

Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough of Bermondsey for the year 1918.

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Metropolitan Borough of Bermondsey.

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

BOROUGH OF BERMONDSEY,

For the Year

1918.

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health.

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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.*

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Eighteenth Annual Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough of Bermondsey during the year 1918. The death-rate was 22.0, compared with 18.8 in 1917, and 17.2 in 1916.

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.

I wish once more to record that between the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and myself, there has been the usual cordial co-operation during the year under report.

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, 1918.	
			Civil Population.	Total Population.
Bermondsey	82,483	81,959	70,583	79,083
Rotherhithe	38,460	35,247	30,343	34,005
St. Olave	9,817	8,697	7,480	8,377
Borough	130,760	125,903	108,406	121,465

The total population of Bermondsey for 1918 has been estimated by the Registrar-General as 121,465, and this figure has been utilised in estimating the birth-rate. The civil population has been estimated by the Registrar-General as 108,406, based on the National Register in conjunction with the two last census enumerations.

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 have been included.

Births.

The total number of births registered in the Borough for the 52 weeks ended December 28th, 1918, was 2,323, consisting of 1,184 males and 1,139 females. This is 1,365 below the average for the last 10 years, and 290 below the figure for 1917.

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 1918 calculated on the "total population" was 19.1 per thousand persons living, which is 2.6 below that for 1917 and 10.4 below the average for the last 10 years.



Marriages.

The total number of marriages in the Borough in 1918 was 1,106, being 91 above the number for 1917, and 91 below the average for the last 10 years.

In Table X. 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 18 per 1,000 of the total population, 121,465, compared with a marriage rate last year of 17 per 1,000 of the total population 119,983.

Deaths.

In Table III. and 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 28th, 1918, was 2,142 which is 335 more than in 1917 and 363 above 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 2,390. This is 358 more than in 1917, and 147 more than the average for the last 10 years.

The death-rate for the Borough in 1918 was 22.0 per thousand living inhabitants, being 3.2 above that recorded in 1917, and 3.7 above the average for the last 10 years.

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 districts. There were 191 such deaths in all, against 186 in 1917 and 155 in 1916.

148 such deaths occurred in the infirmary; 14 in the work-house, 19 in the River Thames and the Surrey Commercial Docks, 2 at London Bridge Station, 4 in private houses, 1 in the street, 1 on the railway, 1 in a railway carriage, and 1 in a factory.

439 persons belonging to this Borough died in outlying institutions, against 411 in 1917, and 453 in 1916. 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 139 deaths under one year to every 1,000 births.

TABLE A.—Infantile Mortality.

Year.	Whole Borough.		London.	
	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
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
1916	364	108	8,819	88
1917	335	125	8,273	103
Average for years 1908-1917. } ...	496	133	11,456	105
1918	322	139	7,965	107

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

There has been a slight increase in the deaths from these diseases, the figures being 229 against 218 in the previous year, and 290 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., measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhus fever and enteric fever, was 97, compared with 97 in 1917, and for the non-notifiable, viz., whooping cough and diarrhoea, 132, compared with 121 in the previous year.

Measles.

There were 71 deaths due to this disease, which is 28 below the average for the last ten years, and 1 below the number for 1917.

Whooping Cough.

84 deaths were due to this cause, against 32 in 1917.

Enteric Fever.

No deaths were due to this cause. The figures for 1917 were 6 for the Borough, viz., 3 in Bermondsey, 2 in Rotherhithe, and 1 in St. Olave.

Tubercular Diseases.

The number of deaths from all forms of tubercular disease in 1918 was 233, against 274 in 1917.

This figure comprises 160 for Bermondsey, 62 for Rotherhithe, and 11 for St. Olave. Of these, 169 were due to phthisis and 64 to the other tubercular diseases.

Phthisis.

In Table B will be found particulars of deaths from phthisis since the year 1908. There were 169 deaths due to this cause, which is 29 less than the number recorded in the previous year.

TABLE B—PHTHISIS.

Sub-District.	Bermondsey.		Rotherhithe.		St. Olave.		Whole Borough.		London.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
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
1916	126	1·70	44	1·38	14	1·78	184	1·61	6288	1·45
1917	123	1·75	61	2·02	14	1·88	198	1·83	6658	1·57
Averages for years 1908-1917	140	1·73	55	1·58	18	2·23	212	1·73	6245	1·37
1918	117	1·66	43	1·42	9	1·20	169	1·56	7048	1·78

II.—NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

In Table V. 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 444 was 2,659 compared with 1,885 in 1917 and 935 in 1916. The diseases showing a decrease on the number for the previous year are diphtheria, erysipelas and scarlet fever. Those showing an increase are poliomyelitis, ophthalmia neonatorum, measles and German measles.

The attack rate per thousand inhabitants was 24.5 against 17.5 for 1917.

13 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.

Diphtheria.

There were 375 cases of diphtheria notified in 1918 as against 408 cases in 1917.

The attack-rate per thousand inhabitants was 3.46, against 3.78 in 1917. The case mortality was 6.1 per cent., against 4.4 per cent. in 1917 and 11.6 per cent. in 1916. 8 cases were returned as not suffering from this disease.

Scarlet Fever.

The notifications of scarlet fever in 1918 were 231 against 300 in 1917.

This is a decrease of 69. The distribution of the disease in the various Wards, as shown in Table V. of Appendix was fairly uniform.

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

There were 3 deaths, which gives the very low case mortality of 1.3 per cent., against 0.3 per cent. in 1917. The disease, as in recent years, was of a very mild type. The attack rate per thousand inhabitants was 2.13 against 2.7 in 1917.

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 1918 was 71, against 72 in 1917, 42 in 1916 and 110 in 1915.

There was a considerable prevalence of measles in the Metropolis which was shared in by Bermondsey. The number of primary cases notified was 1,524, including 220 cases of German measles and 1,304 of measles.

Enteric Fever.

6 cases of enteric fever were notified, being 3 for Bermondsey, 2 for Rotherhithe, and 1 for St. Olave. 1 case was returned as not suffering, making an actual total of 5. The total number of cases notified in the previous year was 7.

Puerperal Fever.

2 cases of puerperal fever were notified. Death resulted in both cases.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were 13 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 the mother in each case to immediately seek medical advice.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis.

6 cases were notified in 1918, no cases were returned as not suffering. Most of them consisted of the sporadic form known as posterior-basic meningitis. Two of them occurred in children under one year of age.

Polio-Myelitis.

8 cases were notified in 1918, against nil in 1917.

Bacteriological Laboratory.

The total number of specimens examined in 1918 was 1,055, as compared with 1,212 in 1917, and 689 in 1916.

Table C .

Nature of Specimen.	Total Examinations.		Results of Examination.			
			Positive.		Negative.	
	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918
DIPHTHERIA (specimens taken by Medical Officer of Health) ...	663	524	74	57	589	467
Ditto (taken by general practitioners)	210	242	80	58	130	184
DIPHTHERIA (total specimens taken)	873	766	154	115	719	651
Phthisis	333	281	77	51	256	230
Enteric	1	7	—	1	1	6
Various	5	1	1	1	4	—
Total specimens taken	1,212	1,055	232	168	980	887

SPECIAL REPORT ON INFLUENZA.

I beg to submit the following report on the epidemic of Influenza during 1918:—

“ The deaths from influenza during 1918 numbered 428 (184 males and 244 females), thus giving a death-rate for this disease of 3.95 per thousand living of the civil population. Deaths from the ordinary infectious diseases were 1.13 per thousand of the civil population, and for tuberculosis 2.15, and for these two combined 3.26. It is thus evident that influenza was more deadly than all the infectious diseases including tuberculosis put together. In order to compare the two, something must, however, be deducted from the figures for influenza, because in the figures 428 is included every death in which the word influenza was mentioned, so that it is quite possible that many who are recorded as having died from influenza were already suffering

from some more or less deadly disease. This will be apparent from the figures of the complications, namely:—

Lobar pneumonia	...	...	...	92
Bronchó-pneumonia	...	...	...	100
Pneumonia	....	...	...	126
Influenza	...	...	...	18
Heart Diseases	...	...	...	19
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	8
Bronchitis	...	...	...	41
Other Complications	...	...	...	24
				—
				428
				—

Take, for instance, the question of heart diseases, pulmonary tuberculosis, and a certain number under the designation of "other complications," which include a few cases of cancer, and it is evident that many patients were suffering from these diseases before they were attacked by influenza, and that many of those diseases would have ended their lives, the end merely being hastened by influenza.

A look at the accompanying charts will give a very good idea of the behaviour of influenza in Bermondsey during 1918. On chart No. 1 the weekly number of deaths is shown, and you will see that we were practically free from the disease until the first week in July, when the deaths ran up to 11 in one week. By the second week in August we were quite free from influenza deaths until the second week in October, when one death was reported, and during the following weeks the epidemic spread in the most extraordinary manner, so that by the third week in November the deaths from this disease totalled 79. It died down practically as rapidly as it rose, so that it had completely disappeared by the fourth week in December.

