

Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough of Bermondsey for the year 1914.

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BER 34

Metropolitan Borough of Bermondsey.

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

BOROUGH OF BERMONDSEY

For the Year

1914

BY

R. KING BROWN,

B.A., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O. (R.I.C.)

Medical Officer

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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J. H. HART, Esq., J.P. - - MAYOR OF BERMONDSEY.

STAFF :

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

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No. 1 District	Mr. M. Grice.
No. 2	„	„ J. W. Wood.
No. 3	„	„ A. H. Merryman.
No. 4	„	„ H. J. Toogood.
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Health Visitors—Miss B. Nuttall and Mrs. K. Croke.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

SPA ROAD, S.E.

Metropolitan Borough of Bermondsey.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Fourteenth Annual Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough of Bermondsey during the year, 1914. The death-rate was 17·6, compared with 17·98 in 1913 and 16·9 in 1912, which was the only occasion in which it was lower than the year under report.

The section 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.

On the outbreak of war four of the clerical staff, three of the disinfecting staff and three convenience attendants joined the army and this has naturally interfered a good deal with the activity of the department. The posts have been filled temporarily, but however willing, new hands cannot altogether replace the old ones and the work has not proceeded quite so smoothly as prior to the war, but matters are being gradually improved. It has been found especially difficult to replace the clerical staff, so that I must ask



the indulgence of the Council and other public bodies as well as readers of my reports if the imperfections are a little more prominent than usual.

Considerable delay has occurred in the printing owing to the firm which does the work being engaged on urgent work for the Government.

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 of the year under report, are as follows:—

	1901.	1911.	Estimated to June 30th, 1914.
Bermondsey	82,483	81,959	81,781
Rotherhithe	38,460	35,247	34,134
St. Olave	9,817	8,697	8,298
Borough	130,760	125,903	124,213

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 January 2nd, 1915, was 3,757, consisting of 1,909

males and 1,848 females. This is 262 below the average for the last 10 years, and 85 below the figure for 1913.

This total includes 2,502 for Bermondsey, being 46 below that for 1913, and 174 below the average for the last 10 years; 1,032 for Rotherhithe, being 51 below the number for 1913, and 62 below the average for the last 10 years; and 232 for St. Olave, being 12 above the number for 1913, and 25 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 1914, was 30.2 per thousand persons living, which is 0.6 below that for 1913 and 1.3 below the average for the last 10 years. Particulars of rates will be found in annexed Table A. London is included for comparison.

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

Those allocated to Bermondsey in 1914 number 35 and if they are added to the above total the rate would be 30.5.

TABLE A—BIRTH-RATES.

Year.	Bermondsey.	Rotherhithe.	St. Olave.	Whole Borough.	London
1904	33.52	28.27	40.69	32.4	27.8
1905	35.35	29.53	30.64	33.3	27.1
1906	32.83	28.48	31.08	31.4	26.5
1907	32.76	29.06	28.45	31.4	25.6
1908	33.53	29.02	32.58	32.1	25.2
1909	33.65	28.02	32.99	31.9	24.2
1910	32.73	27.27	35.53	31.3	23.6
1911	30.79	30.43	28.48	30.5	24.8
1912	30.48	30.65	27.08	30.3	24.5
1913	31.14	31.15	26.10	30.8	24.5
Average for years 1904-1913	32.67	29.18	31.37	31.5	25.3
1914	30.6	29.9	28.2	30.2	24.3

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

Marriages.

The total number of marriages in the Borough in 1914 was 1,236, being 33 above the number for 1913, and 112 above the average for the last 10 years.

The increase in the marriage rate co-incident with the decrease in the birth-rate is an undesirable sign and much to be regretted.

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

Deaths.

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

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough for the year ended December 31st, 1914, was 1,694, which is 36 less than in 1913, and 168 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 2,184. This is 59 less than in 1913, and 176 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 1913. The largest number of deaths occurred in the first quarter of the year.

TABLE B.—DEATHS.

Quarter.	Bermondsey.		Rotherhithe.		St. Olave.		Whole Borough.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
First ...	397	371	178	163	45	38	621	572
Second ...	356	367	151	114	34	50	541	531
Third ...	365	364	119	144	42	49	526	557
Fourth ...	383	355	136	133	36	36	555	524
Total Deaths	1,501	1,457	584	554	157	173	2,243	2,184

The death-rate for the Borough in 1914, was 17·6 per thousand living inhabitants, being 0·3 below that recorded in 1913, and 1·0 below the average for the last 10 years. If the Census population be taken as the basis of calculation of the rate, it works out at 17·3, which is 0·5 below that for 1913.

TABLE C.—DEATH RATES.

Year.	Bermondsey.	Rotherhithe.	St. Olave.	Whole Borough.	London.
1904	19·91	18·59	27·65	20·1	16·0
1905	19·51	15·78	22·98	18·6	15·1
1906	19·80	18·36	25·08	19·7	15·1
1907	18·45	17·51	20·25	18·3	14·6
1908	19·42	15·70	27·78	18·8	13·8
1909	19·20	17·14	22·70	18·8	14·0
1910	17·72	15·81	25·67	17·6	12·7
1911	17·90	19·00	21·22	18·4	15·8
1912	17·53	14·70	19·72	16·9	13·6
1913	18·80	16·97	23·53	18·6	14·6
Average for years 1904-1913	18·83	16·96	23·66	18·6	14·5
1914— On estimated population	17·2	16·2	20·9	17·6	14·4
On Census population, 1911	17·1	15·7	19·9	17·3	—

TABLE D.—Increase or Decrease of Deaths from Various Diseases in 1914 compared with 1913.

Increase.			Decrease.		
Heart Diseases ...	...	10	Bronchitis ...	...	25
Premature Birth ...	...	10	Measles ...	...	9
Accidents ...	...	10	Influenza ...	...	12
Suicides ...	...	2	Whooping Cough ...	...	33
Pneumonia ...	...	13	Diarrhoea and Enteritis...	...	21
Scarlet Fever ...	...	4	Alcoholism and Cirrhosis	...	7
Diphtheria ...	...	1	Other Tubercular Diseases	...	19
Phthisis ...	...	2	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	4
Other causes ...	...	19			
Total ...	...	71	Total ...	...	130

It will be seen from the above that the increases amount to 71, and the decreases to 130.

Bronchitis, whooping cough, diarrhoea and enteritis and tubercular diseases are chiefly accountable for the decrease.

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 26 such deaths in all, against 21 in 1913, and 20 in 1912.

9 such deaths occurred in the infirmary; 9 in River Thames; 6 in Surrey Commercial Docks; 1 in the street; and 1 in a private house.

516 persons belonging to this Borough died in outlying institutions, against 534 in 1913, and 538 in 1912. 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, 1914.*

Area.	Factor for Correction for age and sex distribution.	Crude Death-rate per 1,000 persons living. 1914.	Corrected Death-rate per 1,000 persons living. 1914.	Comparative Mortality Figures.
England and Wales	0.9790	13.7	13.4	1,000
London, County of	1.0000	14.4	14.4	1,042
Paddington ...	0.9941	13.0	12.9	942
Kensington ...	0.9957	13.1	13.1	995
Hammersmith ...	0.9884	13.9	13.7	997
Fulham ...	1.0340	13.4	13.8	1,018
Chelsea ...	0.9513	13.5	12.9	1,064
Westminster, City of	1.0540	12.6	13.2	1,003
St. Marylebone ...	1.0198	13.8	14.1	1,084
Hampstead ...	1.0572	10.4	11.0	798
St. Pancras... ..	0.9971	15.6	15.6	1,119
Islington ...	0.9749	15.2	14.8	1,073
Stoke Newington ...	0.9512	13.1	12.5	885
Hackney ...	1.0066	13.9	14.0	936
Holborn ...	1.0034	16.1	16.2	1,180
Finsbury ...	0.9887	19.6	19.4	1,427
City of London ...	1.0419	13.4	14.0	1,078
Shoreditch ...	1.0331	19.0	19.6	1,440
Bethnal Green ...	1.0397	16.0	16.6	1,224
Stepney ...	1.0433	16.5	17.3	1,221
Poplar ...	0.9898	17.1	16.9	1,244
Southwark ...	1.0060	17.8	17.9	1,291
Lambeth ...	0.9804	14.6	14.3	1,003
Battersea ...	1.0098	13.3	13.4	949
Wandsworth ...	1.0045	10.9	11.0	786
Camberwell ...	0.9883	13.7	13.6	979
Deptford ...	0.9879	14.4	14.3	997
Greenwich ...	0.9837	14.7	14.5	991
Lewisham ...	0.9826	10.9	10.7	786
Woolwich ...	1.0249	13.8	14.1	914
BERMONDSEY ...	0.9976	17.4	17.4	1,288

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

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

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

“ In 1883 the Registrar-General commenced a method of correcting the death-rates of the great towns of England and Wales. Taking account of the differences of age and sex distribution between these and the latter, he has calculated a factor for each great town by which the recorded death-rate must be multiplied so as to allow for the differences of age and sex, and thus places them as regards these matters on an equal footing. You thus get death-rates the difference in which we can put down to general sanitary conditions alone. In illustration of this I have taken the above figures from the Registrar-General's Annual Summary for 1912 to form Table E.

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

TABLE F.—INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Year.	Bermondsey.		Rotherhithe.		St. Olave.		Whole Borough.		London.	
	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1904	477	173	187	173	59	163	723	172	18,600	143
1905	422	146	164	145	45	170	631	147	16,324	129
1906	408	115	170	156	46	178	624	155	16,307	130
1907	335	125	144	130	22	96	501	125	14,114	116
1908	411	147	151	134	48	186	610	146	13,943	113
1909	396	144	143	134	34	137	573	141	12,582	108
1910	341	128	135	130	26	101	502	127	11,809	103
1911	403	159	167	157	41	166	611	159	14,440	129
1912	290	116	113	106	30	129	433	114	10,056	91
1913	357	140	118	110	30	136	505	131	11,869	105
Average for years 1904-1913	384	139	149	137	38	146	571	141	14,004	116
1914	335	133	116	113	36	160	487	129	11,395	104

TABLE G.

Year.	All Causes.		Principal Zymotic Diseases.		Small-pox.		Measles.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Whooping Cough.		Typhus Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Pyrexia. (Origin uncertain)		Diarrhœa.	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1904	2593	20.1	444	3.44	—	—	136	1.05	18	.14	17	.13	68	.53	—	—	16	.13	—	—	189	1.46
1905	2399	18.6	287	2.23	1	.01	59	.45	17	.13	18	.14	38	.29	—	—	9	.07	—	—	145	1.13
1906	2529	19.7	400	3.12	—	—	94	.73	30	.23	34	.27	50	.39	—	—	4	.03	—	—	188	1.46
1907	2338	18.3	223	1.74	—	—	51	.40	36	.28	22	.17	52	.41	—	—	7	.05	—	—	55	.43
1908	2444	18.8	300	2.31	—	—	105	.81	26	.20	26	.20	18	.14	—	—	12	.09	—	—	113	.87
1909	2387	18.8	368	2.89	—	—	196	1.54	17	.13	12	.09	54	.42	1	.00	2	.01	—	—	86	.68
1910	2229	17.6	310	2.44	—	—	143	1.12	14	.11	18	.14	44	.34	—	—	4	.03	—	—	87	.68
1911	2320	18.4	352	2.79	—	—	51	.41	6	.05	15	.12	48	.38	—	—	6	.05	—	—	226	1.80
1912	2119	16.9	252	1.21	—	—	101	.81	8	.06	17	.14	36	.29	1	.00	5	.04	—	—	84	.67
1913	2243	17.9	320	2.56	—	—	88	.70	5	.04	16	.13	47	.38	—	—	2	.02	—	—	162	1.30
Average for years 1904 to 1913	2360	18.5	325	2.47	—	—	102	.80	18	.14	20	.15	45	.35	—	—	7	.05	—	—	134	1.0
1914	2184	17.6	262	2.11	—	—	79	.64	9	.07	17	.14	14	.11	—	—	2	.02	—	—	141	1.14
London 1914	64934	14.4	6503	—	—	—	1385	.31	316	.07	706	.16	918	.20	—	—	147	.03	—	—	3031	—

There has been a decrease in the deaths from these diseases, the figures being 262, against 320 in the previous year, and 325 the average for the last ten years. This gives a zymotic death-rate of 2·11.

The total number of deaths from notifiable diseases, viz., scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhus fever and enteric fever, was 28, compared with 23 in 1913, and for the non-notifiable, viz., measles, whooping cough and diarrhœa, 234 compared with 297 in the previous year.

Senile Mortality.

The number of deaths over 65 years of age in 1914 was 500, compared with 504 in 1913.

Death Certification.

There were no uncertified deaths in 1914.

Small-pox.

There were no deaths from this cause in 1914.

Measles.

There were 79 deaths due to this disease, which is 23 below the average for the last ten years, and 9 below the number for 1913.

The deaths occurred in quarters as follows, viz.:—14, 24, 26, 15.

Diarrhœa.

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

TABLE H.

