

Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough of Bermondsey for the year 1912.

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Metropolitan Borough of Bermondsey.

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

BOROUGH OF BERMONDSEY

For the Year, 1912,

BY

R. KING BROWN,

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Medical Officer of Health.

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1913.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
VITAL STATISTICS—		SANITARY ADMINISTRATION—<i>continued.</i>	
Population - - -	4	Food Places - - -	19
Births - - -	5	Unsound Food Seizures -	19
Marriages - - -	5	Food Examined - - -	19
Deaths - - -	5	Milk Premises - - -	19
Infantile Mortality - -	8	Infant Milk Depôts - -	20
Zymotic Diseases - - -	8	Cowsheds - - -	22
Senile Mortality - - -	9	Unsound Food and Foreign	
Death Certification - -	9	Meat Regulations - - -	23
Small-pox - - -	9	Food Inspectors' Work -	27
Measles - - -	9	Food and Drugs - - -	27
Diarrhœa - - -	9	Slaughterhouses - - -	28
Whooping Cough - - -	9	Ice Cream Premises - -	28
Typhus Fever - - -	9	Hairdressers and Barbers -	28
Enteric Fever - - -	9	Inspections - - -	28
Tubercular Diseases - -	9	Bacteriological Laboratory -	28
Phthisis - - -	10	Houses Let in Lodgings -	29
Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of		Sec. 48 Public Health	
Liver - - -	10	(London) Act, 1891 - - -	30
Cancer - - -	10	Disinfection - - -	30
Heart Diseases - - -	10	Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897	30
Suicides - - -	10	Smoke Nuisances - - -	30
Accidents - - -	10	House Refuse - - -	30
Other Violent Deaths - -	10	Dust Destructor - - -	30
		Overcrowding - - -	31
NOTIFICATION OF		Housing, Town Planning, &c.,	
INFECTIOUS DISEASE—		Act, 1909 - - -	33
Small-pox - - -	11	Health Visitor's Work - -	34
Typhus Fever - - -	11	Voluntary Tuberculosis Dis-	
Diphtheria - - -	11	pensary - - -	35
Scarlet Fever - - -	12	FACTORIES AND WORK-	
Measles - - -	12	SHOPS - - -	35
Enteric Fever - - -	12	Outworkers - - -	35
Puerperal Fever - - -	13	APPENDIX—TABLES—	
Membranous Croup - - -	13	Local Government Board	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum -	13	Tables - - -	38-42
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis -	13	Population, &c., of Wards -	43
Sanatorium Patients - -	14	Meteorology - - -	43
Consultations - - -	15	Marriages - - -	43
Children excluded from School	16	Proceedings during Year -	44
SANITARY ADMINISTRATION—		Factories and Workshops -	45-47
Offensive Matter - - -	18	Sanitary Work - - -	48
Offensive Trades - - -	18	Food and Drugs - - -	49-51
Unsound Food - - -	18	List of Bakehouses - - -	52
		Extended Table of Deaths -	53



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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Councillor Brown,	„ B. A. Richmond, M.D., J.P.
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STAFF:

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No. 2 „ ... „	J. W. Wood.	No. 6 „ ... „	J. Bartlett.
No. 3 „ ... „	A. H. Merryman.	No. 7 „ ... „	J. Pitts.
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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

SPA ROAD, S.E.

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 Twelfth Annual Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough of Bermondsey during the year 1912. The report deals with the 52 weeks beginning December 31st, 1911, and ending December 28th, 1912. The death-rate was 16.9, compared with 18.4 in 1911, and 17.6 in 1910. This is the lowest death-rate recorded since the formation of the Borough, but is still the third highest rate in the Metropolitan area.

No serious outbreaks of infectious disease occurred during the year, but the mild type of scarlet fever mentioned in the last three reports was more prevalent. There was a large decrease in diarrhoeal diseases, a decrease in diphtheria, and a considerable increase 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, 1912.
Bermondsey	82,483	82,119	82,073
Rotherhithe	38,460	35,142	34,747
St. Olave	9,817	8,699	8,568
Borough	130,760	125,960	125,388

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



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

Births.

The total number of births registered in the Borough for the 52 weeks ended December 28th, 1912, was 3,799, consisting of 1,913 males and 1,886 females. This is 311 below the average for the last 10 years, and 43 below the figure for 1911.

This total includes 2,502 for Bermondsey, being 26 below that for 1911, and 234 below the average for the last 10 years; 1,065 for Rotherhithe, being 2 below the number for 1911, and 35 below the average for the last 10 years; and 232 for St. Olave, being 15 below the number for 1911, and 41 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 1912 was 30.3 per thousand persons living, which is 0.2 below that for 1911 and 1.7 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 1912 number 49, and if they are added to the above total the rate would be 30.7

TABLE A—BIRTH-RATES.

Year.	Bermondsey.	Rotherhithe.	St. Olave.	Whole Borough.	London.
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
1911	30.79	30.43	28.48	30.5	24.8
Average for years 1902-1911	} 33.09	28.96	32.51	32.0	26.1
1912	30.48	30.65	27.08	30.3	24.5

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 1912 was 1,182, being 52 above the number for 1911, and 64 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 28th, 1912, was 1,601, which is 181 less than in 1911, and 357 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 2,119. This is 201 less than in 1911, and 319 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 1911. The largest number of deaths occurred in the first quarter of the year.

* This has had to be considerably altered and extended so as to embody the recommendations of the International Commission as published in the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, the second decennial revision of which was issued in 1912.

TABLE B.—DEATHS.

Quarter.	Bermondsey.		Rotherhithe.		St. Olave.		Whole Borough.	
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
First	415	396	186	140	36	48	637	584
Second	321	343	139	118	40	36	500	497
Third	383	343	190	123	47	37	620	503
Fourth	351	357	151	130	61	48	563	535
Total Deaths	1,470	1,439	666	511	184	169	2,320	2,119

The death-rate for the Borough in 1912 was 16.9 per thousand living inhabitants, being 1.5 below that recorded in 1911, and 2.1 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 16.8, which is 0.9 below that for 1911.

TABLE C.—DEATH-RATES.

Year.	Bermondsey.	Rotherhithe.	St. Olave.	Whole Borough.	London.
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
1911	17.90	19.00	21.22	18.4	15.8
Average for years 1902-1911	19.21	17.43	24.02	19.0	14.9
1912—					
On estimated population	17.53	14.70	19.72	16.9	13.6
On Census population, 1911	17.52	14.54	19.42	16.8	

TABLE D.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF DEATHS FROM VARIOUS DISEASES IN 1912

COMPARED WITH 1911.

Increase.					Decrease.				
Heart Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	8	Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	12
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	21	Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	1
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	50	Diarrhoea and Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	142
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	2	Other Tubercular Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	18
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	3	Alcoholism and Cirrhosis ... ..	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	2	Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	83
Cancer ... ..	...	...	...	39	Other Causes ... ..	...	...	...	87
Phthisis ... ..	...	...	...	1					
Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	3					
Premature Birth ... ..	...	...	...	1					
Accidents ... ..	...	...	...	4					
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	9					
Total ... ..	...	...	...	143	Total ... ..	...	...	...	344

It will be seen from the above that the increases amount to 143 and the decreases to 344. Bronchitis, measles and cancer are chiefly accountable for the increase, whereas the principal cause of the decrease is the diminished number of deaths from diarrhoea and pneumonia.

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 20 such deaths in all, against 22 in 1911, and 30 in 1910.

3 such deaths occurred in the infirmary; 10 in River Thames and Docks; 5 on the Railway; and 2 in the street.

538 persons belonging to this Borough died in outlying institutions, against 560 in 1911, and 542 in 1910. 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. 1912.	Corrected Death-rate per 1,000 persons living. 1912.	Comparative Mortality Figures. 1912.
England and Wales	0.9790	13.29	13.01	1000
London, County of	1.0000	13.56	13.56	1042
Paddington	0.9941	12.33	12.26	942
Kensington	0.9957	13.00	12.94	995
Hammersmith	0.9884	13.12	12.97	997
Fulham	1.0340	12.81	13.25	1018
Chelsea	0.9513	14.55	13.84	1064
Westminster, City of	1.0540	12.38	13.05	1003
St. Marylebone	1.0198	13.83	14.10	1084
Hampstead	1.0572	9.82	10.38	798
St. Pancras	0.9971	14.60	14.56	1119
Islington	0.9749	14.32	13.96	1073
Stoke Newington	0.9512	12.11	11.52	885
Hackney	1.0066	12.10	12.18	936
Holborn	1.0034	15.30	15.35	1180
Finsbury	0.9887	18.77	18.56	1427
City of London	1.0419	13.46	14.02	1078
Shoreditch	1.0331	18.13	18.73	1440
Bethnal Green	1.0397	15.31	15.92	1224
Stepney	1.0433	15.23	15.89	1221
Poplar	0.9898	16.35	16.18	1244
Southwark	1.0060	16.70	16.80	1291
Lambeth	0.9804	13.31	13.05	1003
Battersea	1.0098	12.22	12.34	949
Wandsworth	1.0045	10.17	10.22	786
Camberwell	0.9883	12.89	12.74	979
Deptford	0.9879	13.13	12.97	997
Greenwich	0.9837	13.10	12.89	991
Lewisham	0.9826	10.40	10.22	786
Woolwich	1.0249	11.60	11.89	914
BERMONDSEY	0.9976	16.80	16.76	1288

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 1912 to form Table E.

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

TABLE F.—INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Year.	Bermondsey.		Rotherhithe.		St. Olave.		Whole Borough.		London.	
	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
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
1911	403	159	167	157	41	166	611	159	14,440	129
Average for years 1902 to 1911	408	145	161	147	42	153	611	148	15,358	124
1912	290	116	113	106	30	129	433	114	10,056	91

An examination of the infantile mortality table, here set out, affords one of the best examples obtainable of the connection between it and the summer heat. The reduction in the infantile mortality for 1912 is almost entirely due to the small amount of summer diarrhoea, and this in turn is accounted for by the unusually wet and cold summer, in fact it can scarcely be said that we had any summer at all, with the exception of a couple of weeks at the latter end of July. Heat is very pleasant for those who have nothing to do and can keep themselves cool, but it is one of the greatest enemies that infants have to contend with.

TABLE G.

Year.	All Causes.		Principal Zymotic Diseases.		Small-pox.		Measles.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Whooping Cough.		Typhus Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Pyrexia. (Origin uncertain)		Diarrhoea.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
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
1911	2320	18.4	352	2.79	—	—	51	.41	6	.05	15	.12	48	.38	—	—	6	.05	—	—	226	1.80
Average for years 1902 to 1911	2438	19.0	333	2.60	3	.03	104	.81	21	.16	21	.16	48	.37	1	.00	8	.06	—	—	126	1.0
1912	2119	16.9	252	1.21	—	—	101	.81	8	.06	17	.14	36	.29	1	.00	5	.04	—	—	84	.67
London 1912	61100	13.6	4869	1.1	1	.00	1799	.40	159	.04	452	.10	970	.22	—	—	117	.03	—	—	1371	.34

There has been a decrease in the deaths from these diseases, the figures being 252, against 352 in the previous year, and 333 the average for the last ten years. This gives a zymotic death-rate of 1.21.

The total number of deaths from notifiable diseases, viz., scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhus fever, and enteric fever, was 31, compared with 27 in 1911, and for the non-notifiable, viz., measles, whooping cough, and diarrhoea, 221, compared with 325 in the previous year.

Senile Mortality.

The number of deaths over 65 years of age in 1912 was 516, compared with 467 in 1911.

Death Certification.

There were no uncertified deaths in 1912.

Small-pox.

There were no deaths from this cause in 1912.

Measles.

There were 101 deaths due to this disease, which is 3 below the average for the last ten years, and 50 above the number for 1911.

The deaths occurred in quarters as follows, viz. :—14, 49, 25, 13.

Diarrhoea.

Table H shows the connection between the meteorological conditions and deaths from this disease. The most important factor in the prevention of diarrhoea is undoubtedly breast-feeding. If young children are breast-fed and given reasonable care, their chances of life are four or five times, 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 Diarrhoea.	
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
	°	°	°	°	ins.	ins.		
July ... {	69.5	65.8	63.31	63.65	0.00	0.04	2	5
	71.0	64.8	65.17	63.22	0.26	0.16	7	7
	68.0	57.8	66.11	63.09	0.06	0.54	7	6
August ... {	72.5	57.6	66.43	61.57	0.00	1.26	15	5
	69.4	56.2	67.06	60.48	0.58	0.23	18	6
	63.9	57.2	66.39	60.22	0.29	1.27	31	7
September ... {	65.3	56.9	65.36	59.74	0.41	1.33	20	4
	66.9	54.8	64.63	59.08	0.01	0.21	23	2
	60.3	52.4	64.19	58.01	0.41	0.02	20	3
October ... {	54.3	53.6	61.74	57.38	0.48	0.00	22	2
	55.0	51.5	59.94	56.20	0.44	0.02	17	3
	48.2	48.8	57.03	55.11	0.27	2.30	9	2
October ... {	51.9	46.0	55.99	52.62	0.29	0.00	9	1
	54.5	49.8	55.92	51.93	0.37	0.13	4	1
Weekly average	62.2	55.23	62.80	58.74	0.28	0.54	14	4

Whooping Cough.

36 deaths were due to this cause, against 48 in 1911. The deaths occurred in quarters as follows :—9, 17, 5, 5.

Typhus Fever.

One death occurred from this disease. The history of this case is given under Notification of the disease.

Enteric Fever.

5 deaths were due to this cause, 3 in Bermondsey, 1 in Rotherhithe, and 1 in St. Olave. The corresponding figures for 1911 were 6 for the Borough, viz., 4 in Bermondsey, 1 in Rotherhithe, and 1 in St. Olave.

Tubercular Diseases.

The number of deaths from all forms of tubercular disease in 1912 was 299, against 305 in 1911.

This figure comprises 195 for Bermondsey, 80 for Rotherhithe, and 24 for St. Olave. Of these, 212 were due to phthisis and 87 to the other tubercular diseases.

Phthisis.

In Table J will be found particulars of deaths from phthisis since the year 1902. There were 212 deaths due to this cause, which is 1 more 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.
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
1911	141	1.72	52	1.48	18	2.08	211	1.68	6084	1.35
Averages for years 1902 to 1911	152	1.86	59	1.55	21	2.48	232	1.80	6652	1.42
1912	138	1.68	57	1.64	17	1.98	212	1.69	6069	1.35

These figures on the whole are encouraging, for though they record many fluctuations since 1902, 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 specially wet or cold winters, 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.

20 deaths were attributed to this cause in 1912, against 21 in 1911. 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.

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

Heart Diseases.

174 deaths were due to this cause, which number is 8 above that for the previous year. This refers to organic or valvular disease of the heart.

Suicides.

15 persons committed suicide in 1912, viz., 4 by poison, 2 by asphyxia, 3 by hanging, 1 by drowning, 4 by cutting or piercing instruments, and 1 by jumping from high place.

Accidents.

