

Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough of Bermondsey for the year 1919.

Contributors

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Metropolitan Borough of Bermondsey.



REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

BOROUGH OF BERMONDSEY,

For the Year

1919.

BY

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


Medical Officer of Health.

LONDON :

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

COMMITTEE, 1919.

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Councillor Baker,	„ Lyon,
„ Broughton,	„ Salter,
„ Fox,	„ Stephen,
„ Gamble,	„ Sullivan,
„ Jeffery,	„ Vezey, J.P.,
„ Kedward,	„ Wallsgrove.

Ex-officio:

W. C. BUSTIN, Esq., J.P. Mayor of Bermondsey.

STAFF:

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

Sanitary Inspectors:

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

Food Inspectors:

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

Health Visitors—Miss R. Bache, Miss E. H. Islip, Miss A. Carlton, Miss A. Sumner.

District Nurse—Miss Gibson.

Clerical Staff:

Mr. H. A. W. Bush, Chief Clerk.

Mr. E. J. Pitts, Second Clerk. Mr. A. I. Fair, Fourth Clerk.

Mr. J. G. Francksen, Third Clerk. Mr. H. E. Butcher, Junior Clerk. W. C. Tapsfield, Office Lad.

Municipal Lying-in Hostel—Matron: Miss A. E. Sewell.

Nurses—Miss L. Wills, Miss Skeif.

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.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Nineteenth Annual Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough of Bermondsey during the year 1919. The death-rate was 14.1, compared with 22.0 in 1918, and 18.8 in 1917.

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, Ladies and 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, 1919.	
			Civil Population.	Total Population.
Bermondsey	82,483	81,959	80,876	84,249
Rotherhithe	38,460	35,247	34,781	36,232
St. Olave	9,817	8,697	8,582	8,939
Borough	130,760	125,903	124,239	129,420

The total population of Bermondsey for 1919 has been estimated by the Registrar-General as 129,420, and this figure has been utilised in estimating the birth-rate. The civil population has been estimated by the Registrar-General as 124,239, 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 27th, 1919, was 2,637, consisting of 1,344 males and 1,293 females. This is 866 below the average for the last 10 years, and 314 above the figure for 1918.

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 1919 calculated on the "total population" was 20.4 per thousand persons living, which is 1.3 above that for 1918 and 7.8 below the average for the last 10 years.

Marriages.

The total number of marriages in the Borough in 1919 was 1,242, being 136 above the number for 1918, and 44 above 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 19.2 per 1,000 of the total population, 129,420, compared with a marriage rate last year of 18.0 per 1,000 of the total population 121,465.

Deaths.

In Tables III. and IV. of Appendix will be found the Local Government Board tables dealing with deaths in the Borough.

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough for the year ended December 31st, 1919, was 1,600, which is 542 less than in 1918, and 198 below 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 1,748. This is 643 less than in 1918, and 489 less than the average for the last 10 years.

The death-rate for the Borough in 1919 was 14.1 per thousand living inhabitants, being 7.9 below that recorded in 1918, and 3.9 below 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 165 such deaths in all, against 191 in 1918 and 186 in 1917.

143 such deaths occurred in the infirmary; 2 in the work-house, 18 in the River Thames and the Surrey Commercial Docks, 1 at London Bridge Station, and 1 in the street.

313 persons belonging to this Borough died in outlying institutions, against 439 in 1918, and 411 in 1917. 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 99 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.
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
1918	322	139	7,965	107
Average for years 1909-1918. } ...	467	133	10,858	104
1919	262	99	7,039	85

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

There has been a decrease in the deaths from these diseases, the figures being 113 against 229 in the previous year, and 283 the average for the last ten years. This gives a zymotic death-rate of .91.

The total number of deaths from notifiable diseases, viz., measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhus fever and enteric fever, was 47 compared with 97 in 1918, and for the non-notifiable, viz., whooping cough and diarrhoea, 117 compared with 132 in the previous year.

Measles.

There were 18 deaths due to this disease, which is 77 below the average for the last ten years, and 53 below the number for 1918.

Whooping Cough.

4 deaths were due to this cause, against 84 in 1918.

Enteric Fever.

3 deaths were due to this cause, 2 in Bermondsey, and 1 in St. Olave. There were no deaths in 1918.

Tubercular Diseases.

The number of deaths from all forms of tubercular disease in 1919 was 229, against 233 in 1918.

Phthisis.

In Table B will be found particulars of deaths from phthisis since the year 1909. There were 174 deaths due to this cause, which is 5 more 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.
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
1918	117	1.66	43	1.42	9	1.20	169	1.56	7048	1.78
Averages for years 1909-1918	136	1.71	53	1.57	16	2.05	205	1.70	6308	1.42
1919	104	1.28	58	1.66	12	1.39	174	1.40	5332	<u>1.28</u>

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 500 was 1,390 compared with 2,659 in 1918 and 1,855 in 1917. The diseases showing a decrease on the number for the previous year are diphtheria, erysipelas, and measles and German measles. Those showing an increase are scarlet fever and ophthalmia neonatorum.

The attack rate per thousand inhabitants was 15.2 against 24.5 in 1918.

39 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 278 cases of diphtheria notified in 1919 as against 375 cases in 1918.

The attack-rate per thousand inhabitants was 2.24, against 3.46 in 1918. The case mortality was 7.6 per cent., against 6.1 per cent in 1918 and 4.4 per cent. in 1917. 17 cases were returned as not suffering from this disease.

Scarlet Fever.

The notifications of scarlet fever in 1919 were 388 against 231 in 1918.

This is an increase of 157. The distribution of the disease in the various Wards, as shown in Table V. of Appendix was fairly uniform.

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

There were 5 deaths, which gives the very low case mortality of 1.3 per cent., against 1.3 per cent. in 1918. The disease, as in recent years, was of a very mild type. The attack rate per thousand inhabitants was 3.12 against 2.13 in 1918.

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 1919 was 18, against 71 in 1918, 72 in 1917, and 42 in 1916.

The number of primary cases notified was 594, including 45 cases of German measles and 549 of measles.

Enteric Fever.

6 cases of enteric fever were notified, being 3 for Bermondsey, 2 for Rotherhithe, and 1 for St. Olave. No cases were returned as not suffering. The total number of cases notified in the previous year was 6.

Puerperal Fever.

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

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were 32 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.

4 cases were notified in 1919, no cases were returned as not suffering. Most of them consisted of the sporadic form known as posterior-basic meningitis. One case occurred in a child under one year of age.

Polio-Myelitis.

2 cases were notified in 1919, against 8 in 1918.

Bacteriological Laboratory.

The total number of specimens examined in 1919 was 954, as compared with 1,055 in 1918, and 1,212 in 1917.

Table C.

Nature of Specimen.	Total Examina- tions.		Results of Examination.			
			Positive.		Negative.	
	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
DIPHTHERIA (specimens taken by Medical Officer of Health) ...	524	320	57	22	467	298
Ditto (taken by general practitioners)	242	301	58	66	184	235
DIPHTHERIA (total specimens taken)	766	621	115	88	651	533
Phthisis	281	331	51	64	230	267
Enteric	7	2	1	—	6	2
Various	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total specimens taken	1,055	954	168	152	887	802

OXLEY STREET CENTRE.

