

Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough of Bermondsey for the year 1921.

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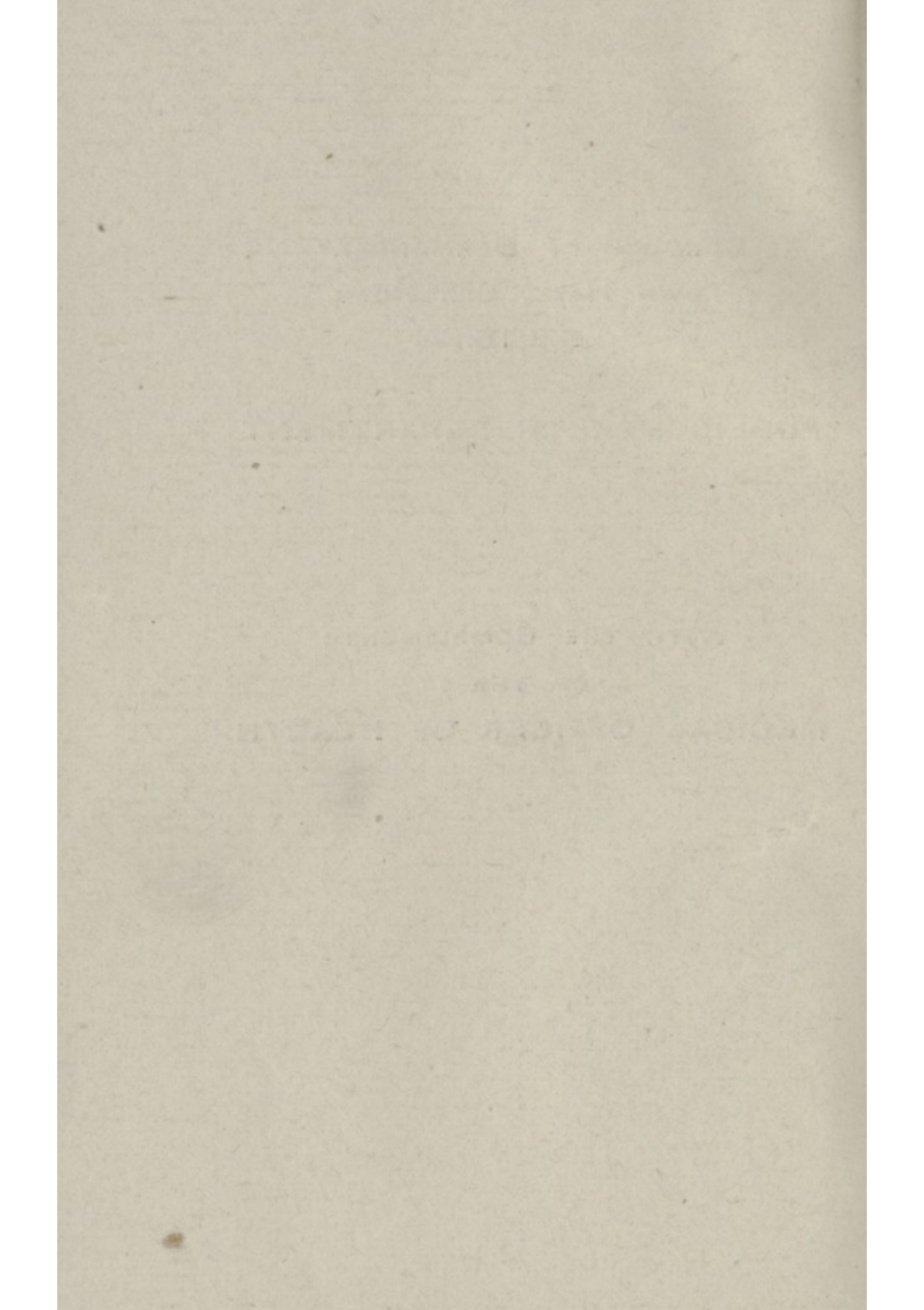


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**BOROUGH OF BERMONDSEY,
TOWN HALL, SPA ROAD,
S.E.16.**

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

**WITH THE COMPLIMENTS
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.**



Metropolitan Borough of Bermondsey.

REPORT
ON THE
SANITARY CONDITION
OF THE
BOROUGH OF BERMONDSEY
For the Year
1921.

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

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Public Health Committee, 1921.

Chairman—Councillor STOKES.

Alderman	Salter, M.D., J.P.,	Councillor	Monk,
"	Trott,	"	Salter,
Councillor	Baker,	"	Stephen,
"	Broughton,	"	Sullivan,
"	Gamble,	"	Vezey,
"	Gledhill,	"	Wallsgrave,
"	Jeffery,	"	Weightman.
"	Lawrence, G. C.,		

Ex-officio :

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

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, 1921.

Chairman—Councillor G. C. LAWRENCE.

Alderman	Squires,	Councillor	Stephen,
"	Trott,	"	Stokes,
Councillor	Baker,		
"	Broughton,	Co-opted Members :	
"	Gledhill,	Mrs. A. Bustin (Mayoress),	
"	Jeffery,	Mrs. W. G. L. Hawke,	
"	Jones,	Mrs. M. Nix,	
"	Salter,	Mrs. J. E. Scriven.	

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.

Assistant Tuberculosis Officer—Dr. M. B. S. Darroch, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H.

Second Assistant Tuberculosis Officer—Dr. D. M. Connan, M.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Maternity and Child Welfare)—
Dr. Stella Churchill, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Municipal Dental Officer—Mr. Grantley Smith, H.D.D. Edin.,
L.D.S. Eng.

Sanitary Inspectors :

District.	District.
No. 1.—Mr. J. G. Francksen.	No. 5.—Mr. E. C. Freeman.
No. 2.—Mr. J. W. Wood.	No. 6.—Mr. E. J. Pitts.
No. 3.—Mr. A. H. Merryman.	No. 7.—Mr. W. Davis.
No. 4.—Mr. H. J. Toogood.	No. 8.—Mr. W. J. Luke.

Food Inspectors :

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

Health Visitors :

District.	District.
No. 1.—Miss Child.	No. 5.—Miss Bache.
No. 2.—Mrs. Smith.	No. 6.—Miss Sumner.
No. 3.—Miss Islip.	No. 7.—Miss Carlton.
No. 4.—Miss Sharman.	No. 8.—Miss Wadds.

Dental Nurse—Miss Helden.

Clerical Staff :

Mr. H. W. Bush, Chief Clerk.	
Mr. A. I. Fair, Second Clerk	Mr. C. F. Yaxley, General Clerk
Mr. F. W. Smith, Third „	Mr. C. W. Whye, General „
Mr. E. F. Walsh, Fourth „	Mr. H. E. Butcher, Junior „
Mr. A. Manning, M. & C. W. Clerk.	Master W. C. Tapsfield, Office Lad.

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

Nurses—Miss Megson, Miss Wright, Miss Booth.

Tuberculosis Dispensary—Miss Pike and Miss Stevens, Nurses ; Miss Deighton, Dispenser ; Miss Dutch, Assistant Clerk.

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 Twenty-first Annual Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough of Bermondsey during the year 1921. The death-rate was 13·7, compared with 12·7 in 1920, and 14·1 in 1919.

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.

At the end of the Report will be found three Special Reports from Dr. Connan on Tuberculosis, Dr. Stella Churchill on Maternity and Child Welfare, and Mr. Grantley Smith on the Dental Work of the Borough.

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, as enumerated in the Census of 1911 and 1921, and the estimate of the year under report are as follows :—

1911	1921	Estimated to June 30th, 1921.
125,903	119,455	120,500

The population of Bermondsey for 1921 has been estimated by the Registrar-General as 120,500, and this figure has been utilised in estimating the birth and death rates.