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

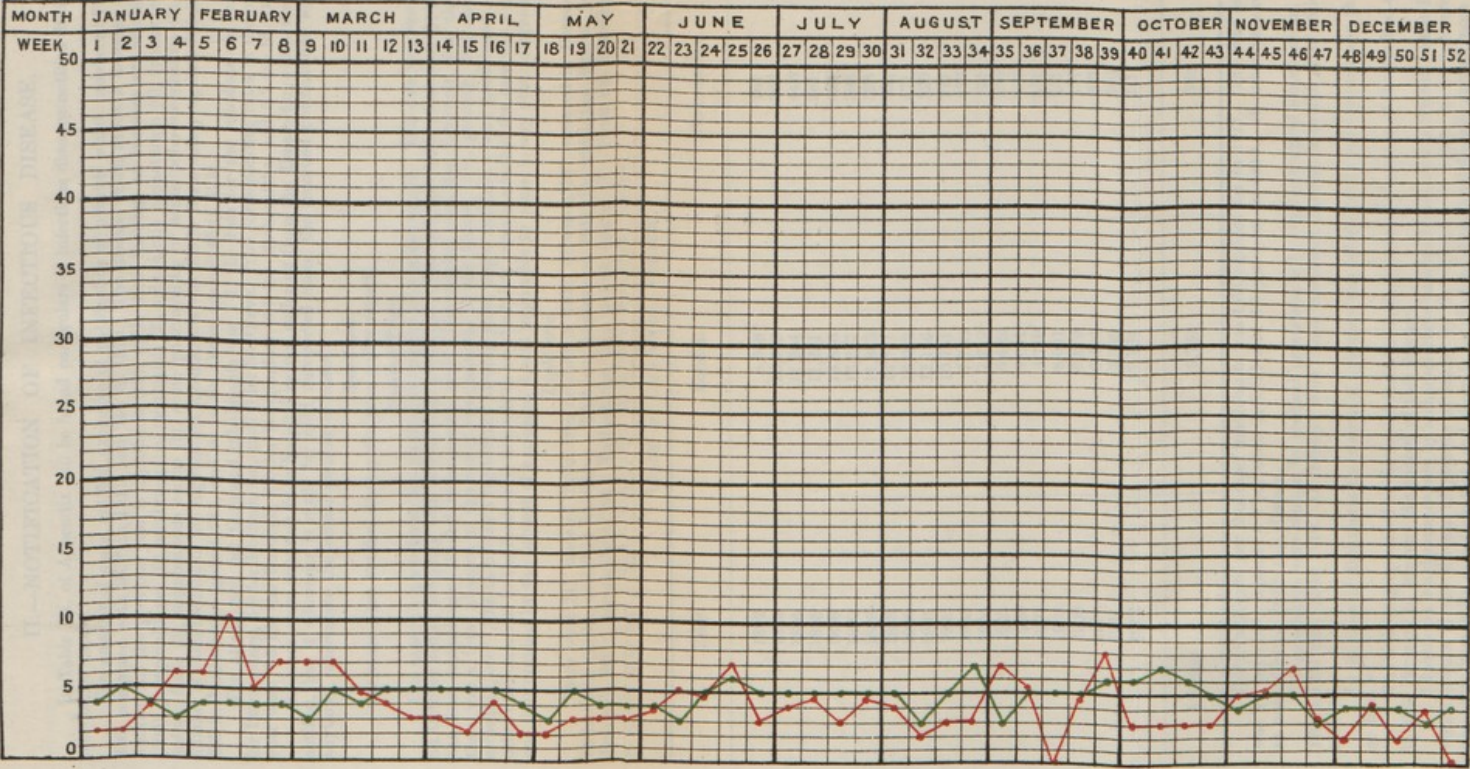
Other Violent Causes.

There was 1 death by homicide during the year under report.

DIPHTHERIA.

Notifications, 1912, marked Red.

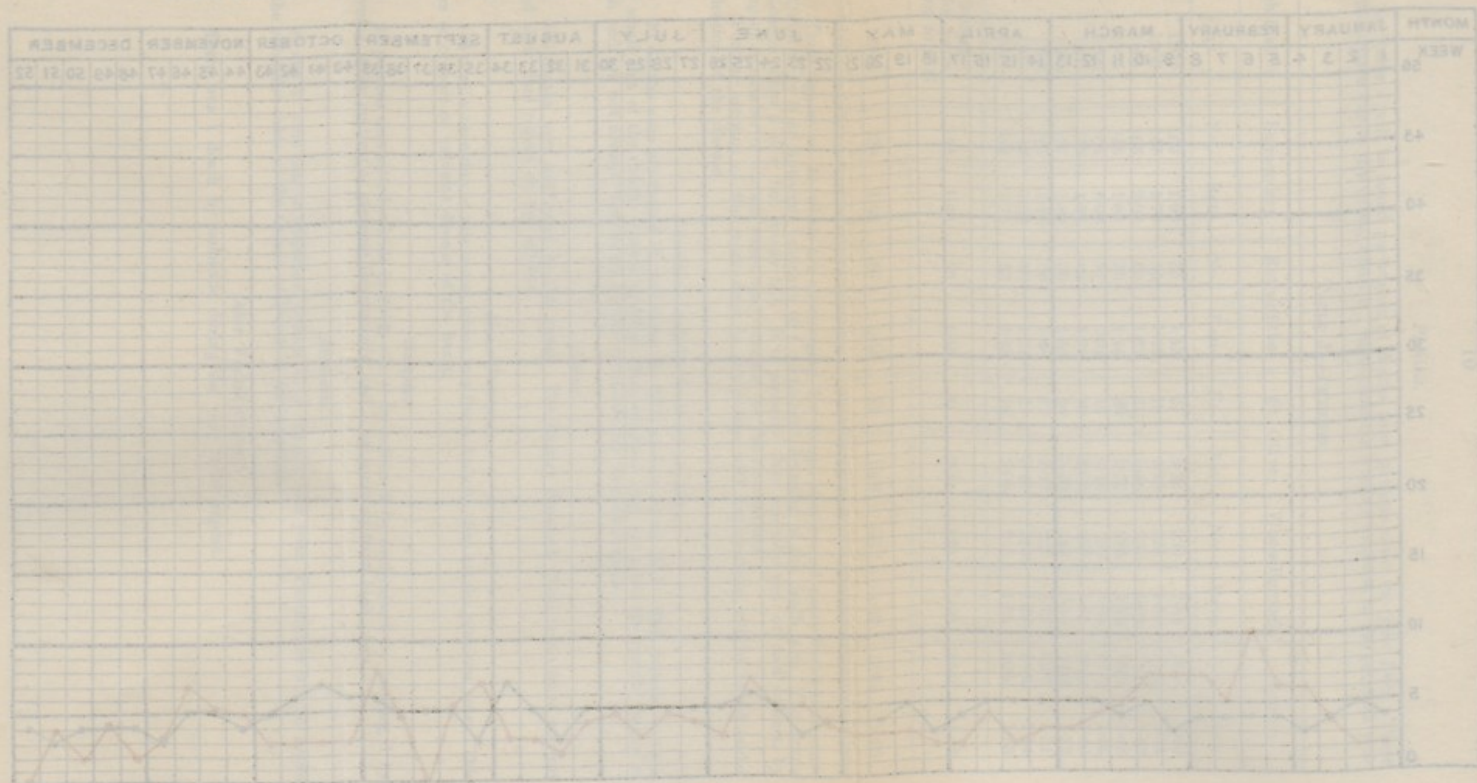
Average 10 years, 1902-1911, marked Green.



DIPHTHERIA

Average 10 years, 1905-1914, marked Green

Notations, 1915 marked Red



II.—NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

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

The number of cases notified exclusive of notification of phthisis which numbered 779 was 896, compared with 943* in 1911, and 746 in 1910. The disease which shows a decrease on the number for the previous year is diphtheria (49), while those showing an increase are scarlet fever (106), puerperal fever (6), cerebro-spinal meningitis (2), ophthalmia neonatorum (6), typhus fever (1), enteric fever (5), membranous croup (1), acute poliomyelitis or acute polio-encephalitis (5). The number of cases notified in the registration sub-districts was 598 in Bermondsey against 655 in 1911, 238 in Rotherhithe against 242, and 60 in St. Olave against 46 in 1911.

The attack-rate per thousand inhabitants was 7.1, the rate for the sub-districts being 7.3 for Bermondsey, 6.9 for Rotherhithe, and 7.0 for St. Olave. The corresponding rates in the previous year were 7.5 for the Borough, 8.0 for Bermondsey, 6.9 for Rotherhithe, and 5.3 for St. Olave.

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

Small-pox.

No cases were notified during the year under report.

Typhus Fever.

One case of typhus fever was notified during the year under report. This case was seen by me on October 3rd in company with the medical attendant. The rash was fairly typical of typhus and the man seemed very ill and subsequently died. His mental condition, however, was clear and there was a total absence of the usual concomitants of the disease, viz., poverty, dirt and overcrowding, etc. The man was a lighterman earning good wages and had a very good home. As no other case occurred in the house it is difficult to be absolutely certain whether the case was a genuine one, but arguing by the process of exclusion it was impossible to come to any other diagnosis.

Diphtheria.

There were 211 cases of diphtheria notified in 1912, of which 137 occurred in Bermondsey, 65 in Rotherhithe, and 9 in St. Olave. This is a decrease on 1911, for which the figures were:—Borough, 260; Bermondsey, 184; Rotherhithe, 60; and St. Olave, 16. From the following table it will be seen that a slight decrease has taken place throughout London.

CASES OF DIPHTHERIA NOTIFIED.

Year.	London.	Bermondsey.
1892	8,368	161
1893	13,712	367
1894	11,204	446
1895	11,231	281
1896	13,825	425
1897	13,217	393
1898	11,883	326
1899	13,711	734
1900	12,023	471
1901	12,156	329
1902	10,731	277
1903	7,738	172
1904	7,219	191
1905	6,482	165
1906	8,041	327
1907	8,779	311
1908	8,001	251
1909	6,679	191
1910	5,494	207
1911	7,385	260
1912	7,101	211
Average	9,761	308

The attack-rate per thousand inhabitants was 1.68, against 2.1 in 1911. The case mortality was 8.1 per cent., against 5.0 per cent. in 1911 and 8.7 per cent. in 1910. 10 cases were returned as not suffering from this disease.

223 specimens were sent in by medical practitioners for bacteriological examination, against 176 in 1911 and 122 in 1910. Of these 49 were found to contain diphtheria bacilli, all of which were notified.

In 14 cases of diphtheria the source of infection was attributed to previous cases in the house or family.

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

Diphtheria is a disease caused by a characteristic bacillus known as the Klebs-Löffler Bacillus, which occurs in the throats of persons attacked by the disease. It seems to be conveyed from person to person by direct contact, and there is no virulent disease which will spread more rapidly under certain circumstances than this will among school children. It is more or less directly conveyed

* This number included 142 cases of chicken-pox.

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 1912 was 356, belonging to 157 families. Out of this number 2 had diphtheria bacilli in their throats or noses, and both developed the clinical symptoms of diphtheria, and were therefore notified.

Scarlet Fever.

The numbers for scarlet fever have been low for many years, but it is showing a tendency to increase again. The form of the disease is very mild and it is possible that this is one of the causes of the increase. Many cases seem to have no rash or if one occurs it is so slight that it is liable to be missed. This I have no doubt tends to facilitate its spread.

There were 411 cases notified—265 for Bermondsey, 118 for Rotherhithe, and 28 for St. Olave. This is an increase of 106 for the Borough on the total for 1911. The distribution of the disease in the various Wards, as shown in Table III. of Appendix, was fairly uniform.

19 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 8 deaths, which gives a case mortality of 1.9 per cent., against 2.0 per cent. in 1911. The disease, as in recent years, was of a mild type. The attack rate per thousand inhabitants was 3.3, against 2.4 in 1911.

In 43 cases the source of infection was attributed as follow:—

Previous cases in house or family or neighbouring houses	...	29
School infection	...	11
"Return" cases	...	3

In the 3 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 1912 was 101, against 51 in 1911, 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 14 deaths, in the second 49, in the third 25, and in the fourth 13.

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

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

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

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

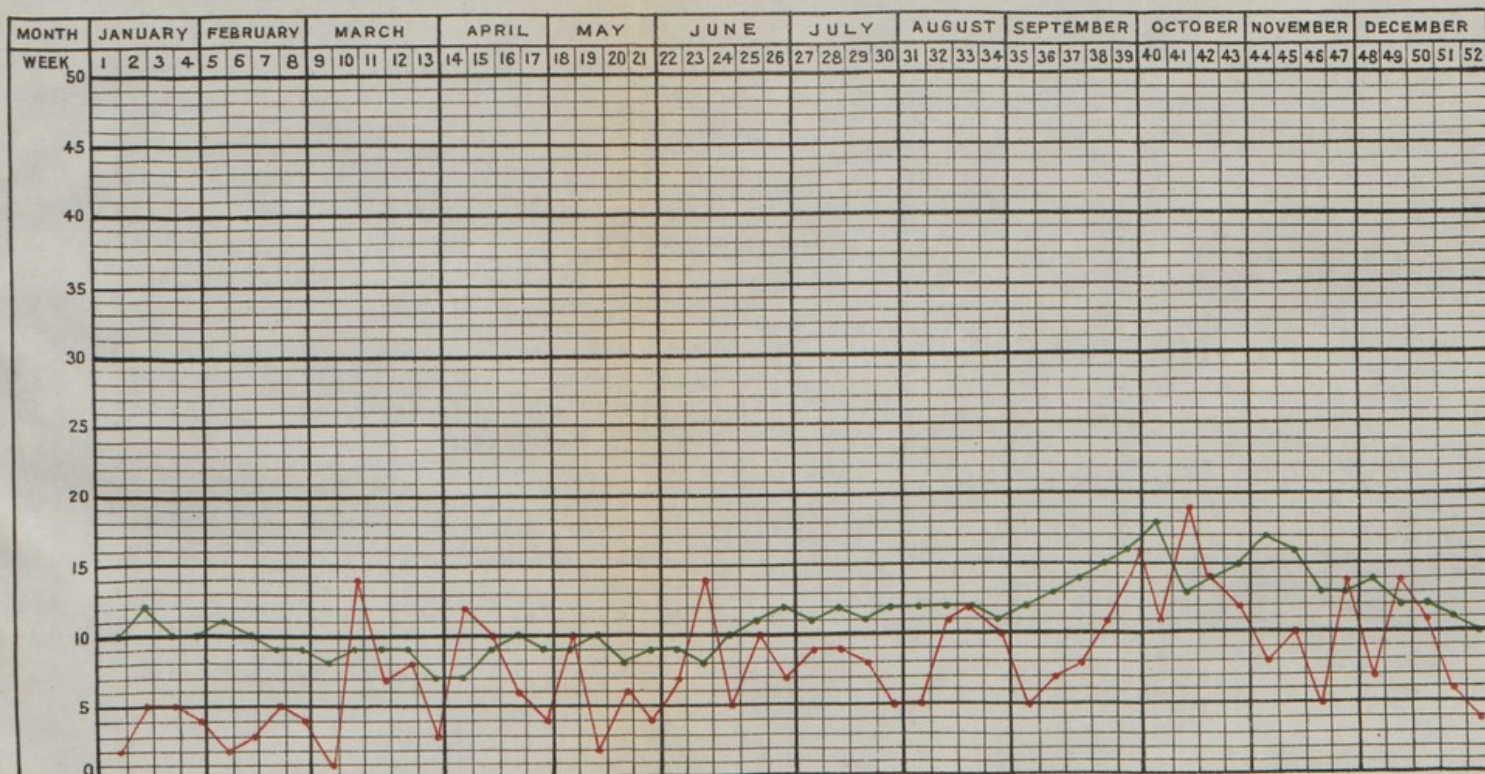
Enteric Fever.

34 cases of enteric fever were notified, being 23 for Bermondsey, 6 for Rotherhithe, and 5 for St. Olave. 3 cases were returned as not suffering, making an actual total of 31. The total number of cases notified in the previous year was 29.

SCARLET FEVER.

Notifications, 1912, marked Red.

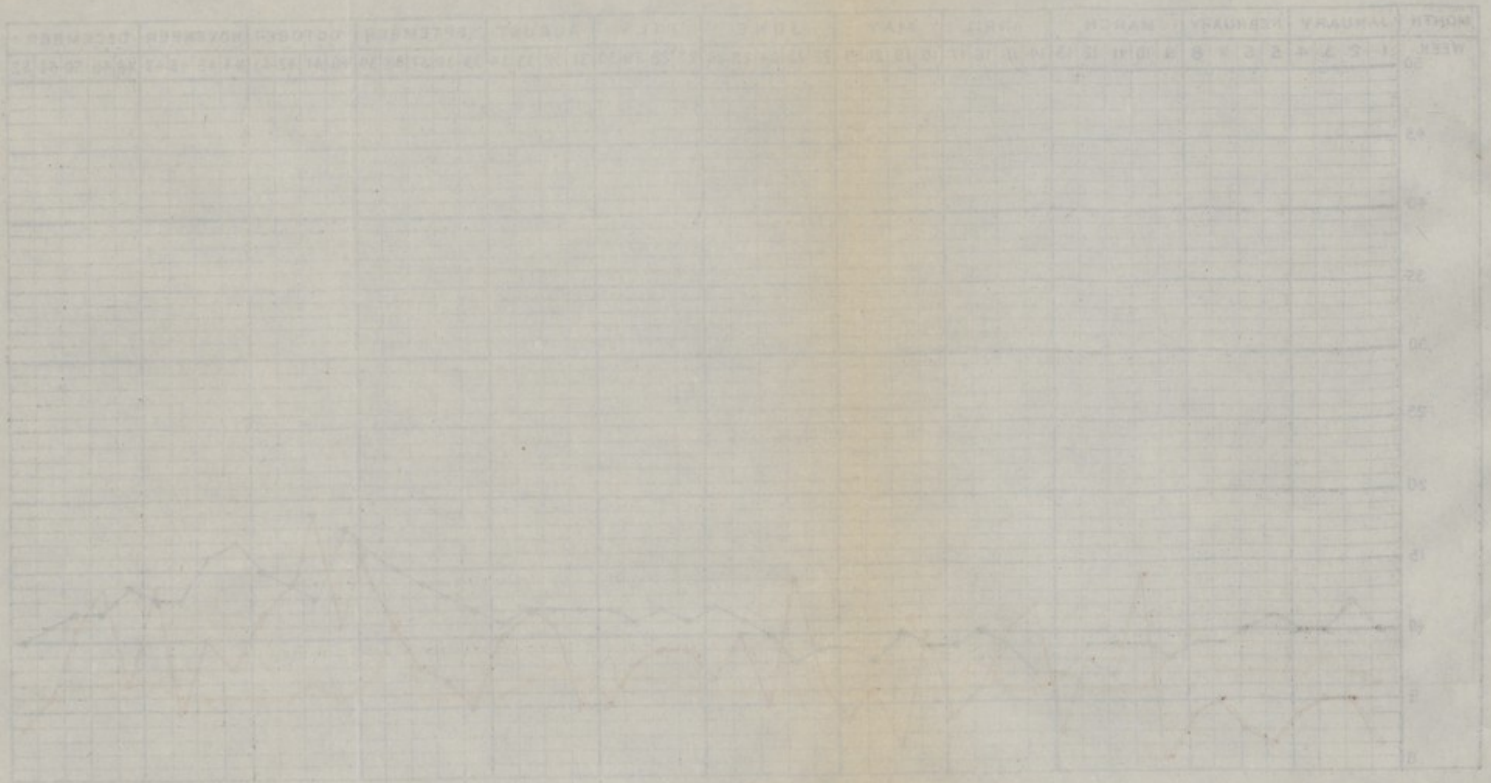
Average 10 years, 1902-1911. marked Green.