The following report was submitted to the Public Health Committee, and the medical side of the Centre was taken over as from the 1st April, 1920:—

Oxley Street Voluntary Maternity Centre.

“ A voluntary maternity centre has been established at 34, Oxley Street, for about four years. The house is a small eight-roomed one, the rental being 26s. 6d. per week. The three upper rooms are sub-let at 8s. 6d. per week, leaving the net rental of 18s. The house is very old, and from an architectural point of view cannot be considered structurally sound.

A Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic is held on one afternoon each week and on another afternoon a lady dentist attends to perform extractions and provide dentures. Each of these officials receives a guinea per attendance,

paid quarterly, the total amount for the three quarters ended September, 1919, being £80 17s. 0d. The whole centre is in charge of a Superintendent, who is paid £157 per annum. She is a fully trained nurse and a qualified midwife.

In addition to the ordinary consultations to infants and children under five, the doctor has an ante-natal consultation, and once a fortnight acts as anaesthetist to the dentist. The money for the artificial teeth is advanced by the centre and repaid by the patients in instalments.

The average number of children who attend the doctor is from 25 to 30 per week; the average number of new dental patients for the six months ended September last was 8 per week, and the total weekly attendance for the dentist was 24 per week for the same period.

The approximate annual cost is as follows:—

	£
Salaries of Doctor, Dentist, and Superintendent	257
Wages of Home Help	62
Net rent of house	47
Fire, Lighting and Cleaning	39
	—
Total	£405
	—

In addition to the above there is a Sewing Class, which is self-supporting, and there is very little loss on dental work.

As this Centre is badly in need of funds application has been made to the Council for more help. At present they get £100 per annum paid in quarterly instalments, and the question arises whether we should increase the amount or take over the medical side and work it as a municipal centre. If the latter course is adopted the Committee might consider the question of appointing a whole-time lady doctor to look after the Maternity and Child Welfare Work in the Borough, since there would be plenty for her to do attending the three present municipal centres, and supervising the work of the Health Visitors. If this course is

decided on, I would recommend the Council to take over the present Superintendent, who is fully qualified for the work and knows the district well. This would entail additional working expenses, as her salary is not up to the standard of our Health Visitors. It must not be forgotten at the same time that we get back from the Ministry of Health half our expenses on Maternity and Child Welfare Work.

The latter course here sketched out is the one I recommend, but should the committee think it inadvisable to embark on a large scheme at the present moment, I would recommend them to grant another £100 per annum to enable this centre, which is in that part of the Borough with the highest infantile mortality, and therefore very greatly needed, to carry on."

Unregistered Dentists.

The following report was submitted in June, 1919, on Unregistered Dentists, and representations were made to the Council on the lines suggested:—

One of the results of this report was that the Committee, when the question of a dentist in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare came up later, decided to appoint a whole-time dentist at a salary of £600 per annum.

"The evils of the practice of dentistry by unqualified persons is a subject of a report which was issued in February by the Committee appointed by the Lord President of the Council to enquire into the extent and gravity of the evils of dental practice by persons not qualified under the Dentists' Act.

There is no doubt this report is a very grave indictment of the present system whereby unqualified persons can practice dentistry with impunity. Evidence was given before them of a list of injuries, etc., as follows:—

- (a) Injuries to the mouth and jaws owing to unskilful operations.
- (b) Teeth are frequently broken, cut or snapped off.
- (c) Septic poisoning.

- (d) Great discomfort is caused by ill-fitting dentures, and the consequent impossibility of adequate mastication of food.
- (e) Deaths from unskilful administration of anæsthetics.
- (f) Cocaine poisoning is frequent.
- (g) Sound teeth are frequently needlessly extracted.

Sir Donald MacAlister, the President of the General Medical Council, in his recent address made the following statement:—

“ The report of the Committee appointed by the Lord President at the request of this Council to inquire into the extent and gravity of the evils of dental practice by persons not qualified under the Dentists' Act was issued in February, and has been circulated to members. The Dental Education and Examination Committee have had the report under consideration, and will have a communication upon it to make to you.”

The Departmental Committee agrees with the Council in several significant conclusions. It is not needful to-day that I should mention more than the following:—

(1) That very grave evils are associated with the unqualified practice of dentistry.

(2) That the supply of qualified dentists is at present insufficient to meet all public requirements.

(3) That the main causes of this shortage are the unsatisfactory state of the law in regard to unqualified practice, and the duration and cost of training for a dental qualification.

(4) That to meet the evils disclosed the legal prohibition of dental practice of unregistered persons is essential.

(5) That, under prescribed conditions, unregistered persons who have reputably practised dentistry for five years should, in the event of prohibition being enforced, be admitted to registration, as “ dentists ” or “ dental practitioners ” by a special (ad hoc) committee, including members of this Council.

With these conclusions I heartily concur, and recommend that a communication be sent by the Council to the Local Government Board supporting these recommendations, and asking them to take steps for carrying out legislation on these lines."

Self-Raising Flour.

The Food Inspectors have recently taken five samples of self-raising flour, with the following results:—

Sample No. 1 contained 1 per cent. of self-raising ingredients.

Sample No. 2 contained 0.52 per cent.

Sample No. 3 contained 1.1 per cent.

Sample No. 4 contained 16 per cent.

Sample No. 5 contained 0.81 per cent.

The self-raising ingredients here referred to are acid calcium phosphate and bicarbonate of soda.

To the first one the Public Analyst added free from sulphates and arsenic.

To the second and third he added "a good self-raising flour should contain about 3 per cent. self-raising ingredients."

To No. 4 he added "the sample contained an excessive amount of self-raising ingredients, 3 per cent. being about the maximum amount usually employed. The acid phosphate contained no excess of Calcium sulphate."

To No. 5 was added a self-raising flour of average quality should contain about 2 per cent. of self-raising ingredients.

As the comments here quoted showed that there was apparently no standard either legal or customary we did not feel justified in following up the analysis by a prosecution. I have carefully read the report to the Local Government Board of 1911 by Dr. J. Hamell on the subject of baking powders, and I also requested the Public Analyst to conduct some experiments in actual baking, but these are so inconclusive that I do not think it is possible to proceed further in the matter unless the Board can see their way to investigate the matter further, with a view to prescribing a standard. Mr. Bodmer found that .52 per cent. did not "rise" and that 2 per cent. "rose well,"

while the intermediate amounts being described as rising "fairly well," but these experiments were done with pure self-raising ingredients, and the results cannot be applied to the ordinary commercial self-raising flours or powders. It seems the neutral ingredient which increased the bulk and decreased the efficiency is the products known as calcium sulphate, and this occurs in commercial baking powders in various amounts from 6 to 55 per cent. of the total.

Under these circumstances, it seems useless to conduct a prosecution, and I would recommend that a representation be made to the Board pointing out the necessity for having a standard for baking powders, for only in this way will the interests of the public be safeguarded. I do not think it is impossible to fix a standard, for I believe America has one already.

War Memorial.

