—	2	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sardines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crab	—	—	—	—	—	34 tins	—	—	1	5½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit	—	—	—	—	—	84 cases, 1,215 tins	9	10	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	150 tins	—	14	2	26
Fruit Pulp	—	—	—	—	—	4 cases, 839 tins	5	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apples	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apricots	—	—	—	—	—	47 cases	2	6	1	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peaches	—	—	—	—	—	9 cases, 216 tins	1	4	3	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pears	—	—	—	—	—	117 cases, 350 tins	7	10	1	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pineapple	—	—	—	—	—	29 cases	2	14	3	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomatoes	—	—	—	—	—	310 cases, 734 tins	27	16	2	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomato Pulp	—	—	—	—	—	588 tins	2	13	1	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green Peas	—	—	—	—	—	264 tins	—	2	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baked Beans	—	—	—	—	—	4 tins	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asparagus	—	—	—	—	—	8 tins	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pickles (Bottled)	—	—	—	—	—	2 bottles	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catsup	—	—	—	—	—	1 bottle	—	—	—	½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomato Catsup	—	—	—	—	—	2 bottles	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apples	—	—	—	—	—	40 barrels, 17 boxes, and 55 packages	4	7	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bananas	—	—	—	—	—	302 crates	11	16	1	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pears	—	—	—	—	—	23 cases, 10 boxes, and 33 trays	12	8	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apples and Pears	—	—	—	—	—	10 boxes	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plums	—	—	—	—	—	157 packages	1	13	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melons	—	—	—	—	—	157 cases	7	8	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oranges	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	13	—	24	31 cases	1	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomatoes	—	—	—	—	—	764 crates, 59 boxes, and 76 cases	19	18	2	11	208 crates	5	6	3	16	—	—	—	—	—
Endives	—	—	—	—	—	104 baskets	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onions	—	—	—	—	—	155 cases	7	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potatoes	383 bags	19	3	—	—	126 bags, 9 cases	8	15	—	—	476 bags	27	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cauliflower in Brine	—	—	—	—	—	3 casks	—	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cucumbers in Brine	—	—	—	—	—	1 cask	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flour	—	7	11	2	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	5	2	9	—	—	—	—	—
Maize	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	560	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oats	—	66	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wheat	—	116	4	3	16	—	—	8	1	22	—	18	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice	—	127	19	2	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese	—	—	—	—	—	20 cases	—	10	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eggs	—	—	—	—	—	237 cases, and 500 eggs	21	13	2	1	322½ cases	32	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,319 bags	186	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The two Wharves Inspectors have been very busy under the Unsound Food Regulations during the year. In Mr. Hoskins' district, which is the eastern one, practically the only food product dealt with to any extent is grain, and this is very little trouble unless it happens to be damaged. During the year very large quantities of damaged grain came which had to be stopped pending drying and sorting. After these processes it is not uncommon to find that the whole bulk or the major portion is unfit for human food. This then is sold in very small quantities for the feeding of cattle and fowl, and entails a tremendous lot of clerical work. These small consignments, which range in bulk from one quarter to several tons, have to be followed to their destination in all parts of England and given in charge to other Sanitary Authorities so as to make sure they are not used for human food.

The destruction of a large number of pigs' carcases found unfit for human food has also given cause for considerable anxiety. The only thing they are fit for is boiling down for tallow, but, unfortunately, some merchants who deal in this kind of article have a doubtful reputation and we make a rule of not permitting any to go for this purpose until full inquiries are instituted and they are stamped and numbered. They are traced to their destination and given in charge of the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the consignee has his works. This naturally entails a good deal of labour.

The regulations on the whole have been a great benefit to the public, and since they have come into force we have come to realise that large quantities of unsound food must formerly have found their way into the markets and been disposed of in some way or other not beneficial to the consumers. Powers are still wanted to compel owners of tinned goods, not only in wharves but inland, to deliver up to the Sanitary Authority for their districts tinned articles which are unsound. Some of the better class traders at present do this, but I am aware that very large quantities of unsound tins are still dealt with for human food.

The following remarks by the Wharves Inspector of the west end of the Borough, Mr. Ashdown, made in a report to me on his year's work, will give a very good idea of the work required to be done in his district.

"There seems on the whole to have been an increase in food imports compared with the two previous years, with the exception of meats, pigs' carcases, quarters of beef, &c. There has been a considerable increase in the importation of Russian bacon, but the smaller number of examinations does not necessarily mean a shortage of imports, especially in meat products, which are often temporarily stored prior to exportation, in which case they are not examined. A large percentage of the pigs' carcases arriving with the heads on were found to show tuberculosis in the glands of the neck, and were consequently seized. It may be pointed out, however, that had such carcases been divided and sent here as bacon, wholly or partly cured, they would have been passed without question, since they would only come under the regulations if actually diseased. The amount of possible danger to health is better realised if one considers that about 86,000 bales, averaging 4¼ sides per bale, were received here during 1911. When these consignments of bacon first arrived it was necessary to stop a considerable number of one particular brand, but owing to the stringent application of the regulations, interviews with the agents, &c., some of whom attended and saw the nature of the examination and communicated with the exporters on the other side, the result was that the quality greatly improved.

Pigs' heads, officially stamped, and other offal from the same ports were frequently found diseased, and condemned, but this trade has now almost stopped.

Ox tongues caused some trouble, since some were sent with glands, and others 'short cut,' so as to exclude the glands, the result being that many of the former were condemned, whereas the latter escaped. Unfortunately ox tongues cannot be brought under any 'class' of the Foreign Meat Regulations. I think some alteration should be made so as to include them.

Queensland beef has been arriving in better condition since the examination on the other side for the parasite which is found in the flanks, briskets, and hindquarters sent over here has been evidently a more rigid one. A large quantity of this beef was cold stored in the district and exported, only that for home consumption being examined.

Butter imported has been above the average in quantity, but it is only occasionally dealt with under the regulations. A few consignments were found to be unfit for food, as they had gone rancid.

Eggs.—Special attention has been paid to these, and an endeavour is being made to get egg merchants to deliver up the class known as 'spots.' A small spot occurring in an egg is generally the first sign of putrefaction, but some people do not consider it unfit for food in the early stage. Few merchants will acknowledge that these are sold for human food, but there is, no doubt, a considerable trade done with these eggs among the Jews of the East End. An endeavour has been made, with more or less success, to have them delivered up to the sanitary authority for destruction. A little more control over these imports would seem desirable, since no egg can be considered good for food once putrefaction has set in.

Soft Fruit and Vegetables.—These arrived in much better condition during the year than formerly, and the regulations have led to more careful packing, with the result that the fruit arrives here in much better condition.

Exportation of Foods.—Considerable quantities of frozen beef were re-exported to France, Switzerland, and Italy after being stored here a longer or shorter time. Large quantities of butter were re-exported to France.

Trade Competition.—There is a good deal of competition between the importers, wharfingers, and others in London and the provinces, and a very small advantage, such as apparently a less stringent examination at the port of entry, will often result in the diversion of considerable quantities of food from a port where the examination is more strict. It is therefore very desirable that there should be uniformity of examination at all the ports in the United Kingdom. The Local Government Board have endeavoured to obtain this object, with the result that there has been a great improvement, but judging from the reports which one hears further improvement is needed."

Food Inspectors.

PARTICULARS OF WORK, 1911.

	Visits.	1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Food Factories.																		
		Jam.	Butter and Margarine.	Other.	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.	Destruction of Food.	Nuisances Reported.	Various.	Number of Samples Taken.
Mr. Ashdown ...	Re-visits	2	—	—	—	8	—	5	345	2364	12	—	16	—	—	—	128	17	94	6
	New occupiers or Premises ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Scott	Re-visits	248	7	43	104	315	11	134	454	22	74	45	325	482	142	23	46	19	42	602
	New occupiers or Premises ...	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	17	—	5	2	—	13	2	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Hoskins... ...	Re-visits	100	25	80	95	124	9	105	623	192	141	126	386	599	138	—	54	218	140	613
	New occupiers or Premises ...	—	—	—	8	6	—	10	44	1	12	22	—	24	11	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	Re-visits	350	32	123	199	447	20	244	1422	2578	227	171	727	1081	280	23	228	254	276	1221
	New occupiers or Premises ...	—	—	—	10	7	—	13	61	1	17	24	—	37	13	—	—	—	—	—

Food and Drugs.

In Tables XIII. and XIV. of Appendix will be found a list of the samples taken in 1911, and the action taken; 1,214 samples were taken, compared with 1,172 in 1910 and 1,219 in 1909. Of these 11·4 per cent. were found adulterated, compared with 9·6 per cent. in the previous year and 7·9 per cent. in 1909.

The most notable feature of the analysis of samples of this and recent years is the number of adulterations of milk which show the addition of small percentages of water, ranging from 1·5 to 4·0 per cent. This is due to the present standard which requires 3 per cent. of fat and 8·5 per cent. of non-fatty solids. Magistrates and others are liable to forget that this so-called "standard" represents the lowest limit below which milk must not go. The vast majority of natural milks show considerably higher figures, and the result is that the samples are watered down so as to be as near as possible this "standard" and the small percentages show that they occasionally overstep the mark.

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

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

Year.	Total Genuine Samples.	Milk Fat.							
		Under 3 per cent.		3 per cent. and under 3·5 per cent.		3·5 per cent. and under 4 per cent.		4 per cent. and over.	
		No. of Samples.	Percentage of total.	No. of Samples.	Percentage of total.	No. of Samples.	Percentage of total.	No. of Samples.	Percentage of total.
1903	371	32	8·6	134	36·1	135	36·4	70	18·9
1904	419	5	1·2	147	35·1	164	39·1	103	24·6
1905	505	9	1·7	216	42·8	168	33·3	112	22·2
1906	507	3	0·6	211	41·6	178	35·1	115	22·7
1907	617	24	3·9	232	37·6	249	40·3	112	18·1
1908	575	12	2·1	258	44·9	226	39·3	79	13·7
1909	722	10	1·4	332	46·0	271	37·5	109	15·1
1910	676	5	0·7	294	43·5	281	41·6	96	14·2
1911	778	22	2·8	395	50·8	282	36·2	79	10·2
Average 9 years.	574	13	2·5	246	42·0	217	37·6	97	17·7

Slaughterhouses.