SCARLET FEVER

Average 10 years, 1903-1912, marked class

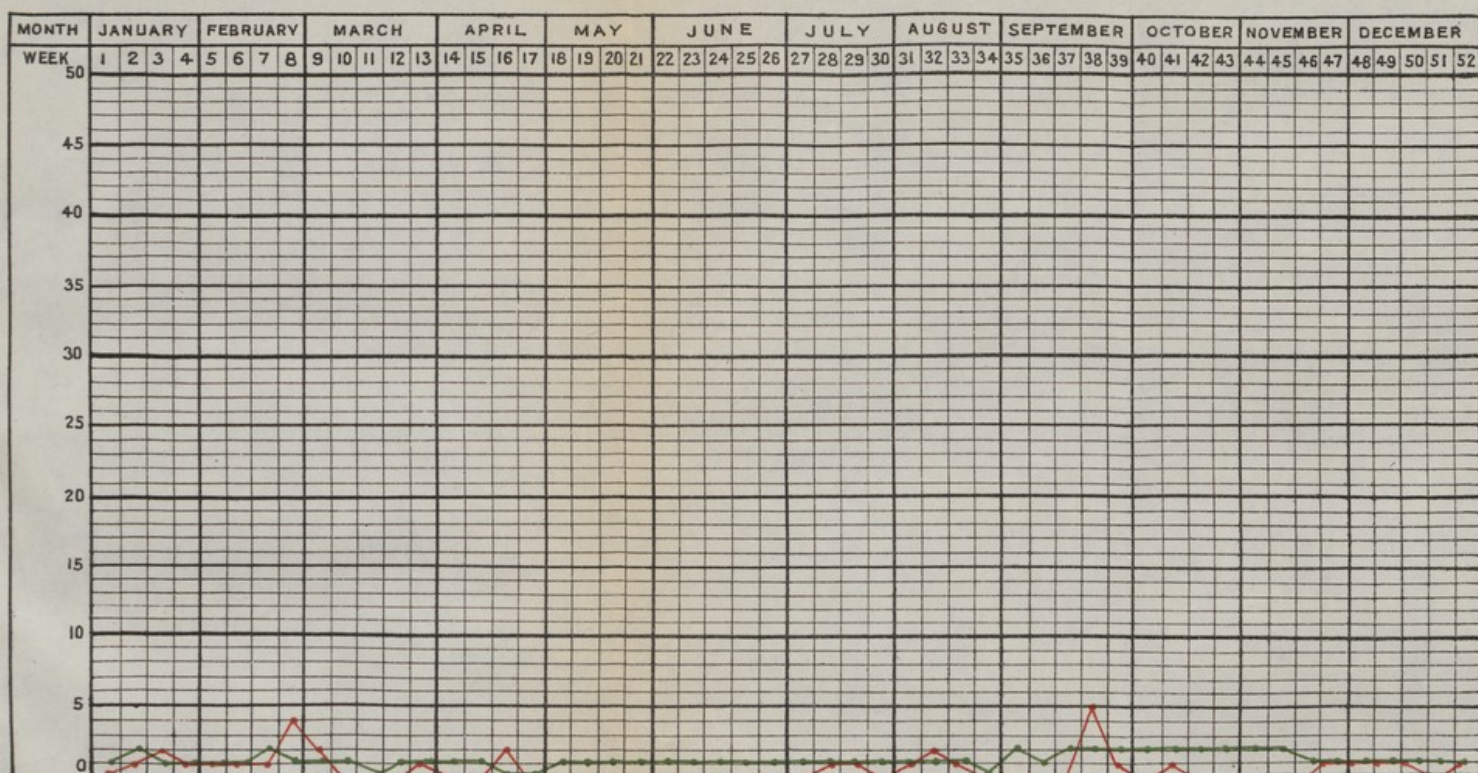
Indications 1915 marked



ENTERIC FEVER.

Notifications, 1912, marked Red.

Average 10 years, 1902-1911, marked Green.



There were two small outbreaks of enteric fever which illustrate very well the way it spreads from person to person and also the mischief which a single case not properly diagnosed may cause. Some of them occurred in the end of 1911 and stretched on into the beginning of 1912.

No. of case.	Initials.	Age.	Sex.	Date of beginning of illness.	Remarks.
1	M.C.	Adult	F	13th October, 1911	Diagnosed as rheumatic fever with pneumonia and nursed at home
2	F.J.C.	„	M	15th November, 1911	Diagnosed as enteric fever. Husband of No. 1
3	Edith C.	„	F	13th November, 1911	Diagnosed as pneumonia. Sister of No. 2
4	Ernest C.	„	M	4th December, 1911	Diagnosed as pneumonia. Brother of No. 2
5	L.C.	„	F	End of December, 1911	Diagnosed as pneumonia. Sister of No. 2
6	G.J.C.	20 years	M	8th January, 1912	Diagnosed as enteric. Brother of No. 2
7	P.H.C.	10 years	M	5th January, 1912	Diagnosed as enteric. Brother of No. 2

All these cases apparently arose from No. 1 which was not isolated in any way as the disease was supposed to be rheumatic fever; however, no doubt it was a case of undiagnosed enteric. Cases 3, 4 and 5 were also probably enteric.

A small outbreak occurred in a family in Weston-place but they could all be traced to two cases on August 4th, the origin of which could not be traced. These were followed by cases on 27th August and 11th and 31st September. The outbreak stopped at these.

With these exceptions the cases of enteric fever which have occurred during the year were what is known as sporadic or isolated cases. The same applies to the outbreaks above mentioned. It is frequently impossible to trace the source of infection.

In 10 cases the source of infection was attributed to previous cases.

Puerperal Fever.

19 case of puerperal fever were notified. There were 4 deaths.

Membranous Croup.

3 patients were notified as suffering from membranous croup.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were 42 cases of this disease notified during the year.

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

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Three cases of this disease were notified.

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

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

Sanatorium Patients.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Occupation.	Date of leaving Sanatorium.	Time in Sanatorium.	Condition on leaving.	Present Condition.	Present Occupation.	Remarks.
1	A. T. H.	M.	21	Chemist's Assistant	1911 Feb. 9th	4 mos.	Very good	In good health	—	Living in West Borneo
2	S. G. M.	M.	19	Clerk	—	2½ yrs.	—	In full work as farm labourer	On Staff at Sanatorium	Full work.
3	N. M. H.	F.	22	Leather Stitcher	Jan. 24th	3 mos.	Much improved	—	—	Died Aug. 28th, 1911, of heart failure
4	C. H. R.	M.	28	A.B. Royal Navy	April 13th	3 mos.	Fairly good progress ; improved	—	—	Died July, 1912
5	W. S.	M.	41	Brewer's Labourer	May 16th	3 mos.	Progress good ; improved	Fair	Brewer's Labourer	Full work
6	A. A.	F.	22	Bookfolder	May 16th 1912	4 mos.	Good	Good	Bookfolder	Full work
7	J. S. C.	M.	24	Clerk	May 15th 1911	11 mos.	Improved, but had laryngitis	—	—	Died Oct. 26th, 1912
8	W. F. S.	M.	27	Market Porter	Aug. 16th	3 mos.	—	Bad	Nil	Dead
9	W. R. S. G.	M.	24	Baker	Aug. 30th	3 mos.	Much improved ; excellent	—	—	Can't trace. In good health last time seen
10	T. H.	M.	34	Lamp-lighter	Sept. 6th	3 mos.	Improved	In good health	Lamp-lighter	Full work
11	H. B.	M.	20	Ware-houseman	Oct. 16th	3 mos.	Excellent ; much improved	Very good	Ware-houseman	Full work, very long hours
12	W. S.	M.	23	Clerk	Nov. 15th	3 mos.	Slight improvement	Fair	—	Cannot get work
13	R. S. H. T.	M.	45	Plumber's Mate	Dec. 5th 1912	3 mos.	Good ; much improved	Excellent	Plumber's mate	Full work
14	W. W.	M.	39	Shop-keeper	Jan. 16th	3 mos.	Much improved	Good	Shop-keeper	Full work
15	W. S.	M.	35	Labourer	Feb. 13th	2 mos.	Excellent	Fair	Leather worker	Full work
16	F. E. P.	M.	26	Oysterman	Apr. 1st	2½ mos.	Excellent	—	—	Can't trace ; removed
17	E. A. R. G.	M.	26	Serving in shop	May 13th	3 mos.	—	Well	On staff at Sanatorium	Full work
18	C. H.	M.	35	Ware-houseman	May 24th	3 mos.	Excellent	Fair	Ware-houseman	Full work
19	G. S.	F.	26	Shorthand writer and typist	June 27th	3 mos.	Excellent	Excellent ; no symptoms	Book-keeper	Full work
20	E. L. H.	F.	20	House-maid	June 27th	3 mos.	Excellent	Good	House-maid	Full work
21	L. H.	M.	17	Clerk	July 5th	3 mos.	Excellent	Excellent ; no symptoms	Training as Taxicab Driver	Full work
22	W. J. G.	M.	26	Garment Dyer	Aug. 9th	3 mos.	Fair	Fair	Garment Dyer	Full work
23	J. H. B.	M.	18	Bassinette Liner	Sept. 17th 1913	4 mos.	Much improved	Good	Tea Traveller	Full work
24	W. A.	M.	24	School Teacher	Jan. 13th 1912	6 mos.	Excellent	No change	School Teacher	Full work
25	E. F.	F.	36	Housewife	Oct. 5th	3 mos.	Good	Fair	Housewife	Working in house
26	R. P.	M.	41	Traveller	Nov. 9th	3 mos.	Fairly good	Very good	Traveller	Full work
27	A. H. A.	M.	24	Picture Palace Attendant	Still at Sanatorium	5 mos.	Excellent	—	—	—

Out of 27 patients sent to the sanatorium there are only 4 deaths, and the remainder are doing as well as can be expected. This must be considered a very satisfactory result considering that we were not able to get hold of the best cases from a sanatorium point of view. The majority of suitable cases were unwilling to leave their work as they had no method of supporting their families, but I am hoping under the Insurance Act, which came into force on the 15th July in the year under report, it will be possible to get cases away in the very early period when it is possible to completely cure many of them. The greatest difficulty one has to deal with is the after care of consumptives, and until there is some organisation whereby suitable work can be found for patients on leaving the sanatorium a great deal of the money spent on this treatment will be wasted.

Consultations.

I was called in by a medical practitioner to assist in the diagnosis of a doubtful case of infectious disease.

9 patients were also examined at the request of school teachers, school nurses, parents, etc.

I examined at the Town Hall 36 phthisis patients.

I also examined 26 members of the Council's staff.

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.		Polio-Myelitis.	
		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."	Patients.	" Contacts."
Albion Street	143	9	26	2	5	...	...	...	...	25	11	...	...	7	...	26	13	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	...
Alexis Street	225	9	23	3	19	...	...	1	...	41	38	...	...	16	2	19	17	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	6	...	22	...	...	1
Alma	218	8	19	1	6	...	...	...	...	98	30	...	...	12	...	11	2	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	19	1	...	...
All Saints	13	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Amicable	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacon	4	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boucher	30	1	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Brents Court	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chaucer	20	2	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Christ Church	174	3	10	2	6	...	...	...	...	38	55	...	...	22	4	9	4	2	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	...	...
Clarence Street	14	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Credon Road	32	2	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	2	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Dockhead	151	7	19	1	4	...	...	1	1	15	18	...	...	10	4	11	6	2	...	...	...	35	...	6	...	6	...	5	...	...	...
East Lane	170	5	13	4	12	1	1	...	...	22	33	...	...	7	...	11	4	7	...	...	...	32	1	...	...	7	...	9	1	...	...
Fair Street	250	11	11	6	6	1	2	...	...	54	62	...	...	27	7	2	5	33	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	6	...	12	...	...	...
Farncombe Street	32	4	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Galleywall Road	45	2	11	1	1	...	...	1	...	10	2	...	...	6	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...
Grange Walk	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Holy Trinity	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Ruskin	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keetons Road	191	21	33	2	12	...	2	...	...	14	19	1	...	21	2	41	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
Kirby Street	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laxon Street	82	4	17	4	12	...	...	...	...	10	17	...	...	...	...	5	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Magdalen Street	81	3	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	18	13	...	...	12	...	8	7	5	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Mawbey Road	7	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melior Street	90	1	8	1	4	...	1	...	...	16	10	...	...	21	4	1	2	4	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	4	...	2	...	...	...
Midway Place	192	7	18	1	3	...	...	...	...	28	22	...	...	22	4	35	19	4	...	...	...	13	...	2	...	8	...	6	...	...	...
Mina Road	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monnow Road	192	5	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	96	36	...	...	28	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...

Neckinger	114	9	16	5	14	20	22	3	...	3	2	2	3	7	...	7	1
Old Kent Road (P.D.)	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pages Walk	187	8	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	15	13	...	...	27	7	11	10	4	...	...	...	52	...	4	...	17	...	10	...	...
Redriff	39	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Riley Street	82	11	18	1	14	1	1	...	...	15	11	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Rockingham Street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Rolls Road	40	7	12	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Rotherhithe New Road	121	10	16	1	3	...	...	...	...	21	29	...	...	5	5	15	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
St. Barnabas	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
St. James'	114	4	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	30	29	1	1	8	1	26	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
St. Joseph's	46	1	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	21	11	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's	14	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...
St. Paul's	58	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	18	14	...	...	5	2	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Silwood Street	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Snowfields	141	5	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	19	10	...	...	25	5	27	13	7	5	...	...	7	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...
South London Jewish	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southwark Park	195	16	19	2	9	...	...	...	...	28	17	...	...	12	2	45	27	2	...	...	...	6	1	...	2	...	7	...	...	...
Surrey Square	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Webb Street	172	4	19	6	24	2	...	...	...	27	27	...	...	13	1	13	2	1	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	11	...	4	...	...
Weston Street	52	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	3	1	8	3	14	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...
Totals	3,782	189	378	64	195	8	7	3	1	730	573	2	1	357	60	372	187	107	8	222	2	23	1	109	...	178	4	...	1

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Offensive Matter.