Weeks.	Temperature of the Air.		Temperature of ground 3 ft. below surface.		Rainfall.		Deaths from Diarrhœa.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	°	°	°	°	ins.	ins.		
July ... {	60.0	65.8	59.61	62.65	0.52	0.33	1	—
	57.7	62.5	59.45	63.24	0.05	0.31	3	—
	59.5	59.8	59.73	61.80	0.00	0.13	2	3
August ... {	57.1	59.5	60.24	61.78	0.09	0.88	5	1
	60.7	64.0	60.10	61.80	0.14	0.02	9	6
	60.9	62.1	60.58	62.19	0.36	0.01	16	3
September {	62.8	64.4	60.62	62.48	0.51	0.17	14	9
	59.1	63.4	60.63	62.48	1.43	0.00	15	18
	58.0	62.4	59.96	62.40	0.06	0.47	12	16
October ... {	54.9	57.1	59.03	61.14	0.60	0.14	5	17
	60.2	52.5	58.46	58.87	0.13	0.12	12	12
	58.5	53.8	58.75	57.34	0.22	0.00	10	15
Weekly average {	52.9	52.9	57.84	56.62	1.28	0.00	5	7
	52.8	51.3	56.30	55.82	0.12	0.19	5	5
Weekly average {	58.2	59.4	59.38	60.76	0.39	0.19	8	8

Whooping Cough.

14 deaths were due to this cause, against 47 in 1913. The deaths occurred in quarters as follows :—1, 9, 1, 3.

Typhus Fever.

No deaths occurred from this disease.

Enteric Fever.

2 deaths were due to this cause, both in Bermondsey. The corresponding figures for 1913 were 2 for the Borough, viz., both in Rotherhithe.

Tubercular Diseases.

The number of deaths from all forms of tubercular disease in 1914 was 262, against 277 in 1913.

This figure comprises 173 for Bermondsey, 66 for Rotherhithe, and 23 for St. Olave. Of these, 196 were due to phthisis and 66 to the other tubercular diseases.

Phthisis.

In Table J will be found particulars of deaths from phthisis since the year 1904. There were 203 deaths due to this cause, which is 2 more than the number recorded in the previous year.

TABLE J.—*PHTHISIS.*

Sub-District	Bermondsey.		Rotherhithe		St. Olave.		Whole Borough		London.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1904	165	2.02	60	1.57	31	3.48	257	1.99	7526	1.62
1905	148	1.81	55	1.44	20	2.32	223	1.73	6622	1.42
1906	155	1.90	77	2.01	18	2.16	250	1.95	6775	1.44
1907	150	1.84	68	1.78	19	2.36	237	1.85	6654	1.40
1908	157	1.89	60	1.54	24	3.03	241	1.85	6419	1.32
1909	147	1.80	56	1.46	17	2.27	220	1.73	6337	1.31
1910	148	1.82	50	1.31	21	2.91	219	1.73	5555	1.14
1911	141	1.72	52	1.48	18	2.08	211	1.68	6084	1.35
1912	138	1.68	57	1.64	17	1.98	212	1.69	6069	1.35
1913	125	1.53	64	1.86	12	1.42	201	1.61	5981	1.30
Averages for years 1904-1913	147	1.80	59	1.60	19	2.40	227	1.78	6402	1.36
1914	136	1.66	46	1.35	21	2.53	203	1.63	6281	1.39

The death-rate from phthisis is practically the same as it was for 1913, there being only two more deaths from this disease than last year. The remarks made then will therefore apply.

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

Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of the Liver.

19 deaths were attributed to this cause in 1914, against 26 in 1913. This number gives a very small idea of the deaths caused by these diseases, since they are often the remote causes of death, and are not always mentioned on the certificate for various reasons.

Cancer.

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

Heart Diseases.

188 deaths were due to this cause, which number is 10 above that for the previous year. This refers to organic or valvular disease of the heart.

Suicides.

15 persons committed suicide in 1914, viz., 4 by poison, 2 by asphyxia, 4 by hanging or strangulation, 1 by drowning, and 4 by cutting or piercing instruments.

Accidents.

88 deaths were due to accidents, against 78 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.

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 notifications of tuberculosis, which numbered 544, was 950, compared with 1,193 in 1913 and 896 in 1912. All the diseases show a decrease on the number for the previous year, with the exception of erysipelas and cerebro-spinal meningitis, ; the former is the same as last year and the latter shows an increase of 2. The number of cases notified in the registration sub-districts was 641 in Bermondsey, against 800 in 1913, 261 in Rotherhithe, against 339, and 48 in St. Olave, against 54 in 1913.

The attack-rate per thousand inhabitants was 7·6, the rate for the sub-districts being 7·8 for Bermondsey, 7·7 for Rotherhithe, and 5·8 for St. Olave. The corresponding rates in the previous year were 9·6 for the Borough, 9·8 for Bermondsey, 9·8 for Rotherhithe, and 6·2 for St. Olave.

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

Small-pox.

No cases were notified during the year under report.

Typhus Fever.

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

Diphtheria.

There were 214 cases of diphtheria notified in 1914, of which 138 occurred in Bermondsey, 67 in Rotherhithe, and 9 in St. Olave. This is a decrease on 1913, for which the figures were:—Borough, 245 ; Bermondsey, 164 ; Rotherhithe, 68 ; and St. Olave, 13. From the following table it will be seen that an increase has taken place throughout London.

CASES OF DIPHTHERIA NOTIFIED.

Year.	London.	Bermondsey.
1892	8,368	161
1893	13,712	367
1894	11,204	446
1895	11,231	281
1896	13,825	425
1897	13,217	393
1898	11,883	320
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	197
1910	5,494	207
1911	7,385	260
1912	7,101	211
1913	7,654	245
1914	9,118	214
Average	9,614	302

The attack-rate per thousand inhabitants was 1·72, against 1·96 in 1913. The case mortality was 7·9 per cent., against 6·5 per cent. in 1913 and 8·1 per cent. in 1912. 15 cases were returned as not suffering from this disease.

327 specimens were sent in by medical practitioners for bacteriological examination, against 250 in 1913 and 223 in 1912. Of these 72 were found to contain diphtheria bacilli, all of which were notified.

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

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

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

For this reason they have been called "carrier" cases, and, as expressed in previous reports, my belief is that a large part of the spread of the disease is due to such cases. Since 1902 an endeavour has been made in this Borough to prevent any of these "carrier" cases returning to school, and each Annual Report has contained some account of the working of the plan. This consists in getting the parents of a child which is notified as suffering from diphtheria to bring up the other members of the family within 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 1914 was 333, belonging to 173 families. Out of this number 18 had diphtheria bacilli in their throats or noses, 4 of whom developed the clinical symptoms of diphtheria, and were therefore notified.

Scarlet Fever.

The notifications of scarlet fever in 1914 were 568.

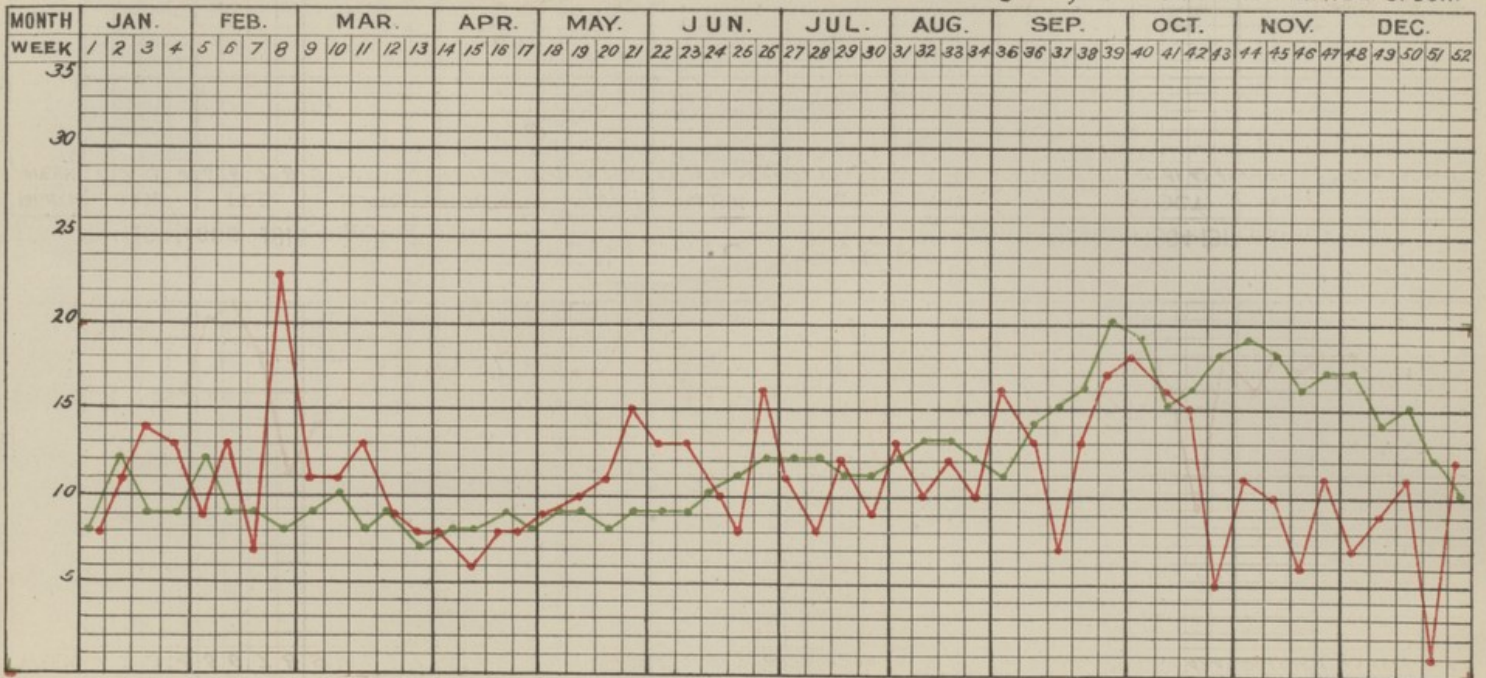
Of these 389 occurred in Bermondsey, 150 in Rotherhithe, and 29 in St. Olave. This is a decrease of 164 for the Borough on the total for 1913. The distribution of the disease in the various Wards, as shown in Table III. of Appendix, was fairly uniform.



Notifications 1914 marked Red.

SCARLET FEVER.

Average 10 years 1904-1913 marked Green.





27 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 9 deaths, which gives a case mortality of 1.6 per cent., against 0.68 per cent. in 1913. The disease, as in recent years was of a mild type. The attack rate per thousand inhabitants was 4.6, against 5.9 in 1913.

In 32 cases the source of infection was attributed as follow :—

Previous cases in house or family or neighbouring							
houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
School infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
"Return" cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

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

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

Measles.

The number of deaths for 1914 was 79, against 88 in 1913, 101 in 1912 and 51 in 1911.

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 24, in the third 26, and in the fourth 15.

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

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

(1) Senior Departments—

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

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

(2) Infants' Departments—

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

Enteric Fever.

8 cases of enteric fever were notified, being 5 for Bermondsey, 3 for Rotherhithe, and none for St. Olave. 2 cases were returned as not suffering, making an actual total of 6. The total number of cases notified in the previous year was 26.

Puerperal Fever.

5 cases of puerperal fever were notified. There were 2 deaths.

Membranous Croup.

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

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were 21 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.

5 cases of this disease were notified.

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

Most of the cases diagnosed under this heading in London are cases of meningitis occurring in children and have been long known as "post-basilar 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.

Acute Polio-Myelitis.

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

It is not so fatal as cerebro-spinal meningitis, but it is more liable to leave paralytic conditions behind. The case recovered but there was some paralysis of the limbs left. The organism causing the disease is not known.

CHILDREN EXCLUDED FROM SCHOOL ON ACCOUNT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