It is difficult to say why the deaths of females number so many more than the males, but it is probably due to the fact that a good deal of the nursing was done by the women of the household, so that in this way they were more exposed

to infection. This is confirmed when we note the occupations of the victims.

Out of the total of 428 deaths, the occupation is only definitely stated in 166, and these were so evenly distributed that one could not say that any occupation was specially effected. It was somewhat different regarding the remaining 262 who are registered as of "no occupation," which means that they were either school children or engaged in domestic work.

AGE PERIOD. On table 2 is shown graphically the age periods which were most attacked, and those appeared to have been from 2 to 5 and from 15 to 35. Again this table shows that in the majority of the age periods women contributed a much higher proportion of deaths. The question is often asked as to why people of the most vigorous period of life mostly succumbed to this disease, and I think the probable explanation is that being vigorous and in many cases previously exempt from disease of any sort they did not "lie up" when the attack came, but tried to "shake it off," the result being that they contracted pneumonia with, in many cases, a fatal result.

Another reason has been suggested—and I am making inquiries on these lines—for the apparent immunity of delicate people from a fatal ending, and that is that those who are suffering from certain chronic lung disease, such as bronchitis and pulmonary tuberculosis, are already inoculated against the many organisms which cause fatal complications in influenza, so that when the disease comes on they are already immune to a certain extent against the organisms which cause broncho-pneumonia. This, however, on general grounds, seems very improbable, and would lay a premium on ill-health, which I think future investigations will scarcely support. I think it much more probable that when they are attacked they give in promptly and go to bed.

MODE OF SPREAD. Many investigators have endeavoured to connect the spread with climate and weather, but the universality of the disease seems to negative these factors, and I do not think it is necessary to resort to any but

the ordinary explanation that it is passed from the sick to the healthy by more or less close contact. In this connection it has been shown that it is transferred along lines of communication between various countries. Of course, if it occurs in the summer, it is obvious that the patients will be less liable to pulmonary complications, but that does not mean that the disease is less prevalent, because I think there is no doubt that in the summer epidemic of 1918 the disease was very prevalent, but the fatal cases were much less numerous than they were in the autumn.

The causes of the epidemic can be divided into (1) predisposing, and (2) exciting.

The Predisposing Causes are, in my opinion, everything that interferes with health and vitality, and this will apply not only to defective sanitation and overcrowding, but also to matters of food; so if one must have a theory of the predisposing cause of the world-wide prevalence it must be one which will apply to every nation of the globe. Now the great European War would seem to provide the basis of a theory which will comply with the conditions here stated, for by putting a stop to building operations not only have the existing homes in practically every country got into a very insanitary condition, but the absence of fresh building has led to more or less overcrowding in large centres of population. The result is that the health of the inhabitants has deteriorated, and the overcrowding has facilitated the spread of infection. The withdrawal of men from agricultural pursuits has further led to a decreased production of the staple foods, and an enormous increase in the price of those available. The general result is that most of the civil populations have suffered from a general deficiency of food, together with greatly diminished quantities or the absence of certain staple foods, such as fats, to which they were previously accustomed. In the British Isles, too, the practical disappearance of fresh fruit has resulted in a great diminution of "vitamines" or "accessory food substances" in our daily diet. It is well known that the spread of infectious diseases require two factors, the seed and the soil. The seed may be ever present, such as in the case of tubercle bacillus, but it

does not succeed in growing unless there is a suitable soil in the nature of a lowered constitution. Now all the factors enumerated above have prepared the soil for this pandemic with the grave results of which we are already familiar.

Exciting Cause. In Influenza we are dealing unquestionably with an infection which is very virulent, though the virulence seems to vary from time to time. Many years ago Pfeiffer discovered a bacillus which is frequently associated with influenza, and which he looked upon as the cause of the malady, but many investigations have been recently undertaken, the effect of which has been to cast doubt upon his conclusion. Recently, however, the late Major Graeme Gibson discovered by special methods an extremely small organism which experiments seem to prove is the cause of influenza. Its extreme minuteness may be judged by the fact that it will pass through a fine porcelain filter, and in this respect it resembles the virus of typhus fever, measles, rose measles and trench fever, and possibly very many other infectious diseases, such organisms being known as "filter passers." These organisms or viruses are undoubtedly present in the secretion of the nose and throat, and are passed from one person to another during the act of speaking, sneezing and coughing, for it has been proved that in the act of speaking small droplets are projected from the mouth to a distance of about four feet, and in coughing and sneezing they may be projected as far as ten feet. It is thus evident that if the virus is in these droplets, a person suffering from the disease may infect a great many persons, especially during conditions of overcrowding or close contact between the the healthy and sick.

Prevention. As the organism has only been very recently discovered, and its method of spread is still under discussion, it has been difficult to formulate any systematic method of prevention. After careful consideration it became evident to the Local Government Board that the difficulties of preventing the disease were enormous, but that a great deal could be done to render it less fatal, and these were the lines on which our preventive efforts were concentrated. Some

attempt was made to prevent its spread by the printing and distribution of posters and handbills, giving an account of the general methods which experience has shown are useful in preventing infection from similar diseases. The handbills were distributed among the principal firms in the Borough, and the posters were exhibited in conspicuous places. To prevent a fatal issue, the Council gave instructions to call in the assistance of the district nurses in severe cases of pneumonia. Notwithstanding these efforts the mortality was very high. On the chief question of prevention innumerable disinfectants and prophylactics have been suggested in the daily press and elsewhere, but the fact that they were so numerous shows that none of them are of any great value. Two, however, found a little more prominence than the rest, namely the employment of a vaccine, and the question of face masks. It seems to me that now that the organism has been discovered that the manufacture of a vaccine is only a matter of time, and beyond such measures as keeping fit, the greatest hope of prevention lies, in my opinion, in the provision of a suitable vaccine. The question of the advisability or otherwise of wearing masks has been largely canvassed in the public press, the agitation in their favour being led by the medical correspondent of 'The Times,' who seems to think that there is no difficulty in completely abolishing influenza by suitable measures, among which is the wearing of masks during an epidemic by the general public. I think, however, that medical authorities are more or less agreed that for general use the mask is very little of a preventative. If the virus is so fine that it can pass through a porcelain filter, there seems very little use putting on a gauze mask; besides the mask itself is liable to become infected with the virus, and if it is taken off there is very little guarantee that it won't be put on again with the wrong side out. It seems to me that for a mask to be of any use, one should carry a dozen or two sterilized in their pockets, and every time they take a mask off for speaking and eating, put on a fresh one. This, of course, is possible in a hospital, but it is not possible outside. I am afraid the British public are little likely to adopt this measure, and I am sure that

their natural instincts against "coddling" and "wrapping up" are correct, for it seems to me that the proper lines to adopt are to raise our natural immunity by plenty of open air and the avoidance of crowded places during an epidemic. It may be argued, however, as I have said in the earlier part of the report that there is no use trying to keep fit since the healthy suffered most, but even they mostly acquired the infection in crowded places, such as barracks and workshops, etc., and although they might be considered healthy they did not acquire the disease in healthy circumstances. It is a curious thing that general practitioners on the whole escaped very well, and this might be attributed to their being so much in the open air. I think the suggestion that the nose and throat should be douched by a weak solution of common salt, is an excellent one, for, as Professor Leonard Hill has pointed out, people who bathe at the seaside are very little liable to take cold or infection, largely because the nose and throat are constantly washed out, and there is no reason why, when one is washing the face and hands and mouth, that the throat and nose should be left out.

The following notes on the admissions into the Infirmary for influenza have been kindly written by Dr. Alexander Robertson, Acting Superintendent, and I think they throw a great deal of light on the clinical aspects of the two epidemics of 1918. I am reproducing them in full:—

Statistical.

Influenza.

Summer Epidemic:—End of June to beginning of August, 1918.

Total number of cases admitted ...	94
" " " Males " ...	52
" " " Females " ...	42
Developed lobar pneumonia ...	36
" broncho pneumonia ...	38
Cases showing epistaxis ...	Nil.
" " albuminuria ...	6
" developing meningitis ...	3
" " empyema ...	7
Cases with serious effusia in pleura ...	2

Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	24
Males	...	...	...	14	
Females	...	...	...	10	

Autumn Epidemic:—End of October to December, 1918.

Total number of cases admitted	...	554
,, ,, ,, Males ,, ,, ,,	...	230
,, ,, ,, Females ,, ,, ,,	...	324
Developed lobar pneumonia	...	149
,, broncho pneumonia	...	269
Cases showing epistaxis	...	28
,, ,, albuminuria	...	111
,, developing empyema	...	9
,, with serious effusion	...	9
,, developed hyperpyrexia	...	3
,, showing haemoptysis	...	3
Number of deaths	...	171
Males	...	86
Females	...	85

In both epidemics the case incidence fell chiefly on males and females between the ages of 20 and 40, who were well developed, strong and healthy. There were also a good many cases amongst children between 1—5 years of age.