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

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				

194 inspections were made, against 122 in 1911. One 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	3	24
Apple Waste	—	4	3	25
Apricot Pulp	—	4	2	16
Bananas	1	—	—	—
Blackberries	—	—	—	14
Blackcurrants	—	—	2	12
Bloaters	—	—	—	14
Brawn	—	—	—	4½
Bullock's Liver	—	—	—	25
Cabbage and Greens	—	2	2	—
Carrots	—	—	—	6½
Cauliflower	—	—	—	12
Cherries	—	—	—	13½
Crabs	—	1	2	—
Damsons	—	—	3	18
Dog Fish	—	—	3	—
Eggs	53	5	—	—
Fish (Mixed)	—	—	2	21
Greens (Plain)	—	1	—	—
Greengages	—	15	—	—
Gooseberries	—	3	3	22
Haddock	—	2	2	7
Hazel Pears	—	1	3	21
Herrings	—	2	3	16
Kippers	—	—	2	—
Lamb's Tongue (in glass)	—	—	—	9
Lemons	—	1	2	14
Lemon Waste	—	7	—	8
Liver	—	—	—	9
Lobsters	—	—	—	6
Meat Scraps	—	—	—	½
Mushrooms (bottled)	—	—	—	2½
Mussels	—	2	1	21
Onions	—	4	2	26
Oranges	12	18	1	—
Orange Waste	3	11	3	—
Orange Pulp	—	—	2	4
Ostend Rabbits	—	1	1	3
Ox Tongue (in glass)	—	—	—	2
Peach Pulp	—	—	—	10
Plaice	—	3	1	7
Plums	2	3	3	24
Plum Waste	—	—	—	14
Potatoes (new)	—	—	—	27
Potted Paste	—	—	—	½
Preserves (in glass)	—	—	—	4
Raspberries	1	1	—	13
Raspberry Waste	—	—	—	14
Red Currants	—	—	3	10
Salt Beef	—	2	—	—
Sheeps' Liver	—	—	—	3
Skate	—	—	1	7
Strawberries	1	—	3	25
Tinned Apricot	—	1	1	½
Tinned Apricot Pulp	—	—	3	18
Tinned Beef	—	—	—	2
Tinned Condensed Milk	—	3	3	1½
Tinned Fruit	—	—	—	6½
Tinned Haddock	—	—	—	13
Tinned Herrings...	—	—	1	2

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tinned Herring and Tomato ...	—	—	—	10
Tinned Kippers ...	—	—	—	2
Tinned Lambs' Tongues ...	—	—	—	2
Tinned Ox Tongue ...	—	—	—	4
Tinned Pears ...	—	—	—	8
Tinned Salmon ...	—	3	1	11½
Tinned Sardines ...	—	—	3	19
Tinned Sausages ...	—	—	—	2
Tinned Soup ...	—	—	—	14
Tinned Tomato Puree ...	—	—	2	1½
Tinned Tongue ...	—	—	—	1
Tinned whole Tomato ...	—	—	2	1
Tomatoes ...	—	16	3	20
Tomato Conserve ...	—	—	2	17
Tongue ...	—	—	—	2
Tongue (in glass) ...	—	—	—	24
Turkeys ...	—	1	1	—
Various Tinned Goods ...	2	19	2	13½
Walnuts ...	—	2	2	—
Whiting ...	—	1	—	7
Yellow Plums ...	2	16	1	6
	86	12	3	15½

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 ...	74	Ice-cream ...	120
Butchers ...	77	Milk-sellers ...	248
Fishmongers, friers and curers ...	76	Restaurants and eating houses ...	132
Food stores ...	477	Coffee stalls ...	13
Food wharves and depots ...	99		
Food factories ...	31		1453
Fruiterers and greengrocers... ..	106		

Unsound Food Seizures.

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

March 14th.	Exposing 28 unsound oranges for sale.	Fined the costs 2s.
April 3rd.	40 lbs. " Tomatoes "	Fine 5s., costs 5s.
"	40 lbs. " " "	Fine 5s., costs 5s.
"	22 lbs. " " "	Fine 5s., costs 5s.
"	22 lbs. " " "	Fine 5s., costs 5s.
"	87 lbs. " Oranges "	Fine 15s., costs 5s.
"	196 lbs. " " "	Fine 40s. or one month imprisonment.
June 14th.	6½ lbs. " Carrots "	{ Six weeks' imprisonment.
"	2½ lbs. " Onions "	
Nov. 27th.	119 lbs. " Walnuts "	Fine 40s., costs 2s., or one month's imprisonment.
"	41 tins " Con. Milk "	Fine 5s., costs 5s.
"	Selling 41 tins " " "	Ordered to pay costs 2s.

FOOD EXAMINED DURING THE YEAR 1912.

Inspectors.	Meat.		Fish.		Fruit.		Vegetables.		Tinned Goods.		Dairy Produce.		Cereals.		Various.	
	No. of In-spec-tions.	Tons.	No. of In-spec-tions.	Tons.	No. of In-spec-tions.	Tons.	No. of In-spec-tions.	Tons.	No. of In-spec-tions.	Tons.	No. of In-spec-tions.	Tons.	No. of In-spec-tions.	Tons.	No. of In-spec-tions.	Tons.
Mr. Ashdown	707	7677½	71	254½	465	16673½	270	8052½	214	1622	196	12456½	175	2459½	31	1623
" Scott	870	585½	536	282½	643	2065½	568	632½	169	35½	29	30½	...	...	2	½
" Hoskins...	1010	759½	577	120	702	2400	766	849½	649	48½	37	32½	75	9623	13	57½
" Wood	6	5	...	...	6	2	5	3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Merryman	1	1	2	1½	2	1½	2	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Toogood	...	...	21	4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Freeman	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Pitts	...	...	10	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	2594	9028½	1224	666	1818	21142½	1611	9539½	1032	1706½	262	12519½	250	12182½	46	1681

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

Milk Premises.

There were 294 milk premises on the Register at the end of 1911. 29 were added and 75 removed during 1912, making a total of 248 on the Register at the end of the year under report. 1,042 inspections were made and 19 notices served.

Infants Milk Depôts.

I was requested by the Public Health Committee to make a report on the advisability of having a milk depôt, and for this purpose I visited in London the Lambeth and Battersea Municipal Depôts and in Leicester the Municipal Dried Milk Depôt. The following reports were given to the Committee. The matter was referred to the new Council and adjourned *sine die*.

"When the question of the prevention of infantile mortality first became prominent some ten or twelve years ago, one of the remedies which received a great deal of attention was the provision of sterilized or pasteurized cow's milk through the medium of infant milk depôts. Discretion, however, was not always used in choosing recipients for the milk, and a tendency to indiscriminate distribution took place, the result being that the depôts fell into disrepute with municipal bodies on account of their expense, with the milk trade on account of the competition, and with the medical profession because it was felt that they were encouraging the discontinuance of breast-feeding, to the detriment of the infantile population.

Similar, however, is the history of almost every new remedy which has found a permanent place in our pharmacopœia. When first discovered enthusiasts make extravagant claims, then they fall into disrepute, are rejected by everyone, and when they have lain dormant for a while someone discovers that there is some good to be obtained from the remedies, and they finally find suitable places in our *armamentarium*. The same may be said of milk depôts, which, now that the early extravagant claims have been given up, have now come to their proper position, and the next consideration is: What is that position?

There is no question whatever that the best food for infants is their mother's milk, and any advice or system which tends to depreciate the value of it in the mother's eyes cannot be too strongly deprecated, but we live in an artificial age, and even if every mother desired to adopt and continue breast feeding, there will always remain a certain percentage who cannot commence, or, having started, cannot continue breast feeding. The causes of this are various, and are attributable sometimes to the mother and sometimes to the infant. The mother may be poor and badly nourished, in which case the breast milk will suffer; she may be delicate or actually ill, or, if healthy, may lose her milk from some unknown cause. On the other hand, she may start breast feeding, but for economic reasons find it necessary to go to work at the end of the first three or four weeks of her infant's life. Sometimes her infant is too weak to suck or has some congenital defect of the mouth, or the milk may disagree with the infant, or the child may be too ill. All the possible causes are not stated here, but the commonest have been mentioned. Now, if the baby for any reason cannot be breast-fed, the question comes to be what form of artificial food is the best, and this generally resolves itself into what form of milk is best.

Among the upper classes there is as a general rule little difficulty, for with the help of their medical adviser a cow's milk suitably modified can easily be obtained, but it costs money and it will be found that all forms of commercial modified milk are much dearer than ordinary commercial milk. With the working classes in Bermondsey, however, the matter is quite different. A cow's milk, really reliable, and safe for infants, cannot be obtained here at prices within the reach of the poorest class, the result being that they fly to the cheapest forms of skimmed milk, either fresh or tinned, which means starvation for their infants. Such milk is often supplemented with all sorts of bits and scraps from the parents' food, or else some form of biscuit. It is against this sort of thing that the Health Visitors have been fighting for the last two years, but only too often, on telling the mother the injury she is doing to her infant by giving skimmed milk, we get the reply that she cannot afford anything else. We are constantly meeting cases of this sort in our mothers' class, and have many a time been at our wits' end to get food for the infants. In a few of the extreme cases the guardians have supplied milk for a short time, but this is not modified in any way to suit the infant, and when given out at their offices there is not always a guarantee that the whole of it is used for the infant. A class of case we meet with often is where the child is in delicate health, though not ill enough to be attended by a doctor, and all it requires is a better milk suitably modified to meet its case; but we can do nothing except recommend the mother, if she can afford it, to get some milk and dilute it with water or barley-water.

Guy's Hospital has recently started a special out-patient department for infants, and not infrequently we get requests from the physician to try and get milk for some special case where this is the only admissible diet and the parents seem too poor to supply it. The general practitioners in the Borough would also welcome a depôt where they could send infants under their care who require a good modified milk. I often receive inquiries for them where such a thing can be got.

I think I have given enough detail to show that there is plenty of work for a depôt in Bermondsey, and if certain conditions were laid down under which milk will be supplied, I think there is little danger of the depôt being abused.

Such conditions would be (1) that the mother cannot breast feed, (2) that she must bring the infant to the depôt at stated intervals for weighing and examination, and submit to a certain amount of supervision at the home. A good plan is to sell milk only to those who come with a recommendation from a medical man.

To ascertain the present position of milk depôts in London, I visited the municipal depôts of Battersea and Lambeth. In both of these good milk is got from farms which are under strict sanitary supervision. It is then modified to resemble the composition of human milk, boiled, sterilized or pasteurized, and sold to poor mothers at a cheap rate for the purpose of feeding their infants; or if the mothers are nursing, then they can have good milk for themselves. The usual price for infants under six months old is 1s. 6d. per week, and for those over that age 2s. and 2s. 6d. per week. In neither case does the sale of the milk cover the cost of the depôt, the deficit being, in round numbers, £500 and £300 per annum respectively. In Battersea the average number of infants at present receiving supplies is 150 and in Lambeth about 90. The cost of apparatus, etc., for starting the depôt in Battersea was £167 14s. 11d. and in Lambeth about £200. In each place an ordinary dwelling-house was taken, and altered to suit the purpose of a milk depôt. Besides accommodation for waiting-room, apparatus, &c., two or three rooms are occupied as a dwelling-house by the manageress.

In dispensing milk for infants one feed of modified milk is placed in each bottle, so that the mother has nothing to do but to place the bottle in a bowl of warm water, remove the stopper and replace

it by a rubber teat which is supplied at cost price. The number of feeds given daily varies from 9 for young infants to 6 for older ones. The mother must call daily for the milk, and on Saturdays get a double supply.

The staff required consists of a manageress and a couple of assistants, and a man to spend about half a day attending to the boiler, &c., during the time of sterilizing and washing the bottles.

As to the benefits derived from the depôts, the Medical Officers of Health for Battersea and Lambeth are absolutely convinced of their utility, for in spite of the fact that the large majority of infants coming to the depôt are actually ill or below par, the infantile mortality among them varies from one-third to one-half of the mortality among a similar population in the Borough not using the milk.

As, however, many persons are suspicious and often justifiably so about statistics, I will quote a paragraph from the latest report of the Medical Officer of Health for Lambeth, Dr. Priestly.

"The most conclusive proof of the value of a milk depôt, in so far as the children fed are concerned, is to be found in the medical histories of individual cases, which show again and again that infants who appear to be seriously ill and wasting, if not moribund, as a result of improper or irregular feeding, at the time of commencing the milk, actually recover and become strong and healthy children.

"The educational value, too, of a milk depôt must not be lost sight of."

To start a depôt on a small scale the apparatus will cost about £150, and the alteration to a house to carry on the work £200 or £300, and the net cost to the Borough about £300 per annum.

Since preparing this report I have heard that there is a municipal milk depôt in Leicester in which dried modified milk is supplied, and that its operations have been most successful, not only in preserving infant life but as regards expense, for it is said to be carried on without any financial loss whatever. I hope next week to have an opportunity of visiting it and shall make a further report at an early date."

Infant Milk Depôt. (Dried Milk.)

"As intimated in my previous report, I have made local inquiries in Leicester as to their experience of the use of dried milk in their infant milk depôt, and find the results, both medically and financially, entirely satisfactory.

The County Borough of Leicester has a population of 227,000 inhabitants, a large proportion of which consists of the working classes. Owing to the difficulty of getting suitable milk for infants a depôt on the lines of those in Battersea and Lambeth was started in July, 1906. As, however, it soon became evident that it was a great expense, and in addition only served the portion of the inhabitants in its immediate neighbourhood, chiefly owing to the inconvenience of sending for the milk every day, the medical officer began to experiment cautiously with dried milk in the latter end of 1907. During the following two and a half years liquid and dried cow's milk were both used, the latter in ever-increasing amount, until about two years ago the use of the liquid milk was finally abandoned. In the first year of dried milk alone the net cost of the depôt was £43, and in the second year the receipts were in excess of the payments £41 3s. 7d.; but since it is not the intention of the borough to make money out of the depôt, the surplus will be probably used to reduce the price of milk to some of the most needy of the clientele.

Here is what Dr. Killick Millard says on their first experiment in his Annual Report for 1910:—

"At first only infants were put on to this who were not thriving, or who were unable to retain the humanised milk. The results in most cases were so encouraging that its use was gradually extended. Mothers began to ask that their babies might be changed on to the dried milk, and it was practically unknown for a mother whose baby had once been placed on dried milk to ask to go back to the humanised. The medical men in the town also began to appreciate the virtues of dried milk, and quite a number of infants were sent by medical men with a request that they should be placed on it.

"At first, and for a considerable time, it was thought desirable to advance cautiously, lest it should be found that the prolonged use of the dried milk might be accompanied by certain dangers, such as the development of infantile scurvy, supposed to be caused by the use of sterilised milk. Careful watch was kept for any untoward symptoms, and inquiries were made as to the subsequent health of infants several months after they had discontinued having the milk. An inquiry was also addressed to the medical men to ascertain if they had any reason to suspect injurious effects. The inquiry was very reassuring, for no bad results could be discovered as a set-off against the obvious immediate good results. Indeed, I may say that we have quite come to believe, with certain eminent authorities, that the fear of infantile scurvy or rickets from the use of dried milk is a bogie which need no longer alarm us."

In his Annual Report for 1911, and up to the present date, the experience of the medical officer amply confirms the statement I have quoted above. In 1907 the average number of infants receiving the weekly supplies of milk was 102, and from that date till now its popularity has steadily increased till now nearly 400 are using the milk. When at the depôt I saw many infants at present being fed on dried milk, and also saw some who had been fed on it some years before, and all seemed to be thriving.

The depôt consists of an ordinary small shop in a poor part of the town. This is fitted up with shelves and a couple of large zinc-lined receptacles where the dried milk is stored. From these it is weighed and put into pound tins and a suitable label is affixed explaining the method of using the milk. Three sorts of milk are supplied by the wholesale dealers, viz.: (1) "Full milk," i.e., with all its fat, (2) three-quarter milk, and (3) half milk, each with three-quarters and half of its original fat respectively; a certain amount of sugar is also mixed with it. Each mother is supplied with a small ladle, and so many fills of this are added to a certain quantity of hot water. If the infant is under three months it gets half milk, from three to six months three-quarter milk, and from six months upwards full milk. The milk is very digestible and as it is mixed fresh for each meal it is impossible for it to go bad during keeping in the home. This dried milk will keep wholesome an indefinite time, and herein lies an inestimable advantage, for one of the most fruitful causes of infantile diarrhoea is the decomposition of ordinary milk, which inevitably takes place a few hours after its arrival in the home especially during the summer months. In the process of drying the milk is sterilized, and is therefore incapable of transmitting bovine tuberculosis or other infectious diseases.

In a letter to the "British Medical Journal," in January, 1910, Dr. Killick Millard sums up the advantages of dried milk as food for infants as follows:—

1. *Ease of digestion.*—Milk not "sicked up," as is often the case with fresh milk, however modified.
2. *Bacterial purity.*—Freedom from tubercle bacilli or contamination by flies.
3. *Conservability.*—No "souring" in hot weather.
4. *Cheapness.*—No waste.
5. *Convenience.*—Always ready for use, no waiting for the milkman.
6. *Palatableness.*—Babies love it.

In Sheffield, where dried milk has been in use also, the Medical Officer, Dr. Scurfield, states: "We have more than two hundred babies constantly on the dried milk. Our experience is that dried milk is much more easily digested than raw or boiled cow's milk, and that no ill consequences, such as scurvy or rickets, follow its use. It is, of course, only an inferior substitute for mother's milk."

And, lastly, Dr. Robert Hutchison, Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, and a well-known authority on dietetics, states in his book on "Food and the Principles of Dietetics": "The powder (i.e., dried milk) so prepared contains all the solids of the original milk in a sterile and soluble form, and is therefore of the highest nutritive value. There can be doubt that desiccated milk will come into large use in the immediate future."

The cost of starting a depôt for dried milk is trifling compared with an ordinary one. There is no sterilizing or bottle washing apparatus required, and the only staff necessary is a manageress to give out the milk. The mothers buy one or two pound tins at a time, and this is suitably labelled and she returns when it is done.