School.	Total Exclusions.	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Measles.		Mumps.		Whooping Cough.		Chicken pox.		Ring-worm.		Ophthalmia.		Scabies.		Erysipelas.		Eczema.		Total Number of Children on Roll.
		Patients.	" Contacts."	Patients.	" Contacts."	Patients.	" Contacts."	Patients.	" Contacts."	Patients.	" Contacts."	Patients.	" Contacts."	Patients.	" Contacts."	Patients.	" Contacts."	Patients.	" Contacts."	Patients.	" Contacts."	Patients.	" Contacts."	
Albion Street ...	243	8	8	2	8	31	34	103	6	1	...	13	10	2	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1,222
Alexis Street ...	232	20	49	7	11	16	15	32	3	4	1	25	19	14	...	12	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1,132
Alma ...	180	7	17	6	13	9	10	22	6	11	1	23	12	5	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	998
All Saints ...	35	1	4	1	4	3	...	...	...	9	...	7	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
Amicable ...	14	...	3	1	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	224
Bacon ...	5	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218
Boutcher ...	55	12	8	3	1	9	2	1	...	4	...	12	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	643
Boundary Lane ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chaucer ...	27	1	3	...	1	1	1	5	...	4	...	1	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,172
Christ Church ...	102	4	6	1	2	35	12	12	...	3	...	10	3	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	366
Clarence Street ...	60	...	6	2	4	8	8	19	...	1	...	5	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269
Credon Road ...	102	17	26	3	7	11	2	8	...	8	...	10	2	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1,404
Dockhead ...	127	7	15	1	1	21	11	19	1	1	2	...	5	7	...	28	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	1,107
East Lane ...	263	9	24	9	9	22	13	73	1	9	1	25	9	12	...	35	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	1,153
English Martyrs ...	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	690
Fair Street ...	227	11	17	2	1	19	22	60	6	23	...	35	13	7	...	7	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	958
Farncombe Street ...	85	3	8	2	7	14	16	7	...	4	...	6	...	4	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	857
Galleywall Road ...	76	5	8	2	7	20	...	20	3	3	...	5	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027
Grange Walk ...	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keeton's Road ...	348	5	13	2	9	60	27	100	1	23	13	34	16	17	...	19	2	5	...	...	...	2	...	1,318
Laxon Street ...	75	5	14	1	6	2	8	3	...	...	...	2	2	8	...	15	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	1,359
Magdalen Street ...	112	1	3	1	7	7	7	8	4	10	3	21	19	4	1	10	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	289
Mawbey Road ...	13	2	5	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,011
Melior Street ...	33	3	6	...	3	...	3	...	8	...	...	5	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	651
Midway Place ...	56	3	7	1	5	12	5	4	...	...	...	5	6	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1,176
Mina Road ...	12	3	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,455
Monnow Road ...	75	8	8	3	6	26	3	9	...	2	...	4	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,165
Neckinger ...	127	6	11	4	5	19	9	40	2	6	...	6	...	7	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	755
Old Kent Road (P.D.) ...	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pages Walk ...	246	22	43	8	7	23	54	19	14	3	1	9	17	7	1	12	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	1,056
Paradise Street ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riley Street ...	143	10	13	1	3	21	11	29	2	4	...	21	5	11	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1,135
Redriff ...	136	5	7	1	3	4	9	56	1	...	...	30	18	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	440
Rolls Road ...	73	6	16	4	6	3	6	7	1	5	...	11	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,212
Rotherhithe New Road ...	112	18	7	1	2	22	5	1	...	7	1	31	12	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1,095
St. James' ...	110	3	3	1	2	15	32	19	9	9	...	2	2	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	516
St. Barnabas ...	27	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	11	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211
St. Joseph's ...	51	1	2	2	2	10	5	18	...	2	...	6	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	583
St. Mary's ...	44	2	3	1	1	5	3	7	1	3	2	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374
St. Mary Magdalen ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226
St. Paul's ...	75	...	...	1	4	10	5	43	...	2	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
Snowsfields ...	215	7	13	6	10	27	62	1	...	11	3	10	4	14	...	40	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	907
Silwood Street ...	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	992
Southwark Park Road ...	115	9	14	3	4	11	12	42	2	4	1	5	3	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,013
Surrey Square ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Townsend Street ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union Street ...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria Road ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Webb Street ...	132	8	8	5	15	11	32	19	8	1	...	6	2	5	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1,001
Weston Street ...	61	1	4	...	1	17	1	2	1	1	1	7	6	4	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	704
Flint Street ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harper Street ...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirby Street ...	8	1	1	4
TOTAL	4,277	241	412	92	178	573	460	826	73	179	31	424	216	1178	3	269	9	91	3	20

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SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.*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	1	4	1	17
Apple Pulp	—	1	2	0
Apple Waste	1	9	2	8½
Apricots	—	—	2	14
Apricot Pulp	1	5	1	0
Apricots (tinned)	—	—	1	17
Asparagus (bottled)	—	—	—	1
Bacon	—	6	0	12
Bananas	—	4	1	7
Beans (tinned)	—	—	—	2
Blackcurrants	3	1	1	0
Bloaters	—	—	—	7
Brawn (in glass)	—	—	—	4
Broth (tinned)	—	—	—	1
Beef (tinned)	—	—	—	4
Cat Fish	—	—	2	14
Cherries	1	17	0	14
Damsons	—	5	0	10
Eggs	130	10	0	12
Fish (tinned)	2	12	0	25
Fruit	—	5	0	0
Fruit Pulp	—	1	0	0
Fruit (tinned)	6	2	2	7
Gooseberries	—	—	2	27
Gooseberry Pulp	—	7	3	0
Grapes	—	—	2	0
Haddocks	—	—	3	0
Haddock (tinned)	—	—	—	1
Haricots (bottle)	—	—	—	1
Haricots (tinned)	—	—	—	1
Herring (salted)	—	1	1	21
Herrings, fresh (tinned)	—	—	—	21
Herrings (in glass)	—	—	—	5½

					Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Herring in Tomato (tinned)	...	...	...	...	—	—	I	II
Herring Roe (in glass)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Herring Roe (tinned)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lamb Tongues	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	9
Lamb Tongue Trimmings	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	24
Lemon Pulp	...	...	...	...	—	I	0	0
Lemon Peel	...	...	...	...	2	8	0	0
Lemon Waste	...	...	...	...	I	I	0	4
Lobster (tinned)	...	...	...	...	—	3	2	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Macedoines	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	4
Marmalade	...	...	...	...	—	I	0	0
Margarine (tinned)	...	...	...	...	—	—	I	14
Meat	...	...	...	...	—	10	0	0
Meat in Glass	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	$24\frac{3}{4}$
Meat (tinned)	...	...	...	...	—	13	3	22
Meat (potted)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	$10\frac{1}{4}$
Meat (cooked)	...	...	...	...	—	5	3	21
Meat Paste (in glass)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Milk (tinned)	...	...	...	...	I	9	3	18
Mushrooms (bottle)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	14
Mutton	...	...	...	...	—	I	3	I
Milk Powder	...	...	...	...	—	10	0	0
Mutton (tinned)	...	...	...	...	—	—	I	16
Oranges	...	...	...	...	—	10	2	0
Orange Pulp	...	...	...	...	—	12	0	22
Orange Skins	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	0
Orange Waste	...	...	...	...	3	8	I	0
Offal	...	...	...	...	3	10	I	8
Onions	...	...	...	...	—	10	2	16
Ox Feet...	...	...	...	...	—	I	0	0
Ox Tongues	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	4
Paste (in glass)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	I
Paste (tinned)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Peas (tinned)	...	...	...	...	—	—	I	I
Peas (bottle)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	4
Pears (tinned)	...	...	...	...	—	—	I	$11\frac{1}{2}$
Peel (shredded)	...	...	...	...	—	—	I	0
Pig Tongues (tinned)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	5
Pine Chunks (tinned)	...	...	...	...	—	—	I	$19\frac{1}{2}$
Pines, whole	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	$12\frac{1}{2}$
Pimientoes (tinned)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	4

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Plums	1	0	0	14
Plum Waste	2	4	1	0
Pork	—	—	—	9
Potatoes	5	0	0	0
Pigeons	—	7	2	18
Rabbits	—	—	2	16
Rabbits (tinned)	—	1	1	14
Raspberries	—	—	2	10
Raspberry Pulp	—	—	1	0
Rations (tinned)	—	—	—	4
Roker	—	1	2	0
Salmon	—	—	—	3
Salmon (tinned)	1	6	0	16½
Sardines (bottle)	—	—	—	3
Sardines (tinned)	—	—	1	26½
Sardines in oil	—	—	2	10
Sardines in Tomato (tinned)	—	—	—	3¼
Sausage (tinned)	—	—	—	4
Scallops	—	—	1	22
Shrimps... ..	—	—	1	12
Skate Wings	—	—	2	—
Soup (tinned)	—	—	—	5
Strawberries	3	11	1	22
Tinned Goods	10	9	2	2¼
Tomatoes	—	2	0	16
Tomatoes (tinned)	—	14	3	10
Tomato Conserve	—	7	1	2
Tomato Pulp (tinned)... ..	—	—	—	16
Tomatoes (peeled)	—	4	2	18
Tomato Puree	—	1	0	0
Tongue (in glass)	—	—	—	19½
Tongue (tinned)	—	1	0	0¼
Tongue and Beef (tinned)	—	—	—	¾
Turkeys... ..	—	1	0	0
Tripe	—	9	2	4
Truffles	—	—	—	¾
Vegetables	—	10	0	0
Vegetables (tinned)	—	2	3	11
	—	—	—	—
	191	12	1	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	...	...	...	...	...	88
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	77
Fishmongers, friers and curers	...	...	...	...	...	73
Food stores	...	...	...	...	...	562
Food wharves and depots	...	...	...	...	...	100
Food factories	...	...	...	...	...	23
Fruiterers and greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	98
Ice cream	...	...	...	...	...	111
Milk-sellers	...	...	...	...	...	278
Restaurants and eating houses	...	...	...	...	...	144
Coffee stalls	...	...	...	...	...	12
						<hr/>
						1,566
						<hr/>

Unsound Food Seizures.

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

March 19th—

Depositing 101 unsound oranges for the purpose of sale Two months' imprisonment

April —

Exposing 49 unsound dead turkeys for sale Owner : fine £10, costs £5 5s. ; Servant : fine £3 or one month's imprisonment

June 17th—

Depositing 625 unsound oranges and one lemon for the purpose of sale Bound over in the sum of £5 for twelve months' under the Probation Act

August 19th—

Being in possession of 151 half sieve of black currants. Fine £2, costs 3s.

FOOD EXAMINED DURING THE YEAR 1914.

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 ...	684	6904½	17	31	437	19313¾	111	2782	205	1859¼	3c8	10202	20	573½	73	1079¾
Mr. Scott ...	844	641¼	596	298¼	802	1877	668	640¼	75	39	41	26¼	...	...	15	11½
Mr. Hoskins ..	993	984	545	121¾	664	477¾	696	625	716	43¾	20	40¼	35	23754½	33	4375½
Mr. Wood ...	3	2	...	...	2	1½	2	1¾	1	½	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. Merryman ...	1	1	...	...	1	½	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. Pitts ...	1	½	...	...	1	¼	1	¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	2526	8533¼	1158	454	1907	21670¾	1479	9850¼	997	1912½	3c9	10268½	55	24328	121	5466¾

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

Milk Premises.

There were 254 milk premises on the Register at the end of 1913. 41 were added and 17 removed during 1914, making a total of 278 on the Register at the end of the year under report. 824 inspections were made and 22 notices served.

Cowsheds.

There is one cowshed in the Borough. This received 5 visits during the year. One notice was served.

Slaughterhouses.

There is one slaughterhouse in the Borough. 22 inspections were made. No notices were served.

Ice Cream Premises.

There were 114 premises where ice cream is manufactured on the Register at the end of 1913. 3 were removed during the year under report, making a total of 113. 111 inspections were made and 13 notices 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 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.
Frozen Beef	1,675 pieces	Tons. cwt. qr. lbs. 7 6 1 27	—	—	34 pieces.	1 12 — —	—	—
" Sheep	—	—	—	—	203 carcasses	3 19 — —	—	—
" Veal (boned)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Beef Tongues	—	—	262 tongues	5 — 17	777 casks	26 5 — —	—	—
" Tripe	—	—	—	—	—	—	67 baskets and 335 wrappers.	10 — — —
Meat	—	8 14 — —	—	4 1 3 10	—	— 6 1 —	—	—
Casings	—	—	—	11 15 — —	—	— — — —	—	—
Tender loins (Bacon)	—	—	—	— 1 — 26	—	— — — —	303 cases	6 19 — 4
Bacon	—	—	—	— 5 — —	—	— — — —	—	—
Salted Beef	—	—	2 casks	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	—
Salted Hog Tongues	—	—	1,013 tongues	— 8 3 12	—	— — — —	—	—
Pickled Beef Tongues	—	—	21 tongues	— 1 18	—	— — — —	—	—
Veal in pickle... ..	—	—	5 pieces	— — 1 24	—	— — — —	—	—
Poultry	717 cases	70 13 — 12	—	2 7 1 22	1,738 cases	— — — —	—	—
Tinned Meat	—	—	—	13 12 — 18	—	— — — —	—	—
" Fish	—	—	—	14 8 3 2	—	— — — —	—	—
" Fruit	—	—	—	23 4 2 21	—	— — — —	—	—
" Vegetables	—	—	—	1 15 — 24	—	36 16 2 12	—	—
" Tomato	—	—	—	— 8 — —	—	— — — —	—	—
" Milk	—	—	—	1 14 1 9	—	— — — —	—	—
" Egg Yolk	—	—	2 tins	— — 2 —	—	— — — —	—	—
Fruit	—	—	—	12 19 2 12	—	— — — —	—	—
Apples	—	—	—	5 2 2 7	—	— — — —	—	—
Pears	—	—	323 cases	9 7 2 —	—	— — — —	—	—

UNSOOUND FOOD AND FOREIGN MEAT REGULATIONS—continued.

Article.	Quantity Unsound.								
	Disposed of for other Purposes than Human Food.		Destroyed.		Removed for Sorting under S.A.		Exported.		
	Quantity.	Weight.	Quantity.	Weight.	Quantity.	Weight.	Quantity.	Weight.	
Apples and Pears	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bananas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oranges	—	—	—	6 8	—	—	—	—	—
Cherries	—	—	—	—	9 2 2	—	—	—	—
Grapes... ..	—	—	42 half-sieves	—	8 1	—	—	—	—
Dates	—	—	2 flats	—	2 2	—	—	—	—
Passion Fruit... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomatoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Figs	—	—	588 crates	21 12 3	—	—	—	—	—
Coccanuts	—	—	8 cases	1 6 2	—	—	—	—	—
Potatoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peel in brine	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Orange Peel	—	—	—	—	1 14	—	—	—	—
Lemon peel in brine	—	—	3 half-pipes	2 1	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese Kernels	—	—	—	1 5 2	—	—	—	—	—
Salted Gherkins	—	—	6 barrels	1 1	—	—	—	—	—
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eggs	—	—	—	—	73 9 10	—	—	—	—
Butter	—	—	2 casks	—	2 2	—	—	—	—
Wheat	—	977 11 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flour	589 bags	73 12 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oats	—	37 12 1 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rye Flour	—	1 11 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice Meal	1,807 bags	1,0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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, in this district, under the above-mentioned regulations for the twelve months ended December 31st, 1914, comparisons with past years will not be of their usual value as indicators of trade or percentage of waste in the food-stuffs arriving.