In May, 1919, the following report on the question of the War Memorial was submitted to the Public Health Committee:—

"The question of a suitable War Memorial for the Borough has been before the War Memorial Committee, and various projects have been advocated. Among several suggestions at their first meeting was one made by the Mayor that a children's hospital would make a very suitable memorial. I attended this meeting with the intention of making a similar proposal, and of later backing up the suggestion of the Mayor by some facts and figures bearing on the feasibility of the suggestion, but unfortunately was unable, owing to another Committee meeting, to remain and explain my views to the Committee. I thought possibly another opportunity might have been afforded to me by the Executive Committee which was appointed by the Council later, but as far as I can gather, that Committee seems to have decided on a stone monument to be erected in some part of the Borough in memory of the Bermondsey men who fell in the Great War.

It is not my intention to dispute the wisdom of this decision, because the cost of a monument will be so small as compared with the erection and maintenance of a chil-

dren's hospital, that I do not see any reason why these projects should be mutually exclusive.

The need of a children's hospital in Bermondsey of, say, fifty beds with a suitable out-patients' department, can hardly be disputed. Shadwell Hospital is on the north side of the river, Evelina Hospital is a considerable distance away in Southwark, and Guy's Hospital has only one small ward of six beds devoted to children. If any sudden accident, therefore, or illness occurs to a poor child in Bermondsey, the mother will have to take it a long way to one of the special children's hospitals, or else go up and wait at Guy's Hospital, and should the child be seriously ill it will be taken in and placed in one of the general wards of the hospital. How convenient it would be if the mother was able to take it to a local hospital, where it would be immediately attended to, and taken in if seriously ill.

Now the two great difficulties which would have to be faced are the initial outlay, and the subsequent maintenance, but neither of these I contend is insuperable.

In Jamaica Road there is a military hospital known as the Princess Club Hospital for Wounded Soldiers, which has at present 92 beds, and this hospital will be abandoned very shortly for lack of patients. During the years this hospital has been in use, about 2,300 sick and wounded men have been nursed there, and as there was an undertaking that preference should be given to men from Bermondsey and Rotherhithe whenever possible, a large proportion of men have belonged to these two places. Owing to the excellent treatment they received in this hospital all the men were extremely sorry to leave it, and I do not think there could be any more suitable memorial or one which would better please the Bermondsey men when they return from the Army, than to know that we are going to care for their children. Many thousands have been spent on this hospital by the War Office, and the portions of the building where the soldiers were treated are quite new and up-to-date. There is a large ward on the ground floor, which could be converted into an out-patients' department, with special departments for treatment of eyes, ears and throats,

or making X-ray photographs for orthopaedic work, and for minor operations, such as taking out of tonsils, etc. The number of beds could be reduced to fifty, and placed in the two large wards on the first and second floors. Twenty-nve beds could be reserved for surgical cases, and twenty-five for medical cases. The administrative block which includes the dispensary and rooms for the staff is at present situated in several old houses which abut on Jamaica Road, and when the hospital is being adapted these would have to be re-built or re-arranged internally, but this could be easily done so as to give the hospital a suitable front elevation and an ornamental tablet could be placed, showing that the hospital was acquired and designed as a War Memorial, and I propose further that it should be called the Princess Club Hospital for Children. I have asked the Surveyor to have the buildings measured up, and I hope to be able to bring figures before the Committee which will show that it will be less costly to acquire this hospital than to build a completely new one.

I have heard several objections made against this, the main ones being, first, expense; second, that the buildings are old and unsuitable; and third, that the position is unsuitable. As regards expense, I believe that if this project was adopted it would appeal to practically every man and woman in the Borough, and many outside it, and I do not think there would be very much difficulty raising a sufficient amount. It is quite possible also that the British and American Red Cross Societies and the Carnegie Trust might be induced to give contributions, as well as the Borough Council. As regards the second point, a considerable saving would be effected by using the modern built wards already in existence, and it would only be necessary to rebuild three of the houses in front as an administrative block. Coming to the third point, I do not know of a more suitable site in the Borough. It is central, on the main tram lines, and easily get-at-able by everyone in the Borough. Some persons suggest that it would be much better placed in a more open position, such as Southwark Park, but in the first place there are legal difficulties against getting any part of Southwark Park, as all these

open spaces in London are to be kept as an open space in perpetuity, and I believe it would be following a very bad precedent to allow the open spaces in London to be built on for any purpose, and if I had it in my power I would increase them ten-fold. It the next place it is best to have a hospital, which is to be used for emergency cases, as near the middle of a populous district as possible. What would London do without Guy's, St. Bartholomew's, the London Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, etc. Children suffering from very acute diseases and accidents, can be treated in a central hospital perfectly well, and when they are convalescent the country is the proper place to send them to. I may say I thought of these projects some two or three months ago, but understood that the original buildings belonged to the Princess Club for Factory Girls, which was founded by Her Highness Princess Marie Louise, and that she was under a promise to restore these buildings to the Club after the War. On approaching the Princess, however, a couple of months ago, I found she was in great sympathy with the Children's Hospital project, and promised to do everything in her power to facilitate the transference of the hospital and equipment (in as far as the latter might be useful) to the Borough as a Children's Hospital. The great difficulty may be the provision of some suitable premises for the carrying on of the club. Should the Committee think well of this idea, may I recommend that it be brought before the Council with a view to the matter being thoroughly gone into in the hope that the Council will give the weight of their authority to the matter, and induce the War Memorial Committee to consider the suggestion in detail. Any information I possess or can acquire which would be helpful to the project is at the service of the War Memorial Committee."

A copy of this report was transmitted to the War Memorial Committee, but, for various reasons, they decided not to entertain the question of converting the Princess Club Hospital into a Children's Hospital, and preferred to build a completely new hospital of their own, for which funds are being collected at the present time.

I understand that Guy's Hospital is going to have a ward of 50 beds for children, but I do not think that that need interfere with the project of having a hospital in Bermondsey for Bermondsey children. There will be plenty of occupants for both sets of beds. Many cases of pneumonia and other acute illnesses in children have to be treated in most unsuitable homes, to the detriment of the patients. Nowadays, when both parents are very often out at work, children are neglected, or left in the charge of a neighbour, and I have personal knowledge that when the mother comes home at night, and finds her child very feverish, she wraps it up in a blanket and takes it to the nearest practitioner, to find that it has acute pneumonia. There is no doubt that many deaths are due to treatment of this sort, and arrangements should be made that the doctor could visit the house, and, if the child is seriously ill, send it off to the local hospital, where it would be admitted without delay, and, in this way, no doubt many lives could be saved.

I hope, therefore, that the War Memorial Committee will continue their efforts unabated until they get a sufficient sum, not only to build, but to endow, a small local hospital.

Lying-in Hostel, 110, Grange Road.