In Leicester they have only a part-time health visitor, so that the supervision of those taking the milk is not so good as it would be with us. Accurate registers are kept of all babies getting the milk, and accounts are kept in accordance with business principles and audited every year by the Borough Treasurer. The rule is with very few exceptions that all milk is paid for by someone. If the mother cannot afford it help is received from the Charity Organisation Society, guardians, or some philanthropic persons, and this system is found to work very well. I am convinced that if a similar depôt were started here in a small way that it would very soon pay its way, and give the Health Visitors an immense hold over the rearing of infants who from any cause cannot have their mother's milk."

Cowsheds.

There were 3 cowsheds in the Borough. These received regular visits, the total number of inspections for 1912 being 18. One notice was served.

UN SOUND FOOD AND FOREIGN MEAT REGULATIONS.

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

Article.	Quantity Unsoud.							
	Disposed of for other Purposes than Human Food.		Destroyed.		Removed for Sorting under S.A.		Exported.	
	Quantity.	Weight.	Quantity.	Weight.	Quantity.	Weight.	Quantity.	Weight.
		Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.		Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.		Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.		Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.
Frozen Beef	—	—	—	—	—	—	343 hindquarters	—
„ Beef Cuttings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Tongues	—	—	—	3 20	—	—	—	—
„ Ox Tongues	—	—	1 case, 14 tongues	2 3 26½	—	—	—	—
„ Hog Tongues	—	—	6 tongues	—	—	—	—	—
„ Kidneys	—	—	1 tongue	—	—	—	—	—
Ox Livers	—	—	1 box	1 2 0	—	—	—	—
Geese	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Turkeys	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Salted Meat	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
„ Mess Pork	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 cask	1
Bacon	—	—	—	—	1 cask	—	—	—
Hams and Picnics	—	—	20 sides, 1 gammon	9 2 7½	—	1 3 4	—	—
Tinned Beef	—	—	—	—	45 cases	12 7 2	—	—
„ Brisket of Beef	—	—	15 cases, 314 tins	1 6 1 8½	—	—	—	—
„ Corned Beef... ..	—	—	1 tin	—	—	—	—	—
„ Corned Beef Hash	—	—	263 tins	11 1 14	—	—	—	—
„ Ham Kenour	—	—	1 tin	—	—	—	—	—
„ Lunch Tongue	—	—	1 tin	—	—	—	—	—
„ Meat	—	—	6 tins	—	—	—	—	—
„ Meat Extract	—	—	359½ cases, 512 tins	13 9 1 21	—	—	—	—
„ Meat Loaf	—	—	1 tin	—	—	—	—	—
„ Mutton	—	—	2 tins	—	—	—	—	—
„ Ox Tongues	—	—	5 tins	—	—	—	—	—
„ Pigs Head Gelatine	—	—	1 tin	—	—	—	—	—
„ Potted Tongue	—	—	2 cases, 22 tins	—	—	—	—	—
„ Rabbits	—	—	2 tins	—	—	—	—	—
„ Roast Beef	—	—	31 tins	—	—	—	—	—
„ Roast Mutton	—	—	1 tin	—	—	—	—	—
„ Sausage	—	—	2 tins	—	—	—	—	—
„ Tongues	—	—	2 tins	—	—	—	—	—
„ Tripe	—	—	100 tins	2 2 5½	—	—	—	—
„ Anchovies	—	—	94 tins	1 1 19	—	—	—	—
„ Crab	—	—	7 cases, 4 tins	9 2 0	—	—	—	—
			146 tins	1 1 12	—	—	—	—

UNSOOUND FOOD AND FOREIGN MEAT REGULATIONS—continued.

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.
Tinned Crawfish	—	—	—	—	—	12 cases	—	7	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Fish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Herrings	—	—	—	—	—	9 tins	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Lobster	—	—	—	—	—	87 tins	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Salmon	—	—	—	—	—	51½ cases	1	11	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Sardines	—	—	—	—	—	27 cases, 224 tins	—	7	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Shrimps	—	—	—	—	—	4 tins	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Apples	—	—	—	—	—	14 cases, 452 tins	1	9	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Apricots	—	—	—	—	—	7 cases, 119 tins	—	14	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Apricots and Pears	—	—	—	—	—	7 cases	—	9	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Fruit	—	—	—	—	—	43 cases, 615 tins	4	10	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Fruit Pulp	—	—	—	—	—	3 loads, 10 cases and 359 tins	7	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Peaches	—	—	—	—	—	17 cases	—	6	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Pears	—	—	—	—	—	4 cases, 3 tins	—	16	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
									and											
" Pineapple	—	—	—	—	—	38 cases	—	15	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Pines	—	—	—	—	—	20 cases	—	7	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Tomatoes	—	—	—	—	—	2½ loads, 60 cases, 1,153 tins	9	0	1	27½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomato Catsup	—	—	—	—	—	2 bottles	—	—	—	11½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Chutney	—	—	—	—	—	12 bottles	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinned Tomato Pulp	—	—	—	—	—	1,373 tins	2	10	0	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Tomato Puree	—	—	—	—	—	10 cases	—	6	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Asparagus	—	—	—	—	—	2 tins	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Baked Beans	—	—	—	—	—	1 tin	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Beans	—	—	—	—	—	38 tins	—	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Peas	—	—	—	—	—	39 tins	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Pulp	—	—	—	—	—	170 cases, 389 tins	11	10	3	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Salad	—	—	—	—	—	1 tin	—	—	—	½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Sauce... ..	—	—	—	—	—	4 tins	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Soup	—	—	—	—	—	12 tins	—	—	—	14½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bottled Chutney	—	—	—	—	—	1 bottle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[illegible]

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

Unsound Food and Foreign Meat Regulations.

"In reviewing the operations under the above in this district during the year 1912 I find that the quantities of goods received are in some cases smaller than in the previous year, but the decrease was probably not due to slackness in trade but to labour trouble. During the strike here, work at the water-side was at a standstill, and considerable trade drifted to other ports.

In the past, want of uniformity of inspection has been blamed for the diversion of certain lines of goods, but complaints of that kind have not been so numerous during the period under report.

At the present, comment is made rather frequently that Continental fruit, etc., arriving on "through rates" by the Southern Counties' Railways, reaches the London Market without inspection.

Pig Carcasses.

None have been landed in the district during the year.

Bacon.

Principally Siberian or Russian, the number of bales was about 73,000, and is below the number for last year, I think, entirely through the labour trouble, otherwise there would have been a considerable increase.

The quality continues to improve especially compared with the early consignments of pig carcasses.

Beef.

Queensland frozen beef in quarters. The quantity received, unexamined, in this district has been smaller than in recent years, and of that received considerable quantities were intended for export so that it went unexamined into cold store pending re-shipment. In those examined a much smaller number, than formerly, was found infested with the beef worm (*Onchocerciasis*). More care has evidently been exercised by exporters.

Beef Tongues.

(Commented upon in last year's survey.) The regulations with regard to these and the method of inspection had not been altered at the end of the year under report. More stringent measures are evidently necessary. The principal portion of those brought to this district in ships now go into barge direct and are landed in the City.

Beef Offal.

With one exception, that passing through wharves in this district had been cleared at the Docks.

Butter Milk Blended.

The Regulations have only been applied to one parcel of 502 boxes at half cwt. each, during the year. These were injured by a fire in the ship's hold and were stopped on landing as being unfit for human food.

Canned Meats.

One new line of beef from Madagascar caused considerable trouble during the early portion of the year, upwards of 13 tons from different consignments were seized after which a representative of the firm visited this country and here upon the matter, apparently with good results.

Eggs.

Have again received considerable attention, and although a large number of unsound undoubtedly still reach the consumer, great improvement has taken place. In dealing with unsound parcels at the Wharves we have followed the practice of the past few years and insisted that when sorting and re-packing is necessary from our point of view, the same be done in this district, to which there is now seldom an objection raised.

The result of this action, is to some extent shown by the item of about 81 tons mentioned in the table attached as destroyed.

This is a larger amount destroyed out of a smaller quantity landed.

Soft Fruit and Vegetables.

Considerable quantities of these goods have as usual been landed, but the proportion seized or stopped has been small.

Continued improvement in packing and transit no doubt account for this.

For the second year no German plums have been seized.

In presenting this Summary I desire to put on record the ready and valuable assistance rendered me in the execution of the duties under these regulations by the Customs Officers attached to the various stations within my district."

Food Inspectors.
PARTICULARS OF WORK, 1912.

	Visits.	1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Food Factories.			Bakehouses.	Butchers.	Cowsheds.	Fishmongers, Friers and Curers.	Food Stores.	Food Wharves and Depots.	Fruiters and Greengrocers.	Ice Cream.	Markets.	Milk Sellers.	Restaurants and Eating Houses.	Slaughterhouses.	Destruction of Food.	Nuisances Reported.	Various.	Number of Samples Taken.
		Jam.	Butter and Margarine.	Other.																
Mr. Ashdown	Re-visits ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	533	2950	...	...	22	...	...	...	229	20	...	16
	New occupiers or Premises ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. Scott ...	Re-visits ...	251	8	37	102	213	7	93	608	4	79	36	380	434	142	19	87	33	198	589
	New occupiers or Premises ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	27	...	6	6	...	15	11	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. Hoskins	Re-visits ...	105	34	92	147	134	11	121	685	295	151	81	379	608	127	...	101	84	195	595
	New occupiers or Premises ...	...	...	...	7	3	1	9	46	...	13	11	...	27	10	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	Re-visits ...	358	42	129	249	347	18	217	1826	3249	230	117	781	1042	269	19	417	137	393	1200
	New occupiers or Premises ...	...	...	...	7	8	1	10	73	...	19	17	...	42	21	...	...	...	...	...

Food and Drugs.

In Tables XIII. and XIV. of Appendix will be found a list of the samples taken in 1912, and the action taken; 1,175 samples were taken, compared with 1,214 in 1911 and 1,172 in 1910. Of these 8.1 per cent. were found adulterated, compared with 11.4 per cent. in the previous year and 9.6 per cent. in 1910.

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

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

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

Year.	Total Samples.	MILK FAT.							
		Under 3 per cent.		3 per cent. and under 3.5 per cent.		3.5 per cent. and under 4 per cent.		4 per cent. and over.	
		No. of Samples.	Percentage of total.	No. of Samples.	Percentage of total.	No. of Samples.	Percentage of total.	No. of Samples.	Percentage of total.
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
1912	787	37	4.7	375	47.6	306	38.8	69	8.8
Average 10 years.	596	15	2.8	259	42.6	226	37.8	94	16.8

Slaughterhouses.

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

Ice Cream Premises.

There were 139 premises where ice cream is manufactured on the Register at the end of 1911, 19 were removed during the year under report, making a total of 120. 117 inspections were made and 11 notices served.

Hairdressers and Barbers.

At the end of 1912 eleven 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 1912, and in Table IX. the number of premises on the Registers to which special attention has been paid.

The house-to-house inspections number 4,220. This is 2,145 above the total for the previous year, and is an average of 528 per Inspector, against 259 in 1911.

4,592 intimation notices were served, compared with 3,403 and 1,160 statutes, against 909 in the previous year.

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

	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
	House to House.		Special Inspections.		Complaints.		Infectious Diseases.		Factories and Workshops specially Inspected.		Offensive Trades.		Outworkers. Bi-Annual Inspection.		Underground Conveniences.		Drains Tested.		Re-inspections.		Other Calls and Visits.		Chimneys Watched.	
	No.	Ints.	No.	Ints.	No.	Ints.	No.	Ints.	No.	Ints.	No.	Ints.	No.	Ints.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Ints.
Mr. Grice ...	531	276	176	35	358	203	138	30	22	10	2	—	134	33	274	59	2707	463	1	1				
" Wood ...	552	321	344	75	336	142	173	40	56	13	9	—	78	11	13	136	3134	673	12	—				
" Merryman ...	557	394	215	143	271	112	182	22	29	8	18	—	210	18	158	150	3220	394	6	1				
" Toogood ...	593	362	167	41	692	358	240	54	—	—	83	—	154	25	—	77	3317	850	2	2				
" Freeman ...	557	323	205	90	361	213	236	55	31	14	39	1	209	15	23	159	3062	437	3	2				
" Bartlett ...	597	129	18	4	245	139	174	28	52	12	43	—	352	5	260	86	2256	331	22	3				
" Pitts ...	428	279	135	29	276	142	169	45	10	7	—	—	85	4	174	142	3189	419	4	3				
" Cockburn ...	405	252	53	14	225	177	134	35	3	3	—	—	162	21	152	316	2678	6	2	1				
TOTALS ...	4220	2336	1313	431	2764	1486	1446	309	203	67	194	1	1384	132	1054	1125	23563	3573	52	13				

In the above table it will be noticed that the number of house-to-house inspections is double that of 1911. It was found that the method of measuring up all the sleeping accommodation of houses visited entailed a very large amount of work and did not yield advantages commensurate with the labour involved. It was therefore decided to stop all measuring except in special cases where overcrowding was suspected or where houses were about to be reported for Closing Orders under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, with the result that the Inspectors have been able to visit many more houses and there is a prospect of them getting over the district in a reasonable time.

Bacteriological Laboratory.

The total number of specimens examined in 1912 was 916, compared with 843 in 1911, and 708 in 1910.

Nature of Specimen.	Total Examinations.		Results of Examination.			
			Positive.		Negative.	
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
DIPHTHERIA (specimens taken by Medical Officer of Health) ...	350	373	14	3	336	370
Ditto (taken by general practitioners)	176	223	33	49	143	174
DIPHTHERIA (total specimens taken)	526	596	47	52	479	444
Phthisis...	291	303	57	56	234	247
Enteric ...	14	12	2	2	12	10
Various ...	12	5	2	3	10	2
Total specimens taken ...	843	916	108	113	735	703

Houses Let in Lodgings.

In 1911 there were 228 "houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family" on the Register. None were added during 1912. These were visited quarterly in accordance with the instructions of the Public Health Committee.

One hundred and fifty-nine notices were served, 5 of these being for overcrowding. The following is a list of registered houses let in lodgings:—

5, Aberdour Street	31, Ferrand Street	19, Porlock Place
11 "	14, Fulford Street	21 "
13 "	16 "	21, Paulin Street
14 "	18 "	2, Parkers Buildings
17 "	12, Gedling Street	4 "
56, Arnolds Place	14 "	6 "
82, Abbey Street	60, Gainsford Street	8 "
86 "	151, Grange Road	9 "
95 "	9, Grange Walk	10 "
98 "	76 "	13 "
100, "	81 "	15 "
10, Alice Street	87 "	20 "
36, Barnham Street	91 "	23 "
6, Bermondsey Square	5A, Green Walk	28 "
7 "	6, Hatteraick Street	25, Princes Street
26, Bermondsey Street	1, Janeway Street	11, Reed Street
115 "	4 "	Lawrence House, Rephidim St.
117 "	10 "	Edward House, "
131 "	14 "	9, Riley Street
136 "	16 "	350, Rotherhithe Street
50, Bermondsey Wall	20 "	352 "
52 "	9, Kenning Street	556 "
6, Bell Court	10 "	1, Suffolk Street
8 "	11 "	42 "
9 "	19, Kipling Street	8, Salisbury Street
12 "	31 "	24 "
15 "	6, Lamb Alley	27 "
18 "	7 "	29 "
7, Cloyne Row	8 "	55 "
1, Curlew Street	46, Larnaca Street	57 "
2 "	47 "	58 "
5 "	44, Leroy Street	59 "
10, Crosby Row	54 "	66 "
19, Debnams Road	58 "	12, Snowsfields
21 "	62 "	14 "
23 "	72 "	43 "
13, Decima Street	74 "	62 "
42 "	76 "	63 "
28, Enid Street	78 "	75 "
2, Emba Street	82 "	16, St. Helena Road
4 "	86 "	78, St. Marychurch Street
28, East Lane	22, Litlington Street	80 "
29 "	230, Long Lane	19, The Grange
3, Elim Street	201, Lower Road	21 "
7 "	4, Maze Pond	86, Tanner Street
9 "	6 "	24, Tower Bridge Road
18 "	8 "	23, Trident Street
19 "	10 "	26, "
21, "	12 "	13, Turners Retreat
40 "	14 "	40, Vauban Street
41 "	16 "	41 "
45 "	18 "	3, Warford Place
24, Freda Street	20 "	4 "
1A, Flockton Street	19, Manor Lane	29, West Lane
86 "	6, Marigold Street	40 "
5, Foxlow Street	10 "	42 "
7 "	12 "	43 "
8 "	1, Marshalls Place	45 "
15 "	21 "	48 "
16 "	9, Maynard Road	50 "
17 "	9, Marcia Road	20, Westlake Road
19 "	13 "	22 "
20 "	35, Mellicks Place	199, Weston Street
21 "	39 "	247 "
22 "	41 "	253 "
23 "	43 "	14, Wilds Rents
25 "	63 "	1, William Square
23, Faustin Place	2, Oldfield Road	11, Wolseley Street
31 "	3 "	12 "
35 "	1A, Osborne Buildings	13 "
4, Fendall Street	10, Pages Walk	14 "
30, Ferrand Street	9, Porlock Place	15 "

16, Wolseley Street	20, Wolseley Street	15, Woods Place
17 "	4, Woods Place	16 "
18 "	11 "	1, Woolf Street
19 "	14 "	2 "

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

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

23 Parish Street.
256, Southwark Park Road.

Disinfection.