Births.

The total number of births registered in the Borough for the 52 weeks ended December 31st, 1921, was 3,231, consisting of 1,682 males and 1,549 females. This is 128 below the average for the last 10 years, and 807 below the figure for 1920.

The birth-rate for 1921 was 26·8 per thousand persons living, which is 4·4 below that for 1920 and 0·3 below the average for the last 10 years.

Marriages.

The total number of marriages in the Borough in 1921 was 1,084, being 299 below the number for 1920, and 158 below the average for the last 10 years.

The figures have been supplied by the Superintendent Registrar. This makes a marriage rate of 17·99 per 1,000 of the population, compared with a marriage rate last year of 21·4 per 1,000 of the population, 120,500.

Year.					No.	Rate.
1911	...	...	...	...	1,130	17.96
1912	...	...	...	...	1,182	18.81
1913	...	...	...	...	1,203	19.21
1914	...	...	...	...	1,236	19.90
1915	...	...	...	...	1,714	28.12
1916	...	...	...	...	1,215	19.65
1917	...	...	...	...	1,015	16.92
1918	...	...	...	...	1,106	18.21
1919	...	...	...	...	1,242	19.19
1920	...	...	...	...	1,383	21.40
Average for years 1911 - 1920					1,242	19.93
1921	...	...	...	...	1,084	17.99

Deaths.

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

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough for the year ended December 31st, 1921, was 1,313, which is 153 less than in 1920, and 425 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 1,656. This is 14 more than in 1920, and 459 less than the average for the last 10 years.

The death rate for the Borough in 1921 was 13·7 per thousand living inhabitants, being 1·0 above that recorded in 1920, and 4·0 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 district. There were 51 such deaths in all, against 105 in 1920 and 165 in 1919.

19 such deaths occurred in the infirmary; 22 in the River Thames and the Surrey Commercial Docks, 1 at a Railway Station, 3 in the street, 1 in a factory, and 5 in private houses.

394 persons belonging to this Borough died in outlying institutions, against 281 in 1920, and 313 in 1919. 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 95 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.
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
1919	262	99	7,039	85
1920	337	83	—	75
Average for years 1911 - 1920 ...	419	124	—	99
1921	306	95	—	80

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

There has been an increase in the deaths from these diseases, the figures being 197 against 163 in the previous year, and 243 the average for the last 10 years. This gives a zymotic death-rate of 1.63.

Measles.

There were 3 deaths due to this disease, which is below the average for the last 10 years, and 53 below the number for 1920.

Whooping Cough.

14 deaths were due to this cause, against 41 in 1920.

Enteric Fever.

3 deaths were due to this cause. There was 1 death in 1920.

Tubercular Diseases.

The number of deaths from all forms of tubercular disease in 1921 was 185, against 170 in 1920.

Phthisis.

In Table B will be found particulars of deaths from phthisis since the year 1911. There were 163 deaths due to this cause, which is 26 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.
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
1919	104	1.28	58	1.66	12	1.39	174	1.40	5332	—
1920	81	0.96	46	1.27	10	1.12	137	1.06	—	—
Averages for years 1911–1920	124	1.57	52	1.58	14	1.78	192	1.60	—	—
1921	106	—	43	—	14	—	163	1.35	—	—

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 445, was 2,045 compared with 1,486 in 1920 and 1,390 in 1919. The disease showing the principal increase was diphtheria.

The attack rate per thousand inhabitants was 16·29 against 11·5 in 1920.

55 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 741 cases of diphtheria notified in 1921 as against 268 cases in 1920.

The attack rate per thousand inhabitants was 5·90, against 2·07 in 1920. The case mortality was 9·3 per cent., against 9·3 per cent. in 1920, and 7·6 per cent. in 1919. 27 cases were returned as not suffering from this disease.

For many years up to September, 1920, the figures for diphtheria, not only for the Borough, but for London, remained very low, and considerably below those of Scarlet Fever, but with the epidemic of scarlet fever, which started in the Autumn of 1920, diphtheria also showed some signs of increasing, and remained on a higher level than previous up to the Autumn of 1921. From the middle of September, 1921, a steady rise in diphtheria occurred, and in the week ending November 21st, the maximum of 44 cases in one week was reached. In the previous week scarlet fever dropped considerably below the level of diphtheria, and has remained so to the present time (middle of 1922). Since the beginning of the present century, the prevalence

of diphtheria has always been considerably less than that of scarlet fever, and now, for the first time, the conditions are reversed. It is very difficult to explain the increase in the prevalence of this disease, but I frequently remarked during the years of the war and up to the Autumn of 1921 that both diphtheria and scarlet fever in Bermondsey were remarkably low. This was probably an accidental occurrence, and no doubt a new and susceptible population was growing up at this period, and they have now become the soil for the great increase in these two children's diseases. The case mortality in diphtheria has remained about the same in spite of the increased prevalence, but owing to the great increase in the number of cases it now causes many more deaths than scarlet fever.

Scarlet Fever.

The notifications of scarlet fever in 1921 were 1,164 against 976 in 1920.

This is an increase of 188. The distribution of the disease in the various Wards, as shown in Table V. of Appendix, was fairly uniform.

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

There were 18 deaths, which gives the very low case mortality of 1·5 per cent., against 0·72 per cent. in 1920. The disease, as in recent years, was of a very mild type. The attack rate per thousand inhabitants was 9·66 against 7·56 in 1920.

Many of the remarks made about diphtheria will apply to scarlet fever. The case mortality has been extremely low, and the relative increase has been about in the same proportion. During recent years scarlet fever has become a comparatively mild and innocuous disease, and the question arises as to whether one should not make provision in the hospitals for some more deadly disease, such as measles, by not removing so many cases of scarlet fever into hospital. The question, however, is a difficult one, for although measles causes

a large number of deaths—indirectly, through complications—it is doubtful whether the case mortality is as high as that of scarlet fever. Scarlet fever is one of those diseases which is very liable to increase in virulence, and although it has been of a mild character for the past 25 years, one never knows when it may suddenly become virulent, in which case we would require every bit of hospital accommodation.

In a borough like Bermondsey also there are very few opportunities of treating cases at home, for lack of accommodation—so it is probably better to still isolate scarlet fever, a disease which we can control to some extent, than endeavour to isolate a disease like measles which has hitherto resisted all attempts to control.

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 1921 was 3, against 56 in 1920, 18 in 1919, and 71 in 1918.

Enteric Fever.

8 cases of enteric fever were notified, being 5 for Bermondsey, 1 for Rotherhithe, and 2 for St. Olave. One case was returned as not suffering. The total number of cases notified in the previous years was 7.

Puerperal Fever.

7 cases of puerperal fever were notified. Death resulted in 3 cases.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were 15 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.

1 case was notified in 1921.

Polio-Myelitis.

No cases were notified in 1921.

Bacteriological Laboratory.

The total number of specimens examined in 1921 was 3,284 as compared with 1,422 in 1920, and 954 in 1919.

Table C.

Nature of Specimen.	Total Examina- tions.		Results of Examination.			
			Positive.		Negative.	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
DIPHTHERIA (specimens taken by Medical Officer of Health) ...	524	1,035	30	58	494	977
Ditto (taken by general practitioners)	484	982	44	148	440	834
DIPHTHERIA (total specimens taken)	1,008	2,017	74	206	934	1,811
Phthisis... ..	402	1,258	74	138	328	1,120
Enteric	2	6	—	1	2	5
Various	10	3	1	—	9	3
Total specimens taken	1,422	3,284	149	345	1,273	2,939

FOOD INSPECTORS.