In November, 1918, a letter was received from Miss Halford, Secretary of the National League of Maternity and Child Welfare, saying that the American Red Cross had offered a considerable sum for the establishment of Maternity Lying-in Hostels in a certain number of Boroughs, in which institutions of this kind were most likely to be needed, and that it had been suggested to her that such a home might be very useful in Bermondsey, and further asking if the Council would be prepared to take over the maintenance after its establishment. In the event of a favourable answer, the American Red Cross was prepared to allocate the sum of £2,000 for the adaptation and equipment of a suitable home to be known as "The American Red Cross Maternity Home Hospital," as long as it was subsidised by the American Red Cross; no part of this money was to be spent on the purchase of premises, and the Home was to be worked in connection with an existing hospital, to which

abnormal cases could be referred, the Institution being only equipped for normal cases. These conditions were accepted by the Borough Council, and the first £1,000 was handed over on our securing the lease of 110, Grange Road. The next £500 was paid when the first patient was admitted, and the remaining £500 is due at the time of writing.

110, Grange Road, is a large house containing 12 rooms, and it was fitted up at a cost of £874. The drainage was completely overhauled, electric light and bells were fitted all over the house, the areas adjoining the basement were enlarged so as to admit more light, the two bedrooms on the first floor were thrown into one, so as to make a large ward, the windows in the top rooms were much enlarged so as to improve the light, and the whole house was put into a thorough state of decorative repair, a lift being provided to carry food from the kitchen in the basement to the ward on the first floor. Special heating apparatus was installed, and two baths were provided—one for the patients and one for the staff. The rooms were allocated as follows: In the front basement is the kitchen, in the back basement the scullery and cooking stove, and the small room at the back of the basement passage was reserved for the heating apparatus. The other accommodation in the basement consisted of stores for food, coals and general stores. On the ground floor, the small room at the right of the door was used as an office, the large room at the left as a dining hall, and the back room was divided into two parts, the large one being used as a ward with three beds, and the smaller one as the Matron's sitting room. On the first floor the large ward contains six beds, the other accommodation consisting of a small lying-in ward, bath room and lavatory. On the top floor were four bedrooms, two large and two small; one small bedroom is reserved for the Matron, and one for the night nurse, one large bedroom for the two day nurses, and the remaining one for the cook and the housemaid. The floors of the wards were planed and polished with a special polish.

The staff consists of the Matron, two day nurses, one night nurse, one cook, a housemaid and a charwoman, who comes in a certain number of hours per week.

The charge per patient has been provisionally fixed at one guinea per week.

The Hostel was opened by the American Ambassadors, Mrs. Davis, on November 1st, the first patient was admitted on November 13th, and the first baby was born on November 19th. Almost immediately there was a great demand for beds, and it seems likely that we will not be able to meet the demand fully. Up to the time of writing the number of patients admitted is 69. Cases likely to be abnormal are not admitted, but are sent to Guy's Hospital.

A fuller report will be submitted after we have had experience of a full year's work.

Milk Premises.

There were 301 milk premises on the Register at the end of 1918. 35 were added and 42 removed during 1919, making a total of 294 at end of the year under report.

Slaughterhouses.

There is one slaughterhouse in the Borough. 29 inspections were made. No notices were served.

Ice Cream Premises.

There were 97 premises where ice cream is manufactured on the Register at the end of 1918. 8 were added and 16 removed during the year under report, making a total of 89. 112 inspections were made.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

In Table IX. of Appendix will be found a list of the samples taken in 1919, and the action taken; 1,258 samples were taken, compared with 1,186 in 1918, and 1,070 in 1917. Of these 8.2 per cent. were found adulterated, compared with 9.1 per cent. in the previous year, and 13.2 per cent. in 1917.

Food Inspectors.

TABLE E.

PARTICULARS OF WORK, 1919.

	Visits.	1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Food Factories.			Bakchouses.	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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	532	2698	...	...	...	...	...	...	663	11	33	33
	D.O.R.A. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	7	...
	New occupiers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Premises ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Closed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. Scott	Re-visits ...	335	3	63	99	250	...	125	571	...	110	28	330	345	118	29	108	...	168	619
	D.O.R.A. ...	1	...	1	5	100	...	29	266	...	32	...	2	7	36	...	...	...	85	...
	New occupiers ...	...	...	...	2	7	...	11	38	...	8	...	...	16	7	...	...	...	5	...
	„ Premises ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	10	...	1	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Closed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. Hoskins	Re-visits ...	146	...	51	152	164	...	104	835	141	164	75	329	459	154	...	94	33	172	607
	D.O.R.A. ...	...	...	1	39	59	...	32	268	...	47	1	...	1	25	...	...	...	127	...
	New occupiers ...	...	...	1	4	...	...	7	58	...	3	5	...	32	7	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Premises ...	...	...	...	2	4	...	3	6	...	11	3	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Closed ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	...	3	16	9	9	3	...	...	...	...	...

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

Inspections.

In Tables F. and G. (pages 26 and 29) will be found particulars of the general sanitary work by the District Inspectors during 1919.

The house-to-house inspections numbered 1,757. This is 389 below the total for the previous year.

4,163 intimation notices were served, compared with 4,327 in the previous year.

Smoke Nuisances.

7 observations were kept on chimneys and 4 notices served.

House Refuse.

The following table shows the amount of house and trade refuse disposal during the year ended December, 1919:—

House Refuse—				Tons. Cwts. Qrs.		
Bermondsey Destructor	10,708 loads,	16,485	15	2		
Barged away	... 816 ,,	1,264	16	0		
		—	—	—		
Total	... 11,524 ,,	17,750	11	2		
Trade Refuse—						
Bermondsey Destructor	1,209 loads,	685	3	1		
Barged away	... 2,703 ,,	2,973	6	0		
		—	—	—		
Total	... 3,912 ,,	3,658	9	1		

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	...	580	Quilts	...	645
Blankets	...	1031	Sheets	...	781
Bolsters	...	419	Books	...	100
Carpets	...	9	Miscellaneous	...	3057
Cushions	...	198	Verminous Clothing		267
Mattresses	...	244	„ Bedding		240
Overlays	...	340	Hair (bundles)	...	4658
Pillows	...	1553	„ (cases)	...	15

13,313 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 16 male and 4 female adults used the Verminous Baths and had their clothing disinfected. The total number of articles disinfected for this purpose was 116.

TABLE F.—Proceedings during 1919.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES.				Number of Inspections, 1919.	Number of Notices, 1919.	Number of Prosecutions, 1919.
	On Register at end of 1918.	Added in 1919.	Removed in 1919.	On Register at end of 1919.			
Milk Premises	301	35	42	294	877	...	...
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slaughter-houses	1	...	...	1	29	...	...
Other offensive trade premises	13	...	...	13	135	...	...
Ice-cream premises	97	8	16	89	112	...	...
Registered houses let in lodgings	223	...	...	223	446	...	...

Total number of Intimation Notices served for all purposes ... 4163

Overcrowding, 1919—

Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded	12
Number remdied	12
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	46

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

Number of persons accommodated	19
---------------------------------------	----

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.	2
(f) As to cesspools and privies, removal and disposal of refuse, etc.	1
(g) For securing the cleanliness of tanks, cisterns, etc.	—
(h) With respect to water closets, earth closets, etc.	2
(i) With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water closets	—
(j) With respect to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Act, Sec. 202)	2
(k) With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (Bye-laws) Act, 1899)	—

Mortuary—

Total number of infectious bodies removed	6
Total number of bodies removed	99

Table G.

