

Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough of Bermondsey for the year 1916.

Contributors

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BER 36

Metropolitan Borough of Bermondsey.

REPORT
ON THE
SANITARY CONDITION
OF THE
BOROUGH OF BERMONDSEY.

For the Year

1916,

BY

R. KING BROWN, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

COMMITTEE, 1916.

Chairman—Councillor OAKE.

Councillor	Brown,	Councillor	Mrs. Richmond,
„	Delderfield,	„	Roxbury,
„	Gaunt,	„	Shearring, W. H.
„	Hooton,	„	Siddle,
„	Hunt,	„	Taylor,
„	Lunn,	„	Vezey,
„	B. A. Richmond.	„	Wallsgrave.
	M.P., J.P.		

Ex-officio:

J. H. HART, Esq., J.P. Mayor of Bermondsey.

STAFF:

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

Sanitary Inspectors:

No. 1 District	...	...	...	...	Mr. M. Grice.
No. 2	„	...	...	...	„ J. W. Wood.
No. 3	„	...	...	...	„ A. H. Merryman.
No. 4	„	...	...	...	„ H. J. Toogood.
No. 5	„	...	...	...	„ E. C. Freeman.
No. 6	„	...	...	...	„ T. W. Golds.
No. 7	„	...	...	...	„ J. Pitts.
No. 8	„	...	...	...	„ H. M. Cockburn.

Food Inspectors:

Mr. T. Ashdown, Mr. G. A. Hoskins and Mr. G. L. Scott.

Health Visitors—Miss B. Nuttall and Mrs. K. Croke.

Clerical Staff:

Mr. H. A. W. Bush, Sanitary Clerk, Mr. J. C. Watts, 4th Clerk.

Mr. E. J. Pitts, Second Clerk. Mr. F. C. Shaw, Junior Clerk.

Mr. J. G. Francksen, Third Clerk. H. E. Butcher, Office Lad.

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 Sixteenth Annual Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough of Bermondsey during the year 1916. The death-rate was 17.2, compared with 21.4 in 1915 and 17.6 in 1914.

The death-rate is discussed in an early section.

The sections of the report are, as usual, divided into:—

- I.—Vital Statistics.
- II.—Notification of Infectious Diseases.
- III.—Sanitary Administration.
- IV.—Factories and Workshops.

In the Appendix will be found the Local Government Board Tables, including a special Table on Infantile Mortality.

Partly owing to paper shortage and the difficulty of getting printing done, also too much of the time of the clerical staff being taken up with the Food Control and the Defence of the Realm Acts, I have found it necessary to cut down my Annual Report considerably. If reports of this kind are too long delayed, all interest vanishes, and as it is I am afraid that the happenings of 1916 will interest only a few. Still we hope to

keep up the continuity of the statistical and other reports on our activities and rely on the leniency of our critics, should the reading and statistical matters owing to the difficulties above-mentioned not come up to expectation.

I wish specially to record that between the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, and myself, the co-operation has been more than usually cordial during the year under report, and this, in spite of the fact that many members of the Council are tempted to lose interest in their municipal work through the unprecedentedly long period of retention of office.

The staff of the Department has also shown itself most willing to fall in with the various new and additional duties cast upon them, and have done their part loyally in the promotion of the Public Health of Bermondsey.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. KING BROWN.

1.—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, 1916.	
			Civil Population.	Total Population.
Bermondsey	82,483	81,959	73,991	80,503
Rotherhithe	38,460	35,247	31,820	34,620
St. Olave	9,817	8,697	7,850	8,542
Borough	130,760	125,903	112,661	123,665

The total population of Bermondsey for 1916 has been estimated by the Registrar-General as 123,665. This is approximately the number I would have estimated on the basis of the decrease shown by the census of 1901 and 1911 had there been no war, and this figure has been utilized in estimating the birth-rate. The civil population has been estimated by the Registrar-General as 113,661, based on the National Register in conjunction with the two last census enumerations. He says:—"The figures of the total population are based on the assumption that the ratio between the total and the civilian population is the same in the borough as in England and Wales as a whole." If these figures are correct or even approximate it means that about 10,000 men from Bermondsey have joined the forces. Unfortunately we have no way of checking these figures, and if one may judge by the difficulty of getting house accommodation here, the replacement of the absent husbands and brothers by lodgers who have come to be near their work, and the enormous increase in personnell of factories doing war work, I fancy that the figures quoted above are, if anything, under the mark. They are, however, not only the best, but the only figures we have, so any statistics given in this report must be accepted with a certain amount of reserve, and will to some extent be corrected after the war when more reliable data are available.

As stated above the total population has been used in calculating the births and marriage rates, since the men in the forces have participated in it, but the smaller figure of the civil population has been used for the death rates as no deaths in the forces.

Births.

The total number of births registered in the Borough for the 52 weeks ended December 30th, 1916, was 3,361, consisting of 1,708 males and 1,653 females. This is 534 below the average for the last 10 years, and 121 below the figure for 1915.

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 1916, calculated on the "total population," was 27.1 per thousand persons living, which is 2.5 below that for 1915 and 3.7. below the average for the last 10 years.

The number of children born in Bermondsey is nearly 1,000 less than the number born in 1905, i.e., eleven years ago. This reduction is partly due to the decrease of the population which has been taking place since 1891, and partly due to the fall in the birth-rate, which is taking place in all civilised countries. The rate although a good deal lower is still high compared with the rest of the country.

Marriages.

The total number of marriages in the Borough in 1916 was 1,215, being 499 below the number for 1915, and 81 above the average for the last 10 years. Various more or less plausible reasons were given for the remarkable increase in the number of marriages in 1915, but why these should not be operative in 1916 is difficult to explain.

War conditions are notoriously uncertain, so having stated the facts we had best leave the inferences for future investigation.

In Table III. of Appendix will be found further particulars as to sub-districts. The figures have been supplied by the Superintendent Registrar. This makes a marriage rate of 10 per 1,000 of the total population compared with a marriage rate calculated on the same population of 14 of last year, 1915.

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 has been omitted this year from the Appendix.

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough for the year ended December 30th, 1916, was 1,507, which is 546 less than in 1915, and 324 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 1,960. This is 554 less than in 1915, and 370 less than the average for the last 10 years.

The death-rate for the Borough in 1916 was 17.2 per thousand living inhabitants, being 4.2 below that recorded in 1915, and 1.4 below the average for the last 10 years.

This is a highly satisfactory record, since it is the lowest death-rate recorded since the formation of the Borough in 1900. It is certainly also much lower than any rate previously recorded by the Vestries of Bermondsey and Rotherhithe before the amalgamation.

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 155 such deaths in all, against 38 in 1915, and 26 in 1914.

145 such deaths occurred in the infirmary; 10 in the work-house; 12 in River Thames; 9 in Surrey Commercial Docks.