In the summer epidemic the cases who developed pneumonia did not with some exceptions show the same severity as those in the Autumn epidemic. In only a few was there any marked cyanosis and delirium, and those cases generally ended fatally.

Pneumonia.—In the autumn epidemic a large number of the cases who had Pneumonia showed a peculiar bluish grey appearance of the face and other parts of the body, and the prognosis in all these was bad. With this was always associated extreme dyspnoea, due to the fact that both lungs were almost invariably affected, and such cases were always fatal.

Albuminuria. In the autumn epidemic a high percentage of the cases had albuminuria varying in amount from 1/6 in some urines, to others, which on boiling became practically solid, while in the summer epidemic the cases of albuminuria

were much less in proportion and the quantity of albumen also.

Delirium. The delirium in the autumn epidemic was very well marked, often of a rather violent nature and very persistent; only a few cases in the summer epidemic were thus affected.

Tremors. Well marked tremors of face, lips, hands and arms occurred in the autumn epidemic in much higher proportion than in the summer.

Epistaxis. The male cases in the autumn epidemic frequently showed epistaxis (bleeding of the nose) and the epistaxis was very often recurrent. Uterine haemorrhage and abortion were of frequent occurrence.

Sore Throat. This was a common symptom; usually an ordinary catarrhal condition of the fauces though some had well marked follicular tonsillitis.

Diarrhoea. Some cases showed this, but it was not a common feature.

Empyema and Ordinary Pleural Effusia. This was common throughout the whole of the summer epidemic, but such complications only arose towards the end of the epidemic in the autumn. All these cases invariably recovered after aspiration or operation.

A large number of cases who had been in the wards for various periods prior to each epidemic, and were still in-patients, developed the disease. The incidence was greatest amongst the younger patients, and the death rate was higher. The old patients, who developed the disease, had it less severely, and showed a high percentage of recoveries.

Incubation Period. This was short as far as I could judge about 2—3 days, or even less in some cases.

Duration of the Infectivity. Unknown.

Secondary Attacks. Only two nurses who had influenza in the summer developed it again in the autumn. In the autumn epidemic 54 nurses were attacked, of which 18 developed pneumonia, and one died. None of the cases that were treated in the summer epidemic developed the disease in the autumn, with the exception of the two nurses.