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

Ice Cream Premises.

There were 144 premises where ice cream is manufactured on the Register at the end of 1910, 5 were removed during the year under report, making a total of 139. 195 inspections were made and 12 notices served.

Hairdressers and Barbers.

At the end of 1911 ten 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 1911, and in Table IX. the number of premises on the Registers to which special attention has been paid.

The house-to-house inspections number 2,075. This is 3,612 below the total for the previous year, and is an average of 259 per Inspector, against 711 in 1910.

3,403 intimation notices were served, compared with 4,144, and 909 statutories, against 1,197 in the previous year.

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

	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	9	10	11	12	
	House to House.		Special Inspections.		Complaints.		Infectious Diseases.		Factories and Workshops specially Inspected.		Offensive Trades.		Outworkers. Bi-Annual Inspection.		Underground Conveniences.	Drains Tested.	Re-inspections.	Other Calls and Visits.	Chimneys Watched.	
	No.	Ints.	No.	Ints.	No.	Ints.	No.	Ints.	No.	Ints.	No.	Ints.	No.	Ints.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Ints.
Mr. Grice ...	294	204	286	53	287	142	137	18	7	1	1	—	94	5	335	233	2,873	379	11	2
,, Wood ...	325	217	326	56	231	120	311	54	58	12	12	1	73	8	16	108	2,545	577	43	2
,, Merryman	255	193	148	90	159	165	331	32	6	2	13	—	213	12	160	116	2,872	265	24	7
,, Toogood ..	343	138	258	76	489	264	396	61	—	—	32	—	260	36	61	82	3,239	687	27	7
,, Freeman ...	258	208	117	48	316	190	340	52	29	12	33	—	284	11	36	297	2,977	385	8	5
,, Bartlett ...	268	111	41	—	191	108	289	20	14	2	31	—	449	2	249	127	1,615	342	79	—
,, Townsend	94	49	82	42	27	17	64	10	1	—	—	—	56	1	68	134	1,080	146	9	2
,, Pitts ...	58	42	55	21	101	50	72	20	—	—	—	—	64	3	49	70	1,096	181	17	10
,, Cockburn	180	137	104	23	252	163	247	41	2	1	—	—	239	23	140	234	2,628	16	2	1
TOTALS ...	2,075	1,299	1,417	409	2,053	1,219	2,187	308	117	30	122	1	1,732	101	1,114	1,401	20,925	2,978	220	36

The most noticeable difference between the figures of this table and those for 1910 is the small number of house-to-house inspections for 1911 compared with the former.

This is due to an alteration in the methods of house-to-house inspection occasioned by the requirements of the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1909 and the regulations made under it. By this Act the Medical Officer of Health is required to submit from time to time lists of houses requiring early inspection with a view of finding out whether they should be dealt with under Section 15 or 17, and this was thought to be a good opportunity of keeping a very complete record of the condition of each house. Inspectors were therefore instructed, among other matters, to note the cubic capacity of the living and sleeping rooms, and this plan was adhered to during the year. It has, however, since been decided to omit the measurements in the future except where it is proposed to take action, since it adds greatly to the work and the result does not seem commensurate with the trouble involved. The figures of 1912, therefore, should revert more nearly to those of 1910, but will probably not quite come up to them, since, apart from the measurement of the rooms, the inspections now made are more thorough and the records kept more complete than formerly.

Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890-1909.

The Improvement Scheme under Part I. of the Act of 1890 for the acquisition, pulling down, and rebuilding, &c., of the areas known as Tabard Street, Grotto Place, and Crosby Row was carried a stage further during 1911.

It will be remembered that "official representations" were made during 1910 on the above areas by Dr. Millson, Medical Officer of Health, Southwark, as regards the first two, and by myself on Crosby Row, the result of which was that the London County Council, who have the administration of this part in London, made inquiries, and having satisfied themselves that an improvement scheme

was required, proceeded to make one. This is officially known as "The London (Tabard Street, Grotto Place, and Crosby Row) Improvement Scheme, 1910," and was approved formally by the Local Government Board in March, 1912, as a result of a public inquiry held in the Southwark Town Hall in April, 1912.

Part of Tabard Street is already being pulled down, but the London County Council at the time of writing (June, 1912) have not actually acquired any of the property of Crosby Row.

Housing and Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

Considerable advantage was taken of the provisions of this Act for dealing with insanitary property. Closing orders under Section 17 were served during the year on the owners of forty-three houses, viz , 1-20, Bell Court; 1-9, Medley Place; 137, Bermondsey Street; and 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75 and 78, Snowsfields, and orders under Section 15 requiring certain work to be done to render the houses reasonably fit for human habitation were served on the owners of six houses, viz., 2, 3 and 4, Vine Street, and 1, 2 and 3, Fort Passage.

Appeals to the Local Government Board against the closing orders were made in the cases of Medley Place, Bell Court, and Snowsfields, but in only one of these, viz., Bell Court, was a Local Government Board inquiry held. In the cases of Medley Place, and 75 and 78, Snowsfields, the appeals were for various reasons withdrawn, while as regards Bell Court the Board upheld the Council's action. The remaining houses in Snowsfields are at present under consideration.

Nos. 75 and 78, Snowsfields, and 157, Bermondsey Street, were rendered fit for human habitation, and the closing orders were subsequently removed. The 24 houses in St. Mary's Place and St. Marychurch Street, which had been closed in 1910, were in hand during 1911, but the orders were not determined till 1912.

In the case of the six houses dealt with under Section 15, the requirements of the Council were promptly complied with.

Demolition orders were served on the owners of 16 and 18, Fulford Street, and they were pulled down in the course of the year. Demolition orders were also served on the owners of Bell Court and Medley Place, but they are still standing, as the owners asked for an extension of time before pulling them down.

It is difficult yet to express an opinion on the advantages and disadvantages of these sections of the Act, as they are still on their trial, but so far in Bermondsey they have proved useful. The procedure is very complicated and admits of great delays before the final result can be recorded.

Bacteriological Laboratory.

The total number of specimens examined in 1911 was 843, compared with 708 in 1910, and 596 in 1909.

Nature of Specimen.	Total Examinations.		Results of Examination.			
			Positive.		Negative.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
Diphtheria (specimens taken by Medical Officer of Health)	260	350	7	14	253	336
Ditto (taken by general practitioners)	122	176	27	33	95	143
Diphtheria (total specimens taken)	382	526	34	47	348	479
Phthisis	239	291	46	57	193	234
Enteric	24	14	4	2	20	12
Various	63	12	...	2	63	10
Total specimens taken	708	843	84	108	624	735

Houses Let in Lodgings.

In 1910 there were 227 "houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family" on the Register. Four were added during 1911, making a total of 231. These were visited quarterly in accordance with the instructions of the Public Health Committee.

One hundred and seventy-nine notices were served, 10 of these being for overcrowding. The following is a list of registered houses let in lodgings :—

5, Aberdour Street	56, Arnolds Place	100 Abbey Street
11 ,,	82, Abbey Street	10, Alice Street
13 ,,	86 ,,	36, Barnham Street
14 ,,	95 ,,	6, Bermondsey Square
17 ,,	98 ,,	7 ,,

26, Bermondsey Square
84, Bermondsey Street
115 ,,
117 ,,
131 ,,
136 ,,
50, Bermondsey Wall
52 ,,
6, Bell Court
8 ,,
9 ,,
12 ,,
15 ,,
18 ,,
7, Cloyne Row
1, Curlew Street
2 ,,
5 ,,
10, Crosby Row
19, Debnams Road
21 ,,
23 ,,
13, Decima Street
42 ,,
28, Enid Street
2, Emba Street
4 ,,
28, East Lane
29 ,,
3, Elim Street
7 ,,
9 ,,
18 ,,
19 ,,
21 ,,
40 ,,
41 ,,
45 ,,
24, Freda Street
1A, Flockton Street
86 ,,
5, Foxlow Street
7 ,,
8 ,,
15 ,,
16 ,,
17 ,,
19 ,,
20 ,,
21 ,,
22 ,,
23 ,,
25 ,,
23, Faustin Place
31 ,,
35 ,,
4, Fendall Street
30, Ferrand Street
31 ,,
14, Fulford Street
16 ,,
18 ,,
12, Gedling Street
14 ,,
60, Gainsford Street
151, Grange Road
9, Grange Walk
76 ,,
81 ,,
87 ,,
91 ,,
5A, Green Walk

6, Hatteraick Street
1, Janeway Street
4 ,,
10 ,,
14 ,,
16 ,,
20 ,,
9, Kenning Street
10 ,,
11 ,,
19, Kipling Street
31 ,,
6, Lamb Alley
7 ,,
8 ,,
46, Larnaca Street
47 ,,
44, Leroy Street
54 ,,
58 ,,
62 ,,
72 ,,
74 ,,
76 ,,
78 ,,
82 ,,
86 ,,
22, Litlington Street
230, Long Lane
201, Lower Road
4, Maze Pond
6 ,,
8 ,,
10 ,,
12 ,,
14 ,,
16 ,,
18 ,,
20 ,,
19, Manor Lane
6, Marigold Street
10 ,,
12 ,,
1, Marshalls Place
21 ,,
9, Maynard Road
9, Marcia Road
13 ,,
35, Mellicks Place
39 ,,
41 ,,
43 ,,
63 ,,
2, Oldfield Road
3 ,,
1A, Osborne Buildings
10, Pages Walk
9, Porlock Place
19 ,,
21 ,,
21, Paulin Street
2, Parkers Buildings
4 ,,
6 ,,
8 ,,
9 ,,
10 ,,
13 ,,
15 ,,
20 ,,
23 ,,
28 ,,