TABLE E.

PARTICULARS OF WORK, 1921.

	Visits.	1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Food Factories.			Bakehouses.	Butchers.	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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	544	3388	—	—	—	—	—	—	542	—	70	19
	D.O.R.A. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	New occupiers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	„ Premises ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Scott ...	Closed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Re-visits ...	225	—	62	128	442	179	474	—	183	44	349	264	152	31	75	—	157	602
	D.O.R.A. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	New occupiers ...	—	—	1	5	2	1	24	—	4	1	—	14	9	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Hoskins ...	„ Premises ...	—	—	—	1	2	4	3	—	3	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
	Closed ...	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Re-visits ...	158	—	51	113	195	139	935	247	176	92	357	540	221	—	103	25	276	556
	D.O.R.A. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	New occupiers ...	—	—	—	3	—	3	31	—	8	6	—	14	9	—	—	—	—	—
	„ Premises ...	—	—	2	—	5	4	5	1	14	9	18	10	3	—	—	—	—	—
	Closed ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	12	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Unsound Food.

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

						tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Meat—									
Fresh	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	3	17
Canned	..	..	..	..	..	108	1	3	17
Fish—									
Fresh	..	..	..	..	..		12	1	15
Canned	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	1	13
Vegetable—									
Fresh	..	..	..	..	..		7	2	4
Canned	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	0	26
Fruit—									
Fresh	..	..	..	..	..	3	18	1	18
Canned	..	..	..	..	..	67	6	0	4
Dairy Produce—									
Various	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	2	21
Eggs	..	..	..	..	..	106	2	3	2
Various—									
Various Canned Goods	..	..	..	..	..	2	19	1	5
						309	6	2	2

Milk Premises.

There were 305 milk premises on the Register at the end of 1920. 10 were added and 7 removed during 1921, making a total of 308 at end of the year under report.

Slaughterhouses.

There is one slaughterhouse in the Borough, 31 inspections were made. No notices were served.

Ice Cream Premises.

There were 105 premises where ice cream is manufactured on the Register at the end of 1920. 17 were added and 6 removed during the year under report, making a total of 116 ; 136 inspections were made.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

In Table IX. of Appendix will be found a list of the samples taken in 1921, and the action taken; 1,201 samples were taken, compared with 1,200 in 1920, and 1,258 in 1919. Of these 5·6 per cent. were found adulterated, compared with 5·3 per cent. in the previous year, and 8·2 per cent. in 1919.

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

INSPECTIONS.

In Tables F. and G. (pages 18 and 21) will be found particulars of the general sanitary work by the District Inspectors during 1921.

The house-to-house inspections numbered 5,480. This is 475 below the total for the previous year.

6,366 intimation notices were served, compared with 7,125 in the previous year.

Smoke Nuisances.

12 observations were kept on chimneys and 8 notices served.

House Refuse.

The following table shows the amount of house and trade refuse disposed of during the year ended December, 1921 :—

	Loads.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Dust to Barge	7,674	12,235	9	2
„ Shoots	1,410	2,172	1	1
„ Lightning Crusher ..	3,435	4,872	0	1
Trade Refuse to Shoots ..	77	60	0	0
„ „ Barge	2,290	1,784	7	3
	<u>14,886</u>	<u>21,123</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>3</u>

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	1,928	Quilts	2,096
Blankets	3,392	Sheets	2,376
Bolsters	1,283	Books	970
Carpets	6	Miscellaneous	7,479
Cushions	447	Verminous Clothing ..	497
Mattresses	660	„ Bedding	252
Overlays	949	Hair (bundles)	Nil
Pillows	3,033	„ (cases)	Nil

19,153 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 24 male and 19 female adults used the Verminous Baths and had their clothing disinfected. The total number of articles disinfected for this purpose was 497.

TABLE F.—Proceedings during 1921.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES.				Number of Inspections, 1921.	Number of Notices, 1921.	Number of Prosecutions, 1921.
	On Register at end of 1920.	Added in 1921.	Removed in 1921.	On Register at end of 1921.			
Milk Premises	305	10	7	308	804	...	...
Cowsheds ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slaughter-houses	1	...	...	1	31	...	...
Other offensive trade premises	13	...	...	13	...	...	...
Ice-cream premises	105	17	6	116	136	...	...
Registered houses let in lodgings	223	...	...	223	446	...	...

Total number of Intimation Notices served for all purposes	6,366
--	-------

Overcrowding, 1921

Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded	..	..	—
Number remedied	..	..	—
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	17
--------------------------------	----	----	----

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

Mortuary

Total number of infectious bodies removed	12
Total number of bodies removed	103

TABLE G.

WORK OF DISTRICT INSPECTORS, 1921.

	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	9	10	11	12		13	
	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.		Totals.	
	No.	Ints.	No.	Ints.	No.	Ints.	No.	Ints.	No.	Ints.	No.	Ints.	No.	Ints.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Ints.	Visits	Ints.
Mr. Francksen	780	490	96	21	226	192	163	28	27	1	—	—	—	—	143	38	2290	719	1	1	4750	724
Mr. Wood ...	702	559	202	91	264	163	170	45	52	20	3	—	8	—	—	39	2502	627	6	5	4656	882
Mr. Merryman	715	360	119	67	307	223	238	34	17	—	3	—	—	—	52	35	2573	299	—	—	4358	684
Mr. Toogood ...	703	402	125	17	476	364	414	59	2	1	20	—	22	1	—	20	2894	591	—	—	5268	837
Mr. Freeman ...	826	544	80	28	319	202	270	31	13	3	6	—	20	1	—	47	2666	414	1	1	4656	818
Mr. Pitts ...	135	78	214	150	423	341	290	129	55	4	87	—	—	—	217	179	2973	357	—	—	4929	702
Mr. Davis ...	618	494	77	64	276	252	213	52	2	—	—	—	—	—	134	46	3268	173	2	1	4835	835
Mr. Luke ...	492	334	200	158	307	283	255	59	13	7	—	—	27	—	56	160	3075	117	2	—	4803	847
Mr. Baker ...	253	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	234	30	30	—	—	548	—
Mr. Mayhew ...	256	1	118	—	44	28	34	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	202	523	63	—	—	1243	37
	5480	3262	1232	596	2642	2048	2047	476	181	35	119	—	77	2	611	1000	22884	3390	12	8	40046	6366

TABLE H.

Health Visitors.

The following Tables show the work done by the Health Visitors during the year 1921.

SUMMARY.		Births Notified.	First Visits.	Subsequent Visits.		Ante-Natal.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Various Calls and Visits.	Reports to M.O.H.
				Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.				
HEALTH VISITORS.									
Miss Child	...	215	243	289	229	10	2	662	22
Mrs. Smith	...	117	120	105	48	12	—	93	8
Miss Middleton	...	185	160	113	177	20	1	321	13
" Islip	...	401	333	490	227	36	1	230	25
" Sharman	...	381	362	400	300	28	6	126	42
" Bache	...	285	284	412	264	63	9	208	9
" Sumner	...	348	334	269	192	45	9	458	33
" Carlton	...	333	298	555	196	17	1	318	11
" Wadds	...	318	320	558	248	6	1	266	9
Princess Club	...	—	282	—	60	64	36	564	2
Central Hall	...	—	22	182	166	376	1	378	—
Fulford Street	...	—	52	235	138	106	—	762	—
St. George's Hall	...	—	56	702	839	166	—	188	24
Salomon's Centre	...	49	91	935	566	923	—	453	19
Totals	...	2,632	2,957	5,245	3,650	1,872	67	5,027	219