453 persons belonging to this Borough died in outlying institutions, against 542 in 1915, and 516 in 1914. 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.

Infantile Mortality.

The figure for this is 108 deaths under one year to every 1,000 births, and when it is remembered that the average for the years 1905-1914 is 137, and that in 1915 it went up to 154, the drop is most remarkable and satisfactory. When examining the figures for last year I found that the increase was entirely in the period between 3 and 12 months old, but comparing Table V. for 1916 with the two previous years, I am unable to find any evidence that to one particular period under 12 months the fall is due for the reduction appears to be very evenly distributed.

Neither am I sanguine enough to attribute the fall solely to increased activity on the part of Sanitary Authorities though some part is no doubt due to this cause. For one thing there was a tremendous drop in diarrhoeal diseases from 102 in 1915 to 36 in 1916. The real cause of this was the cold damp summer. The popular notion that such weather is unhealthy is not founded on fact, because with such weather one can with certainty predict a low infantile mortality.

The fall in prematures from 63 to 41 and in atrophy from 75 to 57 gives much more cause to congratulation since such a drop can very well be attributed to improved hygiene measures in their broadest sense.

TABLE A.—Infantile Mortality.

Year.	Whole Borough.		London.	
	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1906	624	155	16,307	130
1907	501	125	14,114	116
1908	610	146	13,943	113
1909	573	141	12,582	108
1910	502	127	11,809	103
1911	611	159	14,440	129
1912	433	114	10,056	91
1913	505	131	11,869	105
1914	487	129	11,395	104
1915	537	154	11,369	104
Average for years 1906-1915. }	538	138	12,788	110
1916	364	108	8,819	88

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

There has been a decrease in the deaths from these diseases, the figures being 155, against 367 in the previous year, and 315 the average for the last ten years. This gives a zymotic death-rate of 1.36.

The total number of deaths from notifiable diseases, viz., measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhus fever and enteric fever, was 78, compared with 32 in 1915, and for the non-notifiable, viz., whooping cough and diarrhœa, 77 compared with 335 in the previous year.

Small-pox.

There were no deaths from this cause in 1916.

Measles.

There were 42 deaths due to this disease, which is 59 below the average for the last ten years, and 68 below the number for 1915.

Whooping Cough.

16 deaths were due to this cause, against 79 in 1915.

Typhus Fever.

No deaths occurred from this disease.

Enteric Fever.

2 deaths were due to this cause, 1 in Bermondsey and 1 in Rotherhithe. The corresponding figures for 1915 were 3 for the Borough, viz., 1 in Bermondsey and 2 in Rotherhithe.

Senile Mortality.

The number of deaths over 65 years of age in 1916 was 523, compared with 544 in 1915.

Death Certification.

There were no uncertified deaths in 1916.

Tubercular Diseases.

The number of deaths from all forms of tubercular disease in 1916 was 266, against 303 in 1915.

This figure comprises 175 for Bermondsey, 70 for Rotherhithe, and 21 for St. Olave. Of these, 179 were due to phthisis and 87 to the other tubercular diseases.

Phthisis.

In Table B will be found particulars of deaths from phthisis since the year 1905. There were 184 deaths due to this cause, which is 49 less than the number recorded in the previous year.

TABLE B—PHTHISIS.

Sub. District.	Bermondsey.		Rotherhithe.		St. Olave.		Whole Borough.		London.	
Year.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
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
1914	136	1.66	46	1.35	21	2.53	203	1.63	6281	1.39
1915	156	1.76	57	1.77	20	2.42	233	1.97	6782	1.54
Averages for years 1906-1915	145	1.76	58	1.62	18	2.31	222	1.76	6293	1.35
1916	126	1.70	44	1.38	14	1.78	184	1.61	6288	1.45

Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of the Liver.

15 deaths were attributed to this cause in 1916, against 21 in 1915. This number gives a very small idea of the deaths caused by alcoholism, since it is often a remote cause of death, and not always mentioned on the certificate for various reasons.

Cancer.

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

Heart Diseases.

217 deaths were due to this cause, which number is 12 above that for the previous year. This refers to organic or valvular disease of the heart.

Suicides.

9 persons committed suicide in 1916, viz., 1 by poison, 1 by hanging or strangulation, 1 by asphyxia, 1 by firearms, 1 by

crushing, 2 by drowning, 1 by cutting or piercing instruments, and 1 by jumping from high place.

Accidents.

84 deaths were due to accidents, against 108 in the previous year.

II.—NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

In Table VII. 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 345, was 935, compared with 930 in 1915 and 950 in 1914. All the diseases show a decrease on the number for the previous year, with the exception of poliomyelitis and ophthalmia-neonatorum, which show an increase of 10 and 7 respectively.

The attack per thousand inhabitants was 8.2, against 7.6 for 1915.

28 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.

One case was notified as small-pox, but on examination by the Medical Officer of Health was found to be suffering from a form of eczema.

Typhus Fever.

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

Diphtheria.

There were 249 cases of diphtheria notified in 1916 as against 225 cases in 1915. There was therefore a slight recrudescence of the disease, the cause of which I was unable to discover.

The attack-rate per thousand inhabitants was 2.19, against 1.98 in 1915. The case mortality was 11.6 per cent., against 8.8

per cent. in 1915 and 7.9 per cent. in 1914. 5 cases were returned as not suffering from this disease.

195 specimens were sent in by medical practitioners for bacteriological examination, against 259 in 1915, and 327 in 1914. Of these 43 were found to contain diphtheria bacilli, all of which were notified.

The following has appeared in various reports and gives a description of the method adopted in this Borough to prevent the spread of this disease which will bear repetition:—

“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.”

Scarlet Fever.

The notifications of scarlet fever in 1916 were 252 against 365 in 1915.

This is a decrease of 113, which is very satisfactory. The distribution of the disease in the various Wards, as shown in Table III. of Appendix, was fairly uniform.

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

There were 5 deaths, which gives the very low case mortality of 1.9 per cent., against 2.4 per cent. in 1915. The disease, as in recent years, was of a very mild type. The attack rate per thousand inhabitants was 2.2 against 3.1 in 1915.

The sources of infection were mostly previous cases. There was no outbreak traceable to any common cause such as infected milk or school contagion.

Measles.

The number of deaths for 1916 was 42, against 110 in 1915, 79 in 1914 and 88 in 1913.

Measles was made a notifiable disease in 1916, a distinction being drawn between Measles and German Measles. The notification consisted in first cases being notified by medical men—subsequent cases by the parents or guardians of the children attacked. This was not undertaken with the idea of action being taken similar to that in other infectious diseases, viz., removal, disinfection, etc., but with the idea of the house being visited by a Health Visitor or Sanitary Inspector, so that parents might be warned of the serious nature of the disease, and that in the case of the attack being a severe one, with complications, nursing assistance might be provided. By these means it was hoped that the mortality of the disease might be favourably affected, even if the prevalence continued as before.