During the first seven months, there appeared to be a general and considerable increase of foods landed in the district, but during the latter five (the period of the war) ships from some ports that previously discharged here regularly stopped, from others the number decreased and the arrivals were irregular, while from others the ships were more numerous and the goods of greater variety; but the largest increase to the wharves—especially at the West end of the district was by river craft from the docks.

It is interesting to note that while the service of boats from Russia was much curtailed during the latter months the quantity of bacon landed in the district during the year increased from about 108,000 packages in 1913 to about 144,000 packages during the present year.

Bacon and Pork Products.

During the period under report five additional certificates were declared admissible, four relative to Russian and one to Swedish products. These have greatly reduced the Inspectorial duties with regard to bacon and the amount seized has been small.

With regard to other pork products, especially tongues from Russia, these, although certificated in accordance with the regulations, were found to be still diseased to such an extent that the certificate was ignored. Representations on the matter were made to the authorities concerned but without the desired result and the last consignment of the year after examination was stopped.

Beef, Frozen.

The quantity examined in the district was above the average, and with regard to Australian the percentage found infested with worm nests has been exceedingly small, but several parcels of fore-quarters arrived, not cut in accordance with the inter-departmental agreements, consequently these were stopped and dealt with by the firms concerned under our supervision.

Beef Tongues.

No alteration has been made in the regulations for dealing more effectively with these.

Beef Offal.

Only small quantities have reached this district un-examined by some other water-side Authority.

Butter.

Only 7 lots about 40 tons have been dealt with under the regulations, and of this one parcel was re-shipped to the port of origin.

Coffee.

Only a small quantity has been dealt with under the regulations, but I again direct official attention to the traders' views generally put forward when dealing with unsound parcels of this commodity, viz., no matter how unfit or useless a parcel may be, the trader generally contends it can be treated and made fit for human consumption by mixing it with a better class coffee, indicating that the market value is the only consideration.

Canned Goods.

The quantities of these goods landed in this district, especially meats, has for a considerable time been on the decrease.

Eggs.

We have adhered to the methods of the past few years in dealing with these, but consequent upon the war and principally the reduced quantity from Russia during the latter five months of the year, the number of cases (about 312,000) landed, is considerably below the quantities landed in previous years, but the amount found unfit and destroyed is larger, part of the result of increased supervision and part due to lengthened time in transit.

In my opinion it is very necessary and would be greatly to the advantage of consumer and trader if more definite restrictions were introduced prohibiting the sale of unsound eggs (this refers principally to those known in the wholesale trade as "spots") and the better class traders generally would welcome and support the introduction of some such measure.

Further, eggs like other articles should be sold for what they really are, and it should be illegal to sell pickled eggs, cold stored, etc., etc., without disclosing the fact.

Peels in Brine.

We have continued the efforts of last year in the attempt to improve the packing, thereby lessening the waste in this commodity, but the improvement is not marked.

Soft Fruit and Vegetables.

Consequent upon the war and the regular service of boats to and from Boulogne being suspended the quantities landed here has been small.

Customs Authorities.

The most amicable feeling still exist with these Officers and the ever ready and valuable assistance rendered by them is deserving of the warmest thanks.

Destruction of Unsound Foods.

Since barging away has been discontinued, this is a matter becoming more and more difficult and costly, the destructor being in reality more used as a Power Generating Station than destructor, and as a result, only the combustible portions of condemned goods are accepted there and that in many cases only after considerable labour has been expended and costs incurred in the preparation of it.

The tip used by the Council is out of the district, and is not under the Council's control. It is further, prohibitive for the reception of food stuffs both from the point of view of distance and cost.

Inspections.

In Table XII. of Appendix will be found particulars of the general sanitary work by the District Inspectors during 1914, and in Table IX. the number of premises on the Registers to which special attention has been paid.

The house-to-house inspections number 5,336. This is 1,066 above the total for the previous year, and is an average of 667 per Inspector, against 534 in 1913.

4,949 intimation notices were served, compared with 4,829 and 1,302 statutories, against 1,273 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 ...	684	322	205	44	306	172	91	9	9	2	...	...	105	17	184	42	2752	372	19	4				
Mr. Wood ...	724	379	295	111	246	119	194	35	76	24	12	1	62	6	4	148	2798	678	19	3				
Mr. Merryman	707	433	200	132	202	91	279	43	32	6	15	...	212	13	152	119	2874	322	39	23				
Mr. Toogood	726	319	195	50	354	244	312	76	31	...	98	...	84	10	11	164	2973	531	2	2				
Mr. Freeman	720	416	173	91	192	125	209	48	44	7	43	2	142	12	3	137	2668	505	5	4				
Mr. Golds ...	564	287	376	74	162	104	233	92	39	7	88	1	98	7	56	191	2533	79	22	6				
Mr. Pitts ...	611	307	255	48	162	54	193	25	22	6	...	...	36	2	155	75	2635	204	13	5				
Mr Ccckburn	600	356	59	10	109	92	158	52	3	1	...	...	169	19	155	185	2470	57	...	...		
Totals ...	5336	2819	1758	560	1733	1001	1669	380	256	53	256	4	908	86	720	1061	21703	2748	119	46				

Owing to the enormous number of men joining the Army, and in many cases having to remain in the towns where they joined, it early became evident that the health of the military population was very closely bound up with the health of the civil population, and that if this was to be maintained close co-operation must exist between the civil and military sanitary services. There were therefore many consultations between the Local Government Board and the War Office as to how this could best be accomplished, with the result that the Local Government Board issued various circulars instructing the Medical Officer of Health and sanitary staff to co-operate as far as possible with the military authorities in the district and exchange with them information as to infectious disease, etc. They also asked the staff to inspect places where soldiers were billeted in the district, either for the purpose of guarding public works or for any other purpose. All cases of infectious disease which had any connection with the troops were immediately reported to the commanding officer of the regiment concerned. Guards were billeted at various points of the goods depot of the London, Brighton and South Coast and South-Eastern and Chatham Railways and at other important points in the Borough. These were regularly inspected by myself and the sanitary inspectors, weekly reports being sent up to the Deputy Director of Medical Services for the London District at the Horse Guards. Lists of houses where soldiers were billeted were also received from the police and these were kept under observation.

Any defects found in any of the billets were first of all reported to the commanding officer of the district and if not remedied in a reasonable time they were reported to the Deputy Director of Medical Services who took steps to see the recommendations for remedying the defects were carried out.

Another important piece of supervision was carried out by the Food Inspectors, acting under myself. This consisted in the regular inspection of the manufacture of articles of food for the Army and Navy carried on under contract by firms in the Borough. This was done in close consultation with the medical inspectors of the Local Government Board. The Board received intimation of all contracts from the War Office and immediately sent them on to us and we inspected the process of manufacture during the completion of the contract. On several occasions we found it necessary to interfere with the selection of raw materials and with the methods of manufacture, cleanliness of premises, etc., and I feel quite certain that this important work was of great benefit to the troops and am confident that very little of the food supplied by Bermondsey firms had to be rejected on its arrival at the front.

The various activities here described will be continued during the period of the war.

Food Inspectors:
PARTICULARS OF WORK, 1914.

	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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	820	2361	...	...	8	...	...	...	430	6	...	4
	New occupiers or Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr Scott ...	Re-visits ...	317	2	84	82	231	...	106	452	4	107	31	364	325	162	22	119	10	178	536
	New occupiers or Premises	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	29	...	2	4	...	27	7	...	...	...	...	...
Mr Hoskins ...	Re-visits ...	97	20	64	164	113	5	107	721	210	112	79	356	499	130	...	106	104	273	603
	New occupiers or Premises	...	...	1	8	6	1	9	38	...	12	20	...	20	13	3	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	Re-visits ...	414	22	148	246	344	5	213	1993	2575	219	110	728	824	292	22	655	120	451	1141
	New occupiers or Premises	...	...	1	13	7	1	9	67	...	14	24	...	47	20	3	...	...	...	...

Food and Drugs.

In Tables XIII. and XIV. of Appendix will be found a list of the samples taken in 1914, and the action taken; 1,186 samples were taken, compared with 1,193 in 1913 and 1,175 in 1912. Of these 11.6 per cent. were found adulterated, compared with 14.7 per cent. in the previous year and 8.1 per cent. in 1912.

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 undected, 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.
1905	505	9	1.7	216	42.8	168	33.3	112	22.2
1906	507	3	0.6	211	41.6	178	35.1	115	22.7
1907	617	24	3.9	232	37.6	249	40.3	112	18.1
1908	575	12	2.1	258	44.9	226	39.3	79	13.7
1909	722	10	1.4	332	46.0	271	37.5	109	15.1
1910	676	5	0.7	294	43.5	281	41.6	96	14.2
1911	778	22	2.8	395	50.8	282	36.2	79	10.2
1912	787	37	4.7	375	47.6	306	38.8	69	8.8
1913	613	41	6.7	303	49.4	209	34.0	60	9.7
1914	565	35	6.2	258	45.7	228	40.4	44	7.8
Average, 10 yrs.	635	19	3.0	287	44.9	239	37.6	87	14.2

Bacteriological Laboratory.

The total number of specimens examined in 1914 was 1,087, compared with 1,040 in 1913, and 916 in 1912.

Nature of Specimen.	Total Examinations.		Results of Examination.			
			Positive.		Negative.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
DIPHTHERIA (specimens taken by Medical Officer of Health) ...	352	361	10	18	342	343
Ditto (taken by general practitioners)... ..	250	327	44	72	206	255
DIPHTHERIA (total specimens taken)	602	688	54	90	548	598
Phthisis	419	386	77	82	342	304
Enteric	15	7	3	—	12	7
Various	4	6	4	3	...	3
Total specimens taken	1,040	1,087	138	175	902	912

Houses let in Lodgings.

In 1914 there were 223 "houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family" on the Register. These were visited quarterly in accordance with the instructions of the Public Health Committee.

162 notices were served, 5 of these being for overcrowding. The following is a list of registered houses let in lodgings:—

5, Aberdour Street	6, Bermondsey Square
11 " "	7 " "
13 " "	26, Bermondsey Street
14 " "	115 " "
17 " "	117 " "
56, Arnolds Place	131 " "
82, Abbey Street	136 " "
86 " "	50, Bermondsey Wall
95 " "	52 " "
98 " "	7 Cloyne Row
100 " "	1, Curlew Street
10, Alice Street	2 " "
36, Barnham Street	5 " "

10, Crosby Row	19, Kipling Street
19, Debnams Road	31 "
21 "	6, Lamb Alley
23 "	7 "
13, Decima Street	8 "
42 "	46, Larnaca Street
28, Enid Street	47 "
2, Emba Street	44, Leroy Street
4 "	54 "
28, East Lane	58 "
39 "	62 "
3, Elim Street	72 "
7 "	74 "
9 "	76 "
18 "	78 "
19 "	82 "
21 "	86 "
40 "	22, Litlington Street
41 "	117, Long Lane
45 "	119 "
24, Freda Street	123 "
1A, Flockton Street	125 "
86 "	137 "
5, Foxlow Street	139 "
7 "	147 "
8 "	230 "
15 "	201, Lower Road
16 "	4, Maze Pond
17 "	6 "
19 "	8 "
20 "	10 "
21 "	12 "
22 "	14 "
23 "	16 "
25 "	18 "
23, Faustin Place	20 "
31 "	19, Manor Lane
35 "	6, Marigold Street
4, Fendall Street	10 "
30, Ferrand Street	12 "
31 "	1, Marshalls Place
14, Fulford Street	21 "
12, Gedling Street	9, Maynard Road
14 "	9, Marcia Road
60, Gainsford Street	13 "
151, Grange Road	35, Mellicks Place
9, Grange Walk	39 "
76 "	41 "
81 "	43 "
87 "	63 "
91 "	2, Oldfield Road
5A, Green Walk	3 "
6, Hatteraick Street	1A, Osborne Buildings
1, Janeway Street	10, Pages Walk
4 "	9, Porlock Place
10 "	19 "
14 "	21 "
16 "	21, Paulin Street
20 "	2, Parkers Buildings
9, Kenning Street	4 "
10 "	6 "
11 "	8 "

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

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

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

- 5 to 27, Cadbury Road (odd numbers).
- 99 and 99A, Alscot Road.
- 18, 18A, 20 and 20A, Oxley Street.
- Six new maisonettes, Alscot Road.
- 21-40, Horselydown Mansions.
- 35-85, Clarence Street (odd numbers).

Disinfection.

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

Beds ...	...	813	Quilts ...	...	...	824
Blankets ...	...	967	Sheets ...	...	...	983
Bolsters ...	...	529	Books ...	...	...	74
Carpets ...	...	18	Miscellaneous	...	...	3,246
Cushions ...	...	292	Verminous Clothing ...	...	...	19,036
Mattresses ...	...	424				
Overlays ...	...	318			Total ...	28,986
Pillows ...	...	1,462				

10,130 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 36 male adults, 2 female adults, 978 male and 1,184 female children used the Verminous Baths and had their clothing disinfected. The total number of articles disinfected for this purpose was 19,036.

Smoke Nuisances.

147 observations were kept on chimneys and 44 notices served.

House Refuse.

The following table shows the amount of house and trade refuse disposed of during the year ended December, 1914:—

HOUSE REFUSE—			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Bermondsey Destructor	10,866 loads.		16,675	9	2
Taken to shoot	... 360 ..		553	10	0
			-----	---	---
Total ...	... 11,226 ..		17,228	19	2
TRADE REFUSE—					
Bermondsey Destructor	1,175 loads.		841	7	1
Taken to shoot	... 1,351 ..		2,077	3	1
			-----	---	---
Total ...	... 2,526 ..		2,918	10	2

Offensive Trades.