SUMMARY.		Class for Mothers.		Sewing Class.		Ante-Natal Clinic.		Dental Clinic.		
NAME OF CENTRE.	No. of Sessions.	No. attending Children.		No. of Sessions.	No. attending.	No. of Sessions.	No. attending.	New Cases.	Re- Visits.	Gas Patients.
		Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.							
Town Hall	49	3,036	1,115	25	395	—	—	—	—	—
Abbeyfield Road	13	2,364	654	5	99	3	69	—	—	—
Trinity Road	26	706	430	23	144	—	—	—	—	—
Oxley Street	33	1,393	236	24	409	—	—	29	179	164
Roseberry Street	25	1,117	299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Princess Club	83	5,208	1,096	34	1,225	22	414	—	—	—
Fulford Street	44	1,424	1,088	21	222	5	44	—	—	—
Central Hall	47	3,399	1,080	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. George's Hall	26	880	827	24	346	—	—	—	—	—
98, Rotherhithe New Road	42	1,725	584	18	107	7	73	—	—	—
Salomon's Centre	64	644	273	18	111	82	938	—	—	—
TOTALS	452	21,896	7,682	192	3,058	119	1,538	29	179	164

MUNICIPAL LYING-IN HOSTEL.

Report from January 1st to December 31st, 1921.

(1)	Total Number of Cases Admitted	156
(2)	Average Duration of Stay	14 days
(3)	Number of Cases Delivered by Midwives	145
(4)	Number of Cases Delivered by Doctors	11
(5)	Number of Cases in which Medical Assistance was sought by Midwives	35
	(a) <i>Ante-Natal</i>	1
	(b) during Labour	13
	(c) after Labour	16
	(d) for Infant	5
(6)	Number of Cases Puerperal Septis with Result of Treatment	1 complete recovery
(7)	Number of Cases in which Temperature rose above 100.4 for 24 hours with Rise of Pulse Rate	4
(8)	Number of Cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum, with Result of Treatment	Nil
(9)	Number of Cases Inflammation of the Eyes, however slight	3
(10)	Number of Infants not entirely Breast-fed while in the Institution, with the reasons why they were not Breast-fed	Nil
(11)	Number of Maternal Deaths with Causes.. .. .	Nil
	Post Partum Hæmorrhage between second and third week after delivery, due to Polypus of the Uterus. Died after operation for Removal in Bermondsey and Rotherhithe Hospital	Nil
(12)	Number of Foetal Deaths, Stillborn or within 10 days of Birth, and their Causes, and the results of Post-Mortem Examination, if obtainable.. .. .	Nil

REPORT ON MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE, 1921.

The following report on the Maternity and Child Welfare Work in the Borough was presented by Dr. Stella Churchill, Assistant M.O.H. for Maternity and Child Welfare Work. I am glad of the prominence given to the co-ordination between the Voluntary and Municipal Centres, which I have always been at great pains to foster. The work has greatly extended during the past two years and the giving of advice both by visiting in the homes and at the Centres is greatly appreciated by the mothers of the Borough.

"The year 1921 was remarkable for the prolonged drought and hot weather, yet the number of infants under one year dying from all kinds of gastro-enteritis was only 60, while there was a total of 303 deaths, with 74 due to Respiratory disease.

The infantile Death Rate rose to 93 (London 83) ; and Broncho-pneumonia alone accounted for 53 deaths.

Among the children brought to the Infant Welfare Centres there were numerous cases of "Summer Diarrhoea," which yielded to prompt treatment, and we have found it a great help to have placards at each weighing centre directing the mothers to seek medical advice *at once* in such cases.

The problem of dealing with respiratory diseases in young children is chiefly to be met by the provision of adequate home nursing and the improvement of housing conditions.

Staff. There have been two changes ; Mrs. Smith left early in the year, and Miss Sharman gave up Oxley Street at Christmas after five years work at a small but very important centre (taken over by the Borough in March 1920). She was very popular with the mothers, but she has an energetic successor in Miss Child. The vacancies were filled by Miss Helden (No. 1 District) and Miss Middleton (No. 6 District), who were recently Municipal Midwives in the Borough.

The numbers attending Municipal Centres were 1,521, of whom 924 were new mothers and babies.

Infant Welfare Centres. There were 66 deaths among children under 3 years attending the Municipal Centres, as follows :—

Broncho-pneumonia	25	Meningitis ..	1	Eczema ..	2
Enteritis	22	Marasmus ..	13	Prematurity	3

An inquiry was made among the Centre babies to find out how far the normal increase in weight was maintained during the first year of life. The figures throughout shew there is a failure in this, and that it is more marked in the over-crowded areas; but the children are born healthy and above the average weight.

(A.) 98, *Rotherhithe New Road Centre*.—100 Cases.

	1 Month.	6 Months.	12 Months.
Above average + ...	70	59	37
Equal to average = ...	8	13	17
Below average — ...	22	28	46

(B.) *Town Hall Centre*.—100 Cases.

	1 Month.	6 Months.	12 Months.
Above average + ...	49	37	36
Equal to average = ...	19	20	15
Below average — ...	32	43	49

(C.) *Trinity Road Centre*.—70 Cases.

	1 Month.	6 Months.	12 Months.
Above average + ...	36	29	14
Equal to average = ...	12	9	14
Below average — ...	22	32	42

(D.) *Oxley Street Centre*.—70 Cases.

	1 Month.	6 Months.	12 Months.
Above average + ...	35	37	25
Equal to average = ...	13	8	3
Below average — ...	22	25	42

From the last three tables one can see that 50 per cent. are born above the average weight, but at the end of the first year only 33 per cent. (approximately) have kept up this superiority ; while conversely 33 per cent. are born below the average, more than 50 per cent. are below at the end of the first year.

Toddlers' Clinics. Two were opened in June, 1921, with sessions once a month to meet the need for preventive and educational work with the "Ex-baby," who gets officially no medical attention from infancy until school life is reached.

Town Hall "Toddlers' " Clinic had 29 regular attenders, with an average of 14 a session.

98 *Rotherhithe New Road* had 40 attenders, and an average of 12 at each clinic.

The chief needs of the child from 2-5 are :—

- (a) Sufficient sleep once the midday rest is given up.
- (b) Suitable clothing ; they are found to be smothered in woollen garments, and to have cold, wet, bare feet and legs.

Cases were referred to hospital for treatment on account of :—

- (a) Anterior Polio-Myelitis 2 cases
- (b) Rickets requiring orthopedic advice . . . 6 cases
- (c) Bronchiectasis 1 case
- (d) Tuberculosis 3 cases

Ante-Natal Clinic.

124 mothers attended—average 4 times ; 48 primiparæ and 76 multiparæ at the fortnightly session.

The local midwives gave valuable support to this new clinic by sending their patients for consultation ; only 15 mothers showed really sound teeth, which means that 88 per cent. of these expectant women required dental treatment. Many attended the Municipal Dental Clinic with great benefit to their health, and no disastrous

results to the child ; the majority do not associate their dental caries with the onset of pregnancy, but very few use a tooth brush, and nearly all live on soft food, and take their fluids "as hot as they can bear it."

124 *Mothers Examined.*

3 still births—2 per cent.

6 venereal disease.

3 slight albuminuria.

3 ante partum hæmorrhage.

22 severe varicose veins.

18 history of rheumatic fever with heart murmurs and some myocardial defects.

Sewing Classes have been held once weekly at the Town Hall, 98, Rotherhithe New Road and Oxley Street. Much health educational work is done by this means, apart from the actual teaching of sewing, knitting, cutting out, and making over garments.

Voluntary Centres. There are four Voluntary Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough, and one in connection with Guy's Hospital (Salomon's Centre).