As no provision for nursing was made till 1916, one is not in a position to judge of the efficacy of the measure till a considerable period has elapsed.

There was a considerable prevalence of measles in the Metropolis which was shared in by Bermondsey. The number of

primary cases notified was 1,497, including 382 cases of German measles and 1,115 of measles.

As there were only 42 deaths from measles this makes a case-mortality of 3.7 per cent. on the first cases. If, however, we assume that there was at least one more case in each house this would make a case mortality of only 1.8 per cent., which figure, I imagine, is much nearer the truth than the large one.

As regards inoculation, we know too little about the poison of measles to be able to make an effective vaccine. General hygiene is no doubt useful in helping to keep children from an attack, but the disease is very amenable to proper nursing and medical treatment. If one analyses the death returns it will be found that death is rarely due to uncomplicated measles, but is generally attributed to an intercurrent attack of pneumonia or bronchitis, both of which complications would probably have been prevented had the patient been put to bed on the first symptoms, and properly nursed.

The prevention of measles is one of the hardy annuals of the Public Health world. All sorts of devices such as isolation, notification, disinfection, and school closure have been tried with a view to preventing or limiting its spread, and have eventually been given up, but while discussions on its prevention have been numerous, I have heard little said in favour of allowing every child to catch it, except occasionally among some benighted mothers, who, when a case occurred in the family immediately exposed the other members to infection with almost invariable success.

At present the plan of modified notification mentioned above holds the field and of those suggested it certainly seems the most commonsense, for it aims not so much at preventing an attack as warding off a fatal issue. This is often all our aim in many infectious diseases, especially those prevalent in childhood, for the question of the incapacity produced by an attack is only important, where adults are concerned. It is well known that many regiments recruited from certain remote parts of the Empire suffered badly from measles caused by the want of protection afforded by an attack in childhood. We do not know the fatality of the attacks, but clinical experience shows that the disease may be very

severe and even fatal when unprotected adults are attacked. The classical example of the Figi Islanders who were visited by measles in 1874 for the first time, and in which about a quarter of the total population perished, will always remain as a warning to those who could banish measles from the British Isles. I dread to think of the ravages of the disease were it introduced here after an absence of fifty years.

Immunity from infectious disease may be *natural* or *acquired*, and the former is only gained by natural selection or survival of the fittest, a process which it takes untold ages to accomplish. *Acquired* immunity can only be got by passing successfully through an attack or by some form of vaccination or inoculation. Now applying these principles to measles I believe that we have acquired a certain amount of racial immunity here, which shows itself by epidemics not proving so fatal among us as among races who have never had or have lost their immunity, but we are little immune to attacks of the disease till we have successfully passed through one, and this can take place if everyone becomes infected at some period and carefully nursed through the attack. There is no doubt some advantage in postponing an attack till later childhood, for the disease is more fatal in the first two years of life than later, and an endeavour has been made in London to bring this about by closing infant classes after the first case has occurred. It is doubtful, however, whether this measure has had much influence in this direction, for although this practice of exclusion has been in vogue now some years, it is found that practically all the children in the boys' and girls' departments are protected by previous attacks of measles.

Enteric Fever.

13 cases of enteric fever were notified, being 8 for Bermondsey, 2 for Rotherhithe, and 3 for St. Olave. 2 cases were returned as not suffering, making an actual total of 11. The total number of cases notified in the previous year was 21.

Puerperal Fever.

2 cases of puerperal fever were notified. There were no deaths from this disease during the year.

Membranous Croup.

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

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were 19 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 Visitor, who instructed the mother to immediately seek medical advice.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis.

15 cases were notified in 1916, but very few of them were genuine cases of the epidemic form. Most of them consisted of the sporadic form known as posterior-basic meningitis. Ten of them, as is usual, occurred in children under one year of age.

Polio-Myelitis.

12 cases were notified in 1916, against 2 in 1915. None of the cases were of the epidemic form as no secondary cases occurred in any of the houses attacked.

Bacteriological Laboratory.

The total number of specimens examined in 1916 was 689, as compared with 919 in 1915, and 1,087 in 1914.

Table C .

Nature of Specimen.	Total Examina- tions.		Results of Examination.			
			Positive.		Negative.	
	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916
DIPHTHERIA (specimens taken by Medical Officer of Health) ...	326	321	15	13	311	308
Ditto (taken by general practitioners) ...	259	195	41	43	218	152
DIPHTHERIA (total specimens taken)	585	516	56	56	529	460
Phthisis ...	321	282	92	61	229	221
Enteric ...	9	4	6	1	3	3
Various ...	4	5	—	—	4	5
Total specimens taken ...	919	807	154	118	765	689

There was some decrease in the number of specimens. This laboratory is most convenient for the medical practitioners in the Borough. In most of the London Boroughs this work is done by an outside laboratory at a cost of £100 to £200 per annum, which is saved in Bermondsey by the work being done by the Medical Officer of Health.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

UN SOUND FOOD.

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

Table D.

MEAT:	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Fresh, salted or refrigerated	17	10	1	23
Canned meat	73	4	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rabbits	14	2	0	24
Sausage casings	1	14	2	0
Canned meat (surrendered)	34	19	1	22
 FISH:				
Pickled	1	1	2	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tinned fish (surrendered)				6 $\frac{1}{2}$
 FRUIT:				
Fresh	67	13	3	11
Preserved and canned	85	0	1	24
Dried	22	13	2	7
Preserved and canned (surrendered) ...	14	15	3	5
Peel in brine (surrendered)		11	2	0
Dried (surrendered)	8	16	1	20
 VEGETABLES:				
Fresh	1	11	1	7
Canned	45	9	3	21
Pickled	6	17	0	0
Canned (surrendered)	12	7	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

DAIRY PRODUCE:

Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	720	7	2	0
Eggs in brine	...	...	...	...	...	18	19	0	0
Various	...	...	...	...	...	10	17	0	27
Eggs (surrendered)	...	...	...	...	...	314	14	2	11
Tinned goods (surrendered)	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	2	15

VARIOUS:

Various canned goods	73	15	3	11½
Coffee		3	3	13
Various canned goods (surrendered)	57	16	1	1½

1610	18	3	16
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Milk Premises.

There were 253 milk premises on the Register at the end of 1915. 32 were added and 1 removed during 1916, making a total of 284 on the Register at the end of the year under report. 683 inspections were made and 20 notices served.

Slaughterhouses.

There is one slaughterhouse in the Borough. 56 inspections were made. No notices were served.

Ice Cream Premises.

There were 95 premises where ice cream is manufactured on the Register at the end of 1915. 7 were added during the year under report, making a total of 102. 80 inspections were made and 11 notices served.