The offensive trades on the Register are as follows :—

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

Summer Diarrhœa and Flies.

The following reports were made to the Council, who gave instructions for a copy of the handbill to be left at every house and the posters to be fixed in various places in the Borough.

Unfortunately owing to the outbreak of war almost immediately after initiating the campaign, this fell rather flat and people showed more anxiety about national than domestic affairs. Nevertheless it did good and from conversation with the members of the working classes I found much more knowledge about flies than I would have anticipated.

“ Now that summer is approaching it is advisable that the Committee should consider what, if anything, can be done to lessen the mortality from infective diarrhœa which is especially prevalent during that season. In 1910 the deaths numbered 87; in 1911, 226; in 1912, 84; and in 1913, 78. The victims are practically all infants under two years of age and between 70 and 80 per cent. of these under one year of age. I have drawn attention to the matter in every annual report since 1901 and am doing so specially this spring since some new information bearing on the cause of the disease has come to light within the last 18 months. The onset of the disease is as a rule sudden. A young infant apparently quite well takes to vomiting its milk; this is accompanied by diarrhœa and severe pains in the abdomen. At first the motions are natural but they shortly become watery and very frequent; the infant rapidly becomes exhausted and within a few hours to two or three days death occurs from collapse and heart failure. The symptoms in the severer forms, whether they occur in infants or adults are exactly similar to those of Asiatic cholera. In Asiatic cholera we know the specific micro-organism causing the disease but all attempts to find a special organism causing “ summer ” or

“infective diarrhœa” have proved abortive. Various kind of bacteria found in the intestines have been in turn accused of causing the disease, but it may eventually turn out that there are several implicated. In the meantime there are certain facts established in connection with the causation and these are (1) The disease is strictly seasonal, *i.e.*, it begins every year about the middle of June and continues till the middle or end of October after which period the mortality is very slight ; (2) It is connected with heat : this is proved by its occurrence in summer and also by the fact that if the summer is hot and dry the deaths may be trebled or quadrupled as compared with a cold wet summer : in 1911 when we had 226 deaths in Bermondsey the summer was very hot and dry to be followed by a cold wet summer in 1912 with only 84 deaths : 1913 with its 78 deaths was notoriously cool and wet ; (3) Contamination of food, especially of milk, has long been considered as a cause, the main proof of this being the comparative immunity of breast fed infants ; and (4) It is infective, *i.e.*, when one person in a house gets an attack it is liable to spread to other members.

“ All the above-mentioned are well established facts, but while it is clear that the disease is infective and should be classed with the infectious diseases the method of spread from one case to another has remained obscure. Since the discovery in the latter part of the last century that malaria is spread by mosquitoes, insects of various sorts have been looked upon as possible bearers of disease. We know this to be true of yellow fever which is conveyed by a different species of mosquito than that causing malaria and also of sleeping sickness which is spread by the tsetse fly. The last insect which has come to be suspected is the common house fly and allied species such as blue-bottles, manure flies, etc. During the last two years investigations have been carried on by many scientific workers, especially those of the Local Government Board and they have pretty well established the fact that these insects are capable of spreading many diseases. Such diseases include epidemic diarrhœa, typhoid fever, cholera, ophthalmia, tuberculosis, diphtheria and possibly many others. When one considers the habits of flies this will not appear extraordinary ; they walk over and feed on all sort of filth, and no doubt transfer injected bacteria to our food and drink by means of their excreta, but also by means of their feet and legs which become covered with infective material. As a matter of fact typhoid tubercle and other bacilli have actually been found on and in flies as a result of the

habits above-mentioned. From these investigations it is now believed that flies perform the chief role in the spread of summer diarrhœa. They walk over excreta, some of which may be from previous cases of diarrhœa, and then walk into the baby's milk, or other food, with the natural result that the consumer takes the disease.

“ If you want to stop or lessen diarrhœa some means should therefore be taken to get rid of flies. There are two distinct methods, viz. : (1) Killing individual flies with fly papers and poisonous fluids, and (2) destroying their eggs and larvæ. This last method is by far the best and has been adopted most successfully in the case of mosquitoes. Killing individual flies is very useful but for one which you destroy this way you can kill thousands by the second plan. A consideration of the life history of the fly will show why the first plan is not likely to succeed.

“ In the spring the female fly lays her eggs on manure heaps, ashpits or any collection of moist refuse and lays about 120 eggs at each sitting of which there may be several. From these eggs in the course of a few hours, especially in the presence of heat and moisture, a maggot or grub issues and feeds on the filth it lives in and in about five days becomes a chrysalis which is a ‘ minute rolled up bean like body ’ with a hard covering about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length ; in another five days the fly emerges from the chrysalis and begins searching for food. If one could stop these breeding places in and about houses the number of flies would be enormously reduced and means should be taken by posters and handbills to draw the attention of householders to the necessity of scrupulous cleanliness if flies are to be got rid of. The dust should be collected in covered receptacles, frequently removed, no garbage or filth of any sort should be allowed to lie about yards, all of which should be properly paved, no unused or waste food should be allowed to lie about unprotected and all food which is put by for use at another time should be kept in cupboards to which flies have no access. Milk both in milkshops and homes should be very carefully covered and in addition to this fly papers freely used.

“ I recommend therefore that I be instructed to draw up a small leaflet containing the life history of the house fly, the diseases which are liable to be spread and the best methods of getting rid of them, and that one of these be distributed about the latter end of May or beginning of June.”

Copy of poster and handbill :—

“ SUMMER DIARRHŒA AND FLIES.

“ Hundreds of babies die every year from summer diarrhœa. This disease comes on suddenly accompanied by vomiting and baby rapidly becomes worse very often in spite of medical attention. It is, therefore, much more important to prevent summer diarrhœa from coming than to endeavour to cure it after the patient is attacked.

“ Summer diarrhœa is always due to contamination of food, especially milk, by dirt of every description, and it has now been proved that this dirt is almost always conveyed by flies who walk over and feed on filth and carry infection about on their bodies, legs and probosces. Flies spread many diseases in this way, such as summer diarrhœa, cholera, consumption, typhoid fever, etc. It is therefore, most important to get rid of flies. This is more easily done if we attack their breeding places as the following account of the development of the fly shows.

“ In the spring the female fly lays her eggs on manure heaps, ashpits or any collection of moist refuse and lays about 120 eggs at each sitting of which there may be several. From these eggs in the course of a few hours, especially in the presence of heat and moisture, a maggot or grub issues and feeds on the filth it lives in and in about five days becomes a chrysalis which is a ‘ minute rolled up bean like body ’ with a hard covering about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length ; in another five days the fly emerges from the chrysalis and begins searching for food.

“ The best way, therefore, of exterminating flies is to prevent the accumulation of any dirt in or about the house where flies can feed and breed.

“ 1. Keep all food which is not consumed at meal times in a cool cupboard where flies cannot reach it.

“ 2. Waste food which can be burnt should be put in the fire instead of throwing in the dust bin.

“ 3. All garbage and vegetable matter which cannot be burnt should be put in the dustbin and carefully covered.

“ 4. See that all back yards are properly paved and regularly swept so that no dirt will be about.

“ 5. All manure should be sprinkled with carbolic or some other disinfectant and removed daily.

“ 6. Fly papers and traps are very useful but it is much more important not to leave food and other materials about that they can feed and breed on.

“ 7. Sugar, treacle and jams should not be left lying about uncovered.

“ 8. Milk vessels should be carefully covered with a damp cloth when not in use.

“ 9. Scrupulous cleanliness in the house, especially where food is prepared, eaten, or stored, is most important.

“ 10. Scrupulous cleanliness outside in yards and outhouses is also very important.”

“The campaign which has been instituted by the Council through the distribution of the handbills and posters is being followed up. The inspectors have received practical instruction in the development of flies so that they now know where to look for their breeding places. The clergymen, doctors, and others are being written to with a view to enlisting their sympathy and co-operation and following the advice of Dr. E. Halford Ross, of the Lister Institute, who has written an excellent little book on the subject, and to whom I am indebted for many suggestions, I am having a spot map of “ fly lairs ” prepared, so that those places which breed a large number of flies will be kept under observation with a view to systematic cleansing.”

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	1,482	382	375	308	7	2	249	5	4	1	79	42	21
By Midwives	777	26	19	62	109	119	33	218	129	43	14	4	1
By Doctors	1,102	12	26	96	238	203	37	206	175	68	39	1	1
By Parents	363	21	27	46	43	14	18	26	99	46	13	7	3
Total	3,727	441	447	512	397	438	337	455	407	158	145	61	26
Visits—Miss Nuttall :—													
Births (first)	1,548	338	401	337	27	...	284	...	...	...	91	50	20
Births (subsequent)	195	30	55	55	...	...	20	...	...	...	19	11	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	14	1	3	6	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (first)	390	66	116	89	6	...	64	...	...	...	27	17	5
Phthisis (subsequent)	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	20	9	4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio-myelitis	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Various	171	32	52	26	8	...	28	...	...	...	11	13	1
Total	2,347	479	632	516	42	...	408	...	...	...	148	91	31
Visits—Mrs. Croke :—													
Births (first)	1,229	...	...	...	232	244	...	310	288	155	...	...	...
Births (subsequent)	127	...	...	...	22	42	...	19	31	13	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	14	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (first)	451	...	...	...	99	101	...	115	90	46	...	...	...
Phthisis (subsequent)	108	...	...	...	26	40	...	19	17	6	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	15	...	...	...	3	5	...	4	3	...	...	...	...
Polio-myelitis	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Various	154	...	...	...	29	44	...	44	33	4	...	...	...
Total... ..	2,107	...	...	...	413	485	...	517	468	224	...	...	...

Number of babies breast fed ... 2,742. Number of babies bottle fed ... 35.
 Number of babies fed otherwise (e.g. spoon) ... Nil. TOTAL ... 2,777.

* Type of feeding bottle used :—Boat shape, 34 ; long tube, 1.

The total number of births which took place in Bermondsey last year was 3,757 and of these 3,727 were notified under the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

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

Of the 3,727 births notified, 2,777 received primary visits from the Health Visitors. The number of secondary visits was 322. Of this number 2,742 were breast fed, so that, with very few exceptions, breast feeding among the working classes in Bermondsey is the rule. This, however, only continues for a period of a month, or six weeks at furthest, after which period working mothers here find it necessary to supplement the meagre income by work of some description. Their infants are then left in charge of a stranger or some inexperienced member of the family, the result being they are artificially fed, and the wonder is that the infantile mortality is not much greater. It speaks well for the vitality of the infantile population that they survive the extraordinary methods of feeding to which some of them are subjected. Any enquiries into the subject of breast feeding and the best methods of ensuring its continuance will be incomplete if the economic conditions of the mothers is not taken into account.

BABIES' CLASS.

At the beginning of the war a branch of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association was established in the Town Hall with a result that the Babies' Class had to find new quarters. After a short stay in the Sanitary Inspector's Office it was finally removed out to the Temporary Shelter in the dépôt. This is a

much more convenient place as we have a waiting room, an undressing and weighing room and a medical consultation room. The attendance has been unusually good and averaged 17, which is much higher than the year before.

The medical part of the consultation was done by myself.

The advice seems to be very much appreciated by the mothers and we have had abundant evidence that it has proved very useful. The clientèle has been mostly drawn from the Western Health Visitor's district as mothers from the Eastern District which comprises Rotherhithe and the eastern end of the late Vestry of Bermondsey find it rather far to come. At the time of writing a subsidiary class has been started in a room at 163, Abbeyfield Road for the loan of which we have to thank Sister Mirian, of the Lady Gomm Dispensary.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The following scheme was submitted to the Council, but owing to financial and other conditions produced by the war the Council could not see their way to adopt the suggestions.

Maternity and Child Welfare and School for Mothers.

“ The undermentioned are outlines of two schemes suggested to Sanitary Authorities by the Board of Education and Local Government Board respectively for the purpose of supervising the health of infants and young children prior to school age and if necessary provide for treatment. Provision is made for the repayment to the Sanitary Authorities of a sum of about half the expenditure incurred. This is done so as to encourage local authorities to extend their work on the lines indicated.

Board of Education :—

1. The Board of Education will make grants to Schools for Mothers during the financial year ending on March 31st, 1915, in respect of the provision made for promoting the care, training and physical welfare of infants and young children.

2. A School for Mothers is primarily an educational institution, providing training and instruction for the mother in the care and

management of infants and little children. The imparting of such instruction may include :—

- (a) systematic classes,
- (b) home visiting,
- (c) infant consultations.

The provision of specific medical and surgical advice and treatment (if any) should be only incidental.

3. Grant will be assessed on the basis of work done by the institution during the year ending March 31st, 1914.

4. Where, in the Board's opinion, the provision made by the institution is adequate and its working is efficient, grant may be paid at the rate of one-half of the approved expenditure. In other cases the Board may either pay at a lower rate or withhold the grant.

5. In fixing the rate of grant the Board will take into consideration the scope, character and efficiency of the work of the institution. In this connection the Board will have regard to the provision made for :—

- (a) co-ordinating the work of the institution with that of :—
 - (i) similar institutions in the same district ;
 - (ii) Baby Clinics and Infant Dispensaries providing medical and surgical advice and treatment for infants and little children ;
 - (iii) the School Medical Service on the one hand and the Sanitary Authority on the other.
- (b) keeping records of attendances at the institution and of visits paid to the homes.