Central Hall has two weekly sessions with 521 members in regular attendance. This Centre attracts mothers who have never before attended an Infant Welfare Centre, and copes with large and ever-increasing numbers from some of the most overcrowded areas.

St. George's Hall has one weekly session with 205 members, and a sewing class which is attended by 15 or 20 mothers each week. The women are taught to cut down old as well as to make up new garments—a very valuable form of economy. The doctor also gives much-needed "talks" once a fortnight.

Princess Club has three weekly sessions for infants ; an ante-natal clinic weekly and a Toddlers' Clinic once a fortnight, as well as two well-attended sewing classes at which an L.C.C. teacher gives instruction. This centre serves a wide area, chiefly among the better-housed mothers, who need, and can apply, the advice given. This is so often impossible in a crowded slum area,

Fulford Street, the oldest Centre in the Borough, has 309 mothers on the register; one weekly session and a sewing class at which Health talks are a regular feature, given by the Superintendent.

The Day Nursery serves a useful purpose in housing 20 babies from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily.

Convalescence. Children and mothers requiring change of air during convalescence have been assisted by the I.C.A.A. and the Association of Infant Welfare Societies. In the cases where the parents are in receipt of Parish relief, the grant for a sick child is stopped if the child is sent away, and widows in receipt of Parish relief cannot receive any "sick leave," or their pay is stopped and food only given to their dependents. This is a great hindrance to the work of preventing continued ill-health in the cases of mothers and young children.

Preventive work is so closely connected with the social and economic conditions of the people that one is glad to note the improved nutrition of nursing mothers since the increased scale of poor law relief.

An effort has been made to co-ordinate the efforts of all Maternity and Child Welfare workers in Bermondsey by quarterly meetings, which are held in the large hall at 98, Rotherhithe New Road, the idea being to promote discussion on important topics and to hear papers from other sources. The immediate need in this branch of Public Health Administration is to find some method of co-operation between Municipal and Voluntary workers, by which the trained Health Visitor can be freed for more home visiting and talks to mothers. The difficulty has been to find voluntary workers who will attend regularly and refrain from giving unqualified advice.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Medical Officer of Health for his help and encouragement in any efforts made to extend the scope of Maternity and Child Welfare work, and to express my appreciation of the way in which the staff of eight Health Visitors carry out their arduous and difficult tasks."

S. CHURCHILL,

Assistant Medical Officer,

DENTAL TREATMENT.

The following report was submitted to me by the Municipal Dental Officer. This speaks for itself, and I hope to make a longer comment next year on the work, which has been most successful in the Borough, mainly due to the enthusiasm of Mr. Grantley Smith, ably assisted by his staff.

“ I have the honour to submit the first Annual Report of the work carried out at the Dental Treatment Centre during 1921. This centre was open for treatment on April 11th, 1921. Prior to this date dental treatment was carried out at the Oxley Street Centre, the premises and equipment there being entirely unsuitable for any form of comprehensive work. On this date Mr. G. W. Clark, the dental mechanic, and Miss Helden, the dental nurse, commenced duty.

Since there was only one qualified dental surgeon in private practice at one end of the Borough of Bermondsey, my instructions were to offer treatment to those who worked or resided in it. Included in these instructions are cases referred from the Municipal and Voluntary Maternity and Child Welfare Centres—the Tuberculosis Dispensary, the Bermondsey Medical Mission, and private medical practitioners.

The patients treated in the Centre may be classified as follows :—

- (1) Children of pre-school age.
- (2) Children of school age, in need of urgent treatment, and referred by centres or other agencies.
- (3) Expectant and nursing mothers.
- (4) Women other than expectant and nursing mothers.
- (5) Men.
- (6) Tuberculosis cases.

Again, the patients may be classified as :—

- (1) Those referred by centres.
- (2) Those who desire treatment on the advice and recommendation of past patients. This class predominates.

Little precedent was obtainable for the organisation of such a centre as this. A scale of fees was suggested which was, of necessity, experimental at first. This scale bore a relation to the fees in vogue at the Oxley Street Centre, hospital and local charges, cost of material and overhead expenses. Eventually, for artificial work, a scale was evolved, which in maternity cases covered wages and material ; and in other cases, wages, material and overhead charges. Some discontent is caused among the patients on comparing the fees. The nursing or expectant mother pays a fee according to one scale ; but the patient who at the time of treatment is neither nursing nor expectant has to pay a fee approximately 75 per cent. more, although she may have a family which may be increased. For operative work, as there is little expenditure for material, the scale suggested bore a relation to the fees charged in hospitals and locally. While this scale is adhered to as far as possible, it is pointed out that cases arise in which one has to exercise one's discretion in estimating the fees to be charged. Every effort has been made to make the centre entirely self-supporting, and at the time of writing (July, 1922), as far as one may gather, practically is so. During the year 17 cases were reported as being unable to pay the full fee. Of this number 9 were treated after assessment by Committee.

Table I. gives some indication of the condition of the teeth of the pre-school child. While only a small number were examined, the figures sufficiently indicate that a grave condition exists. Parents lightly consider the value of the temporary dentition, and difficulty is experienced to induce them to bring their children to the centre. To cope with this problem dental inspection is essential, and to carry this out it is necessary that the children be congregated. Inspection by the dental officer has been tried in the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, but this interferes with their normal routine. Dental inspection, accompanied by the necessary advice and information, in centre and home, by the Health Visitor equipped with a mouth mirror might accomplish much good.

Incorrect dietary has much to do with the prevailing dental conditions. Children are not given a diet that either needs masticating or is detergent ; and the use of the tooth brush is not frequent.

In the adult, caries and gum inflammation exist in varying degrees. With the latter condition, one has observed that, in the younger patients, food debris has been allowed to remain around the gum edge, causing a slight congestion. In older patients the food debris is replaced by a deposition of tartar, with the gum edge in an inflammatory condition, and with slight, if any, pocket formation. These cases usually clear up with thorough scaling and excision of any pockets. Apparently there is an increase of caries during pregnancy, and this may be due to endocrine factors, but evidence tends to show that little, if any, dental care is exercised during this period.

With regard to the results of dental treatment, Dr. D. M. Connan, Assistant M.O.H. and Assistant Tuberculosis Officer writes concerning tuberculosis cases : " One or two have undoubtedly shown immediate improvement, and in the majority of cases some general improvement has been noted. There can be no doubt whatever that a clean mouth is a very important asset in assisting the cure of pulmonary tuberculosis, especially as indigestion, which is fostered by disease of the gums and teeth, is an early and very common symptom of tuberculosis. No case is sent to the sanatorium without a clean bill of health as far as the teeth and gums are concerned. The Dental Centre has been particularly valuable to the Dispensary because of the expedition with which dental treatment, necessary as a preliminary to Sanatorium, is carried out." Dr. C. E. Pratt, of the Bermondsey Medical Mission, writes : " With regard to the results . . . I can only say they are excellent. So many have been patients suffering from chronic indigestion due entirely to their dental condition, and, after this has been treated, report that they have not been so well for years. . . . The cases of rheumatoid arthritis with pyorrhœa also show a vast improvement after a few weeks. In children, too, I have noticed that chronically enlarged tonsils tend to decrease in size after removal of septic teeth, and in some cases tonsillectomy has not been required after this has been done."

In conclusion, sir, I desire to thank you for your help and advice in the many difficulties that have arisen. I am indebted to Drs.

D. M. Connan and S. Churchill, Assistant Medical Officers of Health, who are responsible for general anæsthesia, and to the medical officers in charge of voluntary centres for their kindly co-operation. I am obliged to Messrs. H. W. Bush and A. Fair of your office staff, and to Mr. Love of the Accountancy Department, for their great help ; and to Mr. G. W. Clark and Miss Helden, the dental mechanic and nurse."