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

Beds	802	Quilts	738
Blankets	1,037	Sheets	904
Bolsters	556	Books	134
Carpets	17	Miscellaneous	3,224
Cushions	317	Verminous Clothing	12,798
Mattresses	502		
Overlays	266	Total	22,712
Pillows	1,417		

8,436 new tabs were used to replace those taken off mattresses, palliases, and cushions before disinfection.

Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897.

During the year under report 44 male adults, 3 female adults, 881 male and 1,039 female children used the Verminous Baths and had their clothing disinfected. The total number of articles disinfected for this purpose was 12,798.

Smoke Nuisances.

47 chimneys were kept under observation and 16 notices served.

House Refuse.

The following table shows the amount of house and trade refuse disposed of during the year ended December, 1912 :—

HOUSE REFUSE.					TRADE REFUSE.				
Bermondsey Destructor	10,969 loads.	18,639	19	1	74 loads.	39	9	0	
Barged away	863 "	1,467	2	0	2,623½ "	4,459	19	0	
Total... ..	11,832 "	20,107	1	1	2,697½ "	4,499	8	0	

Dust Destructor.

On account of complaints received the following report was submitted to the Public Health Committee. (a) As a result several improvements were effected in the working of the destructor and the height of the chimneys considerably increased, since which there have been very few complaints from the school, though the inhabitants of the surrounding houses do not think there has been much, if any improvement.

"An examination of the complaints from the Neckinger school enumerated in the letter of the London County Council, dated 27th June, 1912, and in the correspondence referred to in it, shows that they have their origin in three distinct sources, and as such I shall consider them separately. These are (1) the dust destructor, (2) the electric light undertaking, and (3) Ellis' tannery.

In my opinion there is ample justification for these complaints, but before coming to the question of the remedies I shall endeavour to estimate the amount and seriousness of the nuisances. Under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, certain matters can be dealt with as a "nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health," and although these alleged nuisances would all come under the designation of "nuisance," it is not so easy to bring them all under the designation of "injurious" or "dangerous to health." An unpleasant smell may be a nuisance, but if no special form of disease is conveyed, and the presence of a poisonous gas in sufficient quantities to be a presumptive cause ill health cannot be ascertained, a nuisance order in a court of law would be difficult to obtain, unless the effluvia complained of were concentrated or some evidence of actual injury to health could be produced. If, on the other hand, evidence of the presence of an injurious gas or gases in measurable quantities can be offered, the nuisance is much more serious and calls for immediate steps to be taken for its abatement.

The fumes and smells from the dust destructor, ever since its inception, have caused more or less nuisance to the occupants of the surrounding houses, and with each extension of the electric light undertaking these have become worse. At first the chief nuisance was caused by the cooling of the clinker in the yard, and later by the emanation of smoke and other noxious fumes from the building itself. The first mentioned has been remedied to some extent, but the second is worse, and the causes are not far to seek. The primary object of a dust destructor is to get rid of the household refuse of the district as quickly and effectually as possible, and for this purpose it should be collected from the houses at frequent intervals, in a cleanly manner, brought to the destructor and tipped into the furnaces and completely burnt. There should be no accumulation of refuse about the tipping platform and no escape of noxious fumes anywhere except up the tall chimney. Owing, however, to the endeavour to unite the functions of a dust destructor and a generating station for electricity in one undertaking the result is favourable neither to the quick and hygienic disposal of refuse, nor the economic generation of electricity.

In order to get sufficient heat, trade refuse from other boroughs in London is accepted, mixed with our own refuse, allowed to accumulate on top of the hoppers, rushed through the furnaces, and raked out half consumed. The consequence is you have nuisance from the carting in of refuse in very large quantities by dust vans, which are ill packed and overloaded, and have to wait their turn for hours in the Neckinger; accumulation of filth and garbage, &c., in the building, fermenting, giving off fumes and dust, attracting flies, and smelling from incomplete combustion when it emerges again from the furnaces.

Complaints are received from time to time from the houses in the Neckinger, the Town Hall offices, and the Neckinger school, all of which can be traced to the above causes.

The next complaint concerns the electric light undertaking. As additional electricity is demanded, it is necessary to put up new plant, but the dust destructor, no matter how loaded, cannot supply sufficient heat, and additional boilers have to be erected. As the tall chimney is now taking its full complement of furnaces it has been found necessary to erect three iron chimneys for the new boilers, and these I submit have put the climax on the nuisances caused since the erection of the destructor. These chimneys, though short, have a very large diameter, and the furnaces they relieve burn coal alone and are fed by a forced draught. The result is that though combustion is fairly complete and black smoke the exception, they emit enormous quantities of light coloured smoke containing a very high percentage of sulphur compounds. The chief of these is sulphur dioxide, a gas obtained by burning pure sulphur, and extremely irritating to the nose, throat and bronchi of persons breathing it. It is the gas we use for disinfection of rooms and in sufficient concentration is deadly to all forms of animal or vegetable life. Now, owing to the lowness of the new chimneys, this gas finds its way into all the buildings round the depôt in turn according to the direction of the wind, but as the west and south-west winds are most prevalent the Neckinger school suffers most frequently. I have been in there on several occasions and find that the school rooms and passages, especially those situated on the side next to the depôt, are frequently filled with these sulphurous fumes to the detriment of the teachers and scholars. As there are about 800 of the latter it is obvious that such a nuisance may have very serious and widespread consequences.

As regards the third complaint, I do not think Ellis's tannery is the sole one that causes unpleasant odours. There are several tanneries in the neighbourhood, and it is very difficult to pick out one specially. As long as you have tanneries you will have smells, but a great deal can be done by enforcing general cleanliness. Unfortunately the tanning trade does not come under any bye-laws for offensive trades. Some of the sewers in the neighbourhood also occasionally cause offensive smells. The nuisances, however, from the tanneries and sewers in this part of the borough are, in my opinion, much less serious than that due to the dust destructor and the electric light chimneys.

To remedy these nuisances I am of opinion that the dust destructor and electric light undertakings should be separated and the former moved down to its old place in Rotherhithe. The buildings are still there and the neighbourhood is much more suitable. I do not believe that adding a few feet to the present iron chimneys will remedy the sulphur nuisance or touch the nuisances from the destructor.

The smoke from large coal-fed furnaces should be discharged into the atmosphere at a height of 150 to 200 feet, otherwise it cannot be sufficiently diluted, and will be a source of danger to the immediate surroundings."

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.
Elim Street ...	Man, wife and girls 8 and 5 years.	Living and sleeping, 1,200	Front room, first floor, 897	cubic feet 323	The husband is a dock labourer whose work is very uncertain at present. He seems to be a respectable man, and has promised me that as soon as he gets a little more work he will take a larger or second room.
Pepin Place ...	Man, wife, girls 3 and 2 years.	Sleeping, 900	Front room, ground floor, 735	165	The husband is a carman in constant work, and the wife also does some work.
Do. ...	Man, wife, girls 5 and 3 years.	Living and sleeping, 1,200	Second floor room, 943	257	The husband is a leather dresser, and has been out of regular employment for the past five months. He did 4½ hours work on Wednesday last, and has done some hawking. The rent is 2s. 6d. per week. The people are respectable, and have promised to get a better place when they have a little money.
Crosby Row ...	Boys 15, 13, 10, 9 and 5 years.	Sleeping, 1,200	Back room, first floor, 573	627	The father is a casual labourer with very little work; the mother is a rag sorter and earns 9s. per week; the boy 15 years is apprenticed to a bootmaker and earns 2s. per week. The youngest child is now sleeping in another room in the house, but the room is still badly overcrowded. The rent is 6s. 6d. per week, and they say if the father could get work they would take another room.

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

Several houses which had been closed in 1911 were finally demolished under Demolition Orders in 1912, viz.: 1-20, Bell Court; 1-9, Medley Place. One house in Medley Place and two in Lamb Alley (Nos. 4 and 5) were demolished voluntarily.

The notices which had been served in 1911 on Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Fort Passage, under Section 15 were complied with in 1912.

No notices under Section 15 were served during 1912.

The notices under Section 17 which were served on 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75 and 78, Snowfields, have all been complied with at the time of writing (July), with the exception of those on 59 and 60 which houses the owner has decided to pull down.

The following houses were rendered fit for human habitation and orders determining the Closing Orders were passed and the houses are inhabited again—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, St. Marys Place; and 74, 76, 78 and 80, St. Marychurch Street.

The following are the improvements which were effected:—

ST. MARY'S PLACE. Reconstruction of drainage in accordance with the London County Council bye-laws; provision of windows to the second flight of staircases; new dormer windows in the attic, and a window in the back of the first floor room in those cases in which there was not one already. The brickwork of the back walls of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 14, 17, 18 and 19 has been rendered in cement, and the front walls of all the houses pointed. The houses have been cleansed and redecorated from ground floor to attic.

ST. MARYCHURCH STREET. The drainage and various appliances connected with it have been completely reconstructed and renewed respectively; the external walls repointed and repaired, and the houses cleansed and redecorated throughout. In No. 74 the flank wall next to the vicarage, as well as the roof and most of the top storey, have been rebuilt. The staircase has been lighted, and the internal parts of the house repaired where required.

In Nos. 76, 78 and 80 the staircases have been lighted, No. 78 by a special window in the flank wall, and the internal parts, including the woodwork, repaired and painted.

As a result of a representation Nos. 1-13, Turners Retreat were closed. The following is the report made to the Committee:—

NOS. 1 TO 13, TURNER'S RETREAT.

"The above thirteen houses have been inspected under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, and I am of opinion they should be closed under Section 17 as being unfit for human habitation for the following reasons.

Full particulars of the insanitary condition rendering this action necessary are in my possession, but the following summary will give a good idea of their condition:—Nos. 1 to 11 inclusive are similar in size and structure, and consist of two storeys, with one room on each floor and a basement intended to be used as a wash-house, but just as often used as a lumber room. The yards are small and the paving mostly defective, the surrounding walls dirty and dilapidated. The w.c.s situated in the yards, are all more or less dirty and dilapidated and the drains defective. The walls of the houses are built of brick, are very old, more or less dilapidated, and many of them are bulging and dangerous. The cellars, which are intended to be used as wash-houses, are very foul smelling and dirty, and being open front and back form a harbour for stray cats and a receptacle for all sorts of filth. The walls and floors are damp and in one or two instances the walls fell in through dilapidation and have been repaired. They are difficult of access, the approach being down a narrow, rickety and dangerous staircase.

The ground floor rooms are all more or less dirty and the staircases are unlit and not well ventilated, while the upper rooms are dirty and have no through ventilation. The woodwork throughout the whole of the houses is more or less old, dirty and dilapidated, and many of the rooms are verminous. The roofs are old, but do not appear to be leaking, except in one case.

Nos. 12 and 13 are back-to-back houses, and consist of three storeys, with one room on the ground floor, two on the first floor, and an attic on the second floor. They have no basements.

No. 12 is much the worse of the two. The rooms are all dirty and dilapidated. The woodwork, including the floors, is old, dirty, and dilapidated, and some of the rooms are verminous. The ventilation generally is bad, but an attempt to improve this has been made by placing a skylight over the first landing of the stairs. This is at present leaking, and has broken panes. The attic is one of the dirtiest and most dilapidated rooms of this kind I have come across.

No. 13 is not quite so bad as the last, but is similar structurally. The tenants are very clean, and have succeeded under adverse circumstances in maintaining a superficial appearance of cleanliness, but the woodwork is very old and out of repair throughout. The front wall of this house is bulging, and has been tied near the junction of the two houses to prevent its falling.

There are two w.c.s to these houses situated on the opposite side of the court, and owing to frequently broken locks and doors are generally accessible to and apparently used by the public. They are old, dirty and dilapidated, and the drains are defective."

Closing Orders were also served on Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Walkers Place; Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18, Upper Russell Street; and Nos. 4 and 5, Lamb Alley; and the following is the report made to the Committee. The owner has a scheme under contemplation but is not sure yet whether he will pull them down.

NOS. 1, 2 AND 3, WALKERS PLACE; NOS. 10, 12, 14, 16 AND 18, UPPER RUSSELL STREET,
AND NOS. 4 AND 5, LAMB ALLEY.

"I beg to represent the above houses, under Section 17 (1) of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, as being in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.

I have carefully inspected them, and beg to report that the following conditions apply to them all.

The brickwork is old and in many places perished, especially at the backs of the houses. The whole of the woodwork without exception is old, dirty and dilapidated, and in many places very defective. The walls and ceilings of the rooms, passages and staircases are with one or two exceptions very dirty and out of repair, and the bedrooms of all the houses and the living rooms of many of them are in a very verminous condition. The staircases in most cases are dark, steep, winding and dangerous, and the treads are worn. The ground floors are more or less under the street level, and some rooms or portions of each house show very defective light and ventilation.

The following defects will be found in subsidiary groups :—

Walkers Place, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.—These have no back yards but the fronts abut on a small, much closed-in court. There are three w.c.s situated in a very narrow passage off this court. They all ventilate into one another and are all in a dirty and dilapidated condition, and two of them are so small that I am sure it is impossible to use them with the door closed.

Upper Russell Street, Nos. 10 and 12.—Have no back yards but the back door of the scullery opens out into the court of Walkers Place. There is one w.c. situated in this court for these two houses, and it is small, badly lit and ventilated, dilapidated and in a somewhat exposed position.

Nos. 14 and 16 have small back yards with one w.c. each. They are much closed in by high buildings.

No. 18 has no back yard, but situated at the back of the ground floor rooms is a room now used as a scullery which seems as if it had been a yard at one time. There is a w.c. situated in it which ventilates into the ground floor room through this scullery.

Lamb Alley, Nos. 4 and 5, are in an advanced stage of dilapidation. The house next to No. 4 has been pulled down and has left the flank walls exposed and dangerous.

There are many other defects besides those mentioned, the details of which are in my possession."

Health Visitors.

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

	Whole Borough.	Bermondsey Wards.						Rotherhithe Wards.			St. Olave Wards.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	St. John.	St. Olave.	St. Thomas.
Births Notified—													
By Guy's Hospital ...	1,544	434	405	279	9	1	240	—	—	2	112	42	20
By Midwives ...	807	13	9	80	137	132	31	206	142	42	7	6	2
By Doctors ...	913	11	22	77	194	127	36	144	172	78	47	3	2
By Parents ...	473	10	18	33	47	65	20	79	118	72	7	3	1
Total ...	3,737	468	454	469	387	325	327	429	432	194	173	54	25
Visits—Miss Nuttall :—													
Births (first) ...	1,611	375	363	366	35	5	262	9	11	—	121	47	17
„ (subsequent) ...	301	65	60	64	5	—	72	—	—	—	31	2	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	33	13	7	2	—	—	9	—	—	—	2	—	—
Phthisis (first) ...	460	104	129	90	9	—	68	—	—	—	48	6	6
„ (subsequent) ...	26	8	7	7	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever ...	13	3	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1
Diarrhoea ...	10	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Various ...	220	53	45	58	4	5	24	1	—	—	22	4	4
Total ...	2,674	628	614	592	53	10	439	10	11	—	227	59	31
Visits—Mrs. Croke :—													
Births (first) ...	1,249	—	—	—	303	176	—	392	223	155	—	—	—
„ (subsequent) ...	284	—	—	—	41	63	—	73	50	57	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	9	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Phthisis (first) ...	624	—	—	—	162	78	—	206	115	63	—	—	—
„ (subsequent) ...	48	—	—	—	5	4	—	13	12	14	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Diarrhoea ...	10	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	2	—	—	—	—
Various ...	193	—	—	—	33	25	—	57	38	40	—	—	—
Total ...	2,420	—	—	—	544	356	—	748	440	330	1	1	—

Number of babies breast fed ...	2,784
" bottle fed ...	69* (7 part breast and bottle)
" fed otherwise (e.g., spoon) ...	7
	<u>2,860</u>

* Type of feeding bottle used :—Boat shape, 56; long tube, 13.

Children put out to nurse—nil.