TABLE E.

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 Unsoun d.							
	Disposed of for other Purposes than Human Food.		Destroyed.		Removed for Sorting under S.A.		Exported.	
	Quantity.	Weight.	Quantity.	Weight.	Quantity.	Weight.	Quantity.	Weight.
		Tons. cwt. qr. lbs.		Tons. cwt. qr. lbs.		Tons. cwt. qr. lbs.		Tons. cwt. qr. lbs.
Apples and Pears ...	—	—	—	24 11 3 2	—	—	—	—
Almond Substitute ...	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Bananas ...	—	—	361 crates	12 19 1	—	—	—	—
Bacon and Hams ...	—	31 19 1 21	—	5 11 3 8	—	3 18 1 8	—	—
Butter ...	—	1 18	—	—	3 boxes	1 2	—	—
Butter Beans ...	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cereals ...	—	5064 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese ...	—	17	—	4 18 0 9½	—	5 4	9	—
Chestnuts ...	—	19 3 2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee ...	—	—	—	3 3 13	—	44 15	—	—
Chocolate ...	—	—	—	18 19	—	—	—	—
Cocoa Beans ...	—	—	—	1 2	—	—	—	—
Condensed Milk ...	—	—	—	12 0 14	—	121 1	4	—
Concentrated Milk ...	—	—	—	1 6 3 4	—	—	—	—
Cocoa Nuts ...	50 bags	15 2 2	2000 bags	125	—	—	—	—
Cauliflow ers in brine ...	—	—	—	6 17	—	—	—	—
Eggs ...	—	33 14	—	720 7 2	—	68 8	—	—
Eggs in brine ...	—	—	—	5 2	—	—	—	—
Egg yolk ...	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish in pickle ...	51 barrels	5 2	—	1 1 2 13½	—	—	—	—
Dried Fruit ...	—	106 7 3	—	22 15 2 7	—	—	—	—
Gherkins ...	—	—	1 cask	6 13	—	—	—	—
Lemons ...	—	—	—	2 2 0 3	—	—	—	—
Lard ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maize ...	—	562 5 2 24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macaroni ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk Powder ...	—	3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—

UN SOUND 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.
Margarine	95 cases	Tons. cwt. qr. lbs. 1 3 3	—	Tons. cwt. qr. lbs. — — —	—	Tons. cwt. qr. lbs. — — —	—	Tons. cwt. qr. lbs. — — —
Meat Offal	—	—	2 bags	— 1 —	—	—	—	—
Onions	—	—	—	3 1 7	—	—	—	—
Oranges	—	—	229 cases	21 7 3	110 cases	23 4 —	—	—
Ox Tongues	—	—	—	— — —	—	—	—	—
Plums	—	—	—	1 10 —	—	—	—	—
Pineapple	—	—	—	— 2 6	—	—	—	—
Papain	—	—	—	1 2 —	—	—	—	—
Peel in brine	—	—	—	17 — —	—	—	—	—
Potatoes	—	—	—	9 — —	—	—	—	—
Poultry	—	—	—	4 15 2 8	—	—	—	—
Rabbits	—	—	—	14 2 0 24	—	86 18 2 —	—	—
Sardines	—	—	—	— — —	—	15 17 2 6	—	—
Sausage Casings	—	—	—	2 1 2 —	—	7 16 — —	—	—
Tinned Goods, Fruits	—	—	—	85 — 1 24	—	109 12 1 —	—	—
" Fish	—	—	—	20 5 1 17	—	— — — —	—	—
" Meat	—	22 18 2 14½	—	73 4 — —	—	60 — — 2	—	22 14 2 14
" Vegetables	—	2 12 — —	—	45 9 3 21	—	— 15 — —	—	—
" Various	—	—	—	73 15 3 11½	—	— — — —	—	—
Tea	—	—	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	154 13	—
Tomatoes	—	—	38 crates	— 19 — —	—	— — — —	—	—
Vegetables, Pickled	—	—	2 casks	— 17 — —	—	— — — —	—	—
Vegetole	—	—	—	— 1 2 8	—	— — — —	—	—

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

Unsound Food and Foreign Meat Regulations.

Reviewing the operations under the regulations in this district during the year ending 31st December, 1916, a comparison with past years would be useless and brevity is a necessity.

There has been no new legislation directly dealing with these matters, and no new orders have come into operation. We have adhered to the same methods as in the past in all initial inspections, but in the endeavour to prevent unnecessary waste of food stuffs a very large amount of work has been done in actually sorting and supervising the sorting of goods found by the initial inspections to be unsound in various degrees, and with the results as indicated in the tabulated statements. I might point out that this extra work has greatly reduced the average annual number of visits, but by reference to the tables mentioned it will be seen that the quantities of food stuffs dealt with about 6,465 tons were utilised for purposes other than the food of man (principally cattle food), and this, to a small extent, supports the contentions I have expressed in previous reports with regard to the costly waste of what should be a valuable material.

With regard to the disposal of that portion actually destroyed we have adhered to the same methods as in the past; although the cost of destruction has become more expensive, but in spite of this a good deal of material which might be utilised is completely lost.

Beyond the above there has not, in my opinion, been any case of sufficiently special interest to warrant comment by me in these strenuous times.

Customs Authorities.

The most amicable feeling exists with these officers, and the ever ready and valuable assistance rendered by them is deserving of the warmest thanks.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

In Tables VIII. and IX. of Appendix will be found a list of the samples taken in 1916, and the action taken; 1,001 samples

were taken, compared with 1,198 in 1915 and 1,186 in 1914. Of these 11.1 per cent. were found adulterated, compared with 7.4 per cent. in the previous year and 11.6 per cent. in 1914.

As the Government had expressed a desire that Local Authorities should exercise strict economy, we decided, in view of this, and the fact that the percentage of adulteration had fallen so much during 1915, to reduce the number of samples analysed from 1,200 per annum to 1,000.

Unfortunately, however, the low percentage of adulteration shown in 1915 was not maintained in 1916, so it was thought desirable to return to our original figure when the estimates came to be revised in January, 1917. For instance, the percentage of adulteration went from 9.8 in 1915 to 15.8 in 1916. The same happened with the butter. It is difficult to explain the difference, but it is probably due to the higher food price ruling in 1916 than in 1915, which make the temptation to adulterate greater.

Food Inspectors.

The figures recording the work of the food inspectors are not so high as last year, but the decrease is owing to the supervision of large Government contracts and shortage of clerical labour, necessitating them doing rather more office work than usual, etc.

Food Inspectors.

TABLE F.

PARTICULARS OF WORK, 1916.