GRANTLEY SMITH,

Municipal Dental Officer.

TABLE I.

Dental Inspection of the Pre-School Child.

Age.	Number Inspected.	Number of Children with Diseased Teeth.	Average Number of Carious Teeth per Child of those Diseased.
2 years ...	47	16 = 34 per cent.	2·9
3 years ...	21	14 = 66 per cent.	4·2
4 years ...	39	34 = 87 per cent.	6·3
5 years ...	27	26 = 96 per cent.	6
Total ...	134	90 = 67 per cent.	4·3

TABLE II.
Dental Treatment of Children.

Age.	Number referred for Treatment.	Number Treated.	Number of Extractions.	Number of Administrations of Anæsthetics.		Number of Fillings.	Number of Children treated by Appliances for Irregularities.
				General.	Local.		
5 and under	90	82					
over 5	37	35					
Totals	127	117	511	75	33	67	5

TABLE III.
Dental Treatment carried out during 1921.

	Number of Patients examined	Number of Patients Treated	Number of Extractions	Number of Administrations of Anæsthetics		Number of Fillings	Number of Root Treatments	Number of Scalings	Number of Dentures Fitted	Number of Repairs to Dentures	Number of Crowns	Number of Visits for Treatment
				General	Local							
Maternity Cases	234	204	1047	120	151	91	35	29	108	17		
Tuberculosis Cases ...	24	24	155	8	37	10	1	5	6			
Other Cases *...	249	234	1111	107	147	80	52	24	84	13	2	
Totals including Children	680	579	2824	310	368	248	88	58	198	30	2	2183

* Including 38 men and 26 young girls.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The following report on the working of the Dispensary has been given me by Dr. D. M. Connan, Assistant Tuberculosis Officer (Clinical). I consider that the Council did the right thing in making this dispensary a branch of the Public Health Department. There is no object in having an important infectious disease, like Tuberculosis, run by an outside authority, since all the problems for its reduction are problems for the Local Sanitary Authority, and can only be efficiently carried out when the work is part of the Public Health Department.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY FOR THE
YEAR 1921.

“ During the year under review two important changes have taken place affecting the working of the Dispensary.

(1). On April 1st, 1921, the Dispensary, which had hitherto been under the control of a voluntary Committee, was taken over by the Borough Council, and all the members of the Dispensary Staff elected to transfer to the service of the Council. The Dispensary thus became a part of the Public Health Department of the Borough, and much closer co-operation with that department has resulted, and, in addition, the elimination of a considerable amount of overlapping. From the point of view of the Tuberculosis Officer the change has been beneficial, resulting in a wider outlook and a greater interest in the general public health work of the Borough.

(2). At the end of April the responsibility for the provision of institutional treatment for Tuberculous insured persons passed from the London Insurance Committee to the London County Council, thus making the latter responsible for the institutional treatment of all cases of Tuberculosis, whether insured or otherwise, adult or children. So far as this Dispensary is concerned the change was effected quite easily, and the scheme appears to work satisfactorily.

The following figures will give information as to the prevalence of Tuberculosis in the Borough, and of the work of the Dispensary :—

Number of Primary Notifications	455
Number of Deaths	171
Death Rate per 1,000 per annum	1.41
Number of cases admitted to Sanatoria	224
Total number of attendances	10,643
Total number of examinations (including new cases, re-examinations, and contacts)	4,397
Total number of new patients	763
Nurses' Home visits	4,279
Doctors' Home Visits	435
Total number of contacts examined	658
Total number of reports to Public Authorities	1,069
Total number of letters to Doctors	759

One of the nurses has visited every notified case as soon as possible after notification. The home conditions have been investigated, and the risks of infection explained. Advice has been given as to the mode of life the patient should follow, and suggestions made with a view to preventing the infection of other members of the household. A record is kept of the conditions found, and of the number of contacts, and periodically the house is revisited. In the large majority of cases the suggestions are carried out, and it is only rarely that the nurses are met with indifference or hostility. Only two such cases have been met with during the year in this way. Some record of every known case of Tuberculosis in the Borough is kept at the Dispensary, and as far as possible every notified case is persuaded to attend the Dispensary for examination, and during the year 74 per cent. of notified cases did attend. The only other dispensaries in London which had a higher percentage of attendances being Stoke Newington and the City of London. Most of the remaining 26 per cent. comprise persons who were in institutions at the time of notification, and only one case is known to have refused to attend the Dispensary.

The permanency or otherwise of the results achieved by Sanatorium treatment depend in large measure on the life lived by the patient after returning home, and this in turn depends largely on economic conditions beyond our control. It is of the highest importance that these persons should be encouraged and helped to regulate their lives in accordance with what they have been taught at the Sanatorium, and in this connection I think the work of the two nurses deserves favourable comment. Another most important function of the Dispensary is the examination of contacts. The number of contacts examined was 658; the proportion of contacts examined to each new case attending the Dispensary being 1.92. While this compares favourably with the results of other dispensaries in London, there is much room for improvement, and an endeavour has been made to increase the number of contacts examined. Mothers sometimes object to bringing their children for examination when there is nothing obviously wrong with them, and in other cases the objection sometimes raised is that the child has recently been examined by the School Medical Officer. The School Medical Officer is informed at once of the names and schools of all contacts, and I suggest that he might in turn inform the Tuberculosis Officer when he has examined any of these contacts, at the same time giving the result of his examination. Tuesday and Saturday mornings are reserved for the examination of school contacts, adult contacts being seen on Monday evening. Many children cannot get permission from school to attend on Tuesday, and it is proposed during this year to concentrate upon the examination of school contacts during the school holidays, and as far as possible examine school contacts every morning during that interval.

The provision of institutional treatment except in Guardians' cases, is now entirely in the hands of the London County Council.

So far as I know, the London County Council makes no provision whatever for the institutional treatment of female cases of advanced Tuberculosis, and very little provision is made for similar cases amongst non-insured males. Such cases must go to the Bermondsey

and Rotherhithe Hospital, or stay at home and remain a very real danger to the other members of the household. Twenty such cases are known to be living at home in Bermondsey at present, and in one house of six rooms, three adults—all suffering from advanced Pulmonary Tuberculosis, with Tuberculosis bacilli in their sputum—are living with nine children and two other adults. These persons always object to going into “the infirmary,” regarding that institution as a place from which they are never likely to return.

Amicable relations have been preserved with the General Practitioners of the Borough, who send patients to the Dispensary in considerable numbers. In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation of the efficient way in which the Clerk and the Dispenser have worked throughout the year, and to thank the Medical Officer of Health for his kindly advice and help on numerous occasions.”

D. M. CONNAN,

Assistant Tuberculosis Officer.

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1921 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
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
1919	124,239	2,637	20.4	212	80	1,600	12.8	709	165	313	1,748	14.1
1920	129,189	4,038	31.2	280	69	1,466	11.3	689	105	281	1,642	12.7
Averages for years 1911-1920	124,238.6	3,369	27.1	396	117	1,738	14.8	664	93	458	2,115	17.7
1921	120,500	3,231	26.8	261	80	1,313	10.8	657	51	394	1,656	13.7

* 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 1921—Total population of all ages, 119,455.

Do. Number of inhabited houses, 14,967.

Do. Average number of persons per house, 8.41.

