

Final report of the Medical Officer of Health on the outbreak of small-pox.

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BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL

BOROUGH OF ISLINGTON.

To be returned to The Editor,
THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL,
2, Agar Street, Strand, London, W.C.

**FINAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ON THE OUTBREAK OF
SMALL-POX.**

TOWN HALL, UPPER STREET, ISLINGTON, N.

10TH NOVEMBER 1902.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I am now in a position to report finally on the epidemic of Small Pox which has been prevalent in the borough during part of the years 1901 and 1902, for apparently the end of the epidemic has been reached; although it is possible that some sporadic cases may from time to time be notified.

PERIOD OF TIME DURING WHICH IT LASTED.—The first cases became known on August 27th 1901 and the last notification was received on August 29th, 1902, so that the period covered by the epidemic was exactly one year and three days.

NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS AND GENUINE CASES.—During the epidemic 354 notification certificates, relating to separate cases, were received, of which 317 proved genuine Small Pox, while in 37 instances, representing 10.4 per cent. of the notifications, the diagnoses were inaccurate.

INTENSITY OF THE EPIDEMIC.—The 317 cases were in the proportion of 9.4 per ten thousand persons estimated to be living in the borough. This proportion will be found to contrast very favourably with other metropolitan boroughs, as will subsequently be seen.

IN THE SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.—In Tufnell sub-district 12 cases occurred, in Upper Holloway 32, in Tollington 28, in Lower Holloway 43, in Highbury 30, in Barnsbury 77, 10 of which were brought into the district while ill, and in South-east Islington 95. These cases bore the proportion to every 10,000 of the population as follows:—

	Per 10,000 Inhabitants.		Per 10,000 Inhabitants.
Tufnell	3.69	Highbury	4.65
Upper Holloway ...	9.30	Barnsbury	14.16 or 12.32
Tollington	8.14	South-east Islington	12.56
Lower Holloway ...	10.36		

The proportion in Barnsbury should be 12.32 per 10,000 of its population, because ten cases were brought into the district from the Salvation Training School in Hackney while ill, but at a time when the disease had not been positively identified.

INTENSITY OF THE DISEASE IN LONDON.—The returns of the Medical Officer of Health for London, published by the Registrar General in his quarterly reports, show that 9,451 cases were notified. These represent an attack rate of 20.6 per 10,000 of the population, or 11.2 per 10,000 more than the attack rate of Islington. Naturally the incidence of the disease varied considerably in the various districts, and an examination of the returns shows that it ranged from 3.1 in Hampstead, 5.9 in Chelsea and Wandsworth, 6.3 in Kensington, 7.4 in Fulham, and 7.5 in Lewisham to 30.3 in Finsbury, 38.9 in Shoreditch, 41.3 in Poplar, 42.3 in Bethnal Green, 51.3 in Stepney, and 73.1 in Holborn.

INTENSITY IN THE DISTRICTS ENCIRCLING ISLINGTON.—In Hackney the attack rate per 10,000 inhabitants was 20.8, in St. Pancras 26.1, in Finsbury 30.3, in Shoreditch 38.9, with which the attack rate in Islington of 9.4 compares very favourably.

MORTALITY AND FATALITY.—The total number of deaths registered was 61, which represent a fatality rate of 19.2 per cent. of the cases.

STATE OF VACCINATION OF THE PERSONS ATTACKED.—Of the 317 persons attacked, 236, or 74.4 per cent. were vaccinated; 65, or 20.5 per cent., unvaccinated; and 16, or 5.0 per cent., were persons whose condition as to vaccination could not be ascertained.

Among the 236 vaccinated cases, 29 deaths occurred, representing a fatality of 12.29 per cent.

Among the 65 unvaccinated cases 30 deaths occurred, representing a fatality of 46.15 per cent.

Among the 16 cases whose state as to vaccination was unknown 2 deaths occurred, representing a fatality 12.50 per cent.

Among the 236 vaccinated together with the 16, whose state as to vaccination was unknown 31 deaths occurred, representing a fatality of 12.30 per cent.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

I-Pax

The meaning of these figures is so plain, teaching, as they do, so strong a lesson as to the value of vaccination as a safeguard against Small Pox resulting fatally, that I will not insult your common sense by commenting on them.

AGES OF THE ATTACKED.—Among all the cases 46 were under ten years of age, of whom 17, or 37.0 per cent. died; 54 were between 10 and 20 years of age, of whom 11, or 20.4 per cent. died; and 217 of whom 33 or 15.2 per cent. died, were above the latter age.

Ages of the vaccinated.—10 were under ten years old, and of these none died. 38 were between ten and twenty years old, of whom 3, or 7.89 per cent. died; and 188 were above the latter age, and of these 26, or 13.83 per cent. died.

Ages of the unvaccinated.—36 were under ten years old and of them 17, or 47.22 per cent. died; 15 were between ten and twenty years old, of whom 8, or 53.33 per cent. died; and 14 were over the latter age, and of these 5, or 35.71 per cent. died.

Ages of those whose state as to vaccination was unknown.—No cases occurred among persons under ten years old. One was between ten and twenty years old, and he did not die; and 15 were over the latter age, of whom 2, or 13.33 per cent. died.

It will be noticed that, whereas no child under ten years old, who had been vaccinated, died, yet 17 out of 36 children at the same age period who had not been so protected died. It will also be recollected that the strong claim put forward on behalf of vaccination is, that it is a great prevention of infection for seven years, and that it is almost a certain security against death. These figures bear out these claims.

VACCINATIONS.—I have been unable to ascertain with any degree of accuracy, the actual number of persons who were vaccinated during the epidemic, but undoubtedly they were very numerous. I have, however, obtained a statement as to the fees paid to the Public Vaccinators, and Vaccination Officers during a period of seven years, which throws considerable light on the question.

COST OF THE EPIDEMIC.

The cost to the Borough Council was £761 16s. 3d., in addition to which there were certain charges which had not been kept separate from the usual departmental accounts, and which included the following items: additional disinfectants for distribution, chemicals and materials used in disinfecting rooms, etc., expenses for up-keep of Shelter House and disinfecting station, travelling expenses of Medical Officer of Health and Inspectors, the cost of removing suspects to Shelter House and postage.

The Borough Treasurer has kindly prepared the following statement:—

		COST OF SMALL-POX OUTBREAK.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
SALARIES—								
	Sanitary Inspectors, for extra services .. .. .	..	..	..	99	7	7	
	Clerks, for extra services .. .. .	..	..	..	70	7	3	
	Engineer at Disinfecting Station, for extra services .. .. .	..	..	..	5	0	0	
	Matron at Shelter House, for extra services .. .. .	..	..	..	2	10	0	
								177 4 10
WAGES—								
	Disinfectors, additional .. .. .	..	..	..	269	19	6	
	Van Drivers and Assistants, additional .. .. .	..	..	..	128	17	10	
								398 17 4
COMPENSATION—								
	Loss of employment .. .. .	..	..	..	24	0	0	
	Bedding destroyed .. .. .	..	..	..	14	3	6	
	Pastries destroyed .. .. .	..	..	..	4	9	2	
	Care of infant .. .. .	..	..	..	1	10	0	
								44 2 8
	Contacts Expenses for sheltering at Shelter House .. .. .	..	..	..				49 6 2
MISCELLANEOUS—								
	Hire of additional horse and harness .. .. .	..	..	..	26	3	7	
	Fodder, &c., for additional hired horse .. .. .	..	..	..	16	2	4	
	Printing and stationery .. .. .	..	..	..	28	3	11	
	Pamphlets for distribution .. .. .	..	..	..	9	10	2	
	Distribution of pamphlets, bills, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	7	3	8	
	Notice boards .. .. .	..	..	..	1	11	3	
	Set of instruments for vaccination .. .. .	..	..	..	1	5	0	
	Miscellaneous petty cash items .. .. .	..	..	..	2	5	4	
								92 5 3
								£761 16 3

20th October, 1902.

ARTHUR TOWERS, Borough Treasurer.

The cost to the Metropolitan Asylums Board was £500,000 equal to a threepenny rate over London, so that Islington's share would be £23,857.



The following return has been kindly prepared for me by Mr. Edwin Davey, Clerk to the Guardians:—

FEEES PAID TO PUBLIC VACCINATORS AND VACCINATION OFFICERS
FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED YEARS.