The total number of births which took place in Bermondsey last year was 3,799, and of these 3,737 were notified under the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

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

Of the 3,737 births notified, 2,860 received primary visits from the Health Visitors. The number of secondary visits was 585. Of this number 2784 were breast fed, so that, with very few exceptions, breast feeding among the working classes in Bermondsey is the rule. This, however, only continues for a period of a month, or six weeks at furthest, after which period working mothers here find it necessary to supplement the meagre income by work of some description. Their infants are then left in charge of a stranger or some inexperienced member of the family, the result being they are artificially fed, and the wonder is that the infantile mortality is not much greater. It speaks well for the vitality of the infantile population that they survive the extraordinary methods of feeding to which some of them are subjected. Any enquiries into the subject of breast feeding and the best methods of ensuring its continuance will be incomplete if the economic conditions of the mothers is not taken into account.

Voluntary Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The report for 1912 of the Voluntary Tuberculosis Dispensary which was established in June, 1911, shows a great increase of work which necessitated the appointment of an additional doctor and nurse. They are also contemplating taking new premises. During the year there were 944 new patients examined.

Bermondsey	721 or 76·4 per cent
Rotherhithe	108 or 11·4 „
St. Olave's	75 or 8 „
Southwark	19 or 2 „
Camberwell	3 or 0·3 „
Elsewhere	18 or 1·9 „
Total	944

Of these 324 or 34·3 per cent. showed definite signs of pulmonary tuberculosis and 121 or 12·8 per cent. were suspected but not definitely proved to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, while 26 or 2·8 per cent. had other forms of tuberculosis than pulmonary and 473 or 50 per cent. had no symptoms of tuberculosis. Included in the total number of 944 were 281 patients who had been living and associated with tubercular patients under the care of the dispensary and were what are known as "Contacts." Of these, 85 showed definite signs of pulmonary tuberculosis and 42 were suspected of early disease while 154 had no symptoms of tuberculosis.

This latter is part of the most useful work of the dispensary since these 127 cases probably would not have seen a doctor until the signs were very much more advanced in which case it is likely they would either have been incurable or very difficult to treat.

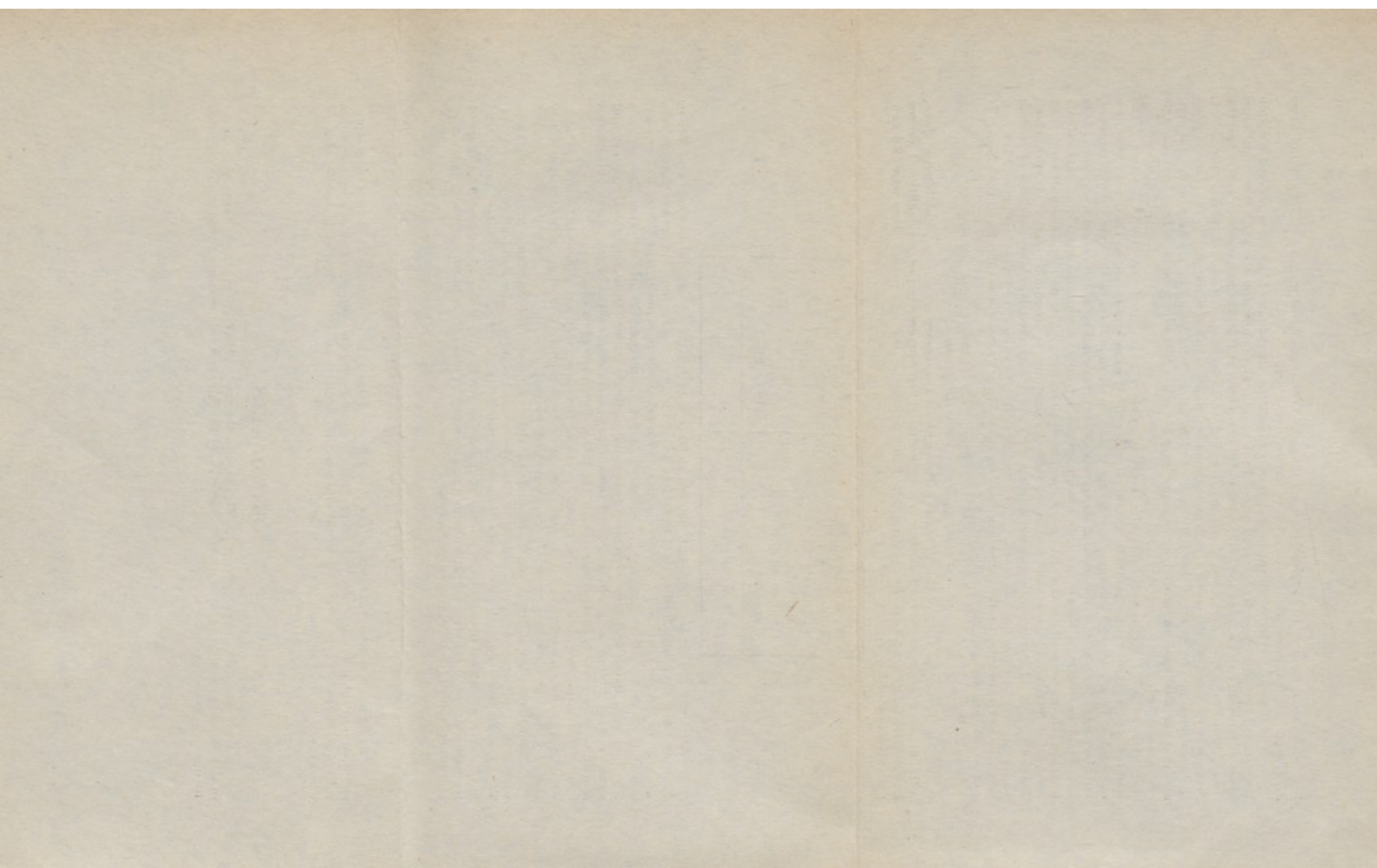
The dispensary is carried out on the lines of what is known as the Edinburgh system and works with cordial co-operation with the Public Health Department and the various philanthropic agencies. For these figures I am indebted to the Superintendent of the dispensary, Dr. Robert Govan, who has taken a great deal of interest in its working, and has rendered valuable assistance in looking out for patients for our sanatorium beds, diagnosing cases and in other ways in prevention of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis in Bermondsey.

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 1912. Including bakehouses, of which there were 76 in use, the total is 769.

OUTWORKERS.

There were 574 outworkers on the Register at the end of 1912. 90 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 1912 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		No.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					No.	Rate.*
				No.	Rate per 1,000 Births. registered.	No.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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
1911	125,840	3,842	30·5	498	130	1,782	14·2	515	22	560	2,320	18·4
Averages for years 1902-1911	128,079	4,110	32·0	532	129	1,958	15·2	489	34	514	2,438	19·0
1912	125,388	3,799	30·3	433	114	1,601	12·8	483	20	538	2,119	16·9

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

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

At Census of 1911—Total population of all ages, 125,960.

Do. Number of inhabited houses, 14,967.

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

I.	II.	III.
Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
No. of Deaths.		No. of Deaths.
Bermondsey Infirmary, Lower Road ... 3	Bermondsey Workhouse, Ladywell—56 deaths	Bermondsey Workhouse, Ladywell ... 56
Deaths in River Thames, Surrey Commercial Docks, etc. 10		Guy's Hospital ... 228
Railway ... 5		Brook Hospital ... 7
Street ... 2		Charing Cross Hospital ... 3
		Children's Hospital, Gt. Ormond Street 1
		Evelina Hospital ... 18
		East London Hospital ... 6
		King's College Hospital ... 1
		London Hospital ... 3
		Middlesex Hospital ... 3
		Park Hospital ... 13
		Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton ... 8
		Royal Hospital, Waterloo Road ... 6
		St. Bartholomew's Hospital ... 6
		St. Joseph's Hospital, Hackney... 1
		St. Thomas' Hospital ... 6
		Seamen's Hospital ... 5
		South Eastern Hospital ... 27
		South Western Hospital ... 5
		Westminster Hospital ... 1
		Banstead Asylum ... 5
		Cane Hill Asylum ... 6
		Caterham Asylum ... 21
		Claybury Asylum ... 1
		Colney Hatch Asylum ... 1
		Darenth Asylum ... 1
Total ... 20		

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
		<div data-bbox="1292 257 1372 313">No. of Deaths.</div> <div data-bbox="861 302 1292 1377"> <p>Dartford Heath Asylum ... 9</p> <p>Horton Asylum ... 7</p> <p>Leavesden Asylum ... 3</p> <p>Long Grove Asylum ... 2</p> <p>Manor Asylum ... 2</p> <p>Tooting Bee Asylum ... 14</p> <p>Newington Workhouse ... 1</p> <p>Camberwell Infirmary ... 1</p> <p>Camberwell Workhouse ... 1</p> <p>Southwark Infirmary ... 3</p> <p>River Arun ... 1</p> <p>River Medway ... 1</p> <p>River Thames and Canal ... 6</p> <p>Street ... 6</p> <p>St. Catherine's Hospital ... 1</p> <p>Grove Hospital ... 1</p> <p>Brompton Hospital ... 2</p> <p>Royal Sussex County Hospital ... 1</p> <p>Manor Hospital ... 1</p> <p>Royal Naval Hospital, Gillingham ... 1</p> <p>Wandsworth Infirmary ... 1</p> <p>Lambeth Infirmary ... 1</p> <p>Whitechapel Infirmary ... 1</p> <p>Nottingham Infirmary ... 1</p> <p>Day Nursery, Newcomen Street ... 1</p> <p>Leytonstone Workhouse ... 1</p> <p>Convent Hospital, Shoreditch ... 1</p> <p>Suffolk District Asylum ... 1</p> <p>Soho Square Hospital ... 1</p> <p>Cancer Hospital, Chelsea ... 1</p> <p>Mary Tollana Home ... 1</p> <p>Darenth Industrial Colony ... 2</p> <p>Treloar Cripples' Home ... 1</p> <p>Wandsworth Prison ... 2</p> <p>St. John's Lodge Nursing Home ... 1</p> <p>Belgrave Hospital ... 2</p> <p>Bethlehem Hospital ... 1</p> <p>Sick Asylum, Cleveland Street ... 1</p> <p>Sutton School ... 1</p> <p>Westminster Hospital ... 2</p> <p>Private Houses ... 10</p> <p>Total ... 538</p> </div>

TABLE II.—VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1912 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	BERMONDSEY.				ROTHERHITHE.				ST. OLAVE.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
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
1911	82,110	2,528	1,470	403	35,059	1,067	666	167	8,671	247	184	41
Averages of years 1902-1911	81,790	2,736	1,575	410	37,923	1,100	662	160	8,366	273	201	41
1912	82,073	2,502	1,439	290	34,747	1,065	511	113	8,568	232	169	30

TABLE III.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1912.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								BERMONDSEY.							ROTHERHITHE.				ST. OLAVE.				TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.	
	AT ALL AGES.	At Ages—Years.							1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.	1	2	3	Total.	St. John.	St. Olave.	St. Thomas.	Total.		
		Under 1.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.																	
Small-pox
Cholera Plague
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	214	8	78	100	21	7	...	...	30	32	27	19	22	9	139	26	24	16	66	5	1	3	9	194
Erysipelas	163	3	11	12	18	59	43	17	11	24	15	28	11	15	104	13	27	7	47	6	2	4	12	1	
Scarlet Fever	411	5	145	229	28	3	1	...	42	49	46	54	55	19	265	52	55	11	118	20	5	3	28	389	
Typhus Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever	34	...	2	10	9	11	2	...	12	2	3	...	1	5	23	1	4	1	6	5	...	...	5	27
Relapsing Fever ... Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	19	...	...	...	7	12	...	...	5	5	4	1	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	8	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	779	5	20	144	155	313	122	20	76	141	83	85	69	89	543	90	68	26	184	27	5	20	52	...	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	42	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	5	2	...	9	38	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	3	...
Meningococcal Meningitis...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1675	68	260	496	240	405	169	37	191	265	185	191	160	149	1141	182	178	62	422	68	13	31	112		

TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1912.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.									Deaths at all ages of "Residents," belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.			Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Bermondsey.	Rotherhithe.	St. Olave.	
Enteric Fever ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	3	1	1	1
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	101	26	48	24	3	...	...	...	...	69	20	12	3
Scarlet Fever ...	8	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	36	19	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	18	14	4	1
Diphtheria & Croup ...	17	5	4	6	1	1	...	...	...	15	2	...	...
Influenza ...	13	...	...	...	...	1	5	4	3	11	...	2	...
Erysipelas ...	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	4	2	1	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	212	4	2	1	15	41	91	48	10	138	57	17	85
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	39	10	3	16	6	2	1	1	...	24	12	3	8
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	48	19	4	9	5	3	4	4	...	33	11	4	14
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	155	...	...	...	1	...	19	72	63	102	44	9	56
Rheumatic Fever ...	5	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	2
Meningitis ...	17	6	2	3	1	3	...	1	1	14	2	1	1
Organic Heart Disease ...	174	...	...	...	7	11	29	64	63	111	46	17	56
Bronchitis ...	249	33	11	3	1	...	7	64	130	162	71	16	91
Pneumonia, all forms ...	182	48	28	8	4	6	27	37	24	133	32	17	26
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	19	...	1	3	...	1	5	6	3	12	5	2	...
Diarrhoea & Enteritis ...	84	56	14	2	3	1	4	2	2	59	20	5	2
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	5	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	3	2	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	1	13	2	1	2
Alcoholism ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	1	1	...
Nephritis & Bright's Disease ...	63	...	1	1	2	3	16	27	13	46	12	5	13
Puerperal Fever ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	1	1	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	1	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	142	139	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	86	48	8	5
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	97	26	5	5	10	6	15	15	15	70	21	6	7
Suicide ...	15	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	1	12	1	2	1
Other Defined Diseases ...	395	38	3	5	10	17	50	88	184	282	80	33	107
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	1
All Causes ...	2,119	433	136	100	78	100	297	459	516	1,439...	511	169	483
SUB-ENTRIES. Included in above figures.													
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Typhus ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...

TABLE V.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1912. 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. 1912.	Total Deaths under 1 year. 1911.
All Causes	Certified	...	...	...	92	14	12	11	129	87	88	68	61	433	611
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles					...	...	...	1	1	...	1	8	16	26	16
Scarlet Fever					...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1
Whooping Cough					...	...	...	1	1	2	3	8	5	19	24
Diphtheria and Croup					...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	5	6
Erysipelas					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis					...	...	...	1	1	1	3	4	1	10	7
Abdominal Tuberculosis					...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	8	10
Other Tuberculous Diseases					...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	3	15	14
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)					...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	6	4
Convulsions					3	1	1	...	5	4	2	...	...	11	12
Laryngitis					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis					1	2	1	2	6	7	10	4	6	33	43
Pneumonia (all forms)					...	...	1	2	3	9	14	12	10	48	78
Diarrhoea					...	...	...	...	...	11	15	6	6	38	158
Enteritis					...	...	1	...	1	4	7	6	...	18	7
Gastritis					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis					...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5	5
Rickets					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Suffocation, overlying					6	2	1	...	9	10	4	2	...	25	11
Injury at birth					7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	12
Atelectasis					4	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	6	5
Congenital Malformations					6	...	...	...	6	5	4	2	...	17	17
Premature Birth					54	6	3	1	64	3	2	...	...	69	66
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus					10	3	3	2	18	17	11	6	1	53	83
Other Causes					1	...	1	...	2	4	...	2	4	12	27
					92	14	12	11	129	87	88	68	61	433	611

Nett Births in the year—Legitimate, 3,721; Illegitimate, 78.

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

Wards.	Popula- tion at Census, 1911.†	Estimated popula- tion, 1912.	Births, 1912.	Birth- rate.	Deaths, 1912.	Death- rate.	Deaths under 1 year of age.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.
Bermondsey—	82,119	82,073						
Ward 1 ...	14,260	14,252	441	30.9	253	17.8	52	118
„ 2 ...	14,341	14,333	484	33.8	263	18.3	67	138
„ 3 ...	15,564	15,555	475	30.6	256	16.5	46	97
„ 4 ...	16,264	16,255	453	27.9	246	15.1	38	84
„ 5 ...	11,752	11,746	325	27.7	177	15.0	35	108
„ 6 ...	9,938	9,932	324	32.6	191	19.1	48	148
Rotherhithe—	35,142	34,747						
Ward 1 ...	14,170	14,011	427	30.5	232	16.6	59	138
„ 2 ...	13,748	13,594	430	31.6	186	13.7	35	81
„ 3 ...	7,224	7,142	208	29.1	93	13.0	19	91
St. Olave—	8,699	8,568						
St. John ...	5,304	5,224	150	28.7	106	20.3	18	120
St. Olave ...	1,994	1,964	54	27.5	40	20.3	8	144
St. Thomas ...	1,401	1,380	28	20.3	23	16.7	4	143
Whole Borough—Totals	125,960	125,388	3,799	30.3	2,119*	16.9	433‡	114

* NOTE.—53 Deaths in outlying Institutions could not be allocated to any particular Ward, but are included in the total for the whole Borough.