1919

1920

1921

1922

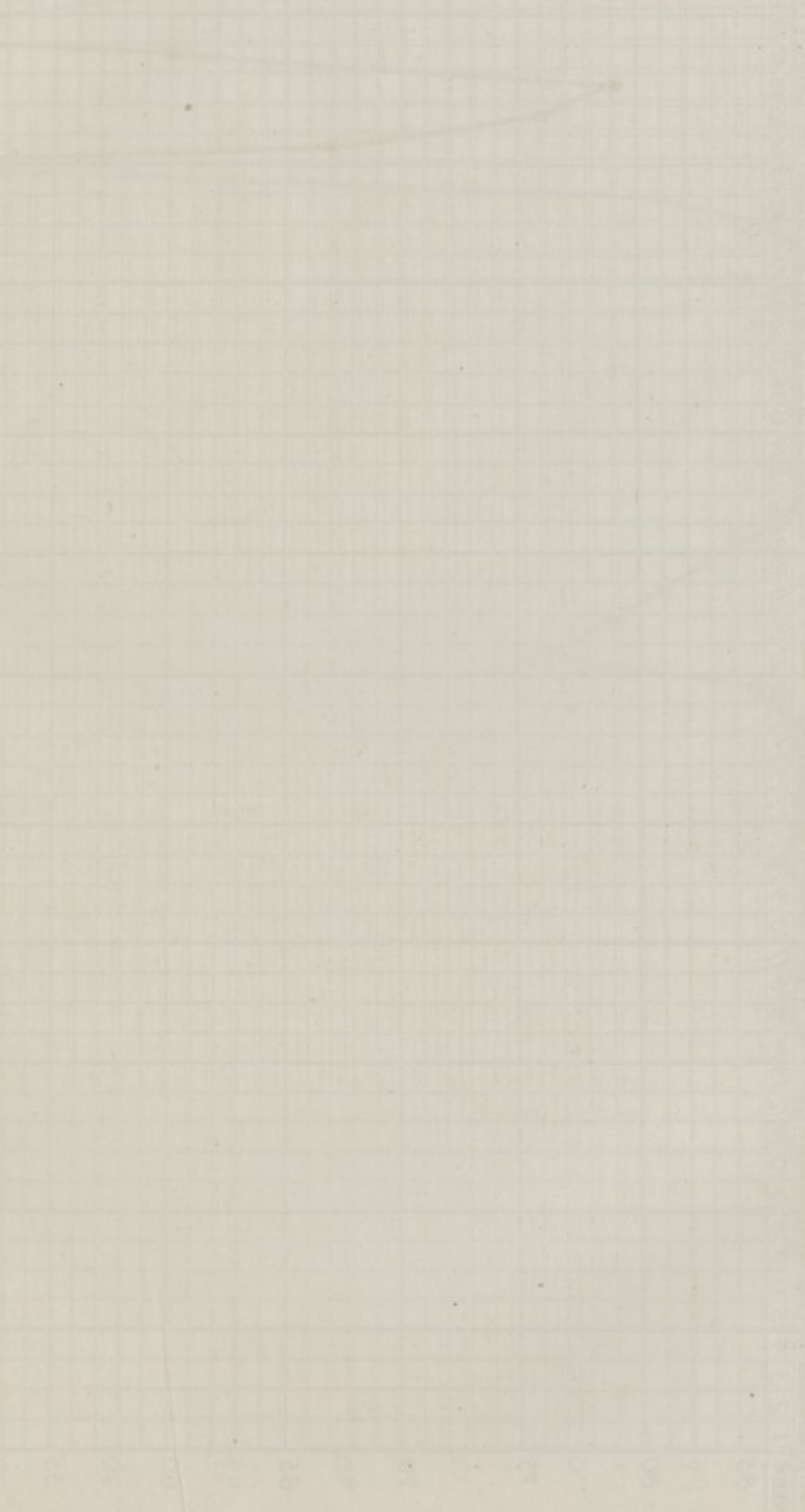
1923

1924

1925

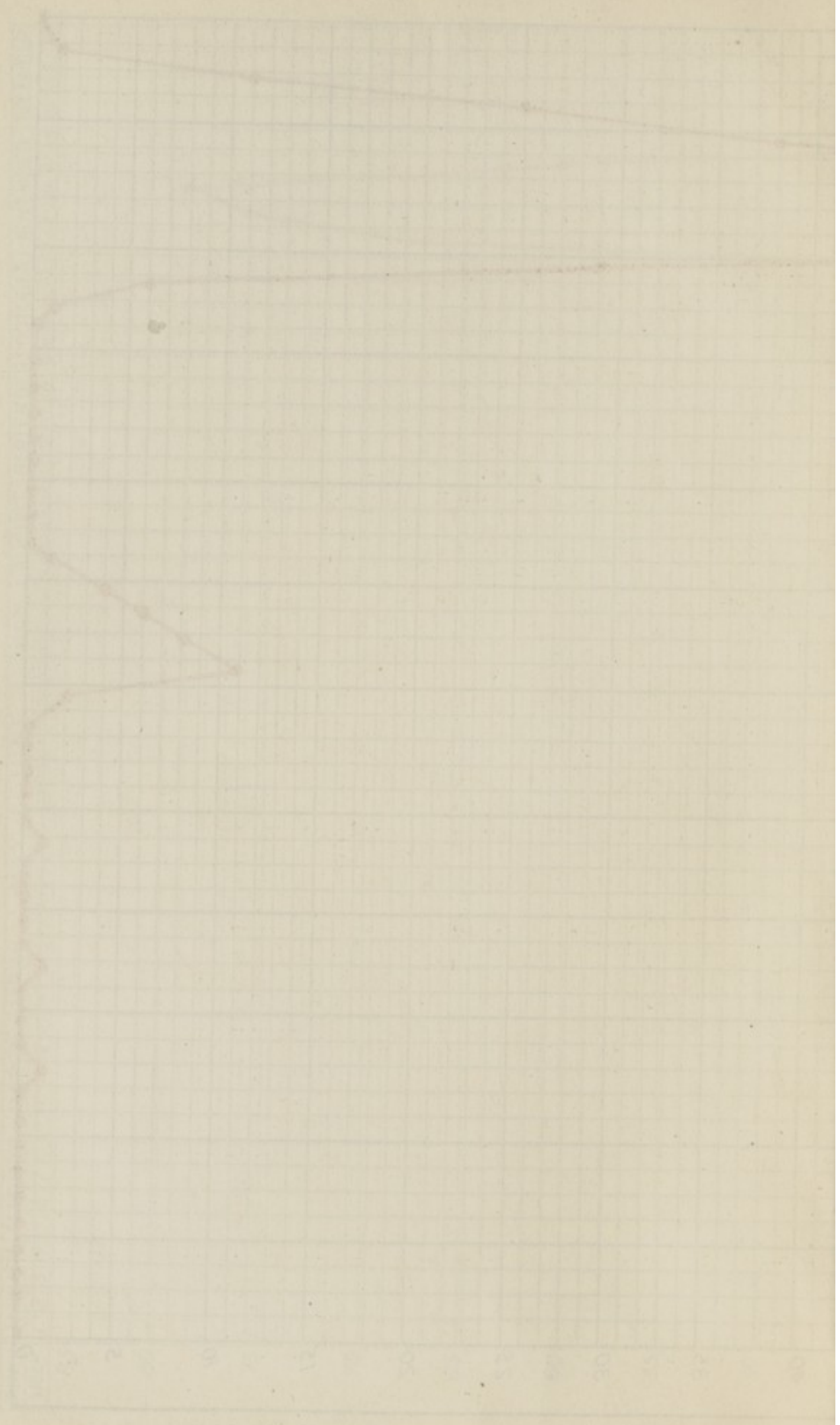
1926

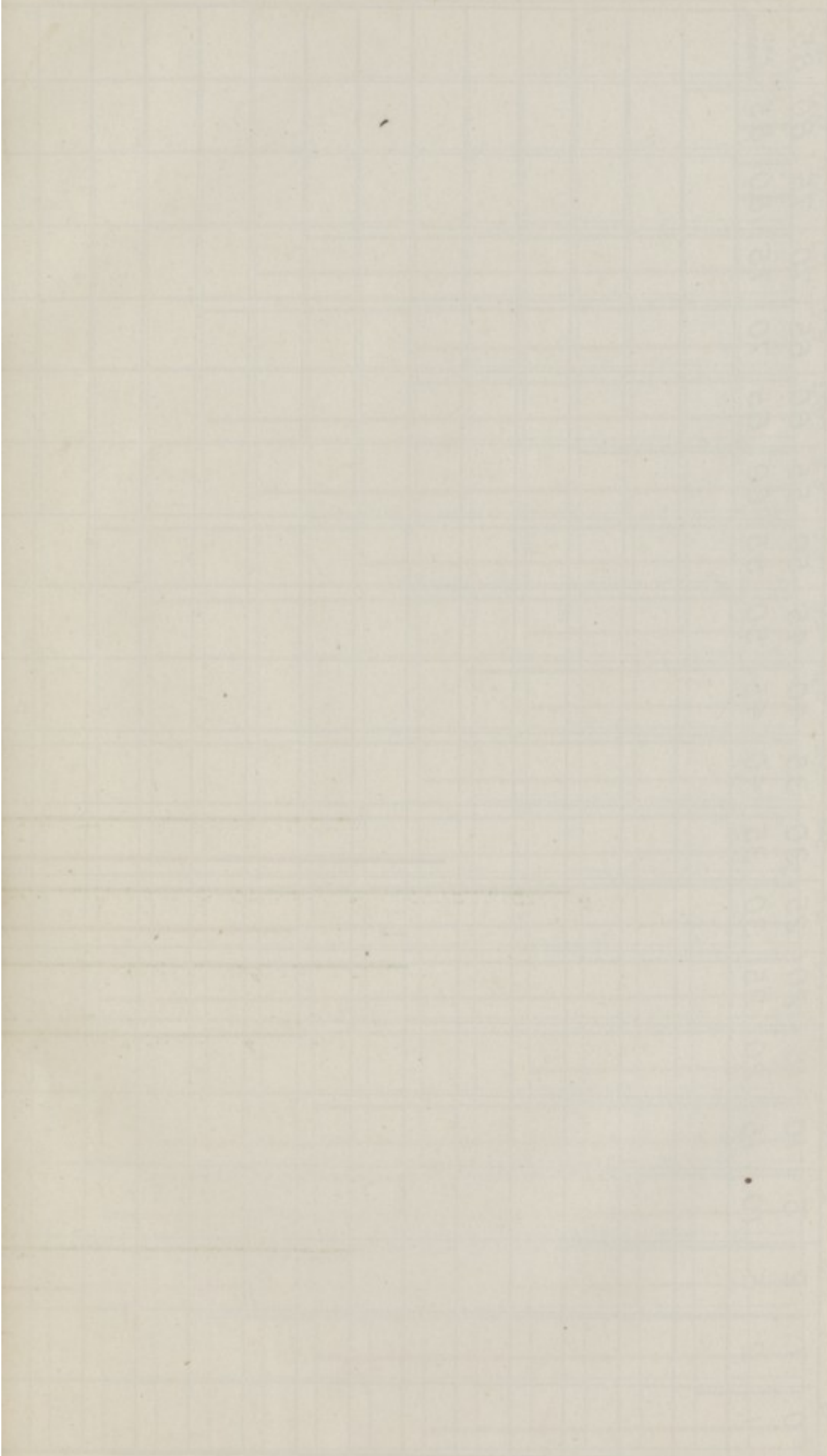
1927



ИЗВЕЩЕНИЕ ОБ ИТОГАХ РАБОТЫ

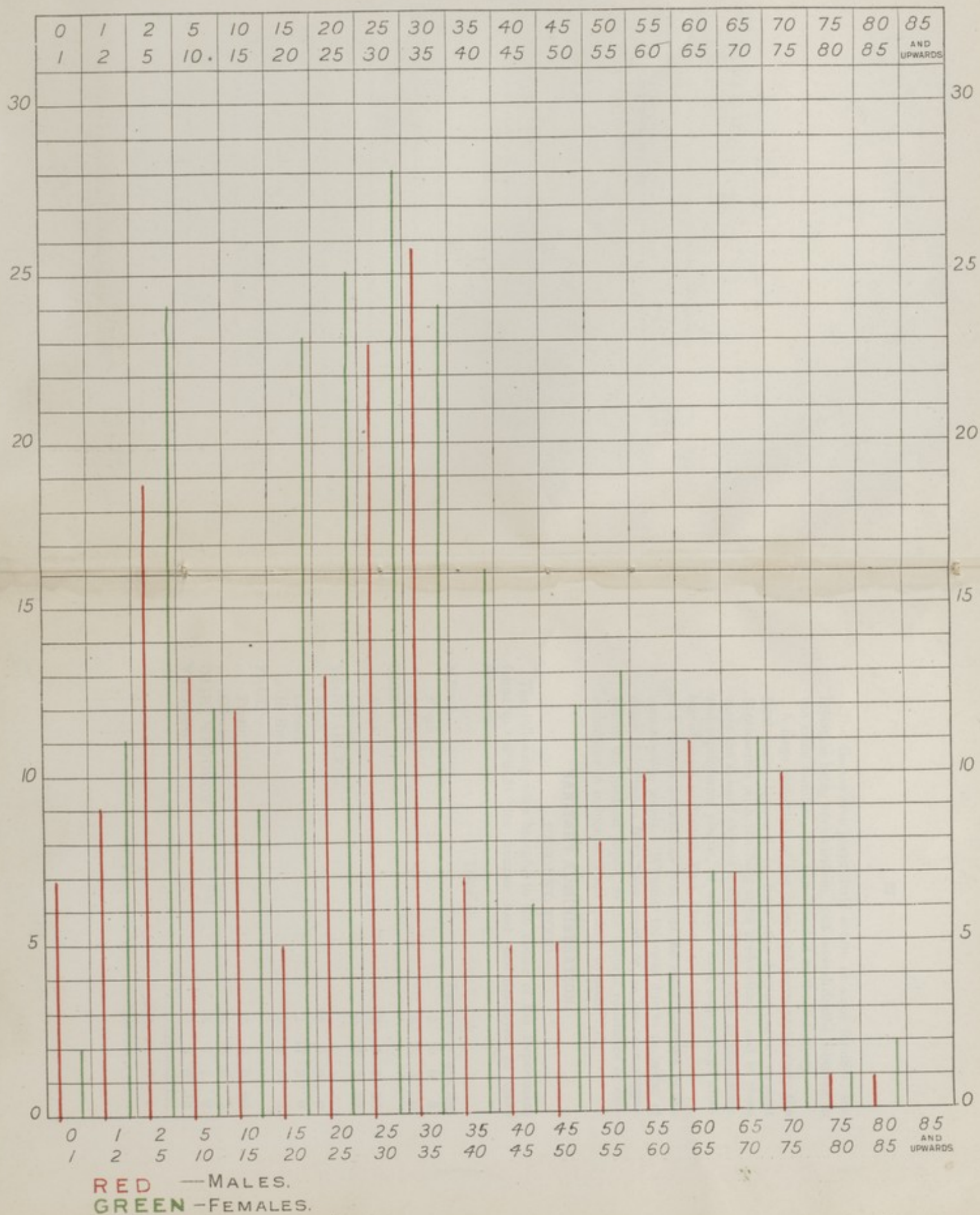
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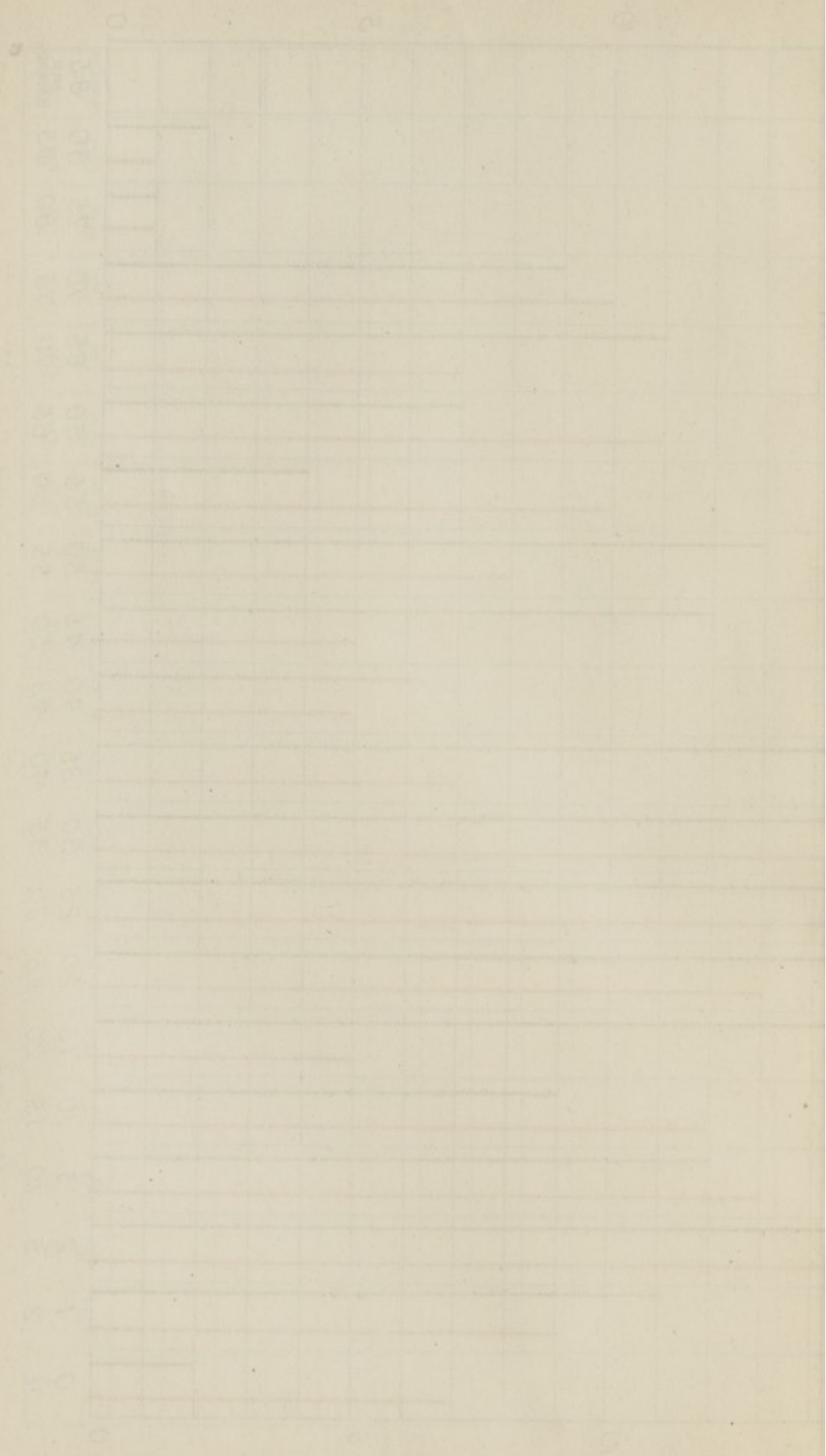


ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО АКАДЕМИИ НАУК СССР
МОСКВА 1979

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC 1918.
(MORTALITY AT VARIOUS AGES.)



GREEN LEAVES
JAN 1918



The disease was particularly severe in some families, the infection being very virulent, and several deaths occurred in the same families, who were treated in the Infirmary.

A large proportion of the cases, and more particularly the fatal cases, appeared to have the disease as a virulent Septicaemia with the lung signs predominant, and in these cases the disease showed a strong resemblance to pneumonic and septicaemic plague, of which I have seen a large number of cases in British East Africa.

A curious coincidence was that **no** cases occurred in the consumptive wards. Whether this was due to exclusion of cases of influenza from these wards or, as has been suggested in the medical paper, to the natural resistance of consumptives to influenza, I am unable to state."

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

UNSOUND 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.

						Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
MEAT—									
Fresh	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	3
Canned	...	...	...	...	...	5	16	3	0
FISH—									
Fresh	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	26
Canned	...	...	...	...	...	0	16	3	22
VEGETABLES—									
Fresh	...	...	...	...	...	85	0	0	0
Canned	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	2	0
In Brine	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	0	0
FRUIT—									
Fresh	...	...	...	...	...	25	6	0	20
Canned	...	...	...	...	...	59	15	0	7
DAIRY PRODUCE	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	2
VARIOUS	...	...	...	...	...	0	9	3	13
						200	11	0	9

Milk Premises.

There were 305 milk premises on the Register at the end of 1917. Ten were added and 14 removed during 1918, making a total of 301 at end of the year under report.

Slaughterhouses.

There is one slaughterhouse in the Borough. 16 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 1917. Four were added and 2 removed during the year under report, making a total of 97. 28 inspections were made.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

In Table IX. of Appendix will be found a list of the samples taken in 1918, and the action taken; 1,186 samples were taken, compared with 1,070 in 1917, and 1,001 in 1916. Of these 9.1 per cent. were found adulterated, compared with 13.2 per cent. in the previous year, and 11.1 per cent. in 1916.

Food Inspectors.

TABLE E.

PARTICULARS OF WORK, 1918.

		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 ...	9	...	8	...	...	...	...	471	2520	...	...	...	...	...	...	593	1	1	9
	D.O.R.A. ...	3	...	...	116	...	...	...	38	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	524	...
	New occupiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Premises Closed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. Scott ...	Re-visits ...	303	3	62	56	223	...	54	581	1	40	1	301	290	87	15	142	...	188	547
	D.O.R.A. ...	...	...	4	30	220	...	47	463	...	36	...	...	38	79	...	...	...	103	...
	New occupiers	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Premises Closed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. Hoskins ...	Re-visits ...	125	...	30	109	116	...	46	670	101	119	18	296	362	100	1	96	8	175	601
	D.O.R.A. ...	1	...	5	29	124	...	27	556	4	114	8	5	3	190	...	...	...	247	...
	New occupiers	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	25	...	3	3	...	13	5	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Premises Closed ...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	5	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. Golds ...	Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.O.R.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	771	...

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.**Inspections.**

In Tables F. and G. (pages 25 and 28) will be found particulars of the general sanitary work by the District Inspectors during 1918.

The house-to-house inspections numbered 2,146. This is 407 above the total for the previous year.

4,327 intimation notices were served, compared with 3,645 in the previous year.

Smoke Nuisances.

33 observations were kept on chimneys and 7 notices served.

House Refuse.

The following table shows the amount of house and trade refuse disposal during the year ended December, 1918:—

House Refuse—		Tons. Cwts. Qrs.		
Bermondsey Destructor	9,321 loads,	15,923	0	3
Taken to shoot	... 373 ,,	634	2	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	... 9,694 ,,	16,557	2	3
 Trade Refuse—				
Bermondsey Destructor	1,129 loads	666	19	3
Taken to shoot	... 1,913 ,,	2,104	6	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	... 3,042 ,,	2,771	5	3

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	...	612	Sheets	...	683
Blankets	...	839	Books	...	360
Bolsters	...	405	Miscellaneous	...	1,816
Carpets	...	10	Verminous Clothing	...	227
Cushions	...	175	Hair (bundles)	...	39,195
Mattresses	...	115	„ (cases)	...	110
Overlays	...	167			
Pillows	...	1,380	Total	...	46,651
Quilts	...	557			

3,044 new tabs were used to replace those taken off mattresses, palliasses, and cushions before disinfection.

Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897.

During the year under report 52 male adults used the Verminous Baths and had their clothing disinfected. The total number of articles disinfected for this purpose was 227.

TABLE F.—Proceedings during 1918.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES.				Number of Inspections, 1918.	Number of Notices, 1918.	Number of Prosecutions, 1918.
	On Register at end of 1917.	Added in 1918.	Removed in 1918.	On Register at end of 1918.			
Milk Premises	305	10	14	301	693	...	28
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slaughter-houses	1	...	...	1	16	...	...
Other offensive trade premises	13	...	...	13	110	...	5
Ice-cream premises	95	4	2	97	28	...	...
Registered houses let in lodgings	223	...	...	223	446	...	...