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the Deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
No. of Deaths		No. of Deaths
Bermondsey In- firmary ... 19 Deaths in River Thames, Surrey Commercial Docks, Wharves etc. ... 22 Street ... 3 Private Houses ... 5 Railway ... 1 Factory ... 1 Total ... 51		Ambulances on way to Hospital ... 2 Banstead Mental Hospital ... 4 Brook Hospital ... 3 Brompton Hospital ... 1 Caterham Mental Hospital ... 8 Chest Hospital, Victoria Park ... 1 Cancer Hospital, Chelsea ... 1 Cottage Hospital, Charlton ... 1 Cane Hill Mental Hospital ... 4 Colney Hatch Mental Hospital ... 2 Colindale Hospital ... 5 County Mental Hospital ... 1 Convent Hospital for Children, Shoreditch ... 1 Consumption Hospital ... 1 Dollis Hill House Hospital ... 1 Dartford Heath Mental Hospital ... 19 Evelina Hospital ... 4 East London Hospital ... 2 Edmonton Epileptic Hospital ... 1 Guy's Hospital ... 110 Great Ormonde Street Hospital ... 2 Grove Hospital ... 5 Hanwell Mental Hospital ... 1 Horton Mental Hospital ... 2 High Wood ... 1 Infants' Hospital ... 1 Joyce Green Hospital ... 6 Ladywell Institution ... 39 London Hospital ... 4 Leavesden Mental Hospital ... 10 Long Grove Mental Hospital ... 6 Ministry of Pensions Hospital, Maghull ... 1 " " Brixton ... 1 " " Orpington... 2 " " Ruskin Park 1 Miller Hospital ... 1 Middlesex County Tub. Hospital, Isleworth ... 2 Northern Hospital ... 1 North Western Hospital ... 1 Park Hospital ... 27 Peckham House Mental Hospital ... 1 Princess Mary's Hospital for Children ... 1 Private Houses ... 17 Queen Mary's Hospital ... 5 Railway ... 3 River Thames ... 4 Royal Hamadyad Seaman's Hospital, Cardiff ... 1 Royal Waterloo Hospital ... 3 St. Bartholomew's Hospital ... 2 St. Thomas's Hospital ... 5 St. Peter's House, Hampstead ... 1 South Devon Hospital ... 1 Street ... 1 South London Hospital ... 1 South Western Hospital ... 4 Seamen's Hospital ... 3 South Eastern Hospital ... 36 Southwark Hospital ... 5 Tooting Bec Mental Hospital ... 10 West Kent General Hospital ... 1 West London Hospital ... 1 Western Hospital ... 2 Total ... 394

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. 1921.	Total Deaths under 1 year. 1920.
All causes	Certified ...	...	...	60	10	13	14	97	58	69	47	35	306	337
	Uncertified	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	4	26
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	4
Erysipelas	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	7
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6	9
Convulsions	...	...	...	2	—	—	1	3	—	1	1	—	5	6
Laryngitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	1	4	3	3	3	14	19
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	7	20	14	14	13	68	69
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	3	—	9	3
Enteritis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	29
Gastritis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	3	1	2	—	—	6	4
Rickets	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Injury at birth	...	...	...	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	6
Atelectasis	...	...	...	3	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	8
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	3	1	2	—	6	1	—	1	—	8	14
Premature birth	...	...	...	36	3	1	6	46	3	1	—	2	52	39
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	5	—	2	3	10	20	15	6	1	52	45
Other Causes	...	...	...	1	4	3	1	9	6	23	10	11	59	33
Totals	...	...	...	60	10	13	14	97	58	69	47	35	306	337

Nett births in the year—Legitimate, 3,231 ; Illegitimate, 52.

TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATHS, DURING THE YEAR 1921.

Causes of Death.				Deaths at the subjoined ages of " Residents " whether occurring in or beyond 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 ...	...	...	1656	306	92	79	90	87	192	389	421
	Uncertified	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Small Pox	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	18	2	5	7	4	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	14	4	6	3	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	69	4	9	29	27	—	—	—	—
Influenza	...	...	...	21	2	1	—	—	1	3	8	6
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	149	—	2	—	10	33	56	38	10
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	11	2	2	3	3	1	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	11	—	1	2	4	2	1	1	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease...	...	...	...	155	1	—	—	—	2	11	86	55
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	8	—	1	—	5	2	—	—	—
Meningitis	...	...	...	8	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Organic Heart Disease	...	...	...	148	—	—	—	5	7	26	50	60
Bronchitis	...	...	...	140	14	4	1	2	2	12	36	69
Pneumonia	...	...	...	190	58	28	15	3	4	23	33	26

Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	...	...	...	13	—	1	—	—	1	3	3	5
Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	...	...	...	72	60	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	11	—	—	2	5	3	1	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
Alcoholism	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	...	41	—	1	—	—	1	8	19	12
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	...	...	...	114	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide...	...	...	...	44	4	5	2	7	7	5	6	8
Suicide	...	...	...	12	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	—
Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	388	34	10	14	15	20	30	97	168
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Causes	...	...	...	1,656	306	92	79	90	87	192	389	421

TABLE V.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1921.

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)	741	18	234	400	56	31	2	—	58	82	102	71	72	107	492	100	75	31	206	35	6	2	43	732	
Erysipelas... ..	54	3	2	8	6	12	19	4	9	8	8	2	1	3	31	5	11	4	20	1	2	—	3	17	
Scarlet Fever	1164	18	262	789	75	19	1	—	77	162	109	119	103	162	732	131	178	52	361	46	18	7	71	1134	
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Polio-Myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	1	2	10	2	1	1	4	—	1	—	1	4	
Anthrax	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Enteric Fever	8	—	—	1	4	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	5	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	6	
Puerperal Fever	7	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	5	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	2	4	
Encephalitis Lethargica	4	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	
Dysentery... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaria	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal)	37	1	—	9	3	13	2	1	2	3	2	6	—	3	16	10	8	2	20	1	—	—	1	—	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	376	—	—	120	86	119	41	7	35	49	53	57	40	24	258	33	48	18	99	10	6	3	19	—	
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	79	—	21	37	7	9	4	1	11	9	13	4	2	11	50	11	11	4	26	3	—	—	3	—	
Totals	2490	55	531	1365	242	211	73	13	196	314	291	265	223	313	1602	297	333	113	743	100	34	13	147	1902	

TABLE VI.—FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK
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 Occupier as to keeping or sending lists. (8)	Prosecutions.		In- stances. (11)	Notices served. (12)	Prosecu- tions. (13)	In- stances. (14)	Order made (S. 110) (15)	Prosecu- tions (Sections 109,110). (16)
	Sending twice in the year			Sending once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists. (9)	Failing to send lists. (10)						
	Lists. (2)	Outworkers.		Lists. (5)	Outworkers.										
		Con- tractors. (3)	Work- men. (4)		Con- tractors. (6)	Work- men. (7)									
Wearing Apparel :— (1) Making, &c. ... (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. ... Artificial flowers ... Nets, other than wire nets... Tents ... Sacks ... Racquets and Tennis Balls Paper, &c., Boxes, Paper Bags ... Brush Making ... Pea Picking ... Feather Sorting ... Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c. Surgical Instruments ... Basket Making ... Chocolates and Sweetmeats Cosaques, Christmas Crack- ers, Christmas Stockings, &c. ... Textile Weaving ...	32 —														

TABLE VII.—DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1921.

Year.	All Causes.		Principal Zymotic Diseases.		Small-pox.		Measles.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Whooping Cough.		Typhus Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Pyrexia (origin uncertain).		Diarrhœa.	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
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
1919	1748	14.1	113	.91	—	—	18	.14	5	.04	21	.17	4	.03	—	—	3	.02	—	—	62	.49
1920	1642	12.7	163	1.26	—	—	56	.44	7	.06	25	.19	41	.32	—	—	1	.01	—	—	33	.26
Average for years 1911-1920	2115	17.7	243	19.4	—	—	68	.57	5	.04	20	.17	40	.34	—	—	3	.03	—	—	105	.86
1921	1656	13.7	197	1.63	—	—	3	—	18	.15	69	.57	14	.11	—	—	3	.03	—	—	87	.72

TABLE IX.—FOOD AND DRUGS.