	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	630	2471	...	...	6	...	...	...	841	6	...	22
Mr. Scott	Re-visits	340	12	94	112	178	...	115	475	1	83	8	287	156	158	26	71	1	126	472
	New occupiers or Premises	...	...	2	3	2	...	1	24	...	...	...	...	21	3	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. Hoskins	Re-visits	108	1	39	116	105	1	105	640	161	110	72	284	527	161	2	74	9	146	457
	New occupiers or Premises	...	...	...	4	2	...	3	22	1	5	7	...	11	8	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	Re-visits	448	13	133	228	283	1	220	1745	2612	193	80	577	683	319	28	1026	16	272	951
	New occupiers or Premises	...	...	2	7	4	...	4	46	1	5	7	...	32	11	...	...	...	...	...

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

Inspections.

In Tables G and H. (pages 28 and 29) will be found particulars of the general sanitary work by the District Inspectors during 1916.

The house-to-house inspections numbered 490. This is 3,884 below the total for the previous year.

1,643 intimation notices were served, compared with 4,356 in the previous year.

Owing to the depletion of the staff of Inspectors and the difficulty of replacing them, it was decided to try and manage with four instead of eight district inspectors. This entailed the suspension of the house-to-house inspection which seemed the less urgent part of the work, especially as in many parts of the borough it consisted in examining houses which had nothing whatever the matter with them.

This policy at this time had a good deal to recommend it as it was not only a temporary measure till the end of the war, which it was thought might not last much longer, but an economic measure. Later, however, when the agitation for better housing for the working classes became greater, and the end of the war appeared further off, the Committee deemed it advisable to try and replace the inspectors who had gone, by appointing temporary men in their place. The first attempt was not very successful as the salary offered, £125 per annum, did not attract any suitable candidates, but later on temporary inspectors were found when the maximum salary of the permanent inspectors, viz., £180, was offered. They did not commence work till 1917.

Smoke Nuisances.

26 observation were kept on chimneys and 16 notices served.

House Refuse.

The following table shows the amount of house and trade refuse disposed of during the year ended December, 1916:—

House Refuse—				Tons. Cwts. Qrs.		
Bermondsey Destructor	10,524	loads.		16,311	18	0
Taken to shoot	...	364	„	564	4	0
Total				16,876	2	0

Trade Refuse—						
Bermondsey Destructor	1,587	loads.		963	6	2
Taken to shoot	...	3,297	„	3,626	14	0
Total				4,590	0	2

Offensive Trades.

The offensive trades on the Register are as follows:—

Tripe boiler	...	1	Glue and size makers	4	
Fellmongers	...	3	Fatmelters	...	4
Manure Manufacturer	1				

DISINFECTION.

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

Beds	...	524	Sheets	...	830
Blankets	...	2,306	Books	...	539
Bolsters	...	349	Miscellaneous	...	3,493
Carpets	...	2	Verminous Clothing	...	3,456
Cushions	...	192	Hair (bundles)	...	107,064
Mattresses	...	143	„ (cases)	...	324
Overlays	...	261			
Pillows	...	1,254	Total	...	121,302
Quilts	...	565			

2,667 new tabs were used to replace those taken off mattresses, palliases, and cushions before disinfection.

Table G.

WORK OF DISTRICT INSPECTORS 1916.

	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.	Ints.	
Mr. Grice ...	106	53	254	107	474	272	270	44	5	1	—	—	135	5	193	45	2120	463	1	—				
Mr. Wood ...	111	71	62	16	57	27	24	4	22	8	1	—	—	—	—	12	554	114	3	—				
Mr. Merryman	99	54	236	91	264	156	650	54	9	4	18	—	170	10	145	40	1818	405	15	14				
Mr. Toogood	89	38	102	5	59	38	62	4	—	—	5	—	—	—	8	5	505	101	—	—				
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Mr. Golds ...	20	7	220	24	188	111	448	39	27	3	91	3	98	—	69	73	1084	175	7	2				
Mr. Pitts ...	15	11	41	2	12	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	76	5	—	—				
Mr. Cockburn	50	33	89	8	236	176	510	129	5	3	—	—	189	27	182	106	1870	97	—	—				
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Totals ...	490	267	1004	253	1290	784	1967	275	69	19	115	3	592	42	602	281	8027	1360	26	16				

Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897.

During the year under report 17 male adults, 292 male and 572 female children used the Verminous Baths and had their clothing disinfected. The total number of articles disinfected for this purpose was 3,456.

These figures are very low compared with 1915, since the station was closed early in April, 1916, as the County Council decided to do the cleansing of school children at their own station at Chaucer Street School.

TABLE H.—Proceedings during 1916.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES.				Number of Inspections, 1916.	Number of Notices, 1916.	Number of Prosecutions, 1916.
	On Register at end of 1915.	Added in 1916.	Removed in 1916.	On Register at end of 1916.			
Milk Premises	253	32	1	284	683	...	...
Gowsheds ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slaughter-houses	1	...	...	1	56	...	...
Other offensive trade premises	13	...	...	13	115	3	...
Ice-cream premises	95	7	...	102	80	11	...
Registered houses let in lodgings	223	...	...	223	446	...	...

Total number of Intimation Notices served for all purposes 1659

Overcrowding, 1916—

Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded	8
Number remedied	8
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	—
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Revenue Acts—

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

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

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

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

(a) For prevention of nuisance arising from snow, ice, salt, filth, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) For prevention of nuisance arising from offensive matter running out of any manufactory, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c) For the prevention of keeping of animals in such a manner as to be injurious to health...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(d) As to paving of yards, etc., of dwelling houses...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(e) In connection with the removal of offensive matter, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

(f) As to cesspools and privies, removal and disposal of refuse, etc.	—
(g) For securing the cleanliness of tanks, cisterns, etc.	—
(h) With respect to water closets, earth closets, etc.	—
(i) With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water closets	—
(j) With respect to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Man- agement Act, Sec. 202)	—
(k) With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Acts Amend- ment (By-laws) Act, 1899)	—

Mortuaries—

Total number of bodies removed	160
Total number of infectious bodies removed	21

Health Visitors.