Total number of Intimation Notices served for all purposes 4327

Overcrowding, 1918—

Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded	23
Number remedied	23
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	11
---------------------------------------	----

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 Bye-laws under Public Health Act, 1891—

(a) For prevention of nuisance arising from snow, ice, salt, filth, etc.	—
---	---

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

Mortuary—

Total number of bodies removed	179
Total number of infectious bodies removed	80

Table G.

WORK OF DISTRICT INSPECTORS 1918.

	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 ...	263	189	103	25	157	108	75	15	5	1	1	—	87	6	113	17	1719	398	—	—	—	—	—	
Mr. Merryman	185	81	202	113	293	158	223	40	14	4	15	—	114	5	69	31	2518	425	4	—	—	—	2	
Mr. Toogood	215	102	211	21	354	266	231	38	1	—	15	1	37	5	—	14	2119	740	—	—	—	—	—	
Mr. Freeman	26	9	19	16	30	26	5	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	20	1	114	32	—	—	—	—	—	
Mr. Golds ...	22	6	308	103	273	194	171	43	106	3	60	—	234	9	58	65	1800	93	13	—	—	—	2	
Mr. Cockburn	424	263	99	18	156	130	172	55	2	—	—	—	152	10	178	37	2680	38	—	—	—	—	—	
Mr. Taverner	143	116	337	55	209	172	187	74	29	24	24	5	65	4	—	26	2174	408	—	—	—	—	—	
Mr. Davis ...	404	269	72	6	317	300	180	78	1	—	—	—	74	15	171	29	3028	349	5	—	—	—	1	
Mr. Baker ...	464	279	229	175	648	576	139	41	29	20	8	2	71	18	—	14	3900	767	11	—	—	—	2	
Mr. Carter ...	—	—	44	—	80	60	61	16	—	—	—	—	36	1	—	5	519	57	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals ...	2146	1264	1624	532	2517	1990	1444	400	189	53	123	8	820	73	609	239	20571	3307	33	—	—	—	—	7

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

From the Annual Report of the Dispensary there were 597 new patients examined; of these 406 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 6,345, and the number of visits paid to the homes of patients was 1,447 by the Medical Officer, and the Nurse.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

In Table XI. 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 1918, including bakehouses, of which there were 10 in use, the total is 338.

OUTWORKERS.

There were 373 outworkers on the Register at the end of 1918. 68 lists were sent in by firms in this Borough employing outworkers. Table VI. of the Appendix shows the various trades followed by outworkers in this district.

Table H.

Health Visitors.

The following table 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	869	205	235	165	...	2	169	1	3	...	44	25	20
„ Midwives	617	16	16	68	78	95	35	140	74	49	34	9	3
„ Doctors	403	9	16	34	59	49	16	106	66	41	5	1	1
„ Parents	263	10	11	17	47	29	6	33	78	25	4	1	2
TOTAL	2,152	240	278	284	184	175	226	280	221	115	87	36	26

VISITS:—	Whole Borough.	DISTRICTS.				Attendances at Classes for Mothers.		
		1	2	3	4	Town Hall.	Abbeyfield Road.	Trinity Road.
Ante-natal	284	86	120	75	3			
Births (first)	2,219	548	697	545	429	1,197	1,006	514
„ (subsequent)	3,024	606	806	627	985			
Measles (first)	1,350	365	364	396	225			
„ (subsequent)	356	104	33	139	80			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum (first)	98	2	1	12	23			
„ „ (subsequent)	10	...	...	4	6			
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	2	...			
Diarrhoea	2	...	2	...	...	
Various	1,523	432	268	375	448			
TOTAL	8,808	2,143	2,291	2,175	2,199			

Attendances at Classes for Mothers.	
District No.	Miss
1	Miss Islip.
2	Miss Webber.
3	Miss Bache.
4	Miss Carlton.

APPENDIX.

The following table shows the number of
 persons, including the crew, who
 were on board the ship "Albatross" on
 the 1st of each month from 1847 to
 1850. The number of persons on board
 is given in column 1, and the number
 of persons who were on board on the
 1st of each month is given in column 2.

Year	1847	1848	1849	1850	Total
1847	131	167	169	186	553
1848	131	167	169	186	553
1849	131	167	169	186	553
1850	131	167	169	186	553
Total	522	671	676	758	2627

This is a list of the names of the persons who were on board the ship "Albatross" on the 1st of each month from 1847 to 1850. The names are given in column 1, and the number of persons on board is given in column 2.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1918 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
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
1916	123,665	3,361	27.1	364	108	1,507	13.2	608	155	453	1,960	17.2
1917	119,983	2,613	21.7	329	125	1,807	18.8	840	186	411	2,032	18.8
Averages for years 1908-1917	124,860	3,688	29.5	457	124	1,779	14.8	595	56	509	2,243	18.3
1918	121,465	2,323	19.1	322	139	2,142	19.8	1007	191	439	2,390	22.0

* 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, 148 Bermondsey Workhouse, 14 Deaths in River Thames, Surrey Commercial Docks, Wharves, etc. 19 Private Houses, 4 Street, 1 London Bridge Station, 2 Railway, 1 Railway Carriage, 1 Factory, 1		Banstead Asylum 12 Bethlehem Hospital 1 British Home and House for In- curables 1 Bromley House Institution 2 Camberwell House 1 Cane Hill Asylum 20 Caterham Asylum 26 Charing Cross Hospital 1 Cheyne Hospital 1 Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street 1 Checkendon Hospital 1 Cancer Hospital, Chelsea 1 Claybury Asylum 5 Colney Hatch Asylum 3 C.O. Lunatic Asylum 1 Croydon Mental Asylum 1 Chest Hospital, Bethnal Green 1 Convalescent Home for Children, Grosvenor Place 1 Darenth Industrial Colony 6 Dartford Heath Asylum 21 East Anglican Sanatorium 1 East London Hospital 7 Evelina Hospital 13 Eden Cottage Hospital 1 Fountain Temporary Asylum 2 Forest Gate Sick Home 1 Grand Surrey Canal 3 Greenwich Infirmery 2 Guy's Hospital 160 Gravesend Workhouse Infirmery 1 Hanwell Asylum 4 Infants' Hospital, Vincent Square... .. 6 King's College Hospital 1 London Lock Hospital 1 London Hospital 6 Lambeth Infirmery 4 Leavesden Asylum 13 Long Grove Asylum 8 Marylebone Infirmery 1 Middlesex Hospital 2 Newington Temporary Hospital 1 Newport Corporation Asylum 1
Total 191		

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.
		Park Hospital 5
		Peckham House 1
		Private Houses 5
		Queen's Hospital 1
		Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton... 4
		River Thames 2
		River Medway 1
		Royal Waterloo Hospital 2
		Royal Alexandra Hospital 1
		Royal Arsenal Surgery 1
		Royal Hospital, Richmond 1
		Royal Naval Barracks, Portsea 1
		St. Bartholomew's Hospital 3
		St. Luke's House, Kensington 3
		St. George's Home Chelsea 1
		St. Ann's Home, Herne Bay 1
		St. Annis Home, Streatham Hill 3
		St. Thomas's Hospital 5
		Seamen's Hospital 2
		South Eastern Hospital 17
		South Western Hospital 1
		Southwark Workhouse 3
		Street 9
		Tooting Bec Asylum 18
		Westminster Infirmary 1
		Whitechapel Infirmary 1
		Total 439

TABLE II.—VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1918 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.
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
1916	80,503	2,200	1,341	233	34,620	950	479	102	8,542	211	140	29
1917	78,118	1,716	1,328	215	33,590	762	568	89	8,275	135	136	25
Averages of years 1908-1917	80,778	2,449	1,477	333	35,325	1,017	587	129	8,108	222	174	34
1918 Civil	70,583	—	1,589	209	30,343	—	640	91	7,480	—	161	22
Total	79,083	1,487	—	—	34,005	694	—	—	8,377	142	—	—

TABLE III.—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. 1918.	Total Deaths under 1 year. 1917.
All causes { Certified	47	9	13	11	80	43	64	70	65	322	335
{ Uncertified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	5	12	18
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Whooping-Cough ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	1	8	8	8	26	9
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	8
Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	5	2
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Convulsions	1	1	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	6	8
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	2	2	4	5	8	7	5	29	18
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	...	1	...	1	2	10	9	22	19	62	65
Diarrhoea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	13
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	4	3	21	30
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	17
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	8
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Injury at birth	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	1
Atelectesis	3	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	6	8
Congenital Malformations	6	1	2	1	10	1	...	...	...	11	9
Premature birth	23	2	4	3	32	1	2	...	...	35	39
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	7	3	1	1	12	13	17	7	9	58	44
Other Causes	4	1	2	2	9	3	4	6	9	31	28
Totals	47	9	13	11	80	43	64	70	65	322	335

Nett births in the year—Legitimate, 2,274; Illegitimate, 49.

TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1918.