Articles submitted for Analysis.	Total Samples Taken.	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated.	Percentage of Articles Adulterated.
Acid Drops	1	1	—	—
Ambrosia	2	2	—	—
Arrowroot... ..	1	1	—	—
Black Pudding	1	1	—	—
Brawn	1	1	—	—
Butter	209	192	17	8·1
Cake Flour	2	2	—	—
Cakeoma	1	1	—	—
Camphorated Oil	1	1	—	—
Chocolate	1	1	—	—
Cocoa	30	30	—	—
Coffee	10	10	—	—
Coffee, Camp	1	1	—	—
Coffee and Chicory	1	1	—	—
Creman Powder	1	1	—	—
Curry Powder	1	1	—	—
Custard Powder	2	2	—	—
Desiccated Cokernut	1	1	—	—
Dripping	28	22	6	21·4
Egg Substitute	1	1	—	—
Fish Paste	1	1	—	—
Frying Fat	1	1	—	—
Glaxo	5	5	—	—
Glycerine	1	1	—	—
Gravy Thick	1	1	—	—
Lard	69	69	—	—
Lard Substitute	1	1	—	—
Lemonade... ..	2	2	—	—
Lemonade Crystals	1	1	—	—
Lemonade, Home-made	1	1	—	—
Lemonade Powder	2	2	—	—
Lemon Squash	2	2	—	—
Lemon Squash, Cloudy	1	1	—	—
Lime Juice Cordial	3	3	—	—
Linseed Meal	1	1	—	—
Liqueur Peppermint	1	1	—	—
Liquorice Powder Compound	1	1	—	—
Liver Salts	1	1	—	—
Lung Syrup	1	1	—	—
Margarine	107	107	—	—
Milk	453	424	29	6·4
Milk, Dried	1	1	—	—
Milk, Skim	1	1	—	—
Milk, Butter	1	1	—	—
Mincemeat	4	4	—	—
Mustard	10	10	—	—
Mustard Compound	3	3	—	—
Pepper	31	31	—	—
Peppermint Cordial	1	1	—	—
Pea Flour	1	1	—	—

TABLE IX.—FOOD AND DRUGS.—continued.

Articles submitted for Analysis.	Total Samples Taken.	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated.	Percentage of Articles Adulterated.
Petit Pois	1	1	—	—
Prepared Groats	1	1	—	—
Pure Dried Egg	1	1	—	—
Rice	6	6	—	—
Salmon and Anchovy Paste ...	1	1	—	—
Self Raising Flour	2	2	—	—
Sherbet	3	3	—	—
Suet	12	7	5	41·7
Tapioca	5	5	—	—
Tapioca, Flake	1	1	—	—
Tapioca Seed	1	1	—	—
Tea	1	1	—	—
Tomato Sauce	1	1	—	—
Veal and Ham	1	1	—	—
Veal and Ham Galantine ...	1	1	—	—
Vi-Lactogen	2	2	—	—
Vinegar	118	111	7	5·9
Vinegar Malt	34	34	—	—
Whisky	1	—	1	100·0
Whisky, Scotch	2	—	2	100·0
Worcestershire Sauce	1	1	—	—
	1202	1134	67	5·6

TABLE XI.—FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND
HOMEWORK.*Inspection.*

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	71	36	1
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	46	26	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises)	109	42	—
Total	226	104	1

Defects found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness	32	32	15	—
Want of Ventilation	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	1	1	1	—
Other Nuisances	67	67	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient	4	4	—	1
Unsuitable or Defective	4	4	—	—
Not separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
Total	110	110	16	1

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

23 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)	17
Notified by H.M. Inspectors	...
Reports (of action taken, sent to H.M. Inspectors)...	17
Other ... ..	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)—	
Certificates granted during 1921	...
In use at end of 1921	...
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of 1921	336
Workshop Bakehouses	64
Total Number of Workshops on Register	400

UNFOOD FOOD AND FOREIGN MEAT REGULATIONS.
The following articles of food were dealt with under the above regulations during the period under report.

ARTICLES.	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. qrs. lbs.		tons cwt. qrs. lbs.		tons cwt. qrs. lbs.		tons cwt. qrs. lbs.
Apricots	11 Cases	7 2 0	718 Tins 1431 Cases 392 Barrels 2008 Packages	76 8 2 5				
Apples			31 Crates	56 9 2 23				
Bananas			10 Sides	3 1 3 10				
Bacon & Hams			27 Bales	3 10 0 26	897 Boxes	42 11 2 2		
Barley		17 2 0						
Cauliflower			85 Casks	17 12 3 2				
Cheese	75 Crates	5 12 1 3	84 Casks	5 10 1 3	24 Crates	1 15 1 12		
Canned Goods, Various	88 Tins 9284 Cases	205 19 1 4			2 Barrels 4736 Cases	101 19 2 24	47 Boxes	1 3 2 0
Coffee & Milk			240 Tins	2 0 16				
Dates				2 0 0				
Dried Fruit	1047 Boxes 255 Bags	16 13 0 26	28 Boxes 1 Bag	11 3 0			3819 Boxes	47 7 3 0
Eggs	6 Casks 28 Tins	1 17 3 0	43 Cases and Loose	4 10 1 0	10 Casks	2 5 0 0	326 Casks	74 13 0 0
Egg Yolk				7 7 2 0				
Figs			12 Boxes 60 Packages	3 3 0 0				
Fresh & Dried Fruit	4699 Bags 386 Cases	214 6 1 4	6986 Tins 1706 Cases	293 19 0 3				
Flour		518 14 1 20			567 Bags	35 8 3 0		
Fish, Canned			1491 Tins	13 3 6				
Fresh & Frozen Meat		38 2 0 26		13 3 6		8 6 0 0		7 7 0 2
Canned Meat	938 Cases	16 15 0 0	8524 Tins 579 Cases 1 Pipe 18 Casks	28 4 2 16				
Gherkins				4 11 2 0				
Honey				2 24				
Jam			4003 Tins 9 Cases	6 16 0 18				
Lemon			21 Cases	1 0 3				
Milk	8552 Cases 220 Tins	205 19 4 0		1 3 21				
Milk Powder				4 16 0 0				
Macaroni			79 Boxes	9 3 0				
Onions			135 Bags 620 Cases 168 Packages	166 0 3 0				
Oranges			419 Cases	20 2 2 18				
Offal Meat				17 0 0				
Peaches	16 Cases	9 0 2	74 Tins	2 0 16				
Pears			11 Boxes 267 Packages	6 18 4 0				
Peas, Tinned			2640 Tins 6 Cases	2 19 1 24				
Potatoes	186 Bags	16 16 0 0	228 Bags	26 4 1 0				
Plums			18 Packages	7 0 20				
Poultry			16 Packages	4 1 20				
Peel in brine				9 15 2 0				
Rabbits			541 Crates	14 5 2 18				
Rice	130 Bags	8 0 0 0						
Raisins			16 Boxes	4 0 0				
Sausage Casings				18 13 0 0				
Syrup	6 Kegs	9 0 16			89 Kegs	2 7 2 20		
Tomatoes			20784 Tins 258 Cases	89 8 3 18		18 0 0		
Tea								
Vegetables, Preserved			4 Tins 1 Case	1 1 10				
Walnuts				4 2 0				
Wheat		679 13 3 11						