WORK OF DISTRICT INSPECTORS, 1919.

	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.	Ints.	No.	Ints.	No.	Ints.	No.	Ints.	No.	Ints.
Mr. Grice ...	172	89	39	7	168	119	42	6	8	3	—	—	70	7	70	9	1096	176	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Wood ...	305	236	222	98	228	174	93	32	38	18	4	1	31	9	—	19	1758	473	1	1	—	—	1	1
Mr. Merryman	259	167	364	150	296	210	153	37	8	1	5	—	88	3	56	109	2523	391	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mr. Baker ...	8	—	405	28	140	138	16	3	1	—	1	—	29	8	—	1	537	142	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Toogood	191	123	675	25	456	399	196	51	—	—	45	3	12	1	—	50	2236	468	1	1	—	—	1	1
Mr. Freeman	130	47	807	76	154	122	100	28	4	3	1	—	—	—	47	282	914	178	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Golds ...	65	19	641	179	251	197	218	46	87	1	70	—	241	11	61	111	1869	79	2	1	—	—	—	—
Mr. Davis ...	254	174	353	45	253	226	171	86	—	—	—	—	58	8	145	56	2539	223	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Cockburn	343	186	298	13	239	204	185	69	—	—	—	—	119	14	144	70	2461	47	2	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Taverner	30	28	447	45	163	138	78	42	10	5	9	1	21	2	—	33	1336	225	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	1757	1039	4251	666	2348	1927	1252	400	156	31	135	5	669	63	523	740	17269	2402	7	4	—	—	—	—

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

From the Annual Report of the Dispensary there were 616 new patients examined; of these 207 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 8,117, and the number of visits paid to the homes of patients was 675 by the Medical Officer, and 2,391 by the nurses.

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 336 workshops on the Register in 1919, including bakehouses, of which there were 64 in use, the total is 400.

OUTWORKERS.

There were 296 outworkers on the Register at the end of 1919. 69 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 year 1919:—

	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	992	243	264	202	6	3	174	2	...	...	61	22	15
„ Midwives	1,239	65	68	141	189	163	79	218	180	63	56	13	4
„ Doctors	448	15	27	42	48	38	24	64	121	42	21	3	3
„ Parents	247	6	6	29	64	15	14	15	54	43	1	...	...
TOTAL	2,926	329	365	414	307	219	291	299	355	148	139	38	22

VISITS:—	Whole Borough.	DISTRICTS.				Attendances at Classes for Mothers.		
		1	2	3	4	Town Hall.	Abbeyfield Road.	Trinity Road.
Ante-natal	331	127	149	41	14			
Births (first)	2,600	699	771	642	488			
„ (subsequent)	2,819	516	566	561	1,176	2,003	2,138	643
Measles (first)	473	103	106	196	68			
„ (subsequent)	214	35	77	69	33			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum (first)	52	9	10	24	9			
„ „ (subsequent)	38	1	...	15	22			
Puerperal Fever	2	1	1	...	...	
Influenzal Pneumonia (first)...	88	15	24	30	19			
„ „ (subsequent)	11	2	3	...	6			
Polio-Myelitis	7	...	...	...	7			
Diarrhoea	25	4	18	1	2			
Various	1,578	386	545	350	297			
TOTAL	8,238	1,898	2,270	1,929	2,141			

District No. 1 ...	Miss Islip
„ „ 2 ...	„ Sumner
„ „ 3 ...	„ Bache
„ „ 4 ...	„ Carlton

NAME		RESIDENCE		DATE	
J. A. Smith		123 Main St.		1901	
W. B. Jones		456 Oak St.		1902	
C. D. Brown		789 Pine St.		1903	
E. F. Green		101 Elm St.		1904	
G. H. White		202 Cedar St.		1905	
I. J. Black		303 Birch St.		1906	
K. L. Gray		404 Spruce St.		1907	
M. N. Hall		505 Willow St.		1908	
O. P. King		606 Ash St.		1909	
Q. R. Lee		707 Hickory St.		1910	
S. T. Young		808 Walnut St.		1911	
U. V. Wright		909 Chestnut St.		1912	
W. X. Scott		1010 Sycamore St.		1913	
Y. Z. Adams		1111 Magnolia St.		1914	
A. B. Baker		1212 Dogwood St.		1915	
C. D. Campbell		1313 Redwood St.		1916	
E. F. Evans		1414 Cypress St.		1917	
G. H. Fisher		1515 Juniper St.		1918	
I. J. Gibson		1616 Fir St.		1919	
K. L. Hart		1717 Hemlock St.		1920	
M. N. Hill		1818 Larch St.		1921	
O. P. Howell		1919 Locust St.		1922	
Q. R. Ingram		2020 Mulberry St.		1923	
S. T. Jackson		2121 Peach St.		1924	
U. V. Kelly		2222 Plum St.		1925	
W. X. Lester		2323 Raspberry St.		1926	
Y. Z. Martin		2424 Strawberry St.		1927	
A. B. Nelson		2525 Tangerine St.		1928	
C. D. Oliver		2626 Vanilla St.		1929	
E. F. Parker		2727 Watermelon St.		1930	
G. H. Quinn		2828 Zucchini St.		1931	
I. J. Reed		2929 Artichoke St.		1932	
K. L. Shaw		3030 Asparagus St.		1933	
M. N. Stone		3131 Bean St.		1934	
O. P. Taylor		3232 Corn St.		1935	
Q. R. Underhill		3333 Eggplant St.		1936	
S. T. Vance		3434 Garlic St.		1937	
U. V. Webb		3535 Kale St.		1938	
W. X. Wright		3636 Lettuce St.		1939	
Y. Z. Young		3737 Mushroom St.		1940	
A. B. Ziegler		3838 Onion St.		1941	
C. D. Zimmerman		3939 Potato St.		1942	
E. F. Abbott		4040 Turnip St.		1943	
G. H. Balch		4141 Yucca St.		1944	
I. J. Caldwell		4242 Zucchini St.		1945	
K. L. Egan		4343 Artichoke St.		1946	
M. N. Fox		4444 Asparagus St.		1947	
O. P. Grant		4545 Bean St.		1948	
Q. R. Harshbarger		4646 Corn St.		1949	
S. T. Hendricks		4747 Eggplant St.		1950	
U. V. Jones		4848 Garlic St.		1951	
W. X. Keith		4949 Kale St.		1952	
Y. Z. Lester		5050 Lettuce St.		1953	
A. B. Martin		5151 Mushroom St.		1954	
C. D. Nichols		5252 Onion St.		1955	
E. F. Olsen		5353 Potato St.		1956	
G. H. Palmer		5454 Turnip St.		1957	
I. J. Quinn		5555 Yucca St.		1958	
K. L. Reed		5656 Zucchini St.		1959	
M. N. Shaw		5757 Artichoke St.		1960	
O. P. Stone		5858 Asparagus St.		1961	
Q. R. Taylor		5959 Bean St.		1962	
S. T. Underhill		6060 Corn St.		1963	
U. V. Vance		6161 Eggplant St.		1964	
W. X. Webb		6262 Garlic St.		1965	
Y. Z. Wright		6363 Kale St.		1966	
A. B. Young		6464 Lettuce St.		1967	
C. D. Ziegler		6565 Mushroom St.		1968	
E. F. Zimmerman		6666 Onion St.		1969	
G. H. Abbott		6767 Potato St.		1970	
I. J. Balch		6868 Turnip St.		1971	
K. L. Caldwell		6969 Yucca St.		1972	
M. N. Egan		7070 Zucchini St.		1973	
O. P. Fox		7171 Artichoke St.		1974	
Q. R. Grant		7272 Asparagus St.		1975	
S. T. Harshbarger		7373 Bean St.		1976	
U. V. Hendricks		7474 Corn St.		1977	
W. X. Jones		7575 Eggplant St.		1978	
Y. Z. Keith		7676 Garlic St.		1979	
A. B. Lester		7777 Kale St.		1980	
C. D. Martin		7878 Lettuce St.		1981	
E. F. Nichols		7979 Mushroom St.		1982	
G. H. Olsen		8080 Onion St.		1983	
I. J. Palmer		8181 Potato St.		1984	
K. L. Quinn		8282 Turnip St.		1985	
M. N. Reed		8383 Yucca St.		1986	
O. P. Shaw		8484 Zucchini St.		1987	
Q. R. Stone		8585 Artichoke St.		1988	
S. T. Taylor		8686 Asparagus St.		1989	
U. V. Underhill		8787 Bean St.		1990	
W. X. Vance		8888 Corn St.		1991	
Y. Z. Webb		8989 Eggplant St.		1992	
A. B. Wright		9090 Garlic St.		1993	
C. D. Young		9191 Kale St.		1994	
E. F. Ziegler		9292 Lettuce St.		1995	
G. H. Zimmerman		9393 Mushroom St.		1996	
I. J. Abbott		9494 Onion St.		1997	
K. L. Balch		9595 Potato St.		1998	
M. N. Caldwell		9696 Turnip St.		1999	
O. P. Egan		9797 Yucca St.		2000	