25, Princes Street
37 ,,
11, Reed Street
Lawrence House, Rephidim St.
Edward House, ,,
9, Riley Street
350, Rotherhithe Street
352 ,,
556 ,,
1, Suffolk Street
42 ,,
8, Salisbury Street
24 ,,
27 ,,
29 ,,
55 ,,
57 ,,
58 ,,
59 ,,
66 ,,
12, Snowsfields
14 ,,
43 ,,
62 ,,
63 ,,
75 ,,
16, St. Helena Road
78, St. Marychurch Street
80 ,,
19, The Grange
21 ,,
51 ,,
86, Tanner Street
24, Tower Bridge Road
23, Trident Street
26 ,,
13, Turners Retreat
40, Vauban Street
41 ,,
3, Warford Place
4 ,,
29, West Lane
40 ,,
42 ,,
43 ,,
45 ,,
48 ,,
50 ,,
20, Westlake Road
22 ,,
199, Weston Street
247 ,,
253 ,,
14, Wilds Rents
1, William Square
11, Wolseley Street
12 ,,
13 ,,
14 ,,
15 ,,
16 ,,
17 ,,
18 ,,
19 ,,
20 ,,
4, Woods Place
11 ,,
14 ,,
15 ,,
16 ,,
1, Woolf Street
2 ,,

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

No applications were received for certificates for water supply during the year under report.

Disinfection.

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

Beds	671	Quilts	694
Blankets	679	Sheets	904
Bolsters	483	Books	133
Carpets	24	Miscellaneous	4,144
Cushions	299	Verminous Clothing ...	4,370
Mattresses	464		
Overlays	253	Total	14,360
Pillows	1,242		

8,364 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 68 male adults, 5 female adults, 182 male and 209 female children used the Verminous Baths and had their clothing disinfected. The total number of articles disinfected for this purpose was 4,370.

Smoke Nuisances.

220 chimneys were kept under observation and 36 notices served.

House Refuse.

The following table shows the amount of house and trade refuse disposed of during the year ended December, 1911 :—

	HOUSE REFUSE.				TRADE REFUSE.			
		Tons	cwt.	qrs.		Tons	cwt.	qrs.
Bermondsey Destructor	10,861½ loads.	18,936	1	1	193 loads.	105	7	2
Barged away ...	1,025½ „	1,794	12	2	1,369 „	2,395	15	0
Total ...	11,887 „	20,757	13	3	1,562 „	2,501	2	2

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.
				cubic feet	
Ainsty Street ...	Man, wife, boys 10 and 2 years.	—	Room over coach-house.	87	The husband is a casual labourer, earning very little. The light and ventilation are bad, and the room, apart from the overcrowding, is insanitary, as it is situated over an old stable, the ceiling of which is not impervious to the emanations from stable manure.
Princes Street ...	Man, wife, girls 11, 9, 7 years and 7 months.	Living and sleeping, 1,800 cubic feet.	Front room, second floor, 1,284 cubic feet.	516	The husband, a waterside labourer, is at present out of work, and his earnings during the past two months are stated to average 9s. per week. The rent is 3s. 6d. The light and ventilation were bad at the time of visit.
Marshalls Place ...	Man, wife, boys 10 years and 7 months and girl 7 years.	Living and sleeping, 1,600 cubic feet.	Front room, first floor 800 cubic feet.	800	The husband is a leather worker in regular employment, and his wife works at a tin factory. The rent is 3s. 6d. The light and ventilation were fair at the time of visit.
Leroy Street	Girls 19, 16 and 13 years.	Sleeping, 900 cubic feet.	Back room, second floor, 533 cubic feet.	367	The mother, who is the occupier of the house, informed me two of the girls are out at work, one of the lodgers is leaving and they will then have more room.
Maze Pond	Man, wife, boys 5 and 2 years.	Living and sleeping, 1,200 cubic feet.	Back room, ground floor, 937 cubic feet.	263	The husband is a waterside labourer in the winter, and in the summer attends race meetings, with an average weekly wage of 20s. The wife also earns a little in the summer fruit picking. The light and ventilation were fair.
English Grounds ...	Man, wife, boys 7 and 5 years, and girl 2 years.	Sleeping, 1,050 cubic feet.	Room, second floor.	375	The husband is a waterside labourer, earning 30s. per week. The light and ventilation were bad, and the room fairly clean at time of visit.
Truscott Court ...	Man, wife, boys 9, 6 and 5 years.	Sleeping, 1,050 cubic feet.	Room, first floor.	404	The husband is a casual dock labourer, earning from 18s. to 20s. per week, and the wife earns 10s. per week as an office cleaner. The room is small and the light and ventilation bad.
Vauban Street ...	Man, wife, boy 4 years, girls 8, 6 and 1 year.	Living and sleeping, 1,600 cubic feet.	Front room, first floor, 975 cubic feet.	625	The husband is a cooper, but has been out of work for the past fortnight; they have no other money coming in, and have had to pledge their belongings to get food. The light and ventilation were fair. The rent is 3s. 6d. per week.
White Lion Court ...	Boys 15 and 13 years.	Living and sleeping, 800 cubic feet.	Room, ground floor, 614 cubic feet.	186	The husband is in regular work, earning 3s. to 4s. per day. The boy, 15, earns 8s. per week. The rent is 4s. 6d. per week. The light and ventilation were bad and the rooms dirty and untidy at the time of visit.
Do. ...	Man, wife, boy 8, and girl 1 year.	Sleeping, 900 cubic feet.	Room, first floor, 538 cubic feet.	362	

Address.	Occupants of overcrowded portion of house.	Cubic feet space required.	Rooms occupied and cubic space.	Deficiency.	State of Premises and Family.
				cubic feet.	
Tilbury Place ...	2 men, 2 women, and 2 children.	Living and sleeping, 2,000 cubic feet.	Two rooms, ground and first floors.	255	The husband is a sawyer in regular work. Girl, 22 years, earns 2s. per day, and girl, 20 years, earns 8s. per week. The light and ventilation were bad and rooms very dirty and untidy at the time of visit.
Vauban Street ...	2 adults, boys 8 and 4 years, and girls 5 and 3 years.	Living and sleeping, 1,600 cubic feet.	Front room, first floor, 1,012 cubic feet.	588	The husband is at present out of work, but expects to get work soon. The wife earns 5s. to 6s. per week at ironing. They are looking for another place.
Do.	Man, wife, girl 11 years, and boy 9 months.	Sleeping, 1,050 cubic feet.	Back room, first floor, 535 cubic feet.	515	
Edmund Place ...	Man, wife, boy 5 years, and girl 2 years.	Sleeping, 900 cubic feet.	Room, first floor, 687 cubic feet.	213	From this report it is evident that all the bedrooms are overcrowded to a considerable extent, and as they are very small and the ventilation somewhat defective the conditions cannot be considered as sanitary. It is also an unsatisfactory arrangement to have members of the family sleeping in these small living rooms. If they are children it means that they are kept out of bed for several hours after they ought to be there, and, whether children or adults, it cannot be considered healthy to occupy during the night a small room which has been used for living in during the daytime, for the atmosphere by bedtime is hot and polluted by the breath of the occupants, artificial lights, cooking, &c. Further, we have no guarantee that the re-arrangement here described is carried out. If an inspector visits at night he is shown a bed in the living room, but I have very little doubt that as soon as the disturbance caused by his visits and notices has ceased that the occupants return to their original rooms. The houses in Edmund Place have only one small bedroom and a small living room and are really not fit for couples with large families, for the bedroom should not be occupied for sleeping by more than two adults or four small children under 10 years of age. It is very difficult to know what to do with such cases as these, but it seems to me that as a Sanitary Authority we must take steps to get the overcrowding abated.
Do. ...	Widow, girls 17 and 12 years, and boy 7½ years.	Sleeping, 1,050 cubic feet.	Room, first floor, 668 cubic feet.	382	
Do. ...	Man, wife, girls 7 years and 10 months.	Sleeping, 900 cubic feet.	Room, first floor, 657 cubic feet.	243	
Do. ...	Man, wife, boy 2¾ years, and girl 1 year.	Sleeping, 900 cubic feet.	Room, first floor, 679 cubic feet.	221	
Crosby Row	Man, wife, boys 10½ and 7 years.	Living and sleeping, 1,400 cubic feet.	Back room, first floor, 1,049 cubic feet.	351	The husband is a waterside labourer in fairly regular work, and the wife has obtained a situation since the notice was served as an office cleaner at 10s. 6d. per week. The room was fairly clean and the light and ventilation fair. The rent is 3s. 6d. per week. They purpose getting an extra room.

Address.	Occupants of overcrowded portion of house.	Cubic feet space required.	Rooms occupied and cubic space.	Deficiency.	State of Premises and Family.
				cubic feet.	
Crosby Row	Man, wife, boys 12, 7 and 3 years, and girls 9 years and 8 weeks.	Living and sleeping, 2,000 cubic feet.	Front room, top floor, 804 cubic feet.	1,196	The husband is a waterside labourer, but his work does not seem very regular. The rent is 3s. per week. The light and ventilation were bad and the room was not very clean at the time of visit. The overcrowding in this case is very bad.
Davis Buildings ..	Man, wife, girls 12 and 2½ years, boy 8 years, and baby 1 month.	Sleeping, 1,350 cubic feet.	Room, first floor, 834 cubic feet.	516	The husband is a builder's labourer. The light and ventilation were fair and the house was clean at the time of visit. The wife has promised to get a proper bed for girl 12, and boy 8 years, to sleep in ground floor room, and this will abate the overcrowding. The premises will be kept under observation.
Leroy Street... ...	Man, wife, girl 8 years, and boy 3 years.	Living and sleeping, 1,200 cubic feet.	Front room, first floor, 799 cubic feet.	401	The husband is a waterside labourer, with irregular work. The light and ventilation were fair and the room was clean at the time of visit. The rent is 4s. per week.
Pepin Place	Man, wife, boy 2½ years, and girl 7 months.	Living and sleeping, 1,200 cubic feet.	Room, second floor, 969 cubic feet.	231	The husband is a waterside labourer, whose work is generally regular, but he is now on strike. The light was fair, the ventilation bad, and the room clean at the time of visit.