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

Shows the work done by the Health Visitors during the period under report:—													
	Whole Borough.	Bermondsey Wards.						Rotherhithe Wards.			St. Olave Ward.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	St. John.	St. Olave.	St. Thomas
Births Notified:—													
By Guy's Hospital	1,078	265	305	203	7	2	176	8	2	1	52	41	16
By Midwives	782	39	45	86	107	85	40	150	115	54	47	7	7
By Doctors	891	17	51	96	192	98	28	123	157	101	21	5	2
By Parents	167	5	12	21	44	15	5	17	33	9	4	1	4
TOTAL	2,918	326	413	406	350	200	249	298	307	165	124	54	26
Visits—Miss Nuttall:—													
Births (first)	1,190	230	284	271	46	10	209	4	11	...	69	36	20
„ (subsequent)	362	59	173	37	4	...	68	1	...	...	17	3	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (first)	239	48	54	51	13	1	26	4	2	...	13	17	10
„ (subsequent)	29	10	8	5	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Various	206	45	52	42	4	...	39	2	1	1	11	5	4
TOTAL	2,025	382	575	409	70	11	346	11	14	1	110	62	34

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Visits—Mrs. Croke:—													
Births (first) ...	174	18	37	18	25	48	28
„ (subsequent) ...	116	11	20	11	17	48	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Phthisis (first) ...	61	...	...	...	5	19	5	5	19	8	...	...	...
„ (subsequent) ...	24	...	...	...	1	8	1	6	6	2	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Various ...	46	...	...	...	5	14	2	9	13	3	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	427	...	...	...	40	102	37	63	134	51	...	...	...
Visits—Miss Webber:—													
Births (first) ...	772	...	...	44	150	133	...	153	178	114	...	...	...
„ (subsequent) ...	36	...	...	3	7	3	...	3	19	1	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...
Phthisis (first) ...	142	...	...	17	23	29	...	28	32	13	...	...	...
„ (subsequent) ...	19	...	...	3	3	4	...	4	5	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal-Meningitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ...	8	1	1	6
Various ...	146	21	27	30	...	31	27	10
TOTAL ...	1,131	89	212	240	...	180	270	140

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Health Visitors.

The work of the Health Visitors is set out on accompanying table. Mrs. Croke resigned in March, and her place was taken by Miss Webber in June. Towards the end of the year the Council finally decided to appoint two more Health Visitors, making a total staff of four, but the additional members did not take up their duties till January, 1917.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

I continued to assist on Monday nights at the dispensary in the early part of the year, but discontinued later as I found that owing to the air-raids the attendance at night was very small. From the Annual Report of the Dispensary there were 486 new patients examined; of these 342 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 8,755, and the number of visits paid to the homes of patients was 643 by the Medical Officer, and 1,134 by the Nurse.

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 1916. Including bakehouses, of which there were 10 in use, the total is 338.

OUTWORKERS.

There were 791 outworkers on the Register at the end of 1916. 70 lists were sent in by firms in this Borough employing outworkers. Table XI. of the Appendix shows the various trades followed by outworkers in this district.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1916 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
1906	128,288	4,031	31.4	533	132	1,979	15.4	456	20	570	2,529	19.7
1907	127,856	4,013	31.4	441	110	1,856	14.5	460	25	507	2,338	18.3
1908	127,438	4,172	32.1	534	128	1,951	15.0	591	37	530	2,444	18.8
1909	127,030	4,055	31.9	480	118	1,947	15.3	562	26	466	2,387	18.8
1910	126,634	3,957	31.2	403	102	1,717	13.5	550	30	542	2,229	17.6
1911	125,840	3,842	30.5	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	124,739	3,842	30.8	505	131	1,730	13.9	529	21	534	2,243	17.9
1914	124,213	3,757	30.2	487	129	1,694	13.6	615	26	516	2,184	17.6
1915	123,665	3,482	29.6	537	154	2,053	17.5	654	38	542	2,514	21.4
Averages for years 1906-1915	126,111	3,895	30.8	485	124	1,831	14.5	541	26	530	2,330	18.5
1916	123,665	3,361	27.1	364	108	1,507	13.2	608	155	453	1,960	17.2

* 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.
No of Deaths.		No. of Deaths.
Bermondsey Infirmery, 145 Bermondsey Workhouse, 10 Deaths in River Thames, Surrey Commercial Docks, Wharves, etc. 23	Bermondsey Workhouse, Ladywell— 35 deaths	Bermondsey Workhouse, Ladywell ... 35 Banstead Asylum 2 Cane Hill Asylum 15 Caterham Asylum 23 Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street 1 Claybury Asylum 1 Colney Hatch Asylum 1 Children's Infirmery, Cleveland Street 2 Chest Hospital, City Road 2 Charing Cross Hospital 2 Derenth Industrial Colony 1 Dartford Heath Asylum 10 Downs Sanatorium 3 East London Hospital 4 Evelina Hospital 10 Epileptic Colony 1 Grove Hospital 1 Grand Surrey Canal 2 Greenwich Infirmery 1 Guy's Hospital 178 German Hospital 2 General Lying-in Hospital 1 Hanwell Asylum 1 Hostel of God 1 Infants' Hospital, Vincent Square ... 3 Italian Hospital 1 Infirmery, Plumstead 1 Joyce Green Hospital 1 London Hospital 7 Lambeth Infirmery 5 Leavesden Asylum 1 Long Grove Asylum 6 Lambeth Schools Infirmery 11 Manor Asylum 2 Marylebone Infirmery 1 Middlesex Hospital 3 Millers Hospital 2 New Hospital for Women 2 Park Hospital 6 Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton... 2 Railways 3
Total 178		

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.
No. of Deaths.		No. of Deaths.
		River Thames 12
		Royal Waterloo Hospital 5
		St. Bartholomew's Hospital 1
		St. Annis Home, Streatham Hill 9
		St. George's Home, Chelsea... .. 1
		St. Thomas's Hospital 1
		South Eastern Hospital 17
		South Western Hospital 3
		Southwark Workhouse 1
		Street 19
		Surrey Commercial Docks 9
		Tooting Bec Asylum 15
		Throat Hospital, Golden Square 1
		The Green, Esher 1
		Westminster Infirmary 1
		Total 453

TABLE II.—VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1916 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.
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
1914	81,781	2,502	1,409	333	34,134	1,023	554	116	8,298	232	173	36
1915	77,155	2,306	1,665	349	32,194	991	642	153	7,839	185	207	35
Averages of years 1906-1915	81,249	2,592	1,522	362	36,147	1,065	619	140	8,064	236	183	34
1916 Civil Total	73,991 80,503	— 2,200	1,341 —	233 —	30,820 34,620	— 950	479 —	102 —	7,850 8,542	— 211	140 —	29 —

TABLE III.—MARRIAGES.