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1919 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
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
1918	121,465	2,323	19.1	322	139	2,142	19.8	1,007	191	439	2,390	22.0
Averages for years 1909-1918	124,262	3,503	28.2	435	124	1,798	14.5	636	71	500	2,237	18.0
1919	129,420 124,239	2,637 —	20.4 —	— 212	— 80	— 1,600	— 12.8	— 709	— 165	— 313	— 1,748	— 14.1

* 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, 143 Bermondsey Workhouse, 2 Deaths in River Thames, Surrey Commercial Docks, Wharves, etc. 18 Street, 1 London Bridge Station, 1 Total 165		Banstead Asylum 3 Bermondsey Military Hospital ... 2 Bishopsbourne Invalid Home ... 2 British Home and House for In- curables 1 Bampton 1 Camberwell Infirmery 2 Cane Hill Asylum 9 Caterham Asylum 13 Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street 3 Children's Infirmery, Cleveland Street 1 Crimp Hill House, Windsor ... 1 Convalescent Home for Children, Grosvenor Place 1 Darenth Industrial Colony ... 5 Dartford Heath Asylum 15 Downs Sanatorium 2 East London Hospital 5 Evelina Hospital 8 Fourth London General Hospital ... 2 General Lying-in Hospital, Lambeth 1 Guy's Hospital 150 Isleworth Infirmery 1 King's College Hospital 2 Lambeth Infirmery 2 Leavesden Asylum 4 Long Grove Asylum 3 Middlesex Hospital 1 Petworth Cottage Hospital ... 1 Park Hospital 10 Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton 1 Royal Free Hospital 1 Royal Sea Bathing Hospital ... 1 Royal Sussex County Hospital ... 1 St. Bartholomew's Hospital ... 4 St. Joseph's Hospital 1 St. Luke's House, Kensington ... 3 St. George's Hospital 1 St. Peter's Home 1 St. Margaret's Hospital 3 St. Monica's Hospital 1 St. Thomas's Hospital 3

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.
		Seamen's Hospital 2 South Eastern Hospital 20 South Western Hospital 2 Southwark Infirmary 1 Springfield Hospital 1 Tooting Bec Asylum 10 Westminster Hospital 1 West London Hospital 1 Westcliff Nursing Home 1 Union Infirmary 1 Victoria Hospital 1 <hr/> Total 313

TABLE II.—VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1919 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.
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
1918	79,083	1,487	1,589	209	34,005	694	640	91	8,377	142	161	22
Averages of years 1909-1918	80,536	2,321	1,474	312	34,909	973	590	122	8,129	210	168	31
1919 Civil	80,876	—	874	177	34,781	—	646	67	8,582	—	228	18
Total	84,249	1,672	—	—	36,232	798	—	—	8,939	167	—	—

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. 1919.	Total Deaths under 1 year. 1918.
All causes	Certified ...	69	11	16	6	102	51	41	37	31	262	322
	Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	12
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Whooping-Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	26
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	2
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	7	5
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	5
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	7	...
Convulsions ...	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	1	1	...	5	6
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis ...	...	1	...	1	1	3	3	7	2	...	15	29
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	1	1	2	...	4	9	8	10	8	39	62
Diarrhœa ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	1
Enteritis ...	...	2	...	...	...	2	12	8	4	11	37	21
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	3
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Injury at birth ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
Atelectesis ...	...	4	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	6	6
Congenital Malformations ...	...	5	1	...	...	6	4	...	...	1	11	11
Premature birth ...	...	43	6	5	1	55	2	1	...	...	58	35
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	...	7	2	3	3	15	13	11	4	1	44	58
Other Causes ...	...	3	...	3	...	6	1	...	5	...	12	31
Totals ...	...	69	11	16	6	102	51	41	37	31	262	322

Nett births in the year—Legitimate, 2,574; Illegitimate, 63.

TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1919.

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 In- stitutions 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 up- wards.
All Causes	Certified	...	...	1748	262	77	74	76	81	241	439	498	709
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	18	1	10	5	1	1	...	...	...	11
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	5	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	21	5	6	6	4	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	...	...	104	5	5	7	2	12	29	30	14	32
Erysipelas	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	174	3	1	4	8	26	77	48	7	73
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	23	7	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	8
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	32	1	3	7	11	4	6	...	...	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	26	93	36	71
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	1
Meningitis	...	...	...	13	7	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1
Organic Heart Disease	...	...	...	182	...	...	...	3	5	13	53	108	4
Bronchitis	...	...	...	210	15	3	2	2	2	5	47	134	103
Pneumonia	...	...	...	159	39	24	19	4	9	14	33	17	48

Other Diseases of Respiratory											
Organs	22	...	1	...	1	1	7	8	4	1	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	49	40	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	7	...	...	...	2	3	...	2	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	2
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	16	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	5	1
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of											
Pregnancy and Parturition...	6	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	5
Congenital Debility and Malfor-											
mation, including Premature											
Birth	114	113	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Violent Deaths, excluding Sui-											
cide	61	...	2	6	10	6	12	11	14	6	
Suicide	11	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	2	1
Other Defined Diseases ...	335	22	3	10	14	7	32	95	152	322	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
All Causes	1,748	262	77	74	76	81	241	439	498	709	