Health Visitor.

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

	Whole Borough.	Bermondsey Wards.						Rotherhithe Wards.			St. Olave Wards.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	St. John.	St. Olave.	St. Thomas.
Births Notified—													
By Guy's Hospital ...	1,569	470	393	292	5	3	231	3	2	4	103	45	18
By Midwives	737	23	29	63	131	104	42	176	119	34	6	8	2
By Doctors	855	13	36	70	167	115	39	137	168	78	27	3	2
By Parents	447	17	19	28	48	61	20	75	101	71	5	2	—
Total	3,608	523	477	453	351	283	332	391	390	187	141	58	22
Births Visited—													
Primary Visits	2,756	440	399	363	252	224	275	242	306	88	106	45	16
Secondary Visits	9	3	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other Calls and Visits ...	335	68	63	59	25	20	37	22	20	3	14	1	3
Total Visits paid ...	3,100	511	462	423	278	245	313	264	326	91	121	47	19
Insanitary Conditions reported to Medical Officer of Health...	20	12	1	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	—

Number of babies breast fed	2,756	
,, bottle fed	123*	(53 part breast and bottle)
,, fed otherwise (*e.g.*, spoon) ...	8	
	2,625	

* Type of feeding bottle used:—Boat shape, 104 ; long tube, 19.

Children put out to nurse—nil.

The total number of births which took place in Bermondsey last year was 3,842, and of these 3,608 were notified under the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

There is some difficulty in getting the whole of the cases notified, mainly because the father, on whom the obligation primarily rests, is able to plead ignorance of the existence of the Act, and a great many think they have done their duty when they have registered the birth. In my opinion, it would have been better had the time allowed for registration been shortened from six weeks to one, instead of having a special Act. An endeavour is now being made to hunt up delinquents, and a letter is being sent to the medical practitioners pointing out to them that it is their duty to inform the father of his duty under the Act, and that the medical man in attendance is not exempt unless he has reason to believe that someone else has notified.

Of the 3,608 births notified, 2,756 received primary visits from the Health Visitors. There were very few secondary visits, as one Health Visitor is very little use in a borough of this kind. Of this number 2,633 were breast fed, so that, with very few exceptions, breast feeding among the working classes in Bermondsey is the rule. This, however, only continues for a period of a month, or six weeks at furthest, after which period working mothers here find it necessary to supplement the meagre income by work of some description. Their infants are then left in charge of a stranger or some inexperienced member of the family, the result being they are artificially fed, and the wonder is that the infantile mortality is not much greater. It speaks well for the vitality of the infantile population that they survive the extraordinary methods of feeding to which some of them are subjected. Any enquiries into the subject of breast feeding and the best methods for ensuring its continuance will be incomplete if the economic conditions of the mothers is not taken into account.

At the beginning of this year a second Health Visitor was appointed, so that the next report no doubt will show a very much larger number of secondary visits.

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 1911. Including bakehouses, of which there were 76 in use, the total is 769.

OUTWORKERS.

There were 561 outworkers on the Register at the end of 1911. 96 lists were sent in by firms in this Borough employing outworkers. Table X. of the Appendix shows the various trades followed by outworkers in this district.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1911 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.						
		No.	Rate.*	No.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	No.	Rate.*				No.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1901	130,633	4,459	34·1	711	159	2,320	17·8	423	52	451	2,719	20·8
1902	130,137	4,346	33·4	636	146	2,323	17·8	460	63	496	2,756	21·2
1903	129,654	4,200	32·4	596	142	1,973	15·2	414	40	449	2,382	18·4
1904	129,187	4,193	32·4	654	156	2,142	16·6	440	44	495	2,593	20 1
1905	128,730	4,288	33·3	547	127	1,911	14·8	439	33	521	2,399	18·6
1906	128,288	4,031	31·4	533	132	1,979	15·4	456	20	570	2,529	19·7
1907	127,856	4,013	31·4	441	110	1,856	14·5	460	25	507	2,338	18·3
1908	127,438	4,172	32·1	534	128	1,951	15·0	591	37	530	2,444	18·8
1909	127,030	4,055	31·9	480	118	1,947	15 3	562	26	466	2,387	18 8
1910	126,634	3,957	31·2	403	102	1,717	13·5	550	30	542	2,229	17·6
Averages for years 1901–1910	128,559	4,171	32 4	554	132	2,012	15·6	480	37	503	2,478	19·2
1911	125,840	3,842	30·5	498	130	1,782	14·2	515	22	560	2,320	18·4

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

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 1336·1.
At Census of 1911—Total population of all ages, 125,960.
Do. Number of inhabited houses, 15,817.
Do. Average number of persons per house, 7·96.

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.		II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.	
	No. of Deaths.			No. of Deaths.
Bermondsey Infirmary, Lower Road	4	Bermondsey Workhouse, Ladywell—68 deaths	Bermondsey Workhouse, Ladywell ...	68
Workhouse, Parish Street	1		Guy's Hospital	218
Deaths in River Thames, Surrey Commercial Docks, &c.	12		Brook Hospital	4
Railway	1		Charing Cross Hospital...	3
Private House	1		Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street	2
Street	2		Evelina Hospital	27
Factory	1		East London Hospital	9
	—		Friedenheim Hospital	1
Total ...	22		King's College Hospital...	1
			London Hospital	6
			London Temperance Hospital	1
			Lying-in Hospital, Endell Street ...	1
			Maternity Hospital, Hackney	1
			Metropolitan Hospital	1
			Middlesex Hospital	1
			North Eastern Hospital	2
			Park Hospital	11
			Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton ...	3
			Royal Free Hospital	1
			Royal Hospital, Waterloo Road ...	3
			St. Bartholomew's Hospital	4
			St Joseph's Hospital	1
			St. Mary's Hospital	1
			St. Peter's Hospital	1
			St. Thomas' Hospital	12
			Seamen's Hospital	1
			South Eastern Hospital	28
			South Western Hospital	3
			Westminster Hospital	2
			Hostel of God, Clapham	2

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.	No. of Deaths.
		Banstead Asylum	5
		Cane Hill Asylum	10
		Caterham Asylum	11
		Claybury Asylum	2
		Colney Hatch Asylum	1
		Darenth Asylum	3
		Dartford Heath Asylum	9
		Horton Asylum	8
		Hanwell Asylum	1
		Leavesden Asylum	4
		Long Grove Asylum	13
		Manor Asylum	1
		Tooting Bec Asylum	17
		Belmont Workhouse	1
		Newington Workhouse	2
		St. George's Workhouse	1
		Camberwell Infirmary	1
		City Infirmary	1
		Chelsea Infirmary	1
		Greenwich Infirmary	1
		Southwark Infirmary	3
		Children's Infirmary, Carshalton	2
		St. Peter's House, Lambeth	1
		Mildmay Mission	1
		Peckham House	1
		Chase Farm Schools, Enfield	2
		Home for Sick Children	1
		Rescue Society Servants' Home	1
		River Thames and Canal	6
		In Private Premises or Street	19
		On Railway	2
		Parkwood Convalescent Home	1
		West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital	1
		Lady Margaret Hospital	1
		Metropolitan Convalescent Institution	1
		Malling Union Infirmary	1
		Mount Vernon Hospital	1
		Throston Port Sanitary Hospital	1
		St. Lawrence Convalescent Home	1
		Capel Isolation Hospital	1
		Total	560

TABLE II.—VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1911 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	BERMONDSEY.				ROTHERHITHE.				ST. OLAVE.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1901	82,441	2,920	1,768	497	38,446	1,220	747	215	9,746	319	204	42
1902	82,281	2,855	1,782	455	38,394	1,170	741	174	9,462	321	233	49
1903	82,129	2,801	1,523	453	38,347	1,116	655	168	9,178	283	204	36
1904	81,986	2,748	1,634	477	38,304	1,083	713	187	8,897	362	246	59
1905	81,852	2,894	1,597	422	38,264	1,130	604	164	8,614	264	198	45
1906	81,727	2,683	1,618	408	38,229	1,089	702	170	8,332	259	209	46
1907	81,610	2,674	1,506	335	38,197	1,110	669	144	8,049	229	163	22
1908	81,500	2,785	1,613	411	38,169	1,129	611	151	7,769	258	220	48
1909	81,398	2,739	1,563	396	38,145	1,069	654	143	7,487	247	170	34
1910	81,304	2,661	1,441	341	38,125	1,040	603	134	7,205	256	185	27
Averages of years 1901-1910	81,823	2,776	1,605	420	38,262	1,116	670	165	8,474	280	203	41
1911	82,110	2,528	1,470	403	35,059	1,067	666	167	8,671	247	184	41