6. (a) The institution must be conducted by a responsible Body of Managers, and a person must be appointed to act as Correspondent on behalf of the Managers. The institution must not be conducted for private profits or farmed out to any member of the staff.

7. Any institution desiring a grant under these regulations should forward to the Board of Education a statement in an approved form of the work done.

8. The Board may disregard any items of expenditure which, in their opinion, should not be taken into account.

Local Government Board :—

A complete scheme would comprise the following elements, each of which will, in this connection, be organised in its direct bearing on infantile health.

1. Arrangements for the local supervision of midwives.

2. Arrangements for :—

- | | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| Ante-Natal. | { | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) An Ante-Natal clinic for expectant mothers. (2) The home visiting of expectant mothers. (3) A maternity hospital or beds at a hospital, in which complicated cases of pregnancy can receive treatment. |
|-------------|---|--|

3. Arrangements for :—

- | | | |
|--------|---|---|
| Natal. | { | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Such assistance as may be needed to ensure the mother having skilled and prompt attendance during confinement at home. (2) The confinement of sick women, including women having contracted pelvis or suffering from any other condition involving danger to the mother or infant at a hospital. |
|--------|---|---|

4. Arrangements for :—

- | | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| Post-Natal. | { | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The treatment in a hospital of complications arising after parturition, whether in a mother or in the infant. (2) The provision of systematic advice and treatment for infants at a baby clinic or infant dispensary. (3) The continuance of these clinics and dispensaries, so as to be available for children up to the age when they are entered on a school register, <i>i.e.</i>, the register of a public elementary school, nursery school, creche, day nursery, school for mothers or other school. (4) The systematic home visitation of infants and of children not on a school register as above defined. |
|-------------|---|---|

These schemes differ essentially, that for the Board of Education is concerned with the teaching of mothers and supervision of children from birth to school age, and there is no provision for treatment of any kind.

The scheme of the Local Government Board on the other hand is concerned principally with the provision of treatment for mothers in pregnancy and child-birth, and treatment of children from birth to school age.

The schemes seem to overlap one another to a certain extent because it is impossible to provide treatment without a certain amount of supervision, or to supervise and teach without making some provision for treatment.

To carry out the suggestion of the Board of Education would undoubtedly be the easier as far as London is concerned and would not entail embarking on any new and elaborate schemes. In Bermondsey it would mean an extension of our work more or less on its present lines. A beginning could be made by appointing two more Health Visitors and in this way not only expectant mothers would be kept under more or less supervision, but it would be possible to visit all infants, extend our present class, and where medical treatment was desirable or necessary, to follow up cases, and see that it was carried out. At present it is our custom in the babies' class or where the Health Visitor finds any poor people in the course of their visits whose infants require treatment, to give them a card referring them to the Children's Department of Guy's Hospital. We find the advice is nearly always followed, but we confine ourselves almost exclusively to children under one year of age, and this age period could easily be extended.

The scheme by the Local Government Board would be more difficult to carry out in its entirety since it aims at the provision of clinics or dispensaries for the treatment of mothers, babies and young children. It seems to me that in London there is sufficient treatment for all these purposes provided by the general and special hospitals, and dispensaries as well as the L.C.C. Clinics. What is rather required is that pregnant women should know where to apply should they desire advice or treatment. Should it prove that there is not sufficient accommodation provided at present, then the question of the establishment of dispensaries and clinics referred to could be taken into consideration.

This scheme as it stands would require the provision of a properly qualified medical man as well as a couple of fully trained nurses, a couple of Health Visitors, also a suitably equipped building.

Either scheme would also require the provision of one or more clerks to keep the full records which would be handed on to the school authorities after the child goes on the school register.

The 'Ante-Natal' and 'Natal' schemes of the Local Government Board would require very careful consideration because it will be difficult to get anything like a complete list of expectant mothers. Further, if there is too much fussy interference there is a danger that the process of child-birth may become to be looked upon as a species of illness instead of a perfectly normal physiological process, and such a frame of mind would not be at all conducive to the production of healthy children. Provision need only be made for mothers who cannot take advantage of the benefits of the National Insurance Act under which the advice of a qualified medical man is always available.

There are at present two institutions in the Borough which are carrying on work among mothers and infants. One is the Bermondsey Settlement, Farncombe Street, and the other the Princess Club, Jamaica Road. The work of the former consists in educating prospective mothers in the hygiene of pregnancy, and also later in the management of their infants. There are four branches in different parts of the Borough, and the average weekly attendance is seventy-two. It was founded in 1908.

The Babies' Class at the Princess Club was formed last July, and is more of a baby clinic on the lines of the Local Government Board scheme. There are two qualified lady doctors in attendance twice a week, and the children are given treatment. The average attendance is twenty. At present the quarters originally intended for this are being used as a hospital and the clinic has been removed to St. James' Mission Hall, Alexis Street."

Since writing the above report certain considerations brought about by the war have forced themselves more insistently upon me. We are at present as a nation passing through what is probably the greatest crisis in our history and if we are to be successful must continue to pour into the field every man of military age we can spare. This will necessarily entail during and after the war a

shortage of available husbands and prospective fathers, with the inevitable result of a serious reduction of the infantile population for many years to come. It is also one of the evil consequences of war that the inefficient who remain behind can propagate their stock while the most vigorous have their ranks depleted. It behoves us therefore as a Sanitary Authority to take a broad view of this national disaster and endeavour to adopt all available means to preserve the lives of the children we have.

It has been shown over and over again that much of our infant mortality is preventible and due to ignorance and carelessness on the part of parents, and if therefore we can enlighten the ignorant on child-care and bring pressure to bear on the careless surely it is our business to undertake the work. Parents are primarily responsible for their children's welfare and in all our endeavours we should aim rather at pointing out and impressing on them their duty than relieving them of their responsibilities.

To many the present will not seem a suitable time for expenditure of large sums of money on what they consider a somewhat doubtful venture, but while it may be argued that certain of the work suggested is of a more or less experimental character this does not apply to what we are already doing, and I think a suitable beginning of the Local Government Board scheme might very well be made by extending our present work. This is being carried on on sound and well established lines and on these we could proceed gradually to a complete scheme. Acting on this assumption I have seriously considered the matter from the administrative and financial point of view with the object of getting the maximum benefit with the minimum expenditure compatible with efficiency.

In our shelter in the Neckinger Depot there are four tenements, two on the ground floor and two on first floor. The smaller ground floor tenement is at present used for children's baths, but the other ground floor tenement, which is at present unused and consists of two bedrooms, kitchen, w.c. and bathroom, could be converted at very little cost into a suitable maternity centre. For this purpose one general waiting room, one consultation and weighing room, one medical consulting room, a dispensary and lavatory would constitute the minimum requirements, and all of these we have ready to hand in the shelter. The kitchen would be the general waiting room and the large bedroom would make a very good

weighing and undressing room while the small bedroom would make an ideal medical consulting room. The bathroom could at a trifling cost be fitted up as a small dispensary.

My proposal is that there should be two consultations during the week on Tuesdays and Thursdays instead of the one which is held at present. The only additional staff imperatively required is two additional Health Visitors. With such an addition the Borough could be divided into four districts each half the size of the present ones, for only by a reduction of the Health Visitors districts to a more manageable size than what they have charge of now will it become possible for them to cultivate the acquaintance of the mothers and prospective mothers and children under their charge. Under existing arrangements it is only possible to visit about two thirds of the newly born infants and that but once—second visits and the regular following up of cases requiring close supervision are done only to a very limited extent.

Two Health Visitors would attend the maternity centre on Tuesdays and the other two on Thursdays, and each Health Visitor would recommend women and children from their districts to attend on the days when they would be at the centre themselves. The task of special medical consultation I propose doing myself, at least, for the period of the war, and the keeping of records would devolve on one of the present clerical staff.

The Local Government Board scheme suggests that regular medical and surgical treatment should be given at maternity centres but while this is imperative in many provincial districts it is not so in London on account of the existence of numerous general and special hospitals. I propose that medical treatment should only be given in a small number of mild and special cases where either through poverty or other sufficient reason patients are unable to avail themselves of the advice of a private medical practitioner or of one of the hospitals. There are also a certain number of trivial cases of illness which could be treated without putting them to the inconvenience of attending a hospital and which would at the same time relieve the out-patient department, giving them more time to devote to the more serious cases.

As far as pregnant women are concerned our experience is that they often want general advice on the care of their own health, and the various preparations necessary for childbirth, which advice could very suitably be given by properly qualified Health Visitors. Special cases such as are likely to require operative treatment before or at childbirth would be referred to me, and should I find that this is so I could give them a recommendation card for Guy's Hospital where a certain number of beds are reserved for this purpose with the necessary staff. I have been in communication with the hospital authorities on this matter and have received an assurance that they will be prepared to co-operate on these lines as far as their accommodation permits. Should their beds be full the patients could be referred to special hospitals further away such as Waterloo Road or Chelsea. From inquiries I also learn that the children's department at Guy's Hospital and the Evelina Hospital for Children would undertake the treatment of children recommended to them by us. The idea of the Local Government Board is that for infants and young children medical advice, and where necessary, treatment should be continuously available till they are entered on the school register, when they come under the purview of the School Medical Officer. For this purpose proper medical records would have to be kept, which could be passed on later to the school authorities. As there are some voluntary institutions including the Extern Department of Guy's Hospital doing maternity and child welfare work in Bermondsey, I propose supplying them with similar record sheets or cards to our own and when they are filled up collecting them and passing them on to the School Medical Officer. This would produce co-operation between the municipal and voluntary agencies and prevent overlapping of work. Closer co-operation could also be insured by instructing the Health Visitors to send women and children needing advice or treatment to the nearest maternity centre whether municipal or voluntary.

The chief difficulty would be to get hold of prospective mothers, and I think this can be got over by sending a circular letter to doctors and midwives informing them that should any of their cases require advice we would be prepared to give it. Health Visitors also, if their districts is not too large often come across or hear of pregnant women from neighbours and others, so I do not anticipate any dearth of subjects in this department of our work.

The following is an estimate of the cost of the scheme and in those items where an exact sum cannot be given I have put an outside figure :—

	£	s.	d.
Rent, rates and taxes	10	0	0
Lighting and heating	5	0	0
Removing bath, reglazing windows, making and fixing drawers, shelves, etc.	15	10	0
Electric light fittings	3	15	0
Providing and fixing gas brackets, gas fires, etc.	3	11	6
Lino	6	0	0
Chairs, 2½ dozen	3	15	0
Drugs	5	0	0
Stationery	5	0	0
Roll top desk	6	0	0
Arm Chair... ..	1	5	0
Stool for patients... ..	0	10	0
Couch	3	10	0
Table for Clerk	1	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£70	6	6
	<hr/>		

This makes a total of £70 6s. 6d. for the first year, half of which will be paid by a grant, leaving a net expenditure on the Borough of £35 3s. 3d.

The salaries of the extra Health Visitors will also have to be taken into account, and these will entail a net annual charge on the Borough of £105.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

There was a very close and cordial co-operation between the staffs of the Dispensary and the Public Health Department during the year 1914, the result being that there was little if any overlapping in their respective spheres. From the Dispensary Annual Report it seems that during the year there were 747 new patients examined, of these 373 were definitely suffering from or suspected

to be suffering from tuberculosis in some form. The number of visits paid by patients to the dispensary was 11,237, and the number of visits paid to the homes of patients was 1,307 by the Medical Officer and 2,519 by the nurses.

Hairdressers and Barbers.

At the end of 1914 eleven barbers were in possession of certificates.

IV.—FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

In Table X. of the Appendix will be found particulars of the inspections of factories and workshops, and in the following table particulars regarding the trades and persons employed in connection with workshops. There were 328 workshops on the Register in 1914. Including bakehouses, of which there were 74 in use, the total is 402.

OUTWORKERS.

There were 454 outworkers on the Register at the end of 1914. 46 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.

to be suffering from tuberculosis in some form. The number of visits paid to the homes of patients was 1,907 by the medical officers and 2,570 by the nurses.

At the end of the year 1914, the number of patients in hospital was 1,200, and the number of patients in the homes was 1,800. The total number of patients was 3,000.

IV. FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

The following table shows the number of factories and workshops in the district in 1914. The number of persons employed in these establishments is also given. The total number of persons employed in factories and workshops was 1,200.

OUTWORKERS

The following table shows the number of outworkers in the district in 1914. The number of persons employed as outworkers was 1,200.

APPENDIX

The following table shows the number of persons employed in the district in 1914. The total number of persons employed was 1,200.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1914 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
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	521	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	2,222	17.6
1911	125,840	3,842	30.5	497	130	1,782	14.2	515	22	560	2,320	18.4
1912	125,388	3,799	30.3	433	114	1,601	12.8	483	20	538	2,119	16.9
1913	124,731	3,842	30.8	505	131	1,730	13.9	529	21	534	2,243	17.9
Averages for years 1904-1913	127,113	4,019	31.5	503	125	1,862	14.6	503	28	526	2,360	18.5
1914	124,213	3,757	30.2	487	129	1,694	13.6	615	26	516	2,184	17.6

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

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

At Census of 1911—Total population of all ages, 125,903.

Do. Number of inhabited houses, 14,967.

Do. Average number of persons per house, 8.41.

TABLE I.—continued.