TABLE V.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1919.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								BERMONDSEY.							ROTHERMITHE.				ST. OLAVE.				Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At a'l 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 up-wards.																
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membr nous Croup) ...	278	7	86	155	17	11	2	...	24	22	48	39	15	27	175	33	36	18	87	10	5	1	16	262
Erysipelas	81	5	3	11	6	26	26	4	13	6	8	8	10	6	51	7	9	4	20	7	2	1	10	...
Scarlet Fever	388	2	114	246	16	10	...	...	39	47	49	27	31	19	212	70	67	20	157	15	2	2	19	358
Relapsing Fever... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio Myelitis	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	8	5	4	23	4	2	3	9	...	...	...	...	9
Anthrax	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	6	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	6
Measles	549	35	331	176	2	4	...	1	30	62	43	101	39	55	330	32	119	44	195	8	9	7	24	...
Measles (German)	45	5	16	21	1	2	...	...	1	5	4	6	10	4	30	12	...	2	14	1	...	...	1	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	131	...	23	98	4	3	3	...	6	14	17	14	8	9	68	27	17	8	52	7	4	...	11	...
Other forms of Tubercu- losis	369	...	24	110	60	112	55	8	39	26	45	58	34	36	238	43	50	15	108	9	11	3	23	...
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1890	87	598	819	107	179	87	13	158	190	214	263	155	160	1140	231	300	114	645	58	33	14	105	

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

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.									OUTWORK IN UNWHOLE-SOME PREMISES, SECTION, 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.			
Nature of Work.	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		In-stances.	Notices served.	Prosecu-tions.	In-stances.	Order made (S. 110).	Prosecu-tions (Section 109,110).
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.						
	Outworkers.			Outworkers.											
	Lists.	Con-tractors.	Work-men.	Lists.	Con-tractors.	Work-men.									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel :—															
(1) Making, &c. ...	46	25	391	1	...	1	29	...	...	46	45	...	...	..	...
(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. ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Artificial flowers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nets, other than wire nets...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tents ...	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Sacks and cotton bags ...	8	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...
Racquet and Tennis Balls...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper, &c., Boxes, Paper															
Bags ...	4	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...
Brush making ...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Pea Picking ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feather Sorting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surgical Instruments ...	2	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basket making ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chocolates and Sweetmeats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cosaques, Christmas															
Crackers, Christmas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stockings, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	68	25	564	1	...	1	29	...	...	65	63	...	...	...	...

TABLE VII.—DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1919.

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.
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
1918	2390	22·0	229	2·11	—	—	71	·66	3	·03	23	·21	84	·78	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	·44
Average for years 1909 to 1918	2237	18·0	283	2·26	—	—	95	·78	8	·06	18	·15	46	·38	—	—	3	·03	—	—	113	·93
1919	1748	14·1	113	·91	—	—	18	·14	5	·04	21	·17	4	·03	—	—	3	·02	—	—	62	·49

Table VIII.—Prosecutions in connection with Samples taken during 1919.

No.	Sample.	Adulteration or Infringement.	Remarks.
FIRST QUARTER.			
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
422s	Butter ...	Added water 1.0 per cent. ...	Fined 20/- and 15/6 costs
19H	Milk ...	Added water 5.0 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved.
41H	Vinegar ...	Added water 8.0 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6
24H	Vinegar ...	Added water 20.0 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6
SECOND QUARTER.			
109H	Milk ...	Added water 14.2 per cent. ...	Fined 20/- and 15/6 costs
126H	Vinegar ...	Deficient in acetic acid 8.5 per cent.	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6
141H	Milk ...	Added water 5.4 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved.
116H	Malt Vinegar ...	Added water 43.6 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved.
561s	Butter ...	Water beyond the legal limit 1.0 per cent.	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6
564s	Self-raising Flour	Almost entirely deficient in self-raising ingredients.	Ordered to pay costs, 16/6
588s	Milk ...	Deficient in fat 8.7 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved.
591s	Milk ...	Deficient in fat 16.0 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved.
159H	Milk ...	Added water 10.9 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved.
585s	Butter ...	Water beyond the legal limit 1.2 per cent.	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6
176s	Milk ...	Deficient in fat 6.7 per cent. ...	Fined £5 and 15/6 costs
193s	Milk ...	Added water 4.7 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved.
192H	Malt Vinegar ...	Deficient in acetic acid 46.5 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved.
210H	Milk ...	Deficient in fat 6.7 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved.
198s	Milk ...	Added water 4.4 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved.
250s	Milk ...	Deficient in fat 11.0 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6
THIRD QUARTER.			
266s	Milk ...	Deficient in fat 14.0 per cent. ...	Fined 40/- and 15/6 costs
304H	Vinegar ...	Deficient in acetic acid 17.7 per cent.	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6
297H	Pepper ...	Ground Rice 10.0 per cent. ...	Fined 4/6 and 15/6 costs
318H	Milk ...	Deficient in fat 9.0 per cent. ...	Fined 4/6 and 15/6 costs
296s	Milk ...	Deficient in fat 16.0 per cent. ...	Fined 14/6 and 15/6 costs
273s	Malt Vinegar ...	Entirely artificial ...	Fined 14/6 and 15/6 costs
310s	Milk ...	Deficient in fat 45.0 per cent. ...	Fined 40/- and 15/6 costs
345H	Vinegar ...	Added water 5.5 per cent. ...	Fined 20/- and 15/6 costs
328s	Milk ...	Deficient in fat 8.3 per cent. ...	Fined 20/- and 15/6 costs
332s	Milk ...	Added water 7.4 per cent. ...	Dismissed. Warranty proved.
354s	Desiccated Cocoa-nut	Contained 6.0 per cent sugar.	Withdrawn on Analyst's further report.
456H	Dripping ...	Contained 5.2 per cent water. ...	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6
FOURTH QUARTER.			
505H	Vinegar ...	Deficient in acetic acid 9.0 per cent.	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6
489s	Milk ...	Added water 7.8 per cent. ...	Ordered to pay costs, 15/6

SUMMARY.						£	s.	d.
Fines	...	...	...	...	...	14	18	0
Costs	...	...	...	...	...	18	13	0
TOTAL						£33	11	0

TABLE IX.—FOOD AND DRUGS.