PUBLIC VACCINATORS.		VACCINATION OFFICERS.	
	£		£
Lady Day 1896 ..	113	Lady Day 1896 ..	140
Michaelmas ..	137	Michaelmas ..	113
	250		253
Lady Day 1897 ..	125	Lady Day 1897 ..	141
Michaelmas ..	140	Michaelmas ..	134
	265		275
Lady Day 1898 ..	125	Lady Day 1898 ..	138
Michaelmas ..	126	Michaelmas ..	121
	252		259
Lady Day 1899 ..	53	Lady Day 1899 ..	138
Michaelmas ..	733	Michaelmas ..	213
	776		351
Lady Day 1900 ..	560	Lady Day 1900 ..	167
Michaelmas ..	681	Michaelmas ..	191
	1241		358
Lady Day 1901 ..	581	Lady Day 1901 ..	170
Michaelmas ..	804	Michaelmas ..	105
	1385		275
Lady Day 1902 ..	2090	Lady Day 1902 ..	315
Michaelmas ..	3114	Michaelmas ..	242
	5204		557
Total 7 Years	£9373	Total 7 Years	£2328

EDWIN DAVEY,

Clerk to the Guardians,
Parish of St. Mary, Islington.

PERSONS IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF EXPOSED TO INFECTION.—I think it ought to be known that every member of the Public Health Department Staff had been re-vaccinated at the commencement of the epidemic unless he had previously been similarly protected, and that not one of them contracted the disease. Altogether 42 persons were exposed to direct infection, and seven to indirect infection. The former included those officials whose duty it was to visit the houses in which the attacked persons resided, or who disinfected clothing, and the latter included the clerks in the office who had to interview persons who came from these houses.

Exposed to Direct Infection.		Exposed to In-direct Infection.	
	No.		No.
Medical Officer of Health	1	Clerks	7
Superintendent	1		
Sanitary Inspectors	16		
Disinfectors	17		
Engineers' Disinfecting Station	2		
Matrons' Shelter House	2		
Van men	2		
Messenger	1		
Total	42		7

MEASURES ADOPTED TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF SMALL POX.—These have already been fully set out in my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Borough for 1901, pages 108-110.

THANKS TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—I cannot close this report without expressing my heartiest thanks to the medical profession practising in Islington, for the great assistance they invariably afforded me in my efforts to curtail the epidemic. Their aid has been at times most valuable, and opportune, while as a rule their notifications have been exceedingly prompt.

Finally I owe it to all the members of the Public Health Department Staff to recognize the strenuous manner in which they worked. No staff could have done better, indeed the limits to which the epidemic was confined in the borough, considering that the disease existed to a severe extent in every borough surrounding it, is proof positive that their efforts were most successful. They are, therefore, justly entitled to all the praise that I can give them. They were not only a credit to Islington but an example to the officers of every municipal authority.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. E. HARRIS,

Medical Officer of Health.

SMALL-POX.

Table showing cases of Small-pox, week by week, from week ending 31st August, 1901 to August 29th 1902.

WEEKS OF EPIDEMIC.

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	Total					
Tuf.			1												1		1		1		2		1		1				2					1				1																12				
U. H.																				1	2	2		1						1	3		4		3	4	1	2	1	1	1	1			1											32		
Toll.																					1		1								5	2	5	2	3		3	1		2	1									1						28		
L. H.	2		1	2		1				1	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	2					1	1	2		2				9	1	3	1	2	1	1	1						1		1						43				
H.	1			1						1							1	1	1	1			1					1	1	2	5	2	1		1		1	1	4	1	1																30	
B.	3	2	3			1			1		1	3	1		1	2	1	5	4	3	1			1	3	1	3	3	1	6	2		1	3	1	1	1												1		1	1				77		
S. E.					1			2	2			2				2	2	3		3	1			1	2	3					11	3	7	3	3	2	3	2	8	4	2	4	1	3	3	16	5	2	1				1	1				95
Total.	3	5	4	1	3	2	1	2	4		3	6	1	1	2	5	6	11	9	11	6	2	3	3	10	3	16	14	16	17	16	8	7	17	16	13	8	15	4	6	5	3	16	2	2			2			3	3			317			

Table showing the state of the Persons attacked in the Sub-Districts with respect to Vaccination.

Sub-District.	No. of Notification.	Cases of Smallpox.	Not Smallpox.	Cases of Smallpox Vaccinated.	Cases of Smallpox Un-Vaccinated	Those whose state as to Vaccination is unknown.	DEATHS.			PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS.		
							Among the Vaccinated.	Among the Un-Vaccinated.	Among the Unknown.	Among the Vaccinated.	Among the Un-Vaccinated.	Among the Unknown.
Tufnell	18	12	6	10	1	1	2	—	—	20·0	0·0	0·0
Upper Holloway ..	34	32	2	21	7	4	4	3	—	19·0	42·8	0·0
Tollington	31	28	3	21	6	1	2	2	1	9·5	33·3	100·0
Lower Holloway ..	48	43	5	31	9	3	5	7	—	16·1	77·7	0·0
Highbury	33	30	3	24	6	—	2	2	—	8·3	33·3	—
Barnsbury	83	77	6	65	7	5	7	2	1	10·8	28·5	20·0
South East	107	95	12	64	29	2	7	14	—	10·9	48·1	0·0
Totals	354	317	37	236	65	16	29	30	2	12·3	46·2	12·5

Table showing the Ages of the Attacked who were Vaccinated.

Sub-District.	Tufnell.		Upper Holloway.		Tollington.		Lower Holloway.		Highbury.		Barnsbury.		South-East.		The Borough.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 to 5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
5 to 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	9	..
Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	10	..
10 to 15 ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	3	..	5	1	15	2
15 to 20 ..	1	1	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	9	..	23	1
20 to 25 ..	3	..	4	1	1	..	5	1	7	..	21	..	14	1	55	3
25 to 35 ..	4	..	7	..	11	1	9	1	9	1	14	2	11	1	65	6
35 to 45 ..	1	..	5	1	3	1	4	1	3	..	15	3	12	1	43	7
45 to 55 ..	1	1	3	1	2	..	4	1	..	..	4	1	5	2	19	6
55 to 65 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	4	2
65 and upwards ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2
ALL AGES ..	10	2	21	4	21	2	31	5	24	3	65	7	64	7	236	29

Table showing the Ages of the Attacked who were Un-vaccinated.

Sub-District.	Tufnell.		Upper Holloway.		Tollington.		Lower Holloway.		Highbury.		Barnsbury.		South East.		The Borough.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1 ..	1	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	7	4
1 to 5 ..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	2	1	9	3	16	6
5 to 10 ..	..	..	2	1	2	..	5	3	1	1	1	..	2	2	13	7
Under 10 ..	1	..	5	3	4	1	8	6	2	1	4	1	12	5	36	17
10 to 15 ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	4	7	4
15 to 20 ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	5	3	8	4
20 to 25 ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	4	2
25 to 35 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	1
35 to 45 ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	4	2
45 to 55 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
55 to 65 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65 and upwards ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL AGES ..	1	..	7	3	6	2	9	7	6	2	7	2	29	14	65	30