TABLE III.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1911.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in Whole District.								Total Cases Notified in each Locality.																Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
		At Ages—Years.							Bermondsey.							Rotherhithe.				St. Olave.				
	At all Ages.	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.	1	2	3	Total.	St. John.	St. Thomas.	St. Olave.	Total.	
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	260	14	119	111	9	6	1	...	41	36	34	29	16	28	184	28	15	17	60	7	2	7	16	233
Erysipelas	153	3	8	12	18	63	31	18	30	18	19	24	11	7	109	14	14	11	39	3	1	1	5	5
Scarlet Fever	305	8	109	162	21	5	...	...	55	30	39	34	26	22	206	34	28	27	89	6	1	3	10	285
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	29	...	...	8	12	9	...	...	3	7	3	2	3	...	18	3	3	1	7	3	...	1	4	19
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	13	...	...	...	4	9	...	...	2	1	...	3	1	1	8	2	...	1	3	1	...	1	2	1
Plague	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Post Basic Meningitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	8	1	...	2	31	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	4	...
Chicken-pox	142	26	64	52	...	...	...	...	20	23	17	16	4	14	94	4	30	9	43	4	1	...	5	...
Acute Polio-myelitis or Acute Polio-encephalitis	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	943	88	304	345	64	92	32	18	162	124	122	110	62	75	655	86	90	66	242	28	5	13	46	543

TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1911.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.								Deaths at all ages of "Residents," belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.			Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Bermondsey.	Rotherhithe.	St. Olave.	
Enteric Fever ...	6	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	4	1	1	1
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Measles	51	16	34	1	...	...	...	...	34	16	1	2
Scarlet Fever ...	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	—
Whooping Cough ...	48	24	22	1	1	...	...	...	36	9	3	2
Diphtheria & Croup	15	6	6	3	...	...	...	...	11	3	1	—
Influenza	10	...	1	...	...	4	4	1	7	2	1	—
Erysipelas	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	211	2	3	7	27	106	59	7	141	52	18	100
Tuberculous Meningitis	28	7	11	7	1	1	...	1	19	8	1	7
Other Tuberculous Diseases	66	22	15	15	5	5	4	...	39	20	7	19
Rheumatic Fever ...	5	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	3	2	...	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease	116	...	1	...	1	23	54	37	77	34	5	48
Bronchitis	228	43	9	1	1	8	66	100	130	80	18	82
Broncho-Pneumonia	149	69	61	2	...	2	10	5	94	39	16	9
Pneumonia (all other forms)	116	9	11	10	10	25	37	14	74	29	13	31
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	16	...	...	1	2	4	4	5	8	7	1	1
Diarrhœa & Enteritis	226	158	59	2	1	1	3	2	148	62	16	34
Appendicitis and Typhlitis... ...	8	...	...	2	3	2	1	...	4	3	1	1
Alcoholism	5	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	3	...	2	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	16	...	...	...	...	5	10	1	10	6	...	3
Nephritis & Bright's Disease	48	...	...	2	1	11	26	8	22	21	5	14
Puerperal Fever ...	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	3	...	1	2
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	—
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	89	76	11	2	...	...	...	...	59	26	4	11
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	93	18	13	10	7	22	11	12	58	25	10	—
Suicides ...	6	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	5	1	...	—
Other Defined Diseases	748	159	18	23	25	76	173	274	472	217	59	146
All Causes	2,320	611	280	92	88	312	470	467	1,470	666	184	515

TABLE V.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1911. DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year. 1911.	Total Deaths under 1 year. 1910.
All Causes { Certified	84	22	26	11	143	110	141	104	113	611	502
All Causes { Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	12	16	22
Rothelm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	6	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	13	24	12
Diarrhœa (all forms, including Zymotic Enteritis)	...	...	1	1	2	24	64	36	32	158	63
Enteritis (non-Zymotic)	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	1	7	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	7	5
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	1	10	12
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	6	14	14
Congenital Malformations	9	3	4	1	17	...	...	...	...	17	13
Premature Birth	42	9	6	1	58	5	3	...	...	66	83
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	8	6	8	4	26	23	19	8	7	83	88
Atelectasis	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	5	...
Injury at Birth	11	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	12	7
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3
Syphilis	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	5	1
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	3
Convulsions	2	...	...	...	2	5	4	1	...	12	16
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	2	1	3	...	6	11	13	8	5	43	28
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	2	1	2	6	18	13	20	21	78	74
Suffocation, overlying	3	1	1	...	5	5	1	...	...	11	17
Other Causes	3	...	...	2	6	3	9	4	5	26	32
	84	22	26	11	143	110	141	104	113	611	502

Nett Births in the year: Legitimate, 3,784; Illegitimate, 58. Nett Deaths in the year of Legitimate Infants, 611.

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

Wards.	Population at Census, 1911.†	Estimated population, 1911.	Births, 1911.	Birth-rate.	Deaths, 1911.*	Death-rate.	Deaths under 1 year of age. ‡	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.
Bermondsey—	82,119	82,110						
Ward 1	14,260	14,258	487	34·2	270	19·0	92	189
„ 2	14,341	14,340	497	34·7	261	18·2	86	173
„ 3	15,564	15,562	507	32·6	261	16·8	60	118
„ 4	16,264	16,262	380	23·4	236	14·5	49	129
„ 5	11,752	11,751	335	28·5	199	16·9	51	152
„ 6	9,938	9,937	322	32·4	202	20·3	62	192
Rotherhithe—	35,142	35,059						
Ward 1	14,170	14,137	463	32·8	305	21·6	85	184
„ 2	13,748	13,715	412	30·0	242	17·6	47	114
„ 3	7,224	7,207	192	26·6	119	16·5	35	182
St. Olave—	8,699	8,671						
St. John	5,304	5,287	151	28·6	101	19·1	24	159
St. Olave	1,994	1,988	68	34·2	56	28·2	13	191
St. Thomas	1,401	1,396	28	20·0	27	19·3	4	143
Whole Borough—Totals	125,960	125,840	3,842	30·5	2,320	18·4	611	159

* NOTE.—41 *Deaths in outlying Institutions could not be allocated to any particular Ward, but are included in the total for the whole Borough.*

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

‡ *3 deaths in this column could not be allocated to any particular Ward.*

TABLE VII.—METEOROLOGY OF THE YEAR 1911 (GREENWICH RECORD).

1911. Month.	Mean reading of the Barometer.	Temperature of the Air.			Rain.
		A Maximum.	B Minimum.	Mean of A and B.	Amount Collected.
	ins.	o	o	o	ins.
January	30·147	42·0	34·2	38·1	1·23
February	30·009	46·0	35·3	40·7	1·38
March	29·738	48·4	35·8	42·1	1·66
April	29·846	55·3	38·6	46·9	1·73
May...	29·815	68·1	46·3	57·2	1·88
June	29·827	70·9	50·3	60·6	2·10
July...	29·990	81·1	55·0	68·0	0·27
August	29·845	81·1	57·0	69·0	1·34
September	29·892	72·1	47·9	60·0	1·34
October	29·742	57·4	43·9	50·7	3·30
November	29·569	49·2	38·4	43·8	3·42
December	29·577	48·6	39·7	44·1	4·02
Means	29·833	60·0	43·5	51·8	1·97

TABLE VIII.—MARRIAGES.

Year.	Bermondsey.		Rotherhithe.		St. Olave.		Whole Borough.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1901	800	19·44	296	15·42	58	11·92	1,154	17·70
1902	799	19·55	270	14·22	54	11·50	1,123	17·39
1903	794	19·56	238	12·65	69	15·23	1,101	17·22
1904	767	18·71	280	14·62	58	13·04	1,105	17·11
1905	801	19·57	256	13·38	51	11·81	1,108	17·21
1906	719	17·59	310	16·22	70	16·80	1,099	17·13
1907	736	18·69	315	16·49	69	17·14	1,147	17·94
1908	750	18·05	250	12·85	84	21·21	1,084	16·69
1909	723	17·76	256	13·42	59	15·76	1,038	16·34
1910	754	18·55	315	16·52	80	22·21	1,149	18·14
Average for years 1901–1910 ...	764	18·75	278	14·58	65	15·66	1,110	17·29
1911	757	18·44	284	16·20	89	20·53	1,130	17·96

TABLE IX.—PROCEEDINGS DURING 1911.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES				Number of Inspections, 1911.	Number of Notices, 1911.	Number of Prosecutions, 1911.
	On Register at end of 1910.	Added in 1911.	Removed in 1911.	On Register at end of 1911.			
Milk premises	286	35	27	294	1,118	10	—
Cowsheds	4	—	1	3	20	1	—
Slaughter-houses	1	—	—	1	23	—	—
Other offensive trade premises...	13	—	—	13	—	2	—
Ice-cream premises	144	—	5	139	195	12	—
Registered houses let in lodgings	227	4	—	231	924	*(a) 10 *(b) 169	—

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

Total number of Intimation Notices served for all purposes 3,403

Overcrowding, 1911—

Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded	169
Number remedied	169
Number of prosecutions	—

Underground rooms—

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

Insanitary houses—

Number closed under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891	—
Number closed under the Housing of the Working Classes Act	—
Number of premises cleansed under Section 20 of the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1904	—
Number closed under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909	43

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

Number of persons accommodated during the year	Families ...	4
	Adults ...	8
	Children ...	11

Revenue Acts—

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

Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, *Sec.* 35—

Number of houses for which applications were received during the year	1
Number of houses for which certificates were granted	1

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

(*a*) For prevention of nuisance arising from snow, ice, salt, filth, &c.	—
(*b*) For prevention of nuisance arising from offensive matter running out of any manufactory, &c.	—
(*c*) For the prevention of keeping of animals in such a manner as to be injurious to health	—
(*d*) As to paving of yards, &c., of dwelling houses	—
(*e*) In connection with the removal of offensive matter, &c....	1
(*f*) As to cesspools and privies, removal and disposal of refuse, &c.	—
(*g*) For securing the cleanliness of tanks, cisterns, &c.	—
(*h*) With respect to water closets, earth closets, &c.	—
(*i*) With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water closets	—
(*j*) With respect to drainage, &c. (Metropolis Management Act, Sec. 202)	2
(*k*) With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, &c. (Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (By-laws) Act, 1899)	—

Mortuaries—

Total number of bodies removed	186
Total number of infectious bodies removed	5

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

Inspection.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	218	45	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	132	68	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises) ...	164	76	...
Total	514	189	...