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)	2390	322	181	210	131	148	371	479	548	1007	
(Uncertified ... ..)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	71	12	33	24	2	...	...	...	...	29
Scarlet Fever	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	84	26	31	25	2	...	...	...	...	25
Diphtheria and Croup	23	2	3	15	3	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza	428	9	17	44	47	65	136	69	41	156	
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	169	...	...	6	7	34	76	41	5	59
Tuberculous Meningitis	37	5	8	8	12	2	1	1	...	16	
Other Tuberculous Diseases	27	5	1	8	4	4	2	2	1	14	
Cancer, Malignant Disease	141	...	...	...	...	1	14	75	51	92
Rheumatic Fever	5	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	2
Meningitis	7	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Organic Heart Disease	229	...	1	1	6	14	33	64	110	151	
Bronchitis	242	29	14	2	3	2	8	67	117	129	
Pneumonia	285	70	42	53	10	5	31	41	33	83	

Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	24	...	2	3	1	1	5	10	2	11
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	48	24	6	...	...	3	2	6	7	10
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	30	1	...	2	2	1	6	9	9	14
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition...	5	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	1
Congenital Debility and Malform- ation, including Premature Birth	115	108	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Violent Deaths, excluding Sui- cide	75	3	6	5	19	3	11	14	14	15
Suicide	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...
Other Defined Diseases ...	327	25	8	10	9	9	37	74	155	146
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
All Causes	2,390	322	181	210	131	148	371	479	548	1,007

TABLE V.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1918.

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
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	375	9	137	198	22	9	...	...	51	46	33	40	33	31	234	34	49	13	96	25	18	2	45	370
Erysipelas	47	4	5	9	5	8	14	2	6	6	8	6	1	7	34	4	6	...	10	2	1	...	3	7	
Scarlet Fever	231	2	84	136	9	...	...	...	27	20	41	21	26	19	154	43	15	10	68	6	1	2	9	219
Relapsing Fever—Continued Fever
Puerperal Fever	2	1	1	1	...	1	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	6	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Polio Myelitis	8	...	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	4	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	...	7	4	1	...	5	1	...	...	1	3
Anthrax	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Enteric Fever	6	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	6
Typhus	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	1304	83	792	416	9	3	1	...	154	164	153	192	91	170	924	192	94	34	320	23	23	14	60	...	
Measles (German)	220	12	102	99	5	2	...	...	14	26	28	38	28	36	170	18	17	4	39	3	5	3	11	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	319	...	10	45	71	123	64	6	47	34	50	28	21	24	204	38	39	17	94	13	5	3	21	...	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	125	7	23	66	14	10	5	...	7	13	20	15	8	19	82	15	15	7	37	4	2	...	6	...	
Totals	2659	132	1157	974	138	163	87	8	309	313	338	316	210	319	1825	352	238	87	677	78	55	24	157	612	

TABLE VI.—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 (Section s 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)										
Wearing Apparel :—															
(1) Making, &c. ...	34	26	496	2	...	79	17	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...
(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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anchor and grapnels ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cart gear ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Locks, latches and keys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas, &c. ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artificial flowers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nets, other than wire nets... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tents ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sacks and cotton bags ...	10	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Racquet and Tennis Balls... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper, &c., Boxes, Paper Bags ...	6	...	...	...	...	43	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brush making ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pea Picking ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feather Sorting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surgical Instruments ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basket making ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chocolates and Sweetmeats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cosaques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather Goods ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	66	26	496	2	...	125	33	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...

TABLE VII.—DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1918.

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.
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
1916	1960	17·2	155	1·36	—	—	42	·36	5	·04	29	·25	16	·14	—	—	2	·01	—	—	61	·53
1917	2032	18·8	218	2·02	—	—	72	·66	1	·01	18	·16	32	·29	—	—	6	·05	—	—	89	·82
Average for years 1908 to 1917	2243	18·3	290	2·28	—	—	99	·80	10	·08	19	·15	39	·32	—	—	4	·04	—	—	120	·97
1918	2390	22·0	229	2·11	—	—	71	·66	3	·03	23	·21	84	·78	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	·44
London 1918	76193	18·9	5319	1·32	—	—	1618	·42	123	·03	659	·17	1671	·43	—	—	56	·02	—	—	1192	—

Table VIII.—Prosecutions in connection with Samples taken during 1918.

No.	Sample.	Adulteration or Infringement.	Remarks.
FIRST QUARTER.			
359H	Milk	Added water 2·5 per cent. ...	Adjourned <i>sine die</i>
352S	Vinegar	Added water 10·75 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6
413H	Vinegar	Added water 24·5 per cent. ...	Adjourned <i>sine die</i>
29H	Milk	Added water 14·8 per cent. ...	Dismissed
32H	Milk	Added water 3·5 per cent. ...	Withdrawn
15H	Vinegar	Added water 22·75 per cent. ...	Adjourned <i>sine die</i>
401S	Butter	False warranty	Dismissed.
401S	Milk	Deficient in fat 16 per cent. ...	Fined £10 and 15/6 costs
440S	Milk	Added water 2·6 per cent. ...	Dismissed.
430S	Milk	Added water 37·4 per cent. ...	Dismissed.
52H	Milk	Added water 18·3 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved.
73H	Vinegar	Added water 35·7 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6
97H	Vinegar	Added water 25·0 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6
110H	Margarine	Added water 2·75 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6
557S	Milk	Deficient in fat 8·0 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6
558S	Milk	Deficient in fat 9·7 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6
529S	Margarine	Added water 1·8 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
564S	Milk	Deficient in fat 13·0 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6
538	Margarine	Added water 2·6 per cent. ...	Dismissed.
SECOND QUARTER.			
8S	Milk	Added water 2·2 per cent. and deficient in milk fat 30·3 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved
157H	Vinegar	Added water 8·25 per cent. ...	Fined 10/- and 15/6 costs
528S	Milk	Added water 2·0 per cent. ...	Bound over under Probation of Offenders Act
21S	Margarine	Added water 2·1 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
25S	Milk	Deficient in fat 5·0 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
42S	Milk	Deficient in fat 9·0 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6
49S	Milk	Added water 10·5 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6
51S	Milk	Added water 10 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6
563S	Milk	Deficient in fat 6·0 per cent. ...	Fined 4/6 and 15/6 costs
THIRD QUARTER.			
218H	Orange Quinine Wine	Deficient in Quinine Hydrochloride 14·0 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
297H	Milk	Added water 6·1 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
136S	Milk	Added water 14·1 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
357H	Milk	Deficient in fat 9·0 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6
94S	Vinegar	Added water 9·7 per cent. ...	Dismissed.
87S	Milk	Deficient in fat 7·0 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs 2/-
106S	Milk	Deficient in fat 6·7 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
170S	Milk	Deficient in fat 10·0 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6
391H	Vinegar	Added water 24·5 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6
416H	Milk	Deficient in fat 24·0 per cent. ...	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act, on payment of costs, 15/6
441H	Vinegar	Added water 9·4 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
FOURTH QUARTER.			
487H	Milk	Deficient in fat 5·3 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
450H	Milk	Deficient in fat 9·0 per cent. ...	Dismissed
471H	Malt Vinegar	Added water 75·0 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
468H	Vinegar	Added water 10·9 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
262S	Milk	Deficient in fat 23·0 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6
226S	Milk	Deficient in fat 6·7 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
525H	Milk	Added water 6·5 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6
342S	Vinegar	Added water 50·0 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6
552H	Milk	Added water 8·2 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved
572H	Milk	Added water 25·8 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6
391S	Milk	Added water 7·8 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6

SUMMARY.				£	s.	d.
Fines	...	...	...	10	14	6
Costs	...	...	...	17	3	0
TOTAL				£27	17	6

TABLE IX.—FOOD AND DRUGS.