Year.	BERMONDSEY.		ROTHERHITHE.		ST. OLAVE.		WHOLE BOROUGH.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
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
1914	759	18.56	378	22.15	99	23.86	1,236	19.90
1915	1066	26.16	450	26.18	198	150.50	1,714	28.12
Average for years 1906-1915	773	18.96	320	17.74	101	25.08	1,198	18.93
1916	774	9.61	326	9.41	115	13.46	1,215	9.82

TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1916.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" 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.	
All Causes { Certified	1,960	364	128	82	86	86	238	453	523	...
{ Uncertified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	42	11	54	7	...	...	...	...	...	6
Scarlet Fever	5	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	16	7	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria and Croup	29	1	9	12	5	1	...	1	...	...
Influenza	17	1	1	...	...	1	...	9	5	1
Erysipelas	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	160	1	...	2	11	30	61	52	3	93
Tuberculosis Meningitis	44	12	15	6	10	...	1	...	...	18
Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	16
Cancer, Malignant Disease	129	...	...	...	...	1	10	69	49	63
Rheumatic Fever	8	...	...	1	4	1	...	1	1	2
Meningitis	19	10	1	2	3	...	1	1	1	...
Organic Heart Disease	216	...	...	1	6	9	26	85	89	107
Bronchitis	292	35	7	3	2	4	17	63	161	154
Pneumonia	193	73	30	9	8	4	19	25	25	55

Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	16	1	2	1	...	...	3	5	4	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	61	36	10	3	2	...	...	7	3	19
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	7	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	14	...	1	...	1	...	3	9	...	8
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	37	...	...	...	2	1	11	17	6	21
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition...	6	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	185	117	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	45
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	85	10	8	6	16	6	13	10	16	15
Suicide	9	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	2	1
Other Defined Diseases ...	417	48	9	17	11	24	61	92	155	71
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
All Causes	1,960	364	128	82	86	86	238	453	523	704

TABLE V.—ABBREVIATED TABLES OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES 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. 1916.	Total Deaths under 1 year. 1915.
All causes { Certified	59	17	21	5	102	64	85	45	68	364	537
{ Uncertified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	11	26
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	7	29
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	3	12	6
Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	4
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	1	3	1	3	10	8
Convulsions	2	...	1	1	4	1	3	...	...	8	12
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	4	...	1	1	6	3	9	7	10	35	45
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	...	1	...	2	12	19	16	24	73	82
Diarrhœa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	7	24
Enteritis ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	6	14	3	5	29	78
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suffocation, overlying	2	1	2	...	5	4	...	...	...	9	10
Injury at birth	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	7
Atelectesis	7	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	9	20
Congenital Malformations	4	5	2	1	12	4	2	...	1	19	14
Premature birth	23	6	6	2	37	3	1	...	...	41	63
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	11	3	3	...	17	15	14	6	5	57	75
Other Causes	3	1	3	...	7	5	8	1	8	29	24
Totals	59	17	21	5	102	64	85	45	68	364	537

Nett births in the year—Legitimate, 3,310; Illegitimate, 51.

TABLE VI.—DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1916.

Year.	All Causes.		Principal Zymotic Diseases.		Small-pox.		Measles.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Whooping Cough.		Typhus Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Pyrexia (origin uncertain)		Diarrhoea	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
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
1914	2184	17.6	262	2.11	—	—	79	.64	9	.07	17	.14	14	.11	—	—	2	.02	—	—	141	1.14
1915	2514	21.4	367	3.13	—	—	110	.93	9	.07	20	.17	79	.67	—	—	3	.03	—	—	146	1.24
Average for years 1906 to 1915	2330	18.5	315	2.43	—	—	101	.80	16	.12	19	.15	44	.35	—	—	3	.03	—	—	128	1.2
1916	1960	17.2	155	1.36	—	—	42	.36	5	.04	29	.25	16	.14	—	—	2	.01	—	—	61	.53
London 1916	61373	14.2	4031	.93	—	—	815	.18	146	.03	604	.14	793	.18	—	—	75	.01	—	—	1598	—

TABLE VII.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1916.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								BERMONDSEY.							ROTHERHITHE.				ST. OLAVE.				Total Cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all ages.	At Ages Years.							1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.	1	2	3	Total.	St. John.	St. Olave.	St. Thomas.	Total.		
		Under 1	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.																	
Small-pox	1	1	1	...	1
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	249	7	116	109	11	4	2	...	13	33	43	31	18	19	157	24	26	25	75	4	4	9	17	238	
Erysipelas	88	2	5	12	11	22	28	8	12	10	7	18	7	8	62	7	11	2	20	2	3	1	6	3	
Scarlet Fever	252	3	98	134	11	6	...	...	23	46	38	16	18	19	160	36	27	17	80	6	5	1	12	249
Relapsing Fever—Continued Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	15	4	5	5	...	1	...	...	4	2	1	...	1	2	10	2	1	...	3	1	...	1	2	4
Polio Myelitis	12	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	6	1	4	...	5	...	1	...	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	3	...	8	5	3	3	11	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	13	...	...	4	6	2	1	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	8	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	3	13
Measles	1115	111	528	358	11	6	1	...	185	135	211	131	76	51	789	64	75	42	181	29	7	9	45	6	
Measles (German)	382	18	140	183	29	11	1	...	16	26	67	80	63	30	282	41	32	7	80	11	6	3	20	2	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	345	4	8	52	87	11	60	3	37	39	53	54	27	24	234	35	27	16	78	7	19	7	33	...	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	161	9	36	82	18	10	5	1	17	20	17	28	15	16	113	21	12	3	36	5	5	2	12	...	
Totals	2556	179	946	939	186	196	98	12	309	317	442	362	229	173	1832	237	219	117	573	67	51	33	151	516	

Table VIII.—Prosecutions in connection with Samples taken during 1916.