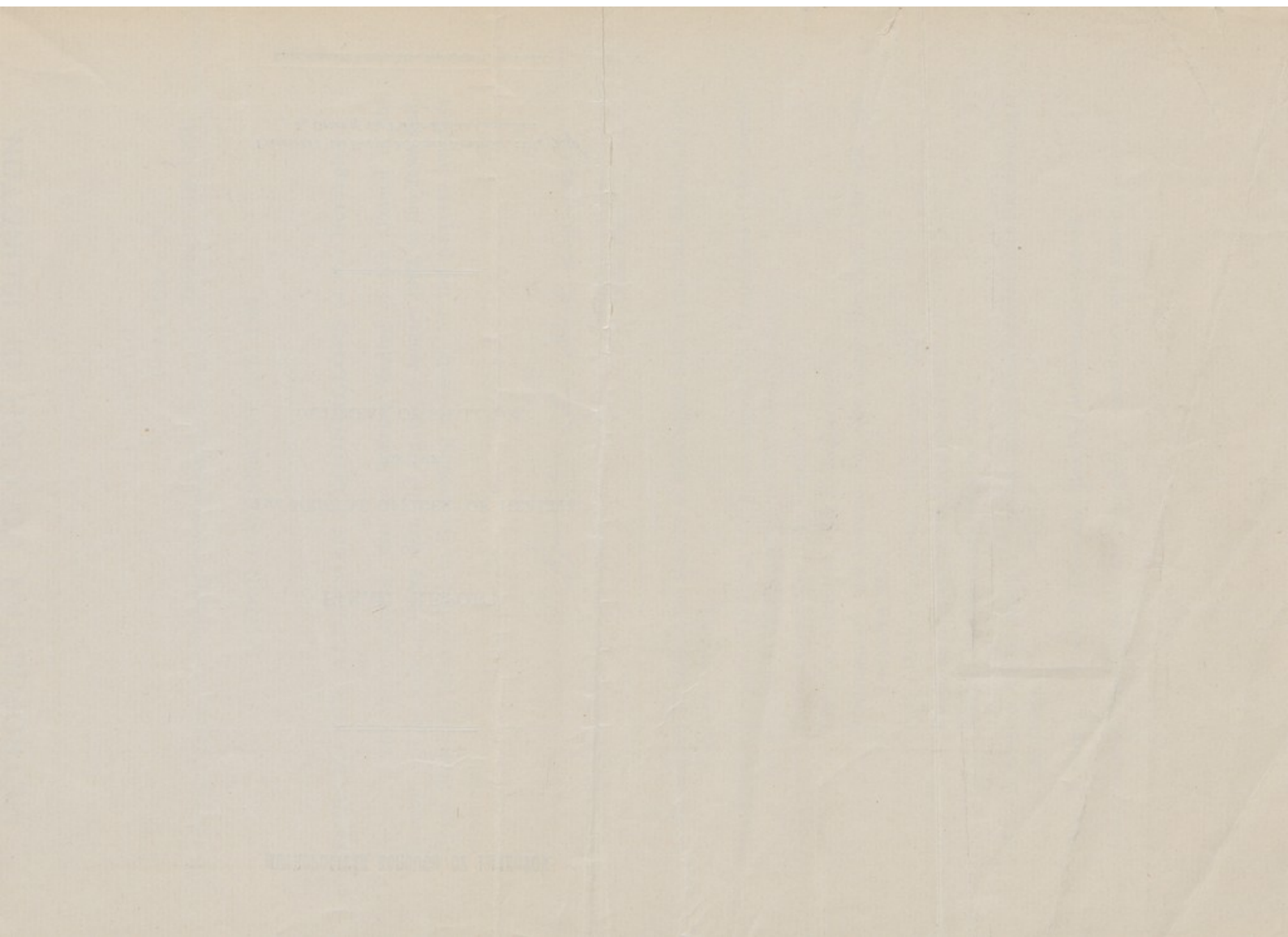
Table showing the Ages of the Attacked whose state as to Vaccination was unknown.

Sub-District.	Tufnell.		Upper Holloway.		Tollington.		Lower Holloway.		Highbury.		Barnslury.		South-East.		The Borough.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1
1 to 5..
5 to 10
Under 10
10-15..
15-20..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20-25..	3	...	...	...	3	...
25-35..	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	5	...
35-45..	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	2
45-55..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
55-65..
65 and upwards
ALL AGES..	1	...	4	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	16	2

Table giving a Summary of the Cases and Deaths.

		Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
UNDER 1 YEAR	Vaccinated ..	..	..	..
	Un-vaccinated ..	7	4	57.1
	Not stated ..	..	..	..
UNDER 10 YEARS	Vaccinated ..	10	..	..
	Un-vaccinated ..	36	17	47.2
	Not stated ..	..	..	..
OVER 10 YEARS	Vaccinated ..	226	29	12.8
	Un-vaccinated ..	29	13	44.8
	Not stated ..	16	2	12.5
ALL AGES	Vaccinated ..	236	29	12.3
	Un-vaccinated ..	65	30	46.2
	Not stated ..	16	2	12.5
ALL CASES ..	..	317	61	19.2





METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ISLINGTON.

FINAL REPORT
OF
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
ON THE
OUTBREAK OF SMALL POX.

*Presented to the Borough Council November, 21st, 1902,
by Order of the Public Health Committee.*

CHAS. STRAKER & SONS, LTD., Bishopsgate Avenue, E.C.



METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ISLINGTON.

TOWN HALL,

UPPER STREET, N.

December 31st, 1901.

LONDON GOVERNMENT ACT 1899.

To the MAYOR, ALDERMEN & COUNCILLORS of the Borough.

I BEG TO GIVE NOTICE that an **Ordinary Meeting** of the Council of the Borough will be held on **Friday** next, the **3rd** day of **January 1902**, at the **Town Hall**, Upper Street, at **Seven** o'clock in the evening precisely, for the purposes hereafter mentioned.

Wm F Devey

Town Clerk.

- I.—To confirm Minutes of the meeting of the Council held on the 20th December 1901
(Copy sent herewith).
- II.—To receive reports of the acts and proceedings of the Committees of the Council as recorded in their minutes of the following dates:—
 - Finance Committee, 13th December 1901.
 - Lighting Committee, 12th December 1901.
 - Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee, 9th, 13th and 19th December 1901.
 - Public Health Committee, 9th December 1901.
 - Valuation Committee, 4th December 1901.
 - Works Committee, 9th December 1901.
- III.—To consider urgent letters or other communications received since last meeting of the Council.
- IV.—To receive the Borough Treasurer's financial statement as annexed.
- V.—Questions, of which notice has been given in accordance with standing order 15.

VI.—To consider a report from the Finance Committee, dated 30th December 1901, as follows :—

1. The Borough Treasurer has submitted to us a statement shewing the payments made by him out of the Official Disbursements Account for the two weeks ended 14th and 21st December 1901. We have examined the books and vouchers relative to this statement and find the same correct. We recommend—

That the payments made by the Borough Treasurer as specified in Appendix "A" amounting in the aggregate to £2,890 19s. 9d. be approved.

2. We have considered the estimate of the amount required to meet salaries, wages, petty cash disbursements and other urgent payments for the weeks ending 10th and 17th January next, and submit the same as follows :—

For the week ending 10th January 1902	...	...	...	...	£1,450
For the week ending 17th January 1902	...	...	...	...	£1,450

We have included these amounts in our list of proposed payments and recommend—

That the Council do approve of such estimate.

3. The Borough Treasurer has submitted to us certain accounts which have been examined and passed by various committees of the Council. We have also examined the accounts and permanent charges under our control and find the same correct and properly payable. The items, as specified in Appendix "B," are entered in the "Orders on Treasurer" book, pages 372 to 382 inclusive. We recommend—

That the Borough Treasurer be and hereby is ordered to pay the amounts as entered in the "Orders on Treasurer" book, pages 372 to 382 inclusive, amounting in the aggregate to £11,536 13s. 11d.

ARTHUR LEMON, *Chairman.*

VII.—To consider a report from the Baths and Washhouses Committee, dated 19th December 1901, as follows :—

We have, pursuant to your reference of the 6th instant, considered as to whether an office for the rate collector for Thornhill Ward can be provided at the Caledonian Road Baths and having given the matter careful consideration are of opinion that there is neither sufficient nor suitable accommodation at the baths for such purpose.

SAMUEL RAYSON, *Chairman.*

VIII.—To consider a report from the Public Health Committee, dated 23rd December 1901, as follows :—

1. We submit plans received from owners of property for the construction or reconstruction of the drainage of the undermentioned premises by combined operations and we are of opinion that the said premises may be drained more economically or advantageously in combination than by separate operations. We recommend—

That an order under seal be made in each case for the drainage of the said premises by a combined operation in accordance with the said plans.

33 Dalmeny Road.

New stable and cart shed at the rear of 1 and 3 Wedmore Street (amended plan).

New w.c. and gully at the rear of 27 Graham Street.

53, 55 and 57 Essex Road, and 1 Church Lane

Three new w.c.'s at Messrs. Probyn's Mineral Water Factory, 292 Essex Road

New additions at the rear of 158 and 160 Cloudesley Road.

New additions at the rear of 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140 and 142 Cloudesley Road.

Stable and coach house at the rear of 47 Tufnell Park Road.

New bakery at the rear of 131 Stroud Green Road.



Metropolitan Borough of Islington.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ON THE CARRIAGE OF MILK BY RAILWAY IN UNSEALED OR UNFASTENED CHURNS.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

THE CARRIAGE OF MILK BY RAILWAY IN UNSEALED OR UNFASTENED CHURNS.

There is a matter of great importance in connection with the carriage of milk by rail, to which I would draw your particular attention.

In almost every prosecution for the adulteration of milk taken against the large vendors, the defence of warranty is raised, but in addition the defendants nearly always declare that the milk was sold as it was received from the farmer. When, however, the latter is appealed to he declares, and I think generally truthfully, that he has not tampered with it, and had sent it to London just as it came from his cows, pure milk with all its cream. The inference therefore naturally arises that it had been tampered with on the railway, an event which I believe to be of very rare occurrence.

There could, however, have been no tampering with the churns if they had been locked or sealed.

When the vendors or consignors are asked in Court why they did not seal or lock their churns, they invariably declare that the Railway Companies will not allow them to do so, as it would interfere with the examination, the measuring, or the weighing of the contents.

In studying the evidence of the Departmental Commission on Milk, I find that this statement is absolutely incorrect, for in a letter dated 29th May 1899 (see correspondence appended hereto) the Assistant Secretary of the Board of Agriculture inquired of the Railway Companies' Association through the Board of Trade if it was their practice to require milk churns to be unlocked, and if in consequence the consignor is unable to take any precautions to prevent persons tampering with their contents, and in reply was informed by the Railway Companies' Association in a communication dated 12th October 1898 and signed by Sir Henry Oakley, that "senders have been for a long time allowed "to send milk in sealed cans, the companies accept the declaration of the senders as to the quantity conveyed, no extra charge being made; the only condition the companies require to be fulfilled is "that the tare weight of the cans shall be stamped on the outside of the can, so that in case of doubt "the quantity of milk within the churn can be approximately ascertained by allowing 10½lbs. for each "gallon of milk declared. It does not appear to the companies that there is any difficulty in the "senders protecting themselves against alleged loss of milk in transit by sealing, padlocking, or other- "wise fastening the cans."

This correspondence is of the greatest importance as it altogether disposes of the consignors' and vendors' contention. If, hitherto, this contention has been made in ignorance of the railway regulations, then the sooner such ignorance is dispelled the better.

I therefore suggest that a communication be addressed to each milk vendor in Islington who receives milk by rail, advising him to get it delivered to him in sealed, padlocked or fastened churns; at the same time enclosing a copy of the correspondence laid before the Milk Committee and cautioning him that if hereafter his milk should be found adulterated and a prosecution follow, the fact that he has not availed himself of permissible means to protect the milk supply while in transit will be urged against him, although he may produce a warranty, and that the Court will be asked to say that he has been guilty of contributory negligence. I would further suggest that the Railway Companies carrying milk for Islington purveyors should insist not only in the interest of their servants who are practically looked upon as the delinquents but particularly in that of the public, that all cans sent to them for delivery shall in future be locked, sealed or fastened.

I make these two suggestions hoping that you may adopt them; and that you may also approach the Railway Companies through the Local Government Board and the Board of Agriculture with reference to the second.

I have not the least doubt that, if the Railway Companies refused to carry milk in unfastened cans, the adulteration of milk would be much checked and the unfortunate farmer would cease to be so frequently, and I believe often undeservedly,* made the scapegoat for the large wholesale milk vendors in London and elsewhere.

I am, your obedient servant,

A. E. HARRIS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Town Hall, Islington, N.
23rd December, 1901.

* This statement is based on the fact that out of 562 milks arriving at the G.N.R. Station Finsbury Park from farmers only 7 were found on analysing to be adulterated,



CARRIAGE OF MILK BY RAIL.

COPY OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, THE BOARD OF TRADE
AND THE RAILWAY COMPANIES' ASSOCIATION.

I.

From Assistant Secretary, Board of Agriculture, to Assistant Secretary (Railway Department),
Board of Trade.

20th May 1899.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Agriculture to state, for the information of the Board of Trade, that, in the course of the proceedings on the Sale of Food and Drugs Bill, it has been represented that considerable hardship arises by reason of the prosecution of milk producers in cases in which milk is proved to have been pure when handed over to a railway company for conveyance to the consignee, but is found upon arrival at the station of destination to have been adulterated.

The Board are informed that, except in cases in which rates in excess of those usually charged for the conveyance of milk are paid, it is the practice of the railway companies to require that milk-churns delivered to them for conveyance by rail should be unlocked, and the consignor is therefore unable to take any precautions to prevent persons, whether in the employ of the company or not, from having access to or from tampering with the milk while it is in the charge of the company, although he still remains liable to prosecution should the milk be adulterated in transit.

The Board desire me therefore to invite the observations of the Board of Trade on the subject, and to inquire whether in their judgment it would be feasible to provide any remedy for the complaints referred to.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) P. G. CRAIGIE.

II.

From Assistant Secretary (Railway Department), Board of Trade, to Secretary, Board of
Agriculture.

17th October 1899.

SIR,

Adverting to your letter of the 20th May last with reference to the regulations of railway companies respecting the conveyance of milk, and to the question of the liability to prosecution in the event of milk being adulterated in transit, I am directed by the Board of Trade to transmit herewith for the information of the Board of Agriculture a copy of a letter which has been received from the Railway Companies' Association on the subject.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) FRANCIS J. S. HOPWOOD.

ENCLOSURE.

From Railway Companies' Association, King's Cross Station, to Assistant Secretary (Railway
Department), Board of Trade.

October 12th 1899.

SIR,

With reference to your communication (No. R. 7,352) of the 29th May last, enclosing a copy of a letter dated 20th May from the Board of Agriculture, with regard to the regulations of the railway companies for the conveyance of milk, and to the question of the liability to prosecution in the event of the milk being adulterated in transit: The railway companies have considered the question, and I am requested to inform you with reference to the statement made in the letter from the Board of Agriculture, that senders have for a long time been allowed to send milk in sealed cans, the companies accept the declaration of the senders as to the quantity conveyed, no extra charge being made; the only condition the companies require to be fulfilled is that the tare weight of the cans shall be stamped upon the outside of the can, so that in case of doubt the quantity of milk within the churn can be approximately ascertained by allowing 10½ lbs. for each gallon of milk declared.

It does not appear to the companies that there is any difficulty in the senders protecting themselves against alleged loss of milk in transit by sealing, padlocking, or otherwise fastening their cans.

I am, etc.

(Signed) H. OAKLEY.

III.

From Assistant Secretary, Board of Agriculture, to Assistant Secretary (Railway Department),
Board of Trade.

9th November 1899.

SIR,

Adverting to Mr. Hopwood's letter of the 17th ult. (R. 12,901), and to the enclosure from Sir Henry Oakley on behalf of the Railway Companies' Association, I am directed by the Board of Agriculture to inquire whether they may understand from Sir Henry Oakley's letter that sealed or



padlocked milk cans are, as a matter of fact, conveyed by the railway companies at the *reduced* milk rate (at owner's risk), provided that they are stamped with the tare weight of the cans, and that Section 8 of the Companies' Conditions of Carriage does not apply to such cans.

With reference to the concluding sentence of Sir Henry Oakley's letter, viz., that it does not appear to the companies that there is any difficulty in the senders protecting themselves against alleged loss of milk in transit by sealing, padlocking, or otherwise fastening their cans, I am to point out that the published conditions of the Great Northern Railway contain no provision relating to sealed cans, but, on the contrary, state specifically (Section 8) that the company shall have power to open any cans, a condition that appears to preclude their being securely fastened.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) P. G. CRAIGIE.

IV.

From Assistant Secretary (Railway Department), Board of Trade, to Secretary, Board of Agriculture.

24th November 1899.

SIR,

With reference to Major Craigie's letter of the 9th instant respecting the conveyance of milk by railway companies, I am directed by the Board of Trade to transmit herewith, for the information of the Board of Agriculture, a copy of correspondence which has since taken place between the Railway Companies' Association and the Board of Trade on the subject.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) T. H. W. PELHAM.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Railway Companies' Association to Assistant Secretary (Railway Department), Board of Trade

November 15th 1899.

SIR,

With reference to your letter (No. R. 13,936) of the 14th instant and the communication from Mr. Craigie which accompanied it, respecting the regulations of the railway companies for the conveyance of milk, and the question of liability to prosecution in the event of milk being adulterated in transit, I made enquiry before I replied to your letter dated May 20th, and was informed that, as a matter of fact, the railway companies did convey milk in sealed cans, provided they were stamped as required by Clause No. 4 of the railway companies' regulations.

With regard to Clause No. 8 of the regulations, the meaning is obvious that if there are reasonable grounds for believing that a can contains a greater quantity of milk than that invoiced, the companies in such cases reserve to themselves power to open the can to ascertain that the quantity therein contained agrees with the quantity declared. It is simply a protective clause there is no reason to exercise if the milk be honestly declared.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) H. OAKLEY.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From Assistant Secretary (Railway Department), Board of Trade, to Railway Companies' Association.

20th November 1899.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, in reply to the letter from the Board of Agriculture of the 9th instant, respecting the regulations of the railway companies for the conveyance of milk.

I am to state with reference to the first paragraph of your letter that the Board of Agriculture also appear to wish to know if any difference is made in the rates charged for the conveyance of milk when the milk is sent in sealed or padlocked cans.

With regard to the second paragraph, I am to enquire if the Board of Agriculture are to understand that the companies reserve to themselves power to open sealed or padlocked cans, though according to your letter of the 12th ultimo when the tare weight is stamped upon the outside of the can the quantity of milk inside could, in case of doubt, be approximately ascertained by allowing 10½ lbs. for each gallon of milk declared.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) FRANCIS J. S. HOPWOOD.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

From Railway Companies' Association to Assistant Secretary (Railway Department), Board of Trade.

November 21st 1899.

SIR,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th instant (No. R. 14,232), respecting the communication from the Board of Agriculture on the subject of the regulations of the railway companies for the conveyance of milk. I am informed by all the principal railway companies that they do not make any difference in the charges when sealed cans are used.

The companies *do* reserve the right to open locked cans when there is any reason to the accuracy of the consignment.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ISLINGTON.



REPORT

OF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ON THE

CARRIAGE OF MILK BY RAILWAY

IN

UNSEALED AND UNFASTENED

CHURNS.



*Presented to the Borough Council January 3rd 1902, by
Order of the Public Health Committee.*

VAIL & Co., Printers to the Council, 170, Farringdon Road, E.C.

PHONE No 649 KINGS CROSS.



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

TOWN HALL,
UPPER STREET,
ISLINGTON, N.

ALFRED E. HARRIS,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Jan 14. 1902.

Dear Sir
In reply to your letter
re carriage of milk,
my Council ^{unanimously} adopted
my recommendations -
The minutes are
not printed but I enclose
an agenda showing the
~~the~~ recommendation of
the Public Health Committee
which was carried, as shown

unanimously -

Yours faithfully
A. E. Harris

(M. O. H)

The Editor

Print: Med: Bureau

Shaw & Co



1914

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

TOWN HALL,
UPPER STREET,
WASHINGTON D.C.

HARRIS
OFFICE OF HEALTH



2. We have considered an application from Mr. A. E. Hitchin, third clerk in the Public Health Department, to be transferred from grade "C" to grade "D" of the scale of salaries as from 1st January 1902 when he will have completed a year's service at the maximum salary of the former grade, viz., £120 per annum. The commencing salary of grade "D" is £126 per annum and having regard to the satisfactory report we have received from the Medical Officer of Health as to the manner in which Mr. Hitchin discharges his duties we recommend—

That Mr. A. E. Hitchin be transferred from Grade "C" to grade "D" of the scale of salaries as from the 1st January 1902.

3. We have had under consideration a report from the Borough Engineer with reference to the condition of a sewer at the rear of 60 Junction Road and the adjoining premises, from which it appears that this sewer is choked up and that all the premises which formerly drained into it have been disconnected therefrom and drained into the sewer in Junction Road with the exception of an area at the rear of No. 60. We agree with the opinion expressed by the Borough Engineer that this sewer should be discontinued and we therefore recommend—

That, pursuant to the provisions of the Metropolis Management Acts, the defective sewer referred to be discontinued and that the drainage of the area at rear of 60 Junction Road be provided for by a drain to be laid therefrom to an existing drain which runs under these premises and discharges into the sewer in Junction Road.

4. We have had under consideration a report from the Medical Officer of Health with reference to the carriage of milk by rail in unsealed or unfastened churns and the consequent danger of its adulteration or the abstraction of cream therefrom whilst in transit. We submit this report as appendix "C," and as we concur in the views expressed therein we are taking steps to give effect to the suggestions of the Medical Officer of Health that a copy of the correspondence between the Board of Agriculture, the Board of Trade and the Railway Association which is attached to his report be forwarded to each vendor of milk in Islington who receives any of his supply by rail; and that representations be made to the Board of Agriculture and the Railway Companies' Association as to the desirability of the latter insisting upon all milk churns carried by them being sealed or locked.

ROBERT S. GUFFLIN, *Chairman.*

IX.—To consider a report from the Works Committee, dated 23rd December 1901, as follows :—

1. We have, pursuant to your reference of the 6th instant, considered a letter from the Hampstead Borough Council stating that they have directed a communication to be forwarded to the London County Council asking that in all cases where a person intending to build applies to be relieved from exact fulfilment of the provisions of the Building Act, the County Council will communicate with the Borough Council for the purpose of ascertaining their views thereon; and requesting that you support such action. We recommend—

That the County Council be asked to communicate all applications for relaxation of the provisions of the Building Act or of any by-laws made thereunder to the Council of the Borough in which such proposed building is situate in order that they may have an opportunity of expressing their views thereon.

2. We have, pursuant to your reference of the 15th November last, considered a letter from the London Chamber of Commerce forwarding suggested modifications of the by-laws proposed to be made by the London County Council for the regulation of lamps, signs and other structures overhanging the public way. We have also considered in connection therewith a letter from Mr. E. Crook referred by you to us on the 6th instant.

After careful consideration of both these letters we are of opinion that it is desirable that clause 3, which *inter alia* regulates the height of any structure from the footway, should be amended so that the minimum height shall not be less than 7 feet 6 inches instead of 8 feet 6 inches as required by the clause, but beyond this we do not think it necessary to suggest alterations in the proposed by-laws as drawn by the London County Council. We recommend—

That the London County Council be asked to amend clause 3 of the proposed by-laws in the manner referred to and that the London Chamber of Commerce and Mr. E. Crook be informed of the action taken.

CHARLES MOFFAT, *Chairman.*



X.—To consider a report from the Finance Committee, dated 30th December 1901, as follows :—

1. We have had under consideration applications from Messrs. Robert P. Arnold and Charles S. Crompton, clerks in the Finance Department, to be transferred from grade "B" to grade "C" of the scale of salaries as from 1st January 1902 when they will each have completed one year's service at the maximum salary of the former grade, viz., £85 per annum. The commencing salary of grade "C" is £90 per annum and having regard to the report we have received from the Borough Treasurer as to the manner in which they discharge their duties we recommend—

That Messrs. Robert P. Arnold and Charles S. Crompton be transferred from grade "B" to grade "C" of the scale of salaries as from 1st January 1902.

2. We have had under consideration pursuant to your reference of 20th inst. the question of the paving of a portion of Archway Road with basalt setts at an estimated cost of £600. We submit this estimate as being properly chargeable to Capital account and recommend—

That application be made to the London County Council for their sanction to the borrowing of this amount.

ARTHUR LEMON, *Chairman.*

APPENDIX "A."

LIST OF PAYMENTS REFERRED TO IN THE REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, NO. VI. (1) ON AGENDA.

FOR THE WEEKS ENDED 14TH AND 21ST DECEMBER, 1901.

<u>GENERAL RATE ACCOUNT.</u>				December 14th.			December 21st.			
Wages of Labourers, etc.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT—										
District No. 1	..	..	..	65	18	0	66	13	3
Do. No. 2	..	..	..	55	3	3	54	3	2
Do. No. 3	..	..	..	72	7	1	73	12	4
Do. No. 4	..	..	..	66	14	7	64	2	1
Do. No. 5	..	..	..	72	5	10	72	9	2
Casual Labour	..	..	..	8	3	3	7	0	3
HORSE AND DEPOT DEPARTMENT—										
Liverpool Road Depôt	..	..	..	223	7	5	224	18	6
Ashburton Grove do.	..	..	..	53	19	4	55	6	2
Cottenham Road do.	..	..	..	83	8	5	82	4	5
Graham Street do.	..	..	..	64	11	3	64	12	4
SEWERS DEPARTMENT—				87	17	8	91	6	11	
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT—										
Disinfectors	..	..	..	13	1	0	13	19	6
PUBLIC BATHS AND WASHHOUSES—										
Hornsey Road Establishment	..	..	..	39	15	9	38	12	10
Caledonian Road do.	..	..	..	25	14	8	21	19	2
Tibberton Square do.	..	..	..	23	5	8	26	14	8
Hornsey Road, re-arranging Boiler-house	..	..	..	3	1	8	3	3	10
PUBLIC CONVENIENCES—				16	2	0	16	2	0	
CEMETERY—										
Labourers and Gravediggers	..	..	..	33	4	0	34	15	4
Salaries of Clerks, Draughtsmen and Messengers	..	..	..	142	18	9	153	4	8
Half-pay to wives and relatives of Reservists	..	..	..	3	11	6	3	11	6
Freightage of rough dust	..	..	..	6	0	9	6	3	0
<u>ELECTRICITY ACCOUNT.</u>										
Wages of Technical Staff and Labourers, at the Electric Light Station				250	0	9	270	8	10	
Salaries of Clerical Staff in Borough Treasurer's Department				4	11	0	5	5	6	
<u>PRIVATE WORKS ACCOUNT.</u>										
Deposits returned	..	..	..	6	18	1	18	8	8
TOTALS				£	1,422	1	8	1,468	18	1
				£2,890 18s. 9d.						



APPENDIX "B."

LIST OF ACCOUNTS REFERRED TO IN THE REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE NO. VI. (3) ON AGENDA.

VALUATION COMMITTEE, 20TH DECEMBER, 1901.		£	s.	d.		
1	Bodkin, H. P., Clerk to the Justices of the Finsbury Division	County fees payable by the Council as Overseers of the parishes within the Division under the Rules made by the Court of Quarter Sessions for Appeals to Special Sessions	2	1	3	
2	Stainton & Sons	Carriage hire for Committee	0	9	0	
WORKS COMMITTEE, 23RD DECEMBER, 1901.						
3	Ballard, R., Ltd.	Drainage work under contract	268	11	11	
4	Tebbutt, W.	Horse hire	5	11	0	
5	Grummitt, W.	do.	2	11	11	
6	Gibbs, E. & Sons	do.	2	16	4	
7	King, W. & Sons	do.	6	12	9	
8	Abrahams, John	do. and ballast	28	16	10	
9	Walker, W.	do. and hoggin	20	9	2	
10	Bull, H. C., & Co.	do.	9	10	9	
11	Griffiths, Wm. & Co., Ltd.	Masons' and paviors' work and granite	448	6	11	
12	Crane, Henry	Flints	31	7	4	
13	Smart, Josiah	Pitch and tar	7	3	4	
14	Lee, W. Son & Co., Ltd.	Cement	18	6	0	
15	Arnold, Joseph	Shingle and sand	5	10	4	
16	Cliff, Joseph & Sons	Pipes, etc.	45	8	11	
17	Goreham, W. F.	Cement testing apparatus	11	0	0	
18	Williams, H. P.	Hire of road roller and scarifying	70	15	6	
19	May, J. & F.	Repairs to water posts	15	13	7	
20	Hunnings, C. & W.	do. drinking fountains, troughs, etc.	7	4	7	
21	Townsend, H.	do. sewer tools and ironwork	15	10	11	
22	Burt, Boulton and Haywood, Ltd.	Disinfectants	1	18	4	
23	Middleton Bros.	Oil, whitening, etc.	9	1	4	
24	Hinchliffe, G. & Co.	Coke	27	18	0	
25	Medhurst, Richard W.	Cotton waste and emery cloth	2	3	4	
26	Tyrie, Geo.	Machine broom refills	6	18	0	
27	Combes, A.	Repairs to fountain, ladder and urinal	5	14	10	
28	Pontifex, S. & Co.	Padlock and keys and repairs to hose	10	15	9	
29	Bird, Frederick & Co.	Wheels, etc., for road sweeper	19	18	3	
30	Permanent Enamelled Iron Co.	Holdfasts for street name plates	1	10	0	
31	Sheath Bros.	Hose and fittings	7	1	0	
32	Baker, Chas. & Co., Ltd.	Sewermen's clothing	53	17	8	
33	Willing, Jas. Jun., Ltd.	Advertisements	5	10	4	
34	Lickfold, G. & Co.	Horse hire	1	3	8	
35	Aspinall, P. & Son	Granite	0	15	0	
36	Coles, Shadbolt & Co.	Pipes	0	10	9	
37	Anderson, C. F. & Son	do.	0	3	6	
38	Andrews, Geo. & Son	Axes and hammers	1	8	0	
39	Aldridge, W. V. & Sons	Stove cotton	0	4	0	
40	Lown, R. D. & Sons	Repairs at urinals	1	5	6	
41	Rubber Stamp Co.	do. to stamp	0	2	10	
42	King, P. S. & Son	Publications	0	13	0	
43	Coldwell, John F.	Overtime on sewer work	2	0	0	
44	Niven, D.	do.	2	0	0	
45	Smith, Geo. W.	do. attending committee	0	15	0	
				11	1	3
46	Lown, R. D. & Sons	Repairs at conveniences	4	12	0	
	Carried forward		£1,186	18	5	

		WORKS COMMITTEE.— <i>continued.</i>		£	s.	d.	
		Brought forward	.. ..	1,186	18	5
47	Clean Towel Supply Co. ..	Hire of clean towels	.. ..	3	1	11
48	Baker, Chas. & Co., Ltd.	Attendants' jackets and caps	.. ..	8	1	6
49	Huntsman, Wm. ..	Toilet paper and brushes	.. ..	2	5	10
50	Bell Punch & Printing Co., Ltd.	One year's royalty on 2 box punches, to 25th Nov., and tickets	.. ..	4	7	6
51	Tyrie, Geo. ..	Combs	.. ..	0	7	0
52	Cheetham, A. ..	Repairs at convenience	.. ..	0	7	2
53	General Electric Co. (1900), Ltd.	do. to electric kettle	.. ..	0	10	6
					1	4	8
54	Griffiths, Wm. & Co., Ltd.	Masons' and paviors' work	.. ..	42	12	0
55	Ballard, R., Ltd.	Drainage work under contract	.. ..	65	2	6
56	do. ..	do.	.. ..	18	19	8
					84	2	2
57	do. ..	First payment on account, sewer work at Canal Terrace and York Road	.. 230 0 0				
58	do. ..	Drainage work under contract	.. 0 9 4				
					230	9	4
59	Griffiths, Wm. & Co., Ltd.	Masons' and paviors' work	.. ..	18	2	4
60	do.	Third payment on account paving work Holloway Road and Brewery Road	3,300 0 0				
					3,318	2	4
61	Abrahams, John ..	Horse hire	.. ..	0	5	3
62	Griffiths, Wm. & Co., Ltd.	Masons' and paviors' work	.. ..	34	6	10
HORSE AND DEPOT.							
63	Great Northern Railway Co.	Disposal of refuse, etc.	.. ..	213	19	9
64	Great Eastern Railway Co.	do. and carriage of 2 horses to London	.. ..	36	14	0
65	London & North Western Railway Co.	do.	.. ..	12	1	1
66	Smart, Jos. ..	do.	.. ..	86	19	0
67	London Brick Co.	do.	.. ..	69	16	4
68	Watson, Wm. ..	do.	.. ..	24	0	3
69	Utton, L. & L. ..	do.	.. ..	23	9	8
70	Allen, H. ..	do.	.. ..	23	2	10
71	Montague, C., Junr.	do.	.. ..	14	2	7
72	Mossop & Co.	do.	.. ..	12	1	6
73	Matton, Richard	do.	.. ..	7	0	0
74	McMullen & Co.	do.	.. ..	6	19	5
75	Gale, James & Sons	do.	.. ..	5	8	4
76	Bransgrove, Jas.	do.	.. ..	4	8	11
77	Chatman, C.	do.	.. ..	4	0	8
78	Wills & Packham, Ltd.	do.	.. ..	3	11	3
79	Montague, Chas., Senr.	do.	.. ..	3	10	7
80	Cloke Bros. ..	do.	.. ..	1	16	8
81	Walker, W. ..	Horse hire	.. ..	21	7	0
82	Abrahams, John ..	do.	.. ..	14	17	0
83	Bull, H. C. & Co.	do.	.. ..	9	18	0
84	Mobbs, Wm., Junr.	do.	.. ..	8	1	0
85	Foskett, W. ..	do.	.. ..	7	3	0
86	Pattison, W. A. & Co.	Fodder	.. ..	158	12	7
87	Harley Paine & Stewart	do.	.. ..	73	18	11
88	Gingell, Son & Foskett, Ltd.	do.	.. ..	73	16	1
89	Rose, G. ..	Straw	.. ..	23	2	0
90	Stemp, G. W.	Bran	.. ..	13	5	0
91	Spooner, P. B.	Fee for examining horses and expenses incurred travelling to Norfolk	.. ..	3	17	0
92	Fangbourne, J. & Co.	Leather for shosing horses	.. ..	5	2	5
93	Morrison, M. S.	New harness and old harness repaired	.. ..	5	16	3
94	Wright & Silk	Repairs to dust baskets	.. ..	5	3	11
		Carried forward	.. ..	5,893	0	9



HORSE AND DEPOT—Continued.			£	s.	d.	
		Brought forward ..	5,893	0	9	
95	Hayes, Parker & Co.	Overhauling gas engine at Depot, and oil ..	1	11	3	
96	Trevillion, L.	Sign writing on vans, snow ploughs and carts ..	6	1	0	
97	Hopton & Sons	Timber	11	12	6	
98	Connolly, J. W. & T.	Wheels, drabble arms, springs, tyres and contracts ..	98	7	0	
99	Bird, F. & Co.	Iron, dust baskets, tools, burners and glasses ..	55	11	10	
100	Pfeil & Co.	Steel blowers, etc.	5	5	9	
101	Tyrie, Geo.	Brooms, brushes, etc.	8	10	0	
102	Middleton Bros	Oil, paint, etc.	8	11	3	
103	Manger, J. & Son, Ltd.	Snow-clearing salt	24	0	0	
104	Governor and Company of Bank of England for Metropolitan Police	Watching at Ashburton Grove Depot on Sundays from October 6th to November 24th ..	1	15	0	
105	Tollworthy, E. A.	Horse hire for disposal of refuse ..	1	0	0	
106	Wells, M. A.	do.	1	0	0	
107	Turner, Byrne & Co.	Samples of fodder	0	9	9	
108	Dootson, W.	Linseed meal	0	2	0	
109	Stainton, A.	Shoeing horses	0	3	0	
110	Aston, J. C.	Ironmongery	1	0	9	
111	Medhurst, Richd. W.	Cotton waste	1	7	0	
112	Willcox, W. H. & Co., Ltd.	Oil	0	4	7	
113	Gibb, Jas. & Co.	Screws	0	19	6	
114	Bristol Wagon and Carriage Works Co., Ltd.	Wheels	0	11	6	
115	Darby & Tackley	Parts for incandescent burners	0	10	3	
116	Hinchliffe, G. & Co.	Coke	1	3	9	
117	Rubber Stamp Co.	Rubber stamps	0	7	3	
118	Borough of Finsbury	One quarter's rates, Graham Street Wharf, to 25th December ..	29	18	6	
119	Newcomb, H. E.	Overtime in early morning	1	1	9	
120	Superintendent's petty cash disbursements	.. .. .	5	6	3
				45	5	10

FINANCE COMMITTEE, 30TH DECEMBER 1901.

121	Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.	Instalment of principal of Baths and Washhouses loan, due 16th January, 1902	86	2	11	
		Interest on do., less tax, and due 16th January	240	1	1	
				326	4	0
122	National Telephone Co., Ltd.	One year's rent of instruments connecting depôts and due on January 15th	38	5	0	
123	The Borough Treasurer	Advance for payment of wages, weekly salaries, return of deposits and other urgent payments— For the week ending 10th January, 1902 ..	1,450	0	0	
		For the week ending 17th January, 1902 ..	1,450	0	0	
124	Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.	One year's insurance of Town Hall, Shelter House, Disinfecting Chamber and Mortuary, also Cemetery Mortuary and Chapel, due 25th December and chargeable to General Rate Fund ..	34	12	9	
		Cemetery Fund	1	18	3	
				36	11	0
125	Scottish Boiler Insurance and Engine Inspection Co., Ltd.	One month's insurance of boilers at Hornsey Road and Caledonian Road Baths, due December 19th, 1901 ..	1	9	2	
126	National Boiler and General Insurance Co., Ltd.	Premium for insurance of boilers at Electric Lighting Station to the 25th January, 1902	8	0	0	
		Carried forward ..	9	9	2	
				9,460	12	2

BOROUGH OF ISLINGTON COUNCIL AGENDA.—JANUARY 3RD 1902.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.— <i>continued</i>						£ s. d.	
				Brought forward ..	9 9 2	9,460 12 2	
127	Birtles, C. A. ..	..	..	Overtime <i>re</i> Cloudesley Charity ..	0 3 0		
128	Bunch, W. G. ..	..	..	do. ..	0 5 3		
129	Foskett, F. E. ..	..	..	do. ..	0 2 0		
130	McMonnies, D. B. ..	..	..	do. ..	0 3 0		
131	Petty cash disbursements	..	..	.. ..	14 12 0		
						<hr/>	24 14 5
132	Salaries of Clerks of Works chargeable to Capital Fund ..	..	..	.. ..	18 0 0		
133	Wages of labourers	do.	do.	.. ..	7 11 9		
						<hr/>	25 11 9
134	Simkin, H. J. ..	..	..	Walnut and gold frames for pictures ..	..	2 9 9	
135	Waterlow & Sons, Ltd. ..	..	..	Supplying and printing on receipt stamps ..	..	101 3 6	
LIGHTING COMMITTEE, 30TH DECEMBER 1901.							
136	Grover, J. & Sons	..	..	Further on account of construction of new water tower, &c., at station ..	..	1,922 2 4	
						<hr/>	<hr/>
							£11,536 13 11



APPENDIX "C."

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH REFERRED TO IN THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, No. VIII. (4) ON AGENDA.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

THE CARRIAGE OF MILK BY RAILWAY IN UNSEALED OR UNFASTENED CHURNS.

There is a matter of great importance in connection with the carriage of milk by rail, to which I would draw your particular attention.

In nearly every prosecution for the adulteration of milk taken against the large vendors, the defence of warranty is raised, but in addition the defendants nearly always declare that the milk was sold as it was received from the farmer. When, however, the latter is appealed to he declares, and I think generally truthfully, that he has not tampered with it, but has sent it to London just as it came from his cows, pure milk with all its cream. The inference therefore naturally arises that it has been tampered with on the railway, an event which I believe to be of very rare occurrence.

There could, however, have been no tampering with the churns if they had been locked or sealed.

When the vendors or consignors are asked in Court why they did not seal or lock their churns, they invariably declare that the Railway Companies will not allow them to do so, as it would interfere with the examination, the measuring, or the weighing of the contents.

In studying the evidence of the Departmental Commission on Milk, I find that this statement is absolutely incorrect, for in a letter dated 29th May 1899 (see correspondence appended hereto) the Assistant Secretary of the Board of Agriculture inquired of the Railway Companies' Association through the Board of Trade if it was their practice to require milk churns to be unlocked, and if in consequence the consignor is unable to take any precautions to prevent persons tampering with their contents, and in reply was informed by the Railway Companies' Association in a communication dated 12th October 1898 and signed by Sir Henry Oakley, that "senders have been for a long time allowed to send milk in sealed cans, the companies accept the declaration of the senders as to the quantity conveyed, no extra charge being made; the only condition the companies require to be fulfilled is that the tare weight of the cans shall be stamped on the outside of the can, so that in case of doubt the quantity of milk within the churn can be approximately ascertained by allowing 10½ lbs. for each gallon of milk declared. It does not appear to the companies that there is any difficulty in the senders protecting themselves against alleged loss of milk in transit by sealing, padlocking, or otherwise fastening the cans."

This letter is therefore of the greatest importance as it altogether disposes of the consignors' and vendors' contention. If, hitherto, this contention has been made in ignorance of the railway regulations, then the sooner such ignorance is dispelled the better.

I therefore suggest that a communication be addressed to each milk vendor in Islington who receives milk by rail, advising him to get it delivered to him in sealed, padlocked or fastened churns; at the same time enclosing a copy of the correspondence laid before the Milk Committee and cautioning him that if hereafter his milk should be found adulterated and a prosecution follow, the fact that he has not availed himself of permissible means to protect the milk supply while in transit will be urged against him, although he may produce a warranty, and that the Court will be asked to say that he has been guilty of contributory negligence. I would further suggest that the Railway Companies carrying milk for Islington purveyors not only in the interest of their servants who are practically looked upon as the delinquents but particularly in that of the public, should insist that all cans sent to them for delivery shall in future be locked, sealed or fastened.

I make these two suggestions hoping that you may adopt them and that you may also approach the Railway Companies through the Local Government Board and the Board of Agriculture with reference to the second.

I have not the least doubt that, if the Railway Companies refused to carry milk in unfastened cans, the adulteration of milk would be much checked and the unfortunate farmer would cease to be so frequently, and I believe often undeservedly, made the scapegoat for the large wholesale milk vendors in London and elsewhere.

I am, your obedient servant,

A. E. HARRIS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Town Hall, Islington, N.
23rd December, 1901.

CARRIAGE OF MILK BY RAIL.

COPY OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, THE BOARD OF TRADE AND THE RAILWAY COMPANIES' ASSOCIATION.

I.

From Assistant Secretary, Board of Agriculture, to Assistant Secretary (Railway Department), Board of Trade.

20th May 1899.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Agriculture to state, for the information of the Board of Trade, that, in the course of the proceedings on the Sale of Food and Drugs Bill, it has been represented that considerable hardship arises by reason of the prosecution of milk producers in cases in which milk is proved to have been pure when handed over to a railway company for conveyance to the consignee, but is found upon arrival at the station of destination to have been adulterated.

The Board are informed that, except in cases in which rates in excess of those usually charged for the conveyance of milk are paid, it is the practice of the railway companies to require that milk-churns delivered to them for conveyance by rail should be unlocked, and the consignor is therefore unable to take any precautions to prevent persons, whether in the employ of the company or not, from having access to or from tampering with the milk while it is in the charge of the company, although he still remains liable to prosecution should the milk be adulterated in transit.

The Board desire me therefore to invite the observations of the Board of Trade on the subject, and to inquire whether in their judgment it would be feasible to provide any remedy for the complaints referred to.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) P. G. CRAIGIE.

II.

From Assistant Secretary (Railway Department), Board of Trade, to Secretary, Board of Agriculture.

17th October 1899.

SIR,

Adverting to your letter of the 20th May last with reference to the regulations of railway companies respecting the conveyance of milk, and to the question of the liability to prosecution in the event of milk being adulterated in transit, I am directed by the Board of Trade to transmit herewith for the information of the Board of Agriculture a copy of a letter which has been received from the Railway Companies' Association on the subject.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) FRANCIS J. S. HOPWOOD.

ENCLOSURE.

From Railway Companies' Association, King's Cross Station, to Assistant Secretary (Railway Department), Board of Trade.

October 12th 1899.

SIR,

With reference to your communication (No. R. 7,352) of the 29th May last, enclosing a copy of a letter dated 20th May from the Board of Agriculture, with regard to the regulations of the railway companies for the conveyance of milk, and to the question of the liability to prosecution in the event of the milk being adulterated in transit: The railway companies have considered the question, and I am requested to inform you with reference to the statement made in the letter from the Board of Agriculture, that senders have for a long time been allowed to send milk in sealed cans, the companies accept the declaration of the senders as to the quantity conveyed, no extra charge being made; the only condition the companies require to be fulfilled is that the tare weight of the cans shall be stamped upon the outside of the can, so that in case of doubt the quantity of milk within the churn can be approximately ascertained by allowing 10½ lbs. for each gallon of milk declared.

It does not appear to the companies that there is any difficulty in the senders protecting themselves against alleged loss of milk in transit by sealing, padlocking, or otherwise fastening their cans.

I am, etc.

(Signed) H. OAKLEY.

III.

From Assistant Secretary, Board of Agriculture, to Assistant Secretary (Railway Department), Board of Trade.

9th November 1899.

SIR,

Adverting to Mr. Hopwood's letter of the 17th ult. (R. 12,901), and to the enclosure from Sir Henry Oakley on behalf of the Railway Companies' Association, I am directed by the Board of Agriculture to inquire whether they may understand from Sir Henry Oakley's letter that sealed or



padlocked milk cans are, as a matter of fact, conveyed by the railway companies at the *reduced* milk rate (at owner's risk), provided that they are stamped with the tare weight of the cans, and that Section 8 of the Companies' Conditions of Carriage does not apply to such cans.

With reference to the concluding sentence of Sir Henry Oakley's letter, viz., that it does not appear to the companies that there is any difficulty in the senders protecting themselves against alleged loss of milk in transit by sealing, padlocking, or otherwise fastening their cans, I am to point out that the published conditions of the Great Northern Railway contain no provision relating to sealed cans, but, on the contrary, state specifically (Section 8) that the company shall have power to open any cans, a condition that appears to preclude their being securely fastened.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) P. G. CRAIGIE.

IV.

From Assistant Secretary (Railway Department), Board of Trade, to Secretary, Board of Agriculture.

24th November 1899.

SIR,

With reference to Major Craigie's letter of the 9th instant respecting the conveyance of milk by railway companies, I am directed by the Board of Trade to transmit herewith, for the information of the Board of Agriculture, a copy of correspondence which has since taken place between the Railway Companies' Association and the Board of Trade on the subject.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) T. H. W. PELHAM.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Railway Companies' Association to Assistant Secretary (Railway Department), Board of Trade.

November 15th 1899.

SIR,

With reference to your letter (No. R. 13,936) of the 14th instant and the communication from Mr. Craigie which accompanied it, respecting the regulations of the railway companies for the conveyance of milk, and the question of liability to prosecution in the event of milk being adulterated in transit, I made enquiry before I replied to your letter dated May 20th, and was informed that, as a matter of fact, the railway companies did convey milk in sealed cans, provided they were stamped as required by Clause No. 4 of the railway companies' regulations.

With regard to Clause No. 8 of the regulations, the meaning is obvious that if there are reasonable grounds for believing that a can contains a greater quantity of milk than that invoiced, the companies in such cases reserve to themselves power to open the can to ascertain that the quantity therein contained agrees with the quantity declared. It is simply a protective clause there is no reason to exercise if the milk be honestly declared.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) H. OAKLEY.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From Assistant Secretary (Railway Department), Board of Trade, to Railway Companies' Association.

20th November 1899.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, in reply to the letter from the Board of Agriculture of the 9th instant, respecting the regulations of the railway companies for the conveyance of milk.

I am to state with reference to the first paragraph of your letter that the Board of Agriculture also appear to wish to know if any difference is made in the rates charged for the conveyance of milk when the milk is sent in sealed or padlocked cans.

With regard to the second paragraph, I am to enquire if the Board of Agriculture are to understand that the companies reserve to themselves power to open sealed or padlocked cans, though according to your letter of the 12th ultimo when the tare weight is stamped upon the outside of the can the quantity of milk inside could, in case of doubt, be approximately ascertained by allowing 10½ lbs. for each gallon of milk declared.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) FRANCIS J. S. HOPWOOD.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

From Railway Companies' Association to Assistant Secretary (Railway Department), Board of Trade.

November 21st 1899.

SIR,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th instant (No. R. 14,232), respecting the communication from the Board of Agriculture on the subject of the regulations of the railway companies for the conveyance of milk. I am informed by all the principal railway companies that they do not make any difference in the charges when sealed cans are used:

The companies *do* reserve the right to open locked cans when there is any reasonable doubt as to the accuracy of the consignment.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) H. OAKLEY.

BOROUGH TREASURER'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT—21ST DECEMBER 1901.

Account.	Balances at 7th December 1901.		Receipts since 7th December 1901.	Payments since 7th December 1901.	Balances at 14th December, 1901.	
	In hand.	Overdrawn.			In hand.	Overdrawn.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Rate Fund Account	51,990 6 8½	..	13,027 10 1½	15,547 5 10	49,470 10 11½	..
Baths and Washhouses Fund Account .. .. .	..	5,490 14 6½	273 12 11½	150 14 10	..	5,367 16 5
Public Conveniences Fund Account	202 18 6½	..	53 6 11	49 4 0	207 1 5½	..
Cemetery Fund Account .. .. .	..	338 6 6	166 1 1	..	..	167 5 5
Electricity Fund Account (including Capital) .. .. .	..	7,716 9 3½	405 11 9	1,550 18 5	..	8,861 15 11½
New Streets Fund Account	330 17 9	..	..	0 16 6	330 1 3	..
Private Works Fund Account	1,692 16 3	..	63 17 0	127 12 8	1,629 0 7	..
Capital Account (excluding Electricity) .. .. .	..	5,328 2 11	0 18 9	2,628 0 8	..	7,955 4 10
Official Disbursements Account	1,488 13 7	..	4,400 0 0	2,800 19 9	2,997 13 10	..
Petty Cash with various officials	39 0 0	..	..	..	39 0 0	..
	55,744 12 10	18,868 13 3	18,390 18 6½	22,945 12 8	54,673 8 1½	22,352 2 7½
	18,868 13 3				22,352 2 7½	
	36,875 19 7				32,321 5 5½	

Balances at the National Provincial Bank as shown by the Pass Books:—

	£ s. d.	
General Account	29,535 3 6	
Official Disbursements Account	2,177 1 7	
		31,712 5 1
<i>Deduct</i> Cheques paid but not yet presented .. .. .	.. .. .	282 6 10
		31,429 18 3
<i>Add</i> Cash balance	859 12 3	
Returned cheques, under paid to Bank	31 14 11½	
		891 7 2½
		<u>£32,321 5 5½</u>

ARTHUR TOWERS, Borough Treasurer.

1887
 NEW YORK
 JAMES H. FRENCH
 No. 100 Broadway
 NEW YORK

RECEIVED

PAID TO		BY		DATE		AMOUNT	
NAME	NO.	NAME	NO.	MO.	DA.	DU.	CU.

PAID TO THE ORDER OF JAMES H. FRENCH
 JAMES H. FRENCH

RECEIVED BY THE CASHIER