Articles submitted for Analysis.	Total Samples Taken.	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated.	Percentages of Articles Adulterated.
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	2	1	1	50.0
Arrowroot	2	2	—	—
Baking Powder	7	7	—	—
Barley Kernels	1	1	—	—
Blanc Mange Powder	1	1	—	—
Boracic Acid Powder	2	2	—	—
Brawn	1	1	—	—
Bread	2	2	—	—
Butter	131	130	1	.7
Camphorated Oil	1	1	—	—
Carbonate of Soda	2	2	—	—
Castor Oil	1	1	—	—
Cheese	1	1	—	—
Chocolate	1	1	—	—
Citrate of Magnesia	1	1	—	—
Cocoa	53	53	—	—
Cocoa Butter	4	4	—	—
Cocoa Shell	1	1	—	—
Cocoa and Milk	1	1	—	—
Cod Liver Oil	1	1	—	—
Coffee	36	36	—	—
Corned Beef	1	1	—	—
Corn Flour	3	3	—	—
Curry Powder	1	1	—	—
Custard Powder	6	6	—	—
Digestive Relish	1	1	—	—
Dripping	25	21	4	16.0
Dripping Substitute	1	1	—	—
Edwards' Desiccated Soup	1	1	—	—
Eggs (Dried)	2	2	—	—
Egg Substitute	1	1	—	—
Epsom Salts	1	1	—	—
Eucalyptus Oil	1	1	—	—
Farina	1	1	—	—
Fish Paste	7	7	—	—
Flour	5	5	—	—
Flour (Bun)	1	1	—	—
Flour (Maize)	1	1	—	—
Flour (Self-raising)	32	32	—	—
Frostine	1	1	—	—
Frying Fat	1	1	—	—
Galath Powder	1	1	—	—
Gin	1	1	—	—
Ginger Wine	2	2	—	—
Glauber Salts	1	1	—	—
Gravy (Thick)	1	1	—	—
Ground Ginger	2	2	—	—
Jam	13	12	1	7.7
Jelly	2	2	—	—
Lactic Cheese	1	1	—	—
Lard	22	22	—	—
Lard Substitute	1	1	—	—
Lemonade (Concentrated)	1	1	—	—

TABLE IX.—FOOD AND DRUGS.—*continued.*

Articles submitted for Analysis.	Total Samples Taken.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated.	Percentages of Articles Adulterated.
Lime Juice	3	3	—	—
Linseed Liquorice and Chloro- dyne Gums	1	1	—	—
Liquid Egg	1	1	—	—
Liquorice Powder	1	1	—	—
Luncheon Sausage	1	1	—	—
Margarine	137	132	5	3·7
Maize Flour	1	1	—	—
Malt Extract	1	1	—	—
Marmalade (Lemon)	4	4	—	—
Milk	430	351	79	18·4
Milk (Skimmed)	1	1	—	—
Milk (Sterilized)	2	2	—	—
Mustard	10	10	—	—
Oatmeal	7	7	—	—
Olive Oil	1	1	—	—
Orange Quinine Wine	3	1	2	66·6
Orange Wine	1	—	1	100·0
Paste (Gcose)	1	1	—	—
Pea Flour	2	2	—	—
Pearl Barley	4	4	—	—
Pepper	33	33	—	—
Peppermint Cordial	1	1	—	—
Rice	13	13	—	—
Rice Flour	1	1	—	—
Rolled Oats	1	1	—	—
Sago	1	1	—	—
Salmon and Shrimp Paste	1	1	—	—
Sauce (Worcester)	2	2	—	—
Sausage	2	2	—	—
Semolina	1	1	—	—
Soup Powder	2	2	—	—
Sucron	1	1	—	—
Suet (Beef)	1	1	—	—
Suet (Shredded)	3	1	2	66·6
Sugar	1	1	—	—
Sweetenors	1	1	—	—
Syrup (Golden)	2	2	—	—
Tapioca	1	1	—	—
Valento	1	1	—	—
Vinegar	67	57	10	14·9
Vinegar (Malt)	44	41	3	6·8
Yorkshire Pudding Powder	1	1	—	—
	1186	1077	109	9·2

TABLE X.—MARRIAGES.

Year.	BERMONDSEY.		ROTHERHITHE.		ST. OLAVE.		WHOLE BOROUGH.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
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	39	23.86	1,236	19.90
1915	1066	26.16	450	26.18	198	50.50	1,714	28.12
1916	774	19.23	326	18.83	115	26.92	1,215	19.65
1917	676	17.31	285	16.96	54	13.05	1,015	16.92
Average for years 1908-1917	773	18.99	319	18.06	105	25.69	1,197	19.17
1918	762	19.27	344	20.23	...	...	1,106	18.21

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

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	48	11	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries.)	43	6	...
Workplaces (other than Out-workers' Premises)	26	5	...
Total	117	22	...

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	5	5	...	...
Want of Ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding	1	1	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors	1	1	...	...
Other Nuisances	22	22	...	...
<i>Sanitary Accommodation—</i>				
Insufficient	2	2	...	...
Unsuitable or Defective	2	2	...	...
Not separate for Sexes	2	2	...	...
<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	35	35	...	...

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	11	23	5	3

10 of these are Factory Bakehouses.

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)	} 7
Notified by H.M. Inspectors Reports (of action taken sent to H.M. Inspectors)	
Other ... ..	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)	
Certificates granted during 1917	...
In use at end of 1917	21
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of 1917	328
Workshop Bakehouses	10
Total Number of Workshops on Register	338

UNSOOUND FOOD AND FOREIGN MEAT REGULATIONS.

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

Article.	Quantity Unsound.							
	Disposed of for other Purposes than Human Food.		Destroyed.		Removed for Sorting under S.A.		Exported.	
	Quantity.	Weight.	Quantity.	Weight.	Quantity.	Weight.	Quantity.	Weight.
	Tons. cwt. qr. lbs.			Tons. cwt. qr. lbs.			Tons. cwt. qr. lbs.	
Meat	—	2 9 — 13	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Beef	—	— 16 — 9	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Tripe	1890 boxes	41 9 — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Shoulders	1 box	— 2 3 5	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Hearts	—	— — — —	3 casks	— 8 3 6	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Bacon	—	39 3 1 24	—	— — 1 1	—	182 13 1 25	—	— — — —
Ham	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Fork	10 barrels	1 17 1 —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Tongues in Brine	—	— — — —	1 cask	— 2 2 —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Tinned Meat	{ 1 van load, 5118 cases 6920 tins }	180 5 3 15	—	11 19 1 26	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
" Fish	—	— — — —	1 van, 12 boxes 15 cs. & 177 tins	7 13 — 22	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
" Fruit	—	— — — —	—	9 — 1 23	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
" Vegetables	—	— — — —	—	82 1 3 2	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
" Milk	10882 cases 43 tins	235 19 3 27	—	— — — —	7150 cs.	153 4 1 4	—	— — — —
" Goods (various)	1302 tins	— 18 3 —	2 vans 28787 tins	50 12 3 1	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Fruit (dried)	35 cases	— 7 2 7	91 boxes	2 9 2 15	529 packages	5 18 1 7	—	— — — —
Apples	—	1 6 — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Oranges and Lemons	2047 cases	91 7 2 20	8381 cases	143 — 1 9	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Onions	—	— — — —	—	60 2 — 20	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Cucumbers	—	— — — —	238 bushels	2 9 1 —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Cauliflowers	—	— — — —	4 casks	— 16 2 —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —

UNSOUND 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
Gherkins	—	—	14 casks and 306 baskets	8 1 — —	—	—	—	—
Vegetables	—	—	11 casks, 1 pipe	1 12 1 —	—	—	—	—
Gherkins and Vegetables ...	—	—	12 packages	3 10 — —	—	—	—	—
Tomato and Cucumber ...	—	—	—	2 2 — —	—	—	—	—
Vegetables in Pickle ...	—	—	50 kegs 38 casks	12 17 — —	—	—	—	—
Eggs	—	—	—	147 4 1 —	170 cases	18 4 — —	—	—
Egg Yolk	4 cases	— 4 — —	—	— — 2 —	35900 packages	898 — — —	—	—
Butter	13 boxes	— 6 2 —	5 boxes pieces	— 7 3 —	2405 packages	171 15 2 24	—	—
Cheese	428 packages	34 11 2 —	—	— — — —	—	—	—	—
Wheat	—	330 8 — 20	—	— — — —	—	—	—	—
Oats	—	515 5 2 6	—	— — — —	—	—	—	—
Maize... ..	—	18 3 2 8	—	— — — —	—	—	—	—
Barley	—	380 6 — —	—	— — — —	—	—	—	—
Flour	—	686 16 1 21	—	— — — —	—	—	—	—
Sago Flour	383 bags	20 — — —	—	— — — —	—	—	—	—
Tapioca	1 bag	— 1 — —	—	— — — —	—	—	—	—
Rice	—	30 16 — 1	—	— — — —	—	—	—	—
Beans	—	2 10 — —	—	— — — —	—	—	—	—
Haricot Beans	—	9 10 — —	—	— — — —	—	—	—	—
Peas	—	5 17 — —	—	— — — —	—	—	—	—
Cocoa	32 bags	2 16 — —	—	— — — —	—	—	—	—
Jam	483 packages	6 9 2 16	—	— — — —	542 packages	6 14 3 10	—	—

Year	Month	Day	Time	Place	Remarks	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Clouds	Remarks
1882	Jan	1	0800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	Jan	2	0800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	Jan	3	0800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	Jan	4	0800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	Jan	5	0800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	Jan	6	0800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	Jan	7	0800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	Jan	8	0800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	Jan	9	0800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	Jan	10	0800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	Jan	11	0800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	Jan	12	0800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	Jan	13	0800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	Jan	14	0800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	Jan	15	0800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	Jan	16	0800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	Jan	17	0800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	Jan	18	0800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	Jan	19	0800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	Jan	20	0800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	Jan	21	0800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	Jan	22	0800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	Jan	23	0800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	Jan	24	0800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	Jan	25	0800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	Jan	26	0800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	Jan	27	0800
1882	Jan	28	0800
1882	Jan	29	0800
1882	Jan	30	0800
1882	Jan	31	0800



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