Defects Found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness	38	38	...	...
Want of Ventilation	1	1	...	...
Overcrowding	1	1	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors	4	4	...	...
Other Nuisances	128	127	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation — Insufficient	4	4	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation — Unsuitable or Defective	5	5	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation — Not separate for Sexes	...	...	..	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (s. 101) ...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	3	3	...	...
Other Offences	...	...	...	...
Total	184	183	...	...

Other matters.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ...	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (s. 7) — Notified by H.M. Inspectors ...	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (s. 7) — Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors	...
Other	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)—	
Certificates granted during 1909	...
In use at end of 1909	...
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of 1909	693
Workshop Bakehouses	76
Total number of Workshops on Register	769

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

Home Work.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.									OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.							
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.											
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.			Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Order made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
		Contractors.	Workmen.		Contractors.	Workmen.									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel :—															
(1) Making, &c.	64	12	480	6	...	49	...	...	...	101	101	...	...	...	...
(2) Cleaning and Washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household Linen	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Curtains and Furniture Hangings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Upholstery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Electro-plate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
File Making	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brass and Brass Articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fur Pulling	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cables and Chains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Anchors and Grapnels	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cart Gear	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Locks, Latches and Keys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas, &c.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artificial Flowers	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nets, other than Wire Nets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sacks	10	...	230	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Racquet and Tennis Balls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper Bags and Boxes	4	...	30	3	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brush Making	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pea Picking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feather Sorting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stuffed Toys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basket Making	2	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	86	12	770	10	...	86	...	...	...	101	101	...	...	...	...

Table XI.—Workshops.

Trade.	Number of Workshops on Register.	Number of Workrooms.	Persons Employed.		
			Males.	Females.	Young Persons.
Boot Makers and Repairers	56	56	112	...	...
Boat and Barge Builders	4	...	22	...	...
Bottle Washers	3	4	14	7	...
Builders	13	...	54	...	...
Buttonhole Makers...	2	4	...	12	...
Basket Makers	3	3	13	...	...
Brushmakers	17	21	28	10	...
Blacksmiths...	6	...	17	...	...
Cabinet Makers	2	2	7	1	...
Carmen, Stables	40	...	152	...	...
Carpenters	4	4	9	...	...
Collar Workers	2	4	...	23	...
Chair Makers	3	4	5	6	...
Coopers	17	...	81	...	...
Cork Cutters	3	3	6	...	...
Curriers	6	8	17	...	...
Cycle Makers	5	7	7	...	2
Dressmakers, &c.	61	70	44	178	5
Engineers and Smiths	6	6	12	...	2
Farriers	7	...	22	...	2
Fish Curers	1	1	20	...	...
Hairdressers	94	94	164	1	4
Harness and Strap Makers, &c.	9	9	23	...	2
Hop Warehouses	19	...	101	...	...
Laundries	40	69	5	209	...
Leather Work	37	27	275	34	...
Paper Bag Makers	1	1	...	...	4
Picture Frame Makers	4	10	33	50	...
Rag Sorters	3	3	7	5	...
Sack Makers	8	10	17	22	2
Slate and Stone Merchants	3	...	20	...	...
Tobacco Pipe Makers	3	5	13	4	...
Wheelwrights	8	...	33	...	...
Wood Choppers	22	...	33	57	18
Various	181	177	968	141	65
Totals	693	602	2,334	760	106

Table XII.—Sanitary Work, 1911.

	Mr. Grice.	Mr. Wood.	Mr. Merryman.	Mr. Toogood.	Mr. Freeman.	Mr. Bartlett.	Mr. Townsend.	Mr. Pitts.	Mr. Cockburn.	Totals.
Houses or parts of houses cleansed or repaired	345	225	188	339	284	127	64	74	256	1,902
W.C. accommodation provided or reconstructed	...	15	2	...	6	2	...	...	2	27
W.C.s repaired, ventilated, and whitewashed	98	113	64	31	35	13	21	18	55	448
Closets panned and trapped, or old pans cleansed or new ones fixed	15	18	17	53	7	6	...	...	73	189
Closets supplied with water, or defective water supplies remedied	23	19	6	72	8	8	9	1	15	161
Defective drains reconstructed, repaired, ventilated, and trapped	29	62	67	27	121	49	41	44	69	509
Stopped drains and w.c.s cleared	34	44	20	65	39	27	7	8	16	260
Yards and forecourts paved or paving repaired	122	10	65	51	53	42	16	24	69	452
Houses supplied with water	...	...	1	5	5	2	5	9	4	31
Defective roofs repaired	116	64	95	101	170	63	26	58	55	748
Defective rainshoots and gutters repaired, unstopped, or disconnected from drain	145	52	60	57	76	16	19	32	39	496
Offensive accumulations removed	27	3	10	...	8	2	3	6	5	64
Defective water apparatus in w.c.s repaired	19	36	27	...	56	16	1	15	12	182
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance removed	3	4	2	3	2	1	...	1	1	17
Urinals cleansed, supplied with water and doors	6	1	2	4	8	2	...	1	14	38
Stables and other premises drained and paved	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	9
Waste-water pipes disconnected from drains and made to discharge in the open air, and new waste pipes provided	7	6	9	10	18	10	3	3	15	81
Providing means of ventilation beneath ground floor	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	9
Dung receptacles provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	6
Accumulations of manure removed	...	1	3	6	3	...	...	...	7	20
Separating w.c. and domestic water supplies	...	10	...	...	1	1	...	...	30	42
Effective means taken to prevent dampness	29	37	14	12	52	6	33	5	23	211
Yards cleansed	107	85	3	21	53	1	12	4	5	291
Means of ventilation provided, or improvement in ventilation made	30	1	29	20	33	...	11	7	...	131
Cisterns cleansed or covers provided	11	1	1	4	2	5	2	1	...	27
Cowsheds cleansed	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3
Miscellaneous	112	146	193	78	237	2	32	39	29	868
Drains tested	233	108	116	82	297	127	134	70	234	1,401

Rooms disinfected	1,130	Post-mortem examinations	115
Articles disinfected	14,360	Bodies removed to mortuary	186
Inquests	138		

Note.—Mr. Townsend left the Council's service on May 8th
Mr. Pitts commenced duties as Sanitary Inspector on September 4th.

TABLE XIII.—FOOD AND DRUGS.

Articles submitted for Analysis.	Total Samples taken.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated.	Percentage of Articles Adulterated.
Milk	809	719	90	11·1
Butter	248	223	25	10·0
Margarine	22	20	2	9·0
Separated Milk	18	11	7	38·8
Cocoa	13	13	...	...
Coffee	13	13	...	...
White Pepper	12	10	2	16·6
Black Currant Jam	8	4	4	50 0
Mustard	6	6	...	...
Skim Milk	6	4	2	33·3
Pepper	4	4	...	...
Raspberry Jam	4	2	2	50·0
Malt Vinegar	4	3	1	25·0
Lime Juice Cordial	3	2	1	25·0
Arrowroot	3	3	...	...
Milk-blended Butter	3	3	...	...
Cocoa Essence	3	3	...	...
Lard	2	2	...	...
Cod Liver Oil	2	2	...	...
Camphorated Oil	2	2	...	...
Ginger Wine	2	1	1	50·0
Ground Rice	2	2	...	...
Semolina	2	2	...	...
Castor Oil	2	2	...	...
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	2	2	...	...
Scalded Milk	2	2	...	...
Sterilized Milk	1	1	...	...
Olive Oil	1	1	...	...
Tapioca	1	1	...	...
Ice Cream	1	1	...	...
Brompton Lozenges	1	1	...	...
Self-raising Flour	1	1	...	...
Mercury Pills	1	1	...	...
Peppermint Cordial	1	...	1	100·0
Raspberry Cordial	1	1	...	...
Lemon Squash	1	1	...	...
Lime Juice	1	...	1	100·0
Tartaric Acid	1	1	...	...
Tomato Sauce	1	1	...	...
Cream	1	1	...	...
Ground Ginger	1	1	...	...
Acetic Acid	1	1	...	...
Jamaica Rum	1	1	...	...
Totals	1,214	1,075	139	11·4

TABLE XIV.—PROSECUTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1911.