No.	Sample.	Adulteration or Infringement.	Remarks.
FIRST QUARTER.			
473H	Milk	Added water 6.6 per cent.	Dismissed. Warrant proved
465H	Vinegar	Added water 50 per cent.	Dismissed. Warrant proved
494H	Milk	Added water 5.4 per cent.	Dismissed. Warrant proved
505H	Vinegar	Added water 26.5 per cent.	Dismissed. Warrant proved
423S	Vinegar	Added water 10 per cent.	Ordered to pay costs, 17/6
SECOND QUARTER.			
500S	Butter	Added water 17.8 per cent.	Dismissed. Warrant proved
532S	Milk	Added water 8.7 per cent.	Fined 10/-; costs, 13/6
4S	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 9 per cent.	Fined 10/-; costs, 13/6
526S	Milk	Added water 6.7 per cent.	Fined 10/-; costs, 13/6
29S	Dripping	Added water 13.9 per cent.	Fined and costs, 15/6
29S	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 7.30 per cent.	Fined 40/-; costs included
43S	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 4.7	Fined 40/-; costs included
37S	Milk	Added water 50 per cent.	Dismissed. Warrant proved
4CS	Milk	Added water 3.9 per cent.	Dismissed. Warrant proved.
74H	Milk	Added water 2.3 per cent.	Ordered to pay costs, 13/6
52S	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 23 per cent.	Fined 20/-; costs, 13/6
68S	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 7.7 per cent.	Fined the costs, 15/6
62H	Margarine	Wrapper not marked	Fined 40/-; costs, 13/6
62S	Butter	Added water 17.9 per cent.	Fined the costs, 15/6
97H	Milk	Added water 1.9 per cent. deficient in fat 9.3 per cent.	Dismissed. Warrant proved
THIRD QUARTER.			
69S	Butter	Added water 1.7 per cent.	Dismissed. Warrant proved
92S	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 8 per cent.	Dismissed. Warrant proved
93S	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 12 per cent.	Dismissed. Warrant proved
94S	Butter	Added water 3.9 per cent.	Dismissed. Warrant proved
97S	Vinegar	Added water 11.5 per cent.	Fined 5/-; costs, 13/6
111S	Milk	Added water 4.5 per cent.	Dismissed. Warrant proved
121S	Milk	Added water 3 per cent. deficient in fat 15.7 per cent.	Ordered to pay costs, 10/6
126S	Margarine	Wrapper not marked	Ordered to pay costs, 2/-
153H	Vinegar	Added water 17.5 per cent.	Ordered to pay costs, 10/-
119S	Milk	Added water 3.8 per cent. deficient in fat 7.3 per cent.	Dismissed. Warrant proved
136H	Butter	Added water 17.6 per cent.	Ordered to pay costs
157H	Milk	Added water 12.2 per cent.	Dismissed. Warrant proved.
103S	Milk	Added water 2 per cent.	Fined 10/-; costs, 12/-
88S	Milk	Added water 2 per cent.	Fined £10; costs, 15/6
190H	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 11.3 per cent.	Dismissed. Warrant proved
191H	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 25.7 per cent.	Dismissed. Warrant proved.
146S	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 7.3 per cent.	Ordered to pay costs, 15/-
FOURTH QUARTER.			
183S	Milk	Added water 3.9 per cent.	Fined 20/-; and costs, 17/6
207S	Milk	Added water 12.5 per cent.	Fined 20/-; and costs, 15/6
233H	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 20 per cent.	Dismissed. Warrant proved.
224S	Vinegar	Added water 17.5 per cent.	Fined 20/-; and costs, 15/6
197S	Milk	Deficient in milk fat 16.7 per cent.	Fined 10/-; and costs, 15/6
239S	Milk	Added water 10.9 per cent.	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6
281H	Egg Powder	0.11 grs. per lb. in excess of arsenic	Fined 40/-; and costs, 13/6
316H	Vinegar	Added water 38 per cent.	Fined 20/-; and costs, 13/6
	Milk	Added water 15.9 per cent.	Fined 10/-; and costs, 13/6

SUMMARY.

	£	s.	d.
Fines	26	5	0
Costs	19	16	0
TOTAL	£46	1	0

TABLE IX.—FOOD AND DRUGS.

Articles submitted for Analysis.	Total Samples Taken.	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated.	Percentage of Articles Adulterated.
Acid Phosphate	4	3	1	25·0
Ammoniated Tincture Quinine	2	2	—	—
Black Currant Jam	1	—	1	100·0
Brawn	1	1	—	—
Butter	118	112	6	5·1
Baking Powder	8	7	1	12·5
Bun Flour	1	1	—	—
Camphorated Oil	1	1	—	—
Cocoa	16	16	—	—
Coffee	5	5	—	—
Cream	1	1	—	—
Crystal Syrup	1	1	—	—
Cakeoma	2	2	—	—
Cheese	3	3	—	—
Dripping	54	52	2	3·7
Egg Powder	2	1	1	50·0
Fine Oatmeal	1	1	—	—
Fish Paste	2	2	—	—
Fresh Butter	9	8	1	11·1
Granulated Effervescent Citrate	1	1	—	—
Ground Ginger	1	1	—	—
Gorgonzola Cheese	1	1	—	—
Lard	19	19	—	—
Lemonade Powder	1	1	—	—
Malt Vinegar	11	11	—	—
Margarine	31	29	2	6·4
Milk	544	457	87	15·9
Mincemeat	1	1	—	—
Mustard	4	4	—	—
Oatmeal Stout	1	1	—	—
Olive Oil	3	3	—	—
Paisley Flour	1	1	—	—
Pepper	15	15	—	—
Raspberry Syrup	1	—	1	100·0
Raspberry Jam	4	3	1	25·0
Salmon and Shrimp Paste ...	4	4	—	—
Salt Butter	3	3	—	—
Sausage (Breakfast)	1	1	—	—
Self Raising Flour	22	22	—	—
Special Mild Ale	1	1	—	—
Strawberry Jam	2	1	1	50·0
Tapioca	4	4	—	—
Temperance Wine	1	1	—	—
Vinegar	90	84	6	6·6
Viola Mixture	1	1	—	—
White Pepper	1	1	—	—
	1001	890	111	11·1

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

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	26	6	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries.)	13	5	...
Workplaces (other than Out-workers' Premises)	30	8	...
Total	69	19	...

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	2	2	...	...
Want of Ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances	44	44	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient ... ..	...	...	...	...
Unsuitable or Defective	6	6	...	...
Not separate for Sexes	1	1	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—</i>				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Offences ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	53	53	...	...

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 Factories Act (s. 7))	11
Notified by H.M. Inspectors Reports (of action taken sent to H.M. Inspectors)	
Other ... ..	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)	...
Certificates granted during 1916 ... ..	...
In use at end of 1912	32
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of 1916 ...	328
Workshop Bakehouses	10
Toal Number of Workshops on Register ...	388

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

Nature of Work.	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)						
	Lists. (2)	Outworkers.		Lists. (5)	Outworkers.										
		Con-tractors. (3)	Work-men. (4)		Con-tractors. (6)	Work-men. (7)									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel :—															
(1) Making, &c. ...	22	14	248	...	...	...	14	...	...	21	15	...	...	...	...
(2) Cleansing and washing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household linen ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Curtains and furniture hang-ings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and upholstery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electro-plate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
File making ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brass and brass articles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fur pulling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cables and chains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anchors and grapnels ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cart gear ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Locks, latches and keys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas, &c. ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artificial flowers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nets, other than wire nets...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tents ...	2	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sacks and cotton bags ...	4	...	61	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
Racquet and Tennis Balls...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper, &c., Boxes, Paper Bags ...	2	...	28	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Brush making ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pea Picking ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feather Sorting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surgical Instruments ...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basket making ...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
Chocolates and Sweetmeats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cosaques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather Goods ...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	34	14	361	1	...	1	24	...	...	28	20	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII.—No. of Bakehouses in the Borough.

Inspector.	In Use.		Not in Use.	
	Under-ground.	Above Ground.	Under-ground.	Above Ground.
Mr. Scott ...	10	20	2	2
Mr. Hoskins ...	13	23	4	7

10 of these are Factory Bakehouses.

TABLE XII.—No. of Fishhooks in the Mouths

Inspector	In Use.		Not in Use.	
	Under Ground	Above Ground	Under Ground	Above Ground
Mr. Scott	10	20	5	1
Mr. Hoffman	11	23	4	2

10 of them are Heavy Fishhooks.