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from out- side the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
<p style="text-align: right;">No of Deaths.</p> Bermondsey Infirmmary, Lower Road 9 Deaths in River Thames, Surrey Commercial Docks, Wharves, etc. 15 Street 1 Private house 1 Total 26	Bermondsey Workhouse, Ladywell— 70 deaths	<p style="text-align: right;">No. of Deaths.</p> Bermondsey Workhouse, Ladywell 70 Guy's Hospital 214 Battersea Infirmmary 1 Brook Hospital 3 Banstead Asylum 4 Brompton Hospital 1 Camberwell Infirmmary 1 Cancer Hospital, Chelsea 1 Cane Hill Asylum 4 Caterham Asylum 23 Charing Cross Hospital 2 Claybury Asylum 2 Colney Hatch Asylum 1 Darenth Industrial Colony 2 Dartford Heath Asylum 7 Downs Sanatorium 5 East London Hospital 14 Eastern Hospital 1 Evelina Hospital 14 Fountain Temperance Asylum 4 Friedenheim Hospital 1 General Lying-in Hospital 1 Grand Surrey Canal 2 Greenwich Infirmmary 1 Grove Hospital 1 Hanwell Asylum 1 Horton Asylum 2 Hostel of God 1 Joyce Green Hospital 4 London Temperance Hospital 1 London Hospital 4 Lambeth Infirmmary 3 Leavesden Asylum 4 Lewisham Infirmmary 1 Long Grove Asylum 12 Manor Asylum 3 Metropolitan Hospital 1 Middlesex County Asylum 1 Northern Hospital 2 North Western Hospital... .. 1 Park Hospital 1 Private Houses 5 Paddington Infirmmary 1 Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton 6 River Thames 7 Royal Chest Hospital 1

TABLE I.—continued.

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from out- side the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.																																								
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TABLE II.—VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1914 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	BERMONDSEY.				ROTHERHITHE.				ST. OLAVE.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1904	81,986	2,748	1,634	477	38,304	1,083	713	187	8,897	362	246	59
1905	81,852	2,894	1,597	422	38,264	1,130	604	164	8,614	264	198	45
1906	81,727	2,683	1,618	408	38,229	1,089	702	170	8,332	259	209	46
1907	81,610	2,674	1,506	335	38,197	1,110	669	144	8,049	229	163	22
1908	81,500	2,785	1,613	411	38,169	1,129	611	151	7,769	258	220	48
1909	81,398	2,739	1,563	396	38,145	1,069	654	143	7,487	247	170	34
1910	81,304	2,661	1,441	341	38,125	1,040	603	134	7,205	256	185	27
1911	82,110	2,528	1,470	403	35,059	1,067	666	167	8,671	247	184	41
1912	82,073	2,502	1,439	290	34,747	1,065	511	113	8,568	232	169	30
1913	81,833	2,548	1,501	357	34,477	1,074	584	118	8,429	220	158	30
Averages of years 1904-1913	81,739	2,676	1,538	384	37,171	1,085	631	149	8,202	257	190	38
1914	81,781	2,502	1,409	333	34,134	1,023	554	116	8,298	232	173	36

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TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1914.

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.	
All causes { Certified ... Uncertified ...	2,184 ...	487 ...	156 ...	113 ...	74 ...	80 ...	282 ...	492 ...	500 ...	1,457 ...	554 ...	173...	...
Enteric Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	79	13	37	25	3	...	1	...	...	56	20	3	26
Scarlet Fever ...	9	...	1	5	2	1	...	...	...	8	1	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	14	3	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	9	4	1	3
Diphtheria and Croup ...	17	1	4	7	4	...	...	1	...	12	4	1	1
Influenza ...	10	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	4	7	1	2	...
Erysipelas ...	6	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4	2	...	4
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	203	1	3	4	11	35	78	67	4	136	46	21	89
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	29	9	5	9	6	...	...	...	...	19	10	...	5
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	25	8	3	4	3	...	2	5	...	14	10	1	7
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	138	...	...	...	...	...	14	69	55	88	33	17	63
Rheumatic Fever ...	9	...	...	...	4	1	2	1	1	3	4	2	1
Meningitis ...	5	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1
Organic Heart Disease ...	188	1	...	1	7	9	32	76	62	121	53	14	65
Bronchitis ...	245	30	10	2	1	3	10	59	130	148	76	21	89
Pneumonia ...	237	61	45	30	6	8	33	33	21	164	56	17	39
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	9	...	...	3	2	...	2	1	1	6	3	...	1
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	146	108	22	4	...	...	2	3	7	111	30	5	23
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	8	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	6	2	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	5	14	2	1	7
Alcoholism ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
Nephritis & Bright's Disease ...	47	...	...	1	1	...	7	30	8	34	12	1	15
Puerperal Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	179	176	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	115	41	23	50
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	98	16	4	6	7	9	23	16	17	63	24	11	16
Suicide ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	3	10	3	2	4
Other Defined Diseases ...	437	54	9	9	13	12	55	105	180	295	113	29	106
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	5	1	1	2	1	5
All Causes ...	2,184	487	156	113	74	80	282	492	500	1,457	554	175	615

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Table V.—Infantile Mortality during the year 1914. Deaths from Stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 mth.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year. 1914.	Total Deaths under 1 year. 1913.
All causes	Certified ...	101	21	13	17	152	103	94	72	66	487	505
	Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	13	19
	Scarlet Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping-Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	15
	Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
	Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...
	Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	3	9	8
	Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	5	3
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	12
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	4
	Convulsions ...	1	...	2	1	4	1	1	1	...	7	8
	Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis ...	2	...	1	1	4	12	8	2	4	30	46
	Pneumonia (all forms) ...	2	1	...	...	3	15	18	13	12	61	54
	Diarrhoea ...	}	1	...	1	2	27	29	25	25	108	117
	Enteritis ...											
	Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Syphilis ...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	7
	Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Suffocation, overlying ...	4	1	...	1	6	5	2	...	...	13	5
	Injury at birth ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	6
	Ate ectasis ...	6	...	...	1	7	3	...	...	...	10	9
	Congenital Malformations...	1	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	4	19
	Premature birth ...	56	8	1	5	70	5	2	...	...	77	67
	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	14	7	7	6	34	23	17	8	4	86	75
	Other Causes ...	10	2	1	...	13	5	10	11	6	45	25
Totals ...		101	21	13	17	152	103	94	72	66	487	505

Nett Births in the year—Legitimate, 3,705 ; Illegitimate, 52.

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

Wards.	Population at Census, 1911.†	Estimated population, 1914.	Births, 1914.	Birth-rate.	Deaths, 1914.	Death-rate.	Deaths under one year of age	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.
Bermondsey—	82,119	81,781	2,502	30·6	1,409	17·2	333	133
Ward 1	14,260	14,201	424	29·9	269	18·9	87	205
" 2	14,341	14,282	484	33·9	253	17·7	63	130
" 3	15,564	15,500	518	33·4	285	18·4	56	108
" 4	16,264	16,197	422	26·1	223	13·8	46	109
" 5	11,752	11,704	331	28·3	177	15·1	29	88
" 6	9,938	9,897	323	32·6	202	20·4	52	161
Rotherhithe—	35,142	34,134	1,023	29·9	554	16·2	116	113
Ward 1	14,170	13,763	449	32·7	268	19·5	58	129
" 2	13,748	13,354	408	30·5	185	13·8	40	98
" 3	7,224	7,017	166	23·6	101	14·4	18	108
St. Olave—	8,699	8,298	232	28·2	173	20·9	36	160
St. John	5,304	5,054	125	24·7	100	19·8	19	152
St. Olave	1,994	1,900	69	36·3	41	21·6	6	87
St. Thomas	1,401	1,335	38	28·4	32	24·0	11	289
Whole Borough—Totals ...	125,960	124,213	3,757	30·2	*2,184	17·6	487‡	129

* NOTE.—48 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.

‡ 2 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 1914 (GREENWICH RECORD).

1914. Month.	Mean reading of the Barometer.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.			RAIN.
		A Maximum.	B Minimum.	Mean of A and B.	Amount Collected.
	M.B.	°	°	°	Inches.
January	1015.5	42.5	34.3	38.4	0.50
February	1002.5	51.7	38.2	44.9	2.46
March	998.2	51.0	37.4	44.2	3.91
April	1013.6	61.1	40.0	50.5	1.11
May	1013.6	63.7	43.8	53.7	1.63
June	1011.7	71.5	49.2	60.4	1.34
July	1006.5	74.5	53.9	64.2	1.41
August	1011.7	74.4	53.6	64.0	1.17
September	1013.2	68.9	47.6	58.3	0.73
October	1010.7	59.4	44.7	52.0	0.96
November	1006.6	51.1	40.0	45.5	2.67
December	997.2	47.0	37.3	42.1	5.96
Means	1008.4	59.7	43.3	51.5	23.85

TABLE VIII.—MARRIAGES.

Year.	BERMONDSEY.		ROTHERHITHE.		ST. OLAVE.		WHOLE BOROUGH.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
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	17.4
1908	750	18.05	250	12.85	84	21.21	1,084	16.69
1909	723	17.76	256	13.42	59	15.76	1,038	16.34
1910	754	18.55	315	16.52	80	22.21	1,149	18.14
1911	757	18.44	284	16.20	89	20.53	1,130	17.96
1912	722	17.59	325	18.71	135	31.51	1,182	18.81
1913	748	18.28	323	18.74	132	31.32	1,203	19.21
Average for years 1904-1913	747	18.32	291	15.71	82	20.13	1,124	17.65
1914	759	18.56	378	22.15	99	23.86	1,236	19.90

TABLE IX.—PROCEEDINGS DURING 1914.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES.				Number of Inspections, 1914	Number of Notices, 1914	Number of Prosecutions, 1914
	On Register at end of 1913	Added in 1914	Removed in 1914	On Register at end of 1914			
Milk premises	254	41	17	278	824	22	...
Cowsheds	1	...	...	1	5	1	...
Slaughter-houses	1	...	...	1	22	...	...
Other offensive trade premises.	13	...	...	13	256	4	...
Ice-cream premises ...	114	...	3	111	110	13	...
Registered houses let in lodgings.	218	7	2	223	446	{ *5 } *157	...

*(a) For overcrowding.

*(b) For other conditions.

Total number of Intimation Notices served for all purposes 4,949

Overcrowding, 1913—

Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded... .. 44
 Number remedied 44
 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 —

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

Number of persons accommodated	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Families} \\ \text{Adults} \\ \text{Children} \end{array} \right\}$	... Families ...	2
		... Adults ...	1
		... Children ...	4

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	1

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

(i) With respect to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Act, Sec. 202)...	...	...	...	...	—
(k) With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (By-laws) Act, 1899) ...	...	...	...	...	1

Mortuaries—

Total number of bodies removed ...	...	...	...	195
Total number of infectious bodies removed ...	...	...	...	1

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

Inspection.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	268	54	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	205	71	...
Workplaces (other than Out-workers' Premises)	144	55	...
Total... ..	617	180	...

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	45	45	...	...
Want of Ventilation	4	4	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors	4	4	...	...
Other Nuisances	167	167	...	...
<i>Sanitary Accommodation—</i>				
Insufficient	2	2	...	...
Unsuitable or Defective	17	17	...	...
Not separate for Sexes	5	5	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—</i>				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Offences ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	244	244	...	...

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)	16
Other ... ..	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)—	
Certificates granted during 1914 ... ..	...
In use at end of 1912	32
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of 1914	328
Workshop Bakehouses	72
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	400

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

Nature of Work. (1)	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.									OUTWORK IN UNWHOLE-SOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists. (8)	Prosecutions.		In-stances. (11)	Notices served. (12)	Prosecu-tions. (13)	In-stances. (14)	Order made (S. 110). (15)	Prosecu-tions (Sections 109,110) (16)
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists. (9)	Failing to send lists. (10)						
	I.lists. (2)	Outworkers.		I.lists. (5)	Outworkers.										
		Con-tractors. (3)	Work-men. (4)		Con-tractors. (6)	Work-men. (7)									
Wearing Apparel:—															
(1) Making, &c. ...	19	26	458	14	...	79	19	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...
(2) Cleansing & washing
Household linen
Lace, lace curtains and nets
Curtains and furniture hangings
Furniture and upholstery
Electro-plate
File making
Brass and brass articles...
Fur pulling	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	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sacks and Cotton Bags ...	2	...	36	3	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Racquet and Tennis Balls
Paper, etc., Boxes, Paper Bags
Brush Making	4	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pea Picking	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feather Sorting
Carding, etc., of Buttons, etc.
Stuffed Toys
Basket Making
Chocolates & Sweetmeats
Cosques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, etc.
Textile Weaving
Total ...	21	26	514	25	...	154	19	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...

TABLE XI.—WORKSHOPS.

Trade.	Number of Workshops on Register.	Number of Work-rooms.	Persons Employed.		
			Males.	Females	Young Persons.
Boot Makers and Repairers...	30	39	63	...	11
Boat and Barge Builders ...	1	1	2	...	...
Bottle Washers ...	2	4	13	19	...
Builders ...	8	10	22	...	...
Basket Makers ...	2	2	6	...	...
Brushmakers ...	8	14	15	5	3
Blacksmiths ...	2	2	5	...	...
Carmen, Stables ...	5	6	57	...	...
Carpenters ...	2	4	124	...	...
Chair Makers ...	1	1	2	...	...
Coopers ...	9	11	57	...	...
Cork Cutters... ...	1	1	2	...	...
Cycle Makers ...	4	6	6	...	...
Dressmakers, etc. ...	10	15	...	19	10
Engineers and Smiths ...	6	10	23	1	1
Farriers ...	8	7	25	...	11
Fish Curers ...	3	3	17	1	...
Hairdressers ...	67	69	122	4	16
Harness and Strap Makers, etc.	5	5	12	...	1
Hop Warehouses ...	14	106	68	...	...
Laundries ...	18	29	3	48	3
Leather Work ...	21	76	128	15	7
Picture Frame Makers ...	3	3	4	...	...
Rag Sorters ...	2	6	8	6	...
Sack Makers ...	3	7	5	6	3
Slate and Stone Merchants ...	1	2	4	3	...
Tobacco Pipe Makers ...	1	1	12	5	...
Wheelwrights ...	3	3	17	...	...
Wood Choppers ...	10	9	12	33	1
Various ...	70	183	294	199	39
Tailors ...	6	7	9	21	...
Watch and Clock Makers ...	2	2	2	...	...
Totals ...	328	644	1,139	385	106

TABLE XII.—SANITARY WORK, 1914.