No.	Sample.	Adulteration or Infringement.	Result.
		FIRST QUARTER.	
437s	Milk	Added water 5·3 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
473H	Milk	Added water 8·7 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
448s	Milk	Added water 3·3 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
477s	Milk	Added water 2·8 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
483s	Milk	Added water 4·6 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
498s	Milk	Added water 4·3 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
512s	Milk	Added water 3 per cent. ...	Fined the costs 15/-
525s	Milk	Added water 3·7 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Amount of adulteration found at Somerset House too small
551s	Separated Milk ...	Added water 2·7 per cent. ...	Fine 20/-; costs 15/-; also fined £5 for obstruction
559s	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 93 per cent.	Fine 20/-; costs 18/-
591H	Malt Vinegar ...	Contained 95 per cent. of artificial vinegar	Fine 5/-; costs £1 16/-
595s	Black Currant Jam	Contained 20 per cent. of apple and raspberry	Fine 10/-; costs 15/-
596s	White Pepper ...	Contained 10 per cent. of pepper husk	Dismissed, £5 5/- costs against Council. Magistrate stated that the sample was a very low grade of white pepper, in fact on the border line
		SECOND QUARTER.	
7s	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 24·3 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
10s	Milk	Added water 3·6 per cent. ...	Withdrawn on suggestion of Magistrate, one of the witnesses for defence being in a home for consumptives. There was also a warranty, which was apparently good
17H	Butter	Consisted of Margarine 100 per cent.	Fine 20/-; costs 15/6
30s	Milk	Added water 11·8 per cent. ...	Fine £5; costs £3 7/-
31s	Milk	Added water 19 per cent. ...	Withdrawn, costs included in No. 30s
47H	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 15 per cent.	Fine 5/-; costs 15/-
57H	Milk	Added water 4·1 per cent. ...	Fine 5/-; costs 15/-
58s	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 11·3 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
70s	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 10 per cent.	Fined the costs 12/6
79s	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 22 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
95s	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 8·7 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
116H	Milk	Added water 10 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
131H	Margarine ...	Wrapper not marked	Fine 10/-; costs 17/-
129s	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 10 per cent.	Fine 10/-; costs 15/-
132s	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 24 per cent.	Fine 40/-; costs 17/-
		THIRD QUARTER.	
182H	Milk	Added water 8·1 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
202H	Margarine ...	Wrapper not marked	Fine 7/-; costs 14/-
207s	Margarine ...	Wrapper and bulk not marked ...	Fine 10/-; costs 17/-
218s	Milk	Added water 4·2 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
225s	Milk	Added water 3·2 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
231s	Milk	Added water 5 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
240s	Milk	Added water 3·3 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
241s	Milk	Added water 4·9 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
243s	Milk	Added water 4·1 per cent. ...	Fined the costs 15/-
244s	Milk	Added water 3·3 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
259H	Milk	Added water 10·8 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
271H	Margarine ...	Wrapper not marked	Fine 40/-; costs 15/6
265s	Butter	Water beyond legal limit 2·9 per cent.	Fine 10/-; costs 15/-
269s	Butter	Water beyond legal limit 1·8 per cent.	Fine 10/-; costs 15/-
275H	Milk	Added water 4·6 per cent. ...	Fined the costs 15/6
284H	Milk	Added water 10 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
283s	Milk	Added water 3·3 per cent. and deficient in milk fat 4·3 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
		FOURTH QUARTER.	
310H	Butter	Contained 60 per cent. of margarine	Fine £3; costs 19/-
311H	Butter	Water beyond legal limit 1·9 per cent.	Fine 10/-; costs 15/-
341H	Separated Milk ...	Added water 61·8 per cent. ...	Fine £5 or 1 month imprisonment

TABLE XIV.—PROSECUTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1911—*continued.*

No.	Sample.	Adulteration or Infringement.	Result.
349H	Butter	Consisted of margarine 100 per cent.	Fine 2/6; costs 17/6
		Wrapper not marked	Withdrawn
376H	Butter	Water beyond legal limit 1·7 per cent.	Fined the costs 15/6
407H	Butter	Water beyond legal limit 1·4 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
367S	Butter	Contained 55 per cent. of margarine	Fine 40/-; costs 19/6
		Excess of butter fat	Withdrawn
		Wrapper not marked	Withdrawn
450H	Butter	Water beyond legal limit 1·2 per cent.	Fined the costs 15/-
452H	Butter	Water beyond legal limit 2 per cent.	Fined the costs 15/6

SUMMARY.

		£ s. d.
Fines		26 14 6
Costs	£24 17 0	
Less Costs against Council ...	5 5 0	
		19 12 0
Total ...		£46 6 6

TABLE XV.—LIST OF BAKEHOUSES IN THE BOROUGH.

Address.	Situation of Bakehouse.	Address.	Situation of Bakehouse.
49, Abbey Street	Underground	333, Old Kent Road	Above ground
157, ,, ...	,,	91, ,, ...	,,
2, Alscot Road	,,	7, Paradise Street	Underground
186, Abbey Street	Above ground	246, Rotherhithe New Road ...	,,
66, Abbeyfield Road	,,	365, ,, ...	,,
218, Bermondsey Street	Underground	173, ,, ...	,,
88, Bermondsey Wall	,,	25, Parkers Row	Above ground
92, Bermondsey Street	Above ground	49, ,, ...	,,
111, ,, ...	,,	25, Paradise Street	,,
31, Charlotte Street (not in use)	,,	3, Plough Road	,,
48, Cherry Garden Street ...	,,	1, Roseberry Street	,,
62, Chilton Street (not in use) ...	,,	79, Rouel Road	,,
31, Crimscott Street (not in use)	,,	270, Rotherhithe Street... ...	,,
145, Drummond Road	Underground	34, Rotherhithe New Road ...	,,
51, Dockhead (not in use) ...	Above ground	574, Rotherhithe Street (not in use)	,,
27, Derrick Street	,,	39, St. James' Road	Underground
*30–36, Denman Street	,,	239, Southwark Park Road ...	,,
51, Esmeralda Road	,,	351, ,, ...	,,
49, Frean Street	,,	479, ,, ...	,,
77, Grange Road	Underground	49, Southwark Park Road ...	Above ground
31, George Row	,,	119, ,, ...	,,
68, Galleywall Road	,,	158, ,, ...	,,
33, Grange Road (not in use) ...	Above ground	198, ,, ...	,,
125, ,, ...	,,	319, ,, ...	,,
1A, Ilderton Road	Underground	355, ,, (not in use) ...	,,
16, ,, ...	,,	92, Snowsfields	,,
170, Jamaica Road	,,	92, Spa Road	,,
53, ,, ...	,,	104, ,, (not in use) ...	,,
140, ,, ...	,,	61, Salisbury Street	,,
75, ,, ...	Above ground	5, St. Marychurch Street ...	,,
203, ,, ...	,,	96, Tooley Street...	Underground
227, ,, ...	,,	157, ,, ...	,,
29, Kipling Street (not in use) ...	,,	167, ,, ...	,,
82, Keetons Road	Underground	95, Tower Bridge Road	,,
142, Long Lane	,,	43, Tanner Street	Above ground
2, Lucey Road	,,	144, ,, ...	,,
97, Lynton Road	,,	245, Tooley Street	,,
132, Lower Road	,,	53, Tower Bridge Road	,,
93B, ,, ...	,,	26, ,, ...	,,
184, Long Lane	Above ground	65, ,, ...	,,
49, Lucey Road	,,	22, The Grange (not in use) ...	,,
160, Lower Road	,,	106, Union Road (not in use) ...	,,
182, ,, ...	,,	22, ,, ...	,,
204, ,, ...	,,	94, ,, (not in use) ...	,,
47, Maltby Street	Underground	62, Weston Street (not in use) ...	,,
17, Neckinger Street (not in use)	Above ground		

* Factory Bakehouse.

TABLE XVI.—PHTHISIS: SANATORIUM AND HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Classes for which accommodation is provided.	By whom provided.	Where situated.	Total number of Beds.	How are patients selected?	Are patients under the care of a resident Medical Officer?	What charge, if any, is made for the use of Beds?	Do the Sanitary Authority use— (1) their Isolation Hospital, or (2) their Small-pox Hospital, for cases of Phthisis?	Do the Sanitary Authority reserve Beds in any Phthisis Sanatorium: If so, how many, and in what Sanatorium?	Do the Sanitary Authority provide portable open-air Shelters or Tents?
(*a*) Early cases ...	Borough Council.	Maitland Sanatorium, Peppard Common, Oxon.	Three, and occasionally an extra one.	By M.O.H., and submitted to Public Health Committee.	Yes.	30/- per week and 20/- when empty.	—	Yes, as in previous columns.	Yes. Three wooden shelters.
(*b*) Intermediate cases	Central Fund and Voluntary Subscriptions.	62, Riley Street, as Tuberculosis Dispensary.	—	—	—	—	—	—	No.
(*c*) Advanced cases ...	Bermondsey Board of Guardians.	Rotherhithe Infirmary.	—	By Poor Law M.O.s.	Yes.	—	—	—	No.

The Central Fund for the promotion of the Dispensary System for the prevention of consumption in London started a Dispensary at 62, Riley Street, which has a whole-time Medical Officer and a Nurse. Funds provided as above. It is run on the *Edinburgh Principle*, as started by Dr. R. O. Phillip. The Medical Officer of Health is Chairman of Executive Committee.

TABLE XVII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1911.

Corrected for Deaths of Non-residents within the Borough and Deaths of Residents without the Borough.