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

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

TABLE VII.—METEOROLOGY OF THE YEAR 1912 (GREENWICH RECORD).

1912. Month.	Mean reading of the Barometer.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.			RAIN.
		A Maximum.	B Minimum.	Mean of A and B.	Amount Collected.
	ins.	°	°	°	ins.
January ...	29.785	44.9	36.0	40.4	3.03
February ...	29.518	48.6	38.6	43.6	1.73
March ...	29.560	53.3	40.5	46.9	2.58
April ...	29.999	59.8	39.4	49.6	0.04
May ...	29.818	67.5	46.5	57.0	1.29
June ...	29.675	69.5	49.3	59.4	2.35
July ...	29.769	74.9	54.4	64.6	1.24
August ...	29.603	66.7	50.1	58.4	4.27
September ...	29.995	60.8	46.5	53.7	2.11
October ...	29.778	57.1	39.3	48.2	1.88
November ...	29.832	48.3	39.3	43.8	1.55
December ...	29.776	50.6	40.7	45.7	2.80
Means ...	29.759	58.5	43.4	51.0	Total 24.87

TABLE VIII.—MARRIAGES.

Year.	BERMONDSEY.		ROTHERHITHE.		ST. OLAVE.		WHOLE BOROUGH.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
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
1911	757	18.44	284	16.20	89	20.53	1,130	17.96
Average for years 1902–1911	760	18.65	277	14.66	68	16.52	1,108	17.31
1912	722	17.59	325	18.71	135	31.51	1,182	18.81

TABLE IX.—PROCEEDINGS DURING 1912.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES.				Number of Inspections, 1912.	Number of Notices, 1912.	Number of Prosecutions, 1912.
	On Register at end of 1911.	Added in 1912.	Removed in 1912.	On Register at end of 1912.			
Milk premises	294	...	...	...	1,042	19	...
Cowsheds	3	...	...	...	18	1	...
Slaughter-houses	1	...	...	...	19	...	...
Other offensive trade premises	13	...	...	...	194	2	...
Ice-cream premises	139	...	...	...	117	11	...
Registered houses let in lodgings	228	...	...	228	912	* (a) 5 * (b) 154	...

* (a) For overcrowding.

* (b) For other conditions.

Total number of Intimation Notices served for all purposes 4592

Overcrowding, 1912—

Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded 68
 Number remedied 68
 Number of prosecutions —

Underground rooms—

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

Insanitary houses—

Number closed under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 —
 Number closed under the Housing of the Working Classes Act —
 Number of premises cleansed under Section 20 of the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1904 —
 Number closed under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909 23

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

Number of persons accommodated during the year { Families ... 5
 Adults ... 8
 Children ... 36

Revenue Acts—

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

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

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

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

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

Mortuaries—

Total number of bodies removed 194
 Total number of infectious bodies removed 2

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

Inspection.

Premises.	Number of.		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	197	55	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	86	41	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises)	221	124	...
Total	504	220	...

Defects Found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	44	44	...	...
Want of Ventilation	3	3	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors	8	8	...	...
Other Nuisances	163	163	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation {	Insufficient	11	11	...
	Unsuitable or Defective	11	11	...
	Not separate for Sexes	1	1	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—</i>				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	6	6	...	...
Other Offences ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	247	247	...	...

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)	8
Other	8
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)—	
Certificates granted during 1912 ... ..	...
In use at end of 1912	32
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of 1912	693
Workshop Bakehouses	74
Total number of Workshops on Register	767

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.		In-stances.	Notices served.	Prosecu-tions.	In-stances.	Order made (S. 110).	Prosecu-tions (Sections 109, 110).
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.						
	Outworkers.			Outworkers.											
	Lists.	Con-tractors.	Work-men.	Lists.	Con-tractors.	Work-men.									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel:—															
(1) Making, &c. ...	56	13	503	10		54				132	132				
(2) Cleaning and Washing ...															
Household Linen ...															
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets ...															
Curtains and furniture hangings ...															
Furniture and Upholstery ...	2		4												
Electro-plate ...															
File Making ...															
Brass and Brass Articles ...															
Fur Pulling ...				1		1									
Cables and Chains ...															
Anchors and Grapnels ...															
Cart Gear ...															
Locks, Latches and Keys ...															
Umbrellas, &c. ...				1		1									
Artificial Flowers ...															
Nets, other than Wire Nets ...															
Tents ...	6		100	2		18									
Sacks and Cotton Bags ...				1		5									
Racquets and Tennis Balls ...	4		30	3		26									
Paper, etc., Boxes, Paper Bags ...	2		6												
Brush Making ...															
Pea Picking ...															
Feather Sorting ...															
Carding, etc., of Buttons, etc. ...															
Stuffed Toys ...	2		17												
Basket Making ...															
Chocolates and Sweetmeats ...															
Totals ...	72	13	669	18		105				132	132				

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, etc.	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, etc.	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, 1912.

	Mr. Grice.	Mr. Wood.	Mr. Merryman	Mr. Toogood.	Mr. Freeman.	Mr. Bartlett.	Mr. Pitts.	Mr. Cockburn.	TOTALS.
Houses or parts of houses cleansed or repaired	326	403	350	499	451	154	323	398	2,904
W.C. accommodation provided or reconstructed	5	10	7	...	5	1	1	2	31
W.C.s repaired, ventilated, and whitewashed	100	154	125	54	32	34	62	20	581
Closets panned and trapped, or old pans cleansed or new ones fixed	5	36	38	71	14	10	22	44	240
Closets supplied with water, or defective water supplies remedied	28	41	4	103	65	5	16	15	277
Defective drains reconstructed, repaired, ventilated, and trapped	26	53	115	42	93	54	89	90	562
Stopped drains and w.c.s cleared	22	38	45	87	41	29	33	10	305
Yards and forecourts paved or paving repaired	22	60	140	152	58	96	148	59	735
Houses supplied with water ... ..	...	4	17	5	4	6	3	...	39
Defective roofs repaired	116	89	85	146	164	59	131	78	868
Defective rainshoots and gutters repaired, unstopped, or disconnected from drain	79	57	127	68	128	30	89	37	615
Offensive accumulations removed	10	8	7	13	8	...	16	5	67
Defective water apparatus in w.c.s repaired	35	55	76	...	69	26	74	7	342
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance removed	1	4	1	...	2	1	3	...	12
Urinals cleansed, supplied with water and doors	3	8	3	7	7	2	...	11	41
Stables and other premises drained and paved	1	9	...	...	4	1	...	5	20
Waste-water pipes disconnected from drains and made to discharge in the open air, and new waste pipes provided	3	5	8	9	11	13	9	36	94
Providing means of ventilation beneath ground floor	1	...	3	...	1	1	...	2	8
Dung receptacles provided or repaired	1	1	1	...	5	4	...	1	13
Accumulations of manure removed	2	2	2	...	4	1	1	3	15
Separating w.c. and domestic water supplies... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Effective means taken to prevent dampness	37	86	56	16	50	27	49	28	349
Yards cleansed	5	16	78	2	11	...	2	1	115
Means of ventilation provided, or improvement in ventilation made	17	91	72	80	72	...	23	6	361
Cisterns cleansed or covers provided	12	1	1	4	5	...	1	2	26
Cowsheds cleansed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Miscellaneous	72	97	190	198	106	10	67	60	800
Drains tested ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rooms disinfected	2,798								
Articles disinfected	22,712								
Inquests	171								
Post-mortem examinations								147	
Bodies removed to mortuary								194	

TABLE XIII.—FOOD AND DRUGS.

Articles submitted for Analysis.	Total Samples taken.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated	Percentage of Articles Adulterated.
Milk	787	719	68	8.6
Butter	205	186	19	9.0
Margarine	31	31	...	...
Dripping	25	21	4	16.0
Separated Milk	16	16	...	...
Mustard	10	10	...	...
Skim Milk	10	10	...	...
Lard	8	8	...	...
Cocoa	7	7	...	...
Vinegar	7	2	5	71.4
Castor Sugar	4	4	...	...
Coffee	4	4	...	...
Demerara Sugar	4	4	...	...
Tartaric Acid	4	4	...	...
Cheese	3	3	...	...
Pepper	3	3	...	...
White Pepper	3	3	...	...
Mincemeat	3	3	...	...
Flour, Self Raising	3	3	...	...
Glycerine	2	2	...	...
Castor Oil	2	2	...	...
Strawberry Jam	2	2	...	...
Raspberry Jam	2	2	...	...
Olive Oil	2	2	...	...
Pasteurized Milk	2	2	...	...
Cream	1	1	...	...
Broken Chocolate	1	1	...	...
Raspberry Syrup	1	1	...	...
Pearks Own Fresh	1	1	...	...
Malt Vinegar	1	1	...	...
Zinc Ointment	1	1	...	...
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	1	...	...
Beef Suet (Shredded Atora)	1	1	...	...
„ (Shredded)	1	1	...	...
„ (Piecrust)	1	1	...	...
Citric Acid	1	1	...	...
Sausage Meat	1	1	...	...
Crushed Linseed	1	1	...	...
Elder Wine	1	1	...	...
Ginger Wine	1	1	...	...
„ (Non-alcoholic)	1	1	...	...
Ground Ginger	1	1	...	...
Ground Rice	1	1	...	...
Golden Syrup	1	1	...	...
Plum Jam	1	1	...	...
Black Currant	1	1	...	...
Cod Liver Oil	1	1	...	...
Camphorated Oil	1	1	...	...
Eucalyptus Oil... ..	1	1	...	...
Orange Quinine Wine	1	1	...	...
Fine Oatmeal	1	1	...	...
Totals	1,175	1,079	96	8.1

TABLE XIV.—PROSECUTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1912.

No.	Sample.	Adulteration or Infringement.	Result.
FIRST QUARTER.			
441s	Milk ...	6.3 per cent. added water ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
454s	Milk ...	Deficient in milk fat 76 per cent....	Fined the costs £1 18s. 6d.
520H	Butter ...	Consisted of margarine 100 per cent	Fine £2 ; costs 17/-
468s	Fresh Butter ...	Containing 33 per cent. of margarine	Fine 10/- ; costs £1 1s. 0d.
549H	Margarine ...	Wrapper not marked ...	Fine £2 ; costs 15/-
483s	Milk ...	17.5 per cent. added water ...	Dismissed
485s	Milk ...	16.2 per cent. added water ...	Withdrawn
571H	Milk ...	6.0 per cent. added water ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
532H	Milk ...	3.8 per cent. added water ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
551s	Milk ...	4.2 per cent. added water ...	Fine £1 ; costs 19/-
544s	Milk ...	4.0 per cent. added water ...	Fined the costs 15/-
550s	Milk ...	Deficient in milk fat 3 per cent....	Dismissed. Warranty proved
535s	Milk ...	5.1 per cent. added water ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
545s	Milk ...	4.8 per cent. added water ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
589H	Butter ...	Containing 40 per cent. margarine	Fine 5/- ; costs £2 1s. 0d.
588H	Margarine ...	Wrapper not marked ...	Withdrawn. Costs included in 589H
SECOND QUARTER.			
1H	Margarine ...	Wrapper not marked ...	Fine 10/- ; costs 15/-
4H	Milk ...	3.5 per cent. added water ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
15H	Milk ...	8.7 per cent. added water ...	Fine £1 ; costs 15/-
20s	Milk ...	Deficient in milk fat 7.7 per cent....	Dismissed. Warranty proved
54H	Milk ...	Deficient in milk fat 3.3 per cent....	Dismissed. Warranty proved
		Refusal to sell ...	Fine £2 ; costs 2/-
71H	Milk ...	Deficient in milk fat 3.7 per cent.	Withdrawn
56H	Milk ...	Deficient in milk fat 19.0 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
105H	Separated Milk ...	22.5 per cent. added water ...	Fined the costs 15/-
72s	Milk ...	Deficient in milk fat 4.3 per cent.	Fine 5/- ; costs 15/6
70s	Milk ...	Deficient in milk fat 4.7 per cent.	Warrant issued for arrest
		Obstruction	Withdrawn. Defendant dead
104s	Butter ...	Consisted of 100 per cent. margarine	Fine £1 ; costs 15/-
79H	Beef Dripping ...	5.1 per cent. added water ...	Fined the costs 15/-
114s	Butter ...	Consisted of 100 per cent. margarine	Fine £3 ; costs 17/6
122s	Milk ...	8.3 per cent. of added water ...	Fined the costs 15/6
137s	Milk ...	Deficient in milk fat 8.3 per cent.	Ordered to pay costs 15/6
125s	Margarine ...	Bulk and wrapper not marked ...	Fined the costs 17/6
148H	Milk ...	Deficient in fat 3.0 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
THIRD QUARTER.			
153s	Milk ...	Deficient in milk fat 16 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
155s	Milk ...	Deficient in milk fat 5 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
168s	Butter ...	Consisted of 100 per cent. margarine	Fine £2 ; costs 17/6
182H	Dripping ...	32.0 per cent. of added water ...	Ordered to pay costs 15/6
166H	Butter ...	Consisted of 100 per cent. margarine	Fine £2 ; costs 17/6
209H	Milk ...	Deficient in milk fat 20 per cent.	Dismissed. Defendant proved that milk was sold as received from the cow
210H	Butter ...	1.6 per cent. added water ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
237H	Milk ...	Deficient in fat 18 per cent. ...	Fine 5/- ; costs 15/-
287H	Milk ...	12 per cent. added water ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
289H	Butter ...	Consisted of 100 per cent. margarine	Fine £3 ; costs 17/-
252s	Margarine ...	Bulk and wrapper not marked ...	Ordered to pay costs 17/-
257s	Margarine ...	Bulk and wrapper not marked ...	Ordered to pay costs 17/-
FOURTH QUARTER.			
274s	Milk ...	Deficient in milk fat 5.7 per cent.	Ordered to pay costs 15/-
333H	Milk ...	4.6 per cent. added water ...	Fine 10/- ; costs 17/-
365s	Butter ...	Consisted of 100 per cent. margarine	Fine £3 ; costs 17/6
366s	Margarine ...	Bulk not marked ...	Fine £1 ; costs 15/-
376H	Milk ...	3.3 per cent. added water ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
416H	Butter ...	Consisted of 100 per cent. margarine	Fine £1 ; costs £1 1s. 6d.
409H	Margarine ...	Label not marked ...	Fined the costs 15/6

TABLE XIV.—PROSECUTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1912—*continued*

No	Sample.	Adulteration or Infringement.	Result.
430H	Milk	4 per cent. of added water ...	Dismissed. Warrant proved
402s	Vinegar	Contained only 2·4 per cent. acetic acid	Fine 5/-; costs £2 1s. 6d.
445s	Vinegar	Contained only 3·6 per cent. acetic acid	Fine 5/-; costs 15/-
429s	Vinegar	Contained only 3·18 per cent. acid	Ordered to pay costs 15/-

SUMMARY.					£	s.	d.
Fines	...	...	...	...	26	15	0
Costs	...	...	...	...	30	14	6
Total					£57	9	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, Parker's 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, Crimscoth 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 ...	"	351, Southwark Park Road ...	"
51, Esmeralda Road ...	"	479, " ...	"
49, Frean Street ...	"	49, " ...	Above ground
77, Grange Road ...	"	119, " ...	"
31, George Row ...	Underground	158, " ...	"
68, Galleywall Road ...	"	198, " ...	"
33, Grange Road (not in use) ...	Above ground	319, " ...	"
125, " ...	"	355, " (not in use) ...	"
1A, Ilderton Road ...	Underground	92, Snowfields ...	"
16, " (not in use) ...	"	92, Spa Road ...	"
170, Jamaica Road ...	"	104, " (not in use) ...	"
53, " ...	"	61, Salisbury Street ...	"
140, " ...	"	5, St. Marychurch Street ...	"
75, " ...	Above ground	96, Tooley Street ...	Underground
203, " ...	"	157, " ...	"
227, " ...	"	167, " ...	"
29, Kipling Street (not in use) ...	"	95, Tower Bridge Road ...	"
82, Keetons Road ...	Underground	43, Tanner Street ...	Above ground
142, Long Lane ...	"	144, " ...	"
2, Lucey Road ...	"	245, Tooley Street ...	"
97, Lynton Road ...	"	53, Tower Bridge Road ...	"
132, Lower Road ...	"	26, " ...	"
93B, " ...	"	65, " ...	"
184, Long Lane ...	Above ground	106, Union Road (not in use) ...	"
49, Lucey Road ...	"	22, " ...	"
160, Lower Road ...	"	94, " (not in use) ...	"
182, " ...	"	62, Weston Street (not in use) ...	"
204, " (not in use) ...	"		
47, Maltby Street ...	Underground		

* Factory Bakehouse.



Continued for Deaths of Non-Residents within the Borough and Deaths of Residents within the Borough