	Mr. Grice.	Mr. Wood	Mr. Merryman.	Mr. Toogood.	Mr. Freeman.	Mr. Golds.	Mr. Pitts	Mr. Cockburn.	TOTAL
Houses or parts of houses cleansed or repaired	349	407	423	450	438	313	311	381	3072
W.C. accommodation provided or reconstructed	12	29	12	2	...	...	1	6	62
W.C.'s repaired, ventilated and whitewashed	74	107	112	76	111	12	32	119	643
Closets panned and trapped, or old pans cleansed or new ones fixed	7	33	12	40	27	96	10	39	264
Closets supplied with water, or defective water supplies remedied	29	78	1	62	22	27	24	33	276
Defective drains reconstructed, repaired, ventilated and trapped	46	57	89	64	71	159	56	51	593
Stopped drains and w.c.'s cleared	38	67	52	66	29	45	46	14	357
Yards and forecourts paved or paving repaired	39	24	126	80	44	67	154	116	650
Houses supplied with water	21	1	3	8	42	2	3	9	89
Defective roofs repaired	107	77	73	104	136	49	76	82	704
Defective rainshoots and gutters repaired, unstopped or disconnected from drain	72	63	82	44	116	53	90	31	551
Offensive accumulations removed	15	26	6	13	11	7	5	11	94
Defective water apparatus in w.c.'s repaired	30	72	45	3	44	7	55	27	283
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance removed ... ..	...	4	3	...	1	1	2	3	14
Urinals cleansed, supplied with water and doors	5	8	4	6	2	1	1	6	33
Stables and other premises drained and paved	5	2	1	9	1	...	...	5	23
Waste-water pipes disconnected from drains and made to discharge in the open air, and new waste pipes provided	3	17	68	2	24	123	8	26	271
Providing means of ventilation beneath ground floor ... ..	...	6	2	...	11	...	...	7	26
Dung receptacles provided or repaired ... ..	...	2	2	3	5	...	...	2	14
Accumulations of manure removed ... ..	...	9	3	1	...	2	...	5	20
Separating w.c. and domestic water supplies ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Effective means taken to prevent dampness	22	87	34	11	64	23	25	38	304
Yards cleansed	10	13	58	...	16	...	1	2	100
Means of ventilation provided, or improvement in ventilation made	3	20	50	53	78	...	9	4	217
Cisterns cleansed or covers provided	5	4	8	3	27	...	3	...	50
Cowsheds cleansed ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	61	75	172	135	83	38	27	59	650
Drains tested	42	148	119	164	137	191	75	185	1061
Rooms disinfected ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,239
Articles disinfected ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,986
Inquests ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
Post-mortem examinations ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
Bodies removed to mortuary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195

TABLE XIII.—FOOD AND DRUGS.

Articles submitted for Analysis.	Total Samples Taken.	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated.	Percentage of Articles Adulterated.
Milk	564	503	61	11.3
Vinegar	139	112	27	20.1
Butter	123	114	9	13.6
Fresh Butter	63	59	4	6.3
Pepper	33	30	3	9.9
Dripping	32	28	4	12.5
Margarine	29	28	1	3.4
Cocoa	21	21	...	...
White Pepper	14	14	...	...
Rice	12	10	2	16.6
Separated Milk	12	12	...	...
Lard	10	10	...	...
Malt Vinegar	9	8	1	11.1
rs. Butter	8	6	2	25.0
Salt Butter	8	8	...	...
Coffee	8	8	...	...
Skim Milk	6	6	...	...
Mustard	6	6	...	...
Arrowroot	5	5	...	...
Castor Oil	5	5	...	...
Raspberry Jam	5	5	...	...
Black Currant Jam	4	4	...	...
Bloater Paste	3	2	1	33.3
Ground Ginger	3	3	...	...
Mincemeat	3	3	...	...
Self Raising Flour	3	3	...	...
Camphorated Oil	2	2	...	...
China Ginger	2	1	1	50.0
Citrate of Magnesia	2	2	...	...
Cod Liver Oil	2	2	...	...
Cream	2	2	...	...
Eucalyptus Oil	2	2	...	...
Fine Oatmeal	2	2	...	...
Machine Skim Milk	2	2	...	...
Olive Oil	2	2	...	...
Plum Jam	2	2	...	...
Preserved Cream	2	2	...	...
Salmon and Shrimp Paste... ..	2	1	1	50.0
Wood Vinegar	2	2	...	...
Amber Syrup	1	1	...	...
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	1	1	...	...
Anchovy Paste	1	1	...	...
Beef Suet	1	1	...	...
Capers	1	1	...	...
Chicken and Tongue Paste	1	1	...	...
Cocoa Essence	1	1	...	...
Cough Candy	1	1	...	...
Cream of Tartar	1	...	1	100.0
Desiccated Cocoanut	1	1	...	...
Fish Paste	1	1	...	...

TABLE XIII.—continued.

Articles submitted for Analysis.	Total Samples Taken.	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated.	Percentage of Articles Adulterated.
Flakna Rock Cake Mixture	I	I	...	...
Gin	I	I	...	...
Gran. Effervescent Citrate	I	I	...	...
Green Ginger Wine ...	I	I	...	...
Ground Rice	I	I	...	...
Ham, Tongue and Beef Paste	I	...	I	100.0
Honey	I	I	...	...
Liquorice Powder ...	I	I	...	...
Milk (Glass)	I	I	...	...
Milk Blended Butter ...	I	I	...	...
Mixture of Pure Butter and Margarine	I	...	I	100.0
Pasteurized Milk	I	I	...	...
Raisin Wine	I	...	I	100.0
Rennet	I	...	I	100.0
Shredded Suet	I	...	I	100.0
Sterilized Milk	I	I	...	...
Strawberry Jam	I	I	...	...
Syr. Ferris Phosph. Quinine et Strychnine	I	I	...	...
Tapioca	I	I	...	...
Tartaric Acid	I	I	...	...
Turkey and Tongue Paste...	I	I	...	...
	1,186	1,063	123	11.6

Table XIV.—Prosecutions in connection with Samples taken during 1914.

No.	Sample.	Adulteration or Infringement.	Result.
FIRST QUARTER.			
377H	Vinegar	Added water 9.5 per cent.	Ordered to pay the costs 15/6
391H	Vinegar	Added water 22.7 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved.
366H	Vinegar	Added water 17 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved.
401S	Butter	Margarine 100 per cent.	Fined £5; costs 17/6
376S	Vinegar	Added water 25.7 per cent.	Ordered to pay the costs, 15/6
384S	Milk	Added water 2.5 per cent.	Fined £1; costs 17/6
383S	Milk	Added water 3.8 per cent.	Fined £2; costs 17/6
404H	Milk	Added water 12.2 per cent.	Dismissed. Costs given against servant £1 17s. 6d.
417H	Vinegar	Added water 11 per cent.	Fined 2/6; costs 15/6 [mons, 2/-
407S	Vinegar	Added water 42 per cent.	Ordered to pay the cost of sum-
428H	Vinegar	Added water 20 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
447H	Butter	Margarine 100 per cent.	Fined £25; costs £1 10s. od.
431S	Milk	Added water 7.1 per cent.	Summons withdrawn
447S	Milk	Added water 6 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
476S	Butter	Contained 17.6 per cent. of water	Dismissed. Warranty proved
495S	Butter	Margarine 100 per cent.	Fined £7 10s. od.; costs 17/6
366H	Vinegar	False warranty	Dismissed
391H	Vinegar	False warranty	Fined £1; costs £2 8s. 6d.
498S	Vinegar	Added water 27.3 per cent.	Ordered to pay the costs 15/6
491S	Vinegar	Added water 26 per cent.	Ordered to pay the costs 15/6
487S	Vinegar	Added water 13.2 per cent.	Ordered to pay the costs 15/6
502S	Milk	Deficient in fat 5.7 per cent.	Ordered to pay the costs 15/6
498H	Margarine	Bulk not marked	Fined 2/6; costs 15/6
508H	Margarine	Bulk not marked	Fined 2/6; costs 15/6
511H	Separated Milk	Added water 20.46 per cent.	Defendant did not appear. Warrant issued.
SECOND QUARTER.			
565H	Margarine	Unmarked wrapper	Fined £1; costs 15/6
563H	Margarine	Bulk not marked	Fined the costs 15/6
528H	Butter	Margarine, 100 per cent.	Fined £2; costs 17/6
549S	Milk	Deficient in fat 36.3 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
582H	Vinegar	Added water 26.5 per cent.	Ordered to pay the costs 15/6
585H	Pepper	Contained foreign starch not less than 70 per cent. Lead chromate not less than 0.2 per cent.	Ordered to pay the cost of summons, 2/-
601H	Vinegar	Added water 7 per cent.	Ordered to pay the costs 15/6
447S	Milk	False warranty	Fined £5; costs £3 19s. 6d.
10H	Milk	Deficient in fat 6.3 per cent.	Fined 10/-; costs 13/-
2S	Milk	Added water 10.7 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
36H	Milk	Deficient in fat 9 per cent.	Fined 10/-; costs 15/6
26H	Milk	Added water 3.4 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
50H	Milk	Deficient in fat 8.7 per cent.	Fined 1/-; costs 15/6
37S	Milk	Deficient in fat 9.7 per cent.	Fined 1/-; costs 17/6
THIRD QUARTER.			
111H	Margarine	Bulk not marked	Fined 5/-; costs 15/6
70S	Milk	Deficient in fat 13 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
98S	Vinegar	Added water 17 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
72S	Milk	Deficient in fat 6 per cent.	Fined 5/-; costs 15/6
95S	Milk blended butter	Wrapper without approved name	Fined 5/-; costs 15/6
118S	Vinegar	Added water 21.3 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
113S	Vinegar	Added water 5.5 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
127S	Milk	Deficient in fat 8 per cent.	Fined 5/-; costs 15/6
141H	Butter	Margarine 100 per cent.	Fined the costs 17/6
144S	Milk	Deficient in fat 10.3 per cent.	Ordered to pay the costs 15/6
145S	Milk	Deficient in fat 10.3 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
149S	Milk	Deficient in fat 6.3 per cent.	Ordered to pay the costs 15/6
151S	Milk	Deficient in fat 12 per cent.	Ordered to pay the costs 15/6
185H	Vinegar	Added water 16.7 per cent.	Ordered to pay the costs 15/6
168S	Milk	Deficient in fat 12.3 per cent.	Ordered to pay the costs 15/6
186H	Vinegar	Added water 19 per cent.	Ordered to pay the costs 15/6
163H	Vinegar	Added water 10 per cent.	Ordered to pay the costs 15/6
98S	Vinegar	False warranty	Dismissed.
196H	Milk	Added water 4.5 per cent.	Ordered to pay the costs 19/6
211H	Milk	Added water 14 per cent.	Fined £1; costs 15/6
154S	Milk	Added water 3.5 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
230H	Milk	Deficient in fat 47 per cent.	Fined £1 10s. od.; costs 14/6

Table XIV.—*continued.*

No.	Sample.	Adulteration or Infringement.	Result.
FOURTH QUARTER.			
220H	Butter ...	Margarine 100 per cent. ...	Fined £5; costs 17/6
1958	Margarine ...	Unmarked wrapper ...	Fined 10/-; costs 15/6
252H	Butter ...	Boracic Acid Preservatives 14 grs. excess per lb.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
296H	Butter ...	Excess of water 1·7 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs 18/-
2548	China Ginger ...	Contained gums coated with Crystallized sugar 30 per cent.	Fined £2; costs 15/6
298H	Butter ...	Margarine 50 per cent. ...	Fined £2; costs £1 6s. 6d.
322H	Margarine ...	Contained water 17·4 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs 15/6
340H	Vinegar ...	Added water 29·5 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs 15/6
2998	Milk ...	Added water 12·6 per cent. ...	Fined 10/-; costs 14/6
357H	Vinegar ...	Added water 28·8 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs 15/6
372H	Vinegar ...	Added water 11·5 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs 15/6
344H	Vinegar ...	Added water 10 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay the costs 15/6
358H	Margarine ...	Unmarked wrapper ...	Fined £1; costs 15/6
359H	Margarine ...	Bulk not marked ...	Fined the costs 15/6
394H	Vinegar ...	Added water 41·5 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay the costs 15/6

SUMMARY.

							£	s.	d.	
Fines	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	9	6
Costs	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	15	0
TOTAL ...							£	116	4	6

TABLE XV.—LIST OF BAKEHOUSES IN THE BOROUGH.

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

TABLE XV.—continued.

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

* Factory Bakehouse.

TABLE XVI.

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

—continued.

Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 25 years.	25 and under 35 years.	35 and under 45 years.	45 and under 55 years.	55 and under 65 years.	65 and under 75 years.	75 and under 85 years.	85 and upwards.	Total All Ages.	
														Male.	Female.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	9