Disease.	Whole Borough, All Ages. M	Whole Borough, All Ages. F	Whole Borough, All Ages. Total	Under 1 M	Under 1 F	1 and under 5 M	1 and under 5 F	5 and under 10 M	5 and under 10 F	10 and under 15 M	10 and under 15 F	15 and under 20 M	15 and under 20 F	20 and under 25 M	20 and under 25 F	25 and under 35 M	25 and under 35 F	35 and under 45 M	35 and under 45 F	45 and under 55 M	45 and under 55 F	55 and under 65 M	55 and under 65 F	65 and under 75 M	65 and under 75 F	75 and under 85 M	75 and under 85 F	85 and upwards M	85 and upwards F	Sub-Districts. Bermondsey. M	Bermondsey. F	Bermondsey. Total	Rotherhithe. M	Rotherhithe. F	Rotherhithe. Total	St. Olave. M	St. Olave. F	St. Olave. Total
Measles	35	16	51	10	6	25	9		1																					22	12	34	12	4	16	1	...	1
Scarlet Fever	5	1	6	1		4	1																							4	...	4	1	1	2	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	5	5	10			1										1		2	1	1	1		2		1					2	5	7	2	...	2	1	...	1
Whooping Cough	22	26	48	8	16	12	10	1				1																		17	19	36	4	5	9	1	2	3
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup	8	7	15	3	3	3	3	2			1																			6	5	11	2	1	3	...	1	1
Enteric Fever	3	3	6													2			2	1			1							2	2	4	1	...	1	...	1	1
Diarrhœa, Dysentery	56	62	118	41	46	13	12		2											1		1	1						1	31	40	71	22	16	38	3	6	9
Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis	65	43	108	44	27	19	15							1		1									1					48	29	77	14	10	24	3	4	7
Other Allied Diseases	2	...	2	2																										2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow Pox, Accidents of Vaccination	1	...	1	1																										...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Syphilis	4	2	6	3	2															1										3	1	4	1	1	2	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa	1	...	1																	1										...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	2	3		1												1					1								1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	4	4												1		1		2											...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	5	2	7	2	1	1						2															1			5	...	5	...	1	1	...	1	1
Septic, Ulcerative, or Infective Endocarditis	5	4	9			1		1					2		1	1	1	1		1										3	4	7	2	...	2	...	...	...
Other Allied Diseases	8	4	12	3		1	1			1					1			1				1		1	2					7	1	8	1	2	3	...	1	1
Rheumatic Fever	3	2	5					1	1		1			1		1														1	2	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Brain or Meninges, Acute Hydrocephalus	13	15	28	4	3	6	5	2	5				1			1									1					8	11	19	5	3	8	...	1	1
Tuberculosis of Lungs, Phthisis, Phthisis Pulmonalis	133	78	211	2		3		3	1	1	2	4	5	10	8	31	20	33	22	29	17	11	2	6	1					88	53	141	30	22	52	15	3	18
Tuberculosis of Intestines, Tabes Mesenterica	9	11	20	8	2	1	5		2		1										1									5	8	13	2	...	2	2	3	5
General Tuberculosis, Tubercular Disease of undefined position	17	22	39	6	6	4	5	1	3	3		1	2		1		1	1	2	1	2									9	12	21	8	9	17	...	1	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula	4	3	7							2	3	1				1														3	2	5	...	1	1	1	...	1
Chronic Alcoholism	2	3	5														1	1	1	1			1							1	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	2
Osteo-arthritis, Rheumatoid Arthritis	...	3	3																				1		1		1			...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gout	2	...	2															1						1						1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cancer	57	53	110											1		2	1	4	14	13	4	15	21	19	8	3	5			41	31	72	15	18	33	1	4	5
Sarcoma	2	4	6				1												2	1				1			1			2	3	5	...	1	1	...	...	...
Diabetes Mellitus	8	6	14													2		1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1		1			6	2	8	2	2	4	...	2	2
Purpura Hæmorrhagica	...	1	1																		1									...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmophilia	...	1	1																						1					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Anæmia, Leucocythæmia	3	2	5												1					1		1		1	1					1	2	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
Lymphadenoma, Hodgkin's Disease	1	...	1													1														...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Premature Birth	40	28	68	39	27		1	1																						26	20	46	13	8	21	1	...	1
Injury at Birth	5	7	12	5	7																									5	5	10	...	2	2	...	...	...
Debility at Birth	14	10	24	14	10																									8	2	10	6	7	13	...	1	1
Atelectasis	4	1	5	4	1																									4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Defects	12	9	21	9	8	1	1	2																						7	6	13	3	2	5	2	1	3
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	44	24	68	38	21	6	3																							32	16	48	10	5	15	2	3	5
Dentition	3	3	6	3	2		1																							3	2	5	...	1	1	...	...	...
Rickets	6	1	7	3		3	1																							4	...	4	...	...	...	2	1	3
Old Age, Senile Decay	42	64	106															1					3	9	12	24	31	8	18	25	40	65	15	19	34	2	5	7
Convulsions	5	7	12	5	7																									5	6	11	...	1	1	...	...	...
Meningitis	3	7	10	1	3	1	2	1			2																			3	5	8	...	2	2	...	...	...
Encephalitis	...	2	2																						2					...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy	4	3	7																		1	2	1	1		1	1			2	2	4	...	1	1	2	...	2
Softening of Brain	2	1	3																			1		1			1			1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...
Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis	4	2	6				1											1			1	2				1				2	2	4	2	...	2	...	...	...
General Paralysis of Insane	7	1	8													1	1	5		1										4	...	4	1	1	2	2	...	2
Other forms of Insanity	1	2	3												1	1			1											1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
Chorea	...	1	1										1																	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Tumour	1	2	3																1	1										...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Epilepsy	2	3	5													1	1					1	1		1					2	...	2	...	2	2	...	1	1
Locomotor Ataxy	3	...	3															1				1		1						2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
Paraplegia, Diseases of Spinal Cord	2	5	7												1	1				1	2		1		1					1	3	4	...	1	1	1	1	2
Other and ill-defined Diseases of Brain or Nervous System	3	8	11					1											1		2		3	1	1	1			1	3	4	7	...	1	1	...	3	3
Otitis, Otorrhœa	3	2	5	1	1	1												1												3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Eye, Ophthalmia	...	1	1																						1					...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pericarditis	4	1	5					1			1									1		2								1	1	2	2	...	2	1	...	1
Endocarditis, Valvular Disease of the Heart	72	89	161				1	1	3	3	5	5	2	1	4	7	5	9	10	13	8	11	19	16	22	5	9	1	1	43	57	100	25	28	53	4	4	8
Angina Pectoris	1	...	1																			1								...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Aneurism	6	1	7																	2		1	1	3						6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senile Gangrene	...	6	6																				1		3		2			...	1	1	...	4	4	...	1	1
Embolism, Thrombosis	5	2	7													1			1	1		1	1	1		1				3	1	4	1	1	2	1	...	1
Varicose Veins	...	1	1																				1							...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other and ill-defined Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System	49	61	110	2	1										1			1	2	10	8	8	13	21	24	5	10	2	2	31	41	72	12	17	29	6	3	9
Laryngitis	1	1	2																				1			1				...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Acute Bronchitis	42	47	89	21	22	2	7		1							3		1	1	3	5	5	3	7	6		2			24	24	48	15	18	33	3	5	8
Chronic Bronchitis	68	71	139												1	1		1	1	9	4	19	18	19	26	17	19	2	2	32	50	82	30	17	47	6	4	10
Lobar, Croupous, Acute Pleuro-pneumonia	15	16	31			1	3	1	3			2		2		2	2	1	2	4	1	2	3				2			10	10	20	3	5	8	2	1	3
Lobular, Catarrhal Broncho-pneumonia	89	60	149	41	28	35	26	1	1							1		1		2	2	4	2	3		1	1			53	41	94	25	14	39	11	5	16
Pneumonia, form not stated	53	32	85	6	3	3	4	4	1		1	1	1	3	1	4		8	6	7	4	8	8	8	2	1	1			33	21	54	13	8	21	7	3	10*
Emphysema, Asthma	3	2	5																1		1	1		2						3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy	3	1	4							1					1			1						1						...	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	1
Other and ill-defined Diseases of Respiratory System	4	1	5										1			1		1				1		1						2	...	2	2	1	3	...	...	...
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	8	1	9															2	1			4		2						5	...	5	2	1	3	1	...	1
Other Diseases of Stomach	...	2	2																								2			...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Enteritis	7	8	15	3	4																	2	1	2	3					5	6	11	2	2	4	...	...	...
Appendicitis	6	2	8						1	1		1	1	1		1		1		1										3	1	4	2	1	3	1	...	1
Obstruction of Intestines	11	8	19				1					1						1	1	2	2	4	1	2	2	1	1			6	5	11	5	2	7	...	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	7	9	16															3	2	2	4	2	2		1					3	7	10	4	2	6	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Liver	...	3	3						2												1									...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...
Peritonitis	3	1	4				1									1				2										...	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	1
Other and ill-defined Diseases of the Digestive System	2	...	2															1				1								1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands	...	5	5												1				1		2		1							...	2	2	...	3	3	...	...	...
Acute Nephritis	...	1	1														1													...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Bright's Disease	25	22	47					1			1			1		2	2	3	3	7	7	5	7	5	2	1				12	10	22	11	9	20	2	3	5
Diseases of Bladder and Prostate	6	...	6																	1		3		2						1	...	1	3	...	3	2	...	2
Other and ill-defined Diseases of Urinary System	3	...	3	1																2										2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
Diseases of Ovaries	...	1	1														1													...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Uterus and Appendages	...	1	1																1											...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Placenta Prævia, Flooding, Accidental Hæmorrhage	...	1	1														1													...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other and ill-defined Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth	...	2	2												1		1													...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Accidents—																																						
In Vehicular Traffic	8	2	10			1		3			1	1	1	1				1				1								4	1	5	4	1	5	...	...	...
On Railways	2	...	2									1						1												1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
On Ships, Boats, Docks, excluding Drowning	2	...	2											1		1														2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Building Operations	1	...	1																			1								1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
By Weapons and Implements	1	...	1							1																				1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burns and Scalds	6	4	10	1		3	3				1					1								1						1	2	3	3	1	4	2	1	3
Poisons, Poisonous Vapours	...	2	2														1						1							...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surgical Narcosis	...	1	1														1													...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Drowning	13	...	13			1		3		1						2		3		2		1								8	...	8	3	...	3	2	...	2
Suffocation, overlaid in bed	6	5	11	6	5																									4	4	8	2	1	3	...	...	...
Suffocation, otherwise	1	3	4	1	3																									1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Falls, not specified	10	11	21			2	1									4		2	1	1	2		1			1	5		1	6	6	12	3	2	5	1	3	4
Weather Agencies	2	...	2			1						1																		1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Otherwise and not stated	5	4	9		1	1										1		2	1		1		1	1						5	2	7	...	1	1	...	1	1
Homicide	2	2	4		1								1			1		1												1	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
Suicide—																																						
By Poison	...	1	1																		1									...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
By Hanging and Strangulation	1	...	1																	1										1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
By Drowning	...	1	1																		1									...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
By Cut or Stab	1	...	1													1														...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
By Crushing	2	...	2													1		1												2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	1246	1073	2320	342	269	156	124	31	27	14	20	22	18	23	25	84	43	100	85	129	87	128	125	140	128	64	96	13	26	781	689	1470	364	302	666	101	83	184