Articles submitted for Analysis.	Total Samples Taken.	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated.	Percentages of Articles Adulterated.
Arrowroot	2	2	—	—
Apricot Pulp	1	1	—	—
Butter	188	179	9	4.7
Bun Flour	1	1	—	—
Barley	1	1	—	—
British Wine	1	1	—	—
Baking Powder	2	2	—	—
Breakfast Sausage	1	1	—	—
Cocoa	47	45	2	4.2
Coffee	17	17	—	—
French Coffee	2	2	—	—
Custard Powder	5	5	—	—
Citrate of Magnesia	1	1	—	—
Castora Tablets	1	1	—	—
Corn Flour	4	4	—	—
Cod Liver Oil	1	—	1	100.0
Camphorated Oil	1	1	—	—
Cocoanut (desiccated)	1	—	1	100.0
Cooking Fat	1	1	—	—
Cider	1	1	—	—
Carraway Seeds	1	1	—	—
Dripping	27	22	5	18.5
Epsom Salts	1	1	—	—
Eggs (Dried)	2	2	—	—
Egg Substitute	4	4	—	—
Flour (Self-raising)	27	22	5	18.5
Frying Fat	1	1	—	—
Government Ale	1	1	—	—
Ginger Wine	3	3	—	—
Glauber Salts	1	1	—	—
Jam	4	4	—	—
Lard	45	45	—	—
Lemegg	1	1	—	—
Lime Juice Cordial	5	5	—	—
Lemon Curd	1	1	—	—
Lemon Squash	4	4	—	—
Lemonade Powder	1	1	—	—
Liquorice Powder	2	2	—	—
Lung Syrup	1	1	—	—
Milk	495	453	42	8.4
Mustard	14	14	—	—
Mandioca	1	1	—	—
Margarine	106	106	—	—
Milk (Separated)	3	3	—	—
Olive Oil	2	2	—	—
Orange Quinine Wine	1	1	—	—
Pepper	28	28	—	—
Pearl Barley	1	1	—	—
Peppermint Liqueur	1	1	—	—
Powdered Boracic Acid	1	—	1	100.0
Rice	15	15	—	—
Raspberry Vinegar	1	1	—	—
Suet (Shredded)	8	3	5	62.5
Sauce	1	1	—	—

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

Articles submitted for Analysis.	Total Samples Taken.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated.	Percentages of Articles Adulterated.
Simona	1	1	—	—
Sherbet	1	1	—	—
Suet (Block)	1	1	—	—
Salmon Paste	1	1	—	—
Tapioca	10	10	—	—
Table Jelly	1	1	—	—
Vinegar	100	87	13	13·0
Vinegar (Malt)	51	46	5	9·8
Valento	1	1	—	—
Vinegar (French Wine)	1	1	—	—
Yorkshire Pudding Powder	1	1	—	—
	1258	1154	104	8·2

TABLE X.—MARRIAGES.

Year.	BERMONDSEY.		ROTHERHITHE.		ST. OLAVE.		WHOLE BOROUGH.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
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	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
1918	762	19.27	344	20.23	...	...	1,106	18.21
Average for years 1909-1918	774	19.11	328	18.79	...	...	1,198	19.32
1919	829	19.68	413	18.29	...	...	1,242	19.19

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

Inspection.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	112	19	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries.)	99	24	...
Workplaces (other than Out-workers' Premises)	67	40	...
Total	278	83	...

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	18	18	...	...
Want of Ventilation	2	2	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors	1	1	...	...
Other Nuisances	62	62	...	...
<i>Sanitary Accommodation—</i>				
Insufficient	1	1	...	...
Unsuitable or Defective	9	9	...	...
Not separate for Sexes ... ..	...	...	...	...
<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)	2	2	...	...
Other Offences ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	95	95	...	...

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)	9
Notified by H.M. Inspectors	
Reports (of action taken sent to H.M. Inspectors)	
Other ... ..	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)	...
Certificates granted during 1919	...
in use at end of 1919	21
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of 1919 ...	336
Workshop Bakehouses	64
Total Number of Workshops on Register ...	400

UNSOUND FOOD AND FOREIGN MEAT REGULATIONS.

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

Article.	Quantity Unsound.							
	Disposed of for other Purposes than Human Food.		Destroyed.		Removed for Sorting under S.A.		Exported.	
	Quantity.	Weight.	Quantity.	Weight.	Quantity.	Weight.	Quantity.	Weight.
		Tons. cwt. qr. lbs.		Tons. cwt. qr. lbs.		Tons. cwt. qr. lbs.		Tons. cwt. qr. lbs.
Apples and Pears ...	224 cases	6 — — —	35 barrels,	2 5 — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Apricots	—	— — — —	4 boxes	— 1 — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Bananas	—	— — — —	5 boxes	— 2 2 —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Beans	—	— — — —	247 crates	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Bacon and Hams ...	2,747 box	825 1 1 4	—	— — — —	199 boxes	58 19 1 24	1,938 boxes	240 9 2 —
Butter	—	— — 1 21	—	— — — —	900 boxes	22 5 — —	—	— — — —
Casings	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	480 cases	132 — — —
Cauliflowers in brine.	—	— — — —	35 casks	8 8 2 —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Chestnuts	—	— — — —	3 bags	— 2 2 20	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Cheese	99 crates, 8 cheese	6 17 1 23	—	— — — —	2,340	190 3 2 8	—	— — — —
Cocoa	—	50 — — —	—	1 19 — —	—	— — — —	—	18 — — —
Dates	—	14 17 — —	46 boxes	5 16 3 2	—	10 — — —	—	— — — —
Eggs	—	— — — —	2653 boxes	241 13 2 18	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
			2,715 tins	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
			19 cases	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Egg Yolk	42 Casks	13 1 2 —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Fish	—	— — — —	10 boxes	— — 2 14	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Flour	—	— — — —	—	— — 1 —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Gherkins	—	— — — —	2,784 casks	1062 11 3 9	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Jam	—	90 3 — 6	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Maize	—	4 13 — 7	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Meat	—	— — — —	—	1 2 — 1	50 boxes	15 12 2 —	—	— — — —
" salted	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Melons	—	— — — —	—	1 16 1 —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —

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
Milk	8,186 cases	165 10 1 4	4,704 tins	32 12 — 5	370 cases	8 16 3 12	—	— — — —
Molasses	—	— — — —	72 tins	— 9 — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Oats	—	3 10 1 3	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Onions	—	— — — —	22,976 bags	1019 9 3 8	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Oranges	—	— — — —	246 cases	12 9 3 —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Ox Kidneys	—	— — — —	1 case	— — 2 10	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Ox Tongues	—	— — — —	—	— — — 14	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Pigs' Liver	—	— — — —	—	— 1 2 3	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
" Carcasses	—	— — — —	—	— — 2 14	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Potatoes	—	— — — —	5 bags	— — 3 16	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Prunes	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	4,000 boxes	150 — — —	—	— — — —
Quaker Oats	—	— — — —	—	1 1 — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Rabbits	378 cases	14 17 3 6	—	— 1 — —	2,480 crates	97 8 2 8	—	— — — —
Rice	—	175 — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Sausages	—	24 3 2 19	244 boxes	6 17 3 —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Tea	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Tinned Fruit	204 cases	8 14 3 12	626 cases, 7,849 tins, and one van load	49 11 3 20	2,802 cases	139 5 — —	—	— — — —
" Fish	—	— — — —	294 cases, 29 tins	7 17 — 24	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
" Meat	—	99 14 2 11	700 tins	— 9 2 —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
" Vegetables	40 cases, 902 tins	1 6 1 9	137 cases	21 8 1 6	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
" Various	14,156 tins	18 14 2 4	11,382 tins	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Tomatoes	7 tins	— 1 — 10	—	1 3 2 —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Wheat	—	1728 6 — 20	49 crates, 7 tins	1 14 1 —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
			—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —

